



THE IRISH in BRAZIL





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THE IRISH in BRAZIL





Ireland is part of our so very Brazilian constellation of ethnicities, our assembly of multiple voices, through the plurality of which we interpret the present.

Ireland and Brazil are joined also in their ancient names – the Emerald Isle, and the Island of Santa Cruz – forming a single archipelago in the generous *mappa mundi* of Brazil's National Library.

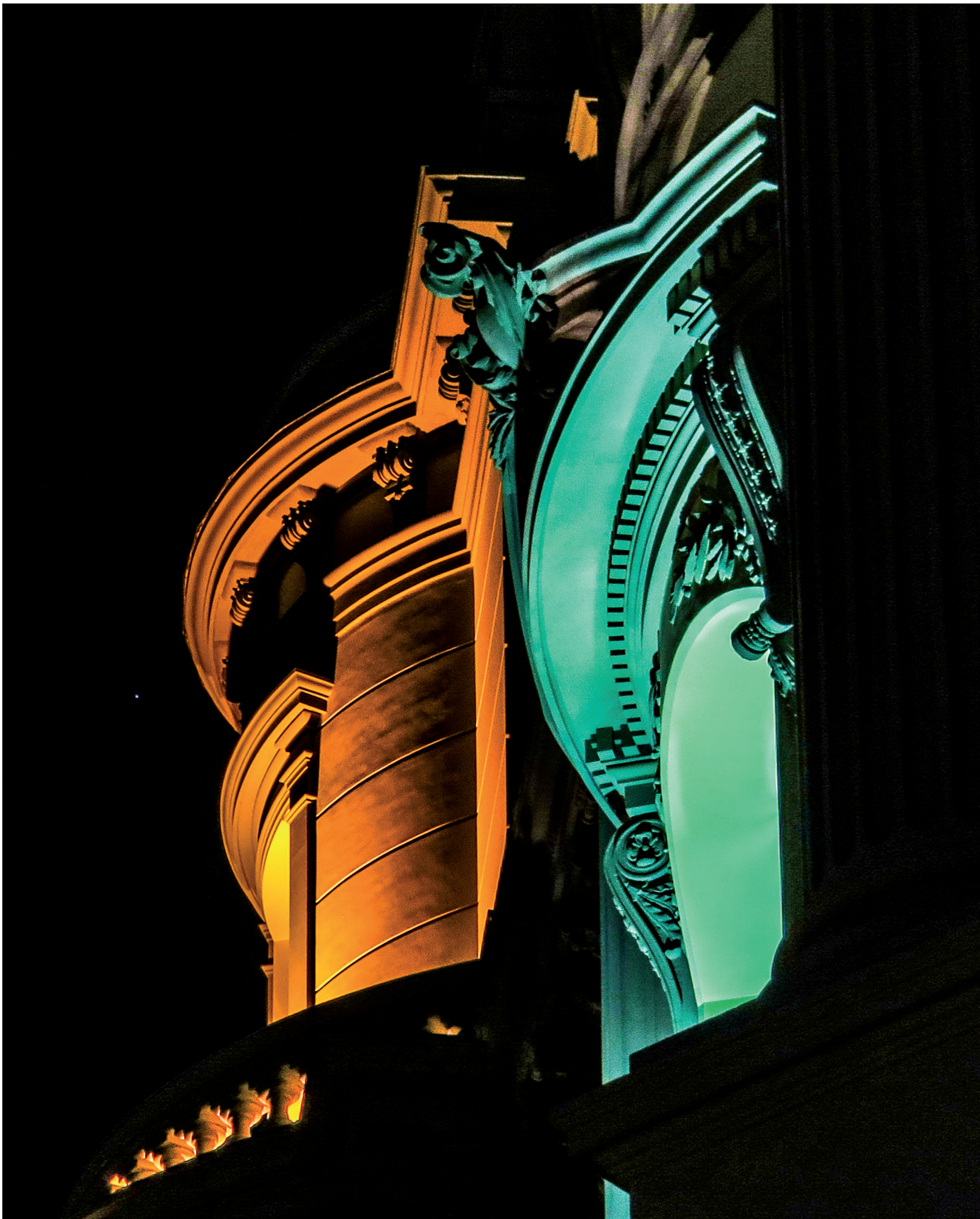
This is an elevated practice of bilateral dialogue: the diplomacy of books and culture, in their various levels of mutual support permeating the sectors of the Library. If it were not for the literature of Ireland – if we did not have its creative vigour – a good part of the twentieth century would have been poorer. I am thinking of Wilde, Heaney and Yeats – but above all of Joyce: the translation of his *Ulysses* is one of the most beautiful chapters of our literary dialogue.

Also I cannot omit to speak of Swift – fundamental for links on so many fronts, including Machado de Assis. The invention of an artificial language. And of the opportune metaphor of the library, the books, at night, alone, in peace.

As host to this exhibition, the National Library Foundation wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Embassy and Consulate General of Ireland in Brazil for the initiative of this historic encounter of cultures.

Marco Lucchesi,
President of Fundação Biblioteca Nacional

Detail of the National Library's facade, in Rio de Janeiro
© Marcos Gusmão / Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil





THE IRISH IN BRAZIL

It is my great pleasure to inaugurate the exhibition on the *Irish in Brazil*, in partnership with the National Library and the Consulate General of Ireland in São Paulo.

In September 1822, Prince Dom Pedro declared Brazil's independence from Portugal and one hundred years later, Ireland became the Irish Free State. Today, as we reflect upon the centenary of Irish and bicentenary of Brazilian independence, and as we approach half a century of diplomatic relations between Ireland and Brazil, the launch of this exhibition could not be more timely.

The Irish in Brazil tells the stories of the Irish people and their descendants who have contributed to the development of Brazil: from Irish missionaries, to Narcisa O'Leary, the Irish-born wife of Brazil's Patriarch of Independence, Jose Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, to Roger Casement, a diplomat who fought for the rights of indigenous communities in the Amazon. The exhibition also recognises the significant number of Irish authors, playwrights and Nobel Prize winners, whose works in translation have been hugely impactful. When our master poet Paul Durcan launched his poetry volume *Greetings to Our Friends in Brazil*, in 1999, he brought Brazil into all homes and classrooms in Ireland.

I am grateful to the Fundação Biblioteca Nacional, whose archives bring these stories to life, and for the cooperation of its team in the development of this exhibition. I would also like to express my appreciation for the work and dedication of co-curators: Peter O'Neill, who conceptualized the exhibition and whose lifetime of research forms its foundations, and Dr. Beatriz Kopschitz Bastos, an expert in Irish studies affiliated to the Federal University of Santa Catarina, who for many decades has promoted Irish literature, theatre and cinema in Brazil, and created lasting links between Irish and Brazilian educational and cultural institutions.

Seán Hoy, Ambassador of Ireland to Brazil

Christ the Redeemer statue in Rio de Janeiro, lit up in green to celebrate St. Patrick's Day © Dado Galdieri / Sherlock Communications, 2021





The objective of this exhibition is to share a fragment of the long story of the Irish and of Irish literature in Brazil. The exhibition, launched in the magnificent National Library in Rio de Janeiro, and presented as both physical and virtual, partially reflects my research which includes further biographical and documentary data that will be available at the Library itself.

The exhibition is divided into two distinct areas: the historic presence of the Irish in Brazil and the intellectual presence of the Irish in Brazil, as represented by over 60 Irish fictionists, poets and playwrights in over 500 translations.

The originality of the exhibition is that it brings together, for the first time, stories about the arrival of the first Irish person in Brazil, attempts to establish settlements in four Brazilian regions, including the Amazon, the impact of Ireland's independence movement in the Brazilian press, the contribution of missionaries and a host of personalities and families of Irish descent to the development of Brazil, including the Irish-born wife of the Brazil's Patriarch of Independence.

The exhibition also reveals that, in the nineteenth century, Irish travelers wrote about Brazil, as did newspapers in Dublin and Belfast, which highlighted the little-known visit of the Emperor Dom Pedro II and the Empress Teresa Cristina of Brazil to Ireland, in 1877!

The research project for this exhibition began over 25 years ago.

Peter O'Neill, curator

PETER O'NEILL, former official of the Honorary Consulate General of Ireland in Rio de Janeiro; *ex officio* member of the European Tourism Commission in São Paulo; pioneer in Brazil in promoting English language courses in Ireland; independent researcher about the history of the Irish in Brazil; author of *Links between Brazil and Ireland* (1995); member of the Brazilian Association of Irish Studies and the Brazilian Association of Photographic Arts.



The exhibition *Irlandeses no Brasil* contains within it, as an organic whole, the intellectual, literary and artistic presence of Ireland in Brazil.

The panels dedicated to this presence cover: classics of Irish literature that have been translated in Brazil, such as Jonathan Swift and Oscar Wilde; Irish writers who have won the Nobel Prize in Literature – William Butler Yeats, George Bernard Shaw, Samuel Beckett and Seamus Heaney – all available in translation in Brazil; the celebrated James Joyce, all of whose works, with the exception of some of his letters, have been translated in Brazil; Irish contemporary literature, among which we highlight authors with works published in translation, who have been the subject of academic research in Brazilian universities, or who have visited Brazil – such as Colm Tóibín, Anne Enright, Edna O’Brien, Colum McCann and John Banville – among many; Irish theatre on the stage in Brazil; the cinema, music and dance of Ireland in Brazil; and a brief panorama of Irish Studies in Brazil.

The exhibition includes a collection of books from the Brazilian National Library, and the texts of the panels were written with the collaboration of specialists in literature, the arts and translation, creating a fluid, multi-style experience.

It now awaits the public, to enjoy and appreciate the historic, literary and artistic wealth that is the work and presence of the Irish in Brazil!

Profa. Dra. Beatriz Kopschitz Bastos, curator

PROFA. DRA. BEATRIZ KOPSCHITZ BASTOS, Post-graduate Programme in English and Centre of Irish Studies (UFSC). BA in *Letras* (UFJF); PGC in Literatures in English (UFF); MA in English (Northwestern University); PhD in Linguistic and Literary Studies in English (USP); Post-doctoral researcher (UFSC). Visiting fellow at: University College Dublin; University of Galway; Trinity College Dublin. Member of the Ulysses Council at MoLI – Museum of Literature Ireland; executive member of The International Association for the Study of Irish Literatures; director of Cia Ludens; former director of the Brazilian Association of Irish Studies.



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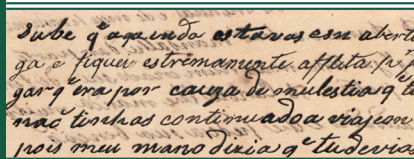
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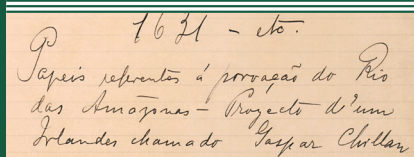
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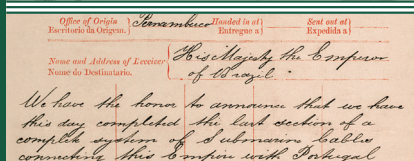
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OUR INCOMING COUNTRYMEN

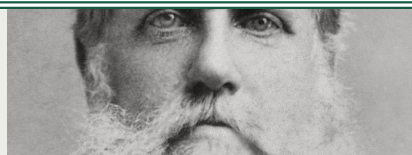
WHERE AND HOW TO SETTLE.

Some three hundred immigrants from the central parts of Ireland are soon to follow the small party of Englishmen who arrived a few weeks ago, and serious question arises as to where and how they ought to settle — a question, which if important to them is not less so to this country, for on its success

By purchasing, as we have above suggested, of suitable size they could settle it on homes at a much lower cost than in any way attainable in Brazil; and, besides, important advantage, they would form a society in which the poorer could aid with their labor and aid themselves. By their labor, they could have their own teachers, and their mechanics, and in great measure all the difficulties of language and foreign customs until it both familiar to them.

From all the sources from which we have knowledge of the province of Paraná learned that the climate of the uplands (serra) of the province is invigorating, and healthy, in both timber land and in a very high degree, that even along the coast it is salubrious, unless in points where they are subject to inundations. Everywhere streams and rivulets abound, and with the prairies, give these a marked and advantageous contrast with the bare and almost waterless condition of the greater part of the Amazon

A NEW MAP OF BRAZIL



Timeline

An image in wood, said to be of St. Patrick, was carved in the town of Ceres, State of Goiás. A nearby river was also named after Ireland's patron saint, leading the area to be known as the "Valley of St. Patrick"

Uprising of Irish mercenaries in Rio de Janeiro

William Scully, an Irish newspaperman, was the founder and editor of *The Anglo-Brazilian Times* (Rio de Janeiro, 1865–84). The promotion of Irish emigration to Brazil was one of the main aims of the publication

Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, visited Ireland

Irish nationalist Roger Casement arrived Brazil to serve as British Consul, where he investigated human rights abuses against indigenous people working as rubber collectors in the Amazon

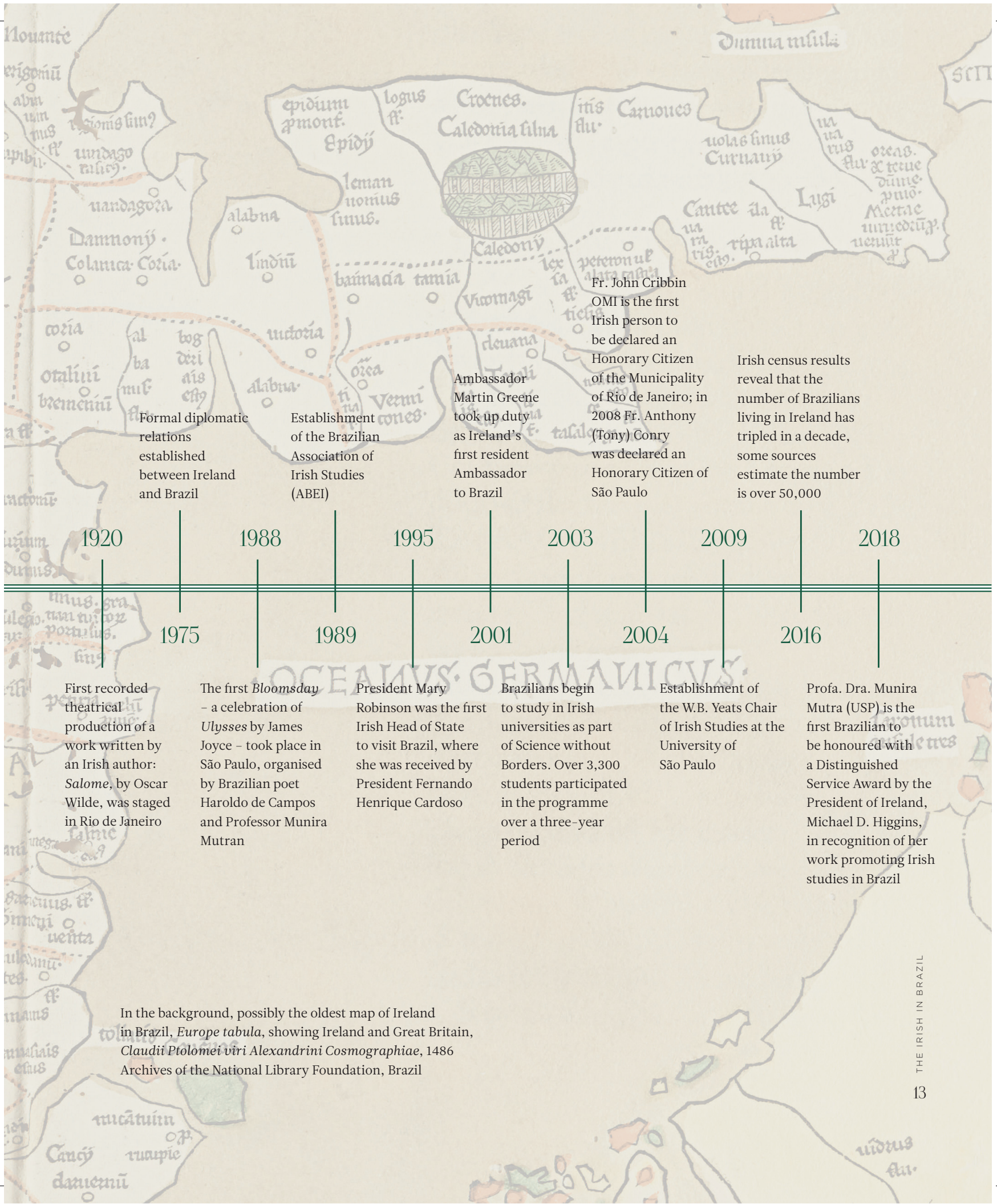
Fr. Thomas Field (1547–1626), a Jesuit from Limerick, is thought to be the first Irishman to settle in Brazil. He lived in Piratininga for three years and was remembered as the first Irishman to have said Mass in the New World

Narcisa Emília O'Leary married José Bonafácio de Andrada e Silva in Lisbon. He would later be known as the Founding Father of Brazil's Independence

Irishman John Joaquim Fleming participated in a revolutionary movement in São Paulo. A descendent, Francisco de Almeida Fleming (1900–98), was one of the pioneers of Brazilian cinema

Clube dos Fenianos, a carnival club inspired by the Fenians – an Irish nationalist society – was founded in Rio de Janeiro

Gulliver's Travels, by Jonathan Swift, was the first work by an Irish author published in Brazil, with a preface by Rui Barbosa



Formal diplomatic relations established between Ireland and Brazil

Establishment of the Brazilian Association of Irish Studies (ABEI)

Ambassador Martin Greene took up duty as Ireland's first resident Ambassador to Brazil

Fr. John Cribbin OMI is the first Irish person to be declared an Honorary Citizen of the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro; in 2008 Fr. Anthony (Tony) Conry was declared an Honorary Citizen of São Paulo

Irish census results reveal that the number of Brazilians living in Ireland has tripled in a decade, some sources estimate the number is over 50,000

First recorded theatrical production of a work written by an Irish author: *Salome*, by Oscar Wilde, was staged in Rio de Janeiro

The first *Bloomsday* – a celebration of *Ulysses* by James Joyce – took place in São Paulo, organised by Brazilian poet Haroldo de Campos and Professor Munira Mutran

President Mary Robinson was the first Irish Head of State to visit Brazil, where she was received by President Fernando Henrique Cardoso

Brazilians begin to study in Irish universities as part of Science without Borders. Over 3,300 students participated in the programme over a three-year period

Establishment of the W.B. Yeats Chair of Irish Studies at the University of São Paulo

Profa. Dra. Munira Mutra (USP) is the first Brazilian to be honoured with a Distinguished Service Award by the President of Ireland, Michael D. Higgins, in recognition of her work promoting Irish studies in Brazil

In the background, possibly the oldest map of Ireland in Brazil, *Europe tabula*, showing Ireland and Great Britain, *Claudii Ptolomei viri Alexandrini Cosmographiae*, 1486 Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil

Director
RAYMUNDO SILVA

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RIO DE JANEIRO — SEXTA-FEIRA, 9 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1921

REDAÇÃO
Largo da Carioca n. 13

O MOMENTO INTERNACIONAL — Serviços da Associated Press, Havas e correspondentes especiaes

O governo alemão concordou em entrar em negociações de credito com os circulos financeiros ingleses

LONDRES, 8 -- Os prisioneiros irlandezes atingidos pela amnistia real são aproximadamente 3.400. A ordem real determina que não estão compreendidos na medida os que foram julgados e condemnados.

LONDRES, 8 -- Noticias de Riga dizem que 15 mil soldados vermelhos escolhidos investiram contra Petrozavodsk, para dominar a aventura kareliana e que o governo de Moscou resolveu definitivamente solucionar de qualquer modo todas as controversias com a Finlândia.

A solução de um problema secular

Interessantes dados historicos sobre a questão irlandeza

O "Daily Chronicle", rejubilando com a victoria obtida em Londres com a celebração do accordo irlandez, declarou, com o mais latido dos exageros, que o acontecimento tinha para o imperio maior valor do que a victoria militar conseguida nos campos de batalha da França. Talvez não seja tanto, nem mesmo se pensarmos em que o triumpho militar foi obtido em 1918 e o politico só agora acaba de ser firmado, sendo ainda uma preocupação, porque precisa de ser homologado pelas partes interessadas. Mas o certo é que o pacto de Londres, a Grã Bretanha teve a inserir nas paginas da sua historia tão brilhante mais um dos maiores acontecimentos que ella registrará, porque o ponto material não tem valor, diante do valor moral da conquista feita com o mais largo espirito humanitario e com o mais dignificante dos propositos. A Grã Bretanha não vai assignar um pacto de escravização da Irlanda, nem a Verde Erin abdicará do seu sentimento de liberdade ao dominar; ambos firmam, em principio, um accordo de amizade e mutua defesa, dentro da Comunidade Democrática Britanica, para que se deem as mãos os povos que, fazendo parte do maior imperio do mundo e tendo lutado unidos, contra todos os inimigos externos, estavam em campos opostos em materia de doutrinas politicas e de credos religiosos, desde seculos, tornando agama em repetidas occasões e ainda agora trucidando-se, numa guerra tremenda e injustificável.

O largo espirito da maior organização de estadistas destes tempos — Lloyd George — concedeu a solução do problema secular e planejou a aproximação quando a Irlanda inteira era um campo de batalha, explodindo em guerrilhas por toda a parte. A primeira tentativa foi o "Home-rule", que fracassou e que, não permitindo a terminação da luta armada e, antes, evitando-a, facilitou, entretanto, uma oportunidade ao rei Jorge V para ir a Belfast e dali falar aos febianos, convidando-os a paz e a brandeiras em conferencia em Londres. O primeiro ministro Lloyd George e De Valera — os formidáveis advogados na grande causa, estabelecendo o accordo, que foi recebido pelo maior interior como um exemplo de grave momento em que os olhos soneados na paz-marcha se avolumaram com a guerra, ficou definitivamente solucionado o conflito que desafiava a capacidade de quantos haviam dito entre os seus destinos do Imperio Britânico.

Esses fellos politico de vulto inquestionável, teve, é certo, varios obreiros. Mas a grande figura, de destaque inconfundível em todas as negociações foi o velho madrugador de Downing Street, a quem a Grã Bretanha deve um dos seus maiores triumphos e o mundo, ainda agora, ameaçado pelas ambições e pelo direito da força bruta não abafado, vai dever uma lição de deprendimento e de grandeza, com o triumpho completo da força de direito.

comovimentos, para esquecer e perdoar.

Este discurso de Jorge V foi o começo da conciliação que teve como resultado o armistício. Em tais negociações, o general João Christiano Smuts, primeiro ministro da União da África do Sul, teve um importante papel. Encontrava-se elle em Londres, assistindo à conferencia imperial britânica, e se dirigiu ocasionalmente a Dublin, em missão do governo inglês, para que, na sua volta, De Valera tivesse reunido a ideia da independência absoluta da Irlanda e que, pelo seu lado, Lloyd George estivesse disposto a conceder à Irlanda a condição de dominio.

Simultaneamente foi annunciada a cessação das hostilidades. Cerca de meio dia de 11 de junho, as tropas inglesas se concentraram em seus quartéis; a policia appareceu nas ruas da cidade da Irlanda sem armas; os bondes reancheram o trafico; abrigaram-se os theroos... A Irlanda gozou, pela primeira vez, da paz, depois de cinco annos.

Lloyd George convidou então De Valera para uma conferencia em Londres, a fim de se buscar uma formula de conciliação. Este accordo, De Valera e uma commissão de Sinn-Fein se reuniram em Londres no dia 14 de julho e começaram as conferencias da paz.

A RELACAO CHRONOLOGICA DOS MOVIMENTOS E DAS AGICAOES NA IRLANDA

Damos, a seguir, a lista chronologica dos importantes acontecimentos, desenvolvidos na Irlanda, desde a rebelião de Easter, em 1916, até a assinatura de 11 de julho de 1921, entre os Sinn-Fein e as forças da coroa, além das negociações entre o sr. Lloyd George, sr. James Craig e De Valera, o leader irlandez, visando uma formula de paz.

Anno de 1916:
Mez de abril: dia 25 — revolta em Dublin; são civis são mortos e 614 feridos. Os Sinn-Fein proclamam a república irlandesa. O general Patrick Pearse para seu presidente provisório.

Dia 30 — declaração da lei marcial; movimento revolucionário em Santo Stephen; 270 prisioneiros, inclusive a condessa de Markievicz, levados para as forças da coroa; os prisioneiros particulares se elevaram a 2.000.000 de dólares.

Mez de maio:
Dia 2 — São executados sete chefes Sinn-Fein, inclusive o presidente provisório James Connolly. Os Sinn-Fein são mandados para prisões perpetuas. São executados mais sete chefes Sinn-Fein 79 outros são mandados para as prisões, além de 1.700 deportados. A Inglaterra manda para a Irlanda uma força de 40.000 homens.

Dia 12 — Prisioneiros irlandezes, internados no campo de Levee, em Sanease, amotina-se.

Dia 21 — Durante uma partida de football, em Cork-Park, Dublin, a policia faz fogo sobre a multidão.

Mez de outubro:
Dia 25 — Mac Swiney morto no cabo de 74 dias de absoluto jejum.

Dia 30 — O cardeal Logue amaldiçoou as "pessoas que tomam parte nas fomentações das rebeliões irlandezas".

Mez de novembro:
Dia 17 — Parte para Washington a commissão do Cem. "Aim de De Valera" para estudar as possibilidades da Irlanda.

Dia 21 — Durante uma partida de football, em Cork-Park, Dublin, a policia faz fogo sobre a multidão.

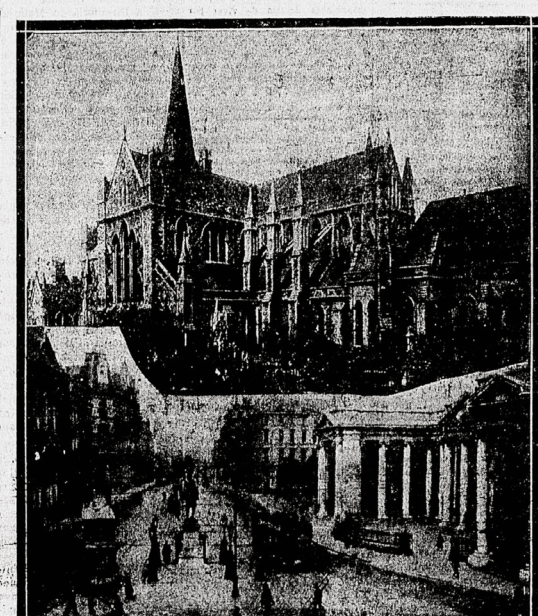
Anno de 1918:
Mez de maio:
Dia 6 — De Valera preside uma sessão anti-britanica, em Ballinaderreen.

Dia 22 — John Dillon apella para os americanos, pedindo apoio para os nacionalistas e condemnando os Sinn-Fein.

Mez de junho:
Dia 21 — Proclamação formal da república irlandeza, pelo Daill Eireann, (parlamento irlandez em Dublin).

Anno de 1919:
Mez de março:
Dia 29 — Vinte Sinn-Fein conseguem se escapar da cadeia de Mountjoy.

Mez de junho:
Dia 29 — Os Sinn-Fein queimam a casa do primeiro-ministro de Dublin, há demonstrações da mesma ordem em outras cidades da Irlanda.



DUAS VISTAS DE DUBLIN, CAPITAL DO NOVO ESTADO LIVRE DA IRLANDA: ao alto, a famosa cathedra de St. Patrick, um dos mais bellos monumentos architectonicos da Irlanda. Em baixo, o College Green e a Dame Street, vendo-se á direita o Banco da Irlanda, construido em 1729 para sede do Parlamento.

as casas e as propriedades dos Sinn-Fein. Prejuizos em mais de 2.000.000 de dólares.

Dia 31 — Movimento subversivo em Belfast. São mortos 25 pessoas há 214 incendios em seis dias.

Mez de setembro:
Dia 25 — 400 soldados de policia irlandezes, anti-Sinn-Fein, tentam ver se obtêm a liberdade de Mac Swiney.

Dia 21 — Balbriggan é invadida e incendiada pelos rebeldes. As perdas, em dinheiro, sobem a 1.000.000 de dólares.

Mez de outubro:
Dia 25 — Mac Swiney morto no cabo de 74 dias de absoluto jejum.

Dia 30 — O cardeal Logue amaldiçoou as "pessoas que tomam parte nas fomentações das rebeliões irlandezas".

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ção soberana da Republica irlandez.

Era esta a situação, quando sobreviu a trégua do mez de julho ultimo, depois do discurso de conciliação do rei Jorge V, em Belfast.

O objetivo das negociações posteriores à trégua foi definido por Lloyd George e accetado pelos representantes Sinn-Fein, como uma tentativa "da melhor conciliação possível das aspirações incluídas na Irlanda com a sua associação à comunidade de nações civilizada com o nome de imperio britânico".

As conferencias tiveram inicio em julho. Ambas as partes, aguardavam a esperança de uma satisfactoria solução para o conflito secular, posto que, occasionalmente, fizessem pressões para a tentativa, num completo fracasso. A primeira de tales crises sobreviu quando Lloyd George propoz a De Valera a discussão de um plano que reduzia a Irlanda à condição de dominio. O Daill Eireann repelia a proposta não a considerando como justa e heitima. Pareceu, um momento, que se tinha chegado ao dead-end.

As conferencias retomaram, contudo, as negociações, mas a sua attitude conciliatoria foi, ao principio, neutralizada pela insistência de De Valera que os delegados irlandezes à Conferencia que se celebrava deviam ser recebidos em uma reunião de uma Irlanda livre e independente. Lloyd George recusou terminantemente a esta recusa, reconhecendo implicitamente a independência irlandeza. Isto transpareceu no final das conferencias.

Foi então que Lloyd George achou a formula da "conciliação das aspirações irlandezas com a sua associação ao Imperio". Sobre esta base iniciaram-se as conferencias.

Estas vieram-se realizando desde os comços de outubro.

As sessões foram secretas, mas foi possível saber-se que os representantes britannicos apresentaram a Irlanda como um plano de associação com o imperio, plano que dava à Irlanda um auto-governo quasi absoluto, exercido por dois parlamentos, o do Ulster e o do sul, com um conselho central por ambos escolhido.

Isto provocou uma nova intervenção do Ulster, e forçou Lloyd George a fazer um compromisso à conferencia de Washington, sobre limitação de armamentos. A difficoldade persistia, e a conferencia de De Valera em cooperar com o sul da Irlanda, de qualquer forma que fosse, no governo comum.

A ideia dos Sinn-Fein era, ao contrario, que não acceptariam em hipótese nenhuma a divisão da Irlanda em norte e sul, com governos diferentes.

A fim de resolver estas difficoldades, Sir James Craig, chefe do Ulster, convocou o seu gabinete a reunir-se em Londres.

O resultado foi o fracasso absoluto do plano. As razões do Ulster eram rehusadas pelos representantes de De Valera, que não queriam a adopção de leis que protegessem o sul da Irlanda, que é principalmente agricola, em prejuizo do norte, que é essencialmente manufactureiro.

Os representantes de De Valera, entretanto, a apresentação de contra-proposta. A ideia geral era que se tivesse chegado ao periodo mais critico das negociações.

Isto foi a 11 de novembro proximo passado, a menos de um mez, portanto.

NA ALLEMANHA

O governo teme o confisco das reservas ouro do Reichsbank

Berlin, 8 -- O governo, afinal, concordou em entrar em negociações de credito com os circulos financeiros britannicos, procurando como um dos seus primeiros passos desfazer o labirinto das noções em conflito sobre a sua propria situação e a da economia alemã. Essa attitude do governo está sendo considerada como uma demonstração de que o governo alemão não se desvia da sua politica de independência.

IRISH INDEPENDENCE: LINKS WITH BRAZIL

PETER O'NEILL



In Easter Monday, 1916, a group of Irish men and women proclaimed a free Irish Republic, which looked forward to the establishment of a native Government elected on the principle of self-determination.

The first formal meeting of the Irish Parliament, *Dáil Éireann*, took place on 21 January 1919. Its key strategy was to seek international recognition for Irish Independence. This resulted in the global distribution of a *Communication*, which included a version in Portuguese addressed to Brazil's Parliament dated January 1921.

A second strategy of the first *Dáil* was to successfully promote Ireland's political interests through the international press based in Dublin and London, as reflected in the coverage given by Brazilian newspapers to events in Ireland at the time, especially by Rio de Janeiro's *Correio da Manhã*.

Curiously, a document entitled "Some Notes on the History of the Fenian Club" reached Brazil's Parliament in 1921. The club, founded in Rio in 1869 as a carnival club, helped finance the freedom of slaves, and was inspired by the Fenian movement which in the 1860s helped finance Ireland's struggle for independence.

With the signature of the Anglo-Irish Treaty in 1921, Ireland entered a new chapter in its history. The Treaty saw an end to the War of Independence, and the establishment of an Irish state made up of 26 counties, with six Ulster counties administered by a devolved Government within the United Kingdom.

Raul Vachies was Brazil's first Consul in Dublin. In 1931 he wrote a book, *Irlanda*, about Irish revolutions, economics, and bilateral relations. In October 1931 the first-ever commercial agreement between the two countries was signed.

In the first two decades after Ireland achieved independence in 1922, the institutions of the State were consolidated and a tradition of political stability established. The Constitution of Ireland of 1937, provides that Ireland (*Éire* in Irish) is the official name of the State.

POBLACHT NA H ÉIREANN. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destiny, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty, six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms in the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God. Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,
THOMAS J. CLARKE,
SEAN MAC DIARMADA, THOMAS MACDONAGH,
P. H. PEARSE, EAMONN CENNITT,
JAMES CONNOLLY, JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

Proclamation of Irish Independence, 1916
© World History Archive / Alamy

ON THE LEFT
An article about the Anglo-Irish Treaty, on the front page of the Brazilian newspaper *Correio da Manhã*, 9 December 1921
Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil



Communication to the Brazilian Congress, approved by *Dail Eireann*, the Irish Parliament, in January 1921
Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil



HY BRASIL: CELTIC ORIGINS

PROFA. DRA. MARIANA BOLFARINE

The mythical island of Hy Brasil has for centuries been part of the Irish imagination. It was presumed to be situated near the southwest coast of Ireland, almost always hidden by a dense fog that disappeared every seven years, revealing mountains and cities populated by supernatural beings.

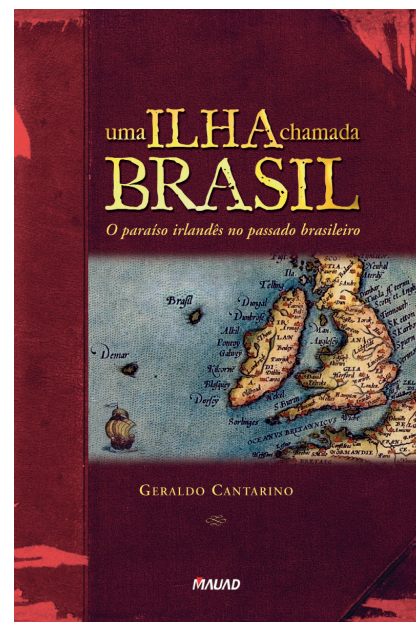
Hy Brasil also represented a land of pure delight in Greek mythology and the island of the blessed, that São Brandão tried to find. The writer Lope García de Salazar, when rewriting the legend of the Holy Grail in the 15th century, replaced the island of Avalon with that of Hy Brasil, Arthur's last home. From the 14th century onwards, the island was represented by illustrious cartographers, until it was reduced to a rock and, finally, excluded from the maps of the British High Admiralty in the 19th century.

More than one island with similar names was believed to exist. Insola de Braçil, whose name was derived from the word Brazil and referred to red-dyed wood, was said be located in the Azores. Another, close to Ireland, known as O'Brasil, Hy Brasil or Breasail, was said to be named in honor of St. Breasail, or St. Bresal, a venerated figure in Irish mythology.

Some of these legends partially call into question the origin of the name given by the Portuguese to the South American territory, said to come from pau-brasil wood. This idea was shared by Irishman Roger Casement, British Consul in Brazil for seven years. In his words,

strange as it may seem, Brazil does not owe its name to the abundance of certain Pau-Brasil wood, but to Ireland. I believe that the honor of naming the great South American country surely belongs to Ireland and an ancient Irish belief.

Interestingly, the description of a fabulous island – where there were games and music, and people were always happy and healthy – corresponds to characteristics commonly attributed to the vast nation today known as Brazil.



Uma ilha chamada Brasil, (An Island called Brazil) by Geraldo Cantarino, 2004
© Editora Mauad, São Paulo

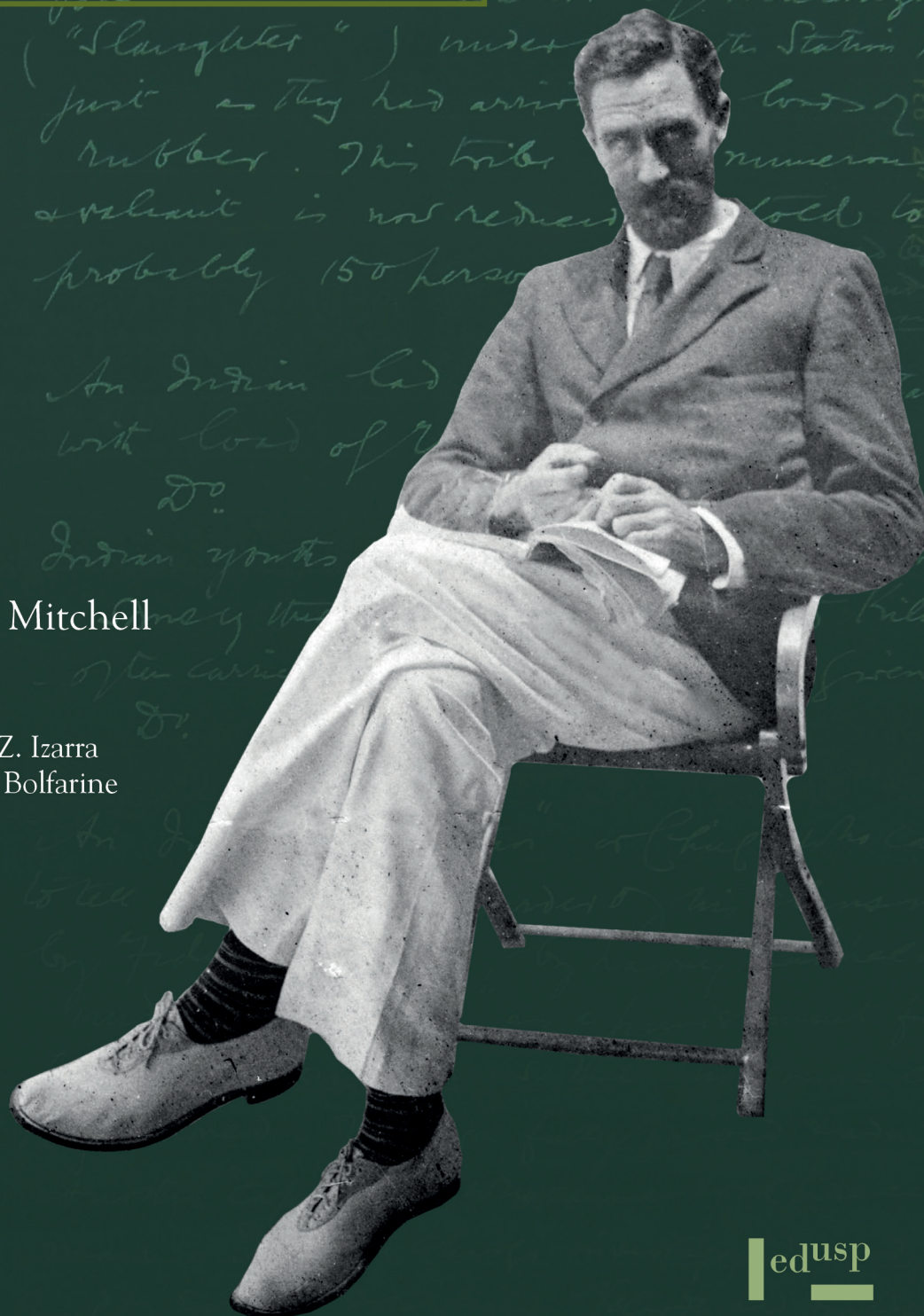
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The islands of Ireland and Hy Brasil, together on the map of Europe, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, by Abraham Ortelius, 1570
© Abraham Ortelius / Alamy

Diário da Amazônia de Roger Casement

Angus Mitchell
(ed.)

Laura P. Z. Izarra
Mariana Bolfarine
(orgs.)



edusp

ROGER CASEMENT

PROFA. DRA. MARIANA BOLFARINE

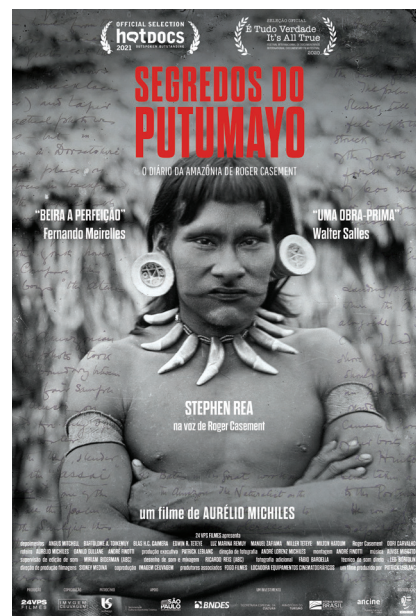
The life of Roger David Casement is part of one of the most violent chapters in Brazilian history: the rubber cycle. Casement was born in Sandycove, Dublin, on 1 September 1864. As a teenager, he was orphaned and taken to Northern Ireland, where he completed his studies. He moved to Liverpool and joined the Elder Dempster Merchant Company – his passport to Africa. He became a colonial agent for the International Association of King Leopold II of Belgium and British Consul in Portuguese Africa and Congo. In a report made up of statements from victims and missionaries, he reported to the British government on the situation of the rubber extraction economy and the atrocities committed against Africans.

Between 1906 and 1913, Casement was British Consul in Santos and Belém do Pará, and Consul General in Rio de Janeiro. In 1910 and 1911, he made two trips to Putumayo, a disputed region between Peru, Brazil and Colombia, where he investigated the conditions of rubber collectors for the Peruvian Amazon Company, registered in London. The Company's policy of terror was described in official reports and in diaries that were later translated and published in Brazil.

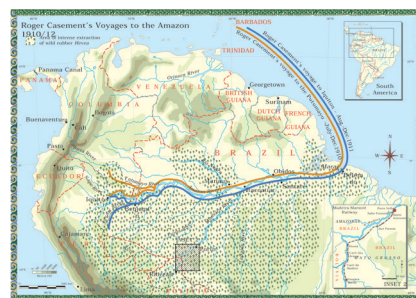
The years that Casement spent in Brazil were decisive in his turn against British imperialism. He became an Irish nationalist and sought German support for Irish independence during World War I. In 1916, he travelled from Germany to Ireland aboard a submarine with weapons for the Easter Rising, but was arrested and taken to the Tower of London. Despite international efforts, Casement was hanged for high treason on 3 August 1916. What determined his execution was the discovery of diaries with homosexual content, the so-called Black Diaries, whose authenticity is questioned to this day.

The documentary play *The Two Deaths of Roger Casement* (2016), by Domingos Nunez, and the film *Segredos do Putumayo* (2022), directed by Aurélio Michiles and narrated by renowned Irish actor Stephen Rea, with critical acclaim, tell the story of this fascinating Irishman.

Immortalized in a poem by William Butler Yeats as a ghost that keeps knocking at the door of Anglo-Irish relations, Casement bequeathed us a transnational activism and a contribution to what are now known as human rights.



Film poster for *Segredos do Putumayo* (2022), dir. Aurélio Michiles, with Irish actor Stephen Rea as Roger Casement
© 24VPS Filmes



Map of Casement's voyages in the Amazon, *Roger Casement in Brazil: Rubber, the Amazon and the Atlantic World*, by Angus Mitchell, ed. Laura Izarra, 2010

© Editora Humanitas, São Paulo

ON THE LEFT

Diário da Amazônia de Roger Casement (The Amazon Journal of Roger Casement), ed. Angus Mitchell, 2016
© Edusp, São Paulo. Org. Laura P. Z. Izarra and Mariana Bolfarine; translation: Mariana Bolfarine, Mail Marques de Azevedo and Maria Rita Drumond Viana; cover image: Andrea Yanaguita.



ZELUÍZ/2009
("BICO DE PENHA" SOBRE RETRATO CEDIDO DO
ACERVO DA FAMÍLIA ANDRADA, EM BARBACENA - MG)

NARCISA EMÍLIA O' LEARY DE ANDRADA E SILVA

NARCISA EMÍLIA O'LEARY DE ANDRADA E SILVA

Narcisa Emília O'Leary was born close to 1770 in Cork. Orphaned, she was taken by her aunt Isabel to Lisbon. On January 31, 1790, she married the bachelor José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, born in Vila de Santos, Brazil. The couple had daughters: Carlota Emília and Gabriela Frederica.

José Bonifácio, with a scholarship from Portugal, travelled for 10 years accumulating scientific knowledge in several European countries. Narcisa Emília accompanied him on some trips, and in letters she lamented the absence of her husband, calling him “my dear Andrada”.

Narcisa Emília, Gabriela Frederica (married), her single daughter, and Narcisa Cândida (her husband's child out of wedlock, well accepted by his wife) came to Santos. At the Outeirinhos, they lived happily. In soirees, Narcisa sang with a beautiful alto voice, to the sound of a guitar. She was pretty, dark-skinned, and wore her hair tied back, with pearl jewellery. She liked music, reading, writing and singing.

The family moved to Rio de Janeiro where José Bonifácio, appointed Minister, articulated the Independence process. Narcisa shone in high society. Maria Graham wrote: “his wife is of Irish descent, an O'Leary, lady of the greatest amiability and kindness”. José Bonifácio declared that he had “an amiable and virtuous companion”, he compared her to “a fresh morning rose”, but that she did not have “robust nerves”. When Jose Bonifacio was imprisoned for political reasons, Narcisa brought him a bed and clothes.

Exiled to Bordeaux, France, they lived on loans. Narcisa took care of the home and Narcisinha. After almost six years, they were able to return to Brazil.

Aboard the “Fênix”, two days before arriving in Rio, Narcisa died suddenly, at almost 60 years old. The Patriarch organised the burial in the Convento do Carmo, on 27 August 1829. The marriage lasted 39 years.

Narcisa Emília O'Leary de Andrada e Silva tolerated her husband's betrayals, preserving the harmony of the home. A cultured Irishwoman, she followed the turbulent life of “my dear Andrada”.

A woman of value!

PROFA. DRA. WILMA THEREZINHA
FERNANDES DE ANDRADE

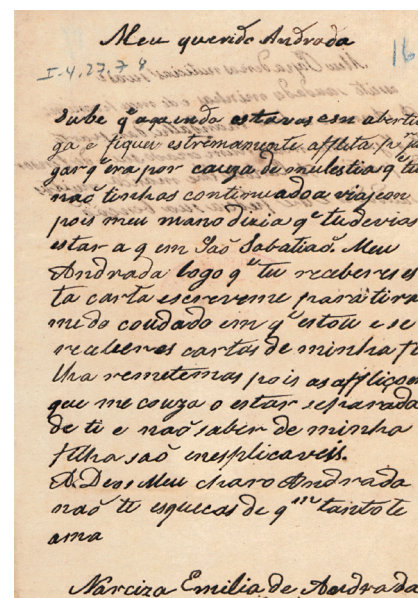


Portrait de José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, sketch of Benedito Calixto's work, by Zeluiz, 2006
© Zeluiz

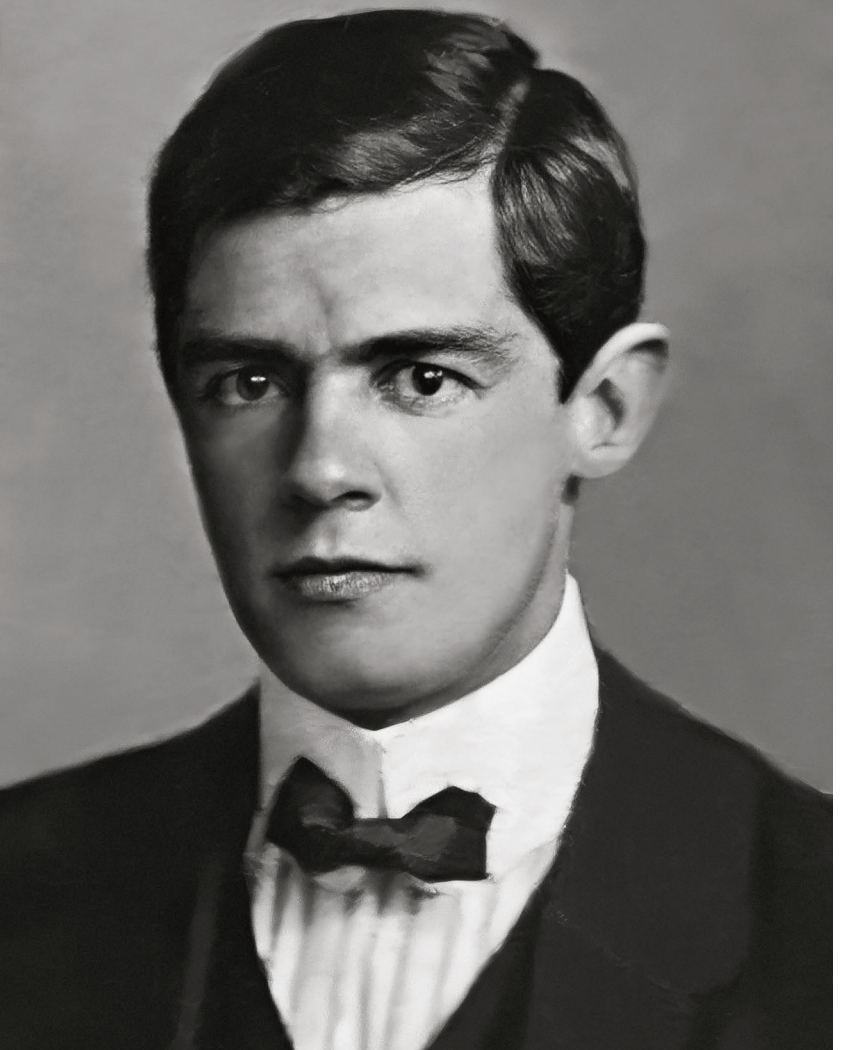
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Portrait of Narcisa Emília O'Leary, sketch of an original portrait, by Zeluiz, 2009
© Zeluiz

Archives of the Andrada family in Barbacena, Minas Gerais



Narcisa Emilia O'Leary: lamenting the separation from her husband
Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil



BRAZILIAN FAMILIES OF IRISH DESCENT

PETER O'NEILL

It is estimated there are over 70,000 Brazilians of Irish descent residing mainly in the States of Amazonas, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Paraná, and Rio Grande do Sul.

The *Dicionário das Famílias Brasileiras* (1999–2001), by Antônio Henrique Bueno and Carlos Eduardo Barata (eds.), lists around 18 Brazilian families of Irish descent from the 18th century: Archer, Browne, Colvill, Darcy, Dwyer, Fella, Hayden, Maxwell, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Grady, O'Hanlon, O'Kane, O'Leary, O'Reilly, & Rohan, of which two are notable: Belfort and Whitaker.

William (Guilherme) Whitaker (1794–1856) was born in Cork. He left numerous and illustrious descendants, including Jose Maria Whitaker who became president of Banco do Brasil in 1920.

Lourenço (Lancelot) Belfort (1708–c.1777) was an Irish businessman who became wealthy raising cops and cattle on his estate in Maranhão. In 1756, he built a town house in São Luís, *Solar dos Belfort*, which is still standing, following restoration in 2015. He also built a chapel in honour of St. Patrick in 1769. The Municipality of Belford Roxo in Rio de Janeiro derives its name from one of his descendants, Raimundo Teixeira Belfort Roxo.

John Joaquim Fleming (1773–1849) was a successful Irish immigrant to Brazil who participated in a revolutionary movement in São Paulo (June–July 1842). His descendants include Francisco de Almeida Fleming (1900–1999), a pioneer of Brazilian cinema in Pouso Alegre (MG) at the age of 18, and Thiers Fleming (1880–1971), who held the rank of “Captain of Sea and War” in the Navy of Brazil and received an “Order of Naval Merit” in 1952. Today, the Fleming family numbers about 5,000 people!

Other famous Brazilians of Irish descent include Lorena Simpson from Manaus (Portuguese/Irish descent) – singer, dancer and composer; Cintia Dicker (German/Irish descent) – model and actress; Professor José Roberto O'Shea – Professor at the Federal University of Santa Catarina, Shakespearean and translator (including of James Joyce); and Haroldo de Campos, RIP, writer, Joycean scholar and co-organiser of various Bloomsday celebrations in São Paulo, who was proud of his maternal Irish lineage to Galway.



Townhouse of Lourenço Belfort,
Maranhão

© Secretariat for Tourism, State
Government of Maranhão

ON THE LEFT, AT THE TOP

Filming of *In Hoc Signo Vices*, by
Francisco de Almeida Fleming, 1924

© Municipal History Museum of Tuany
Toledo, Minas Gerais

ON THE LEFT, AT THE BOTTOM LEFT

Jose Maria Whitaker, former Minister of
Finance, President of the Bank of Brazil
and Governor of São Paulo

© Public Archives of the State
of São Paulo

ON THE LEFT, AT THE BOTTOM RIGHT

Thiers Fleming, who held the rank of
Captain in the Brazilian Navy

© Robert de Greck
Fleming Family Collection



S. PATRICIO
Apostolo de Irlanda

ST. PATRICK AND IRISH MISSIONARIES

St. Patrick is the Patron Saint of Ireland, and Ireland's National Day – 17 March – is named in his memory. St. Patrick's Day is a global celebration of what it means to be Irish, and in Brazil it has become a major event. In dozens of cities across the country, Brazilians celebrate links with Ireland and enjoy Irish food, drink, music and dance. Every St. Patrick's Day, alongside many iconic sites around the world, Brazilian monuments are illuminated in green – including Christ the Redeemer in Rio de Janeiro, Palácio dos Bandeirantes in São Paulo and Teatro Amazonas in Manaus.

The first Irish Missionary to arrive in Brazil was a Jesuit, Thomas Field from Limerick, in 1577. He worked among the Tupi people of Bahia and with Jesuit priests José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega Anchieta, who founded a catholic mission in 1554, that has become the City of São Paulo.

Thousands of Irish missionaries from twenty male and female religious congregations have worked in Brazil since then: Jesuits, Redemptorists, Dominicans, Oblates, Sacred Hearts, Spiritans, Saint Patrick Missionaries, Mercy Sisters, Holy Rosary Sisters, Dominicans, Ferrybank Sisters and others.

Since the 1960s, Irish missionaries have worked with Brazil's poorer citizens on the peripheries of large cities, with slum residents, young people and the prison chaplaincy. This work involves strengthening civil society and giving vulnerable people a voice in Brazilian society.

In 2019, Fr. Pat Clarke was awarded a *Distinguished Service Award* by the President of Ireland, Michael D. Higgins, in recognition of 40 years of service towards marginalized communities in Vila Prudente, São Paulo.

According to Dr. Fernando Altemeyer Junior (PUC-SP), who worked with Irish Missionaries for 20 years in São Paulo, "Irish missionaries have the same sense of humor as Brazilians, and have played a fundamental role in the construction of democracy in Brazil".

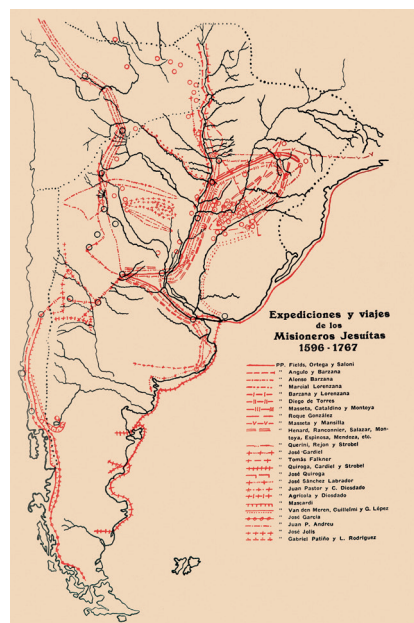
VINCENT DEELY



Artistic impression of Pateo de Collegio, site of the founding of the City of Sao Paulo, which Fr Thomas Field S.J, first Irish missionary in Brazil, helped to build. Acrylic on canvas by Nilda Luz, *São Paulo ontem e hoje*, 2004 Archives of Pateo do Collegio, São Paulo

ON THE LEFT

St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil



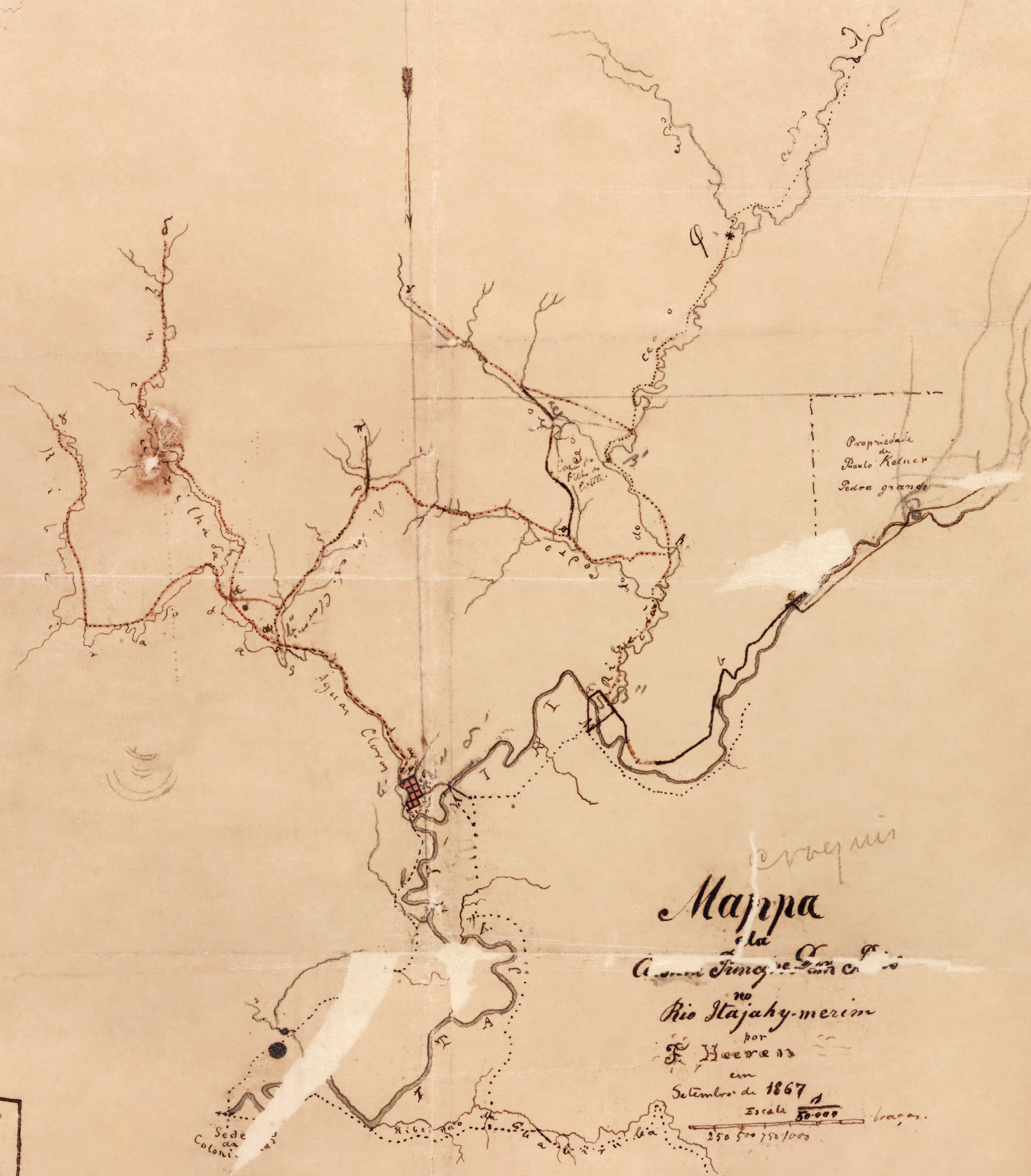
Los Jesuitas y La Cultura Rioplatense, by Guillermo Furlong, S. J., 1933 Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil

Convenções

— obra a pressa
— Picada
— Estrada de Fieira

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IRISH COLONIES

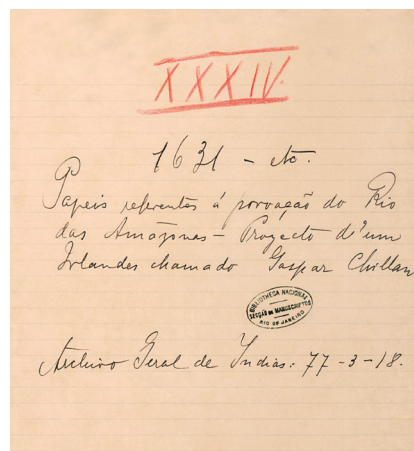
PETER O'NEILL

According to Joyce Lorimer in her book *English and Irish Settlements on the River Amazon, 1550-1646*, “in about 1612 brothers Philip and James Purcell established a plantation in Forte de Tauregue at the mouth of the River Amazon. Huge profits were made by the colonists in tobacco, dyes and hardwoods. They were followed by Bernardo O’Brien of County Clare, who built a fort on the north bank of the Amazon and named the place Coconut Grove”. O’Brien’s first language, and that of his compatriots in the Amazon, was Irish.

In 1828, an uprising took place in Rio de Janeiro among some Irish mercenaries who had been recruited into the Imperial army to support Brazil in its conflict with Argentina. As a result of that uprising, one hundred Irish families were expelled and sent by ship to found an agricultural colony in Ilhéus, Bahia.

Following the Great Famine in Ireland, Fr. T. Donovan led around 300 Wexford emigrants to Monte Bonito, near Pelotas, then in the province of Rio Grande (do Sul). The activities of the Dom Pedro II Agricultural Colony (1852-1868) are well documented in three ledgers held at the municipal library in Pelotas, detailing minutes of meetings, cash transactions, and material furnished by the local mayor’s office at the time. When the colony broke up, most of its members made their way to Argentina or Uruguay.

Agents of the Brazilian government in England and the United States actively promoted emigration to a colony near Brusque, Santa Catarina. 246 Irish were recruited from the streets of New York. According to William Scully, writing in the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* (1870), one of the main reasons the colony did not prosper was due to the unsuitable agricultural land offered.



Documents relating to Irishman Gaspar Chellan’s (Jasper Sheehan) settlements on the Amazon River (1626-1632)
Archives of the National Library
Foundation, Brazil

ON THE LEFT

Map of the Prince Dom Pedro Colony, Brusque, Santa Catarina (1867-1870)
Archives of the National Library
Foundation, Brazil



IRISH MERCENARIES IN BRAZIL

CHRISTOPHER BURDEN

For three turbulent days in June 1828 the city of Rio de Janeiro experienced a uniquely violent event: a large-scale military revolt led by disaffected Irish and German mercenaries, and repressed with the help of African and Afro-Brazilian slaves.

The story began in 1826 when the Emperor Dom Pedro I dispatched an Irish officer in the Brazilian army – Colonel William Cotter – to his native Ireland, to raise a battalion of foreign recruits to bolster his forces in the ongoing war with the nascent Argentine Republic.

Representing the venture as one of “agricultural colonization” – to circumvent restrictions on the recruitment of Irish subjects into foreign armies – Cotter rapidly assembled a force of 3,100 Irishmen, women and children.

But on arrival in Rio, the emigrants were given an ultimatum: to receive their promised land grants, all able-bodied Irishmen would have to enlist in the Brazilian Imperial Army for four years.

Outraged, most refused to comply and were left languishing on meagre rations in makeshift barracks. But a few hundred relented, opening a bitter rift with their fellow migrants.

When disgruntled German mercenaries revolted against the brutal punishment of a member of their own battalion, their press-ganged Irish comrades rose up and joined them in a three-day binge of wanton destruction against the city and its inhabitants.

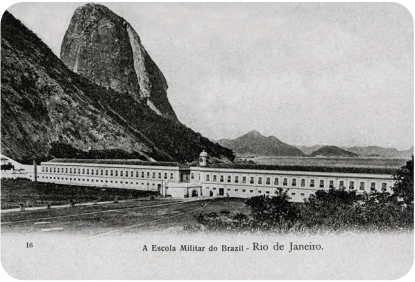
Following a period of inaction by the authorities (in a city devoid of regular troops to put down the rebellion), a ceremonial battalion was hastily mustered which aided by local militiamen and armed slaves – pushed the mercenaries back to their barracks and bombarded them into submission.

The Irish survivors of the uprising were rounded up and sent on a homeward journey most would never complete. Within three years the Emperor would abdicate his throne, his authority fatally eroded by the recruits he had looked to for salvation.

48	Maurice Robert	28	
49	Michael Pate	24	
50	Daniel McCarry	20	
51	Michael Black	24	
52	Peter Gentry	20	
53	John Conway	30	Master
54	Michael Curran		
55	James Robinson	28	Private
57	John Killester		
58	William Daly	28	Private
59	John Sherry		Private
60	John Kennedy		Private
61	James McCarry	20	Master
62	Daniel Murray		
64	Charles McCarry	25	
66	John Sullivan	20	
67	James Donnell	27	
68	Thomas Fitch	30	
69	William Brown	25	

Names and ages of some of the mercenaries
National Archives of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro

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Campo de Santana, the military barracks where the revolt took place
Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil



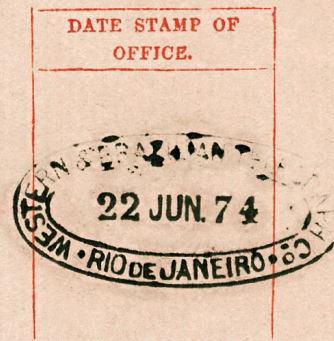
Military School at Praia Vermelha, Rio de Janeiro, where Irish and German mercenaries murdered their commander
Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil

I-31, 24, 21

THE WESTERN & BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED. 2
(C.)

Number of Message _____

Charges to be paid by Receiver }
O Destinatario pagará os gastos.)



Office of Origin }
Escritorio da Origem.)

Pernambuco

Handed in at }
Entregue a)

Sent out at }
Expedida a)

Name and Address of Receiver }
Nome do Destinatario.)

His Majesty the Emperor
of Brazil

We have the honor to announce that we have
this day completed the last section of a
complete system of Submarine cables
connecting this Empire with Portugal
and Great Britain

Robert C. Halpin
Captain Commanding & Engineer of
Expedition.

J. C. Laves
Electrician in Chief

Name of Sender }
Nome do Transmittente.)

Complaints respecting inaccuracy, delay, or incorrect delivery of any Telegram which has passed through the
Queixas de inexactidões demoras ou de entrega errada de qualquer Telegramma que tenha passado pelos Cabos
Company's Cables, should be addressed to the Company's Superintendent at Pernambuco, and must, in all cases, be
da Companhia devem ser dirigidas ao. Superintendente da mesma em Pernambuco, e em todo o caso ser acompanhada
accompanied by the actual form delivered.
pela propria forma do telegramma entregue.

IRISH ENGINEERS

Robert Halpin (1836–1894) was the master mariner from Wicklow who connected the world by submarine telegraphic cables. Brazil and Europe were linked for the first time when Halpin as Captain of CS *Seine* laid an Atlantic cable from Portugal to Recife, Brazil, via Madeira and St. Vincent. On 22 June 1874, he sent the following telegram from Pernambuco: “To His Majesty The Emperor of Brazil. We have the honor to announce that we have this day completed the last section of a complete system of Submarine Cables connecting this Empire with Portugal and Great Britain”. During his career Halpin was responsible for the laying of over 40,000 kilometers of cable. Tinakilly, Halpin’s home in County Wicklow overlooking the Irish sea is now a Country House Hotel.

Hamilton Lindsay-Bucknell arrived in Rio de Janeiro in 1873 as part of a committee of telegraph operators and engineers of the Western and Brazilian Telegraphic Company to inaugurate the installation of Halpin’s submarine cable. He was present when Brazil’s Emperor himself went down to the beach where the cable landed, and was later responsible for delivering telegrams to Dom Pedro II in person at the Palácio Imperial (São Cristóvão) in Rio. His book *A Search for Fortune, Autobiography of a Younger Son, a Narrative of Travel and Adventure* (1878), which was written in Wicklow, describes many of his other activities. One concerned a project presented on his behalf to Brazil’s Emperor in 1876 by a rich coffee producer, the Earl of Nova Friburgo, for the construction of a submarine cable-railway tunnel linking the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Niteroi. It was envisaged that an extension of the railway would transport coffee from the countryside to Rio. The project, however, had to be abandoned due to its high cost and complexity.

PETER O’NEILL



Hamilton Lindsay-Bucknell, *A Search for Fortune, Autobiography of a Younger Son, a Narrative of Travel and Adventure*, by Hamilton Lindsay Bucknell

© Daldy, Isbister & Co., London, 1878

ON THE LEFT

Telegrams sent to Emperor Dom Pedro II regarding the inauguration of the submarine telegraphic cable between Brazil and Europe in 1874
Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil



Commemorative stamp released by the Post Office of Ireland (*An Post*) in memory of Captain Robert Halpin
© *An Post*, 2003



A NAVAL OFFICER, A MERCHANT, AND A DOCTOR

PETER O'NEILL

Bartholomew Hayden (1792-1857) was one of twenty Irishmen who were contracted from 1823 by the Brazilian Imperial Navy to consolidate Brazil's independence from Portugal, which had been declared by Dom Pedro I the previous year. Hayden was present when the enemy were driven from their principal base of Bahia in 1823. During Brazil's war against Argentina (1825-1828), Hayden captured an Argentine privateer and later inflicted serious damage on Argentine naval forces led by fellow Irishman, William Brown. Hayden commanded ten vessels and ended his distinguished career as a full Captain.

In his book *Findlaters – The Story of a Dublin Merchant Family*, Alex Findlater recalled that

in 1831 there was a revolution in Brazil, and Dom Pedro I abdicated. Adam, a family member who had been in Brazil for eight years was by then in partnership trading as Miller & Findlater. During the riots in Rio de Janeiro the firm's premises were burned down. The firm relocated in Bahia. Made-up fabrics and textiles were shipped out to Bahia and sugar and cotton back to Europe.

The company's ledgers (1830-1839) survived and revealed the export of large quantities of bottled porter during that period, brewed by Arthur Guinness and sold as Findlater's Pure Dublin Porter, with bottle labels depicting shamrocks!

Dr. Ricardo Gumbleton Daunt (1818-1893), born at Kilcaskan Castle, County Cork, Ireland, was a pioneer in Brazilian public health medicine. In 1843, he arrived in Rio de Janeiro. He went to Campinas from São Paulo in 1845, where he played an outstanding role as a defender of local traditions and as a doctor for the poor and supporter for the disabled. He was a politician and mastered more than ten languages, was an obsessed genealogist, and conquered fame as a luminary of Medicine.



Bartholomew Hayden
© Department of Heritage and
Documentation, Brazilian Navy

ON THE LEFT

Fazenda Soledade – Campinas, 1850,
by Henrique Manzo
Archives of the Museu Paulista of USP



Painting of Dr. Ricardo Daunt,
by Nazareth Marques
© Nazareth Marques
Academy of Letters of Campinas

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TIMES.

OFFICE, No 39 RUA DO SABÃO

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OUR INCOMING COUNTRYMEN

WHERE AND HOW TO SETTLE.

Some three hundred immigrants from the central parts of Ireland are soon to follow the small party of Englishmen who arrived a few weeks ago, and a serious question arises as to where and how they ought to settle — a question, which if important to them is not less so to this country, for on its successful solution depends whether the blossoming immigration from the British Isles will be nipped in the bud and checked for many a long year, or whether, through success, the first settlement result in becoming a nucleus of attraction to the thousands who annually leave the shores of Great Britain and Ireland to found new homes in other lands.

The first consideration which presents itself is that the less the change which will occur to them in their new country, as agriculturists, the better for their prospects of success; that climate, cultures, habits may remain unaltered as far as possible, and thus the experience of their former life may not be rendered unprofitable or, what is generally the case with emigrants to the Americas, a positive disadvantage to them.

The second is, that the salable products of their labor and farms should be such as will bear the heavy cost of transport over the curse of Brazil — its disgraceful roads — to a profit-paying market.

These considerations can be achieved, in a great degree at least, if the settlement be made upon the prairie lands of the southern provinces, where the climate is an improved form of that of their native country, and where they could, at all events for a

By purchasing, as we have above suggested an estate of suitable size they could settle themselves on homes at a much lower cost than in any other way attainable in Brazil; and, besides this important advantage, they would form a compact society in which the poorer could aid the richer with their labor and aid themselves with that labor's wages, they could have their clergyman, their teachers, and their mechanics, and obviate in great measure all the difficulties of a foreign language and foreign customs until time made both familiar to them.

From all the sources from which we have gathered knowledge of the province of Paraná we have learned that the climate of the uplands (above the serra) of the province is invigorating, agreeable and healthy, in both timber land and prairie, in a very high degree, that even along the large rivers it is salubrious, unless in points where their banks are subject to inundations. Everywhere clear streams and rivulets abound, and with the abundance of timber surrounding, or in « islets » on the prairies, give these a marked and advantageous contrast with the bare and almost waterless condition of the greater part of the Argentine Confederation and, as well, of the United States' prairies lying west of the Missouri.

Unfortunately, while the timber lands of Brazil are, in general of a very fine quality of productiveness, the prairie lands of the Empire do not enjoy an equal reputation for richness, and Brazilians prefer the former for their plantations. Still the advantages of the prairies are so great, above all to persons unfamiliar with farming in wooded lands, that a comparative poverty of soil finds many valuable compensations in its ease of culture, in its manageability, in the facility of movements and in the pastures which cover it perennially in southern Brazil.

The wooded and prairie lands of Paraná are among the finest of Southern Brazil, and the latter fatten annually many thousands of animals brought from the south for sale in S. Paulo.

Among the various accounts published by us respecting this province was one extracted from the geological part of the report of the German civil engineers Messrs Keller and Drumm, who had spent many years in explorations in it and who had paid especial attention to its prairies. According to them the campos of Guarapuava and

A PHOTOGRAPHER, AN EDITOR, AND A ZOOLOGIST

PETER O'NEILL

Frederick Walter is perhaps the most picturesque personality associated with the start of photography in Brazil, since he combined his activities as a photographer and teacher with his activities as a magician! He disembarked in Fortaleza in 1847 with “daguerreotype camera equipment and an array of magic instruments.” None of his work survived; however, one of his students, Joaquim Insley Pacheco, went on to be appointed “Photographer of the Imperial House” in Rio de Janeiro (1855) by the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II, who was himself a keen photographer since the age of fourteen.

William Scully (1821–1885), born in County Tipperary, was an Irish journalist and businessman who migrated to Rio de Janeiro in the late 1850s or early 1860s, following the Great Famine in Ireland. There, he became the proprietor and editor for almost twenty years of *The Anglo-Brazilian Times* (1865–1884), described in its masthead as a “Political, Literary and Commercial” newspaper. He also founded the Sociedade Internacional de Imigração. According to Scully, Irish immigration to Brazil was “nipped in the bud” and was never successful due to the collapse of an Irish colony, Principe Dom Pedro, in Santa Catarina following a sudden withdrawal of funds between 1868 and 1869.

Cynthia Longfield (1896–1991), “Madam Dragonfly”, was born in London to Anglo-Irish parents whose ancestral home was in Cloyne, Co. Cork. She was an independent scientist, specialising in dragonflies. She travelled extensively throughout the world. In 1927 she participated in a six-month-long scientific expedition to Mato Grosso where she collected 38 species of dragonfly, three of which were previously undiscovered. Two species are named in her honour. She donated her personal archive and library, some 500 volumes, to the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, which include sixteen manuscripts detailing the species she researched in Brazil.



Joaquim Pacheco, student of Frederick Walter who became the photographer of the Imperial Court in Rio de Janeiro Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil

ON THE LEFT

Article in *The Anglo-Brazilian Times*, 23 March 1868, encouraging Irish migration to Brazil Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil

BELOW

Drawing of Cynthia Longfield, by Szab Kariko, *Blazing a Trail* exhibition, Department of Foreign Affairs of Ireland and EPIC – The Irish Emigration Museum, 2020
© Szab Kariko (skariko.com)





BRAZIL AS SEEN BY IRISH AUTHORS

PROFESSOR LESLIE BETHELL

There are some twenty accounts of Brazil by Irish authors, from the detailed description of Rio de Janeiro by John White, chief surgeon on the “First Fleet” to Australia, in the late 18th century, to the Amazon journals of Roger Casement, in the early 20th century.

In 19th century Brazil, in particular, the following authors are worthy of note:

Robert Walsh (1772–1852), born in Waterford, was Anglican chaplain to the British mission in Rio de Janeiro for eight months (September 1828–May 1829). His book, *Notices of Brazil in 1828 and 1829* (2 vols., 1830) is one of the most interesting accounts of the country in the years following its independence from Portugal. It also investigates the 1828 insurrection of Irish and German mercenaries.

William Scully (1821–1885), born in County Tipperary, was proprietor and editor of the weekly *Anglo-Brazilian Times* for almost twenty years (1865–1884). His book, *Brazil, Its Provinces and Chief Cities* (1866, 2nd ed. 1868) is essentially a prospectus for investors and a guidebook for British and Irish emigrants to Brazil.

Michael Mulhall (1836–1900), born in Dublin, was co-founder in 1861 and co-editor of the *Buenos Ayres Standard*, the first English-language daily newspaper published in South America. He wrote two books following visits to Brazil: *Rio Grande Do Sul and Its German Colonies* (1873) and *Journey to Matto Grosso* (1879). He also published (with his brother Edward T. Mulhall) *Handbook of Brazil* (1877), a province by province guide aimed at investors and others with commercial interests in Brazil.

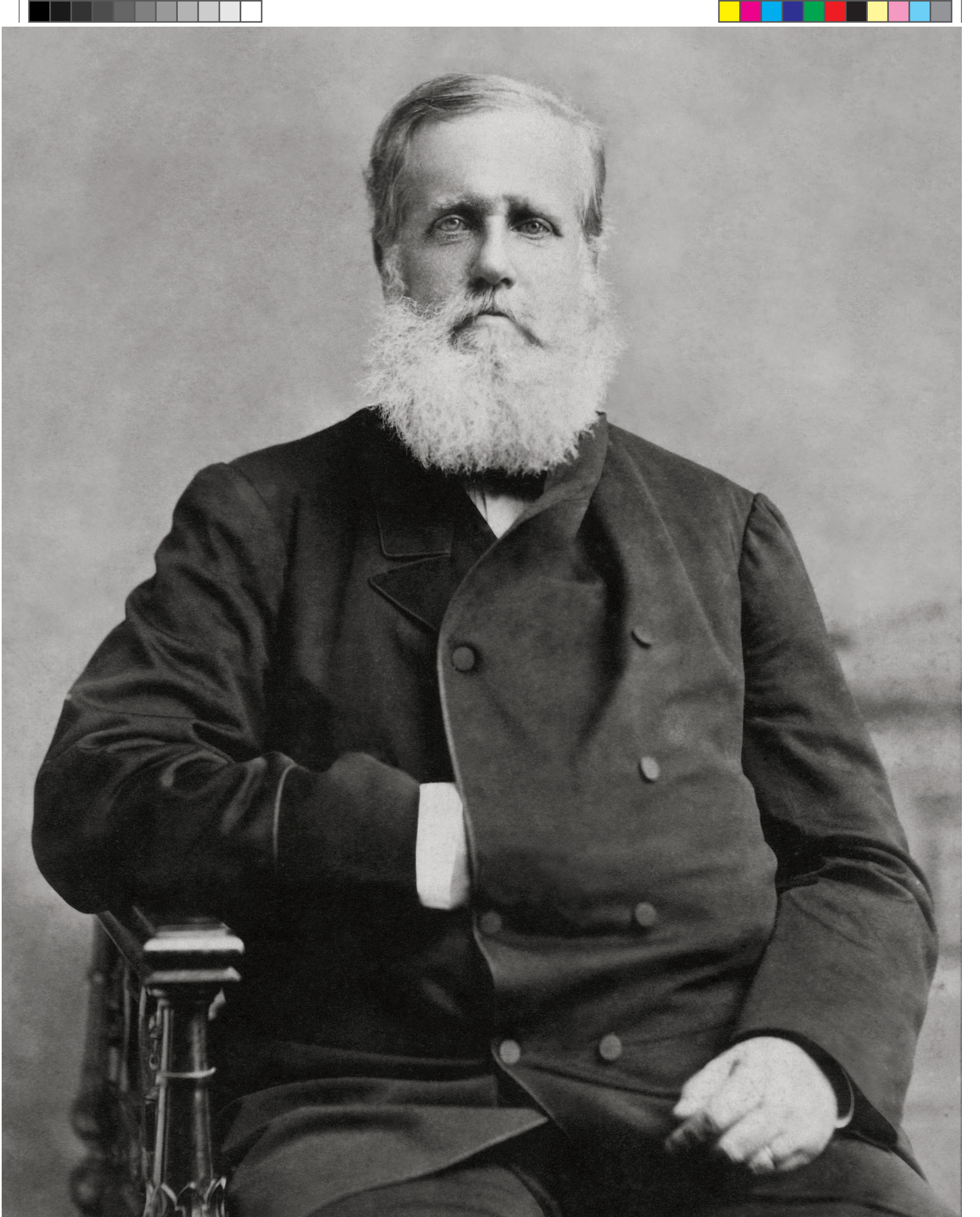
Marion M. Mulhall, née Murphey (1847–1922), born in Balbriggan, north of Dublin, accompanied her husband on both his visits to Brazil. She was the author of *From Europe to Paraguay and Matto-Grosso* (1877) and *Between the Amazon and the Andes* (1881). Her description of Rio Grande do Sul includes observations concerning German, Irish and Welsh immigrants in that province.



Michael Mulhall, as featured in
Marion Mulhall's *Explorers in the
New World*, 1909
© Longmans Green and Co.

ON THE LEFT

A new map of Brazil 1866, by
George Philip and son, published
by William Scully
Archives of the National Library
Foundation, Brazil



DOM PEDRO II IN IRELAND

PETER O'NEILL

Irish newspaper coverage of Brazil and its people began in the 19th century with articles on topics such as emigration to Brazil; slavery; the establishment of telegraphic communications between Brazil and Europe; the Great Drought in Brazil; and the expulsion of the Emperor Dom Pedro II and his family from Brazil.

Twelve years earlier the Emperor and his wife visited Europe together with a small entourage. As part of that journey they made a whirlwind five-day private visit to Ireland from 7 to 11 July 1877 visiting Belfast, the Giant's Causeway, Dublin, Killarney and Cork. The visit went practically unreported in Brazil, but received widespread local press coverage in, e.g., the *Belfast News Letter* and *The Irish Times*.

The main reason for the Emperor's visit was to inspect the then largest telescope in the world under construction in Dublin for export to Austria.

He arrived in Belfast by ship where he was received by the Brazilian Vice-Consul. From there he visited a tourist attraction, the Giant's Causeway. That night he was in Dublin touring the Guinness Brewery! He stayed at the Shelbourne Hotel.

The places he visited reflected his intellectual curiosity about diverse subject, for example: the Botanical Gardens (botany); the tomb of Irish nationalist leader Daniel O'Connell in Glasnevin Cemetery (history); Trinity College (chemistry); the National Gallery (art and sculpture); the Royal College of Surgeons (medicine); and the Royal Irish Academy (ancient Irish manuscripts) where the Empress showed interest in books by Irish writer and poet Thomas Moore. From Dublin, his party took a train to the scenic Lakes of Killarney, followed by a quick visit to Cork, its university, and Butter Market – the world's largest at the time.

He was reputed to be collecting stores of information to be applied on his return for the benefit of his subjects.



“Portrait of a young girl from the so-called ‘Queen’s Gap’. She gave it to me while guiding me from the Gap of Dunloe (very picturesque gorge) to the shores of Upper Lake, Killarney”. *História de D. Pedro II, 1825–1891*, by Heitor Lira, 1977

© Itatiaia, Belo Horizonte; Edusp, São Paulo
Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil

ON THE LEFT

Dom Pedro II in the 19th century
Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil



CLASSICS OF IRISH LITERATURE

PROF. DR. BRUCE STEWART

Classics of Irish literature have been available in Brazil since the publication in Rio de Janeiro of *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift in 1888. Although its authors broadly share the characteristics of a colonial ruling-class they differ from mere conquerors in their sense of Irishness and their often-refractory ways of exploring the social and cultural world around them.

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) worked as a political pamphleteer writer in London before reluctantly accepting the appointment of Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral in his native Dublin. There he wrote the most searing satire on human nature perhaps in any language with *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

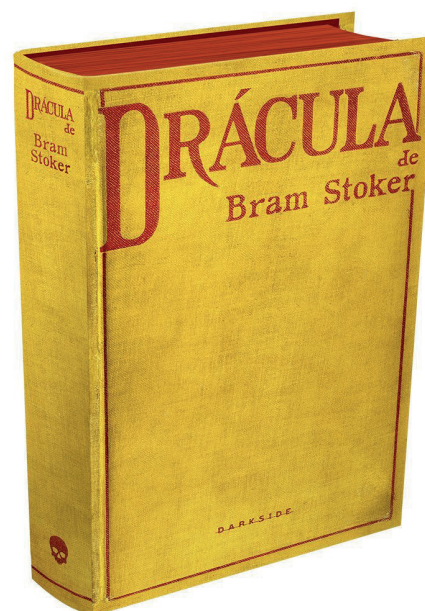
Laurence Sterne (1713-1768), in a very different vein, heralded the comical meta-novel with *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy* (1760).

Edmund Burke (1729-1797), the son of a Catholic Irish lawyer-turned-Protestant, became the most famous parliamentary orator of his time and a virulent exponent of a form of benign conservatism with which he opposed the political violence of the age, most famously in *Reflections on the French Revolution* (1790).

Oscar Wilde (1854-1900), successively a student at Trinity College, Dublin and Magdalen College, Oxford, displayed an extraordinary capacity to prick the vanity of his English-speaking audience in his incomparably witty plays. He is by far the most translated Irish author in Brazil, with works such as *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895), to which he added the subtitle, *A trivial comedy for serious people*.

Bram Stoker (1847-1912), an exact contemporary who actually married Wilde's former fiancée, won world-wide fame with *Dracula* (1897), in which an aristocratic vampire from Transylvania defies death by feeding on the blood of young Englishwomen—a seeming shadow-image of English colonialism in Ireland.

It is from the fractured society in which all of these writers grew up and very often left behind that the modernist voices of W. B. Yeats and James Joyce, Flann O'Brien and Brian Friel later sprang, mixing Irish and English social and cultural visions in new and often unsettling ways.



Dracula, by Bram Stoker, first edition in Brazil, 1897

© Darkside

ON THE LEFT

An illustration from *Gulliver's Travels*, 1888 – the first book by an Irish author published in Brazil.

Archives of the National Library Foundation, Brazil

BELOW

Oscar Wilde, c. 1882

© Napoleon Sarony / Alamy





JAMES JOYCE

James Joyce's (1882–1941) *Ulysses* is quite possibly the greatest of all novels. Full stop.

Since its publication in 1922, the book has fascinated and bewildered readers and critics alike with its radical approach to the daily lives of Dubliners. His linguistic and formal inventiveness, as well as his unshakable optimism in the face of the ills of a financially disadvantaged society, and also in the face of all the hardships and unpleasantness of the human condition, seem to have spoken very closely to the hearts of Brazilians.

Today, for example, Portuguese is the language that has the most translations of Joyce's novel. Only Brazil has four different versions already, three already published and one more on the way. Among Joyceans, there is also constant activity to celebrate "Bloomsday", which takes place around the world on 16 June each year. Music, memory, joy and thanks are central to these events, which have been taking place for decades in São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul and, over time, in many other states.



PROF. DR. CAETANO GALINDO



A commemorative *Ulysses* stamp, launched by the Post Office of Brazil (Correios do Brasil), in June 2022, to celebrate the centenary of *Ulysses*
© Correios do Brasil

ON THE LEFT

Portrait of James Joyce, by Jacques Emile Blanche, 1934
© Jacques Emile Blanche
National Gallery of Ireland

Mural of Chapter 3 of *Ulysses* (Proteu), by William Lacerda Reis Galdino and Luís Arthur Santos, students at the Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ). 18 murals – one for each chapter of Joyce's masterpiece – were chosen from over 200 applications, from universities all over Brazil, as part of a competition organised by the Embassy of Ireland in Brasília, to celebrate the centenary of *Ulysses*
© William Lacerda Reis Galdino e Luís Arthur Santos





Joyce's other books have also been translated and retranslated in Brazil. His poetry, his play (*Exiles*, 1918), his short stories (*Dubliners*, 1914), his first novel (*A Portrait of the Artist as A Young Man*, 1916) – and even posthumous works, such as the fragment of the manuscript of the first version of the *Portrait* (*Stephen Hero*, 1944), letters and essays. Even his last work, *Finnegans Wake* (1939), a novel that many consider illegible, has already been translated twice in Brazil, with two more translation processes in progress.

Joyce, who includes references to Rio de Janeiro in *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake*, and who recently took our stages by storm with Bete Coelho's fantastic Molly Bloom, would certainly like to see himself recognized, so many years later, as an honorary citizen of our "carnivalised" republic of letters.

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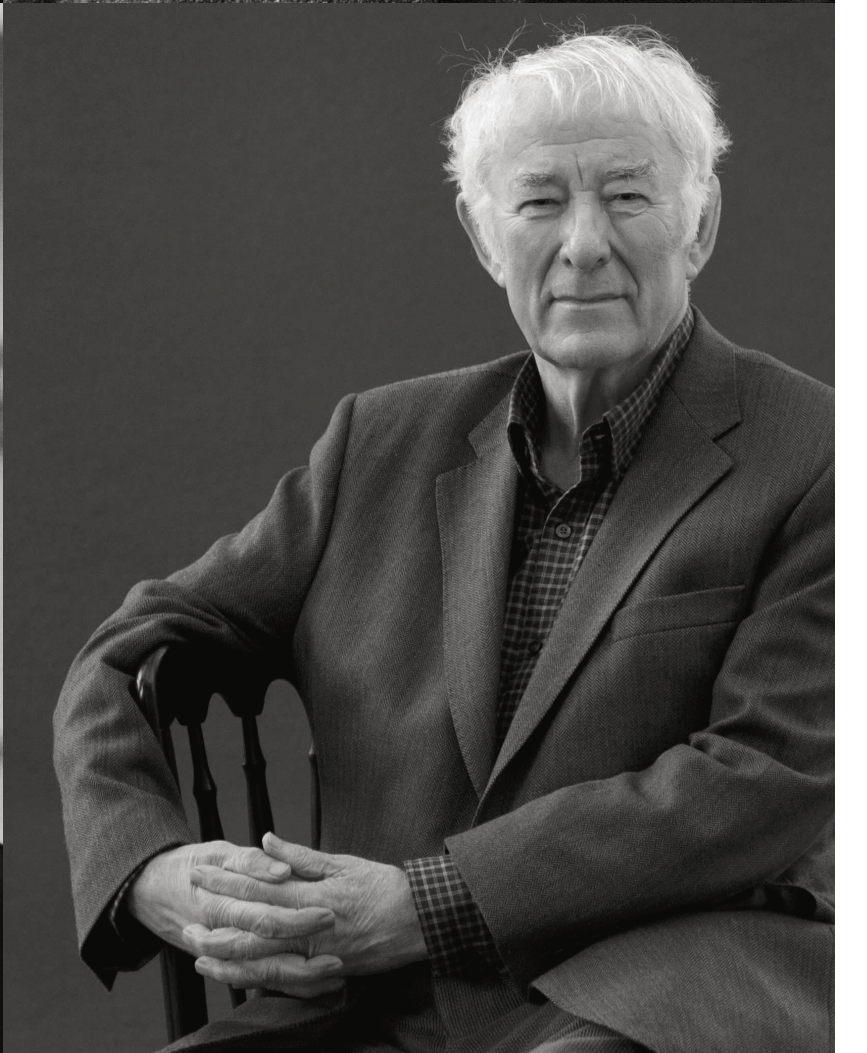
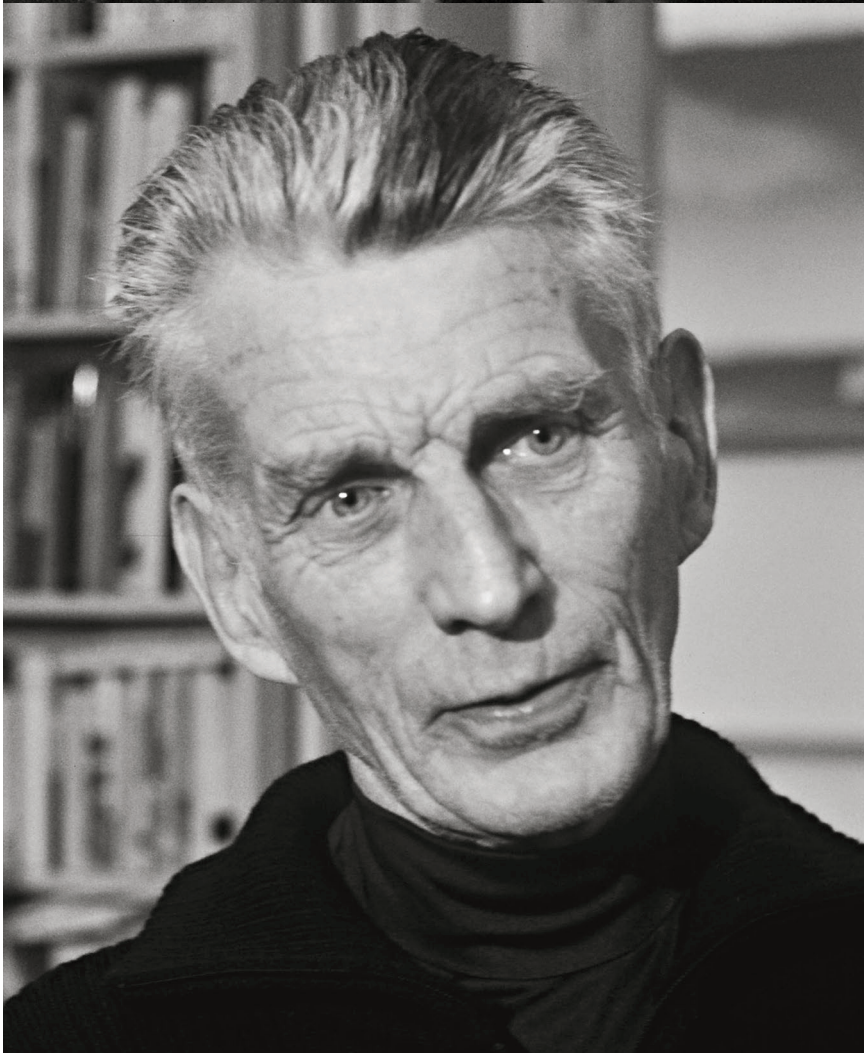
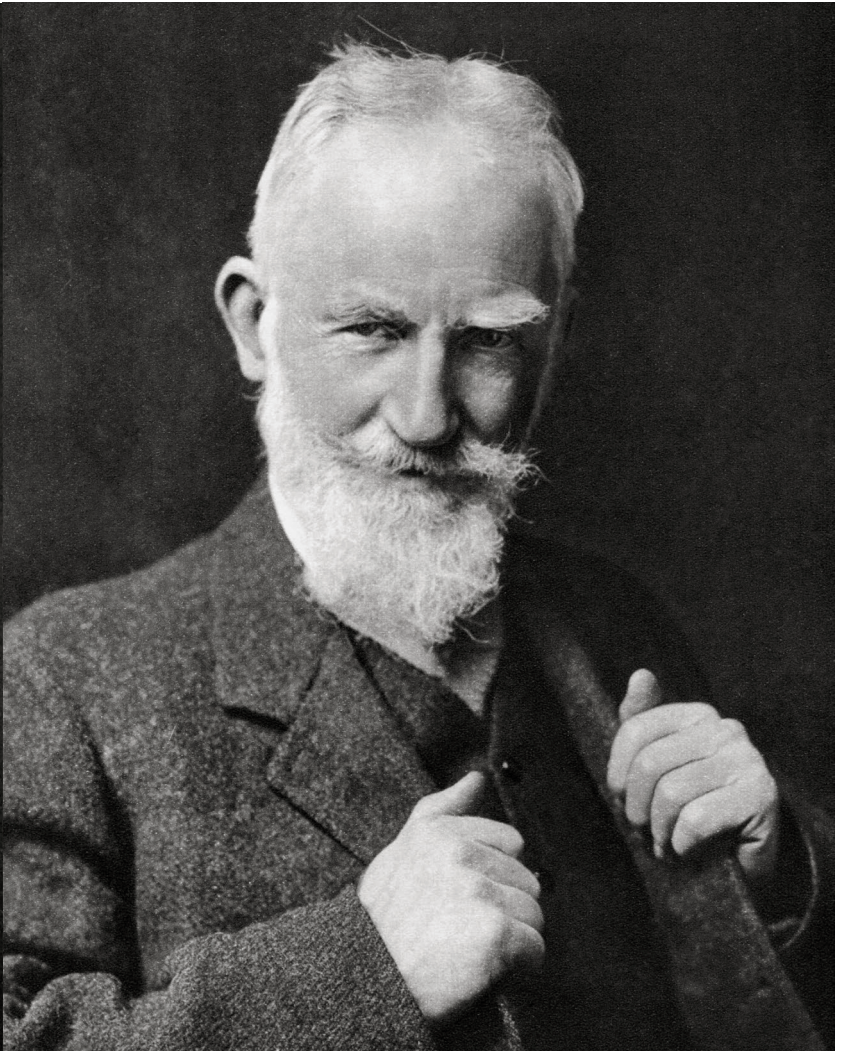
Mural of Chapter 5 of *Ulysses* (Lotus Eaters), by Brenda Klein, student at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS)
© Brenda Klein

Mural of Chapter 10 of *Ulysses* (The Wandering Rocks), by Beatriz Denoni Pereira, student at the State University of São Paulo (UNESP), São José do Rio Preto
© Beatriz Denoni Pereira

BELOW

Bete Coelho, as Molly Bloom, and Robert Audio, as Leopold Bloom, in *Molly-Bloom*, adap. Caetano Galindo, dir. Daniela Thomas and Bete Coelho, Sesc Avenida Paulista, 2022
© Matheus José Maria / Sesc São Paulo





NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE

PROF. DR. JOSÉ ROBERTO O'SHEA

No less than four Irishmen have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature: William Butler Yeats (1899–1933), George Bernard Shaw (1856–1950), Samuel Beckett (1906–1989) and Seamus Heaney (1939–2013).

Yeats (1899): A Dubliner, poet, essayist, letter writer and playwright, and the son and brother of painters, Yeats attended the School of Art in Dublin, but abandoned art to devote himself to literature. A nationalist interested in Irish legends and traditions, in addition to the occult, Yeats dedicated himself to the creation of the National Theatre of Ireland, especially after the staging of the play *The Countess Cathleen* (1899), published in Brazil in 1963.

Shaw (1895): Another Dubliner, freethinker and advocate for women's rights, Shaw was as versatile as he was prolific. He wrote fiction, essays, literary, theatrical and musical criticism, conferences, letters and more than 50 plays, especially *Mrs. Warren's Profession* (1902) and *Pygmalion* (1913). The extensive and famous prefaces to the plays demonstrate the author's reformist heterodoxy, humour and biting brilliance.

Beckett (1906): Born near Dublin, Beckett studied English, French and Italian at Trinity College Dublin before becoming a *lecteur d'anglais* at the École Normale Supérieure in Paris. Beckett met Joyce, whose work led to his first published essay. After teaching at Trinity, Beckett resided in Germany, France and London before settling in France. His work encompasses translation, literary criticism, poetry, short and long fiction, as well as theater, especially *Waiting for Godot* (1953) and *Endgame* (1957), which give rise to his association with Theatre of the Absurd and intrigued the Brazilian people.

Heaney (1939): Born in Northern Ireland, Heaney attended Queen's University Belfast. Afterwards, he was a Professor at Queen's, Harvard and Oxford. A playwright, translator, essayist and poet, his first poetry is rooted in youth experiences, expressed with subtlety, conciseness and lyricism. His subsequent poetry explored the words' cultural and historical implications, as well as their employment in social and political contexts, and contains touching elegies. In Brazil, it is worth mentioning the collection *Poems – 1966–1987* (1990). Asked what it was like to receive the Nobel in the wake of Yeats, Shaw and Beckett, Heaney replied: "It's like being a little hill at the foot of a mountain range."

AT THE TOP, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

William Butler Yeats, 1911

© George Charles Beresford / Alamy

George Bernard Shaw, c. 1935

© Alamy

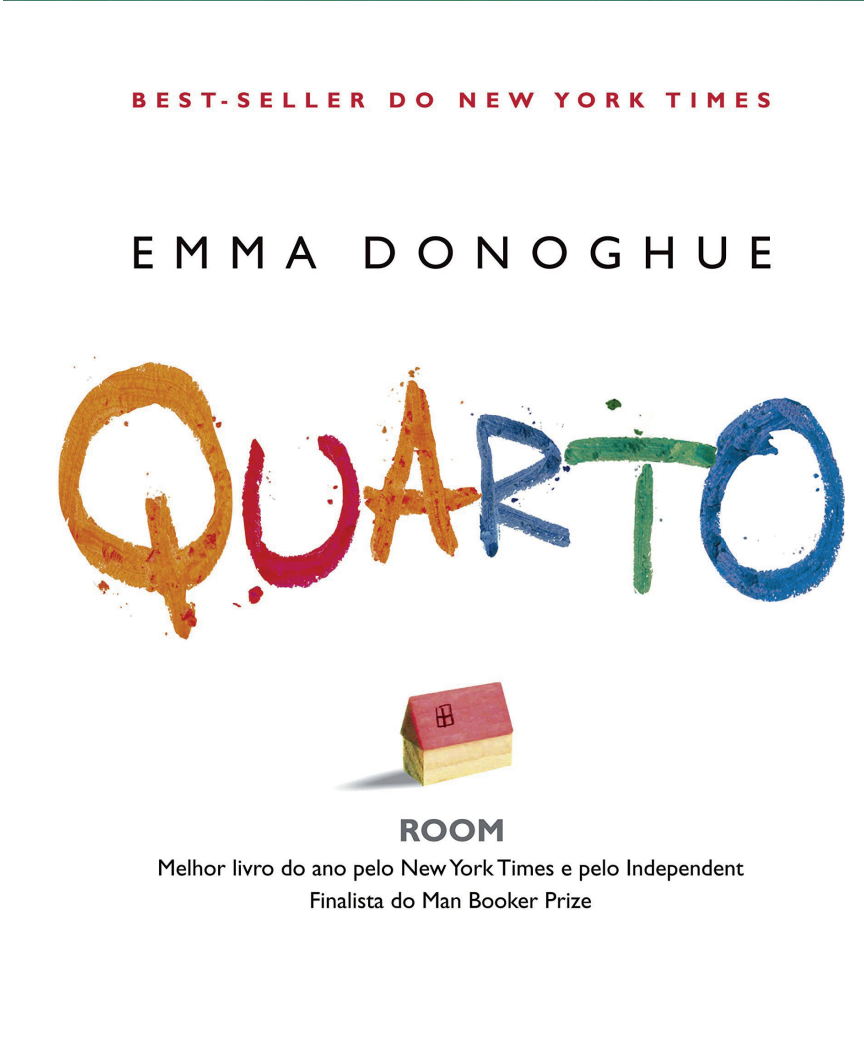
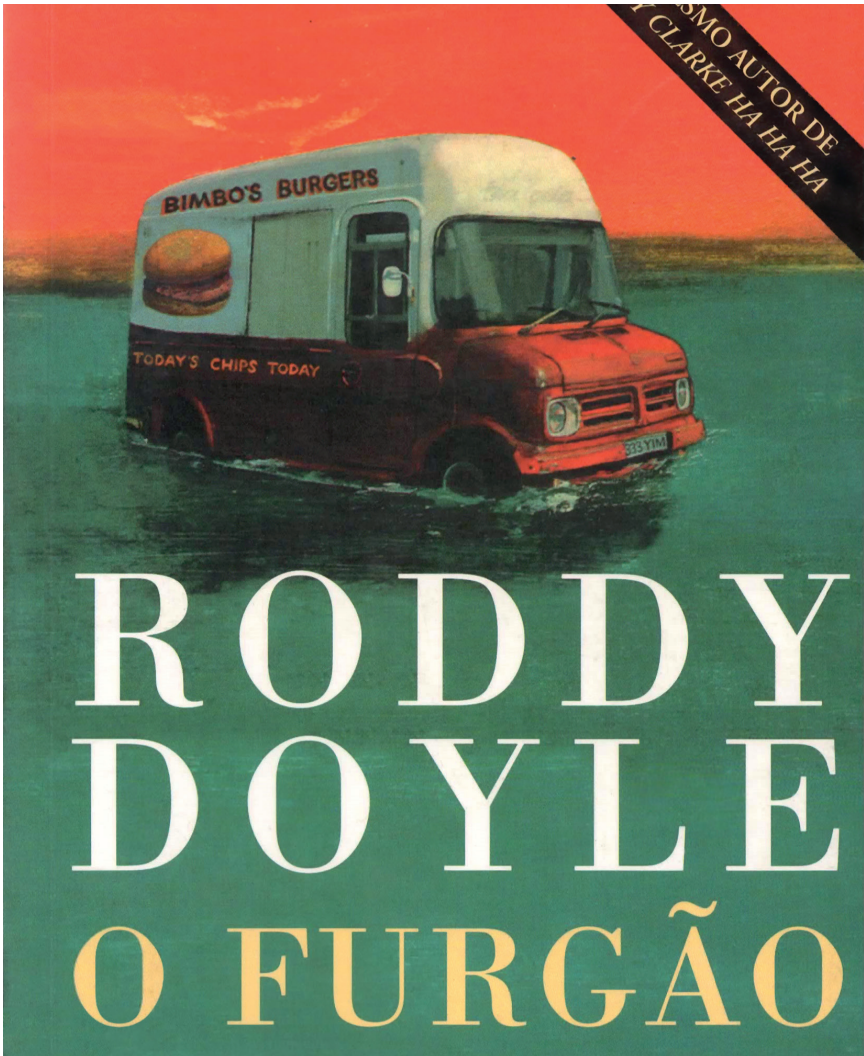
AT THE BOTTOM, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

Samuel Beckett, 1977

© Bibliothèque Nationale de France / Alamy

Seamus Heaney at the Edinburgh Book Festival, 2010

© P. Keightley / Lebrecht / Alamy



CONTEMPORARY IRISH LITERATURE

PROFA. DRA. LAURA P.Z. IZARRA

Irish literature is the matrix of Irish Studies in Brazil. This exhibition highlights Irish writers who have come to Brazil or whose works have been the subject of Brazilian theses, research, translations, or staging, including authors who have been invited to the Paraty Literary Festival, and warmly appreciated by the public, such as Colm Tóibín, Anne Enright, Edna O'Brien, Colum McCann and John Banville.

In the early and mid-twentieth century, Irish literature was led by Shaw, Yeats, O'Casey, Joyce, and Beckett, among others. George Moore and Joyce established the Irish short story, a tradition continued by Sean O'Faolain, Liam O'Flaherty, Elizabeth Bowen, and Frank O'Connor, paving the way to today's short fiction.

The vision of Ireland was redefined in the 1950s and 1960s by Edna O'Brien and John McGahern, while writers such as Kate O'Brien, Brian Moore, William Trevor, and Elizabeth Bowen had to live abroad due to practical issues of censorship and the structure of the publishing industry.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Northern Ireland had a poetic renaissance, with Derek Mahon, Michael Longley, Seamus Heaney, Ciaran Carson, Tom Paulin, Paul Muldoon and Medbh McGuckian creating an original trend. Some of them, like Seamus Heaney, also experienced life in the Republic among other contemporaries like Michael Smith, Paul Durcan, Michael Hartnett, Seamus Deane, Maurice Harmon, and Macdara Woods.

After the 1970s, the work of writers based in Ireland addressed a global audience with more cosmopolitan and self-reflexive narratives. John Banville, Colm Tóibín, Anne Enright, Roddy Doyle and Patrick McCabe have been widely recognized. With Francis Stuart, Aidan Higgins, and Sebastian Barry, they worked with strategies derived from Joyce, Flann O'Brien, and Beckett, producing experimental, intimate, and innovative work, transforming ideas of belonging and sense of identity. In the 1980s and 1990s, Dermot Bolger and Roddy Doyle tackled the contrasts and connections between current Ireland and an imagined past, portraying urban and suburban life in the present – responding to movies, rock music, and the increased visibility of sexual life in Ireland.

AT THE TOP, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

The Van, by Roddy Doyle (1998),
translated by Lídia Luther
© Editora Estação Liberdade, São Paulo

A Scandalous Woman, by Edna O'Brien
(1982), translated by Luísa Lago
© Editora Francisco Alves, Rio de Janeiro

AT THE BOTTOM, FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

Room, by Emma Donoghue (2011),
translated by Vera Ribeiro
© Editora Verus, Rio de Janeiro

Watermelon, by Marian Keyes (2002),
translated by Sônia Coutinho
© Editora Bertrand Brasil, Rio de Janeiro

The Dalkey Archive, by Flann O'Brien
(1987), translated by Maurício Reinaldo
Gonçalves
© Companhia das Letras, São Paulo

The Artemis Fowl Files, by Eoin Colfer
(2005), translated by Alves Calado
© Editora Record, Rio de Janeiro

Reading in the Dark, by Seamus Deane
(1998), translated by Beatriz Horta
© Editora Record, Rio de Janeiro

The 1990s and the early twenty-first century saw a return of the Gothic. The tradition of Sheridan Le Fanu and Bram Stoker inspired writers, such as Anne Enright to bring back the ghost story and the sense of being haunted or displaced. These works move the action to surreal landscapes: noir novels, such as Banville's series of psychological crime fiction (under the pseudonym Benjamin Black, except his recent book), and Eoin Colfer's bestselling fantasy literature for children. The narratives by Emma Donoghue, who has extended boundaries both of gender and, indeed, of the nation. In this respect, other significant women poets and fiction writers include Eavan Boland, Eiléan Ní Chuilleanáin, Moya Cannon, Claire Keegan, Nuala Ní Chonchúir, Éilís Ní Dhuibne, Paula Meehan, and Mary O'Donnell. Marian Keyes and Cecelia Ahern, it should be noted, are among the best-selling Irish authors in Brazil!

The "Celtic Tiger" boom, from the mid-1990s to the mid-2000s, was important in the construction of Ireland's history through literature. In Northern Ireland, Glenn Patterson wrote haunting fiction about public and private violence in the North. Roddy Doyle, Joseph O'Connor, Sebastian Barry, Lia Mills, Mary Morrissy, Síofra O'Donovan and John Boyne wrote sustained meditations on the Irish past, as seen through

FLANN O'BRIEN

O
ARQUIVO
DALKEY

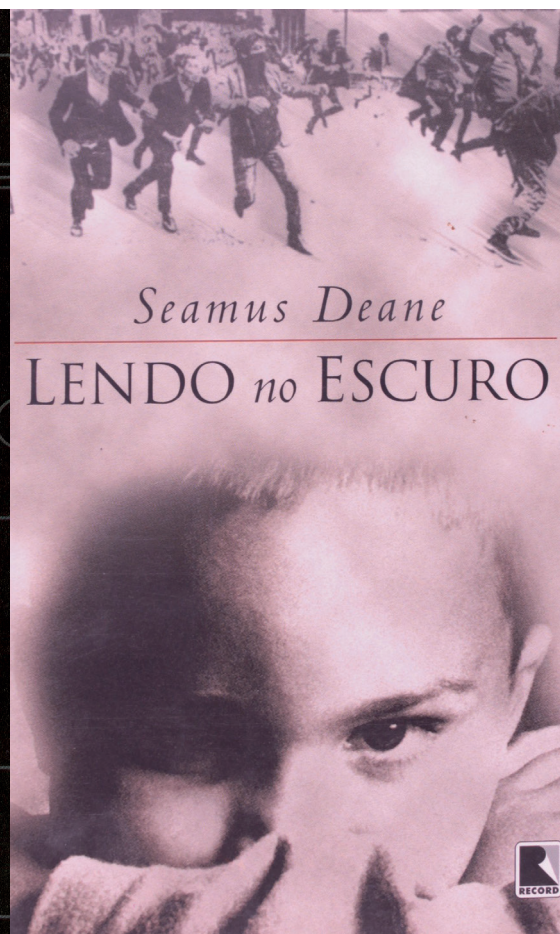


COMPANHIA DAS LETRAS

EOIN
COLFER

ARQUIVO
ARTEMIS
FOWL

CONFIDENTIAL



the experience of pariahs and outcast groups. Issues of emigration and immigration appear in the work of Frank McCourt, Colm Tóibín, Colum McCann and Hugo Hamilton.

The economic changes provoked by the “Tiger” triggered an inflow of immigrants, inaugurating a new multicultural Ireland. Once a country of emigrants, Ireland became a utopia for immigrants and asylum seekers, which raised a new debate and agenda that transformed the very notion of Irishness. Recent literary production is underpinned by issues of marginality, ethnicity and race. In the last decades, writers such as Melatu Uche Okorie (Nigerian-born) and Adiba Jaigirdar (Bangladeshi-Irish) have claimed and earned public visibility.

Now, the voices of a young generation of Irish writers – including Neil Hegarty, Kevin Power, Niamh Campbell, Colin Barrett, Donal Ryan, Naoise Dolan, Louise Nealon, Sally Rooney, Jessica Traynor, Eimear McBride, Emilie Pine and Sinéad Gleeson – are being heard on this side of the Atlantic. Echoing Seamus Heaney’s poem “Scaffolding”, imaginary forms of literature are being tested for the strengthening of bridges between Ireland and Brazil – and “[w]e may let the scaffolds fall / Confident that we have built our wall”.

The Butcher Boy, by Patrick McCabe (1997), translated by Lidia Cavalcante-Luther
© Geração Editorial, São Paulo

The Gathering, by Anne Enright (2008), translated by José Rubens Siqueira
© Alfaguara/Objetiva, Rio de Janeiro

The Story of the Night, by Colm Tóibín (1998), translated by Rubens Figueiredo
© Editora Record, Rio de Janeiro





IRISH THEATRE

Irish theatre, both classic and contemporary, has been captivating the Brazilian public for more than a century.

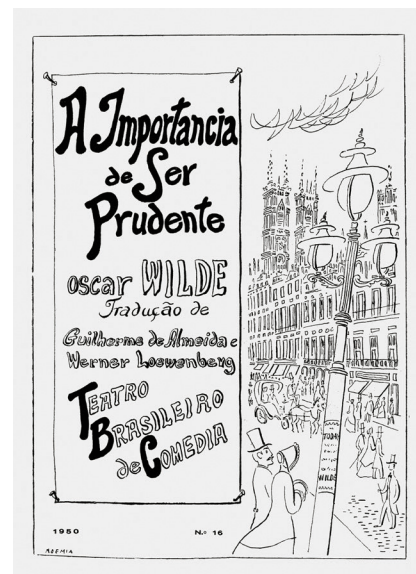
Salome (1896), by Oscar Wilde (1854–1900), was produced at the Municipal Theatre of Rio de Janeiro in 1920. Since then Wilde has deeply engaged the Brazilian public with his spirited and critical plays. *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895), considered to be Wilde's theatrical masterpiece, was produced by the Brazilian Comedy Theatre (Teatro Brasileiro de Comédia – TBC) in 1950. In 2002, Eduardo Tolentino brought this satirical text back to the stage with the TAPA theatre group.

Pygmalion (1913) was the first play by George Bernard Shaw (1856–1950) produced in Brazil – at the Municipal Theatre of São Paulo in 1927. Shaw's theatre of ideas continues to fascinate Brazilian theatregoers with works such as *The Doctor's Dilemma* (1906), which was presented by the Círculo de Atores, directed by Clara Carvalho, in 2023.

Many plays from the repertory of the Abbey Theatre – Ireland's national theatre – have been staged in Brazil. Highlights include: *The Shadow of the Glen* (1904), by John Millington Synge (1871–1909), directed by Maria Clara Machado, with translation by Oswaldino Marques, at the Tablado theatre, in 1956; and *Juno and the Paycock* (1924), by Sean O'Casey (1880–1964), directed by Augusto Boal, with translation by Manuel Bandeira, at the Arena Theatre, in 1957.



PROFA. DRA. BEATRIZ
KOPSCHITZ BASTOS



Poster of *A Importância de ser prudente*, by Oscar Wilde, Teatro Brasileiro de Comédia, São Paulo, 1950
Archives of the Jenny Klabin Segall Library / Museu Lasar Segall / Ministry of Culture of Brazil

Riva Nimitz, Sadi Cabral, Esther Guimarães, Oduvaldo Vianna Filho, Gianfrancesco Guarnieri and Flávio Migliaccio in *Juno e o pavão* (*Juno and the Peacock*) by Sean O'Casey, dir. Augusto Boal, Teatro de Arena, São Paulo, 1957
Archives of Instituto Augusto Boal

ON THE LEFT

Germano Filho and Sônia Cavalcanti in *A sombra do desfiladeiro* (*The Shadow of the Glen*), by J.M. Synge, dir. Maria Clara Machado, O Tablado, Rio de Janeiro, 1956
Archives of O Tablado Theatre



Alexandre Borges, as Vladimir, and Marcelo Drummond, as Estragon, in *Esperando Godot* (Waiting for Godot) by Samuel Beckett, dir. José Celso Martinez Corrêa, Sesc Pompeia, São Paulo, 2022
© Evelson de Freitas / Sesc São Paulo

The best-known work of Samuel Beckett (1906–1989), *Waiting for Godot* (1953), was translated by Esther Mesquita and directed by Alfredo Mesquita, at the Escola de Arte Dramática and at the TBC, in 1955, and its tragicomic existentialism continues to inspire directors today. The production by José Celso Martinez Corrêa, at the Teatro Oficina and Sesc Pompeia, in 2022, confirmed that Beckett can still be recognised as contemporary.

Marina Carr (1964–) is one of the few Irish women playwrights who has been produced in Brazil. Her modern tragedy *By the Bog of Cats...* (1998), translated by Alinne Fernandes and directed by Domingos Nunez, was presented as a dramatic reading by Cia Ludens in 2017.

The repertory of Cia Ludens, a Brazilian theatre company that produces exclusively Irish theatre, directed by Domingos Nunez, includes plays by Shaw, Yeats, Synge, O’Casey, Brian Friel, Tom Murphy, Marie Jones, Vincent Woods, Owen McCafferty, Hugo Hamilton, Mary Raftery, Colin Murphy and Rosaleen McDonagh. With this repertory, Cia Ludens has enchanted audiences in Brazil – and even in Ireland!



Poster for *Bailegangaire*, 2021
© Kim Leekyung / Gabriela Cima



ON THE RIGHT

Walderez de Barros, as Mommo, in *Bailegangaire*, by Tom Murphy, with Cia Ludens, translated and directed by Domingos Nunez, Alliance Française Theatre, online, São Paulo, 2021

© Kim Leekyung



Bábara Paz, Etty Fraser and Chico Martins, in *A Importância de ser fiel* (*The Importance of Being Earnest*) by Oscar Wilde, dir. Eduardo Tolentino, Grupo TAPA, Teatro Arthur Azevedo, São Paulo, 2003
© Zuza Blanc

BELOW

Sergio Mastropasqua and Nabia Villela in *O Dilema do Medico* (*The Doctor's Dilemma*) by George Bernard Shaw, with Círculo de Atores, dir. Clara Carvalho, prod. Rosalie R. Haddad, MASP Auditório, São Paulo, 2023
© Ronaldo Gutierrez



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Condon

Barry
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OS BANSHIES de INISHERIN



ESCRITO E DIRIGIDO POR MARTIN McDONAGH

VERIFIQUE A CLASSIFICAÇÃO INDICATIVA

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IRISH CINEMA, MUSIC AND DANCE

Irish cinema has long been popular in Brazil. *My Left Foot* (1989), *In the Name of the Father* (1993), *Room* (2015), *Belfast* (2021), *An Cailín Ciúin* (2022) and *The Banshees of Inisherin* (2022) are examples of classics and Oscar nominees that have been especially well-received.

Dedicated Irish film festivals have been held in cities such as São Paulo, Florianópolis, Ouro Preto, Manaus and Salvador, with themes varying from the international dimensions of Irish cinema to screen biographies and cultural trauma, showcasing the work of John T. Davis, Thaddeus O'Sullivan, Alan Gilson and Pat Murphy, among other filmmakers. The bilingual series *Ireland on Film: Screenplays and Critical Contexts* (2011–), with screenplays and subtitled DVDs, features the work of some of these directors.

Comhaltas Brasil, the Brazilian branch of *Comhaltas Ceoltóirí Éireann*, the organisation that promotes and preserves traditional Irish music and culture around the world, was established in 2018, twinned with *Comhaltas Bray* in Ireland. It promotes music, dance and Ireland's native language, Gaeilge, through study opportunities and an annual festival of Irish music. A number of groups perform traditional and contemporary Irish music across Brazil, often at increasingly popular St. Patrick's Day celebrations. U2, Ireland's most famous rock band, first toured Brazil in 1998, and has since sold out some of the country's largest venues.

Traditional Irish dances such as Céilí and set dancing, and the now world-famous Riverdance, are also increasing in popularity. Banana Broadway, a Brazilian dance school run by Fernanda Faez, who has been working with Irish dance since 1998, was runner-up at the 2017 Irish Dancing World Championship. Among the school's projects and accomplishments are *Cia Celta Brasil*, the first professional Irish dancing company in Brazil which, in 2013, performed at Rock in Rio, and *Festival Celta Brasil*, which has held 19 editions. The beauty and singularity of Irish dance is now appreciated all over Brazil.

PROFA. DRA. BEATRIZ
KOPPSCHITZ BASTOS



Comhaltas Brazil Masterclass at the
Consulate General of Ireland, 2022
© Consulado da Irlanda

ON THE LEFT

Film poster for the Brazilian release of
The Banshees of Inisherin, dir. Martin
McDonagh, 2022
© Disney / Fox



Festival Celta Brasil, 2019
© Marcelo Verdial



ABEI Journal

The Brazilian Journal of Irish Studies



Volume 23, Number 2
December 2021, Special Issue
Eavan Boland – In Her Many Images

IRISH STUDIES

The 1970s and 1980s saw the strengthening of Irish Studies at the international level. At the initiative of Profa. Dra. Munira Mutran, at the University of São Paulo (USP), and Profa. Dra. Maria Helena Kopschitz at the Fluminense Federal University (UFF), Irish Studies also gained significant expression in Brazil. Until then, writers like Joyce, Yeats, Beckett, Wilde and Shaw were studied in *English* literature courses!

The research horizon expanded with postgraduate courses which received visitors sent by the Irish Government to Brazil from 1983 onwards: critics, professors, writers and artists.

The founding of organizations such as the Brazilian Association of Irish Studies (ABEI), in 1989, the Association for Research in Irish Studies (ARIS), at the Federal University of Bahia (UFBA), in 2004, the W.B. Yeats Chair of Irish Studies, at USP, in 2009, the Research Group on Irish Studies at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN), in 2012, the Nucleus of Irish Studies (NEI), at the Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC), in 2016, the research group Joyce Studies in Brazil, UFF-UFSC, in 2018, and the Alliance of Irish Studies Chairs in Latin America, in 2022, for example, contributed even more to the consolidation of the Irish cultural scene and the vigour it enjoys in Brazil.

Today, ABEI, presided by Profa. Dra. Mariana Bolfarine, the W.B. Yeats Chair, coordinated by Profa. Dra. Laura Izarra and NEI, coordinated by Profa. Dra. Alinne Fernandes and Profa. Dra. Beatriz Kopschitz Bastos, are institutional partners of the Government of Ireland, with extensive annual programs of visits, congresses, cultural events, scholarships (ABEI-HADDAD, M.H. Kopschitz, W.B. Yeats Chair) and publications: books, lectures, articles, theses, translations and periodicals, notably the *ABEI Journal*.

Gradually, intercultural relationships were strengthened with universities from Ireland and other countries in the international community of Irish Studies, as well as international associations: International Association for the Study of Irish Literatures (IASIL); Society for Irish Latin American Studies (SILAS); Association of Irish Studies from the South (AEIS); Canadian Association for Irish Studies (CAIS); American Conference for Irish Studies (ACIS);



Profa. Dra. Munira Mutran receives the *Presidential Distinguished Service Award* from President of Ireland, Michael D. Higgins, 2018
© Áras an Uachtaráin

ON THE LEFT

ABEI Journal: Volume 23, Number 2.
December 2021, Special Issue,
Eavan Boland – In Her Many Images.
Ed. Laura P.Z. Izarra, Mariana Bolfarine;
Guest editors: Gisele Wolkoff,
Manuela Palacios
© ABEI



Claire Keegan, award-winning Irish author, with Profa. Dra. Munira Mutran and Profa. Dra. Laura Izarra, during a visit to USP, 2008

© Laura Izarra

ON THE RIGHT

Minister of Education and Skills of Ireland, Jan O'Sullivan T.D., with Irish Studies students at USP, 2015

© Laura Izarra

Spanish Association of Irish Studies, (AEDEI); European Federation of Associations and Centers of Irish Studies (EFACIS); among others.

One particularly special development occurred in 2018, when Profa. Dra. Munira Mutran received the Presidential Distinguished Service Award from the President of Ireland, Michael D. Higgins, in recognition of her contribution to Irish Studies.

This sketch reveals, above all, that “the spring flowed continuously, forming different streams that, over the years, became rivers, each one following its path, but all interconnected, flowing into the mighty river of Irish Studies in Brazil” (Munira Mutran).



Ceann Comhairle, Seán Ó Fearghail T.D., with the Rector of USP, Coordinator of the W.B. Yeats Chair of Irish Studies, Ambassador and Consul General of Ireland, and others, 2019
© Consulate General of Ireland, São Paulo



Profa. Dra. Beatriz Kopschitz Bastos launches a new volume from the series *A Irlanda no cinema: roteiros e contextos crítico* (Ireland on film: screenplays and critical contexts), UFSC, 2022

© Consulate General of Ireland, São Paulo

ON THE LEFT, AT THE TOP

Fintan O'Toole, writer, journalist, *Irish Times* columnist and Professor in Irish Letters at Princeton, launches an exhibition on George Bernard Shaw at USP, 2017

© Laura Izarra

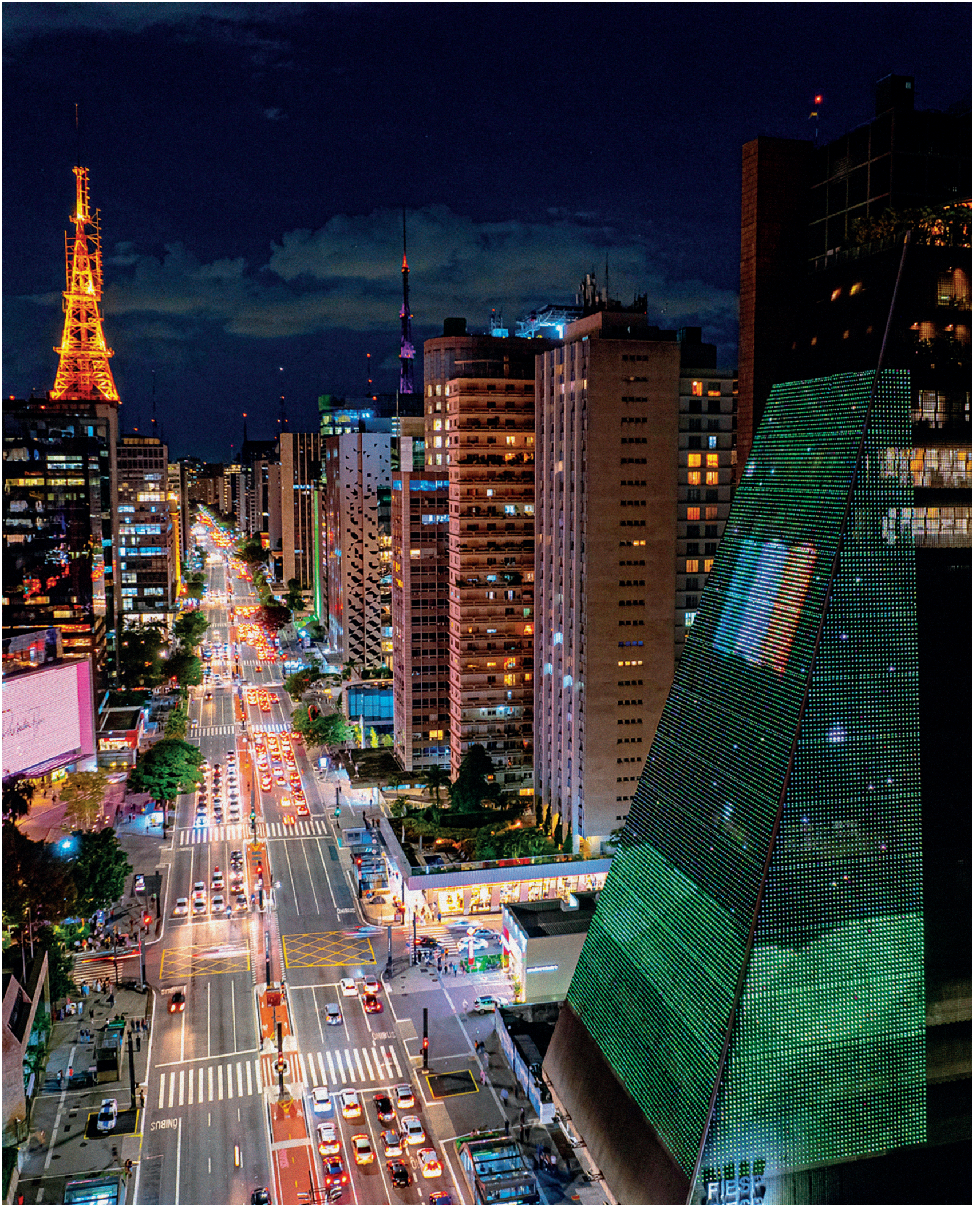
ON THE LEFT, CENTER

Award-winning author Eimear McBride participates in the sixth Jornada of Irish Studies at UFSC, and visits the winning mural of the Ulysses100 competition with other Guests, 2022

© Consulate General of Ireland, São Paulo

Prof. Eunan O'Halpin (Trinity College Dublin), Irish studies Professors and students, and the teams of the Embassy and Consulate General of Ireland celebrate St. Patrick's Day, 2022

© Consulate General of Ireland, São Paulo



DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The warm diplomatic relations between Ireland and Brazil have grown from strength to strength since their establishment in 1975, though this exhibition shows the extent to which the deep connections between our two countries go back centuries!

Diplomatic relations were established in 1975, with the Embassy of Brazil in Dublin established in 1991, followed by the Embassy of Ireland in Brasília in 2001 and the Consulate General of Ireland in São Paulo, in 2015. Since diplomatic relations were established, the relationship between both countries has been friendly and productive, and has grown into new areas of cooperation. In 2022, Ireland launched its first ever Strategy for the Latin America and Caribbean Region, of which relations with Brazil forms a crucial part.

Regular political engagement occurs between Ireland and Brazil at high level, including through three Presidential visits from Ireland to Brazil. Brazil has also received visits from many Irish Government Ministers, including those responsible for Trade, Education and Science, as well as the *Ceann Comhairle* (Speaker of the House) in 2019.

Ireland has also been pleased to provide bilateral support to the Government of Brazil, notably through the provision of medical supplies during the COVID-19 pandemic, and assistance in the protection of the Amazon rainforest.

ON THE LEFT

FIESP, Headquarters of the Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo, celebrates St. Patrick's Day 2022 with Irish design

© Carlos Alberto d'Alkmin /

Consulate General of Ireland, São Paulo



President of Ireland, Michael D. Higgins, and his wife Sabina Higgins, are received by President of Brazil, Presidente Luiz Inácio (Lula) da Silva, 2012

© Áras an Uachtaráin



Ambassador Hoy presents credentials to President of Brazil, Michel Temer, 2018
© Embassy of Ireland in Brasília

BELOW

President of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, Rodrigo Maia, on an official visit to Ireland in 2019; here with the *Ceann Comhairle*, representatives of *Dáil Éireann*, Ambassador of Ireland to Brazil, Seán Hoy, and Ambassador of Brazil to Ireland, Eliana Zugaib
© Embassy of Ireland in Brasília

Our diplomatic relations have also facilitated partnerships in other sectors: Brazil is Ireland's second-largest trade partner in Latin America and many Irish companies are expanding their operations here, with support from Enterprise Ireland's Office in Sao Paulo. Thousands of Brazilians have studied in Ireland at third level, during Science Without Borders and beyond, and every year Ireland welcomes over fifteen thousand English language students from Brazil. And Brazilians' love of Irish culture is clear from this exhibition.

In addition, Ireland is now home to tens of thousands of Brazilians, a community which has grown exponentially in recent years and has made a hugely valuable contribution to Irish society. The bonds that have been created by the Brazilian diaspora living, working and studying in Ireland are immeasurably positive.

The positive momentum that has been created in our bilateral relationship is very welcome, and both sides look forward to strengthened links between our governments and people in the period to come.





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Classics of Irish Literature





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