representation to co-opt the level of thought experiment as virtual nature. This is clearly the case of the new presentation of Jesus Christ in *The Keeper of Sheep*, poem VIII. Reading Caeiro seeing (or daydreaming) shows that there is no Nature, and reading Caeiro in detail leads to the conclusion that Fernando Pessoa as an author cannot be seen as a naturalized unity either.

This volume begins with three articles on the contextualization of Alberto Caeiro. The first, “Caves e Andares Nobres,” by Miguel Tamen, gives a critical reading of the well-known letter of Pessoa to Adolfo Casais Monteiro of 1935 on the genesis of the heteronyms. The second, by Darlene J. Sadlier, “Fernando Pessoa and International Modernisms,” situates Pessoa in modernist literary technique in general and Caeiro as a tentative modernist who seeks to “divest poetry of sentimentality or rhetoric.” Fernando J.B. Martinho, in “Partidas, caixeiros-viagantes, encontros e desencontros—Caeiro e alguma poesia portuguesa contemporânea,” seeks to describe the influence of this heteronym of Pessoa in twentieth-century Portuguese poetry.

George Monteiro, in “Alberto Caeiro and the “Poetic Fallacy,” interprets Caeiro in opposition to Coleridge’s anthropomorphosed ideal of Nature, superceded by Ruskin. Ken Krabbenhoft, in “Fernando Pessoa’s Metaphysics and Alberto Caeiro e companhia,” suggests a link between Pessoa and the “evolutionary metaphysics of these post-Darwinian philosophers” as a philosophical justification for Caeiro. In the same area of philosophy, Catarina Pedroso de Lima writes on “Rorty em Caeiro: Uma aprendizagem de desaprender” in which she links Rorty and Caeiro in a shared anti-essentialist perception of the world. Richard Zenith, in “Alberto Caeiro as Zen Heteronym,” investigates the “Zen quality” of the poetry of Caeiro and arrives at a conclusion that revises Leyla Perrone Moisés’s approach.

Silva Carvalho, in “A Procura de uma Tradição—Alberto Caeiro, A Linguagem Porética e a Estética de Imperfeição,” writes within a tradition in which the commentator is the culminating point. Fernando Cabral Martins analyzes Caeiro from the point of view of an affirmation of complex sensation in the picture of “A Ciência das Imagens.” José Sasportes investigates the poet’s premature death in “Alberto Caeiro, An Assassinated Poet” and offers valuable reasons for Caeiro’s death from the perspective of Pessoa’s daily life. K. David Jackson’s “Adverse Genres in Pessoa: Alberto Caeiro’s Other Version of Pastoral,” places Caeiro in the Western metaphysical tradition, leading to Caeiro’s interesting false pastoral. Finally,
Eduardo Lourenço suggests that the main topic of Pessoa’s work is the “absence of Meaning and the unreality of Everything,” and that Caeiro is located in “O Lugar do Anjo.”

Furthermore, this issue on Alberto Caeiro offers an updated and extensive bibliography on the heteronym, compiled and annotated by José Blanco in “A fortuna crítica de Alberto Caeiro.” Given that Pessoa is one of the best critics of his own work, Richard Zenith has translated “Notes for the Memory of My Master Caeiro and a Random Note,” by another of Pessoa’s heteronyms and a disciple of Caeiro, the poet and engineer Álvaro de Campos.

In the section Review-essays, two of the texts are related to Pessoa. The first one is António Ladeira’s review of Darlene Sadlier’s book, *An Introduction to Fernando Pessoa: Modernism and the Paradoxes of Authorship*, 1998. The second one is on Portugal’s most prominent modernist painter, Amadeo Souza Cardoso, whose works are contemporary with Pessoa’s; Memory Holloway reviews the catalogue of *At the Edge. A Portuguese Futurist: Amadeo Souza Cardoso*, an exhibition held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington D.C. in 1999. Most of the other reviews are devoted to the renewal that is taking place in the fields of the Humanities and Social Sciences in the Portuguese-speaking world, through new and ground-breaking American books. Most of these reviews were written by promising young scholars in the field of Literatures and Cultures of Portuguese. The publication of these scholars represents the commitment of *Portuguese Literary & Cultural Studies* to stimulate and publish qualified research, and to establish networks between the United States and the Portuguese-speaking countries and communities.

**Work Cited**

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