

EDGAR PRESTAGE: MANCHESTER'S PORTUGUESE PIONEER

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With more than one hundred publications to his name, the position of Edgar Prestage (1869–1951) is well established as Britain's leading authority of his era in the fields of Portuguese literature and history. Indeed, the eminent diplomat and writer, Jaime Batalha Reis (1847–1935) told Prestage in 1904: 'you are a unique friend of Portugal, and certainly deserve a monument in Lisbon',¹ whilst Professor George Saintsbury, the celebrated literary historian, bracketed Prestage alongside Sir Richard Burton as Britain's two leading interpreters of Portuguese literature.² The continuing esteem in which Prestage is held both in the English- and Portuguese-speaking worlds is reflected in Richard Pound's helpful survey of the Prestage correspondence held at King's College Library, London,³ and in Maria Vilhena's recent publication of Prestage's letters to Teófilo Braga (1843–1924), the literary historian and future President of Portugal, and to the poetess, Alice Moderno (1867–1945).⁴

Apart from Prestage's own brief autobiographical notes,⁵ there is no published account of his life more extensive than the two pages to be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.⁶ In his letters Prestage makes few references to Manchester and these hardly convey a love for the city; 'Se não perdi o amor das letras no meio comercial daquela cidade de fábricas e chaminés fumegantes, devo-o em grande parte ao estímulo do novo amigo que Deus me mandou, Jaime Batalha Reis'.⁷ Yet, Prestage was not only born in Manchester, his family

¹ J. Batalha Reis, letter to E. Prestage, 2 July 1904 (King's College Library Archives, University of London, hereafter KCL) (Prestage 3–11).

² G. Saintsbury, *The later nineteenth-century* (Periods of European Literature, 12) (London: Blackwood's, 1907), 280.

³ R. Pound, 'Edgar Prestage's correspondence', *Portuguese Studies* 3 (1987), 84–98.

⁴ M. da C. Vilhena, 'Relações de Edgar Prestage com escritores açorianos', *Arquipélago*, número especial (1988), 247–69.

⁵ E. Prestage, 'Notas autobiográficas', *O Instituto*, 66 (1919) 171–8, and 'Reminiscences of Portugal', *Portugal and Brazil*, ed. H.V. Livermore (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1953), 1–11.

⁶ H.V. Livermore, *Dictionary of National Biography, 1951–1960* (London: Oxford University Press, 1971), 827–8.

⁷ E. Prestage, 'Notas autobiográficas', 174–5.

home for some forty years was at Bowdon, Cheshire, a very prosperous southern suburb of the city. It was not until 1914, when Prestage sold the final segment of his personal literary library to Manchester's John Rylands Library that his residential ties with the area could be said to be over. In all, the John Rylands University Library of Manchester possesses over six hundred volumes either bought from, or donated by Prestage; and many of these are signed copies, given to Prestage by their authors. Through such gifts, and also bookplates, signatures, dates and even letters left inside volumes, we can today confirm the evolution of Edgar Prestage's interests and relationships with literary figures in Portugal and a network of scholars throughout Europe. There are also extant in Manchester at least forty-six letters exchanged between Prestage and the Rylands Library, or members of the Victoria University of Manchester.⁸ In addition, the University's *Calendars* and unpublished Committee Minutes illuminate Prestage's academic life in the city. Whilst resident in Bowdon, Prestage joined a number of societies, both in England and Portugal, whose minutes also record his activities. Newspapers, reference books, census and registrars' records, Prestage's own publications and, of course, the large collection of his correspondence at King's College, London, all provide sources which have been used in the present study, which aims to show how, from a Cheshire suburb, and without any formal instruction in Portuguese, Edgar Prestage acquired an international reputation as an expert on Portuguese literature and history.

Prestage's parents, John Edward (1828/29–1915), a miller's son, and Elizabeth (née Rose, 1843/44–1917) hailed from High Wycombe, origins which accounted for their house's name, 'Chiltern', in Cavendish Road, Bowdon. John Edward Prestage qualified as a solicitor in 1851 and by the mid-1870s was a partner in Allen and Prestage, a thriving firm of solicitors at 65 Princess Street, adjacent to Manchester Town Hall. Edgar was brought up with his sister, Etheldreda (b. 1876/7), before attending Radley College, at Abingdon, Oxfordshire, from 1884 to 86. Radley was a Church of England college in whose library Edgar built upon his childhood interest in maps, militaria and exploration by studying the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Armed with an old Latin-Portuguese dictionary, he taught himself Portuguese as he relived the exploits of Vasco da Gama and the Portuguese Discoverers. By February 1886, his interest in Portuguese had developed to the point where he begged ten shillings from his father to purchase from Bumpus, the nearby Oxford bookseller, Aubertin's two-volume English translation of Camões's *Lusiadas*. These volumes, with Prestage's handwritten note, 'Bought March 1886, when at Radley College' are now in the John Rylands Library (R37021).⁹

The Church of England beliefs implicit in Edgar's attendance at

⁸ See Appendix for a list of the known surviving correspondence in Manchester.

⁹ Bracketed five-digit numbers prefaced by 'R' are John Rylands Library accession numbers.

Radley were maintained by his father, if the evidence of his surviving letter of 1904 to the Reverend Arthur Gore, the Irish-born vicar of Bowdon, is to be believed.¹⁰ However, in 1886, both Edgar and his mother converted to Roman Catholicism and it was apparently through Catholic channels that Prestage both gained his first publication on Portuguese matters in an Irish journal,¹¹ and delivered his first public talk, on Camões, to the Newman Society at Oxford which he had helped to found. Prestage attended Balliol College from 1888 to 1891, and, under the tutorship of A.L. Smith (1850–1924), later master of Balliol, and Francis de Paravicini, he obtained a second class degree in Modern History in 1891. A number of the books now held at the John Rylands Library contain printed bookplates bearing Prestage's name and that of Balliol College. The fact that the same plates, divested of the Balliol wording, are also to be found amongst Prestage's books, suggests that he only used them when actually at the College. From this we may surmise that he owned more than twenty Portuguese volumes whilst at Balliol and these included two six-volume sets of Camões: Juromenha's 1860–70 edition of the *Obras*, (R37025) and Storck's *Sämmtliche Gedichte* of 1880–85 (R27265). Also in his possession at this time were Bernardim Ribeiro's *Menina e Moça*, 1891 (R37034), Sá de Miranda's *Poesias*, 1885 (R37036) and two works which were soon to lead to translations by Prestage: Cruz e Silva's *Hyssope*, 1879 (R37046) and Luciano Cordeiro's *Soror Mariana*, 1888 (R37084). Prestage's early interests in exploration were reflected in his owning Major's *Discoveries of Prince Henry the Navigator*, 1877 (R37170), whilst the only other non-Portuguese work known to be in his possession was Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, 1870 (R37018), signed by Prestage in 1891. Two volumes by Teófilo Braga, *História da literatura portuguesa*, 1875 (R27649), and *Teoria da história da literatura*, 1881 (R27650) were evidently Prestage's guides through his newly-acquired area of interest. Showing a preparedness to approach the eminent men of his day which was to become his hallmark, Prestage engaged in correspondence with Sir Richard Burton, then consul in Trieste, concerning the translation of Portuguese literature. Burton's helpfulness and promise that 'I am always happy to do what I can for a fellow student'¹² made a lasting impression on Prestage for it was to Burton that, in 1909, he dedicated his first major critical publication, *Portuguese literature to the end of the eighteenth century* (London, Sherratt & Hughes, 1909).

By the time of his first visit to Portugal, in the summer of 1890, Prestage impressed the vice-president of the English Seminary in Lisbon with his exceptional knowledge of Portuguese literature, for

¹⁰ J.E. Prestage, letter to Rev. A. Gore, 23 Dec. 1904 (KCL, Prestage 3/76).

¹¹ Prestage claims that his debut was in the *Lyceum*, but a search by Trinity College Library staff in Dublin has not located this article.

¹² Sir R. Burton, letter to E. Prestage, 14 Mar. 1888 (KCL, Prestage 3/20).

before he met Prestage, the Reverend James Warwick ‘had not come across a single non-Portuguese who took the slightest interest in any but Camões’.¹³ He was also introduced to Portugal’s greatest living historian, Oliveira Martins (1845–94), a fluent English speaker, who provided Prestage with a letter of introduction, used in May 1892, to Teófilo Braga.¹⁴ The substantial correspondence with Teófilo which ensued was accompanied by the despatch to Bowdon by post of Teófilo’s *A maior dor humana*, 1889 (R27677) and *Alma portuguesa* in 1893. It was through such contacts that Prestage developed his knowledge of Portugal and its literature, despite his entry in 1892 into the family law firm.

In both of his autobiographical notes Prestage emphasizes the absence of any personal or family links with any Portuguese person, prior to developing his own lusophilia in the 1880s. Therefore, it is curious to find that by the early 1890s the family firm was trading as Allen, Prestage and Soares, the last-named being one Ernest J. Soares, who was the son of a Liverpool-based merchant, José Luis Xavier Soares, whose Portuguese-speaking origins are transparent in his name. Although Soares was to achieve eminence, first as Liberal M.P. for North Devon from 1900 until 1911, then as Sir Ernest Soares when he became assistant comptroller of the Reduction of the National Debt and Life Annuity Office, Prestage made no surviving reference to him. This is particularly surprising because Soares’s origins must have interested Prestage, and his home in Sale lay on the main road from Manchester to Bowdon. Moreover, Prestage usually made much of his contacts with the eminent men of his day. In fact, Prestage’s whole attitude towards his legal profession is implicitly dismissive. There is, for instance, no reference to his legal career in any of his entries in *Who’s Who*. In his first entry in 1902, for example, he simply describes himself as ‘Knight of S. Thiago’. The extent of his literary activities whilst in practice from 1892 to 1908 seems to confirm the impression that the Law was never his first, or even a major preoccupation. On the two important occasions when he did refer to his legal duties, he was excusing himself for not responding more diligently to the dictatorial demands of the irascible Lady Isabel Burton that he follow to the letter her instructions for the editing of her late husband’s edition of Camões.¹⁵ Yet the first time that he used this excuse he had just returned from a visit to Portugal which had caused him to miss all of the 1894 summer term of his Law courses at Owens College, the forerunner of the University of Manchester. In fact, from October 1892 until 1894, Prestage had attended evening classes in Law at Owens, which had not prevented him from expending a great deal of energy on his Portuguese interests. Encouraged by Professor

¹³ Rev. J. Warwick to E. Prestage, 24 Dec. 1890 (KCL, Prestage 3/122).

¹⁴ E. Prestage, letter to T. Braga, in Vilhena, ‘Relações’, 250.

¹⁵ Lady I. Burton to E. Prestage, 21 July 1894, 11 Jan. 1896 (KCL, Prestage 3/28 and 3/31).

Frederick York Powell, of Oxford University,¹⁶ and with Cordeiro's *Soror Mariana* (1888) to hand, Prestage translated the *Lettres portugaises* of Mariana Alcoforado. By May 1892, he had written, at Bowdon, the preface to an edition which appeared in 1893 as *The letters of a Portuguese nun*. Ironically, it was this translation from a French, rather than Portuguese original, which first made his name in Portugal. By distributing copies to the king of Portugal, the prime minister, Mr Gladstone, and other notable figures, Prestage underlined the generally favourable critical reaction accorded his translation. Thus, for example, he used Gladstone's bland endorsement of *The letters* as an advertisement in subsequent publications and lectures. Indeed, 1893 was a momentous year for Edgar Prestage, for apart from publishing *The letters*, he took several other steps towards making his name, in both England and Portugal, as his country's chief spokesman on Portuguese literature. One such step was the publication in the *Academy* of his open letter, written from Bowdon on 20 May 1893, on 'English neglect of Portuguese literature'.¹⁷ Here his enthusiasm at times outweighed balanced judgement as he favourably compared Gil Vicente with Rabelais, Damião de Góis with Erasmus, Mendes Pinto with Marco Polo, and Almeida Garrett with Byron, Hugo and Leopardi, and alleged that João de Deus 'is, without doubt, the greatest lyric poet now living'. In the days between writing this open letter and its publication on, appropriately, Camões's anniversary, 10 June 1893, came the first formal recognition of Prestage's standing in Portugal. The archives of the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa show that on 5 June 1893, Prestage, typically described as a writer rather than a solicitor, was elected as a corresponding member of the Society. His youthful interests in the Discoveries would have commended the Society to Prestage, but it also seems that an important aid to his election was his acquaintance with the Society's founder, Luciano Cordeiro, author of *Soror Mariana*, the seminal work on the supposed authoress of *The Portuguese letters*. It was Cordeiro who was the first signatory of the recommendation for Prestage's election, above the names of Ernesto Vasconcelos and Adolfo Coelho.¹⁸

1893 also saw Prestage much preoccupied with translating the sonnets of Antero de Quental, the philosophical and social poet, who had committed suicide in 1891. Prestage's translation of Joaquim de Araújo's ode 'Na sorte de Antero' appeared in the *Academy* in 1893, whilst by June of that year, Araújo had received Prestage's translation of 'Zara', a sonnet dedicated by Antero to Araújo, which appeared in a forty-eight language polyglot edition of the poem published in 1894.¹⁹

¹⁶ O. Elton, *Frederick York Powell: a life*, 2 vols. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906), i, 150.

¹⁷ E. Prestage, 'English neglect of Portuguese literature', *Academy*, 10 June 1893, 506.

¹⁸ Information kindly supplied by Dr Nuno Pedro da Silva, secretário-geral of the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa.

¹⁹ J. de Araújo, letter to E. Prestage, 30 June [1893] (KCL, Prestage 1/8).

Prestage's own copy of *Zara* (R27735), contains his handwritten corrections to lines one and four of his own contribution. However, Prestage's major preoccupation in 1893 was his translation of 64 *sonnets* by Antero, published in 1894, under the guidance of F. York Powell. A dated copy of Oliveira Martins's second edition of the *Sonetos*, 1890 (R37099) appears to have been one of his sources. Yet another activity in 1893 was Prestage's despatch to Alice Moderno, poetess and friend of Joaquim de Araújo, of his translation of the six sonnets comprising Antero's 'Elogio de morte' cycle. These finally appeared in her contribution, dated December 1893, to the *In memoriam* volume published in 1896 in Antero's memory. Here, she described Prestage as 'um novo, cuja simpatia pela literatura deste pequeno país do Sul se tem por diversas vezes afirmado e que é ainda quase desconhecida do público português'.²⁰ Amidst all this activity, Prestage asked Araújo to solicit contact with leading European scholars, such as the Frenchman, Maxime Formont and the Swede, Göran Björkman. Surviving correspondence at King's College, London and signed presentation copies of books in the Rylands Library demonstrate the success of Araújo's intercessions.²¹

The books sold by Prestage to the Rylands Library confirm his wide network of correspondents and friends. In addition to Formont and Björkman's gifts, the Library also holds Josef Priebisch's 1898 edition of the *Poesias inéditas* (R37017) of the sixteenth-century poet, Andrade Caminha, inside which Prestage glued two letters from the Austrian scholar. One, dated 15 October 1897, comes from Liverpool, where Priebisch's cousin was then lecturer in Anglo-Saxon Studies; the other is probably of 1898 and includes details of the Caminha work. Likewise, in his *Minnebrieven* (R37180), the 1904 Dutch translation of the Portuguese nun's letters, Prestage inserted a despatch from its editor, Arthur van Schelden of Haarlem. Amongst the other scholars who signed and donated books to Prestage were the German expert on Antero de Quental, Wilhelm Storck of Münster, and the Italian, Antonio Padula. Letters at King's College confirm contacts with the Spaniard Octavio Picón, the Dutch scholar Heeres, and the Irish editor of *Palmeirim*, William Purser.

With the death of Oliveira Martins in 1894, Prestage lost an important contact, but in the same year he befriended the Portuguese consul in London, Jaime Batalha Reis who, with Antero de Quental and Portugal's greatest novelist, Eça de Queiroz, was a member of the *Grupo dos Cinco*. In the light of the mixed reception given by English critics to the 64 *sonnets*, Prestage was fortunate to be able to avail himself of Reis to proofread two of his next translations: an extract of the Romantic poet and dramatist Almeida Garrett's play *Frei Luis de*

²⁰ A. de Quental, *In memoriam* (Oporto: Lugan, 1896), 210.

²¹ G. Björkman, letter to E. Prestage, 11 Aug. 1893 (KCL, Prestage 1/16) and R27644-46, R37200.

Sousa, published in the *Dublin Review* in January 1896, and *The chronicle of the discovery of Guinea* by Gomes Eanes de Zurara (c.1420–c.1474), edited jointly with Raymond Beazley, later of Birmingham University. The first volume, containing a sixty-seven page essay by Prestage completed at Bowdon in May 1895, was published in 1896.

A significant friend of Prestage from at least 1894 was Xavier da Cunha, of the National Library in Lisbon. In 1893 Cunha had started to publish translations of Camões's roundels, the 'Endechas a Barbara escrava' and by April 1894 Prestage had sent him two English translations, one in prose, the other in verse, entitled 'Barbara, the slave girl'.²² Cunha published these in his polyglot compilation *Pretidão de amor* in 1895. By March 1895 Cunha was replying to Prestage's request for material on the Portuguese Symbolist movement and he had also been entrusted by this time with an account, from which he purchased books which he sent from Lisbon to Bowdon.²³ One of those sent in March 1895 was, in fact, *Belkiss* (1894) by the Symbolist poet, Eugénio de Castro (1869–1944), with whom Prestage simultaneously began correspondence. A review by Prestage of *Belkiss* appeared in the *Academy* of 17 August 1895. The friendship with Castro was to last for decades and is underlined in the John Rylands collection of Prestage books, in which the poet from Coimbra is represented by more signed presentation copies of his work than any other author. Castro also arranged, in 1895, for Prestage to send copies of his publications to lay before the prestigious Instituto de Coimbra, with a view to his election to that literary society.²⁴

In June 1894, Batalha Reis had criticized Prestage's omission of Guerra Junqueiro, the most celebrated poet of his day, from his letter 'English neglect of Portuguese literature'.²⁵ This lapse was swiftly rectified, in July 1895, by the publication, in the notorious *Yellow Book*, of 'The digger', Prestage's translation of 'O cavador', from Junqueiro's *Os simples*. Further evidence that a lack of will rather than of time lay behind Prestage's abandoning of Lady Burton's Camões project is implicit in his finding time, in 1895, to join and participate in the activities of the Manchester Literary Club. This all-male body of some two hundred members met weekly from October to March in the Grand Hotel in Aytoun Street. Its membership included industrialists, such as Gustav Behrens, patron of the Hallé Orchestra, engineers, professional men, writers and librarians. Prestage was a member from 1895 to 1898, and again from 1904 to 1906, during which time he presented five public lectures, all subsequently published in the *Manchester Quarterly*, the Club's journal. His first talk, on 13 January

²² X. da Cunha, letters to E. Prestage, 16 Mar. 1895, 27 Apr. 1895 (KCL, Prestage 1 50 and 1 51).

²³ X. da Cunha, letter to E. Prestage, 16 Mar. 1895 (KCL, Prestage 1 50).

²⁴ E. de Castro, letter to E. Prestage, 21 Apr. 1895 (KCL, Prestage 1'43).

²⁵ J. Batalha Reis, letter to E. Prestage, 5 June 1894 (KCL, Prestage 3 6).

1896, was 'A translation of Canto V of the *Hyssope* of Silva', on which occasion, 'before reading his translation, Mr Prestage referred to the death, news of which had been received that morning, of Joas [*sic*] de Deus, the Portuguese poet. He had some personal knowledge of the poet'.²⁶ Talks were subsequently delivered to the Club on 'The Portuguese drama of the sixteenth century' (7 December 1896), and on 'The School of Gil Vicente' (25 January 1897). During his second period of membership, he lectured on 'De Mello's government of a wife' (5 December 1904), and 'Eça de Queiroz and *The correspondence of Fradique Mendes*' (22 January 1906). Although the unlikely accompaniment to the last talk was a paper on 'Lancashire humour' which included local dialect jokes about pigeons, Prestage did have at least one fellow lusophile in the Club. This was its librarian, a neighbour of Prestage in Bowdon, Walter Butterworth, who himself gave a talk to the Club on 'Camoens' in 1906.

Edgar Prestage's first formal post in which he exploited his Portuguese knowledge was as an external examiner for the Civil Service Commission, whose annual *Reports* reveal him as having officiated in 1896, 1897, 1900, 1903, 1904, 1907 and 1908. Indeed, *The Times* of 28 March 1908²⁷ stated that Prestage was also an examiner for London University and Joint Matriculation Board, which had been established on the break-up of the Victoria University in 1903 into independent colleges in Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool. Prestage was also apparently an examiner in Portuguese 'durante muitos anos'²⁸ in Sheffield and the above universities, although neither they, nor the Board, have any surviving records of such activities.

Following Prestage's donation of *The letters of a Portuguese nun* to King Carlos of Portugal in 1893, Prestage and Beazley dedicated their edition of Zurara's *Chronicle* (1896) to the same monarch. Such monarchical sympathies were rewarded in March of that year by Prestage's receipt of the title of Comendador da Ordem de Sant'Iago. Despite his academic diversions, Prestage qualified as a solicitor in December 1896. The years either side of the turn of the century were a relatively quiet period for new publishing projects, although they saw the delayed second volume of Zurara's *Chronicle* (1899), the republication in Altrincham of his 1896 *Dublin Review* article on Garrett, and a second (1897) and third (1903) edition of *The letters of a Portuguese nun*. Nevertheless, Prestage kept in touch with Portugal through purchases, such as that of *Os Maias* (1888) by Eça de Queiroz in October 1900 (R37123), through gifts from the Brazilian envoy in London, Joaquim Nabuco (1849–1910) (R37173, R37174) and others, and through his continued subscription to the *Boletim da Sociedade de*

²⁶ *Manchester Quarterly*, 22 (1896), 422.

²⁷ *The Times*, 28 Mar. 1908, 10.

²⁸ E. Prestage, 'Notas autobiográficas', *O Instituto*, 66 (1919), 175.

Geografia de Lisboa, to which, in 1900, he was the sole individual English subscriber not attached to an institution.

The legal activities which may genuinely have curtailed his initiatives around 1900, causing his temporary withdrawal from the Manchester Literary Club, seem to have eased by 1904, when he rejoined that body and also published a most successful translation of Eça de Queiroz's short story, *O suave milagre*, under the title *The sweet miracle*. Apart from King Carlos, one of the recipients of a signed author's copy of this work was Mgr Louis Casartelli, headmaster of St Bede's Roman Catholic College in Manchester, and later bishop of Salford, whose former pupils had included Sir Edward Hulton, founder of the *Manchester Evening Chronicle*, the *Daily Dispatch* and the *Daily Sketch* newspapers. In 1894, Sir Edward's sister, Theresa, married an Azorean, Sebastião Clemente Deiró (1866–1916), whose brother-in-law was Antero de Quental's nephew. Deiró, who was made the barão de Sousa Deiró in 1904, had come to England in 1888 and was, by 1901, managing-director of Goodwin, Ferreira & Co. Ltd., general shipping merchants of Chatham Street, Manchester. Prestage appears to have known both Sebastião, who lived variously in the suburbs of Chorlton and West Didsbury, and António Deiró, of Sale, from before 1893; but it was in June 1905 that Sebastião and Prestage announced the formation of an Anglo-Portuguese Chamber of Commerce, comprising 'about 50 leading firms of bankers, merchants and shipowners in London, Manchester and Liverpool'.²⁹ In a manifesto issued by its president (Deiró) and secretary (Prestage) the Chamber's far-reaching, if not naive, goals were laid down.³⁰ These included adjustments to Anglo-Portuguese trade tariffs, improvements in transport both within Portugal and to England, regulation of the term 'port' and, following the implementation of British agricultural methods in the Alentejo, the migration there of *Minhotos* from northern Portugal. The marquês de Soveral was the Chamber's *honorary* president and other positions were occupied by Sir Arthur Rollit M.P., Viscount Horncastle, Lord Revelstoke and Adelino Pinto Leite, whose relatives João and Albert(o) were contemporaries of Prestage at Owens College, Manchester. Although Prestage blamed the Chamber's fairly brief existence on lack of British support, its cause cannot have been helped by the three-year slide of the barão de Sousa Deiró into a spectacular bankruptcy in 1911, by which date his liabilities exceeded £170,000.³¹ 'Fair Oak', his mansion in Didsbury, is today the University's Needham Hall of Residence. Simultaneously with his activities in the Chamber of Commerce, Prestage published in 1905 *Dom Francisco Manuel de Melo*, a version of his talk of 1904 to the

²⁹ *The Times*, 5 June 1905, 8.

³⁰ *The Times*, 8 Dec. 1905, 4

³¹ *The Times*, 9 Nov. 1911, 3; 14 Dec. 1911, 3; 18 Apr. 1912, 3; 16 May 1912, 3; 13 June 1912,

Manchester Literary Club and by October 1905 he had completed a translation of *O defunto*, a short story by Eça de Queiroz, which was published in 1906 as *Our Lady of the Pillar*, but which did not enjoy quite the same success as *The sweet miracle*. The interest in Eça was further reflected in 1906 by the publication of another Literary Club paper, *Eça de Queiroz and 'The correspondence of Fradique Mendes'*.

During Prestage's regular visits to Lisbon, he gained an entrée to the Lisbon literary salon of D. Amália Vaz de Carvalho (1842–1921), widow of the Brazilian-born mulatto poet, António Gonçalves Crespo (1846–83). By early 1907 Prestage had married D. Amália's highly-strung daughter, Cristina, but his mother's objections to her son's emigration to Portugal resulted in a short period of residence in Southport and, curiously, also a brief spell, in 1908, living at the Brooklands Hotel in Sale, only some four miles away from the capacious family home in Bowdon. Apart from his marriage, 1907 was significant for confirming Prestage's position as Britain's foremost authority on Portuguese literature. Since 1893 he had built his reputation as a translator of a wide variety of Portuguese authors, but now he was recognized as a literary critic. Thus, George Saintsbury of Edinburgh University turned to Prestage for the section on Portuguese literature in *The later nineteenth-century* volume of the *Periods of European literature* series. By late 1907 Prestage had also written a proof-version of a nine-page article on Portuguese literature for the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1910–11) for which the Portuguese history section was contributed by K.G. Jayne, son of the bishop of Chester, whose cathedral canon, Arthur Gore, was vicar of Bowdon. In total Prestage contributed thirty-five articles on Portuguese authors, as well as his general article. In October 1907, Prestage also published in the *Modern Language Review*³² a review of his friend, the Conde de Sabugosa's edition of Gil Vicente's *Auto de alma*, a copy of which the Count had given to him in late 1906 at his palace in Cascais. Another contributor to the *Modern Language Review*, and an old friend of Prestage from his time at Owens College, Manchester, was Oliver Elton, by now teaching at Liverpool University. As early as 1904, Batalha Reis had suggested that Prestage give lectures on Portuguese literature at either Oxford or London University,³³ and now, in 1907, Prestage and Elton discussed the possibility of Portuguese literature being taught at Liverpool.³⁴ However, it was to be at the Victoria University of Manchester, only 400 yards from his birthplace at 51 Upper Brook Street, that Edgar Prestage finally realized his ambition of a formal lectureship. On 31 January 1908, the University Senate recommended his appointment as special lecturer in

³² *Modern Language Review*, 3 (1907), 88–91.

³³ J. Batalha Reis, letter to E. Prestage, 2 July 1904 (KCL, Prestage 3/11).

³⁴ O. Elton, letter to E. Prestage, 5 Dec. 1907 (KCL, Prestage 3/52).

Portuguese Literature, as part of a package of proposals which simultaneously brought to an end the University's poorly-attended day classes in Spanish. The vice-chancellor, Alfred Hopkinson, was under no illusion that Portuguese would be any more popular.³⁵ However, compared with the £100 per annum initially paid to the Spanish lecturer, C.A. Toledano, for a full session of classes, the salary paid to Prestage and the demands placed on him were far less. Curiously, however, it was not until *after* he had signed his contract on 12 March 1908 'to deliver such courses of lectures as may be arranged from time to time with the Senate', that on 30 March Hopkinson offered him 'five guineas for the opening public lecture and, if a class is formed, a further fee of five guineas for say, a course of three [. . .] lectures on the Portuguese Chroniclers'.³⁶ His appointment was of sufficient importance to be reported in national media such as *The Times*³⁷ and the literary review, the *Athenaeum*.³⁸

The press were also in attendance on the evening of 1 February 1909, when Prestage gave his first public lecture on 'Portuguese literature to the end of the 18th century', a topic which complemented his 1907 essay on nineteenth-century Portuguese literature. In an extensive report in the *Manchester Guardian*,³⁹ Prestage was quoted as telling his audience that 'his appointment in the University was much appreciated in Portugal, because this was the first time that any foreign university had recognised by a special appointment the literature of that country. Germany and France had shown a greater interest than England in Portuguese literature, but the Manchester University was the first officially to recognise the subject and appoint someone to deal with it'. The University's *Calendar* records subsequent public lectures on 'The Portuguese drama in the nineteenth-century; the Visconde de Almeida Garrett' on 28 February 1910, on 'Camoens' on 20 February 1911 and on 'D. Francisco Manuel de Melo', projected for early 1912, but deferred for a year, and possibly never given.⁴⁰ Each year, from 1908/09 to 1912/13 the *Calendar* offered a course on the Portuguese chroniclers. In January 1913 Hopkinson⁴¹ replied negatively to Prestage's suggestion of creating a resident lectureship in Portuguese in Manchester, presumably for someone other than himself, but Prestage's own contract, having been renewed for three years on 22 March 1911, was extended for a further year on 11 March 1914. However, the 1913/14 *Calendar* offered neither lecture nor classes, but only a forwarding address, which unlike in 1912/13 was not 'Chiltern', but rather that of Allen, Whitfield and Hodgson, the successors to the

³⁵ A. Hopkinson, letter to E. Prestage, 30 Mar. 1908, VCA 5/2, f.895.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ *The Times*, 28 Mar. 1908, 10.

³⁸ *Athenaeum*, 6 Feb. 1909, 166.

³⁹ *Manchester Guardian*, 3 Feb. 1909, 4.

⁴⁰ A. Hopkinson, letter to E. Prestage, 16 June 1911, VCA 5/4, f.844.

⁴¹ A. Hopkinson, letter to E. Prestage, 29 Jan. 1913, VCA 5/5, f.883.

family law firm. Despite the renewal of his contract in 1914, Prestage's letter of resignation was accepted by the University on 24 June of that year.

Whilst employed by the University, Prestage published in the *Oxford and Cambridge Review*, whose contributors included E.M. Forster and G.K. Chesterton, 'The last royal bull-fight at Salvaterra', a translation of the historical writer, L.A. Rebelo da Silva's short story *A última corrida de touros em Salvaterra*.⁴² Also in 1909, the complete translation of Almeida Garrett's play *Frei Luís de Sousa*, extracts from which Prestage had published in 1896 and 1900, appeared under the title *Brother Luiz de Sousa*. This work, dedicated to his wife Cristina, referred to a book entitled *The chronicles of Fernão Lopes* as being 'in preparation', which explains the offer each year to Manchester University students of a course on the Portuguese chroniclers. Also, whilst at the University, between 1910 and 1912, he published an extensive survey and nine other articles on Portuguese topics in the *Catholic Encyclopaedia*.⁴³

In the same month that Manchester University Senate decided to appoint Prestage, he himself attended the first recorded session of the Classe de Letras of the Real Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, on 27 January 1908. Although he had been elected as a corresponding member of the Academy as early as 10 January 1895, mainly in honour of his translation of the *Lettres portugaises*, his duties in England did not allow him, until 1912, to attend more than three of the dozen or so meetings held in any one year. Letters in the John Rylands Library allow us to trace the genesis of his first publication in the Academy's *Boletim de Segunda Classe*,⁴⁴ a bibliography of English translations of the *Trabalhos de Jesus*. In a letter of 1 February 1910 from Bowdon, to the Rylands librarian, Henry Guppy, Prestage asked for information about an edition of the above work, 'written by Frei Tomé de Jesus & made English by Dr R. Welton, a well known non-juror clergyman & published in 1721 or so'. As Guppy was unable to help, Prestage wrote, on 5 February, to advise him that he would seek assistance through the columns of *Notes and Queries*. In fact, Prestage had four letters published in *Notes and Queries* in the 1910–11 period,⁴⁵ the first being a request in the issue of 19 February 1910 for the 'exact title of the English translation made by Dr R. Welton'. His three later enquiries all related to D. Francisco Manuel de Melo, who was to be a lifelong interest of Prestage.

On 7 May 1910, in another extant letter, Prestage wrote to Guppy from Lisbon, enclosing 'an appreciation of the valuable books which

⁴² *Oxford and Cambridge Review*, 6 (1909), 65–75.

⁴³ *Catholic Encyclopaedia* (London: Caxton, 1907–12).

⁴⁴ Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, *Boletim de Segunda Classe*, 4 (1910), 13–21.

⁴⁵ *Notes and Queries*, 19 Feb. 1910, 148; 1 June 1910, 508; 11 Feb. 1911, 107; 15 July 1911, 48.

the governors of Rylands Library were good enough to offer to the Lisbon Royal Academy of Sciences. The gift has been highly appreciated & (as promised by me to you) has been made public in various ways, so that students may know where the volumes may be studied'. The famous Arabist, David Lopes, of Lisbon's Faculty of Letters, delivered a fifteen-page appreciation of these gifts and an assessment of the Rylands Library as a whole to the General Assembly of the Academy on 20 January 1910.⁴⁶ The 'valuable books' in question were the Library's *Catalogue of the Coptic manuscripts* (1909) and *Catalogue of the Demotic papyri* (1909).

Amidst his activities with the Academy, the University, the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and other projects, Prestage turned once more to the *Oxford and Cambridge Review*, to publish a study of 'The Visconde de Almeida Garrett and the revival of the Portuguese drama' in early 1911.⁴⁷ Back in Lisbon, in November of that year, Prestage was keeping the Academy informed of 'um outro seu trabalho, esboço biográfico de D. Francisco Manuel, com muitos documentos desconhecidos',⁴⁸ and enlisting members' help for his friend K.G. Jayne, who was working on the chronicler, Mendes Pinto. However, the extent to which Prestage became involved in the Academy's affairs is clearest at the meeting of 28 March 1912. Here, he dominated the proceedings with comments on Elizabeth Browning's *Sonnets from the Portuguese*, a copy of which he donated to the Academy; with requests for help from the Academy for a Swedish academician, Bruno Rolf and for Sir Clements Markham, former president of the Royal Geographical Society of London, who was working on Garcia da Horta; with an update on his own project of editing the parish registers of Sta Cruz do Castelo, and with his donation to the Academy of his Bowdon neighbour, T.A. Coward's *The migration of birds* and E.M.G. Routh's *Tangier*. Above all, however, the meeting heard Prestage's thanks for his selection as the Academy's representative at the 'festas' of the Royal Society in London, which were apparently the 250th anniversary celebrations of the Society and included a royal garden-party at Windsor Castle on 18 July 1912, for which an invitation card to Prestage is preserved in King's College Library, London. Also in 1912 we find Prestage's researches into parish registers and Manuel de Melo being praised at the Academy by no lesser names than Teixeira de Queiroz, Teófilo Braga and Henrique Lopes de Mendonça, whilst in June 1914, the Academy's General Assembly approved Prestage's proposal that the Academy should press the Portuguese government to send a cataloguer to the National Library in Madrid, to record the manuscripts of Portuguese relevance held there. Even after effectively cutting his residential link with Manchester in 1914, Prestage con-

⁴⁶ Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, *Boletim da Segunda Classe*, 3 (1910), 109–23.

⁴⁷ *Oxford and Cambridge Review*, 13 (1911), 89–114.

⁴⁸ Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, *Boletim da Segunda Classe*, 5 (1911), 400.

tinued to liaise between the Academy and the Rylands Library. At the Academy's meeting on 17 June 1915, he 'apresentou uma carta do Director da Biblioteca John Ryland [sic] de Manchester, em que este agradece o apoio prometido pela Academia ao projecto de dotar a Universidade de Louvain com uma nova biblioteca em lugar da que foi destruida pelos Alemães. Os livros que forem oferecidos para este fim devem ser mandados pela Academia para Manchester'.⁴⁹

Although the Academy and the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa were the most prestigious societies to which Prestage belonged whilst resident in Bowdon, they were not the only manifestations of his acceptance in Portuguese academic circles. From as early as January 1905, he was actively involved in soliciting subscriptions for the *Arquivo Histórico Português*, a journal specializing in the study of unpublished historical manuscripts, founded in 1903 by Anselmo Braamcamp Freire (1849–1929). Prestage successfully persuaded Guppy to take out a subscription, on the grounds that 'only a small number of persons in Portugal take an interest in historical studies, so that a review like this has to depend to some extent on foreigners for support'.⁵⁰ After donating copies of various of his own works to the *Arquivo* in 1905 and 1906, the journal acknowledged the receipt of seven 'ofertas do sr. Prestage' in 1909,⁵¹ including four Rylands publications. One of these, *A brief historical description of the Library* (1906), was possibly the same copy elicited by Prestage 'for Lisbon', from Guppy, in his letter of 24 February 1909. Prestage's four separate articles in the *Arquivo* in 1909, entitled 'D. Francisco Manuel de Melo: documentos biográficos' were the forerunners of his *D. Francisco Manuel de Melo: esboço biográfico*, published in 1914. Well before then, however, on 21 August 1912, Prestage had written to inform Guppy that 'The *Arquivo Histórico Português* which I recommended you having ceased publication, you may care to substitute it by the *Review* of the new *Portuguese Historical Society*, of which I send the second number'.

In fact, Prestage was one of the founder-members of the Sociedade Portuguesa de Estudos Históricos, which in its first year, 1912, had sixty-seven members, of whom the other British representatives, all solicited by Prestage,⁵² were K.G. Jayne, R.C. Beazley, Sir Clements Markham, William Ker of London University and Charles Oman of Oxford University. By 1913, having contributed an article on 'O testemunho da Senhora D. Maria, filha de el-rei D. João IV' to the first volume of the Society's *Revista de História* and 'Henry IV of Castille [sic] and the Excelente Senhora' to volume two, Prestage became 'vogal do Conselho da Direcção' of the Society. With a brief to

⁴⁹ The original letter from Guppy to Prestage of 11 June 1915 survives.

⁵⁰ E. Prestage, letter to H. Guppy, 19 Jan. 1905.

⁵¹ *Arquivo Histórico Português*, 7 (1909), 522.

⁵² E. Prestage, letter to T.F. Tout, 6 June 1912.

publicize the Society, he wrote to Henry Guppy at the Rylands Library on 1 February 1913, from the Midland Grand Hotel, London, inviting an exchange of publications between the Society and the Library. His letter ended, 'We are as yet in our beginnings (though we have a good list of Portuguese and English members) & the encouragement of the Rylands Library, so well known abroad, would be much appreciated'. Prestage still clearly saw himself as retaining links with Manchester, for not only did he sign this letter as 'Special Lecturer in Portuguese Literature at Victoria University', but he continued to describe himself in the members' list as 'professor da Universidade de Manchester' until into 1915. Following Guppy's response on 4 February 1913, in which he offered the Rylands Library's *Bulletin* and its 'smaller publications' as exchanges, Prestage wrote again from London, on 6 February 1913, to supply the address of the Society's secretary, to whom the exchange material was to be despatched. This was Fidelino de Figueiredo, later, director of the National Library and a major literary historian. Prestage contributed articles or notices to all of the first six volumes of the *Revista* and it was in this publication that, in July 1916, he confirmed the change in direction that had taken place in his career, by replacing his listed speciality of 'literatura portuguesa' by 'história portuguesa do século XVII'.

Although the journal subscriptions and book exchanges arranged by Prestage with the Academia das Ciências, the Sociedade Portuguesa de Estudos Históricos and the *Arquivo Histórico Porguês* benefited the Rylands Library as well as the Portuguese bodies involved, Edgar Prestage's greatest legacy to Manchester was the 558 volumes which he sold to the Library, and more than forty other volumes which he donated. On 2 February 1909, Prestage wrote to Guppy to remind him of an earlier offer to sell the Rylands Library some books. Events then moved quickly, for by 7 February 1909, Prestage was already arranging to transport the books from Bowdon to Manchester, with a price of £30 being finally agreed for the 218 volumes in question. The Rylands Library records show that one of these volumes, Gonçalves Viana's *Etudes de grammaire portugaise* (R16981) was accessioned on 19 February 1909, but an adjoining note after this title states 'and 217 other volumes in Portuguese literature. To be accessioned later'. In fact, it was to be two and a half years later, in September 1911, that the volumes were actually accessioned.

Prestage's 1909 consignment included over thirty publications of the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa, and equally as many signed presentation copies from such as Eugénio de Castro (four volumes), the historian Sousa Viterbo (three), Gonçalves Viana (three), Teófilo Braga (two), the Swedish critic Göran Björkman (four), João de Castro (two), and João Penha, Sampaio Bruno, Júlio de Castilho, Brito Rebelo of the Torre do Tombo archives, Wilhelm Storck, his German compatriot Carolina Michaëlis de Vasconcelos and Xavier da Cunha

(one each). The volumes were mostly late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century imprints in the fields of Portuguese literature and history. There were, however, several much earlier publications in the collection, including António das Chagas's *Cartas espirituais* of 1762 (R27631) and J. Osório da Fonseca's *Da vida e feitas del-rei Manuel XII* of 1804–06 (R27726). The most up-to-date work in the collection was Prestage's mother-in-law Maria Amália Vaz de Carvalho's *Ao correr do tempo* of 1906 (R27755). As well as the four surviving letters from Prestage to Guppy concerning this sale, there is a fifth from 26 December of that year in which Prestage offers to donate the Visconde de Santarém's 'work on his distinguished ancestor, the great geographer'. Whether the volume was actually handed over at this time is unknown, but a copy donated by Prestage was accessioned in 1920 (R48048).

Four communications from Prestage and five from Guppy relate to the sale, in July 1914, of a further 340 volumes from Prestage's private library built up at Bowdon. On 14 June 1914, Prestage either left at Rylands, or sent there, a self-addressed envelope to be directed to 'Fairlight', Alexandra Road, Parkstone, Dorset, a house belonging to a Miss Brittle, who presumably had Prestage as either a visitor or lodger. Prestage called at the Library on 22 June 1914 to offer his 'Portuguese collection' but, as he missed seeing Guppy, the librarian wrote to him at Parkstone, on 23 June 1914, the day before the University of Manchester accepted Prestage's resignation. Clearly, he was putting an end to his affairs in Manchester. In a letter of early July 1914, Prestage enclosed a list of six categories of books to be sold, four of which were literary periods, the others being 'History & Miscellaneous' and 'Literary History & Criticism'. As 'Chiltern' had been sold in 1913, Prestage's books were now stored at Atkinson's cabinet-makers' premises in Market Street, Altrincham, about half a mile away. By 8 July 1914, Guppy's staff had checked the list, deleted duplicates, and sent it back to Dorset, asking Prestage to name his price. In his reply of 10 July 1914, Prestage suggested £68 6s. 6d., which in the light of a previous verbal offer of £50 to Mr Vine, Guppy's sub-librarian, he justified as follows: 'The books are in good condition & many of the modern ones are presentation copies with autograph dedications'. Prestage also claimed to have added extra volumes to those originally offered at the earlier price, so that 'the present collection includes all my books of importance which can be classified as Port, *literature*. Although not large [it] is representative, the editions being carefully chosen, I am reserving my *historical* library to take to Lisbon, as I have now embarked on the work of investigation in the Archives'. Guppy provisionally accepted the price on 13 July 1914, subject to seeing the books on return from his impending month's holiday in Cromer, and by 8 August Prestage had engaged Albert Sutton, a bookdealer, of Bridge Street, Manchester, to fetch the books from Altrincham. Guppy was apparently not over-impressed by

the collection for a final price of only £60 was accepted by Prestage in a letter of 24 August 1914, which has not survived.

Whereas the 1909 consignment purchased from Prestage had included a large proportion of critical works and histories, and significant numbers of travel and linguistic studies, the 1914 material was replete with literary texts and included more publications of earlier date of publication and of purchase. Thus there were fourteen volumes with Balliol College bookplates in the latter batch, against only two in the 1909 books, and twenty-nine bearing Prestage's signature, (usually indicative of a youthful purchase), in the 1914 batch, compared with only seven in the 1909 items. This suggests that in 1909, Prestage had held back those volumes to which he was most attached, as is demonstrable in the case of the oldest book in the 1914 collection, a 1552 edition of Juan de Mena's *Obras*. In a letter to Guppy on 7 February 1909, Prestage had asked to withdraw this work from those offered for sale, because he had belatedly realized that it had been given to him by Butler Clarke, 'Spanish teacher at Oxford, a good friend of mine, who died in tragic circumstances'. Clarke's 'brain gave way and he shot himself'⁵³ in 1904 at Torquay. There were more than twenty eighteenth-century, or earlier, titles in the 1914 consignment and these included five English religious tracts of the 1790s, a category not found in the 1909 books. Amongst the older titles were Mickle's *Lusiads* of 1778 (R37020), D. Francisco Manuel de Melo's *Epanáforas* of 1676 (R37056) and Pereira de Castro's *Ulisseia* of 1636 (R37051). The 1914 books also included twelve volumes by Eça de Queiroz, eleven by Antero, eight by Eugénio de Castro, seven by Teófilo Braga and six each by Camilo Castelo Branco and Camões. The signed presentation copies included seven volumes each from Eugénio de Castro and Joaquim de Araújo, four from the poet, António Correia de Oliveira, three from Afonso Lopes Vieira, two each from the novelist Teixeira de Queiroz and the Brazilian Joaquim Nabuco, plus single copies from, amongst others, Guerra Junqueiro, Sampaio Bruno, Júlio Brandão, Teixeira de Pascoaes, António Cândido and the conde de Sabugosa.

Although Prestage never acknowledged the fact, it was the income and leisure time derived from the commercial wealth of Manchester, channelled through the family legal firm, which allowed him to consort with such eminent Portuguese authors. However, it was Prestage's own efforts which made the most of his inherited privileges. He taught himself the Portuguese language and approached figures such as Burton and York Powell to give him guidance. Through Xavier da Cunha, exchanges of publications and his own visits to Portugal, Prestage built up at Bowdon a sizeable Portuguese

⁵³ W. H. Hutton, *Dictionary of National Biography 1901-1911*, reprinted (London: Oxford University Press, 1951), 368.

library. His 'ambition in life [. . .] to make the great writers of Portugal known to Englishmen'⁵⁴ was initially enacted through translations, since these required relatively little access to Portuguese archives and libraries and could be adequately completed in Bowdon. The wide range of reading implicit in translations of such diverse figures as Alcoforado, Camões, Zurara, Melo, Garrett, Rebelo da Silva, Antero, Junqueiro and Eça de Queiroz furnished Prestage with the knowledge necessary to turn his output increasingly towards literary criticism, a trend which developed through his essay for Saintsbury in 1907 and his 1909 public lecture for the University of Manchester and culminated in his impressive essays for the *Catholic Encyclopaedia* and the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* of 1910–11.

Prestage cultivated important literary contacts in both England and Portugal, both to further his knowledge and to advance his standing, whilst he also played an active part in societies, through whose journals he found a medium for publishing his translations and essays. Although his weakness for citing at the slightest pretext his contact with the most famous men of his day suggests egotism, Edgar Prestage offset this charge by his willingness to help others, be it through unglamorous examining duties for the Civil Service Commission, the Joint Matriculation Board and various universities, or through his efforts as special lecturer at Manchester. Above all, though, it was his decision to sell his Portuguese literary books to the Rylands Library which was his most tangible service to his native city. At the time, the John Rylands Library was both larger and better stocked in terms of Portuguese material than the University Library, but the fortunate merger of the libraries in 1972 has brought together the two academic institutions to which Prestage continued to donate books for many years after he left the city. The union has also allowed Prestage's books to form the backbone of a now extensive collection of Portuguese material in the John Rylands University Library of Manchester, which supports the active teaching and research within the University's Department of Spanish and Portuguese Studies, a department which, because of Prestage, can justifiably claim to have the earliest origins in the formal teaching of Portuguese literature, of any institution in the non-Portuguese-speaking world.

⁵⁴ E. Prestage, letter to T. Braga, 12 Sept. 1893 in Vilhena, 'Relações', 253.

APPENDIX
THE CORRESPONDENCE OF EDGAR PRESTAGE
PRESERVED IN MANCHESTER

1. Unlisted Correspondence in The John Rylands Library, Deansgate
 - 1.1 *From Edgar Prestage to Henry Guppy*: (1) Manchester, 65 Princess St, 19 Jan. 1905, (2) Bowdon, 2 Feb. 1909, (3) Bowdon, 7 Feb. 1909, (4) Bowdon, 24 Feb. 1909, (5) Bowdon, [? 6 Mar. 1909], (6) Bowdon, 26 Dec. 1909, (7) Bowdon, 1 Feb. 1910, (8) Bowdon, 5 Feb. 1910, (9) Lisbon, 7 May 1910, (10) London, Midland Grand, 21 Aug. 1912, (11) London, Midland Grand, 1 Feb. 1913, (12) London, Midland Grand, 6 Feb. 1913, (13) Parkstone, 14 June 1914, (14) Parkstone, [7 July 1914], (15) Parkstone, 10 July [1914], (16) London, Ford's Hotel, 8 Aug. [1914], (17) Lisbon, 7 Dec. 1918, (18) London, King's College, 23 Feb. 1925, (19) London, 16 Holland St, 16 Feb. 1928, (20) London, 16 Holland St, 25 Feb. 1928, (21) London, 16 Holland St, 15 Nov. 1931, (22) London, 16 Holland St, 19 Nov. 1931, (23) London, 16 Holland St, 30 Oct. 1934, (24) London, 16 Holland St, 24 March 1935, (25) Lyme Regis, Alexandra Hotel, 27 March 1935, (26) London, 16 Holland St, 9 Apr. 1935, (27) London, 16 Holland St, 18 June 1936.
 - 1.2 *To Edgar Prestage from Henry Guppy*: (1) To London, Midland Grand, 4 Feb. 1913, (2) To Parkstone, 23 June 1914, (3) To Parkstone, 8 July 1914, (4) To Parkstone, 13 July 1914, (5) To London, 14 Southwick Rd, Hyde Park, 26 Aug. 1914, (6) To Lisbon, 11 Tr. Sta Catarina, 16 Oct. 1914, (7) To Lisbon, 11 Tr. Sta Catarina, 11 June 1915.
 - 1.3 *To Edgar Prestage from Guthrie Vine*: (1) To London, King's College, 15 Nov. 1926, (2) To London, 16 Holland St, 23 May 1928, (3) To London, 16 Holland St, 25 May 1928.
 - 1.4 *To Edgar Prestage from Josef Priebisch*: (1) From Liverpool, 15 Oct. 1897, (2) From Vienna, 17 Oct. [? 1898] Inserted in printed book R37017.
 - 1.5 *To Edgar Prestage from Arthur van Schelden*: (1) From Haarlem, 3 Dec. [?1903]. Inserted in printed book R37180.

2. Correspondence in the John Rylands University Library of Manchester, Oxford Road

- 2.1 *Vice-Chancellors' Archive (NIDS UK, 0.063.033–4)*: To Edgar Prestage from Alfred Hopkinson: (1) 30 March 1908 (VCA/5/2.f.895), (2) 16 June 1911 (VCA/5/4, f.844), (3) 19 Dec. 1911 (VCA/5/5, f.120), (4) 29 Jan. 1913 (VCA/5/5, f.883).*
- 2.2 *Registrars' Archive (NIDS UK, 0.063.032): Contract signed by Prestage: (1) 12 March 1908 (RA/29).*
- 2.3 *T.F. Tout Archive (NIDS UK, 0.063.032): From Edgar Prestage to Tout: (1) Lisbon, 79 Rua da Lapa, 29 Apr. 1909 (1/968/1), (2) Bowdon, 6 June 1912 (1/968/2).*

* Finding aids have been produced for each of these Library collections. Although the lists have not been published, they have been reproduced on microfiche as part of Chadwyck-Healey's on-going project, *National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United Kingdom (NIDS UK)*.