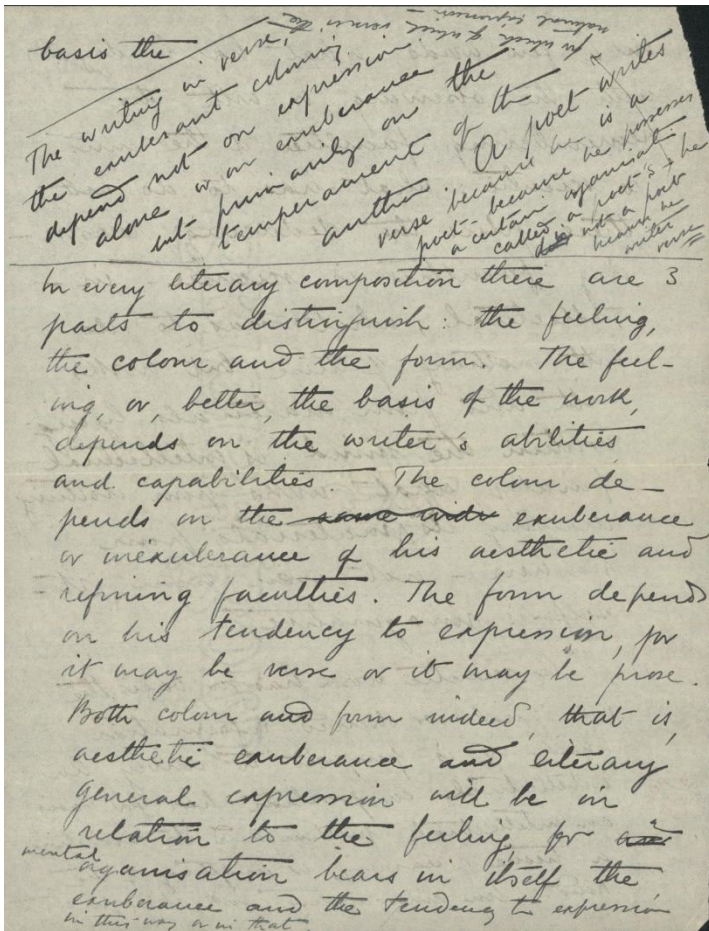


In a few words, what has to do exclusively with the observing or with the remembering faculties of the mind is scient[if]ic; what has to do with these plus the deducing, reasoning faculties is scienti[fi]c-intellectual; what has to do with nothing of these but works with and form materials lying within the mind is intellectual; finally, what works from nothing, drawing its primary materials from nowhere - not even from itself - is imaginative.

A scienti[fi]c work has for basis the unoriginal or observed information which it is proposed to convey. An intellectual composition has for basis an intellectual problem and its resolution, a tissue of reasoning or anything of the kind. An imaginative work has for its



basis the {...}

The writing in verse, the exuberant colouring depend not on expression alone or on exuberance but primarily on the temperament of the author. A poet writes verse because he is a poet - because possesses a certain organization called a poet's for which verse is the natural expression - he ~~does~~ is not a poet because he writes verse.

In every literary composition there are 3 parts to distinguish: the feeling, the colour and the form. The feeling, or, better, the basis of the work, depends on the writer's abilities and capacities. The colour depends on the ~~same wide~~ exuberance or inebriation of his aesthetic and refining faculties. The form depends on his tendency to expression, for it may be verse or it may be prose. Both colour and form indeed, that is, aesthetic exuberance and literary general expression will be in relation to the feeling for ~~an~~ a mental organization bears in itself the exuberance and the tendency to expression in this way or in that.

DIREITOS ASSOCIADOS

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