

MEMORY OF THE WORLD REGISTER
Documentos Relativos Às Viagens Do
Imperador D. Pedro II Pelo Brasil E Pelo Mundo
(Brazil)

2012-40



This candidature presents for registration at the International Memory of the World Register the *Documents regarding the Emperor d. Pedro II's journeys in Brazil and abroad*, nominated by UNESCO in 2010 for the Memory of the World Brazil Register, which constitute the Serie Journeys of the Emperor – 1840/1913. They belong to the fond Archive of the Imperial House of Brazil, and are formed by diaries, journey itineraries, correspondence, expense reports, newspapers, pamphlets, programmes, tributes, invitations and sketches; in total 2.210 documents.

D. Pedro II undertook various journeys during the 49 years of his reign, through Brazil and four continents, getting to know new territories and other cultures. The documentation enable us to draw a panel of the XIX century and the passage to modernity; it reveals aspects of the thinking, the scientific discoveries, the cultural diversity and the political passions, as well as analysing diplomatic relations between Brazil and countries from different continents.

We reaffirm the importance of these documents and all actions that lead to their conservation, study and disclosure, for beyond the manuscripts of an Emperor and the references to his journeys, they are the description of an age of deep historical transformations in Brazil and abroad.



2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

The Museu Imperial [Imperial Museum], unit of the Instituto Brasileiro de Museus – Ibram [Brazilian Museums Institute], federal autarchy attached to the Ministério da Cultura – MinC [Ministry of Culture] was created by Decree-Law nº 2.096 on March 29, 1940, by President Getúlio Dornelles Vargas, and was inaugurated on March 16, 1943.

Its collection is made up of a large number of documents and objects, transferred from other public organs such as the no longer existing Museu Histórico de Petrópolis [Historic Museum of Petrópolis], the Arquivo Nacional [National Archives], the Museu Histórico Nacional [National History Museum], the Biblioteca Nacional [National Library] and the Palácio do Itamaraty [Itamaraty Palace]; in addition to purchases, legacies and donations by individuals. Its museology, bibliographic and archivist collection is considered the most representative of the monarchical period of Brazil.

The institution has as objectives: the conservation, safekeeping, research and disclosure of these collections through the various social, educational, cultural and scientific programmes. Its mission is to serve Brazilian society as the national center for the study and reflection on the history of Imperial Brazil and of the city of Petrópolis, by permanently holding exhibitions and activities that promote the dissemination of knowledge and as a recreational and cultural option for all segments of the population.

2.3 Contact person(s) (to provide information on nomination)

Maurício Vicente Ferreira Júnior, Director of the Museu Imperial.

2.4 Contact details

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3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated

Documentos relativos às viagens do imperador d. Pedro II pelo Brasil e pelo mundo

[Documents regarding the Emperor d. Pedro II's journeys in Brazil and abroad]

D. Pedro de Alcântara, second Emperor of Brazil, member of the Casa de Bragança [House of Bragança], youngest son of Emperor d. Pedro I (d. Pedro IV of Portugal) and of Empress d. Leopoldina (Archduchess of Austria) was born in Rio de Janeiro on December 2, 1825 and ascended to the throne on the abdication of his father, on April 7, 1831. At the age of fourteen his emancipation was brought forward and, on July 18, 1841, he was anointed and crowned. He married in 1843 the Princess of Two Sicily, d. Teresa Cristina Maria de Bourbon, with whom he had four children: d. Afonso Pedro, d. Isabel, d. Leopoldina and d. Pedro Afonso.

D. Pedro II received an education based on the ideals of the portuguese illuminism, concentrating on the study of Politics and the Sciences. He studied Natural Sciences, Geography, History, Literature, french, english, german, italian, spanish, arabic, hebrew, greek, latin, sanskrit, provençal, tupi-guarani, music, dancing, painting, fencing and horse riding.

The Emperor wished to turn Brazil into a nation with striking presence in the international political and cultural scenario. Interested in the letters, the arts and particularly the sciences, he corresponded with scientists and intellectuals such as: Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius, Peter Wilhelm Lund, Louis Pasteur, Alfred Nobel, Ernest Renan, Alexandre Dumas (son), Jean Louis Armand de Quatrefages de Bréau, Louis Agassiz, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Cooley Fletcher, Alessandro Manzoni, Alexandre Herculano, Joseph Arthur de Gobineau, amongst so many others. He made a point of personally meeting the composer Richard Wagner, the writer Victor Hugo and the historian Fustel de Coulanges. As maecenas, he financed the studies of various brazilians in Europe, amongst them the maestro Antonio Carlos Gomes and the painter Pedro Américo de Figueiredo e Melo.

Subsequent to the proclamation of the Republic and the exile in 1889, d. Pedro II spent the greater part of his time between Germany and France. As a foreign member of the Académie des Sciences [Paris Academy of Sciences], elected in 1875 in the place left by Ferdinand Von Wrangell, he dedicated himself to sessions at the Institute de France, many times debating with intellectuals and artists, until his death in 1891.

In the course of his life, d. Pedro II deliberately cared for the reunion and the systematization of his documents, forming a private archive, from which are especially significant the documents related to his journeys.

The Serie Viagens do Imperador – 1840/1913 [Journeys of the Emperor – 1840/1913] comprises the forty four diaries kept by d. Pedro II, ten diaries of the Empress d. Teresa Cristina and also travel diaries kept by Luísa Margarida de Barros Portugal, Countess of Barral, and by Luís Pedreira do Couto Ferraz, Viscount of Bom Retiro, who usually integrated the Emperor's retinue; journey itineraries, visitors books and register of contacts made by the Emperor, household expense reports of the Casa Imperial do Brasil [Imperial House of Brazil], newspapers and other periodicals, pamphlets, programmes, greetings and homages, invitations, sketches and photographs.

The diaries of d. Pedro II and the passive and active correspondence between the Emperor and personalities, politicians and, especially, intellectuals and scientists of various countries are of particular importance. It should be emphasized, over and above their intrinsic value, their uniqueness, rarity and historic value.

Dimensions: 2,08 meters.

1.336 manuscript documents; 849 printed textual documents; 25 iconographic documents, in total 2.210 documents.

3.4 History / provenance

The fond Arquivo da Casa Imperial do Brasil [Archive of the Imperial House of Brazil], private documentation which belonged to the Família Real e Imperial do Brasil [Royal and Imperial family of Brazil], is quantitatively one of the most important in the Historic Archive of the Museu Imperial containing some 80.000 documents, both textual and iconographic. It relates to Brazil Reign, first and second Empires and the beginning of the Republic. It was donated in 1949, without any restrictions, by Prince d. Pedro Gastão de Orleans e Bragança, great-grandson of d. Pedro II, in conformity with the donation process nº 123/1949.

These documents had been enrolled by the historian Alberto Rangel on an inventory published by the Biblioteca Nacional, under the title *Inventário dos Documentos do Arquivo da Casa Imperial do Brasil existentes no Castelo D'Eu* [Inventory of the Documents of the Imperial House of Brazil Archive existing in the D'Eu Castle] in 1939.

The Serie Viagens do Imperador – 1840/1913 is part of the fond Arquivo da Casa Imperial do Brasil and all documents are stamped POB, identifying them as having belonged to d. Pedro de Orleans e Bragança, Prince of Grão Pará, and confirming their authenticity.

The documents were produced and received by d. Pedro II during his 65 years as well as documents that go beyond the span of his life, all relative to his journeys to the provinces of Brazil and to various countries in four continents. They are completely organized by the alphanumeric filling system and chronologically arranged.



4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

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4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)

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4.3 Legal status

The legal and administrative responsibility for the documentation at the Museu Imperial is based primarily on Law n^o 8.159 of January 8, 1991, that covers the national policy on public and private archives, on the Statute of Museums, Law n^o 11.904 of January 14, 2009 and on the Statute of the Museu Imperial, approved by Decree n^o 5.474 of April 5, 1940, n^o 21.008 of April

26.1946 and n^o 25.797 of November 10, 1948.

4.4 Accessibility

Access to the documentation is free, open to researchers and interested people in general, by appointment with the Historic Archive of the Museu Imperial, where the documents are kept.

The documentation can be retrieved through the summary inventory, *Inventário dos Documentos do Arquivo da Casa Imperial do Brasil existentes no Castelo D'Eu*, by the data base Micro CDS/ISIS, and by the thematic catalogue organized by the Historic Archive staff, to be published in the near future.

Since 2009 the Museu Imperial has been developing the project DAMI – Digitalização do Acervo do Museu Imperial [Digitalization of the Collection of the Imperial Museum], which has as main objects digitalizing and giving access to all the institution's collection on its website. It is a long-term project that aims at the democratization of the access to cultural assets.

At the present time, the Museu Imperial makes available online access to some of its collections, amongst them the first serie of the Arquivo da Casa Imperial do Brasil – 1249-1806. As for the *Documentos relativos às viagens do imperador d. Pedro II pelo Brasil e pelo mundo*, one of the main objectives is to digitalize the serie and to give access through the institution's website, thus ensuring their accessibility to a much greater number of researchers and interested persons in general and, at the same time, contributing towards their preservation because of the reduction in the handling of the document.

4.5 Copyright status

The Museu Imperial is the proprietor and owns the authors' copyright of these documents now presented for nomination; the donation process n^o 123/1949 is registered in the appropriate book of inventories of the Instituto Brasileiro de Museus/ Ministério da Cultura and so is patrimony of the Brazilian State.

In parallel the Statute of Museums, Law n^o 11.904 of January 14, 2009, states:

Art. 33 Museums may authorize the publication reflecting themes that are linked to their cultural assets and advertisements of their contents and activities.



5.1 Authenticity.

The authenticity is confirmed by the Seal POB, that exists on each document, by the fact of having been enrolled on the *Inventário dos Documentos do Arquivo da Casa Imperial do Brasil existentes no Castelo D'Eu* and by the recognition of the handwriting of d. Pedro II, d. Teresa Cristina and other members of the imperial retinue.

5.2 World significance

The documentation is undoubtedly, singular and irreplaceable and covers a significant period of world

history, 1840-1913, reflecting debates of the second half of the XIX century that reached their peak with the First World War.

The documents are prime sources written and received by d. Pedro II during a period of profound historic changes that relate to cultural referentials of modernity, from the perspective of a privileged observer – the Emperor of Brazil – and his interlocutors, mostly intellectuals. Although the documents are of a private and personal nature, they are relevant for national and world history, for revealing much more the impressions of men and women of that time, based on liberal and bourgeois values, attentive to and participative in the changes brought about in the XIX century, such as the expansion of the industrial revolution and the scientific and technological revolutions.

All the actions that are aimed at preserving and conserving this documental heritage, avoiding its disappearance or eventual loss, are highly relevant, for they evoke, capture and represent the essence of a major movement of historic transition, enabling the continuous production and disclosure of knowledge.

5.3 Comparative criteria:

1 Time

The documents are especially evocative of the historic process that marks the passage to modernity, during the second half of the XIX century, and all the discussions that usually accompany political, economic, social and cultural transformations.

The temporal focus covers a period of crisis of the monarchies, of the formation of National States and revolutions, bringing about discussion on political institutions and the concept of democracy.

The first important journey undertaken by d. Pedro II in Brazil, to the southern provinces (1845 and 1846), is connected to the consolidation of the Empire, as it took place immediately after the end of the Farroupilha Revolution, an independence movement that intended to create a Republic.

The second journey to the south of Brazil (1865) was undertaken at the beginning of the war against Paraguay, when the guarantee of frontiers and the diplomatic relations with other South American nations – including Argentina and Uruguay – became pressing.

The documentation relates the fall of monarchies and the instauration of new forms of government in Europe. In France (1871), visited on the first journey abroad, d. Pedro II arrived immediately after the fall of Napoleon III and the inauguration of the Third Republic, becoming eye-witness of the consequences that followed the end of the war against Prussia and the Paris Commune. The Emperor also visited Germany months after the unification of the German States.

The documents discuss the international commercial relations, the end of slavery, free wage labour and the industrialization in Europe and in the United States of America; clearly presenting an europeanized perspective influenced by the notion of civilizatory process, in which the liberal and bourgeois ideals are relevant. They also touch on the re-birth of social movements, especially in Europe, and new paradigms of social thinking, such as socialism and darwinism.

On the cultural plane, the documentation is an exhibit of all the discussions in the fields of arts – music, literature, painting, sculpture and architecture, for instance - and of sciences, witnessing the development of Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Archaeology, Anthropology, Sociology, Geology and Palaeontology.

The discussions of d. Pedro II – a critical observer - with his interlocutors make evident, on the one hand, the defense of scientificism as an expression of modernity, allied to a pragmatism that would allow the industrialization, and on the other hand, the rationalization of all spheres of life in society

The documentation is also representative of new discoveries: the touristic journeys and the *villegiatura*, related to the forms of leisure of the liberal world, from the second half of the XIX century. Not to mention that besides Western Europe, d. Pedro II made unusual itineraries for the time, like crossing the United States of America from East to West, and the journeys to Africa, the Middle East and the Russian Empire.

2 Place

One of the most significant aspects of the documents is the ethnographic descriptions registered by d. Pedro II in his travel diaries whilst in the Brazilian provinces especially during his journey in 1859 and 1860, that took him from Rio de Janeiro to Paraíba, and also in the diaries of his travels through the Middle East and North Africa.

D. Pedro II recorded his impressions, using sketches as an integral part of his observations. The use of iconographic production, in this sense, not only augments the experience of the journeys but also enables the study of the representations created from a determined cultural and social *ethos* and the reflection on the encounter with different cultures. In particular should be mentioned the notations and sketches by the Emperor on his meeting with Puris Indians, in the Province of Espírito Santo, in Brazil, including a vocabulary in the tupi language.

In the diary of his journey to the United States of America (1876), d. Pedro II relates his passage, by train and steamboat, through twenty-eight of the fifty north American states and territories, revealing details of the physical geography as well as of the human. He writes of the train journey from New York to San Francisco, on the Pacific Railway Company, the visits to institutions, including Harvard College, to factories such as Auchincloss Wagon, the railroads, the mines and oil refineries, symbols of progress, his contact with the Mormons, in Salt Lake City and, especially, his participation in the Centennial International Exhibition held in Philadelphia. About which, besides detailed descriptions of the pavilions, he gives accounts of the use of the invention made by Alexander Graham Bell, the telephone. He was the first to try out the apparatus, calling the attention of other visitors to the invention.

Other Universal Exhibitions, such as that of Paris (1889), are described, such as his meeting with Gustave Eiffel, his visits to the Champ-de-Mars to observe the construction of the Eiffel Tower and the preparations for Brazil's participation.

As for Europe, the documentation, especially the diaries, contain detailed descriptions of the geography of the visited countries: England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Spain and Portugal.

The documents are also proofs of his interest in Antiquity Oriental and Classic. Of special interest are his descriptions and studies of Egyptology, the sketches of the Valley of the Kings and the Temple of Karnak, made during the journey to Egypt, in which he was accompanied by the Egyptologists François Auguste Mariette and Heinrich Karl Brusch, the correspondence with Henry Schliemann on the subject of archaeological discoveries and researches at Micenas, and the references in his diaries to Joachim Menant and his work on Assyriology.

There are many references to the journey to the Middle East: Palestine, Lebanon and Syria. The annotations on Palestine include extracts from biblical texts referring to those places visited, showing his interest for Jewish culture in general and the Hebrew language in particular.

There are annotations, especially in the correspondence with the north American reverend James Cooley Fletcher, on the excavations and archaeological discoveries in Pompeii, in Italy, and the encouragement suffered by the researches after the Emperor's visit.

In addition to that, the sketches made by the Emperor draw our attention, like the ones that represent the Brazilian provinces, the Isle of Tenerife (Spain), Naples (Italy) and Dakar (Senegal).

In all the diaries can be found what one might call a “dense” description of all the places that the Emperor d. Pedro II visited in four continents, thus making the documentation a treasure of crucial information for world history and culture.

3 People

Besides the ethnographic descriptions mentioned, the documents show the life of eminent persons of the most varied areas - political, social, cultural and scientific – beginning with the author of the documents, the second Emperor of Brazil, a singular historic agent, whether as a head of State, an incognito traveller or as the “the travelling Emperor”, he had access to many areas. The documents make evident the contacts of the Emperor with different persons and cultures. In his journeys d. Pedro II gave preference to visits to teaching and research institutions, museum, libraries, theatres, factories, markets, jails, custom houses, synagogues, mosques, temples and churches, which increases the many different narrations of contacts with individuals or groups socially and culturally diverse, ensuring the richness of the documentation.

The correspondence with scientists, artists and intellectuals are very relevant in the documentation. D. Pedro II was a member of several academies and research institutions, such as Institute de France, Société d'Anthropologie de Paris [Anthropology Society of Paris], Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie und Ethnologie [Society for Anthropology and Ethnology of Berlin], Geographischen Gesellschaft München [Geographic Society of Munich], British Academy of Sciences, Arts and Industry and Accademia della Crusca [Italian Academy of Letters]

D. Pedro II always showed great interest for expeditions and scientific projects and on several occasions this interest was recognized by the intellectual circles, as seen in the documentation: he was an honorary member of the III International Congress of Orientalists, in St. Petersburg, when very few non-europeans participated at the first editions; made Doctor *Honoris Causa* by Edinburgh University, in 1885; and presided at one of the sessions of the VIII Congress of Americanists, in Paris, in 1890.

One can affirm that the documentation reveals significant aspects of human behaviour and of the social, political, industrial, artistic and above all, scientific development during the second half of the XIX century.

4 Subject and theme

In general, the theme is the passage to modernity, as it treats subjects such as the expansion of the industrial revolution, the development of sciences and the technical application of scientific knowledge.

On the political-ideological level the documentation exposes the discussion on the laicization of thinking, the break between Church and State, the separation between the public and the private spheres in regard to the business of the State, the consolidation of the National States, the establishment of frontiers and international politics.

As for the latter subject, the documentation is an important source for the comprehension of diplomatic relations between Brazil and other countries, be they in South America or in North America, such as Paraguay and the United States of America; in Europe, such as England and France; or with the Turkish-Ottoman Empire. The documentation covers the pioneering diplomatic relations between Brazil and the arab world, as evidenced by the documents of the journey to Constantinople, Palestine, Syria and Lebanon in 1876¹. This journey that also included Egypt and Sudan, gave rise, at the time, to ample coverage by the press which in turn motivated the arab migration to Brazil.

¹ D. Pedro II was the first and only Brazilian head-of-State to visit the Middle East until the visit made in 2010 by President Luis Inácio Lula da Silva to this region.

D. Pedro II travelled to the United States of America as guest of honour of the American President, Ulysses Grant, to preside at the opening of the Centennial International Exhibition held in Philadelphia, in commemoration of the centenary of independence. He described, in great detail, his visit to numerous factories and industries, making industrialization an important theme.

In Germany, D. Pedro II established close relations with Alfred Krupp, as evidenced by the many references in his diaries and in correspondence, on the innovation of armament technology and the improvements in metallurgy.

Engineering development, as a pioneering element of industrial society and of progress is a recurring theme, in the references to Gustave Eiffel or in the correspondence with Ferdinand de Lesseps on the execution of the construction of the Panama and Suez canals. In addition to that, the references to the transport revolution, the railway industry and the development of the means of communication, such as the tunnel under La Manche are frequent themes. The documentation narrates the transformation of the cities and the development of urbanism, like for example, the revitalization of the Boulevard St. Germain in Paris.

The development in the field of Medicine is emphasized by the references made to Louis Pasteur's experiments and his theories on rabies, to which D. Pedro II was a pioneer in giving support, being one of the first to collaborate and to become a member of the Pasteur Institute - which honoured him by placing his bust, with three others, in the entrance when the institute was inaugurated. The studies of Edmond Isidore Etienne Nocard on bacteriology, of Charles-Édouard Brown-Séquard, the Empress D. Teresa Cristina's doctor, on neurology, the experiences of Jean-Martin Charcot, mainly the ones regarding hypnotism, were all followed and enthusiastically described by the Emperor.

The documentation refers numerous times to painting, sculpture and music. Special mention should be made of the numerous references to Richard Wagner for whom D. Pedro II was an enthusiast since the 1850 decade, to his visit to Bayreuth and to the many presentations and auditions of operas and concerts.

As for letters, the documentation is a panel of the XIX century literary scenario. In addition to reflections and discussions on literature, included as part of the documentation is a manuscript by Walter Scott, given to the Emperor by his great-granddaughter when he visited her. There are letters exchanged with Alexandre Herculano, Ernest Renan, the Count of Gobineau and comments about his meeting with Victor Hugo and the appreciation for his works.

As for the question of gender – especially in the field of the history of women – it is a theme discussed by the documents, considering that the diaries of the Empress D. Teresa Cristina are important prime material in the understanding of the feminine universe in the court and bourgeois society of the XIX century.

With reference to concept indexing, some of the main entries for retrieval of the Serie Viagens do Imperador – 1840/1913 are:

Brazil – History – 1840-1913

Brazil – Empire – 1840-1889

Brazil – Republic – 1889-1913

Brazil – Imperial Family – 1840-1889

International Politics – XIX Century

National Politics – XIX Century

Journeys – XIX Century

History of Science – XIX Century

History of Art – XIX Century

5 Form and style

Amongst the documents relating to the journeys of d. Pedro II, outstanding are the forty-four diaries that belonged to the Emperor, the Empress d. Teresa Cristina's ten diaries, the diaries of the journeys written by Luísa Margarida de Barros Portugal, Countess of Barral, and Luís Pedreira do Couto Ferraz, Viscount of Bom Retiro. They are written in books, booklets and loose papers, with information that both compliment and intersect each other.

The diaries, especially the manuscripts, are typical examples of a custom and of a format of document that is disappearing, in view of the competition with other forms of personal registers, such as digital, which increases the importance of preserving and disclosing these documents as representative of a way of making and creating.

The marks of the manufacturers and providers of materials and supports that appear in the documentation, the patents, the logos of institutions, factories and hotels, the monograms and arms and the postal and rubber stamps are extrinsic elements seen with a certain frequency in the documentation and are important sources for research, especially to those researchers specializing on the history of printing or commercial companies.

The thirteen languages seen in the documents², increase their linguistic value, showing d. Pedro

II's interest for languages, above all indigenous and oriental. The references to indigenous languages, especially the tupi vocabulary written by d. Pedro II in one of the diaries, are important contributions for the study of ethnolinguistic.

The documentation constantly refers to his studies in arabic and hebrew and also to works about semitic inscriptions. Research shows that the first translation of an arabic text in Brazil –*One Thousand and One Nights* – was made by d. Pedro II, and was many times mentioned in his diaries.

² Amongst them, German, Russian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Sanskrit and Tupi-Guarani.

6 Social / spiritual / community significance:

The serie carries historic value: they are records of practises and representations of ways of doing, thinking, feeling and acting, panorama of a historic moment of profound transformation in world history – the passage to modernity – and therefore, cultural heritage not only of Brazil, as recognized by the nomination for the Memory of the World Brazil Register, MOW Brazil – UNESCO, in 2010, but of all humanity, due to its all-embracing - spatial, temporal and cultural – and the diversity and amplitude of the themes, that mark its universal value and the necessity of protection and divulgence of these documents.



6.1 Rarity

The *Documentos relativos às viagens do imperador d. Pedro II pelo Brasil e pelo mundo* are original documents, 60% manuscripts, by the second Emperor of Brazil and his interlocutors, principally eminent intellectuals and scientists of the second half of the XIX century, produced during the period 1840-1913, and, therefore, unique, irreplaceable and of unquestionable rarity.

6.2 Integrity

Ever since the donation of the fond Arquivo da Casa Imperial do Brasil to the Museu Imperial, in 1949, there has been no modification to any part of it, so that it remains complete and unaltered.