

CARLOS BAPTISTA GARVO THE YOUNGER – MASTER MASON

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ABSTRACT

In the history of Portuguese art, there has often been some misunderstanding regarding the artistic work of the Garvo family, originally from Italy. Some members of this family arrived in Portugal at the end of the 17th century and, for three generations, carried out artistic work, participating in several major projects until the end of the 18th century. This essay aims to help rectify these misconceptions by analysing primary documentation from various historical archives. It also clarifies the family's relationship in Portugal while simultaneously listing a number of works attributed to some of its members.

KEYWORDS

Carlos Baptista Garvo | Master builder | Stone inlay | Garvo family

INITIAL NOTES

Among the Italian artists active in Portugal during the 17th and 18th centuries, members of the Garvo family stand out. Their work in the field of stone masonry and importation began in the 1670s with the arrival of Giovanni Battista Garove II in Lisbon (Vale, 2013: 175-177; Vale, 2004: 327, 329; Spiriti, 2015: 121; Raggi, 2020: 216-217).

Coming from Genoa, Giovanni Battista Garove II, known in Portugal as João Baptista Garvo, arrived in Lisbon with his wife, Maria Antónia, and their son Carlos Baptista Garvo [Carlo Giovanni Battista] (Spirit, 2015: 120-121; Raggi, 2020: 216-217; Coutinho, 2010: 132).

Research on the Garvo family in Portugal has focused primarily on those involved in Johannine projects, particularly the *Real Obra de Mafra* (Mafra Royal Works). This includes Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Elder* [Carlo Giovanni Battista], and his son António Baptista Garvo (Carvalho, 1964: 9-10; 436; Vale, 2013: 175-181; Raggi, 2020: 216-217; Simões, 2022: 258).

This study examines the professional career and works of Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Younger*, the son and namesake of Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Elder*. Their shared name has caused confusion, leading to misunderstandings about both his lineage and the authorship of certain works, resulting in a lack of recognition of his professional career (Vale, 2013: 180; Meco, Serrão, 2022: 492-493; Simões, 2022: 352; 384).

JOÃO BAPTISTA GARVO [GIOVANNI BATTISTA GARVOVE II] (1644-1691)

Before coming to Portugal, João Baptista Garvo was hired in Genoa in May 1673 by Girolando Gheri to travel to Lisbon with immediate effect (Filippi, 2013: 63). There, he worked on the reconstruction of the Church of Nossa Senhora do Loreto, a project he had already contributed to by August 1673 (Vale, 2004: 55-57).

Although he left this project in 1677 (Filippi, 2013: 64), he remained in Lisbon, continuing his stone import business (Vale, 2006: 251), working as a master stonemason (Vale, 2013: 176-177; Ayres de Carvalho, 1964: 350-352), and participating in the construction of the Church of Santo Antão dos Jesuítas in Lisbon¹. His involvement in this latter project ceased after June 1691², no further records mentioning his work.

1. ANTT – Cartório dos Jesuítas, [1689-1691], Mç. 11. N.º 9. cf. Teresa Vale, *Os Garvo...*, 2013, p. 176.

2. ANTT – Cartório dos Jesuítas, Mç. 11. N.º 92, f. 66 back.

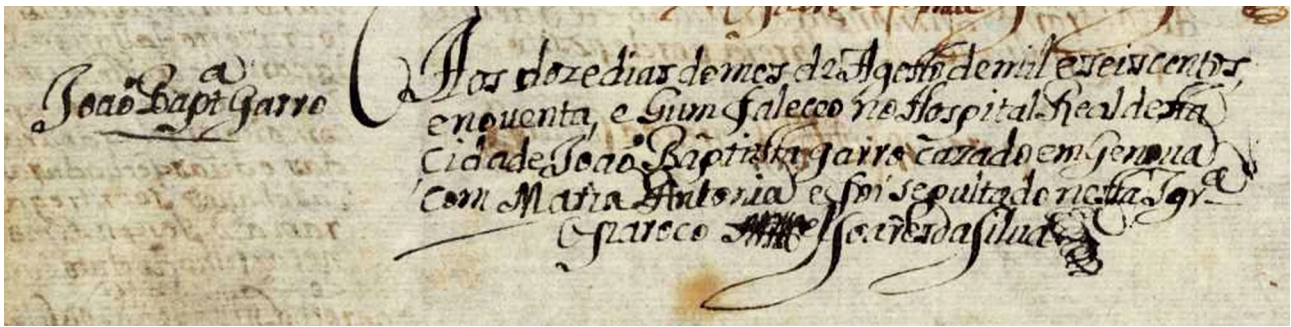


Fig. 01. Death certificate of João Baptista Garvo, in 1691 (source: ANTT – Assentos paroquiais, Loreto, L O1, f.4 - 1679-1778. Cf. Filippi, 2013: 64. Nota 13)

He died on 12 August 1691, at the Royal Hospital of Lisbon³ [fig.01]. By then, payments for the work were already being handled by his son, Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Elder*, with receipts from September 1691 and December 1692 being signed in his father's name⁴.

CARLOS BAPTISTA GARVO *THE ELDER* (? -1724)

The work of Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Elder*, has been extensively studied, showcasing his diverse roles as a master builder, stone inlayer, sculptor, draughtsman, and marble importer (Carvalho, 1962: 170-174, 203, 239-240, 345-347, 352-355; Vale, 2013: 177-180; Vale, 2006: 251; Coutinho, , 2010, 131-133; Raggi, 2020: 215-216; Simões, 2022: 254).

In 1718, Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Elder*, was hired as the master mason for the Convent of Mafra⁵, a position he held until 1723⁶. He died on 27 May 1724 in the parish of Anjos, Lisbon, and was buried at the Church of Anjos. He left no will⁷. Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Elder*, married Mariana do Espírito Santo in 1691⁸, and together they had nine children, all of whom were baptised in the Church of Anjos in Lisbon [tab.01].

Child	Antonio	Teresa de Jesus	Pedro	Josefa	Eusebio	Maria	José	Carlos	João
Year of birth	1692	1693	1695	1698	1701	1704	1707	1710	1714
Godfather	João Tomás Garçe	Manuel Ferreira de Brito	Diogo Marchão Temudo	Francisco da Cunha Bellem	Manuel Jorge	Francisco Gomes	Nicolau de Sequeira	Bisconde Dom Tomáz de Lima	João Rodrigues Esteves

Tab. 1. The names of the children of Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Elder*, born in the parish of Anjos, in Lisbon, and their godparents (source: author).

3. ANTT – Assentos paroquiais, Loreto, L O1, f.4 - 1679-1778. Cf. Filippi, 2013: 64.

4. ANTT – Cartório dos Jesuítas, [1691-1692], Mç. 67. N.º 38.

5. ANTT – 15 CNL. Lv. 491. Cx. 89, f. 24-24v. Cf. Ayres de Carvalho, 1962: 345-346.

6. ANTT – Paróquia de Mafra, L. B1. Cx. 3, f. 75 - 1677-1745.

7. ANTT – Assentos paroquiais, Anjos, L. 03, f. 61 - 1716-1740.

8. ANTT – Assentos paroquiais, Anjos, L. C.2. - Cx 24, f. 360 v. 1666-1692. cf. Ayres de Carvalho, *D. João V e a Arte...* Vol. II, 1962: 147.

While António and Carlos followed in their father's footsteps as master masons, four of their sons – Pedro, Eusébio, José, and João – became ecclesiastics: Pedro Baptista Garvo (1695-?) was a *mosso de Choro desta Santa Sé* (choirboy at the Cathedral of Lisbon)¹⁰ and by 1722 had become a priest – he is reported to have gone to Rome¹¹; Eusébio Baptista Garvo was ordained around 1721¹² and became the *Capellam Cantor da Sta Basilica Patriarcha* (Choir Chaplain of the Patriarchal Basilica of Lisbon)¹³; José Baptista Garvo (1714-1774) was ordained around 1728 and served as the Prior of São Miguel de Alcainça (Mafra), where he died on 29 July 1777¹⁴ – he also wrote *Memórias Paroquiais de São Miguel de Alcainça*¹⁵ (Cosme, Varandas, 2009: 411-412); and João Baptista Garvo (1714-?) is mentioned only in his brother's will¹⁶, which indicates he was a *Frei da 3ª Ordem de São Francisco* (member of the Third Order of St. Francis) and was still alive in 1753.

The other two sons, António and Carlos, carried on their father's profession, continuing both the stone trade and masonry work. Of the two, António Baptista Garvo (1692–1774) is better known in Portuguese historiography due to his involvement in royal projects such as the Mafra Monument and the Águas Livres Aqueduct (Carvalho, 1962: 351-352, 354; Serrão, 2012: 137-138; Vale, 2013: 180-182; Raggi, 2020: 216-217; Moita, 1990: 100).

Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Younger*, was named after his father, which has led to confusion about his professional career and identity (Vale, 2013: 180; Meco, Serrão, 2022: 492-493; Simões, 2022: 342; 354).

CARLOS BAPTISTA GARVO *THE YOUNGER* (1710-1753)

EPHEMERIDES; PERSONAL LIFE

Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Younger*, was born in the parish of Anjos on 16 November 1710 [Tab. 01]. His godfather was the Viscount of Ponte de Lima, Dom Thomaz de Lima¹⁷, a dignitary of Alcainça, where Carlos' brother, José Baptista Garvo, had served as Prior (Cosme, Varandas, 2009: 411-412).

On 25 January 1744, Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Younger*, son of Carlos Batista Garvo *the Elder* (already deceased) and Mariana do Spirito Santo, married Maria Joaquina das Mercês. The witnesses to the wedding were his two brothers, Fr Pedro Baptista Garvo and António Baptista Garvo. All were living in Rua dos Anjos¹⁸.

Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Younger*, died on 25 November 1753 in Rua da Atalaia, and was buried in the Church of São Francisco da Cidade, having made a will before his death¹⁹.

10. ANTT – Câmara Eclesiástica de Lisboa, Habilitações de Genere, mç. 139 - 12 [1653-1765], f. 5.

11. ANTT – Câmara Eclesiástica de Lisboa, Habilitações de Genere, mç. 139 - 12 [1653-1765], f.36.

12. ANTT – Câmara Eclesiástica de Lisboa, Habilitações de Genere, mç. 139 - 12 [1653-1765].

13. ANTT – Mesa da Consciência e Ordens, Habilitações para a Ordem de Cristo, Letra G, mç. 2 n.º 5 - f. 20.

14. ANTT – Paróquia de São Miguel de Alcainça-L. 02. Cx. 13, f. 14, 1767-1808. Unpublished manuscript.

15. ANTT – Memórias paroquiais, Vol.1, n.º 76. 549-550.

16. ANTT – Registo Geral de Testamentos – L. 257, f. 39, 1753.

17. ANTT – Assentos paroquiais, L. B 5. Cx. 3, f. 8 v.

18. ANTT – Assentos paroquiais. Anjos. L. C 11. Cx. 36, f. 194. Unpublished manuscript.

19. ANTT – Assentos paroquiais, Encarnação. L. O11. Cx. 27, f. 320. Unpublished manuscript.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Like his father, Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Elder*, Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Younger*, was a master stonemason who participated in the construction of the Convent of Mafra²⁰. Carlos *the Younger* likely accompanied his family to Mafra in 1718. When his father died in 1724, he was 14 years old and may have continued living in Mafra with his brother António Baptista Garvo, who had resided there from 1715, serving King John V, “exercising the office of Inspector teaching Civil Architecture in the service of His Majesty [...] being the first person to be sent to that town, to begin the Royal Works at Mafra”²¹, where he remained until his death in 1774²².

This family connection likely played a significant role in shaping Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Younger*’s professional training, particularly through his older brother António’s influence.

WORKS IN WHICH HE PARTICIPATED

Identifying the works in which “*Mestre*” Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Younger*, participated proved challenging. This difficulty stems not only from the loss of notary records in the fire after the 1755 earthquake, but also from “*Mestre*” Carlos’s frequent use of direct contracts, which means his name was not always linked to major projects in official records (Simões, 2022: 496).

To address these gaps, we turned to secondary sources, which helped identify a broader range of works attributed to him, though some gaps remain, especially in the early stages of his career.

Notable among these sources are the *Dote e Contrato de Casamento* (Dowry and Marriage Contract) of Maria Joaquina das Mercês when she married her second husband, Tomás da Silva Freire²³, and a related *Acção cível* (Civil Case) against T. S. Freire²⁴. These records helped fill in some of the missing details about works he participated in.

Mafra Palace-Convent, 1733

The earliest reference to Carlos *the Younger* dates back to 1733²⁵, when he became part of a *sociedade* (partnership) formed for the Royal Works at Mafra. This followed a contract signed between “His Majesty and Manuel Antunes Feyo and a third party” in March 1733²⁶.

Though no notary records for this year have been found, his involvement was confirmed through the Instrument of Settlement of Accounts for the Mafra works, dated 24th September 1765²⁷. He is mentioned in several subsequent contracts, the last of which dates from July 1752²⁸.

20. ANTT – 15 A CNL, L. 491. Cx. 89, fls. 24 ff. Notary: José Caetano do Vale.

21. ANTT – Ministério do Reino, mç. 749, proc. 3. Unpublished manuscript.

22. ANTT – Assentos Paroquiais. Mafra. L.02. Cx. 19, f. 122 v. 1745-1781.

23. ANTT – 2 CNL, L. 534. Cx. 114, f. 64 to f. 64 v, October 1755. Notary Bartholomew Angelo Escopez’s notes. Unpublished manuscript.

24. ANTT – Feitos, Conservatória da Companhia Geral de Grão-Pará e Maranhão, mç. 48, n° 14, cx. 48.

25. ANTT – Livro n° 97. Cx. 27, f. 89 v.

26. ANTT – Livro n° 97. Cx. 27, f. 89 v.

27. ANTT – Livro n° 126. Cx. 41, f. 15. 1765. L. 569, Cx. 121, f. 13 to f. 14 v. 24; ANTT – 3 CNL. L. 604. Cx. 134. L. 569, Cx. 121, f. 13 to f. 14 v. 24 Setembro de 1765.

28. ANTT – Livro n° 113. Cx. 35, f. 214 back. 3; ANTT – CNL. L. 604. Cx. 134. Julho de 1765.

Warehouses and bridge of Lisbon Customs House, 1736

In September 1736, the *Conselho da Fazenda* (Royal Treasury Council) contracted Francisco da Fonseca and Carlos Baptista to work on the warehouses and bridge of the Customs House in Lisbon²⁹. This contract, a direct agreement due to their competitive pricing³⁰, reflects the common practice at the time (Simões, 2022: 353-354, 496).

Igreja de São Domingos de Lisboa, 1738

José Meco and Vítor Serrão (Meco, Serrão 2020: 492-493) hypothesise that Carlos *the Younger* contributed to the altarpiece of the Church of São Domingos in 1738, both as a supplier of marble and as a master mason³¹. However, since the contract or partnership deeds for this work have not been located, it is possible that the “Mestre Carlos Baptista” mentioned here is not Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Younger*³², and could be another master mason working in Lisbon at the time³³, potentially the one who worked on the Customs House warehouses and bridge.

Convent of Nossa Senhora da Piedade da Esperança, 1744

In October 1744, Carlos *the Younger* and Manuel Rodrigues signed a contract for the execution of works at the Convent of Esperança³⁴. On 6 March 1747, a partnership between Carlos *the Younger*, Manuel Roiz and goldsmith José Inácio Nunes was formed, with the latter providing the necessary funds³⁵. Also in March of that year, they signed two further contracts for the execution of the works at the Convent of Esperança³⁶. In 1748, Carlos *the Younger* and José Inácio Nunes transferred their contractual obligations to Manuel Roiz, by means of an instrument of *Quitação geral* (Overall Discharge)³⁷.

The terms of the Overall Discharge with the convent were fulfilled on 21 March 1753, a few months before Carlos *the Younger's* death³⁸. There was a dispute with the convent³⁹, involving work on houses in the convent garden (it transpired that building work on constructions in the vegetable garden was forbidden by the Council of Trent⁴⁰), which was resolved with a settlement worth 561\$117, involving the payment of alms to the convent, thus marking the end of this long-term project.

Palace of the Count of Ponte, 1749

In March 1749 a contract of works and obligation was established between the Count of Ponte on the one hand and Francisco Ferreira and José da Costa on the other hand⁴¹. In August 1750, a partnership was formed for the reconstruction of houses that belonged to the Count in Rua das Esteiras, between Francisco Ferreira and José Costa on the one hand and Carlos *the Younger*, Manuel Franco and Manuel da Costa Luna on the other hand⁴². As there are notary records available for 1749, the content of the contract could not be determined; however, the Dowry and Marriage Contract of Maria Joaquina das Mercês confirms Carlos *the Younger's* participation in these works. By October 1755, payments from the palace were still owed to his heiress⁴³.

29. ANTT – Livro n.º 100, cx. 29. f. 115.

30. Academia das Ciências de Lisboa. Série Azul, n.º 489, fls. 124-125. cf. Simões, 2022, Vol. 2, p. 496.

31. ANTT – Ordem dos Pregadores, Mosteiro de São Domingos de Lisboa. L. 93 [06-05-1738 to 02-1743].

32. ANTT – Livro n.º 113. Cx. 35. f. 105.

33. ANTT – Livro n.º 113. Cx. 35. f. 109 v.

34. ANTT – Livro n.º 105. Cx. 31 f. 157.

35. ANTT – Livro n.º 108. Cx. 32 f. 230. 3; ANTT – CNL. L. 576. Cx. 130. f. 97 to f. 98 v, 1747.

36. ANTT – 3 CNL. L. 576. Cx. 130. fls. 97 - 98 v, 1747.

37. ANTT – Livro n.º 109. Cx.33. f. 240. 3; ANTT – CNL. 586. Cx. 131. f. 30 to f. 31.

38. ANTT – Livro n.º 114. Cx. 35. f. 216.

39. ANTT – 3 CNL. L. 606. Cx.135. f. 34 v. Notary António Rodrigues Marques. 1753.

40. ANTT – 3 CNL. L. 606. Cx.135. f. 35. Notary: António Rodrigues Marques. 1753.

41. ANTT – Livro n.º 110. Cx. 33, f. 124.

42. ANTT – L. Distribuidor n.º 111. Cx. 34, f. 123.

43. ANTT – Livro n.º 534. Cx. 114 f. 64-f. 64 v. 2; ANTT – CNL - October 11, 1755. Notary: Bartholomeu Angelo Escopezzy.

Works executed with António Pedroso, 1751

In March 1751, Carlos *the Younger* and António Alvares signed a “Contract and Agreement” with António Pedroso⁴⁴, followed the same month by a “Declaration of Intent”. Although the content of the contract could not be determined, as notary José António Soares left no notes for that year, secondary sources confirm that Pedroso owed money to Carlos’s heirs, as recorded in the “Dowry and Marriage Contract”.

Royal Works of Tanoaria and Salvaterra de Magos, 1752

In 1752, Carlos *the Younger* participated in two sets of royal works: those of the Opera House at Tanoaria in Lisbon and those of the construction of a royal palace at Salvaterra de Magos. Gregório Ferreira da Maia was awarded the contract for the latter in a deed signed by the Count de Soure on 24 April 1752. The records of Manuel Passos de Carvalho, private notary of the Royal House, show that a contract was drawn up for the Tanoaria works to be carried out by Ribeira das Naus on 7 July 1752. João Pedro Ludovice, for the King, along with master masons Manuel Antunes Feyo and Manuel Francisco de Sousa, as private contractors, also representing others masons, were also parties to the contract⁴⁵. A partnership⁴⁶ was formed in July 1752 for the royal works of the Tanoaria Opera House⁴⁷ and the Palace of Salvaterra⁴⁸ involving a large number of master builders, including Carlos *the Younger*, its content appearing in secondary sources⁴⁹.

CONCLUSION

The works of July 1752 may have been the last in which “Mestre” Carlos *the Younger* participated, as he died in November 1753. His contributions to a variety of projects, including several sets of royal works, demonstrate his significance as a master mason. However, the early stage of his career remains largely unexplored, likely linked to collaborations with his brother António.

This study has helped clarify the distinction between Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Elder*, and his son, Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Younger*, resolving long-standing misperception in Portuguese art historiography regarding members of this family of Italian master craftsmen who settled in Portugal. Their respective signatures [fig.02,03] clearly distinguish the father and the son.

44. ANTT – Livro n.º 112. Cx. 34, f. 116.

45. ANTT – Feitos, Conservatória da Companhia Geral de Grão-Pará e Maranhão, mç. 48, n.º 14, cx. 48, f. 16 to f. 17.

46. ANTT – Livro n.º 113. Cx. 35 f. 114 v. 3; ANTT – CNL. L. 604. Cx. 134. f. 10 v to f.12.

47. ANTT – Cartório privativo da Real Coroa. L. 2. Cx. 1, f. 12 to f. 14.

48. ANTT – Cartório privativo da Real Coroa. L. 2. Cx. 1, f. 12 to f. 14.

49. ANTT – Feitos, Conservatória da Companhia Geral de Grão-Pará e Maranhão, mç. 48, n.º 14, cx. 48, f. 8; ANTT – Conselho da Fazenda, Justificações do Reino, Letra T, mç. 8, n.º 18, fls. 10 v to 20. 1780.

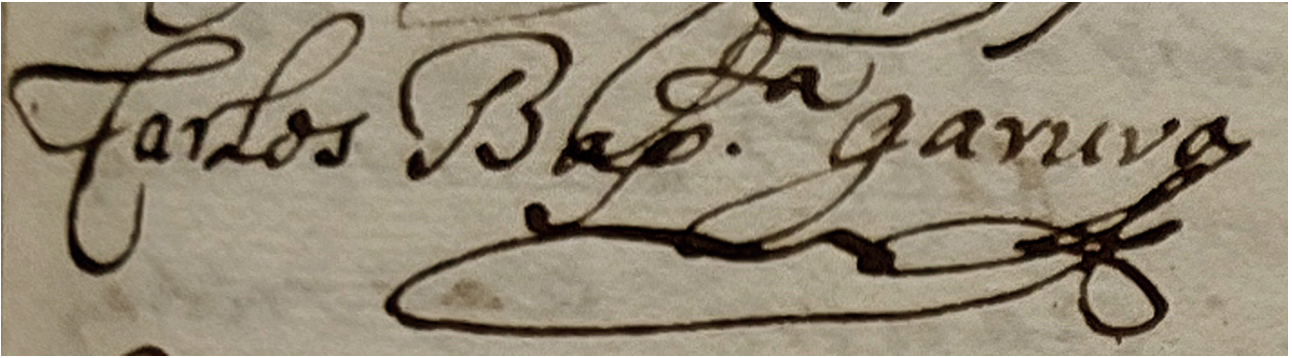
A close-up photograph of a handwritten signature in dark ink on aged, yellowish paper. The signature reads "Carlos Baptista Garvo" in a highly decorative, cursive script. The letters are interconnected, with large loops and flourishes, particularly under the 'B' and 'G'. The ink is dark and the paper shows some signs of age and wear.

Fig. 02. Signature of Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Elder*, in 1718 (source: ANTT – 15 A CNL, L. 491. Cx. 89, f. 25 v, 1718. Tabelião José Caetano do Vale)

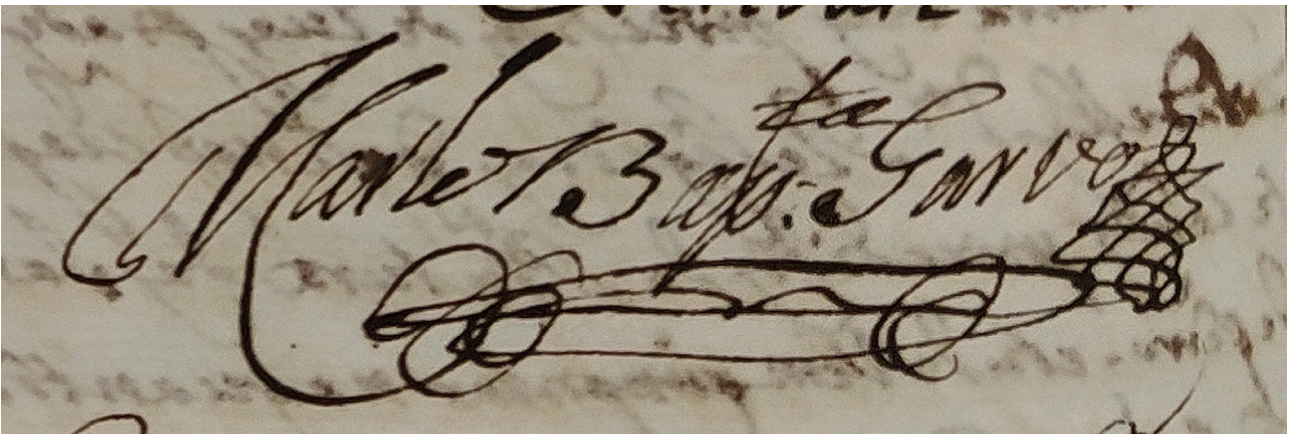
A close-up photograph of a handwritten signature in dark ink on aged, yellowish paper. The signature reads "Carlos Baptista Garvo" in a cursive script, similar to the one in Fig. 02 but with more pronounced flourishes and a more complex, dense ending. The ink is dark and the paper shows some signs of age and wear.

Fig. 03. Signature of Carlos Baptista Garvo *the Younger*, in 1753 (source: ANTT – 3 CNL L. 606. Cx. 135. Fls. 34 v-35 v. Tabelião António Rodrigues Marques)

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