

as thorough or as inclusive, is descriptive and critical and therefore a good guide to the researcher who may be interested in the contents of the works included. There are listed in all 498 works, each with appropriate comments. The book is divided into three sections: 1) books written and printed in Puerto Rico since 1807 when the first printing press was introduced into the island; 2) books written in the island or outside by Puerto Ricans and printed in the mother country or other countries; 3) books written by authors born outside of Puerto Rico but dealing with the island. There are also alphabetical indices of authors and titles, and a chronological arrangement of works by year of publication. Finally there is a subject index.

Students will welcome Sr. Géigel's decision to publish this work which will undoubtedly be of considerable use to all those interested in Puerto Rico or in American bibliography.

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Bartholomeu de Guzmão e a sua prioridade aerostatica. By AFFONSO DE E. TAUNAY. (São Paulo: Escolas Profissões Salesianas, 1935.) Pp. xii, 292.

The erudite director of the Museu Paulista, a member of the Brazilian Academy and foremost authority on the history of São Paulo, has added to his long list of historical publications an excellent monograph on Bartholomeu de Guzmão, the famous eighteenth-century Brazilian scholar and inventor and brother of the statesman, Alexander de Guzmão. Bartholomeu was born in Santos in 1665. He graduated from the University of Coimbra, entered the Jesuit order, and quickly gained fame as a mathematician. In 1709, he launched a flying machine in the form of a bird from the tower of the Casa de Indias of Lisbon. Our information on this period of Guzmão's life is uncertain and contradictory, owing in part to the ridicule heaped upon the inventor. But thanks to the patient investigations of Dr. Taunay, both in manuscript and printed material, much of the obscurity is cleared up. Guzmão's claim to priority in aeronautics is now beyond all question. He anticipated, for instance, by seventy-three years, the experiments of the Montgolfier brothers in France. Guzmão's views brought him into conflict with the inquisition and he was imprisoned

for a number of years. He finally fled to Spain where he died in 1724. Dr. Taunay has rescued from partial oblivion one of the notable figures produced by Colonial Brazil.

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Estudos Afro-Brasileiros (Trabalhos apresentados ao 1º Congresso Afro-Brasileiro no Recife em 1934). By GILBERTO FREYRE (Ed.). Preface by [E.] ROQUETTE-PINTO. 1º Volume (Rio de Janeiro, Ariel, Editora Ltda., 1935). Pp. iv, 275.

On the initiative of the young Brazilian sociologist and anthropologist, Gilberto Freyre, was organized, in 1934, the first Afro-Brazilian Congress. Sr. Freyre was, in many respects, the logical person to launch this initiative. He is abreast of the most important literature on anthropology published in Europe and the United States; and his exceptional grasp of the history of the Negro problem was evidenced by his *Casa Grande e Senzala* (first ed., 1934) which placed him at the forefront of Brazilian anthropologists and won for him a chair in the recently-founded municipal University of Rio de Janeiro.

The congress which met in Recife two years ago was in many respects a notable event. The twenty-three papers published in this first volume, though unequal in value, add considerably to our knowledge of the Negro problem in Brazil, both before and after abolition. Several may be singled out for special mention. Two young scholars from northern Brazil, Srs. Alfredo Brandão and Adhemar Vidal, contributed articles on the history of slavery in their respective provinces of Alagoas and Parahyba. Professor Ulysses Pernambuco, one of the foremost alienists in Brazil, wrote on the mental diseases among the Negroes of Pernambuco. Sr. Edison Carneiro had an arresting study on the present status of the Negro. The celebrated North American anthropologist, Melville J. Herkovits, submitted papers on a subject hitherto largely neglected, namely, a study of the habitat and milieu of the Negro before he was removed from Africa. Another profitable field of research was adumbrated by Sr. Alberto de Faria in his paper on the ravages of tuberculosis among both Whites and Negroes with particular reference to their racial resistance. Finally, we may note a study by Sr. Ruy Coutinho on the effect of diet and nutrition on the stamina of the colored population of Brazil.