

7, 1890. Thus the man who had been the chief of his party through practically the entire "Thirty Years" of conservative rule died before this party lost control to Zelaya and the liberals in 1893.

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Memórias (Estas minhas Reminiscências). By MANOEL DE OLIVEIRA LIMA. ["Coleção Documentos Brasileiros", Dirigida por Gilberto Freyre.] (Rio: Livraria José Olympio Editora, 1937. Pp. X, 319, 3 ll.)

These reminiscences of the distinguished Brazilian historian and diplomat are divided chronologically into four parts:—I. Pernambuco-Portugal (1867-1890); II. Rio-Lisbôa-Berlim-Rio (1890-1895); III. Brasil e Estados Unidos (1896-1900); IV. Londres-Tokyo (1900-1903). But the last date is misleading, since the book in many cases discusses events of the last twenty-five years of Dr. Oliveira Lima's life, following his return from his position as minister to Japan.

On almost every page is evidence of the broad, deep culture and the keen intellect of the writer. But the book also reflects his bitterness over the refusal of the Brazilian senate—ostensibly because he was a monarchist—to ratify his appointment as minister to Great Britain, an honor to which his ability and earlier services appear to have entitled him. He discussed the matter specifically in a statement—"O meu Caso"—which is printed as an appendix.

The portion of the volume treating of his boyhood, education, and early manhood, before his foreign-service career began, is perhaps the most valuable historically because the most detached in viewpoint. It includes memories connected with the revolution of 1889 and the early days of the republic. For some years before the empire fell, Manoel de Oliveira Lima had been a student in Portugal and was a republican, as, he says, all students were. When Saraiva, Dom Pedro's most trusted minister, was in Lisbon a few months before the event, the youth of twenty-two remarked enthusiastically that the republic was imminent, at which the councilor replied, "Then the gentlemen"—meaning the republicans—"will see what personal power is". Oliveira Lima went aboard the *Alagôas* when it arrived in Lisbon with the imperial exiles and gives a brief but eloquent description of them. His picture of Brazil as it was when he returned there in 1890 is clear

and discerning, especially in its political aspects. On Deodoro de Fonseca he throws interesting side lights, and apparently agrees with Menzel that the general "had a weak head but a good heart". Also on José Verissimo, Ulysses Vianna, Pinheiro Chagas, and other leading figures of the period he makes illuminating comments.

Though the portion of the reminiscences dealing with the years in foreign service touch upon a wide range of subjects, the historical information contributed by it is less than one would hope and expect. For instance, Dr. Oliveira Lima treats but casually his successful adjustment of the boundary dispute with Venezuela. Furthermore, though he devotes considerable space to Salvador Mendonça, Zabellos, Rio Branco, Joaquin Nabuco, and other outstanding personalities in Brazil's foreign service, his estimates of them seem in some cases strongly colored by his personal feelings and professional disappointments.

The volume gives bits of information about many matters connected with Brazilian history, but not much upon any single topic. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Dr. Oliveira Lima's correspondence, which must be rich in valuable historical information, may soon be made available through publication.

Written in chatty, gossipy style, and sprinkled with anecdotes and humorous bits, these *Memorias* are decidedly readable. Unfortunately, however, the editorial work was badly done, and the volume is literally riddled with typographical errors. There are good portraits of Dr. Oliveira Lima and of several of his contemporaries.

Besides "O meu Caso", the appendix includes a copy of Dr. Oliveira Lima's will, a bibliography of his writings, two or three letters written to him, and memorial addresses in his honor by Dr. Max Fleiuss and Dr. James Alexander Robertson.

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Rio in the Time of the Viceroy. Translated by DOROTHEA H. MOMSEN from LUIZ EDMUNDO'S *O Rio de Janeiro no Tempo dos Vice-Reis*. With an introduction by HUGH GIBSON and an epilogue by the translator. (Rio de Janeiro: printed by J. D. de Oliveira & Cia., 1936. [Published by Dorothea H. Momsen; for sale in the United States by G. E. Stechert, New York.] Pp. 386. Illus. \$2.00.

Mrs. Momsen's translation of Luiz Edmundo's scholarly and fascinating work, (described in this REVIEW, XIV, 480-482), shows some