

fully, appears in two formats. The larger folio edition (no longer obtainable) contains reproductions of the original illustrations; the smaller quarto edition (designed for the book trade) is not illustrated. Both, however, have the same text and notes. Sr. Brandão has rendered the historiography of his country a real service. Both he and the Brazilian minister of education, under whose auspices the work appeared, are to be warmly congratulated on their undertaking.

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A capitania das Minas Gerais (Suas origens e formação). By AUGUSTO DE LIMA JÚNIOR. (Lisboa: Tipografia Americana, 1940. Pp. 136.)

The bibliography on Minas Gerais is not unimpressive, thanks in large measure to the publications of the Arquivo Público Mineiro and the Institutos Históricos e Geográficos of São Paulo and Rio, but a comprehensive history of the colonial period remains to be written. The best general accounts (to 1785 only) are those of the indefatigable, if antiquarian, Diogo de Vasconcelos, whose patient research is reflected in his *História antiga das Minas Geraes* (Belo Horizonte, 1904), and in his *História média de Minas Geraes* (Belo Horizonte, 1918). Important though they are, Vasconcelos's two works suffer from the limitations of being based exclusively on Brazilian sources. The history of Portuguese America, particularly in the eighteenth century, cannot be properly written with the detail and perspective that it requires, without recourse to the archives of Portugal. Likewise, Vasconcelos failed to grasp the full significance of the social and economic forces which have always underlain the history of the area. There is something evidently more vital to that history than the parade of dates, isolated happenings, governmental decrees, and royal governors.

Sr. Lima is well qualified to write on Minas Gerais, having the advantage not only of being a *Mineiro* himself but also of a long stay in Portugal, where he worked for many months in Lisbon's rich Arquivo Histórico Colonial. He now lives in Rio, far from the hills of his native Minas Gerais, but he has never lost the love for the land of his birth. His home is a veritable museum, filled with objects of art and documents connected with the development of Minas; and in the quiet of Ipanema, surrounded by his books, conveniently removed from the noisy heart of the capital, he devotes himself to the study of a past which is close to his heart.

A capitania das Minas Gerais, one of the latest books to come from Sr. Lima's prolific pen, contains eight sections: "Os descobridores e

povoadores"; "A grande invasão"; "O ouro"; "A formação social"; "A formação religiosa"; "A formação militar"; "A casa, o mobiliário e as alfaias"; and "A arte barroca em Minas Gerais." The titles are sufficiently self-explanatory to give a fairly complete idea of the scope of the work. As the reader may have gathered from them, the author had no intention of writing a record of the political development of Minas Gerais. Little time is spent on administrative details. On the other hand, he dwells considerably on social life, and his chapters on the religious and military formation of the captaincy are rather novel contributions to the subject. A number of suggestive observations punctuate the text. Concerning the origin of the word *bandeira* he writes: "Estavam escritas estas linhas quando encontrei na Ordenança de D. Sebastião, em 1563, que bandeira era a forma de milícia rural. A bandeira é, pois, uma instituição militar portuguesa muito antiga. Vem da idade média" (p. 18 note). During the years 1705-1750 he estimates the annual emigration of Portuguese to Brazil at 20,000 (p. 32). He points out that black Madonnas, common in Brazil, were venerated in Portugal as far back as the time of the Crusades (p. 77). Throughout his book one feels that the author has made a conscious effort to refurbish the glory that was Portugal's in Minas Gerais. This tendency, which need not be carried to sentimental lengths, is a healthy one. Historians of Minas Gerais have too often painted the history of their state with the somber colors of a Xavier da Veiga, who found little that was worthwhile in the activities of his Portuguese forebears.

Unfortunately, despite the author's background and preparation, the book falls short of what it should have been. It suffers from compression. We would have been much more grateful had the author discussed at greater length fewer aspects of his story. Its quality is not uniform. The last chapter, for example, is definitely poor. There is a pretty ring of generalities which are often more literary than historical. Sr. Lima's critical apparatus is wholly inadequate.

Outside of a few excellent pages, based for the most part on manuscript sources, the book can hardly be called a learned study, such as one might reasonably expect from a man who enjoys the rare advantage of knowing the archives of Lisbon and Minas Gerais as few people do. Rather is it a series of tableaux, each complete in itself, flavored with a charm that often betrays the *littérateur*. One might also call it a work of love, the author's tribute to the beauty of a region so impregnated with the past. The book is not without value even to the most sedate members of the profession, but the historian

of Brazil will regret that Sr. Lima did not write something more in keeping with the opportunities at his command.

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O Brasil na Administração Pombalina (Economia e Política Externa).

By ANTÓNIO DE SOUSA PEDROSO CARNAXIDE, VISCONDE DE CARNAXIDE. Preface by Afrânio Peixoto. [Biblioteca Pedagógica Brasileira, série 5^a. Brasiliana, vol. 192.] (São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1940. Pp. 357.)

Afrânio Peixoto's preface explains to Brazilian readers the principal problems in studying the period of Pombal. It indicates the point of view of the Visconde de Carnaxide, a *português de casta* now living in Brazil, a man entirely catholic and entirely of the right wing. It emphasizes the fact that this book is a history and not just another bit of the special pleading that has been poured forth so abundantly on the subject of the Marquis of Pombal. If valuable to Brazilians, it is required reading for students in North America to whom the Pombaline question and the point of view of the author are not commonplace.

At the same time, Afrânio Peixoto says, and the reader will agree, that the book is not entirely objective. Pombal is the villain of the piece, who destroyed Portugal by his attempt to make Portugal imitate the industrial mercantilism of England. Not a man of much mind, he also accepted the ideas of enlightened despotism without analysis and without understanding why agricultural Portugal could not follow English models. He began an expensive program of strengthening the monarchy and of bringing Portugal up to date, depending on Brazilian gold to finance the work and without giving due thought to the Brazilian gold crisis of 1760. With the failure of that source of revenue, he reached out in all directions for substitutes. But the sums he obtained from the Jesuits and the nobility were less than he hoped and soon vanished in the wars and expenses he incurred in trying to improve the international position of Portugal. The general tone of the book is that of decline and fall. Two of the three periods of Portuguese prosperity came before Pombal and the third came after him.

While this is one interpretation of Pombal, one wonders whether the visconde finds all to be wrong because of his dislike of Pombal. Two points stand out. One is the trial of the Távoras, recounted here with considerable skill. The conclusion is that with Pombal's destruction of the Távoras, regardless of rights and wrongs, the Portuguese