

by Roberto Cortázar, "Análisis crítico de un ruidoso proceso" (trial of Ruperto Hand for the assassination of General Córdoba) by Miguel Aguilera; "Hispanidad" by Roberto Botero Saldarriaga; "Causas económicas de la independencia de América" by Manuel José Forero; "La influencia de la Revolución Americana (1776) y de la Revolución Francesa (1789) en la Independencia de la América Latina" by Nicolás García Samudio. The Academy is to be congratulated on the appearance of these valuable contributions to Colombian history.

ROSCOE R. HILL.

Washington, D. C.

História da república jesuítica do Paraguai desde o descobrimento do Rio da Prata até aos nossos dias, ano de 1861. By CÔNEGO JOÃO PEDRO GAY. Segunda edição anotada. (Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1942. Pp. xii, 644. 53 maps, illus.)

This volume was prepared at the suggestion of Dr. Gustavo Capanema, Minister of Education and Health, by Rodolfo Garcia, the learned director of the Rio National Library whose work on the latest edition of Varnhagen's *História do Brasil* is well known. It is an annotated edition of a monograph published under the same title quite a few years ago in the *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro* (Vol. XXVI, Parts 1 and 2). In no small measure the appearance of this new edition is the result of a fortuitous circumstance which made São Borja, in the present-day state of Rio Grande do Sul, the scene of many years of labor on the part of Canon Gay, "vigário de S. Borja das Missões Brasileiras," and the birthplace of President Getúlio Vargas. In a sense, therefore, the book is a tribute to São Borja and Dr. Vargas, and not to the author, who is now resurrected for reasons which no one could have foreseen. It is fortunate for the canon's reputation that he was an antiquarian of some parts, and that his book can still be read with profit. Indeed, in its present form, with copious notes by Snr. Garcia, it is a real contribution to the bibliography of the Jesuit reductions in Paraguay.

The author's original plan was to write the history only of the Jesuit missions on the Brazilian side of the Uruguay River, but it soon became clear to him that such an undertaking could not be done successfully if the other, adjacent mission areas were not studied as well. Hence the author's long treatise on one of the most controversial aspects of South-American church history.

I often wonder why some of our scholars have not written a critical account of the Jesuit missions in Paraguay. There must be a

wealth of material on the subject in the archives of Rome and of Spain and Portugal. In addition, the De Angelis papers in the Rio National Library could doubtless stand a further examination. In his "retiro" of São Borja, Canon Gay did, perhaps, as much as he could, but, lest the reader be misled by the appearance of a second edition of his work, it is well to point out that his monograph is not the definitive study that is needed. It enjoys the distinction of being the first book of its kind in the Portuguese language, but the work, even when it first made its bow in 1863, added nothing new to what was already known, since Gay relied for the most part upon printed sources, i.e., Xarque, Montoya, the *Lettres Édifiantes*, Muratori, Azara, and (I presume) Dobrizhoffer and Charlevoix. Actually, Gay was not always sure of his facts, especially of the early period of his story, when he fell back on Spanish chronicles. These, as Fernandes Pinheiro observed in 1862, in his appraisal of Gay's work, are "quase sempre incorretos e apaixonados falando das cousas de Portugal." As regards his point of view, Gay has tempered his admiration for the achievements of the Society with a willingness to accept criticism. This impartial quality in the book will be appreciated by all students of the Jesuit epic in Paraguay.

Mestre Garcia has done an invaluable service by calling the attention of readers to the numerous inaccuracies of the text (a few escaped him). He has also included many explanatory footnotes, and added very useful bibliographical information (another item may now be added: Dr. Alfred Métraux's very suggestive "Le caractère de la conquête jésuitique" in *Acta Americana, Review of the Inter-American Society of Anthropology and Geography*, Vol. I, No. 1, January-March, 1943, pp. 69-82). Except for the use of modern orthography, Snr. Garcia's text is a faithful reproduction of the original, the editor having limited himself to the thing he did so well for the third edition of Varnhagen's history. In the case of the present work, which can by no stretch of the imagination be considered monumental (as Varnhagen's very definitely is), there is no advantage, it seems to me, in preserving the original text to the extent of repeating Gay's misinformation. Why could not Snr. Garcia have rewritten the book completely, incorporating in the revised text the mass of material which he found necessary to include in footnotes? Had he had the chance to do so, he might also have thought of compressing the narrative to less exhaustive lengths.

Despite its faults, Gay's *História* must be listed in any bibliography on the Jesuit missions of Paraguay. Having it in a readily available edition, with its inaccuracies pointed out to us, is a real

boon which places us very much in debt to both Snr. Capanema and Snr. Garcia.

MANOEL DA SILVEIRA CARDOZO,

The Catholic University of America.

História da Companhia de Jesus no Brasil. Tômoo III: Norte—(1). Fundações e entradas, séculos XVII-XVIII. Tômoo IV: Norte—(2) Obra e assuntos gerais. By SERAFIM LEITE, S.J. (Rio de Janeiro: Instituto Nacional do Livro; Lisboa: Livraria, Portugal, 1943. Vol. III, pp. xxviii, 487; Vol. IV, pp. xxv, 440. Illus., maps.)

At the suggestion of Afrânio Peixoto and Rodolfo Garcia, the Instituto Nacional do Livro of the Ministry of Education undertook publication in Brazil of Serafim Leite's third and fourth volumes. That these latest volumes should appear at public expense is only just, for Brazilians, deeply indebted to Padre Leite for his distinguished contributions to the writing of Brazilian history, may thus discharge a little of their obligation to him. The Institute has paid careful attention to format, typeface, and other details so that these two volumes, printed in Rio de Janeiro, are uniform with the first two, which were printed in Pôrto in 1938. In every way, they reflect honor and credit on author and publisher, to the great benefit of the reading public.

In plan and detail of treatment these two volumes maintain the high standards of the first two.¹ Volume I described the founding of the Society of Jesus and the landing of the first Jesuits in Brazil. Aside from a chapter on the means of subsistence of the Society, it dealt principally with expansion from Baía southward to Rio de Janeiro, to São Vicente (now São Paulo), and to Paraguay, and from Baía northward as far as Rio Grande do Norte. Volume II was organized topically and treated in detail methods of conversion and instruction of the natives, the internal structure of the Company in Brazil, the relations with the royal government and the settlers, and the contributions of the Jesuits to science, arts, and letters. Both volumes were restricted to the sixteenth century. Despite their size, material in them was made readily accessible to the reader by division into volumes, books, chapters, and sections, with many and full indexes. The text of each volume was preceded by an invaluable bibliographic note and followed by an appendix of documents, lists of members of the Society, and other information.

¹ See review by Dr. Almon R. Wright, THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, XX (1940), 438-441.