

1822, was hardly a liberal one, in the continental meaning of the word; but the abortive revolt of Pernambuco was. Some people called each other "patriota," and willingly died for a cause, while free-masons and ecclesiastics (in the days before the church declared such an alliance unholy) rubbed elbows in a conspiracy that was calculated to endow Brazil with all the blessings of the French Revolution—though not before the extermination, as the famous "Preciso" of March 10 put it, of "o monstro infernal da tirania real."

Some of the revolutionists began to give loud "vivas" to England and the United States, to anyone, for that matter, who would help them—"vivão emfim os Aliados da nova Republica Pernambucana" (p. 314)—for the Pernambucans were not sure that they could hold out alone against the partisans of King John VI. From Paraíba came word "q' os Americanos não forão indiferentes aos auxilios q' os insurgentes dessa Capitania [i.e., Pernambuco] lhes pedirão" (p. 317). American interest in the revolt is of course known, and Professor Hill devotes several pages to it in his *Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Brazil*. But America's lack of "indiferença" will probably be better known after the consultation of such papers as these from the Recife archives.

The volume of documents which the Secretaria do Governo of Pernambuco has published contributes a great deal to a fuller knowledge of the revolution of 1817. Other volumes in the series will no doubt prove equally helpful.

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*Bibliografia das bibliografias brasileiras.* By ANTÔNIO SIMÕES DOS REIS. (Rio de Janeiro: Ministério da Educação e Saúde, Instituto Nacional do Livro, Coleção B1, Bibliografia, 1942. Vol. 1. Pp. viii, 186.)

With this volume the Instituto Nacional do Livro initiated a series of bibliographical works to be listed as Coleção B1. The main purpose of the series is to supply bibliographies, both author and subject, of items published in the past to serve as complements to the lists of current titles issued periodically by the Institute. The principal objective, however, will not exclude works such as catalogues of rare books, monographs on bibliographical technique, and reprints of the best critical bibliographies. Volume II of the series, which as a matter of fact preceded the supposedly initial volume, has already appeared: a bibliography of Gonçalves Dias by M. Nogueira da Silva. Other titles planned for early publication include *Bibliografia de Capistrano de Abreu* by Pinto do Carmo, *Bibliografia de Machado de*

Assis by Antônio Simões dos Reis, and *Bibliografia do período holandês no Brasil* by José Honório Rodrigues and José Antônio Gonsalves de Melo Neto.

The *Bibliografia das Bibliografias* does not pretend to be a definitive work. Rather it is a "first attempt." It does not include commercial catalogues or bibliographies published in periodicals, a lacuna so significant that Dr. Augusto Meyer, Director of the Instituto Nacional do Livro, promises a special volume to remedy the defect. Foreign publications are restricted to the "principal bibliographies" which treat specifically of Brazilian titles. Thus the *Bibliografia* does not list such titles as H. Ternaux-Compans, *Bibliothèque Américaine* (Paris, 1836), or Ch. Leclerc, *Bibliotheca Americana* (Paris, 1867-87), or Margaret B. Stillwell, *Incunabula and Americana, 1450-1800* (New York, 1931), or Joseph Sabin (and others), *A Dictionary of Books Relating to America from Its Discovery to the Present Time* (New York, 1868-). That these omissions are justified by the plan of the bibliography is obvious; the reason for the omission of a title such as Charles Chadenat, *Bibliotheca braziliensis. Le bibliophile Américain*, No. 38 (Paris, c. 1910) which contains some 1,760 items, early and modern, concerning Brazil, is less obvious.

These omissions by no means destroy the value of the bibliography. If he is not acquainted with them already, the American scholar may discover the titles of foreign publications for himself. Brazilian bibliographies constitute a far more serious obstacle. This volume, and the series, will fill an acute need felt by every non-Brazilian scholar interested in Portuguese America. This reviewer wishes the Institute success in promoting its Coleção B1.

The bibliography is arranged according to chronology. The first item is the father of Brazilian bibliography, Diogo Barbosa Machado, who published the first volume of his *Bibliotheca Lusitana* in 1741. Seven hundred and twelve items (later editions of the same title are listed as separate items) extending through 1941 are given. A subject and an author index add materially to the value of the volume. Detailed statements relative to title, publication, dates, and an occasional descriptive passage evaluating more important titles, a line or two of biographical data, full names of authors (arranged in such fashion that the non-Brazilian may distinguish the surname), information as to later editions, and occasionally price values of rarer works are given.

This is a work-book that every library and every scholar interested in Brazilian history and literature should possess.

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