

obstacle to its ready use has been its rarity. The Instituto Nacional do Livro, accordingly, is to be thanked for issuing it in an exceptionally handy form (roughly five by seven inches), with good type and fairly good paper.

These two little volumes contain the text of the first (and, until now, the only) edition, printed in Lisbon in 1672 by João da Costa. Anchieta's poem *De Beata Virgine Maria* and Vasconcelos' summary of Anchieta's life, both of which were in the 1672 edition, have been omitted. Serafim Leite, S.J., contributes a very brief bio-bibliographical note on Vasconcelos. No indication is given of who prepared the text of this edition. Orthography and punctuation have been modernized. There are no annotations and no commentaries on Vasconcelos' text.

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*Bibliografia de Capistrano de Abreu.* BY J. A. PINTO DO CARMO. (Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1943. Pp. 145.)

Capistrano de Abreu (1852-1927) is generally recognized as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of all historiographers of Brazil. A man of eclectic interests and a careful student, he was endowed with the ideal intellectual make-up of the true historian. Painstaking to the limit, never satisfied with the amount of documents consulted, oblivious to all considerations except those dictated by his devotion to truth, with a sense of style and appreciation of literary beauty, endowed with a broad culture and a set of well-formed principles, he could have given us the general history of Brazil which has still to be written. However, he did not consider it timely to write it, for the lack of full documentation and appropriate monographs on which to base such a work of synthesis. To friends who suggested that he devote himself to this task he always declared that it was too early to write the definitive history of Brazil. Hence the purposely limited scope of his historical studies, monographs of fundamental value to all those who wish to acquaint themselves with the history of Brazil, such as *Rã-txa-hu-nê-ku-i*, on the language of the Caxinaua Indians of the Ibuçú River; *os Bacaeris*, on the language and legends of those Indians; *Capítulos de história colonial*; *Descobrimento do Brasil e seu desenvolvimento no século XVI*; and *Caminhos antigos e o povoamento do Brasil*.

After Capistrano de Abreu's death a society was organized in Rio with his name to promote historical studies. This society started research work on the historian's bibliography, but the results of those studies apparently have not yet been published. Several individual

researchers have, however, brought out more or less extensive bibliographies of Capistrano de Abreu. Among these the following should be mentioned: the work of Barros Paiva, published in the *Anais do Museu Paulista* (Vol. IV, 1931); the studies of Antonio Simões dos Reis in *Euclides* (Numbers 5, 8 and 9, of November 15 and December 15, 1939, and January 1st, 1940); and the work herein reviewed, by Pinto do Carmo, a member of the Historical Institutes of Ceará and Sergipe.

Of all published bibliographies of Capistrano de Abreu, the latter mentioned is indeed the most complete. The book was published by the Instituto Nacional do Livro, a branch of the Ministry of Education and Public Health of Brazil. Besides facsimile reproductions of several documents and pages of Capistrano de Abreu's works, it has also reproductions of photographs of the historian and of the house where he lived in Rio and where the Sociedade Capistrano de Abreu is now installed.

The book includes a brief biography of Capistrano de Abreu; an annotated bibliography, divided into original works, prefaces, commentaries, and introductions; translations; and a number of comments and critical appreciations of Capistrano de Abreu's work by well-known writers.

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*A revolução de 1842.* BY MARTINS DE ANDRADE. (Rio de Janeiro: Tipografia Apollo, 1942. Pp. 281.)

Dr. Martins de Andrade's book is an able political and military study of one of the principal conflicts in political ideas in the second decade of the Empire. To begin with, he examines the struggle between the liberals and the conservatives, which may be simplified to some extent as the opposition of the states'-rights men to the supporters of centralized authority. Then he studies the struggle that developed from these premises between the Empire on one hand and, on the other, the coalition of *mineiros* and *paulistas*. He organizes his material, which is drawn in large part from the documents and newspapers of the period, into two parts. Part 1 describes the liberal movement in Brazil through the reign of D. Pedro I, the Regency, and the early years of the reign of D. Pedro II. Part 2 describes the revolt of São Paulo and Minas and takes the narrative down to the granting of the amnesty of March 14, 1844. In this part he emphasizes the role of Caxias as the representative of the opponents of separatism.

The place of the revolution of 1842 in the growth of the Empire is not yet clearly perceived. Dr. Martins de Andrade's book, restricted main-