

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-

ly to political developments, is not definitive, but it does a great deal to clarify the main issues of the struggle. Readers who know their United States history should have an interesting time looking into parallels that suggest themselves between that revolution and our own collision of ideas before the Civil War.

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*Correspondência política de Mauá no Rio da Prata (1850-1885)*. Prefácio e notas de Lidia Besouchet. [Biblioteca pedagógica brasileira, Série 5ª, Brasiliana, Vol. 227.] (São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1943. Pp. 251. Illus.)

Lidia Besouchet is the author of what is undoubtedly the most balanced, if incomplete, portrait of the great Brazilian industrialist: *Mauá y su época*. Although he was one of the extraordinary men produced in South America during the nineteenth century, Mauá remains one of the least known. In the histories of Brazil, he is referred to as the man who first built railroads in his native land, or as the banker who created the most important Brazilian financial house and suffered the most spectacular bankruptcy. The political implications of his great wealth and influence, both at home and abroad in the Río de la Plata, have aroused the interest of a few writers, who have either praised his actions as the purest patriotism or have denounced him as a financial vampire batten- ing on Brazil's necessities. Miss Besouchet's contribution has been to present the subject without the polemical flavor of her predecessors' works.

This volume is admittedly a by-product of her biography. She has gathered together here, to form the first volume of two, the letters exchanged between Mauá and the men who dominated Uruguayan affairs, reserving for the second volume his correspondence with the Argentine leaders, Mitre, Urquiza, and others. Since most of the letters included here are either to or from Andrés Lamas, first the agent and then the representative of Uruguay in Brazil and one of Mauá's closest personal friends, she has amended to some extent the deficiency of *Mauá y su época*, in which Mauá was presented entirely in his public character. She has doubled the interest of the letters themselves by her biographical introduction, in which she points out the characteristic features of Mauá's style—the strong influence he always showed of his early training in English and his constant interpolation of hispanicisms—and in which she demonstrates the salient element of his personality: his failure, because of the circumstances of his early life, ever to become assimilated