

according to possible time differences. Stylistic studies of this sort, even though profusely illustrated, add little to our ultimate understanding of the history of the development of the aboriginal cultures of the lower Amazon. Only stratigraphic excavations will solve the problem.

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Notas de revisão da história de São Paulo. Século XVI. By MÁRIO NEME. São Paulo, 1959. Editôra Anhambí. Maps. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 396. Paper.

In a leisurely series of essays Mário Neme has carefully explored many historiographical problems relating to the colonization of the captaincy of São Vicente in the sixteenth century. The essays are grouped under four headings: "Na Ilha de São Vicente," "No Campo de Piratininga," "A ordem social" and "O ouro e o ferro." As an epigraph the author quotes Thucydides' warning, "The absence of romance in my history will, I fear, detract somewhat from its interest." The statement is more fitting in this than in the original context. This is clearly history for the historian, accurately described as "notas de revisão." In particular, Jaime Cortesão and the late Washington Luís are singled out for correction.

Sr. Neme is interested in establishing such facts as the following: that São Vicente became a captaincy only in 1535, not in 1532; that the settlers of the coast and plateau in this region, both civil and religious, were attracted exclusively toward the country to the south, and toward the "caminho do ouro e da prata;" that the Tietê River had no significance in this period as a transportation route, as a cultivable river basin or as a source of precious metals; that the "engenho de ferro" of Afonso Sardinha in Biraçoiaba never existed. The book is a conscientious but not a spirited piece of work. Although it is based upon serious research, it does not offer hitherto unknown documentary evidence of the

sort that effectively terminates controversy.

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Um militar contra o militarismo. A vida de Saldanha da Gama. By RAUL OLIVEIRA RODRIGUES. Rio de Janeiro, 1959. Edições o Cruzeiro. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 340. Paper. 250 cruzeiros.

This biography of one of Brazil's great naval figures—Admiral Luís Filipe Saldanha da Gama, hero and martyr of the revolt against the dictatorship of Floriano Peixoto—falls into two unequal parts. The first half of the book deals with the ancestry, childhood, education, and career of Saldanha da Gama to 1893, while the remainder recounts in copious detail his role in the rebel movement. The lengthy treatment of this brief span makes the book highly useful for the student of Brazilian military history and to the specialist on the early years of the republic. The author includes valuable data on the organization and training of the Brazilian navy, both under the empire and the republic, that is difficult to find in a single volume. The close examination of the naval revolt from the viewpoint of Saldanha da Gama provides an interesting perspective for the scholar already familiar with the political issues and personalities of the time. However, the book suffers an almost complete lack of objectivity which robs it of much of its value. The author's bias in favor of his hero is so extreme that it casts doubt on the validity of his interpretation of the political events and personalities described.

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A revolta da chibata. By EDMAR MOREL. Rio de Janeiro, 1959. Irmãos Pongetti, Editôres. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 255. Paper.

This volume by a prominent Brazilian journalist bears the sub-title *Levante da esquadra pelo marinheiro*