

*Iniciação aos estudos históricos* is a typical layman's introduction to historiography, but what makes it of extraordinary interest to scholars of Brazilian history is the inclusion of a 43 page essay, "Esboço da Historiografia Brasileira nos Séculos XIX e XX," by Pedro Moacyr Campos. According to that history professor at the University of São Paulo, organized study and writing of Brazilian history began with the establishment of the *Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro* in 1839. That august body encouraged the "romantic" school of history writing, and from its ranks Varnhagen emerged as Brazil's foremost historian of the nineteenth century. According to the author, Capistrano de Abreu has been the most influential national historian. He challenged the "romantic" concepts of history and introduced Brazilian historians to German "scientific" history. Capistrano de Abreu also receives credit for his efforts to end stagnating provincialism by writing Brazilian history as a part of Western civilization. The role previously monopolized by the I.H.G.B. has been assumed by the recent Faculties of Philosophy which have made history a profession in Brazil. Moacyr Campos' ideas and footnotes deserve the attention of all Brazilianists.

The *Comissão de Estudo dos Textos da História do Brasil* now has published 13 of these useful bibliographies of books and articles related to Brazilian history. Both national and foreign publications are included. Each entry contains full bibliographical information, a summary of the contents, and some critical remarks. The book is a wealth of information. It is a pity that ten years elapsed between the publication of the books and articles and of the bibliography.

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*Caminhos antigos e povoamento do Brasil*. 2d edition. By J. CAPISTRANO DE ABREU. Rio de Janeiro, 1960. F. Briguiet & Cia. Notes. Pp. 311. Paper.

João Capistrano de Abreu (1853-1927) was probably the best of the self-

taught Brazilian historians who for so long a time dominated their country's historiography. His pre-eminent position was partly a result of the fact that he looked to Leopold von Ranke as a model, and was, therefore, less of an amateur than many of his contemporaries. More important, he used a clear, undecorative, and compelling style of writing. Although some of his research was lavished on insignificant details, as a whole, his publications are well worth reading. The one now under review is the second edition of a collection of several essays dealing with the exploration and settlement of the Brazilian interior, published in various newspapers and reviews between 1884 and 1923, and gathered together for the first time in 1930 by the Sociedade Capistrano de Abreu. It was not reviewed in the *HAHR* at that time and, therefore, merits our attention today.

The title essay is the longest one (pp. 61-165), and is certainly the most important. It was first published in 1899, and, according to José Honório Rodrigues, writing in his introduction to Capistrano's correspondence (2 vols., Instituto Nacional do Livro, Rio, 1954), it played a role in Brazilian historiography similar to that of Frederick Jackson Turner's in the United States. In this way he may be said to have antedated the work of Euclides da Cunha in turning Brazilian attention to the *sertão*. Capistrano's major task here was to trace the most important currents of exploration and settlement and identify the principal points from which they started. In so doing, considerable reference is made to the economic factors that influenced these currents. Other essays in the collection deal generally with this same theme, although some essays on the discovery of the coastline and the history of Ceará—Capistrano's home state—are also included.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Sociedade Capistrano de Abreu has not worked constantly, as would their namesake, toward greater perfection. They state that it is their purpose to issue what is essentially a reprint, and not to change or alter it in any way. Since

copies of this work are indeed hard to find these days, any new edition is a good thing. But it seems unfortunate that they missed such an opportunity for improving on the original. I do not refer to glosses of the text by the addition of innumerable footnotes in the manner set in style by Capistrano himself in his edition of Francisco Adolfo de Varnhagen's *História geral*. But surely, in a publication that deals principally with geographical aspects of historical activity, a map, or rather, many maps, would have been an obvious help to the reader and a real contribution to historical knowledge. This is especially true in the absence of any first-rate historical atlas for Brazil.

A much easier task would have been the organization of an index. With the multitude of persons and places with which Capistrano dealt, an index would have been invaluable. There again, the Sociedade could have followed the instructions given by Capistrano to his friend Guilherme *barão* de Studart: "junta a tudo isto dois índices, os mais simples e os mais faceis de fazer, ao mesmo tempo de conveniencia intuitiva: um índice onomástico, um índice geográfico." (*Correspondência*, I, 166).

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*Field Guide to Brazil*. By H. W. HUTCHINSON. Washington, D. C., 1961. National Academy of Sciences. National Research Council. Publication 908. Field Guide Series No. 5. Maps. Appendices. Pp. 59. Paper.

This little volume is a handbook for the scholar planning to work in the social sciences in Brazil. It was prepared under the auspices of the Committee on International Anthropology of the National Research Council and designed to fill a gap in the literature on field work methods. The stated objective of the book is to provide information which the research worker should have "in order to plan his trip, get clearances from governments, deal with interested scientific institutions and scholars, comport himself properly in relations with local leaders, and estab-

lish a generally favorable working status for himself." Dr. Hutchinson has more than satisfied this objective. His book is directed primarily toward the problems facing the anthropologist going to Brazil for the first time, but much of it can be read with profit by the historian as well as by students of other disciplines.

In view of its special focus, the book touches only lightly on the problems and opportunities in the field of history. However, Dr. Hutchinson is critical of the low level of historical research, asserts that many historical lessons to be learned in Brazil have been ignored, and points to the need for serious work in "modern history which seeks out the dynamics of the past rather than just dates."

For the historian the most valuable sections of this book may well be those dealing with the current state of social science studies in Brazil and with the leading Brazilian and other organizations engaged in research or application of the social sciences. The author's review of the university system is especially pertinent for the prospective exchange professor. The appendices, which list the major organizations, libraries, and periodicals in the social sciences, make this volume a useful reference work for all Brazilianists, whether neophytes or "old Brazil hands."

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*Tricentenário de Parati. Notícias históricas*. By J. S. A. PIZARRO E. AUROJA ET AL. Rio de Janeiro, 1960. Diretoria do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional. Ministério da Educação e Cultura. Publicações da Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional. No. 22. Illustrations. Pp. 85. Paper.

The port of Parati, which is situated on the coast close to the border between the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, was declared a historical monument in 1945. A further decree of 1947 defined the area in which new building