

cilaso Chimpuocello. And whereas Túpac Amaru was before considered simply typical of the highland mestizo, he now (p. 47) represents "the highland mestizo, so close to the Indian that the two appear confused with each other sociologically." While a good many new materials have been added to the present edition, some things from the earlier edition have been omitted, so that readers with a special interest in the subject may want to consult both.

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*Um bárbaro e cruel da história do Brasil.* By SÍLVIO SALEMA GARÇÃO RIBEIRO. Rio de Janeiro, 1960. Livraria São José. Pp. 63. Paper. \$1.000 (Braz.).

The author sets out to prove that Dr. Antonio Salema, governor of the captaincies of southern Brazil from 1572 to 1577 was not as cruel as some writers have considered him because of his fight in Cabo Frio against the Tamoyo Indians (September 1575) in which two thousand of them were killed. All our knowledge of this event is based upon a letter written by the Jesuit Father Luís da Fonseca, dated from Bahia, December 17, 1577. The author says that the letter "betrays the truth" (p. 39) but does not present any other document or any kind of evidence to support his statement. Antonio Salema himself wrote a report of his action in Cabo Frio against the Tamoyo, but the document is lost. However, the author's suggestion that this document could have disappeared "perhaps because it contained disagreeable things as the truth was told" (p. 35) is not acceptable. Possibly we can agree with the author that Salema was not "cruel and barbarian," considering that it was necessary for the defense of Rio de Janeiro to dispose of the Tamoyo and that that governor was not the only one to destroy great numbers of Indians. Still, we can not accept his conclusions for the lack of better documentation.

The book indicates Salema's other works in Rio de Janeiro, such as the building of a bridge over the Carioca River. The bibliography cited is very modest—only five books—and is completely inadequate for the study of the subject. Insufficient information is given in the bibliography about authors, titles, places, and dates of publication. Volumes and pages of the original works should be indicated when quotations are made.

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*São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro. História. Tradições.* By DEMÓSTHENES DE OLIVEIRA DIAS. Rio de Janeiro, 1964. Livraria São José. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 44. Paper. \$1.000 (Braz.). (Distributed by Carlos Ribeiro, Rio de Janeiro.)

In this book the author sets out to study the town council of Brazil's capital, its functions and evolution, its different locations, the various names given to it, and the honors granted it by the kings of Portugal and by the emperors of Brazil. The last chapter deals with the different burial places of the remains of Estácio de Sá, the founder of Rio de Janeiro. After studying the foundation of the city and the origin of the municipality in Portugal the author considers the different places where the council met from the very beginning until nowadays. The council has been successively called Concelho, Senado da Câmara, Câmara Municipal da Côte, Câmara Municipal. Names of the first members of the council and of a few others in different times are given in the book. The work does not present any new material and is based on secondary sources, but it has the merit of making some useful information accessible. The bibliography is poor; one book is listed twice, and information given about the books is very incomplete.

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