

Maurício de Lacerda, and Caio Prado Júnior. There are neither chapter bibliographies nor a bibliographical appendix. This is a textbook—advanced, but only a textbook.

Vianna's organization follows Brazil's traditional historiography of the conservative and nationalist school identified with the Instituto Histórico of Rio de Janeiro. In the colonial period he emphasizes the theme of territorial expansion and administration and in the nineteenth century the role of the monarchy in preserving territorial unity. The colonial period receives far more coverage than the national period, while very little treatment is accorded post-1889 Brazil. In keeping with his traditional approach, Vianna's compendium conspicuously omits or at best superficially handles the approaches, themes, and interests of recent scholars, e.g., economic history, social structure and race relations, the nature of the Brazilian political system, or the historical role of the oligarchy or military. Indeed, if Vianna's conceptus of the Brazilian past is taken as representative of a major trend in Brazilian historiography of recent decades, it is easy to understand why Brazil's vigorous and inquiring social scientists have become their own historians when they seek perspective.

No one may logically fault a historian's preoccupation with the colonial era, which has been largely neglected of late by both Brazilian and non-Brazilian specialists. Nevertheless, in a huge compendium entitled *History of Brazil* one cannot overlook the need of this generation of Brazilians for signposts not only to the distant but also to the recent past (especially the years since the establishment of the republic), if the present is to be understood in an informed manner. In this sense, Vianna nowhere approaches the insight provided by the works of José Maria Bello and Caio Prado Júnior, João Cruz Costa, José Honório Rodrigues, and Nícia Vilela Luz, to mention only a few historians.

This large but disappointingly pedestrian contribution is basically a sort of monument to pre-1930 Brazilian historiography in its limited perspective and theme, reliance upon description rather than analysis, and generally uninspired execution. Even as a reference work it will not prove indispensable.

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*Marshal Deodoro and the Fall of Dom Pedro II.* By CHARLES WILLIS SIMMONS. Durham, 1966. Duke University Press. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 174. \$6.00.

This neat little monograph, a revised and enlarged doctoral dis-

sertation from the University of Illinois, deals with one of the most tragic yet important eras of Brazilian history, that of the late Empire and early Republic. As the title of the book suggests, the author weaves the initial part of his story around the interesting, important, and yet tragic figure of M<sup>o</sup>nel Deodoro da Fonseca. Born in 1827, Deodoro was the third child of a large military family from the province of Alag<sup>o</sup>as. In Brazil it was natural that this son should follow in the family tradition, one of few open to the ambitious of those days and later. Before the age of forty Deodoro had commanded a battalion along the border of Uruguay. Shortly thereafter he was fighting for his country in the jungles of Paraguay against dictator Francisco Solano L<sup>o</sup>pez, where he won not only military fame but a serious injury. Returning home at the end of the war, with his military prestige and personal ambitions greatly enlarged, Deodoro became engulfed in the political, social, and economic problems which rent his country during the next two decades and which terminated in a change of regimes and the establishment of his dictatorship. In this initial portion of his study, the author made his major contribution, at least so far as United States students are concerned, by finding a way through the confused material.

The second part of the study deals with the major developments resulting in the overthrow of the Brazilian Empire in 1889, which one wise contemporary Latin American sorrowfully remarked was the downfall of the most democratic republic in Latin America. Many factors were responsible for this constitutional tragedy, but the major ones were the republican and abolitionist movements, the conflict between the Church and the imperial government, and the succession question. Perhaps because this era and its major questions are better known to the world outside Brazil, the author's treatment is far less detailed than in the first part. To the present reviewer this seems an unfortunate weakness.

Students of the United States, for whom this study was evidently intended, will welcome the result. On the other hand, the book will obviously have far less interest to Brazilian scholars and readers. Although in general it is fairly well documented with primary material, a considerable volume of secondary literature, both in Portuguese and English, seems not to have been used. Moreover, a more careful editing, particularly of foreign words and phrases, would have enhanced the result. Despite these criticisms the book represents an honest piece of work that deserves commendation. Its format is very attractive; the formal vocabulary and index are less so.

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