the printed materials which constitute the Misceláneas section of Jalisco’s Biblioteca Pública and contain over 9,500 entries describing the contents of 810 bound volumes. (This work supersedes an earlier catalog published by INAH in 1975 which covered the first 234 volumes.)

“Miscellaneous” aptly describes the contents of the collection which range from the colonial period to the early twentieth century. By far the great majority of these printed materials are from the nineteenth century—particularly the post-1850 period. Topical variety defies categorization although the bulk of the material consists of exposition of Church doctrine and policy as well as disquisitions of a didactic, propagandizing, or moralizing nature. Pamphlets, lampoons, political manifestos, lawsuits, poetry, essays, and newspaper clippings furnish glimpses into local history. A helpful index completes the inventory.

S.M.D.


This annotated bibliography is massive in size and scope, covering pamphlets, journal articles, and manuscripts as well as book-length works. The scope is almost everything about Rio Grande do Sul—its history, archaeology, anthropology, sociology, economics, language, geology, geography, cartography, botany, and zoology. The work offers complete citations for writings in a wide spectrum of European languages, including Latin, Swedish, and Polish. To compile his listing, Barreto consulted authorities in a dozen European countries, several South American nations, and the United States. Despite its exclusion of Brazilian authors, this is the largest bibliography of riograndina ever published.

The historical materials span the earliest European chronicles to twentieth-century items, including both primary and secondary sources, even unpublished theses. For the manuscripts (many of which are maps), Barreto provides the repositories and precise catalog descriptions.

The work includes extensive biographical information on authors, even multiple biographical references when they exist. For the works listed, Barreto supplies lengthy annotations, mostly descriptive rather than critical. Within each entry (organized alphabetically by author), the compiler lists the bibliographical items chronologically, and even includes second and later editions. The work is well indexed both by subject and by the subdivisions (municípios) of Rio Grande do Sul. Furthermore, Barreto provides cross-indexing for multi-author works.

The bibliographer also includes—unnecessarily in my opinion—a number of biographical entries for travelers, settlers, and other notables of Rio Grande for whom no written works are known. This makes the book in part a biographical dictionary, which might well have been the subject of a separate work.

Yet this is a minor weakness, and the work is an immensely useful research tool for the student of southern Brazil or of Brazilian-Platine problems. It sets an impressively high standard of coverage for regional bibliographies. Every research institution concerned with Brazil should acquire Barreto’s book.

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