

gion. The historian will especially commend the author's careful selection and citation of authorities. The photographic reproductions and the maps enhance the value of the volume.

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*Paraguay, Land, Volk, Geschichte, Wirtschaftsleben, und Kolonisation.* By ADOLF N. SCHUSTER, Consul for the republic of Paraguay at Zofingem, Switzerland. (Stuttgart: Strecker and Schroeder, 1929. Pp. 667. Maps, plates, text illustrations.)

Dr. Schuster is not unknown to students interested in the history and politics of South America. His well-known works dealing with Argentina, namely, *Heimatklaenge von Silberstrom* and *Der Schweizer Argentinier* have been widely read. He has followed these by a new volume on Paraguay.

This work, the reviewer believes to be almost beyond criticism in those things of which it purports to treat. In its encyclopedic characteristics, it is really elevated into the category of standard authorities, for it has set a new norm. The volume opens with a geographical survey which presents much special information. A valuable chapter on mineralogy has been added by Herr Range, and one on the flora by Professor Hochreutiner of Geneva. The chapter relating to the population of Paraguay is of great value and interest, especially to the people of Switzerland, for it shows the Swiss elements that have mingled with the other strains of the people. The author recalls that a Swiss once became president of Paraguay and that José Guggari, who was elected in 1928, was the son of an Italian Swiss.

The historical development is depicted briefly and correctly, and the chapters relating to the constitution, as well as those on the social and political organization and institutions of the country, are instructive and interesting. Much information is given with regard to present political parties. Commerce, industry, and agriculture receive ample treatment. A chapter on immigration and colonization, which will prove of considerable value to those proposing to emigrate to Paraguay, concludes the volume. On the whole, few historical authorities have been cited, but those that have been cited will prove a useful guide to the student.

The text is accompanied by eighteen maps which were made at the Bibliographisches Institut of Leipzig. Among these are an old

map and one showing an early expedition into the Cordilleras. The appearance of the volume is heightened by eighteen plates consisting of photographic reproductions and over three hundred text illustrations consisting of photographic reproductions, maps, and plans. There are also various tables showing various political and other features. The work, taken as a whole, will be useful.

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*Early Texas Album. Fifty Illustrations with Notes.* Collected and annotated by C. E. CASTAÑEDA and FREDERICK C. CHABOT. (Austin: 1929. \$50.00.)

Of this large album measuring about 16 x 10 inches, it is understood that only fifty copies have been made. The photographs, which are all well made and clear, range from 1519 to well into the nineteenth century. To the student of the history of Texas, the album will prove interesting and helpful, especially if used in conjunction with historical works on Texas. To some the album will prove at times a source for irritation because the immediate reproduction desired may not be found in it. This is bound to be true, of course, with any compilation that might be made, especially in one restricted to only fifty photographs.

The album consists of the reproduction of maps, plans, views, documents, title pages, and several other kinds of materials. The maps, as a whole, are excellent and this reviewer would like to have found more of them. Perhaps fewer views might have been given and maps inserted in their place. For instance, there is a place for the map of Texas by De l'Isle. Some might complain of the emphasis laid on San Antonio in the views.

The first reproduction is the map showing the "Costas desde Nombre de Dios hasta Florida, 1519, the original of which is in the Archivo de Indias and which was first published in 1900 in Madrid. Another map shows the route of the Aguajo expedition of 1722, which was laid down by Juan Pedro Walker, the first assistant in command of the expedition. There is also an excellent map or plan of the city of San Antonio of 1836, on which the location of the Alamo is shown; another showing the respective positions of the United States and Mexican troops on the Rio Grande during the Mexican War; a map of 1849 laid down by Julius Baedeker, and Austin's map of 1822 which