

terior motive. In spite of a distant monarch's well-intentioned efforts to protect the Indians, the llanos appear in this account as another battlefield in the pervasive struggle between the civilizing ideal and the selfish urge to enslave.

While the modern reader will be suspicious of the myriad statistics of conversion and the extended and uncritical treatment of individual heroics, he will certainly be impressed by the wealth of material relating to native language and customs, the careful cataloging of the region's natural wealth, and the inclusion of extensive climatic and geographic data. In the tradition established by many of his confreres, Father Rivero provided valuable information for the anthropologist and the naturalist as well as a chronicle for the historian.

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*História eclesiástica do Brasil.* By Monsenhor PAULO FLORÊNCIO DA SILVEIRA CAMARGO. Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, 1955. Editora Vozes. Bibliography. Appendix. Index. Pp. 414.

Silveira Camargo, President of São Paulo's Institute of Religious History and Art, is convinced that the time has come for a more vigorous presentation of the Church's part in Brazilian history. Concerned especially over the fragmentary condition of church history, he completed in 1953 a seven volume study of the Church in the history of São Paulo prior to 1861. Now he has turned his attention to the national scene.

Borrowing heavily from other authorities and building upon the foundations of his own São Paulo study and a series of lectures ranging farther afield, the author has prepared this work within a period of thirty days. It is admittedly a compilation, heavy with quotations which document the influential presence of churchmen of all ranks and

orders at each significant event in the development of the nation.

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*Isto é Minas colonial! 99 flagrantes de Ouro Preto, Mariana, Sabará, Congonhas do Campo, São João Del-Rei e Tiradentes.* By R. A. FREUDENFELD. São Paulo, n. d. Edições Melhoramentos. Pp. 104.

This unpretentious small volume presents the best known colonial monuments of Minas Gerais, the area of the General Mines, which in the eighteenth century produced the most original and distinguished local Brazilian school of architecture. It is a picture book with a few pages of text, chiefly concerned with dates of settlement, practices of mining, etc. In these respects, and in the geographical arrangement of the plates, it resembles Edgar Falcão's sumptuous *Relíquias da terra do ouro* of 1946.

Both books have the same shortcomings. Neither ventures outside the limits of the five principal mining towns and the pilgrimage center of Congonhas do Campo, although some of the most impressive monuments are located elsewhere. Freudenfeld therefore missed a great opportunity to vary the monotonous repetition of material that characterizes publications on the architecture of Minas. Furthermore the plates of both these volumes are poorly reproduced. This is a serious failing of many art publications in Brazil which could and must be remedied by compelling the printers to take some care with their work.

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*La justicia comercial en el reino de Chile. Notas para su estudio.* By SERGIO RIVEAUX VILLALOBOS. Santiago, Chile, 1955. Universidad Católica de Chile. Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas, Políticas y Sociales. Estudio de Historia del Derecho Chileno,