

he has not limited his researches to that era. His published works include studies on colonial intellectual and institutional history (the captaincy general and the hacienda); two thick volumes of *Estudios*, covering a variety of matters, and a couple of biographies.

This book contains addenda to earlier studies, articles that did not find place in a volume in preparation on eighteenth-century Venezuela, and new materials. The titles of its seven parts are: I. Vida Política y Social de la Colonia; II. Estudios y Narraciones; III. Expediciones Libertadoras de Miranda; IV. Venezolanos de la Colonia; V. Olvidados Valores Venezolanos; VI. Historia Documental: Valiosos Hallazgos Históricos; VII. Comentarios Bibliográficos.

Only a sampling of the contents can be noted. Part II, for example, provides commentaries and some new data on a number of topics: the constitutional significance of the congresses of cities; the inquisition in Venezuela; the abortive slave insurrection of 1749; the introduction of printing; colonial law and lawyers; the study of medicine in colonial Mérida.

Part IV consists of sketches of Venezuelans who left home for positions in church, state, or university in other Spanish dominions—a pre-independence expansion which, the author declares, deserves further investigation.

Part VI concerns his discovery, as director of the national archives, of the Acts of the Ayuntamiento of Caracas for 1821; also the recent donation to the archives of the Acts of the Council of Government, 1834-1835.

As he says, some of these relations (in Part I, for example) belong to *la historia pequeña* rather than to *la historia grande*; but none are unimportant. They provide significant details that enrich the larger story.

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*Sugar, Gold, and Coffee. Essays on the History of Brazil Based on Francis Hull's Books.* By FELIX REICHMANN. Ithaca, New York,

1959. Cornell University Library. The Francis Hull Library of Brazilianiana. Illustrations. Appendix. Bibliography. Pp. xxiii, 160.

Both title and subtitle of this small volume are misleading, in that it is basically a résumé of Brazilian history from the Age of Discovery to the First Republic, rather than a series of disconnected essays. Avowedly not an expert on Latin America, Dr. Reichmann has, nonetheless, made a remarkably good synthesis of the salient events and movements in the history of Brazil.

Many of the author's interpretations are intriguing. For example, he demonstrates how English fishing interests turned to commerce and piracy, when Protestant Englishmen equated fish-eating with "Popery," the efforts of Parliament to clear the issue notwithstanding. (p. 42) On the other hand, this contradictory statement follows: "the main incentive was not greed for Spanish gold or silver (although these played a by-no-means-unimportant part) but religious zeal, which gave the English corsair the dignity and self-righteousness of a Protestant crusader." (p. 43) Nor can anyone acquainted with the violence of fifteenth and sixteenth century England, or even Shakespeare's historical tragedies, accept the distinction Dr. Reichmann makes between the atrocities perpetrated by English pirates and what he calls Spanish "judicial mass murder" of English seamen. (p. 43) There is no such thing as a slight case of murder—or rape.

Though classic in style, this work is marred by various misspellings of Spanish and Portuguese words. It also contains some geographical anomalies, e.g.: "India-bound ships . . . reached the Brazilian coast near Pernambuco, then turned southeast via Trinidad and the Cape of Good Hope." (p. 12) Again, it is stated that Portugal's portion by terms of the Treaty of Tordesillas, "would have included a substantial part of the North American coastline." (p. 37) Had the line been drawn as far west as 50°W, which it

was not, the statement would still be questionable.

To this reviewer the most delightful and valuable part of the book was the introduction, which gave an inkling of the quality and quantity of Brazilian art in the Hull Collection. Here Dr. Reichmann, a distinguished Viennese bookman, now a respected Associate Director of the Cornell Library, is in his element and at his best. It is hoped that he will expand this brief bibliographical essay into a study which would be of value to all scholars interested in Brazil.

JOSÉ C. CANALES

#### BACKGROUND

*Archaeological Excavations in the Northern Sierra Madre Occidental, Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico.* By ROBERT H. LISTER, with reports by PAUL C. MANGELSDORF, and KATE PECK KENT. Boulder, 1958. University of Colorado Press. University of Colorado Studies. Series in Anthropology, 7. Figures. Charts. Plates. Bibliography. Pp. vii, 121. Paper. \$3.50.

This monograph, a model of its kind, reports a series of investigations made in northern Mexico between 1951 and 1955. It was anticipated that the work would throw light on early connections between Mesoamerica and the Southwest. This was not realized, but significant new information was obtained on the Mogollon culture of the Southwest.

Test excavations were made in eight caves, some of which contain cliff dwellings, and three occupational horizons are recognized. The earliest, which is scantily represented in the lower levels of only one cave, is not culturally identifiable but appears to date prior to A. D. 700. It yielded evidences of agriculture, but no trace of pottery was found. The two succeeding horizons are identified with the Mogollon culture and appear to represent the period of A. D. 700 to 1100. Prior to Lister's work these sites had been attributed to

the Casas Grandes culture. Lister believes that these people had moved into northern Mexico from the Mogollon area of Arizona and New Mexico. After occupying the caves for several hundred years, they abandoned the Sierra Madre area, and Lister intriguingly suggests that they may have moved eastward to initiate the Casas Grandes culture of Chihuahua.

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*The Art of the Ancient Maya.* By ALFRED KIDDER II and CARLOS SAMAYOA CHINCHILLA. New York, 1959. Crowell. 99 photographs. Pp. 140.

This is a handsome exhibition monograph which appeared on the occasion of the display of archaeological objects that toured the United States during 1959. No study collection of books about American Indian civilization should be without this illustrated catalogue. Unlike earlier shows with approximately the same title, this one contains more objects from the Guatemalan highland cultures and from the very early pre-classic horizons, than from Yucatán and classic or post-classic time.

Many of the principal items came on loan from the Museo Nacional de Arqueología y Etnología in Guatemala, and have never before been seen in this country. Other objects were loaned by the University Museum in Philadelphia and the Middle American Research Institute at Tulane University. Others come from the Museum of the American Indian and the Museum of Primitive Art, both in New York City, and still others from Peabody Museum at Harvard and from Yale University Art Gallery.

The selections aimed to stress the Maya of Guatemala rather than Mexico, and to present previously unpublished pieces or photographs. Two introductory essays, by Kidder on habitat and chronology and by Samayoa on art and symbolism, afford an introduction for the beginner. The photographs by Reuben Goldberg of the University