

places great emphasis on the ways in which “hacendados used their power . . . to protect and enhance their properties” (p. 5), the overarching study reveals precisely the vulnerability of this local elite to economic, political, and ecological forces of change.

The study is at its best, however, in its painstaking analysis of kinship and economics. Ramirez shows us how landowners used patriarchal and political connections to compensate for political and economic adversity and recalcitrant Indians. She provides an inside view of the processes of wealth accumulation and elite consolidation in a region far from the viceregal center of power, but well integrated into the world market economy.

It is the “outside view” that is lacking at certain points in the study. Ramirez says little about changing international market conditions that affected local price fluctuations of sugar, livestock, and slaves. Nor is there much information on the market for Lambayeque sugar (or livestock) in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries or, more generally, the region’s importance in the larger internal market of Peru. It would be interesting to compare this region, for example, with other coastal agrarian economies in Peru—if only in the conclusion. Instead, Ramirez concludes the book by reconsidering some of the classic issues addressed by earlier hacienda studies in other parts of Spanish America (mainly, Mexico). While the discussion is useful, the reader is left to wonder why (as the author mentions on the last page) Lambayeque’s estates were so “unrepresentative of those elsewhere in Peru, even of those located in other coastal valleys” (p. 273), and, to what extent specific local conditions made the Lambayeque landowning class different in important ways from its counterpart in other coastal regions of the Andes.

State University of New York, Stony Brook

BROOKE LARSON

*The Haitian Journal of Lieutenant Howard, York Hussars, 1796–1798.* Edited, with an introduction by ROGER NORMAN BUCKLEY. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1986. Illustrations. Appendixes. Notes. Index. Pp. liv, 194. Cloth. \$22.50.

This carefully reproduced journal supersedes George Gleig’s 1837 edition of Hussar Landsheith’s reminiscences as the best soldier’s description in print to date of the British military occupation of Haiti. Roger Buckley’s claim that it tells “much about the nature of the great slave rebellion” (p. xii) perhaps exaggerates Thomas Howard’s detailed account of his own experiences and of the face of the contested colony. Journal and editorial content are weakest on the wider military, political, and social situation in Haiti, for which David Geggus’s *Slavery, War and Revolution* is an essential accompaniment, but the editor justifiably argues that it shows the importance of skilled guerrilla resistance alongside disease and ineptitude in the British failure to master Haiti. More specifically, the journal is “pri-

marily a regimental . . . history of a doomed expedition" (p. xii), for which the editor provides an informative introduction and postscript, commenting perceptively on Britain's Caribbean strategy and elucidating the life of Howard's mercenary regiment. However, Buckley obstructs a hard-hitting analysis of British failure by overstressing his arguments. The expedition's planner, Henry Dundas, did more to understand and provide for Caribbean warfare than he allows. Buckley overlooks the solid 1793–95 record of its commander, Sir Ralph Abercromby, and is surprisingly insistent on the inflexibility of British methods despite his own research and Howard's frequent references to the successful deployment of colonial forces. Lastly, he overreacts against old prejudices by attributing too much of the British defeat to Toussaint alone of the rebel leaders. Howard's opponents at the Môle and Port-au-Prince were not Toussaint's men, while Toussaint handicapped himself in this period by his obsession with St. Marc which cost him immense casualties in repeatedly unsuccessful assaults vividly described by Howard. Howard remarkably never mentions any rebel by name—to him they were *all* "brigands"!

University of Exeter

MICHAEL DUFFY

#### NATIONAL PERIOD

"*Imágenes de Reinos*" (videotape). By ROBERT M. LEVINE. New York: South American Resources, 1985. 27 minutes. ¾". VHS. \$175.00.

In the past two decades, Latin Americans have discovered the historical photograph. Their bookstores display the results of the discovery: a burgeoning inventory of books reproducing those photographs is appearing on their shelves. They promise to enrich our study of the Latin American past.

In the United States, no one has searched for photographic evidence of the Latin American past more diligently than Robert M. Levine. He reveals to the viewer the delights of his discoveries in *Imágenes de Reinos*, a technically well-executed videotape. The excellent narration introduces the major themes of nineteenth-century Latin America, proceeds to give a history of photography there during that time period, and concludes with an analysis of what was photographed and why. The documentary ends on the cautious note that while the photographs concentrate on the visual presence of order, tranquility, and progress, they tell only one part of the tale. While the first part of the narration is "old hat" to scholars, the second and third parts will introduce many to the medium of