

to fervently defend the continued practice of slavery in Brazil itself. By 1856 this tense situation was resolved due to a crackdown on African institutions like *candomblé*, the sale of slaves from Bahia to points further south, and the spread of a deadly cholera epidemic that killed many of the remaining slaves. The abolitionist crisis passed and slavery continued in Brazil until 1888. Though this chapter is clearly the most “Latin American” of the book, it is the call for more comparative approaches to the study of the Atlantic that makes *The African Diaspora* important reading for Latin Americanists.

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Alemania y América: la llamada del Nuevo Mundo: 500 años de presencia alemana en América. By INGRID SCHULZE SCHNEIDER. Colecciones MAPFRE 1492. Colección Europa y América, 9. Madrid: Fundación MAPFRE América, 1995. Maps. Bibliography. Index. 323 pp. Paper.

This volume, published by the Fundación MAPFRE of Spain, is part of the collection Europa y América, intended to analyze the contributions of non-Iberian nations to the Americas. It is divided into three major sections: a brief description of the activities of Germans in colonial Hispanic America, their experience in North America, and their presence in Ibero-America during the national era. The latter section includes chapters on all of the South American nations, one on Mexico, one devoted to Central America, and another to the Caribbean. Given this topic's magnitude, and the fact that the author limited her research to secondary sources available in Spanish libraries, coverage of the German experience in the Americas is only general in nature, and the author deliberately eschews interpretation. The United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile were those nations that most attracted German immigrants during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and, not unnaturally, receive the author's greatest attention.

German presence in the United States is a well-known story, and the author handles it adequately. Less known, and more intriguing, is this group's impact on Latin America. Even before independence, explorers, geographers, and naturalists such as Alexander von Humboldt had awakened interest in this vast area. German mercenaries played a role in the wars of independence, and soon afterward German merchants (often from Hamburg and other North German ports) made their presence felt. By the 1840s associations had formed to promote immigration to agricultural colonies in the New World, particularly the United States, Chile, Brazil, and later Paraguay. Some succeeded, though many failed. Nevertheless, the colonization experience, particularly in the tropics, is a fascinating tale. At the same time, the author notes, the concentration of Germans in their own agricultural colonies, combined with the marked differences between Teutonic and Latin cultures, greatly retarded the migrants' integration into the national communities of Latin America.

While discussion of nineteenth-century German immigration is generally focused on explorers, merchants, and agriculturists, the twentieth century receives a different

treatment. During World War I, the British placed German-owned firms in Latin America on their “Black List,” an event that led to greater unity among German merchants and the emergence of organizations to protect their interests. Immigration from Germany continued, however, particularly during the difficult economic times following World War I. But different groups now appeared, notably German-speaking Menonites from Eastern Europe and German Jews fleeing the Nazis. The author offers a good discussion of the impact of National Socialism on Germans in the Americas, particularly those in Argentina and Brazil, before concluding with a brief discussion of the postwar era.

Although a reader will find no surprises in this narrative work, in all it is a good survey for anyone desiring a quick overview of the German presence and experience in the New World. The book contains an adequate index and a brief bibliography of the major works on this topic.

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Fifty Years of Southeastern Archaeology: Selected Works of John W. Griffin.

Edited by PATRICIA C. GRIFFIN. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1996.

Maps. Photographs. Tables. Figures. Appendixes. Index. xvii, 257 pp. Cloth, \$39.95.

John W. Griffin (1919–93) was the first professional archaeologist employed in Florida. He is best known for having made important contributions to the foundations and development of historical archaeology. This edited volume of sixteen papers, most previously unpublished, creates a base of knowledge useful to those interested in the history of archaeology in Florida and in the archaeological interpretations of historical sites that are rooted in the Hispanic history of this state. Griffin’s contributions to historical archaeology are well presented in the foreword by Kathleen Deagan and the introduction by Patricia Griffin, wife of John Griffin and editor of this volume, as well as in chapter 1, a type of autobiographical statement in which Griffin reveals how he became an archaeologist. This volume is important in that it illustrates how interpretations of historical sites changed in relation to the changing needs of the public’s view of the past and of archaeological research. Case studies of these changes and the effect they have had on local interpretations are presented for the Addison Blockhouse and the Booker T. Washington National Monument (chapters 7 and 8).

Those interested in the Hispanic American history of archaeological sites in Florida will find useful the chapters on excavations at the seventeenth-century site of San Luis (chapter 6) and at the Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine (chapter 9). The final chapters are essays oriented to the general public; they focus on the Indians during the conquest of Florida, as well as on the impact of the conquest and the missions that were later established. Finally, this book is very well edited and printed.

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