

gives a history of the finds starting in 1967 that led to identification of the Xochipala complex (3 pages). He divides the ceramic figures (125 to date have been found) into Early, Middle, and Late Xochipala (8+ pages). He discusses Animal Effigies, Ceramic Vessels, Ceramic Miscellanea, Stone Vessels, and Non-Ceramic Miscellanea (3 pages); a Discussion (4 pages) precedes Dating and Conclusions (3 pages). There are 41 Figures comprised of 50 photographs: 5 of Xochipala and environs; the rest are figures, some of which are shown in up to 4 photographs from different points of view.

J. Q.

Missions of Old Texas. By JAMES WAKEFIELD BURKE. South Brunswick, New York, and London, 1971. A. S. Barnes and Company and Thomas Yoseloff Ltd. Map. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 179. Cloth. \$8.50.

The work, clearly written and well organized, provides a brief survey of the religious, human, cultural, and geographic factors in the Spanish missionary effort in the area incorporated in the present boundaries of Texas. The author's listing and brief accounts of "Missions Lost," "Missions Standing," and "Missions [in] Ruins" make up the greater part of a book intended for the general reader who is curious about this aspect of Spanish Texas but knows little about it. He concludes with a somewhat fictionalized account of the Fall of the Alamo. Some errors of fact occur; for example, the statement that the pueblo of Bucareli was moved from Nacogdoches to the Trinity River (p. 52).

There are no footnotes; the index lists names only. Spanish names are printed without appropriate accents or tildes. The bibliography cites a few printed sources, most of them in translation, and the principal secondary works on the subject.

San Antonio,
Texas

FRANCES K. HENDRICKS

Tratado descritivo do Brasil em 1587. By GABRIEL SOARES DE SOUSA. Introduction by FRANCISCO ADOLFO DE VARNHAGEN. 4th ed. São Paulo, Brazil, 1971. Companhia Editora Nacional and Editôra da Universidade de São Paulo. Brasileira, 117. Pp. 389. Paper.

Few would disagree with the verdict of José Honório Rodrigues that this detailed description of Portuguese America is the most important work on Brazil written in the sixteenth century. Since the earlier editions of 1851, 1879, and 1938 are now scarce and costly, a relatively inexpensive fourth edition using Varnhagen's notes and introduction but with modern spelling should have been a most welcome event. In some ways it is, but, unfortunately, there are several disappointments: first, an inordinate number of typographical errors have crept into this latest edition; second, the publishers missed an excellent opportunity to update Varnhagen's one-hundred-and-twenty-year-old introduction with a discussion of recent research on the observant, wealthy, and powerful proprietor of a Bahian sugar engenho who authored the treatise. Furthermore, an analysis of extant Portuguese and Spanish manuscript and printed versions would have been most useful. Finally, because of orthographic changes in effect since the third edition first appeared in the Brasileira series as well as modifications in that col-

lection's format, the pagination has been altered. Hopefully all future references to this valuable contemporary account will be by chapter and not by page.

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FRANCIS A. DUTRA

The Laws of the British Colonies, in the West Indies and Other Parts of America Concerning Real and Personal Property and Manumission of Slaves with a View of the Constitution of Each Colony. 2 vols. in 1. By JOHN HENRY HOWARD. Westport, Connecticut, 1970 (1827). Negro University Press, Tables. Indices. Pp. 596; 386. Cloth. \$35.00.

Notes on the West Indies: Written During the Expedition under the Command of the Late General Sir Ralph Abercromby: Including Observations on the Island of Barbadoes, and the Settlements Captured by the British Troops, Upon the Coast of Guiana; Likewise Remarks Relating to the Creoles and Slaves of the Western Colonies, and the Indians of South America: with Occasional Hints, Regarding The Seasoning, or Yellow Fever of Hot Climates. By GEORGE PINCKARD. 3 Vols. West Port, Connecticut, 1970 (1806). Negro University Press. Pp. xxiv, 448; xx, 472; xx, 456. Cloth. \$44.75 set.

These reprints of two sources for Caribbean history will be of particular interest to research libraries. The Pinckard volumes were written by a physician who examines the social symptoms of the colonies in which he worked with a clinical eye, recreating events in the everyday life of the colonies which are particularly interesting for the history of slavery and race relations. His first-hand, informed accounts of the yellow fever epidemics are certainly a contribution to the history of medicine. The results justify the author's view that "it is not from great occurrences alone that a correct judgment is formed of men and things" (Vol. I, pp. ix, x).

The Howard volume is less significant as a source. Its scope is its weakness, resulting in a static and sketchy treatment of each colony. There is not enough data for either an in depth study of any one colony or a useful comparison among them. It could be, nevertheless, a very limited beginning for the researcher.

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GWENDOLYN M. HALL

Brazil: People and Institutions. By T. LYNN SMITH. 4th ed. Baton Rouge, 1972 (1946). Louisiana State University Press. Maps. Tables. Illustrations. Figures. Graphs. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xx, 778. Cloth. \$15.00.

The updating of this classic is provided by a four chapter supplement in which the author focuses upon changes which took place in Brazil during the decade of the sixties. Working with the preliminary results from the Brazilian 1970 census and drawing upon recent works of esteemed Brazilian and American writers, Smith discusses aspects of the Brazilian scene (population trends, urbanization, etc.) already competently developed in the basic text. The section on political institutions and government in the supplement is comparatively weak and contains some inaccuracies; for instance M.D.B., the opposition political party, is erro-