scholarship on the arts of ancient and colonial America. It deserves to find its way into the bookshelves and minds of not only Latin American art historians but all humanists.

University of Florida

ROY C. CHAVEN, JR.


This book is the result of a symposium on African and Afro-American music which was sponsored by the Center for Ethnic Music at Howard University. It is the first of a projected two-volume work—this one includes "Africa, South America, and the Caribbean, and the second . . . the United States" (p. xiv). Except for the first two essays by two pioneers in American ethnomusicology, Bruno Nettl and Mantle Hood, the remaining eight chapters are by young scholars of African and African-derived music.

The editor explains that her goal is to provide the scholarly community with a collection of ethnomusicological essays covering Africa and the Afro-Americans. People interested in colonial and contemporary South America and the Caribbean, however, may find this book of only peripheral interest because of what is not included; Latin America is represented only by the articles on a small region of Brazil (Nago music from Bahia) and Panama (negro mestizo music). Certainly South American and Caribbean African-derived music should warrant a book by itself, considering what the series seeks to do.

Unfortunately, this collection of essays is not unified by any particular theme or approach; the general topic of ethnic heritage provides its only base. For example, the dicta within the first two chapters by Nettl and Hood, although of great value to the ethnomusicologist (and any researcher), are not followed by many of the authors of the subsequent chapters; only a few of the articles are based on a particular research design (deemed important by Nettl, p. 17), and both Latin American articles are based on comparisons with African music (contrary to what Hood suggests, p. 28).

This book, nevertheless, could be of value as a supplementary text for an ethnomusicology area course on Africa and the Afro-Amerias.

Florida State University

DALE A. OLSEN


This collection of 11 essays is devoted to an area neglected by historians of both Latin and North America. Michael C. Scardaville and Wilcomb E. Washburn agree that the literature on the Southeastern United States is scant, conceptually flawed, and weakest in coverage of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Unfortunately this volume does little to redress the imbalances described. Three essays summarize archaeological and anthropological research on the "Mississippian" Indian cultures which produced the distinctive temple mounds. Best is Bruce D. Smith's piece on subsistence and settlement patterns. Four essays on European exploration focus on de Soto's entrada, which Charles H. Fairbanks feels led to Indian depopulation and organizational collapse. Jeffrey Brain describes the archaeology of the expedition, and there is yet another attempt to trace de Soto's route. In sum, this is primarily a history of conquest and colonization, and the social history of the Southeastern borderlands for the later colonial period still remains to be done.

University of Florida

JANE LANDERS