

cabildo during this period, he reviews, and, to a certain extent, over-emphasizes earlier incidents that in his judgment display the customary turbulent spirit of the creole aristocracy. This forms the background for the contention that that struggle as a whole is really a civil war, with some peninsulars aiding the insurgents and some creoles supporting the royalist cause. This assumption again leads to a comparison of this struggle with the contest for independence in the English colonies. Señor Alemparte takes the position that the colonists in the nineteenth century would have thrown off the Bourbon yoke through internecine strife or foreign intervention had Napoleon never invaded Spain, and he minimizes the influence of the North American and French revolutions. The Napoleonic intervention, he believes, simply hastened the inevitable rupture between peninsular and creole interests. The important cabildos afforded convenient centers for the opening phases of the contest and the memory of earlier municipal outbreaks against royal oppression again furthered resort to this tried agency in the colonies as in the home land.

The author's bibliography includes manuscripts, many of them from the Medina collection and from the National Archives, both of which are housed in the Biblioteca Nacional. His printed titles show a wealth of primary and secondary works, embracing writers from both North and South America and from both sides of the Atlantic. He regrets that he has not been able to examine other sources, but is confident that had he done so, they would not have changed his conclusions but reinforced them. The author makes extensive use of foot-notes but permits the usual analytical table of contents to take the place of a general alphabetical index. Sr. Alemparte has written a stimulating book—one that deserves favorable reception and will contribute to further investigation. We hope he may find the opportunity to realize it in person.

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*Parva crónica de la Sierra Madre y las Pimerías.* By FERNANDO OCARANZA (Mexico: Editorial Stylo. 1942. Pp. 156. Paper.)

This neatly printed volume is publication Number 64 of the *Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia*, long under the able direction of Ing. Pedro C. Sánchez. The author modestly enough informs us in the preface that although out of the subject matter there could be made *una crónica grande* his work is not a *gran crónica*. What the author does here is to take various seventeenth- and eighteenth-century records relating to the Jesuit missions on the west coast of northern

Mexico and, by eliminating unimportant details, repetitions or redundancies of style, make out of them a succinct narrative of events. It is not a continuous narrative for the reason that the documents here compressed are not continuous, even though all but one have been taken from volume sixteen, *Historia*, of the *Archivo General y Público de la Nación* of Mexico City, as the author indicates in a note after each selection. The last item is taken from the early part of volume seventeen of the same archival series. A glance at Bolton's *Guide to Materials for the History of the United States in the Principal Archives of Mexico* (pp. 23f.) indicates that the documents, the last excepted, are practically consecutive as found in the latter part of *Historia* 16, beginning with the *puntos de anua* of 1658 and closing with a letter of Governor Agustín de Vildósola in 1742 to the Jesuit Provincial, Father Mateo Ansaldo. Although the author does not indicate it, all these documents, together with those of the first part of the archival volume sixteen, may be found published in full in the series entitled *Documentos para la historia de México*, series III (Mexico, 1856). Those given here are between pages 767 and 932. One or another of them may be found in volume twenty-six, *Misiones*, in the same archives, while Kino's letter describing his trek through the Pápago country may be found also in Bolton's *Kino's Historical Memoir of Pimería Alta* (I, 184ff.) done by Bolton into neat English dress.

In the present volume, Señor Ocaranza has composed a useful and interesting work in assembling within easy reach the pith of so many documents pertaining to the Jesuit missions on the west coast. One may see here, sprung fresh from the sources, many details concerning the march of the Mexican frontier northwest: here are accounts of the second *entrada* in 1676 into the wild Chínapas country on the part of the Black Robes Prado and Pécora, soon to be joined by "square-jawed" Salvatierra; here we have Francisco Eusebio Kino and Captain Diego Carrasco exploring down from the Gila through southern Arizona and over sandy wastes to the Gulf of California; and here Father Jacobo Sedelmayr's report on his explorations northwest into the Gila and Colorado country is compressed into a succinct narrative. Perhaps these selections would have made easier reading were larger portions of the original text oftener given to the reader, but then, this could hardly be done within the limited space of the present volume.

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