

may have been a few individuals of that order who tried to work with the Indians, yet there was no collective assistance. The author mentions the bases on which some people believe that Indians with Jewish blood caused the uprising, to let the reader draw his own conclusion, although he saw no logical relation between the Jews and the Inca revolt.

In the chapter on the clergy and the uprising of Tupac Amaru, Señor Lewin says that "in such a bloody revolution only four ecclesiastics lost their lives" (p. 108). The reviewer disagrees with this statement because she has found more cases, but it is true that the Inca leader had given many orders for the clergy to be saved. Practically nothing is said about Tupac Amaru's Spanish ancestry, and the author believes he was working for independence, although only two documents clearly show this, one thought by historians to be a forgery and another, a copy of the same document, found in New Granada. In all the other edicts of the Inca, he speaks of his loyalty to the Spanish king. The author declares that Tupac Amaru sought British aid, as did all the American revolutionists of the eighteenth century (p. 215), yet there is no concrete document to support that thesis. This is rather a broad statement to make when not based on evidence and when Tupac Amaru always said that he was working to get rid of the oppressions suffered by the Indians.

The revolution of the *comuneros* in New Granada and its connection with the Inca movement in Peru, but based mostly on secondary sources, is well treated. There is a very useful appendix of seventy-five pages of inedited documents, published for the first time, and a complete bibliography, which would be more helpful if the works were arranged alphabetically. The number of the volume has sometimes been omitted in the footnotes. The book, nevertheless, is a valuable contribution and throws light on a heretofore little known subject.

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Life in Old Tucson, 1854-1864, as Remembered by the Little Maid, Atanacia Santa Cruz. By FRANK C. LOCKWOOD. [Published by the Tucson Civic Committee.] (Los Angeles: The Ward Ritchie Press, 1943. Pp. xx, 255. Illustrations. No index. \$2.50.)

This little book consists of short biographical sketches of twenty characters who played some part in the early history of southern Arizona. Some of these individuals were known beyond the borders of Tucson and environs, but for the most part they were men

and women who were prominent in the isolated "old pueblo," as they called it, in the days when it had come under the jurisdiction of the United States. This, as will be recalled, was with the Gadsden Purchase.

Dr. Lockwood came to the University of Arizona at Tucson many years ago as professor of English literature. He was at once impressed with the pioneer nature of the region, its desert beauty, and its lack of historical records. As a result, he soon devoted himself to the task of bringing together as full information as possible regarding the history of this land and its pioneers during the first years of American occupancy. This volume is in part the result of these efforts. In no other place will the reader find so much information, historical and biographical, about southern Arizona in the 'fifties and 'sixties, for the book is much more than a record of what the Maid, Atanacia, remembered about the "old pueblo." It is, in fact, the best general account available of the score of people who gave color and life to an American frontier community in a formative period of its life, a community whose citizens had to fight a hostile desert for their livelihood and the fierce Apaches for the protection of their homes and their very lives.

The author's style is delightful. The illustrations are excellent.

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Correspondencia diplomática de la Delegación Cubana en Nueva York durante la Guerra de Independencia de 1895 a 1898, tomo I.
By JOAQUÍN LLAVERÍAS, ed. [Publicaciones del Archivo Nacional de Cuba, II.] (Habana: El Siglo XX, 1943. Pp. xliv, 171.)

At the first session of the Consejo de Gobierno of the Cuban revolutionary government, held on September 18, 1895, Don Tomás Estrada Palma was elected Delegado Plenipotenciario en el Extranjero. The choice would doubtless have gone to José Martí, the organizer of the revolution, had he not died in battle the previous May. New York was chosen as the residence of the delegate,

Siendo la ciudad de New York la metrópoli mercantil de los E. U. de A., Nación que por su importancia política y proximidad a esta Isla; por la simpatía que sienten sus hijos hacia nuestra causa y por residir en ella el mayor número de cubanos patriotas, parece ser la más indicada para que en ella resida el Centro General de nuestra más alta Representación en el Extranjero. . . .

The delegate was expected to collect and send to Cuba arms and other war materials, to raise funds, to organize military expeditions,