

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.

GEORGE P. HAMMOND.

The University of New Mexico.

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,

and above all to work for recognition for the revolutionary government. To assist him in this work agents were appointed in France, England, and most of the Hispanic-American nations, as well as in Washington, Jacksonville, Key West, and Tampa. The volume under review contains the letters of Estrada Palma to those agents and to other persons interested in the Cuban revolution for the period from November 12, 1895, to March 4, 1898. The two hundred and four letters and documents printed in this volume are invaluable for the student of Cuba's final war for independence. Most interesting is the light they shed on the relations of the United States to that revolution.

There is an historical introduction by Captain Joaquín Llaverías, director of the Archivo Nacional de Cuba, and a preface by Dr. José Agustín Martínez, ex-minister of state of Cuba who helped to make possible the publication of the volume. The index and editorial notes are excellent.

DUVON C. CORBITT.

Columbia College.

La Nueva Era, 1846. Reproducción facsimilar. [Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia, Vol. XXI.] (Buenos Aires: Peuser Lda., 1943. Pp. 29; 10; 11; 8.)

This publication is a tribute by the Academia Nacional de la Historia to the centennial anniversary of the Instituto Histórico y Geográfico del Uruguay. It is the seventh in a series of facsimile editions. The previous six, however, relate to journalistic enterprises which have left an indelible imprint upon the history of the Argentine nation.

La Nueva Era was founded and edited by Andrés Lamas, the distinguished Uruguayan historian and publicist, who likewise presided over La Sociedad Nacional, a secret political organization. The secretary of that society was Bartolomé Mitre, an Argentine émigré and a major contributor to the short-lived *La Nueva Era*. The year 1846 was one of the most critical during the eight-year siege of Montevideo. Lamas had three objectives in view: to counsel the government; to prepare the populace for a free election; and to frustrate the aspirations of General Fructuoso Rivera. His plans went awry, however, when, on April 1, 1846, General Rivera staged a successful revolt. Subsequently, publication of *La Nueva Era* was terminated on the eve of its fourth issue: No. 1 had appeared on February 11; No. 2, February 26; and No. 3, March 8.