

1. Lords.
 2. Tributaries in Morelos (cf. Ixtlilxochitl).
 3. Tribute (of latter?).
- D. Tributaries to the North: Veracruz.
1. Division of tribute from Tuxpan (227).
 2. Tributaries of the Tenochca in Veracruz (and elsewhere?) (228).
- E. Division of certain tribute among the Allies (229-232).
- F. Tribute from Oaxaca (233).
- X. MILITARY HISTORY OF EMPIRE OF THE MEXICA (234-242).

Descripción de la Nueva Galicia. By DOMINGO LÁZARO DE ARREGUI. Edición y estudio por FRANÇOIS CHEVALIER. Prólogo de JOHN VAN HORNE. [Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Publicaciones de la Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos de la Universidad de Sevilla (No. general, XXIV), Serie 3a., No. 3.] (Sevilla: Imprenta de Hijos de A. Padura, 1946. Pp. lxxi, 161. Maps. Paper.)

Publication of this short description of Nueva Galicia increases to three the number of readily available sources for this area from the early seventeenth century, the others being the works of Mota y Escobar and Vázquez de Espinosa. Each of these writers had his special interests and his deficiencies, and in the main they supplement each other well. Arregui was the only one of the three to spend many years in rural living in the back country of Nueva Galicia—he owned lands in Tepic—and the only one who took part in military expeditions against the Indians of the Sierra Madre Occidental and of the coastal valleys to the northwest. He is, therefore, especially authoritative on Indians and *entradas*, and gives important information on Jesuit activity in Sinaloa.

Arregui's manuscript was completed in 1621, more than a decade after that of Mota y Escobar, and some years before that of Vázquez de Espinosa.* He seems not to have known the account of Mota y Escobar, nor the two great series of *relaciones geográficas* that had already been compiled. In Arregui we have a practical man, one without scholarly pretensions, who knows what he knows and spends little time on second-hand information. Thus his account of mining activity in the plateau country to the east is very superficial. Zacatecas he dismisses in four hundred words, though that city was in his time the largest in the audiencia district and the third largest in the viceroyalty, being surpassed only by Mexico and Puebla. But for the western part of the audiencia district he brings important new information. He gives a vivid account of the relationships between the sedentary Zaya-

* Just when Vázquez de Espinosa traveled in Nueva Galicia is not known. For a detailed review of his work see *Acta Americana*, I (1943), 159-164.

huecos of Huaynamota and the cannibalistic Coras of the Sierra; he gives town-by-town localizations for the Pacaxes, Tahues, and Tebacas in the Provincia de Culiacán; and he presents considerable statistical information on the population of settlements and on population decline in the decade just preceding the writing of his account. He estimates at 200,000 the population of the Provincia de Sinaloa.

The manuscript was prepared for publication by François Chevalier, formerly professor in the Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos of the University of Seville and now on the staff of the Institut Français de l'Amérique Latine, Mexico City. The editor has preceded the work with a lengthy and scholarly introduction, and has supplemented it throughout with copious footnotes. The section entitled "La vida económica y social en la obra de Arregui," pp. lv-xxi, is the best summary of the economic geography of Nueva Galicia in the early seventeenth century that the reviewer has seen.

The only criticism that might be made of the publication concerns the treatment of the maps. Arregui's manuscript is accompanied by two maps, which are here reproduced and published on a smaller scale. Their legibility is poor. It would have been well to include simplified redrawn versions of these maps along with the reproductions of the originals. The editor has compiled a map entitled "La Nueva Galicia hacia 1621" which fulfills this need in part, but has other drawbacks. He has enlarged a section of a modern atlas map, and has entered on it various items pertinent to the seventeenth century. But the modern state boundaries, the recent settlements, and the railroad lines are out of place. These cartographic infelicities do not, however, detract seriously from the merits of the work as a whole; and both Arregui's original and Chevalier's interpretation are significant contributions to the historiography of western Mexico.

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Miramón, el caudillo conservador. By CARLOS SÁNCHEZ-NAVARRO Y PEÓN. (México: Editorial "Jus," 1945. Pp. 407. Illustrations and photographs. Paper.)

The background period of this biography is the decade 1857-1867 during which the struggle between reactionaries and liberals came to a climax in Mexico. And in it Miramón is described as "the most genuine and most brilliant representative of one of the two great parties which began, even before independence, to show themselves and later fought desperately for power" (p. 7).