

uphold the rights of his family, the legitimate heirs of Felipe Túpac Amaru through his daughter, Juana Pilcohuaco. Betancur based his claims on a male descendant, who was never heard of before, for the purpose of taking the caciqueship away from José Gabriel, although it had been handed down in the latter's family for generations.

The second document is a report by Antonio González Pavón, dean of the cathedral in La Paz, to Joaquín de Cleto, the king's confessor, about the causes for the Inca revolt (1780-1783). In it he discussed the cruelties suffered by the Indians and declared they were worse than described in accounts sent to Spain. He spared neither civil officials nor ecclesiastics in their unjustifiable treatment of the natives, who had no redress even when their cases went to the highest courts.

In the third document Francisco Falcón, a lawyer of Lima, contends that the Indians were treated worse under Spanish rule than under the Incas. He maintains that they paid higher tribute, worked harder, were despoiled of more lands, used more coca (which had the effect of an opiate), carried heavier burdens, had more corrupt officials in the latter than in the former period, and that Spain had no right to conquer Peru.

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*Mártires y heroínas (Documentos inéditos del año de 1780 a 1782)*. Introducción, adiciones, notas y comentarios de FRANCISCO A. LOAYZA. [Los pequeños grandes libros de historia americana, Serie I, Tomo IX.] (Lima: Librería D. Miranda, 1945. Pp. 205. Paper. \$6.00 m/n.)

This volume contains unpublished documents relating to Micaela Bastidas, wife of José Gabriel Túpac Amaru, hero of the last Inca revolt (1780-1783); Cecilia Túpac Amaru, his sister, and to Tomasa Titu Condemayta, a woman cacique in the town of Arococ. The women were accused of aiding the movement, and they conducted themselves like heroines even when they had to meet the awful punishment inflicted upon them after the cause failed.

These documents show that Micaela did as much as some leaders of the uprising. When her husband was absent on campaigns, she issued passports, sent letters to various people to further the Inca's cause and to urge them to raise forces for him, and gave orders like a man. She arrested men who contradicted Túpac Amaru's commands and decided judicial cases. She kept in touch with much of the territory under revolt and received many communications advising her of the enemy's movements. She told priests to keep the Indians under control and

appointed alcaldes and other officials. She often had to fulfil very responsible orders from the Inca. She was exceedingly active in collecting food, money, and munitions for his troops. Occasionally she went out at the head of her forces and commanded them. She wrote frequently to her husband, informing him of what she had learned and sometimes urged him to advance more rapidly. She asked him to attack Cuzco immediately, but he hesitated and lost it.

Tomasa Titu Condemayta worked with Micaela in collecting supplies and information. She offered her people for the revolt, although her town was in danger of attacks. She was considered one of the chief instigators of the uprising, and the Inca confessed that she had aided him with men. Cecilia Túpac Amaru hated the European oppressors of the Indians. She was accused of stirring up the Indians and of assisting José Gabriel, but the accusations were weak and she boldly denied them. She was whipped through the streets of Cuzco and banished to Mexico, where she never went since she soon died in Peru. The other heroines were put to death. These documents throw additional light on the last Inca revolt.

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*El mariscal de Piquiza, don Agustín Gamarra.* By MIGUEL A. MARTÍNEZ. (Lima: Librería D. Miranda, 1946. Pp. 306. Frontispiece. Paper. \$6.00 m/n.)

Born of a creole mother and a Spanish father, Agustín Gamarra, whose parents intended him for the church, developed an intense interest in the military. Thus, the early years of the struggle for independence in Peru found him serving as a colonel in the royalist forces. However, two reprimands for revolutionary sympathies drove him to join San Martín's army on January 24, 1821. Because of his ability in military strategy he was made chief-of-staff successively to Domingo Tristán, Andrés Santa Cruz, and Antonio José de Sucre, yet it was the generals of San Martín and Bolívar who won the credit and praise. The faint recognition accorded him by his superiors convinced Gamarra that the Peruvian army and government should be left in the hands of Peruvians. He was rewarded with the title of Grand Marshal of Piquiza for his share in the fight to keep Bolivia a part of Peru. His military rank and the turmoil in Peru immediately following independence made him a caudillo. He was a secretive, reserved man hampered by a neurotic, ambitious wife, yet he twice served as president of Peru, 1829 to 1833, and again in 1840, until this typical caudillo met death in 1841.