

and showed the native dissatisfaction. In this work the author merely mentions several of them. The Inca revolt was not fought in vain, for the chief reforms asked by Túpac Amaru were obtained. The *repartimientos*, *corregidores*, and many abuses were abolished. Intendancies replaced the *corregimientos*, a royal *audiencia* was erected in Cuzco, and a new viceroy, the energetic Teodoro de Croix, made many reforms and got rid of corruption. The Indians had been subdued, but were never again satisfied with Spanish rule.

The author goes into detail about a plot in Chile in 1781, which seems to have had no connection with Túpac Amaru's revolution. He passes over briefly the Catari uprising in Chayanta, the disturbances in Oruro and Cochabamba, the defense of Puno and La Plata, and omits the tumultuous events in La Plata, yet there is a large amount of material on those subjects. Diego Cristóbal Túpac Amaru is represented as the first cousin of José Gabriel (p. 22), but the author speaks of the latter's son, Mariano, and Andrés Mendigure as Diego's nephews (pp. 158 and 159). The style of the work is good and the interesting book is a contribution to Peruvian history.

LILLIAN ESTELLE FISHER.

Berkeley, California.

Rebeliones indígenas. By DANIEL VALCÁRCEL. (Lima: Editorial P.T. C.M., 1946. Pp. 176. Illustrations, facsimiles. Paper. \$13.00 m/n.)

This volume by Professor Valcárcel is based primarily upon material still inedited. It describes especially the numerous Indian conspiracies and rebellions of the eighteenth century, which clearly show the dissatisfaction with Spanish rule. A few minor uprisings of the two earlier centuries are also mentioned. The natives had been burdened by such heavy oppressions and denied justice for so long that they decided to take matters into their own hands.

The chief merit of the work is in the detailed treatment of the insurrections by Juan Santos in Tarma and Jauja (1742), by Antonio Cavo and Francisco García Surichac, the latter better known as Francisco Inca, in Huarochirí (1750); and by Lorenzo Farfán de los Godos in Cuzco (1780). Santos was an intelligent mestizo who had been educated by the Jesuits and taken to Europe and Africa. When he returned to Peru, he took the name of Atahualpa Apu Inca and the Indians attributed divine qualities to him. His strategy and tactics were so successful that he was able to hold out against the Spaniards for fourteen years. Royalist troops sent against him were constantly defeated and even the religious had no influence in restoring peace.

The conspiracy collapsed only with the death of Santos. Cabo and Francisco Inca intended to restore the Inca empire, but they were soon defeated and executed. Farfán and his followers resisted the new taxes by means of lampoons and protests, although unfounded rumors spread that they wanted to crown a king in Cuzco. Secret meetings were held and a conspiracy was planned, which was revealed to the authorities, but the leaders were put to death before it really materialized.

The disturbances in Arequipa in the same year, 1780, are treated briefly, as is the revolution of Tomás Catari in Chayanta (1780). The same may be said of the rebellion of José Gabriel Túpac Amaru in Tinta, but the author has reserved this subject for another volume. After the Inca's death, the revolution under Diego Cristóbal Túpac Amaru, Tupac Catari, and Andrés Mendigure is treated very incompletely, yet there is an abundance of material on this phase of it. The book is a contribution to the history of Peru and attempts to make known to the public an exceedingly interesting phase of eighteenth-century development.

LILLIAN ESTELLE FISHER.

Berkeley, California.

Descubrimiento y conquista de Chile. By FRANCISCO ESTEVE BARBA. [Historia de America y de los pueblos americanos, Tomo XI.] (Barcelona-Buenos Aires: Salvat Editores, S. A., 1946. Pp. xi, 532. Plates and illustrations.)

Spain's conquistadors were an interesting lot. The adventure, versatility, hardships, courage, and persistence of that handful of Spaniards, traversing two continents almost at will, over apparently insuperable obstacles, never fail to arouse wonder and admiration in the student of history. Dr. Esteve Barba's book deals with the conquest in Chile and he has aptly summed it up in one phrase: "On the one hand, difficulties of every sort imposed by the circumstances of the penetration; on the other, in order to surmount them, a tenacity almost superhuman and, in the end, victorious."

The book would be eminently worthwhile even if the author had confined himself to the exploits of the three men—Diego de Almagro, Pedro de Valdivia, and Don García Hurtado de Mendoza—who explored and finally conquered Chile. But he has gone far beyond that and presents a skillful analysis of the unusual factors present in the Chilean conquest, giving an excellent description of the geography and natives of the country. His picturesque and vigorous style adds spice to his observations.