

studied in terms of organization, administration, financing and personnel. The last chapter is devoted to the nature and machinery of the military jurisdiction and defines the legal status of the army. The monograph was written largely from unpublished sources and maintains a high standard of scholarship. The reviewer regrets, however, that so much space was devoted to details of salaries and uniforms and feels that a more extensive analysis of the interrelations between the military institution and the other elements of society would have added to the value of the work.

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*Departimiento de indios en Nueva Galicia.* Edited by MOISES GONZALEZ NAVARRO. Mexico City, 1953. Museo Nacional de Historia. Serie Científica, 1. Index. Pp. 237.

The 210 documents arranged here chronologically (1670-1751) were chosen from the Libros de Gobierno del Archivo de Instrumentos Públicos de Guadalajara. They are orders issued by the President and Judges of the Royal Audiencia, or simply orders from the President directly to alcaldes and foremen with authority over groups of Indians. (J. P. H.)

*The Spanish Missions of Texas.* By WALTER F. MCCALEB. Introduction by CARLOS E. CASTAÑEDA. Essay on St. Francis by AURORA MCCALEB PITKIN. San Antonio, 1954. The Naylor Company. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 121. \$2.75.

The veteran banker-historian presents here a popular account of a subject which has long interested him. No footnotes, but an extensive list of manuscripts utilized in the Bexar Archives and the Texas State Archives. (L. H.)

#### REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

*El abate Viscardo. Historia y mito de la intervención de los jesuitas en la independencia de Hispanoamerica.* By

MIGUEL BATLLORI, S. J. Caracas, 1953. Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia. Plates. Pp. 336.

Apparently a substantial work, which we have been unable to obtain for review purposes. (L. H.)

*La cultura peruana y la obra de los médicos en la emancipación.* By JUAN B. LASTRES. Lima, 1954. Editorial San Marcos. Appendices. Index. Paper. Pp. 494.

The eminent part played by medical men in the wars for Independence 1810-1824 is verified by military and state records and reports of General San Martín. Dr. Lastres has made a thorough study of contemporary sources and writings of the subjects themselves. He emphasizes the growing equality between physicians and surgeons, the contributions of several mulattoes to surgery, and the political and philosophical interests of the medical groups, which were inspired by European writers and political changes in United States and in France.

Medical men fought in armies, established sanitary corps, developed field hospitals, often freely supplied by pharmacists, of Lima, and worked in preventive medicine. They served in the Constituent Congress established by San Martín. Outstanding personalities were the Protomédicos: Miguel Tafur, José Manuel Dávalos, José Manuel Valdés, and the supreme leader José Hipólito Unánue. Physicians: Pezet, Devotti, Chacaltana. Military surgeons: Montero and Mascote. Pharmacists: Geraldino and Cruzate were prominent. Unánue, an encyclopedic mind, whose work *El clima de Lima* is still unequalled, physician, teacher, founder of Medical College of San Fernando, representative to the Cortes in Spain, and later, president of the Constituent Congress, is truly the forger of Peruvian national spirit.

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