

including, of course, the illustrious Antonio Margil de Jesús.

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*Documentos de la Audiencia del Cusco en el A. G. I.* By DANIEL VALCARCEL. Lima, 1957. Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Editorial San Marcos. Index. Pp. 49, Paper.

The Archive of the Indies contains a section entitled Audiencia del Cuzco, consisting of 82 legajos. In this publication, Daniel Valcárcel provides a valuable tabulation of the expedientes contained in these legajos, with an index of proper names to facilitate its use. Most of the expedientes refer to the years 1787-1825, the period of the Audiencia's existence, but there are also many documents relating to the rebellion of Thupa Amaro (1780-82) and the prosecutions resulting from it in subsequent years. The section also contains expedientes on religious affairs going back to 1756 and cuentas de la Real Hacienda from 1764.

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*Documentos para la historia del estado de Sinaloa. I. Relación hecha el año 1784 de las Misiones establecidas en Sinaloa y Sonora, con expresión de las provincias, su extensión, naciones de indios, pueblos de visita, gente que tiene cada pueblo, etc., etc., por Fray Antonio María de los Reyes, O.F.M., Primer Obispo de Sonora y California.* By ROBERTO RAMOS. Mexico City, 1958. Ediciones Culturales del Gobierno del Estado de Sinaloa, IV. Bibliographies. Pp. viii, 32.

Owing to errors in binding, this is an imperfect copy of Bishop de las Reyes' succinct *informe* on the missions of Sinaloa and Sonora. Pages 5-20 are missing, but pages V-VIII, 1-4, and 21-28 are in duplicate. This has resulted in the inclusion of only one of the Sinaloa missions, Mocerito; fortunately, however, there seems to be a complete statement on conditions at twenty

Sonora missions. Roberto Ramos also includes in his brief foreword the Bishop's fourteen itemized recommendations for the welfare of his diocese: need of towns for the *castas*, a proposed redistribution of lands, means for encouraging trade between the towns, a suggested *reglamento* for the administration of property, a request for additional priests, a proposal that the pueblos be rearranged for more effective defense against the Apaches, and so on. The original document, written by the Bishop in response to an order from the king, is in the manuscripts section of the National Library of Mexico.

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*Eclécticos portugueses del siglo XVIII y algunas de sus influencias en América.* By MARÍA DEL CARMEN ROVIRA. Mexico City, 1958. El Colegio de México. Bibliography. Pp. 236. Paper.

This is a thesis submitted to the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras of the Universidad Autónoma de México which deservedly received a *cum laude*. Miss Rovira selects three important Portuguese eclectics of the late eighteenth century and convincingly demonstrates their influence on three Spanish-American writers of the same century: the Portuguese, Luís António Verney, Teodoro de Almeida, and Inácio Monteiro; the Mexican, Benito Díaz de Gamarra; the Ecuadorian, Francisco Javier de Santa Cruz y Espejo; and the Cuban, José Agustín Caballero.

Of the Portuguese, by far the most important was Verney (1713-1792), also known as "Barbadinho." His influence was especially great in the fields of education, literary criticism and philosophy. Verney's *Verdadeiro método de estudar para ser útil à República e à Igreja* caused heated criticism when it first appeared in 1746. In it Verney attacked scholasticism and the Jesuit system of education, indicating that a serious reform was necessary not only in medical studies (as the advisors of King João V recom-