

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, Mocorito; 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-

mended), but throughout the entire educational system. Pombal, bitterly anti-Jesuit, fully agreed with the attack and instituted many educational reforms during his dictatorial regime.

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Historia geográfica civil y natural de La Isla de San Juan Bautista de Puerto Rico. By FRAY IÑIGO ABBAD Y LASIERRA. *Reconocimiento* by SEBASTIAN GONZALEZ GARCIA. Note on editions by L. M. DIAZ SOLER. Estudio Preliminar by ISABEL GUTIERREZ DEL ARROYO. San Juan, 1959. Ediciones de la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Map. Appendices. Bibliography. Illustration. Index. Pp. cxxvii, 320. Paper.

The excellent critical introduction and notes which accompany this edition will probably stamp it as definitive.

Abbad was a Benedictine who spent several years in Puerto Rico and the other areas in the diocese of Puerto Rico, which included other islands and a portion of the South American mainland. This work is the fruit of his historical studies and personal observations.

It is divided into two distinct parts, the first nineteen chapters constituting the history proper and the final twenty-one chapters being a survey of Puerto Rico as it was in the 1770s. This latter is the most valuable to the modern reader. Whereas the historical part is based solely on secondary works, the observations on Puerto Rico come from Abbad's own experiences. The information about political, religious, social, economic, and natural conditions are useful to students of the Caribbean in the late colonial period.

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Los hospitales de México y la caridad de Don Benito. By FRANCISCO SANTIAGO CRUZ. Mexico City, 1959. Editorial Jus. Figuras y Episodios de la Historia de México, No. 67.

Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 118. Paper.

One of a series of popular paperbacks, this sketchy account concerns the principal hospitals established in colonial Mexico to care for physically or mentally ill Indians, Spaniards, or both. Some of the earliest handled only cases of leprosy or venereal diseases. Control by the Catholic Church and the ministrations by members of various religious orders ended in 1861 when all were secularized by "don Benito"—President Juárez. Brief lists of other hospitals and of medical works written or published in Mexico during the colonial era are included. The documentation is exceedingly vague, and the general tone more conducive to sharpening rather than "blunting the edges of conflict."

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El imperio hispánico en América. By C. H. HARING. Trans. by HORACIO PÉREZ SILVA. Buenos Aires, 1958. Ediciones Peuser. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 437. Cloth.

Translation of the 1947 edition.

La literatura perseguida en la crisis de la Colonia. By PABLO GONZÁLEZ CASANOVA. Mexico City, 1958. El Colegio de México. Appendix. Pp. 189. Paper.

Based on the official records of the Inquisition in Mexico, mainly in the eighteenth century, this work presents cases in which literary productions of various types—mystic poetry, sacred oratory, drama, popular satire, and dance-songs—cloaked, to the inquisitorial eye or the unfriendly ear, a multitude of sins, among them heresy, materialism and atheism.

Although described earlier by other writers, many of these cases are here treated in greater detail and with more emphasis upon the literary content. That many of the charges and arguments are today ridiculous does not detract from reader interest. Among the pieces of sacred oratory discussed