

tas, No. 24. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 264. Paper.

Within a few weeks after the publication in Mexico City on June 25, 1767 of the royal decree expelling the Jesuit Order from the Spanish dominions, the Jesuit missionaries of the colonial provinces of Sonora, Ostimuri, and Sinaloa were notified of their fate. This very useful work is an historical account of the Jesuit expulsion from that northern region. Of particular value in the history is the following: publication of official documents pertaining to the event as it occurred in those parts; use of some hitherto unedited material written by the missionaries themselves describing their sad experiences; valuable biographical sketches of each of the Jesuit missionaries working in the missions at the time of the expulsion; clear delineation of the territory which was included in the colonial provinces of Sonora, Ostimuri, and Sinaloa; a listing of the six divisions into which the Jesuits had divided the territory with the names of the forty-six missions and the Jesuits who staffed them. An index and bibliography are included.

The author is to be congratulated for the valuable service he has rendered to historians of colonial northern Mexico and Jesuit mission history.

CHARLES E. RONAN, S.J.

Loyola University
Chicago, Illinois

El gran secreto de la carta de Colón, (Crítica histórica) y otras adiciones a la Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima. By CARLOS SANZ. Madrid, 1959. Librería General. Illustrations. Pp. 523. Paper.

The "great secret," according to Sanz, was the discovery Columbus had just made in the West. The Admiral started composing his letter with the news while still in the West Indies and on his return to Europe had copies ready to address to several persons besides Their Catholic Majesties. Not being a Spaniard, he felt less loyalty to the sovereigns than anxiety about

his own fame. He wanted his achievement as widely publicized as possible, though it would have been more honorable to reserve his secret for the ears of Ferdinand and Isabella.

In contrast to Columbus's supposedly shady conduct, Sanz emphasizes the patriotism of Martín Alonso Pinzón, commanding the *Pinta*. This Spanish captain felt no need to take refuge from storms, as Columbus did, in the Azores and the Tagus and blab the secret to the rival Portuguese. Instead he made a Galician port and sent a report to his rulers ahead of that of the Admiral.

To prove his point Sanz has prepared an elaborate volume containing many editions and facsimiles of the latter, including a recent English translation by Samuel Eliot Morison. He adds other documentary material, much of which seems scarcely relevant.

The present reviewer feels that Columbus could have desired wide publicity for his discoveries without guilt of disloyalty and also believes that Sanz could have stated his case more effectively in a concise article.

CHARLES E. NOWELL

University of Illinois

Das memorial breve acerca de la fundación de la ciudad de Culhuacan. Und weitere ausgewählte teile aus den "diferentes historias originales" ("MS. Mexicain No. 74," Paris). By WALTER LEHMANN and GERDT KUTSCHER. Stuttgart, 1958. W. Kohlhammer Verlag. Quellenwerke zur alten Geschichte Amerikas aufgezeichnet in den sprachen der eingeborenen, VII. Illustration. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xxxix, 240. Paper.

Chimalpahin was a native Aztec chronicler who wrote on the history and tradition of his people during the first three decades of the 17th century. The Nahuatl writings of Chimalpahin are now in the Bibliothèque nationale at Paris and are listed as "Ms. Mexicain No. 74." The Ms. is divided into eight "Relaciones." Of these eight "Relaciones" in Nahuatl the Fourth has been translated into Spanish by Rendón, the

Fifth into German by Mengin, the Sixth and Seventh into French by Siméon, and a part of the Seventh into German by Seler.

The "Memorial Breve" is contained in and forms the bulk of the Second "Relación." Walter Lehmann had concerned himself with the translation of this part of Chimalpahin as early as 1907, and it has now been published posthumously by Kutscher. It chronicles the founding of Culhuacan and the happenings in this vicinity over a period from 670 A.D. to 1299 A.D. The reproduction of the Nahuatl text is excellent. The translation by Lehmann is consistent and reliable as is to be expected from a leading Nahuatl scholar. In footnotes Lehmann ably relates the text with the first volume of this series entitled "Die Geschichte der Königreiche von Colhuacan und Mexico," which he also translated.

The remainder of the volume gives selected parts of "Relaciones" II, III, IV, V and VI translated either by Lehmann or Kutscher. This publication is a sound translation of an important primary source.

CHARLES E. DIBBLE

University of Utah

La "mita" de Potosí. By ALBERTO CRESPO RODAS. Potosí, [1959]. Universidad Tomás Frías, Departamento de Cultura. 20 pp.

Using original documents from Seville, Crespo Rodas has given a very understandable synthesis of the *mita*. It is the clearest exposé of the Potosí *mita*—a much discussed subject—that I have yet found.

CHARLES W. ARNADE

University of Florida

La mita de Potosí en 1795. By GABRIEL RENE-MORENO. *Con una adición de 7 documentos inéditos.* Compiled by GUILLERMO OVANDO-SANZ. Potosí, 1959. Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Universidad Tomás Frías. Serie III:

Minería, Mita. Cuaderno no. 1. 74 pp.

The forceful Gabriel René-Moreno (1836-1909) in 1877 published two valuable documents about the *mita*. René-Moreno's penetrating understanding of colonial institutions led him to write a short introduction to these documents which focuses the *mita* in its right perspective.

In reproducing the René-Moreno article and documents Guillermo Ovando-Sanz adds seven more pertinent documents. This indeed is a respectable study. Ovando-Sanz has to be congratulated for his enthusiastic enterprise in the publication ventures of his institute. With meager resources he is producing scholarly and well-printed monographs that are models of good research. This newest study more than sufficiently proves this.

CHARLES W. ARNADE

University of Florida

Moderación de doctrinas de la real corona administradas por las ordenes mendicantes, 1623. Prologue by FRANCE V. SCHOLES and ELEANOR B. ADAMS. Mexico City, 1959. José Porrúa e Hijos, Sucos. Documentos para la Historia del México Colonial, No. VI. Index. Pp. 80. Paper.

The sixth in the valuable series of new materials being published by France Scholes and Eleanor Adams makes available an *acuerdo de hacienda* of 1623, re-determining the allotment of parish priests, salaries, and ration of maize for royal towns in terms of the numbers of Indian tributaries on the tribute register. The re-allocation is especially valuable because it states the exact terms of a similar allocation in 1588, and thus adds a considerable mass of comparative data for the study of tributary population in New Spain. In general, the data show substantial decrease. Unfortunately, they suffer from the fact that the *junta de hacienda* necessarily used the prevailing count, often made years before and no longer an accurate statement of living number. The document is preceded by