**Ensayo político sobre la isla de Cuba.**


To commemorate the centennial of Humboldt’s death, the National Archives of Cuba published this edition of his great work. Thus in the space of little over a year, three new editions of the work have been published in Cuba as compared to only one earlier. This edition is particularly valuable in that it reprints Fernando Ortiz’ introduction that appeared in the earlier (1929) Cuban edition.

ROBERT E. McNICOLL
Gainesville, Florida

**El arte en la provincia de Quito.**


This series of essays on the art of Quito covers the civil, and religious architecture, the sculptors and the sculpture of Quito. The second essay, “La arquitectura religiosa” is a Spanish version of the author’s essay *Religious Architecture in Quito* (New York, 1945) published in connection with an exhibition of photographs held in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The essay on civil architecture is disappointing in content since it does not refer directly to the architecture of Quito but rather to that of Spanish America in general terms. The two essays on sculpture and sculptors give valuable information on the artists as well as the individual works of art. This volume of the “Plan Piloto de Ecuador” is more a series of discrete essays than a unified book. The level varies from the popular essay on civil architecture, to the more detailed studies of sculpture. In none of the essays are references given, although a list of books used by the colonial artists appears on page 52. The quality of the photographs varies, the best show much detail. Those dealing with religious architecture can be supplemented by the English language version of that essay.

DONALD ROBERTSON
Tulane University

**El emperador Carlos V y el Alto Perú.**


The title is misleading. It implies that the author has untapped new sources and come up with original findings and interpretations. The initial chapter about Charles V and all the other eight essays are juxtapositions of words that have little meaning. The result is a discussion of historical data that is contained in any simple textbook. Pastor Valencia Cabrera is violently pro-Spain and pro-Catholic Church. He believes that the Latin Americans never had so much liberty and freedom as under colonial rule. He believes that the expulsion of the Jesuits—achieved by irreligious and subversive elements tainted by French thoughts—was a great disaster. This and other thoughts are interesting and debatable (with grains of truth) but the author’s emotional outbursts make them ineffective and repulsive to the trained historian.

CHARLES W. ARNADE
State University of Iowa

**El salario de los indios y los sesmos del oro en la tasa de Santillán.**


The extent of Chilean scholarship becomes pleasantly apparent from time to time, and is revealed quite aptly in this small volume.

In the middle of the sixteenth century a royal official named Hernando...