

ing writers as A. F. Bandelier, Cesareo Fernández Duro, John Gilmary Shea, and Hubert Howe Bancroft, the conquistador-historian's epic did not receive its deserved recognition until the publication of Bancroft's *History of Arizona and New Mexico* in 1889.

Like other conquistadores and soldiers, both ancient and modern, Villagr  wrote his account to immortalize the momentous events of which he was a participant. That he was a successful narrator, despite his lack of poetic talent, is evident. Villagr , however, did more than immortalize the conquerors and their deeds. Notwithstanding his occasional indulgence in poetic license and exaggeration, he wrote an authoritative contemporary history of the conquest of New Mexico. Moreover, Villagr , basing his work on documentary materials, treated more than just conquest. His observations on the Pueblo Indians contain data that is important to students of the Southwest; his descriptions of fellow Spaniards give insight into late sixteenth-century traditions, beliefs, religious devotion, and intolerance.

Fortunately for both Villagr 's reputation and for the English-speaking students of Hispanic history, the Quivira Society selected Gilberto Espinosa's translation for publication. Espinosa rendered a highly readable and flowing prose translation of some exceedingly difficult material. His vocabulary and judicious punctuation merit recognition.

The annotation of the text, representing the scholarship of the 1930's, was written by Frederick Webb Hodge of the Southwest Museum; it suffers because it omits the results of recent research. Hodge's knowledgeable Foreword, however, compensates to a large extent for this drawback.

The Rio Grande Press is to be congratulated for making available this scarce classic of the Spanish conquest of the Southwest. The book's value, however, could have been enhanced by the addition of several maps.

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*Cr nica de la provincia de Santiago de Xalisco, 1719-1722.* By FR. NICOL S ANTONIO DE ORNELAS MENDOZA Y VALDIVIA. Guadalajara, 1962. Instituto Jalisciense de Antropolog a e Historia. No. 2. Notes. Appendices. Indices. Pp. 226. Paper.

This volume is a welcome addition to printed documentation concerning colonial New Spain. It is the result of a project undertaken in the first decades of the eighteenth century by a Franciscan, the Reverend Father Nicol s de Ornelas. Father Ornelas, despite ad-

vanced years, produced a chronicle that is notable for both clarity and simplicity.

The most valuable attributes of *Crónica de Jalisco* are as follows: (1) In many instances, an account is given of the historical highlights of important pueblos from the era of conquest in the sixteenth century to the years 1719-1722. (2) The documentation is exceptionally rich in the names of bishops, provincials, and ordinary priests who labored in Jalisco for nearly two centuries; and it often contains brief biographic sketches of these persons. The study thus becomes valuable to scholars of church history as well as those engaged in biographic or genealogic studies. (3) Equally rich is the compilation of the names of Indian pueblos, and it is possible for the student of ethno-history to establish the relationship of *cabeceras* and their *sujetas* in many parts of the province. (4) The economic orientation of Jalisco in colonial times is provided by reference to the products, timber, wax, honey, etc., supplied by various pueblos. (5) Finally, Father Ornelas writes of the churches, statuary, and other material used by the missionaries of Jalisco. Unfortunately, he does not treat the specific problems encountered in the religious conversion of the Indians.

Of secondary importance are single chapters devoted to Nayarit and Coahuila. With characteristic style, Father Ornelas provides the names of a few missionaries and Indian pueblos of these provinces. Of particular interest in the chapter concerning Coahuila are brief accounts of the padres' struggle to curtail the use of peyote, to stop Indian consumption of spoiled horse meat, and to halt sexual promiscuity.

The population statistics, as given for various pueblos, are at best of marginal value. Not only is there no breakdown with regard to age, sex, or marital status, but the figures are obviously approximated to the nearest hundred or thousand.

Mechanically speaking, this book has both pros and cons. The binding is better than most paperbacks printed in Mexico; the paper is of excellent quality; and the print is easy to read. There are nine appendices which record the initiation of Father Ornelas into the priesthood and the Order of Saint Francis. However, the indices are woefully incomplete and are not to be relied upon.

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*Documentos inéditos para la historia de la Luisiana 1792-1810.* Edited by JACK D. L. HOLMES. Madrid, 1963. Ediciones José Porrúa