

merits and shortcomings, each its outstanding, ordinary, and inferior members.

Printing and factual errors are few for a work of such great length. Typographical errors in dates appear on pages 74, 91, 93, 143, 201, 211, 276, 314, 655, 730, 773, and 884. The Welsers are erroneously placed in Hamburg (p. 23), the Guaraní are called monogamous (p. 80), and the Guaraní, rather than the Charrúas, are charged with the death of Juan Díaz de Solís (p. 81). On page 371 an archbishop of Charcas is reported as serving from 1630-34, but is said to have died in 1630 on page 446. Archbishop Narciso Coll y Prat of Venezuela is mistakenly called the twenty-seventh bishop on page 1016.

But these are small matters. From this work we know nearly the entire chronology of South American episcopology. We know when bishops actually took office—not merely when they were appointed—and we know beyond doubt that creoles dominated the bishoprics and even the least prestigious archbishopric at La Plata. The old thesis of peninsular dominance of high offices is once more demolished. From many interesting sketches of turbulence in the monasteries, nunneries, and bishops' palaces we know the colonial period was not a prolonged slumber.

Father Egaña does not claim his work to be definitive. We still do not know even the names of some bishops in the sees of the Charcas, Venezuela, and Popayán. This work, however, and an earlier volume by Frs. León Lopétegui and Félix Zubillaga treating the Church to the north give us a new point of departure. The two volumes constitute a landmark in Spanish American church history.

University of New Mexico.

TROY S. FLOYD

Venezuela colonial. Investigaciones y noticias para el conocimiento de su historia. By JERÓNIMO MARTÍNEZ-MENDOZA. Caracas, n.d. Privately Printed. Illustrations. Maps. Bibliography. Pp. 240. Paper. (Distributed by Librería Mundial, Caracas.)

A number of short historical studies previously published in periodicals and professional reviews have been incorporated in this volume. Some of these have been revised to include additional research, references, and bibliography; and all of them deal with the colonial period of Venezuelan history, with emphasis on the sixteenth century. The *Índice General* lists two articles on Cubagua, four on Margarita Island, seven on Nueva Andalucía (Cumaná, Barcelona, etc.), seven on Caracas, two on Puerto Cabello, two on the *Capitanía General*, one on the origins of Barinas, two on Angostura, and one on colonial

fortifications constructed to defend the interior from pirates and hostile governments.

As the city of Caracas will celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of its founding in 1967, the essays on this subject are timely and significant. Five contemporary sources indicate conclusively, according to Martínez-Mendoza, that the foundation of Santiago de León de Caracas took place in 1567. No document has yet been located to verify the exact day and month for the first permanent settlement of Caracas, but the preponderance of evidence makes acceptable the traditional date of July 25. Cortés started the custom of displaying the royal standard on the day of San Hipólito because he took Mexico City on August 13, and Charles V decreed in 1530 that every city in the Indies on its saint's day should parade the *Real pendón*. Caracas has observed this civic-religious ceremony on the day of Santiago from time immemorial, and for most historians this is sufficient guarantee of the authenticity of its chronological beginnings. Few will question that Santiago was the patron saint of Diego de Losada, founder of Caracas, after reading the informative genealogical article on that illustrious pioneer.

The use of original sources, particularly those found in Spanish archives, to combat historical errors and legends is highly commendable. Critical analysis of conflicting data and interpretations is judicious, but the absence of documentary evidence needed to establish unquestioned truth in several instances is lamented. As much of the writing was for popular consumption one finds considerable repetition and minutiae. This does not detract from the solid research incorporated, and any one interested in Venezuelan history will enjoy the illustrations and selected material included by the author.

Pennsylvania State University

WILLIAM H. GRAY

The Pearl Hunters in the Gulf of California, 1668. Summary Report of the Voyage Made to the Californias by Captain Francisco de Lucenilla. By JUAN CAVALLERO CARRANCO. Edited and translated by W. MICHAEL MATHES. Los Angeles, 1966. Dawson's Book Shop. Maps. Bibliography. Pp. 91. \$8.00.

The pearling license used by Bernardo Bernal de Piñadero in 1664 and 1666 was given to Francisco de Lucenilla in February 1667. After months of provisioning, the two ships of his expedition, with fifty-four men, sailed from Chacala to Bahía de las Palmas. With stops at Matanchen and Mazatlán they reached the peninsular coast