

briefly through the anxious years of planning to the voyage itself, and to the eventual return of a single vessel to Seville, completing the circumnavigation.

Achieving a smooth and continuous narrative from the mixed and often inconsistent sources has required a large measure of creative skill. The device used is a series of connecting explanatory notes and commentaries, set off in smaller type. The sources are carefully identified in the commentaries, but some of them might have been more closely related to the appended bibliography and their present location indicated. Unlike the rest of the book, the bibliography will be of value only to the student. Since bibliographies of Magellan are few, a fuller one than this would have been useful.

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Cortés. The Life of the Conqueror by His Secretary. By FRANCISCO LÓPEZ DE GÓMARA. Edited and translated by LESLEY BYRD SIMPSON. Berkeley, 1966. University of California Press. Illustrations. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 425. Paper. \$2.45.

Simpson's translation of Gómara, published in 1964, is now available in an attractive, unabridged paperback edition. (Originally reviewed in August 1965)

T. G. P.

Padrones olvidados de Montevideo del siglo XVIII (I y II). By JUAN ALEJANDRO APOLANT. Montevideo, 1966. Imprenta Letras. Separata del "Boletín Histórico" del Estado Mayor del Ejército, No. 104-105 y No. 106-107. Indices. Pp. 142. Paper.

Throughout the colonial period, in both urban and rural areas, the Spanish government periodically ordered censuses, or "house counts," as a basis for tax, tribute, labor, or military assessments. The best of these contain

detailed demographic, economic, and social data, the analysis of which permits an evaluation of the components of Latin American society and their interrelationships. In connection with his study of the family in Uruguay, Apolant has carefully transcribed two of these censuses, taken in Montevideo in 1750 and 1772-73, adding indices to enable the researcher to locate rapidly individual households in either or both censuses. Analysis of the second document, more detailed than the first, yields valuable material regarding social structure, economic activities, military affiliations, geographic and racial origins, and other characteristics of the residents of early Montevideo. Such information, particularly when supplemented by similar data from other regions, could illuminate the nature and development of the city in Latin America. Additional publications of this kind would be welcome.

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Tiradentes. By LEÓN TENENBAUM. Buenos Aires, 1965. Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires. Bibliography. Pp. 126. Paper.

It is appropriate that a paperback on Tiradentes should be written by an orthodontist. León Tenenbaum (the name is spelled correctly) is a graduate of the University of Buenos Aires, College of Dentistry. In 1961 he edited for publication in Buenos Aires a collection of scientific works on the practice of orthodontics. In 1963 he received an award from the Argentine-Brazilian Cultural Institute for a paper which eventually was expanded to this book. There is little here that cannot be found in a good textbook, but Tenenbaum has given us a readable account of Joaquim José da Silva Xavier, who is remembered in history as Tiradentes and is revered in Brazil as a revolutionary hero whose aims were eventually fulfilled. Tenenbaum also recounts the role of priests in Brazilian revolutionary efforts as in the Mexican movement for independence. An interesting book, it