

dle Ages to the Civil War (1936-39) between the forces of tradition and progressivism—a struggle between “the two sons of Oedipus, who would not consent to reign together and mortally wounded each other” (p. 141).

PETER G. EARLE

University of Pennsylvania

Los 13 de la Fama. Isla del Gallo, 1527-1965. By BARTOLOMÉ RUIZ *et al.* Madrid, 1966. Ediciones Cultura Hispánica. Illustrations. Pp. 85. Paper.

In March, 1965 thirteen men, led by Peruvian officials, recreated Francisco Pizarro's famous voyage from Panama to the Isla del Gallo. Here they honored the *conquistadores* of Peru by placing a bronze plaque on the island. This slender book contains a romanticized account of the journey, laudatory remarks made by attending representatives from Peru, Spain, and Colombia, a popularized story of Pizarro's legendary recruitment of followers, and thirty-five pages of newspaper excerpts praising the Spanish adventurers. It also includes a brief essay by Peruvian historian, Aurelio Miró Quesada S., who compares the conflicting historical versions of the manner in which Pizarro chose his companions.

J.H.

Indian Labor in the Spanish Indies. Was There Another Solution? Edited and with an introduction by JOHN FRANCIS BANNON, S.J. Boston, 1966. D. C. Heath and Company. Problems in Latin American Civilization. Notes. Pp. 105. Paper.

For D. C. Heath's new Problems in Latin American Civilization series, John F. Bannon has assembled readings on Indian labor. He combines a judicious number of contemporary documents (e.g., the Laws of Burgos and sections of Las Casas' *Brevísima Relación*) with selections from such modern commentators as Lewis Hanke, L. B. Simpson, Silvio Zavala, and Charles Gibson. This will be one of the better “problem

books” for undergraduate courses in Latin American history. Still, I would like to have seen something on the debate at Valladolid. Perhaps Father Bannon felt that we have overdone the “controversial controversy,” but a book on Bartolomé de las Casas without Sepúlveda is like running a Crazy Kat cartoon without Offissa Pup.

R.E.Q.

Diccionario bio-bibliográfico de la Compañía de Jesús en México. Volumes IV-VI: *Siglo XVII (1600-1699)*. By FRANCISCO ZAMBRANO. México, 1965, 1965, 1966. Editorial Jus. Notes. Indices. Pp. 789, 800, 797. Paper.

In an earlier issue of *HAHR* (November 1964, pp. 611-613), I reviewed the first three volumes of this work, pointing out its nature and scope and expressing the hope that its author might see the completion of a truly encyclopedic task. The three additional volumes now under review continue the second series, namely of those which take up the Jesuits who died in the seventeenth century: tomo IV, from Báez to Castillo (Nicolás del); tomo V, from Castillo (Rodrigo del) to Cruz (Diego de la); and tomo VI, from Cruz (Hernando de la) to Flores. Encouragingly, the volumes have been appearing in rapid succession: two in 1965 and one in 1966.

The author has drawn upon mainly published materials, but also several manuscript collections not readily accessible to scholars. The attention and space given to each entry obviously vary in accordance with the information obtainable about each. Further, Father Zambrano does not attempt to weigh one source or one authority against another; in fact, he repeatedly states that he is not trying to pass definitive judgment on any point but merely wishes to make available the most abundant sources on the life, work, and writings of his brother Jesuits for readers and historians.

The *Diccionario bio-bibliográfico* is a rich mine of information on the men who played an important part in pro-

moting education in the cities of New Spain and in extending northwestward a vast mission system which reached into present-day United States.

ERNEST J. BURRUS, S.J.
Jesuit Historical Institute

Voyage fait par Ordre du Roi en 1750 et 1751 dans l'Amérique Septentrionale. By M. de CHABERT. New York, 1966. Johnson Reprint Corporation. Maps. Charts. Pp. viii, 288.

For geographical details of coastlines, islands, soundings for navigation, and similar data, this diary and accompanying documents resulting from a survey voyage by Ensign Chabert from Brest to the region between Acadia and Newfoundland is outstanding. This fact undoubtedly explains its republication after two hundred and thirteen years. As the diarist constantly explains in his narrative, previous maps and charts were very erroneous, often causing maritime disasters. Because of the extreme competition of the mid-century, soon to break into open war between Great Britain and France for control of this area and the rest of North America, one can readily understand why the French king ordered the survey to be made close to the great fortress at Louisburg. The volume is an excellent example of *réimpression*.

GRACE LEE NUTE
Louis W. and Maud Hill
Family Foundation

Wenceslaus Linck's Diary of His 1766 Expedition to Northern Baja California. Translated and edited by ERNEST J. BURRUS. Los Angeles, 1966. Dawson's Book Shop. Baja California Travel Series. Illustrations. Maps. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 115.

After a long search, Ernest J. Burrus located the diary of Wenceslaus Linck, who was also a member of the Society of Jesus, giving his account of his expedition of 1766. The editor has made available to those interested

in colonial Mexican frontier history a useful document in faithful translation meticulously annotated. The format and appearance of the small volume are superior.

Linck, who made ten expeditions in Lower California, spent five months (February 17 to April 18, 1766) on this account, his most significant contribution to the history and geography of the peninsula and the longest and most detailed of his writings. He undertook to obtain for civil and ecclesiastical authorities information concerning Indians and physical conditions of the region he traversed. In general he fulfilled his task, but to his disappointment, he was unable to reach his final objective, the mouth of the Colorado River. He reported his observations factually in sufficient detail for the editor to trace his route and locate his stopping places on a modern map. Linck's concern with his missionary duties on that far frontier of New Spain is evident throughout.

FRANCES KELLAM HENDRICKS
Trinity University

La rebelión de Túpac Amaru. 2nd ed. By DANIEL VALCÁRCEL. México, 1965. Fondo de Cultura Económica. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 247. Paper.

First published in 1947 (and reviewed in *HAHR*, May 1948, pp. 255-256), the book has now been quite extensively rearranged and rewritten, but remains for the general reader what it was before, a clear account of the main events of a great eighteenth-century highland rebellion. A new chapter explains that in Lima Túpac Amaru met and was influenced by creole intellectuals of advanced ideas. The final chapter therefore puts somewhat more emphasis than before on Túpac Amaru's role as an anti-colonialist and precursor of independence. Symptomatic of the change in the intellectual atmosphere of Peru in the past twenty years is the new edition's pronounced indigenism. All Indian names are spelled phonetically. Garcilaso de la Vega has become Gar-