

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

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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*.

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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.

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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-