

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-

cilaso Chimpuocello. And whereas Túpac Amaru was before considered simply typical of the highland mestizo, he now (p. 47) represents "the highland mestizo, so close to the Indian that the two appear confused with each other sociologically." While a good many new materials have been added to the present edition, some things from the earlier edition have been omitted, so that readers with a special interest in the subject may want to consult both.

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Um bárbaro e cruel da história do Brasil. By SÍLVIO SALEMA GARÇÃO RIBEIRO. Rio de Janeiro, 1960. Livraria São José. Pp. 63. Paper. \$1.000 (Braz.).

The author sets out to prove that Dr. Antonio Salema, governor of the captaincies of southern Brazil from 1572 to 1577 was not as cruel as some writers have considered him because of his fight in Cabo Frio against the Tamoyo Indians (September 1575) in which two thousand of them were killed. All our knowledge of this event is based upon a letter written by the Jesuit Father Luís da Fonseca, dated from Bahia, December 17, 1577. The author says that the letter "betrays the truth" (p. 39) but does not present any other document or any kind of evidence to support his statement. Antonio Salema himself wrote a report of his action in Cabo Frio against the Tamoyo, but the document is lost. However, the author's suggestion that this document could have disappeared "perhaps because it contained disagreeable things as the truth was told" (p. 35) is not acceptable. Possibly we can agree with the author that Salema was not "cruel and barbarian," considering that it was necessary for the defense of Rio de Janeiro to dispose of the Tamoyo and that that governor was not the only one to destroy great numbers of Indians. Still, we can not accept his conclusions for the lack of better documentation.

The book indicates Salema's other works in Rio de Janeiro, such as the building of a bridge over the Carioca River. The bibliography cited is very modest—only five books—and is completely inadequate for the study of the subject. Insufficient information is given in the bibliography about authors, titles, places, and dates of publication. Volumes and pages of the original works should be indicated when quotations are made.

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São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro. História. Tradições. By DEMÓSTHENES DE OLIVEIRA DIAS. Rio de Janeiro, 1964. Livraria São José. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 44. Paper. \$1.000 (Braz.). (Distributed by Carlos Ribeiro, Rio de Janeiro.)

In this book the author sets out to study the town council of Brazil's capital, its functions and evolution, its different locations, the various names given to it, and the honors granted it by the kings of Portugal and by the emperors of Brazil. The last chapter deals with the different burial places of the remains of Estácio de Sá, the founder of Rio de Janeiro. After studying the foundation of the city and the origin of the municipality in Portugal the author considers the different places where the council met from the very beginning until nowadays. The council has been successively called Concelho, Senado da Câmara, Câmara Municipal da Côte, Câmara Municipal. Names of the first members of the council and of a few others in different times are given in the book. The work does not present any new material and is based on secondary sources, but it has the merit of making some useful information accessible. The bibliography is poor; one book is listed twice, and information given about the books is very incomplete.

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