

happened. In this work his careful, meticulous scholarship, which at times borders on the pedantic, comes close to achieving his conception of the historian's craft.

Unfortunately—and this is a subjective judgment—the documents hardly seem worth Nasatir's efforts. All but the short Gayoso report are dull and tedious. Rousseau and Barnó y Ferrúsola were more concerned with the weather (as well they might be) than with the overall course of events on the Mississippi. Gayoso's diary is a bit more interesting, especially his description of St. Louis, but in the end it is only Nasatir's straightforward narrative introduction which rescues the documents.

Two minor criticisms seem warranted. The texts of both the narrative and the diaries mention a host of geographical sites. Without maps it is almost impossible to follow the movement of the various Spanish fleets, even with the author's long footnoted descriptions. Second, drawings of the different types of Spanish ships and launches on the Mississippi would have better fulfilled the expectations explicit in the title of the book. The only illustration is of Gayoso's galiot of 1798. In sum, while Nasatir's narrative and translations do not provide vital new perspectives, they correct old errors concerning Spanish activities on the Mississippi at the end of the eighteenth century.

Duke University

JOHN J. TEPASKE

Kino Writes to the Duchess. Letters of Eusebio Francisco Kino, S. J., to the Duchess of Aveiro. Edited by ERNEST J. BURRUS, S. J. Rome, 1965. Jesuit Historical Institute. Sources and Studies for the History of the Americas, I. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xii, 290. Paper. \$4.20.

Ducrué's Account of the Expulsion of the Jesuits from Lower California (1767-1769). Edited by ERNEST J. BURRUS, S.J. Rome, 1967. Jesuit Historical Institute. Sources and Studies for the History of the Americas, II. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. vii, 212. Paper. \$4.20.

With these two volumes Ernest J. Burrus, S.J., begins the publication of a new series which is to include both documents and essays in English related to the colonial religious history of the Americas. The list of proposed volumes, given in the introductory note to the first volume, indicates that most of the volumes are to be devoted to the history of the colonial Jesuit missions, especially those of Mexico. A

significant departure from this Jesuit theme was to have been the inclusion of the university lectures by the Augustinian Alonso de la Vera Cruz as the second volume of the series. But the second volume as it now appears is made up of documents on the expulsion of the Jesuits from Lower California. As the volume contains no explanation of the change, the reader is left wondering whether the original plan of volumes is to be followed at all.

The body of the first volume is composed of letters from and about Eusebio Francisco Kino, the Jesuit who later became famous as a pioneering missionary in northern Sonora and southern Arizona, to María de Guadalupe de Lencastre, Duchess of Aveiro, an outstanding benefactress of the missions in the Orient and Oceania. The letters were written between 1680, when Kino was in Cádiz, and 1687, when he was on his way to the Sonoran missions. They contain valuable information on his early career and on the first efforts of the Jesuits to establish missions in Lower California. As introductory material to this volume Burrus supplies a short biographical sketch of Kino, a historical introduction to the letters, a biographical sketch of the duchess, and a listing of letters and documents from and to her, all of which are briefly summarized.

The principal item in the second volume recounts the expulsion of the Jesuits from Lower California in 1767-1768. Its author is Benno Duerue, superior of the Jesuits in the peninsula at the time of the expulsion. Duerue's account was first published in Latin (Nürnberg, 1784). Burrus republishes the Latin text and an English translation on facing pages. The introduction presents a very brief summary of Jesuit activities in Lower California, brief biographies of Duerue and the seventeen other Jesuits who were directly involved in the work of the California missions at the time of the expulsion, a chronological list of the Lower California missions, and a calendar of events mentioned in Duerue's account. Duerue's narrative is supplemented by an appendix of twelve other documents.

These volumes, like all of Burrus' works, are carefully researched and annotated. His care in indicating previous publication of documents, however, seems to have gone awry in regard to the letter of Junípero Serra of March 2, 1768, in the Duerue volume. Here he twice expresses gratitude to Cardinal McIntyre for permission to publish, but the letter, taken from another source, appeared as Item 6 in Tibesar's edition of Serra's writings.

In general, except for an understandable pro-Jesuit slant, the introductions and the translations are well done. If the series is continued in this style, it will be a valuable contribution to the doc-

umentation available in English for the religious history of colonial America.

University of Maryland

J. BENEDICT WARREN

Diario del Capitán Comandante Fernando de Rivera y Moncada. Con un apéndice documental. 2 vols. Edited by ERNEST J. BURRUS, S.J. Madrid, 1967. Ediciones José Porrua Turanzas. Map. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. liii, 710. Paper.

Ernest J. Burrus has filled an important gap in the documentary history of Spanish California by publishing this 160-folio original diary of the administration of Governor Fernando de Riviera y Moncado (1774-1777) and a volume of related records. In a truly satisfying introduction the editor has described the manuscript physically, identified its four distinct penmanships, and traced the career of its author. Captain Rivera was born at Compostela, Mexico, in about 1725. He enlisted in 1742 and remained in the royal service for 39 years, with one brief retirement, serving as captain of the presidio at Loreto and as military governor first of Baja and then of Alta California. Later, while escorting colonists to the latter province, he was killed in the celebrated Yuma massacre on the Colorado River in 1781.

The diary itself begins in May 1774, with Rivera's departure from Sonora to assume office at Monterey, and ends in January 1777, shortly before he left the governorship. It reveals an administration whose principal problems were associated with the founding of San Francisco and new missions. Rivera's policy of cautious expansion brought him into conflict with the more zealous and optimistic Father Junípero Serra, and his relations with Lieutenant Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza were also unharmonious.

With characteristic erudition Father Burrus has collated the original diary with the previously known but still unpublished existing fragments and has provided elaborate annotations, an analytical index, and a highly selective bibliography. The only disappointment is the single map, which depicts the province of Alta California with only twelve place names.

Constituting volumes 24 and 25 of the *Colección Chimalistac*, this edition is limited to 250 copies.

University of Oklahoma

MAX L. MOORHEAD

The Apache Frontier. Jacobo Ugarte and Spanish-Indian Relations in Northern New Spain, 1769-1791. By MAX L. MOORHEAD. Nor-