

Southwestern Mexicanos and Anglo-Americans. There is a discussion of individual social bandits like Tiburcio Vásquez and Gregorio Cortéz. Community rebellions in New Mexico are given a great deal of emphasis: especially the Maxwell Land Grant conflict, the Lincoln County War, las Gorras Blancas, and El Partido del Pueblo Unido. Disturbingly, there is no treatment of the El Paso Salt War or the Cart War in San Antonio, two major community uprisings that affected urban populations. Indeed, the focus of the book is more on the rural peasant tradition as it conflicted with the Anglo capitalist order. Rosenbaum pretty much follows Eric Hobsbawm's theoretical approach to social banditry.

This book brings new conceptual dimensions and analytical insights to what is by now, thanks to recent publications by scholars in the field of Chicano history, a well-known series of resistance movements. *Mexicano Resistance in the Southwest* is a valuable addition to the historical literature on the Chicano experience.

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RICHARD GRISWOLD DEL CASTILLO

The Royal Indian Hospital of Mexico City. By DAVID A. HOWARD. Tempe: Center for Latin American Studies, 1980. Appendixes. Bibliography. Pp. vi, 99. Paper.

David A. Howard's work is a good study of the Royal Hospital for Indians during the eighteenth century. It should not claim to be more. The hospital was founded by royal decree in 1553, but the first century and a half of its existence is outlined in fewer than two pages of the introduction. The author used the very handy collection of documents from the hospital archive in the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia in Mexico City, as well as other sources in the Mexican National Archive, and he notes that documentation for the period before the eighteenth century is very limited. But, since he (or his editor) chose to put a general title on the work, one can validly ask, where is the evidence of research in the Spanish archives to fill in some of the gaps in the earlier history of the institution?

The work is primarily a study of the administration of the hospital. Having been founded as a lay institution, it came under control of the Brothers of St. Hippolytus for a while (1702–48), and was then returned to lay administration and staff. Perhaps its outstanding contribution in general terms, besides the day-to-day care for the miserably poor, was that the first school for surgery in Mexico was founded there in 1770. During the struggle for independence, the hospital came on hard financial times and, lacking support from the new creole government, it closed its doors in 1822.

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J. BENEDICT WARREN

Materiales para el estudio de la cuestión agraria en Venezuela (1810–1865). Mano de obra: Legislación y administración. Vol. I. *Estudio preliminar.* By ANTONIETA CAMACHO. Caracas: Universidad Central de Venezuela, 1979. Notes. Tables. Indexes. Bibliography. Pp. lix, 736. Paper.

This volume forms part of the excellent series of documentary publications initiated by Germán Carrera Damas. Although the series and volume numbers are a bit confusing, this is the fourth volume in the series, but the first on *mano de obra*.

The format of this volume is similar to that of the previous items in the series. It begins with an excellent monographic study by Antonieta Camacho, based to a large degree on the material collected and published in the volume itself. This study focuses on the formal institution of slavery and the process of its abolition during the period 1810–65, and es-

pecially on the role of slaves, peons, and immigrant labor in the first half century of republican rule. It is well done, carefully documented, and clearly presented.

The documents, some 361 of them, cover the same period from 1810 to 1865 and focus almost entirely on the question of slavery, manumission, and abolition. The collection is well chosen and carefully presented. All the important pieces are included, most of them published here for the first time. All the documents identify the archive, publication, or similar source. Although the documents are not heavily annotated, occasional notes clarify obscure references or refer the reader to other relevant documents in the collection. The indexes are outstandingly complete.

In sum, this is an excellent documentary collection.

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JOHN V. LOMBARDI

Violencia y criminalidad en Puerto Rico (1898–1973): Apuntes para un estudio de historia social. By BLANCA SILVESTRINI DE PACHECO. Río Piedras: Universidad de Puerto Rico, Editorial Universitaria, 1980. Figures. Tables. Bibliography. Pp. ix, 146. Paper.

This book presents a comprehensive view of a topic still in its embryonic stages in Latin and Ibero American criminology, violent crime. The novelty of Silvestrini's approach lies in the use of available data, often not plentiful in Latin America. The result is path-breaking for two reasons. First, the author describes kinds of violence at different points in time. Second, she discusses violent crimes in the larger context of Puerto Rican history. The choice of the years studied, 1898–1973, was not accidental, and reflects the author's theory that violent acts increase during times of economic crisis.

Silvestrini's discussion of perceptions of violence through time is outstanding. She concludes that what has most worried individuals across all periods are crimes against victims, especially murder, and particularly those that appear to be random acts.

Violencia y criminalidad is as valuable as a signal work in the field as it is for its integration of historical, sociopolitical, economic, and criminological perspectives.

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PEDRO DAVID

Women of the Andes: Patriarchy and Social Change in Two Peruvian Towns. By SUSAN C. BOURQUE and KAY BARBARA WARREN. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1981. Map. Notes. Illustrations. Tables. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 241. Cloth. \$18.50. Paper. \$9.50.

Susan Bourque and Kay Warren's *Women of the Andes* is an excellent example of the importance of interdisciplinary and cross-cultural approaches to Latin American and Women studies. Focusing on the small towns of Chiuchín and Mayobamba, located six hours or more from coastal Peru, the authors illustrate "the processes of change which though uniquely manifested in each Peruvian town, share generalized directionality with other rural communities" (p. 3). Specific data on the experiences of women and men in these communities are tied to a broader methodological framework that emphasizes the "interconnections of sex role stereotyping, sexual division of labor and institutionally structured access to crucial resources" (p. 212). As a result, the work sheds considerable light on key questions currently raised in Women studies—the issue of women's culture and the significance of separate spheres, the relationship between class and sex, the importance of female networks and strategies developed to combat subordination, and "the meanings of sexual differentiation for the participants within a cultural tradition" (p. 211). In addition,