

into early Santo Domingo. The exegetic approach repeatedly employed makes for tedious reading. Specialists in early Santo Domingo alone will labor through this volume.

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*Guía de las fuentes en Hispanoamérica para el estudio de la administración virreinal española en México y en el Perú, 1535–1700.* By LEWIS HANKE and GUNNAR MENDOZA, with the collaboration of CELSO RODRÍGUEZ. Washington, D.C.: Organization of American States, 1980. Indexes. Pp. xii, 523. Paper. \$15.00.

This guide to manuscripts of the Hapsburg period held in archives of Spanish America covers the following countries: Argentina (16 pages), Bolivia (222), the Central American states (11), Colombia (21), Cuba (5), Chile (10), the Dominican Republic (2), Ecuador (8), Mexico (81), Paraguay (6), Peru (42), and Venezuela (7). The volume gives useful practical information on addresses, telephones, and working hours. It also, in either the individual sections or the bibliography, gives references to more detailed, partial guides to the various collections, and to works of history that contain useful archival information.

By "administración virreinal" Professor Hanke means the whole apparatus of colonial government under the Hapsburgs, not just the functioning of the viceroys. So, for some regions at least, substantially the whole range of available documentation is represented here: books of notaries and cabildos, treasury and audiencia manuscripts, and the viceregal records themselves. Ecclesiastical archives are only slightly touched on, however; and private collections are omitted. On the other hand, copies of collections on microfilm are mentioned.

With one exception, the space allocated to the various regions reflects their abundance in documents and their historical prominence. The exception is, of course, Bolivia. Even those of us who are sure that Charcas was the hub of colonial South America will be surprised, if gratified, to find almost half this book given over to Bolivia. The reason is that Professor Hanke has succeeded where others have failed, and persuaded Gunnar Mendoza, the director of the Bolivian National Archive in Sucre, to produce a guide to colonial administrative manuscripts in that splendid collection. The result is highly detailed, and even possesses (*menos mal*) its own index of topics, names, and places.

Professor Hanke's guide updates and adds to our old and trusty friend, Lino Gómez Canedo's *Los archivos de la historia de América. Período colonial español* (2 vols., Mexico City, 1961). It should, however, be used in conjunction with that work, and also, where relevant, with John J. TePaske (ed.), *Research Guide to Andean History: Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru* (Durham, 1981). With the wealth of information now available on the contents of South American archives, one may hope that more of the talented young colonial historians in the United States will allow their attention to be diverted from the fertile fields of Mexico to broader pastures still.

P.B.

*Guatemala.* World Bibliographical Series, vol. 9. Compiled by WOODMAN B. FRANKLIN. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1981. Map. Index. Pp. xiv, 109. Cloth. \$21.00.

The World Bibliographical Series is a project that will eventually cover every country in the world, according to its publisher, each in a separate volume comprising annotated entries on a broad range of topics. They are intended primarily as introductions to the

study of each country, and Woodman Franklin's *Guatemala* conforms to this model. Since no individual compiler can be expected to be a seasoned specialist in all disciplines, some unevenness is probably inevitable in these volumes. Franklin has included more books and articles on politics (42) than on history (30), reflecting his own expertise, although a number of historical works, such as Lanning's important studies of the colonial university, are hidden in other sections without adequate cross-referencing. While more complete cross-referencing would have made the bibliography more useful, it is well indexed and the annotations, although brief, are generally accurate and helpful.

This sort of selective bibliography will always omit certain works that individual reviewers might have included, but the omission of such major contributions to Guatemalan history as Bill Sherman's *Forced Native Labor in Sixteenth-Century Central America* or the compilations of Guatemalan laws by Manuel Pineda de Mont and Rosendo Méndez are unfortunate, as is the inclusion of only a tiny selection of the large number of informative and fascinating travel accounts written on nineteenth-century Guatemala. Thus, the principal fault of this bibliography is its failure to be more comprehensive. It includes only 327 entries, a small number considering the rather extensive literature in many fields of Guatemalan studies. This compares with more than twice that many in the volume on Belize, the only other volume on Latin America yet published in the series.

This bibliography, then, is useful as a guide for beginning students and for those seeking introductory materials in fields other than their own. Perhaps subsequent volumes in the series will be somewhat more comprehensive.

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*Dictionary of Mexican American History.* By MATT S. MEIER and FELICIANO RIVERA. Westport: Greenwood Press, 1981. Bibliography. Chronology. Tables. Figures. Maps. Glossary. Appendixes. Index. Pp. x, 498. Cloth. \$35.00.

A *Dictionary of Mexican American History*, edited and compiled by Matt S. Meier and Feliciano Rivera, is the most recent guide to the growing field of Chicano scholarship. Its purpose as stated by the editors is to provide a useful, basic guide for a wide audience, which might include high school and college students, librarians, and scholars (p. ix). In meeting this goal, the editors compiled a broad range of informative entries that are not solely historical in nature, but include culture, literature, legislation, Mexican related topics, and so forth. Chronologically the entries stress the period from the Texas revolt against Mexico in 1835 to the beginning of the decade of the Hispanic in 1980 (p. ix).

The entries themselves are, for the most part, concise, informative, and well written. Although certain of the information contained is easily available in general works on the Chicano, many entries include materials not readily found in one source. Many of the entries include useful references for those who would like to pursue the topic further. The list of the contributors to the dictionary is most impressive and includes many of the most noted scholars of Mexican and Chicano affairs.

Three important appendixes complete this reference guide: a bibliography of general works, a chronology of Mexican American history, and the complete text of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Protocol of Querétaro.

In summation, *A Dictionary of Mexican American History* proves to be an important and most useful guide to the Chicano experience for both the general reader and the specialist.

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