

flicting jurisdictions of viceroys and audiencias. Varela, himself, fought in the forces of the ill-starred Viceroy, Blasco Núñez de Vela. Although Tosta's research is not profound, he cites extensively from capitulations and encomienda grants contained in the collections of the Archivo Histórico de Bogotá. Given the woeful state of Latin American historiography for this period, the use of such archival material merits the attention of the serious historian.

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Historia de la ciudad de La Paz. Siglo XVII. By ALBERTO CRESPO R. Lima, 1961. Imprenta Gráfica. Notes. Appendix. Pp. 211. Paper.

The Bolivian writer, Alfonso Crespo, wrote in 1944 a biography of Andrés de Santa Cruz. It was an adequate book but lacking in true scholarship. This book is written by Alfonso's brother, Alberto. Therefore one must point out that he is not the author of the Santa Cruz biography. There is a tendency to confuse the brothers. In 1955 Alberto wrote a good study titled *La Guerra entre Vicuña y Vascongados. Potosí, 1622-1625*.

Alberto Crespo's new book is an excellent one. It is one of the best historical studies to have come from a Bolivian pen in recent years. Really the title is misleading. The book is more than La Paz during the seventeenth century. It is, rather, a good view—based on original documentation—of Upper Peru during this century with La Paz as the cornerstone of the story. It is needless to say that this century is the neglected one, especially in the annals of Bolivian history. All aspects of the century are well discussed and much new information is unearthed.

Two matters have caught my attention. There is the tremendous number of revolts—*tumultos y motines*. These were not against the royal authority but against local officials and problems. The spirit of disorder which was passed

on to all later centuries was already deeply entrenched during the seventeenth century. The second matter is the eternal dispute as to the exact status of the encomienda and repartimiento and their differences or interrelationships. In reading Crespo one realizes that there is not one definition of these institutions possible. Time and place are important. The way Crespo sketches them from bona fide documents is at variance with the encomienda and repartimiento in New Spain. Or has Crespo misunderstood the true nature of both institutions? At any rate, this is a stimulating book.

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Arquitectura Virreinal en Bolivia. By HAROLD E. WETHEY. Compiled and translated by JOSÉ DE MESA and TERESA GISBERT. La Paz, 1960-1961. Instituto de Investigaciones Artísticas. Facultad de Arquitectura. Universidad Mayor de San Andrés. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 198.

The combination of Professor Wethey from Ann Arbor and the Mesa couple spells excellence. This is a top flight book. Wethey admits in his modest way that until the rich documentation available, especially in the National Archives in Sucre, is systematically studied no definitive work about colonial architecture is possible, and he has not attempted to produce one.

Most of the contents of this book have previously been published in articles in such magazines as the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, *Art Quarterly*, and others. The Mesas, in close collaboration with Dr. Wethey, have done a good job of selection and translation and in view of new data additions have been undertaken. The book is, as the Mesas say, "la primera aportación a la historia de la Arquitectura Boliviana." It sketches the colonial architecture of Bolivia of the 16th, 17th, 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. There is one chapter on Sucre in the 17th century. Two excellent chapters