

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.

CHARLES W. ARNADE
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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

deal with the mestiza architecture of Chuquisaca (Sucre), Potosí, and La Paz. As is understandable, almost everything deals with churches. Wethey has added a new chapter not previously published which he entitled "Arquitectura Civil." This short chapter indeed needs further elaboration. The illustrations (photos and drawings) are of good quality. In sum, we have here a fine and useful book.

CHARLES W. ARNADE
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La marina real británica y la liberación de Sudamerica. By ROBERT [sic] A. HUMPHREYS. Caracas, 1962. Fundación John Boulton y la Fundación Eugenio Mendoza. Pp. 23. Paper.

Interesting and well organized, this is a written summary of the doings, nature, and influence of the British navy in the Wars of Independence of the Spanish colonies in America. Some facts discussed are well known by historians of Latin America but others are of not such acquaintanceship. Humphreys in this little "folleto" says that the relatively passive doings of the British navy in Latin American waters were of crucial importance in the ultimate success of independence of the Spanish American colonies.

The able Humphreys, who already has touched upon this topic in earlier publications, will probably further elaborate in a forthcoming work. Attention should also be called to the recent Worcester monograph of naval warfare in Chilean waters during the War of Independence, reviewed in a forthcoming issue by Captain (Dr.) Zook of the USAF Academy.

CHARLES W. ARNADE
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NATIONAL PERIOD MEXICO AND THE CARIBBEAN

Cuadro histórico de la Revolución Mexicana. Iniciada el 15 de septiembre de 1810 por el C. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. Vol. II. By CARLOS MARÍA

DE BUSTAMANTE. México, 1961. Instituto Nacional de Estudios Históricos de la Revolución Mexicana. Maps. Notes. Index. Pp. 765. Paper.

Much of my review of the first volume of Bustamante's famous *opus* [*HAHR*, XLIII (February, 1963), 122-123] applies to the second as well. Covering the years from 1814 to 1817, this volume of the new edition provides the narrative and documents of a moribund revolution. The full text of the Apatzingán Constitution with its high hopes is followed by accounts of Morelos' capture and death and, finally, the ill-fated Mina expedition.

Four-fifths of the *Cuadro's* second edition (1843-1846) have now reappeared. A slimmer final volume will carry the narrative to Iturbide's triumph in 1821 and complete Bustamante's classic.

HUGH M. HAMILL, JR.
University of Connecticut

José Clemente Orozco. An Autobiography. Translated by ROBERT C. STEPHENSON. Austin, Texas, 1962. University of Texas Press. The Texas Pan-American Series. Illustrations. Index. Pp. xxii, 171. \$6.00.

The format of the book is attractive; the black and white and colored reproductions of the painter's works are well presented, and the translation is adequate. The autobiography, formerly available only in the Spanish original, is both an important document in the history of recent Mexican painting and a perceptive source for Mexican social history.

The illustrations are significant for the study of Orozco's work; two paintings and five drawings were never before published. The illustrations are extremely well chosen, for they include preparatory drawings for the well-known mural paintings. The preparatory drawings are much less easily accessible than the often published frescoes themselves. Through the drawings one is able to see how he com-