

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
University of South Florida

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
University of South Florida

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-