

from Mexico and includes Manuel Payno, Guillermo Prieto, Francisco Zarco, and Hilarión Frías y Soto. Professor McLean indicates that a virtually complete file of the newspaper can be found in the Biblioteca Nacional in Mexico City. This was true in 1938, but in all probability it is now housed in the Hemeroteca Nacional. In any event this book will serve the scholar as an excellent introduction to the columns of *El Siglo Diez y Nueve* and to the literary tastes of nineteenth-century Mexico.

La verdadera revolución mexicana. Primera etapa (1901 a 1911) and Complemento de la primera etapa (1911 a 1913). 2nd ed. By ALFONSO TARACENA. México, 1965. Editorial Jus. Pp. 407, 317.

Alfonso Taracena here offers a second edition of the third (1960) version of the "primera parte" of his synthetic daily notes. With essentially double the space distributed over two volumes, the author has added many new entries and enlarged some of the existing ones. The added material is about evenly distributed among three periods: 1901-07, 1908-10, and 1911-13.

The expansion of the material consists principally of reporting additional events (many of them ceremonial in nature and the majority obviously taken from the contemporary press) and the insertion of quoted material from speeches, statements, correspondence, and documents. For example, of the thirty-two additional pages in the section on 1908, six consist of quotations from the Creelman interview and fifteen are devoted to transcriptions of the correspondence exchanged between Ricardo Flores Magón and María Telavera.

Obviously the more complete the "diary" and the fuller its entries the more useful it will be for the student of the period. It would have been helpful for those wishing to pursue a matter further if Taracena had identified his sources more carefully.

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Los Dominicos en Panama. By FR. ALBERTO E. ARIZA, S., O. P. Bogotá, 1964. Convento-Seminario de Santo Domingo. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 95. Paper.

Los Dominicos y la Villa de Leyva. By FR. ALBERTO E. ARIZA S., P. O. Bogotá, 1963. Convento-Seminario de Santo Domingo. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 175. Paper.

Both books are the work of an *aficionado*, and accordingly one should not be surprised that they leave something to be desired in methodology and criticism. They contain useful information, however, and even some new material on modern developments which the author narrates on the basis of his personal experience and from restricted or inaccessible archives.

This may be said with complete justice of *Los Dominicos y la Villa de Leyva*, in which, along with copious data on local history there is much of interest for the general history of the Church in Colombia. Almost the whole book is devoted to events of the last hundred years. In the booklet *Los Dominicos en Panama*, which seeks to cover the entire history of the order in the Isthmus from the sixteenth century to the present, the subject is treated in a more superficial manner, and statements of the author should be taken with caution. Even in this book also, however, there is valuable material for those who know how to use it with discrimination.

In spite of the above qualifications Father Ariza deserves the gratitude of historians for having gathered together these fragments, which would otherwise have disappeared from sight.

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Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy, 1815-1915. By MARY WILHELMINE WILLIAMS. New York, 1965. Russell & Russell, Inc. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 356.

It is always welcome news when a