

so long attracted the attention of professional and amateur writers on naval history and the Elizabethan age, Kraus has managed to assemble in less than a dozen years a significant amount of new material (principally Spanish), as well as some well-publicized rarities, such as the silver map-medal of 1589. The collection contains original documents from the Medina Sidonia archives; the Spanish plans for new fortifications of San Juan de Ulúa, c. 1570; charts of La Coruña and El Ferrol in 1589; and a hitherto unrecorded work appealing against the death-sentence passed on Don Pedro Vique Manrique, commander of the galley flotilla at Cartagena de Indias, for his failure to prevent Drake's capture of that stronghold in 1586.

Consultation of this work is indispensable for any serious student of Anglo-Spanish rivalry in the period 1568-1603; and if the price inevitably puts it beyond the purse of the average student, every good university library should buy it.

C. R. B.

*Colonial Governors from the Fifteenth Century to the Present.* By DAVID P. HENIGE. Madison, 1970. The University of Wisconsin Press. Appendix. Indices. Pp. 461. \$12.50.

This book, which is intended solely as a work of reference, presents lists of colonial governors from 1415, when the Portuguese occupied Ceuta, down to 1968. It is divided into thirteen sections dealing with the following colonial powers in alphabetical order: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S.A. A brief introduction to each section outlines the motives and the administrative techniques of the colonial power concerned and summarizes the development of that country's colonial policy. Particular pains have been taken to give the full name and the term of office of each incumbent. Acting governors are included when their terms ran for a year or more.

No military or naval rank, titles of knighthood, or any other indication of knighthood has been shown. Fair enough; but it is a pity, perhaps, that the compiler also deliberately omitted the prefix Don (and Dom) from Iberian names, which could have been indicated by a simple D.

So far as this reviewer can judge from extensive sampling, the information given is remarkably full and accurate; although inevitably more so for some places and periods than for others. Hispanic America is well served, and in this region the compiler has wisely included what he terms "the second echelon of administration"—provinces, intendencies, captaincies, etc. Where the lists are incomplete, tentative, or unreliable, the compiler gives a clear warning of this. No doubt nit-pickers will be able to find errors here and there; but the compiler has clearly taken great trouble to sift conflicting data and has usually come up with the right answers. Each section is provided with its own bibliography, and the entire work is indexed according to the governors' names and the place-names mentioned in the text.

Well printed (by photo offset) and produced, this admirable work of reference is a godsend to the colonial historian, and it should be on the shelves of every university library.

C. R. B.

*The Millennial Kingdom of the Franciscans in the New World.* Rev. ed. By JOHN LEDDY PHELAN. Berkeley, 1970. University of California Press. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 179. \$6.95.

The first edition of John L. Phelan's *Millennial Kingdom of the Franciscans*, was reviewed favorably by C. J. Bishko in *HAHR* (February 1957), 95-96. Now Phelan has revised certain portions and brought his bibliography up to date. And he has had the perspicacity to take the advice and suggestions of other distinguished reviewers, such as Clarence Haring, Luis Nicolau D'Oliver, Robert Ricard, and

Francis Borgia Steek—a practice worthy of emulation by other scholars in the Latin American field.

R. E. Q.

*The Costansó Narrative of the Portolá Expedition. First Chronicle of the Spanish Conquest of Alta California.* By MIGUEL COSTANSÓ. Translated and with an introduction by RAY BRANDES. Newhall, 1970. Hogarth Press. Hogarth Series of Early California. Maps. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 112. \$15.00.

In 1769 the expedition under Gaspar de Portolá which initiated Spanish settlement in the present state of California left Baja California under orders from the Visitor General of New Spain, José de Gálvez. Accompanying the expedition was a member of the Royal Corps of Engineers, Miguel Costansó, who wrote a narrative of the expedition in 1770 and published it presumably in that year. The original edition of the narrative is quite rare, although a number of later editions and translations have appeared.

In the present volume we are provided with a facsimile reproduction of the original printed edition, preceded by an introduction and followed by a translation, bibliography, and related materials. Unfortunately both the editor's introduction and the translation leave something to be desired. The introduction is marred by such basic faults as incomplete sentences (e.g. "Suppressed on the basis that the narrative would have provided Spain's enemies with too much [*sic*] data." p. 16) and a quotation mark and parenthesis which are never closed (p. 17). In the translation there are many omissions and mistranslations which at times make it difficult to follow the sense. The bibliography gives a helpful listing of items related to the early exploration and colonization of California.

The editor then discusses the various narratives of expeditions to and within California in 1769-1770 and furnishes a partial bibliography of maps and

plans prepared by Costansó. The volume has its value in making Costansó's original printed text readily available, although the English sections must be used with some care.

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*Fuentes coloniales para la historia del trabajo en Colombia.* Edited by G. COLMENARES *et al.* Bogotá, 1968. Ediciones de la Universidad de los Andes. Notes. Indices. Pp. 525. Paper.

This interesting volume of documents on Colombian labor history focuses principally on Indian problems from about 1550 to about 1700. Although almost all the pieces come from official inquiries, legal acts, or royal ordinances, the variety of subjects covered and the detailed information included is remarkable. The collection contains sections on "Empleo de los indios como acémilas. Transportes," "Trabajos en minas de oro y plata," "Trabajos agrícolas," "Salinas," and "Trabajos domésticos, urbanos, obras, salarios." Within each section the documents proceed in chronological order. Most of the pieces cluster around the mid-seventeenth century, and the Spanish text has in all cases been modernized. Of the two hundred or so documents included here, over half concern "Trabajos agrícolas."

This collection should prove a useful teaching aid since it includes so many different types of documents. Rules for governing the Indians in transportation service, complaints from caciques or encomenderos about Indian treatment or misbehavior, a list of Indians in the service of a *doctrinero*, a petition from an Indian village opposing the removal of their town as ordered by their encomendero—all these and many more subjects appear in this volume. It is an ideal introduction to the kinds of sources which a researcher might expect to find for the study of Indian-Spanish accommodation in Colombia after the New Laws.

J. V. L.