

Morelos. Priest, Soldier, Statesman of Mexico. 2nd ed. By WILBERT H. TIMMONS. El Paso, 1970. Texas Western College Press. Bibliography. Index. Pp. vii, 184. \$6.00.

The major part of this second edition is the same as the first edition. The most important textual changes clarify two points, Tadeo Ortiz' revolutionary career and the content and authorship of the "Medidas políticas" document. Recent studies on Hidalgo and other revolutionary figures are noted in the bibliographic essay, which has been substantially updated, but only one paragraph of the text has been added which reinterprets Hidalgo's actions in the light of Hugh Hamill's research.

Wilbert H. Timmons has made a substantial reassessment of Tadeo Ortiz, a minor revolutionary figure. Ortiz claimed that Morelos had commissioned him to act as diplomatic agent to New Granada. Timmons did not question the authenticity of Ortiz' claims in the first edition. However, additional research since that time has caused him to conclude that Ortiz' claims were fabricated. Ortiz was not commissioned by Morelos; his letters did not reach that revolutionary leader; and the document addressed to Tadeo Ortiz and signed by "Manuel" Morelos was actually written by Ortiz himself.

Timmons also establishes that the document called "Medidas políticas," which has been assumed to be a plan of agrarian reform written by Morelos, was actually a military plan written by the Guadalupe Society of Mexico City.

The second edition, like the first, remains a solid, objective study, and the only full-length biography of Morelos in English. As such it will continue to be a work of importance to students in the United States.

K. H.

La batalla de Boyacá—7 de agosto de 1819—a través de los archivos españoles. Edited by JUAN FRIEDE. Bogotá, 1969. Banco de la República. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Pp. lxxii, 325. Paper.

Juan Friede, a distinguished Colombian historian, has brought together in this handsome volume 148 documents referring to the famous battle of Boyacá (1819). All but one of the pieces come from the Lilly Library's rich Mendel Collection of Latin American manuscripts at Indiana University, and most of the items are published for the first time.

Friede prefaces his collection with an introductory essay which places the documents in their proper context. He explains the role of the Congress of Angostura, describes New Granada at the time of independence with special emphasis on the patriot and royalist leaders, discusses Simón Bolívar and his army, analyzes the battle of Boyacá and its consequences, and concludes with an interpretation of Bolívar as the father of Panamericanism.

Letters from patriot and royalist leaders comprise the major part of the material. About a third of the documents deals with the preparations for the decisive conflict, and another third concerns the repercussions of the battle in Colombia and in various other parts of America. The rest are divided among a few pieces about the battle itself, some official letters from Spanish officials in America to Spain, and a number of republican documents intercepted and sent to Spain.

In all, this collection is a welcome addition to the printed documentation on the independence. It makes available to scholars items which might otherwise remain unknown. Perhaps it will encourage other scholars to visit the Lilly and explore the rest of the Mendel Latin American collection.

J. V. L.

Manuel y José Azueta: Padre e hijo. Héroe en la gesta de 1914. By LEONARDO PASQUEL. México, 1967. Editorial Citlatépetl. Illustrations. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. vii, 218. Paper. \$20.00 (Mex.).

This compact volume, focusing upon a footnote of history is a labor of love dedicated to popularizing one of