view from the other side of the Atlantic helps to explain Spanish decisions and behavior, as in his presentation of the Huguenot–Spanish conflict, which is a good corrective of North American traditional accounts. The book has copious detail and is comprehensive in scope. For the Spanish part, it draws on authoritative editions and current literature. It breaks new ground by the overall vision of the North American continent before 1612 for the New American Nation series.

U.L.


This is a facsimile reproduction of the American Numismatic Society's Numismatic Notes and Monographs, no. 131 (1955) with a new foreword, additions to the catalog, and a valuation guide. It has been, and will continue to be, more important to numismatists and coin collectors than to historians for it is mainly a superb catalog of the earliest coins minted at Mexico City.

Robert I. Nesmith studied hundreds of pieces in private hands and in the collections of the American Numismatic Society, the Hispanic Society of America, and the Banco Nacional de México. Clearly executed tracings of all varieties identified are included in the catalog, along with a number of high quality photographic enlargements and overlay tracings for major types. Nesmith devised a neat way of cataloging the coins. To place them in chronological series, he determined who the assayers had been during the period and related them to the assayer's mark on the coins. He refined his method of arranging the catalog by observing the stages of wear on the punches used to make the dies (again using the coins as evidence).

The forty-six pages of text provide standard information on the foundation of the mint, the various levels of mint officials and workers, the production of the coins, and the types and weights of silver and copper coins struck. This section is based largely on secondary sources and Francisco Tello de Sandoval's inspection of the mint in 1545 which was previously used by other scholars, notably by ALBERTO PRADEAU, ARTHUR ALTON, and JOSÉ TORIBIO MEDINA.

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WILLIAM B. TAYLOR


This translation of Gwendolyn Cobb's unrevised University of California dissertation is the first published version of a pioneering work written some thirty years ago on the economic history of early colonial Peru. Based entirely on a skillful analysis of published sources then available, it is now primarily of historiographical interest, for, although it remains a sound introduction to the history of Huancavelica and Potosí, it has been superseded in many areas by the subsequent archival researches of GUILLERMO LOHMANN, ARTHUR WHITAKER, ALBERTO CRESPO,