
Documentos is the first in a series published by the Centro de Investigaciones Históricas UNAM-UABC, the purpose of which is to make available to the public primary and secondary works of recognized value for historical research on Baja California. The volume consists of two earlier publications reproduced in facsimile: chapter 63 of Aguirre's memoirs, Mis memorias de campaña: Apuntes para la historia, first published in 1953, and Contribución para la historia de la Baja California (La Paz, 1928). While governor of the then District of Baja California del Sur, Aguirre sponsored an initial selection and compilation of documents from what is now the Archivo Histórico de Baja California Sur Pablo L. Martínez. The collection conceived by Aguirre was to be part of a larger work which, unfortunately, was never completed. The portion of Aguirre's memoirs included relates his policies while governor and provides an interesting political commentary. Contribución consists of compiled documents dating from 1718 to 1873; the earlier documents contain material on ethnohistory, problems of repartimiento labor, Indian uprisings, and mission economics.

_documentos is to be commended for providing researchers with informative primary sources on Baja California. However, as a facsimile reproduction, it includes all the printing errors of the first edition. Moreover, the editors have not reviewed nor modified Aguirre's selection of documents, an aspect worthy of note for some of the documents compiled by his secretary in 1928 are no longer found in the archive.

It is to be hoped that the Centro de Investigaciones Históricas, UNAM-UABC, will continue this line of basic research.

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This work covers schematically the historical trajectory of commercial slavery in that part of South America which became Bolivia between the years 1533 and 1851. It is essentially a narrative based on a rather narrowly drawn secondary bibliography, supported by local archival research. Crespo describes African slaves participating in the initial conquest of Peru along with the distinguished Spaniards, Francisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro, and points out that some of these early slaves occupied positions of trust, responsibility, and sensitive political demands. He also describes some of the occupations which slaves filled in the later colonial society and summarily sketches the type of African subculture which developed alongside the fledgling colonial society with which it conducted reciprocal relations. From a limited sample of La Paz sales certificates, Crespo attempts to indicate the regional or ethnic origins of the Afro-Bolivian population in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The sample is too small to provide persuasive results one way or the other, and the treatment tends to be superficial (as is the rest of the