abused patients. Dr. Gaston was the first black woman to do so. Her story raises awareness about how the voices of black women often go unheard.

Risa Lavisso was born in the Jim Crow South, but eventually became a medical student at Harvard University. During an interview conducted by Jasmine Brown, she openly expressed how many of her white classmates and professors openly admitted to believing black people were incapable of becoming successful physicians. Black students were also blamed for taking admission spots from "more capable" white students. Her interview gives insight to what life was like for a black woman attending an Ivy League school.

Jasmine Brown's social history tells the untold stories of nine women who came from different backgrounds but shared similar experiences with racism and sexism as both students and professionals. The long-erased stories and accomplishments of these nine women were successfully brought to light. These stories help reveal that black women experienced more aggressive forms of discrimination throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This book would serve as an inspiration to undergraduate and medical students, especially black women who continue to fight for recognition for their achievements.

Dailene Burgara

Felipe Fernández-Armesto. *Straits: Beyond the Myth of Magellan*. Oakland: University of California Press, 2022. Pp. 361. Hardcover $21.99.

In *Straits: Beyond the Myth of Magellan*, William P. Reynolds Professor of History at the University of Notre-Dame, Felipe Fernández-Armesto argues that much of what we believe about the late fifteenth and early sixteenth-century Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan is false and that his career was overwhelmingly marked by failure rather than success. Most of Magellan's ships were lost; many of his crew members died; his voyages were largely unprofitable. The Portuguese explorer never reached his destination of the Indies, instead landing in the Philippines. The circumnavigation was carried out by his

surviving crew members and was accidental; and, lastly, he failed to establish a colony, luckily ensuring his posthumous glory, and preventing him from the modern criticisms that figures like Columbus and Cortés receive. Perhaps most illuminating and challenging to common misconception is Fernández-Armesto's dispelling of the myth of Magellan as the first person to circumnavigate the globe. Consulting various accounts of Magellan's success written by both admirers and critics, he reveals inconsistencies and contradictions that point to a falsification of events after his death. In *Straits*, we see a master historian at work, engaging with previous scholarship in a unique and novel way, guiding the reader through Magellan's childhood, his education, and his defection to Spain, where he was to marry and later cast off from.

What is unique about Fernández-Armesto's book is his provision of social and historical context, his rigorous analysis, his illuminating interdisciplinary interests, and his command of the facts. Fernández-Armesto contends with modern scholars including Jean Denucé, Samuel Morison, Tim Joyner, and Christian Jostmann. These scholars, he argues, have all fallen prey to the myth of Magellan except for Joyner, who, in attempting to refrain from a moral appraisal of Magellan, produced a work which depicted Magellan too vaguely. This is not to mention the many books on Magellan of such quality to warrant no inclusion in Fernández-Armesto's refutations.

Straits is largely chronologically organized. The first chapter provides the larger historical context of Magellan's expedition, an expedition which occurred in an epoch ideologically shaped by both medieval and Renaissance influences. Fernández-Armesto's strategy in this regard, like that which he previously applied in his biographies of Amerigo Vespucci and Christopher Columbus, is unrivaled. It is here, where his gift as a biographer of explorers lies: not in his witty prose, though it is a pleasure to read, but in his ingenious manner of linking explorers to the literary medieval roots of their performatively chivalric and knightly anti-mimesis, aspects that Magellan referenced in his writings.

Fernández-Armesto utilizes wide-ranging sources to detail the ways in which the "myth" of the Magellan was formed.

Ranging from Antonio Pigafetta's *Primo Viaggio*, a journal of one of Magellan's crewmembers, to the medieval chivalric romances which shaped the culture in which Magellan was so steeped and even further to the European chronicles produced centuries after the circumnavigation. Aside from these textual sources, Fernández-Armesto draws on the various clubs, awards, and businesses which have commandeered and perpetuated the myth of Magellan.

This book is for advanced students of History and historians alike, curious and dedicated readers open to a portrayal of the European explorer that abstains from current, fashionable episodes of anachronistic judgement. Fernández-Armesto urges the reader to place this explorer within the context of his own time. Ultimately, he argues that Magellan's expedition did not matter all that much. Perhaps, despite his flaws, it is Magellan's representative role in answering the call of exploration, as many of his contemporaries and successors did, that most warrants recognition. Perhaps, as Orson Welles once uttered in front of the anonymous Chartres Cathedral in his film *F is for Fake*, "a man's name doesn't matter all that much," but the spirit with which he acts does.

Robert Coronado, Jr.

Rebecca Hall. *Wake: The Hidden History of Women-Led Slave Revolts illustrated by Hugo Martínez.* New York. Simon and Schuster, 2021. Pp. 208. Hardcover $17.99.

Rebecca Hall, a trained lawyer, was working on her doctoral dissertation about the history of women-led slave revolts in the Americas and along the Trans-Atlantic trade route. As she investigated, she discovered that government institutions, archives, and the academy silenced women leaders of slave rebellions. Moreover, Hall's research shows a clear link between the trans-Atlantic slave trade and modern-day institutional racism in the United Kingdom and the U.S. The result is a graphic depiction of her quest to learn more about the women who led slave revolts. It is as much a book about Hall's challenges in her