

mer capital, the various peoples of the archipelago, the Church and State, the Filipino attitude, political parties, the end of the Taft régime and the Harrison government, and later events, including a résumé of the independence movement. On the whole, Forbes has written with a great deal of restraint and has packed much information into his two volumes. He might have given a great deal more information on various matters, for he had access to all sources of evidence, but it is yet probably too early to publish everything unreservedly. That must be left for a future generation. He has appended thirty-seven appendices to the second volume, most of which are basic documents (there are a few useful appendices also to Worcester's work). The bibliography is very incomplete, and curiously enough the two excellent books by Commissioner Elliott have not been listed. In the work also there seems to have been a tendency to minimize or omit mention altogether of the services of some officials who made excellent records; and to praise others more highly than they deserved—this of course being a very human failing. For their general information, however, the books must stand beside those of Elliott, LeRoy, Worcester, and a few others.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

*Catálogo de los Documentos relativos a las Islas Filipinas existentes en el Archivo de Indias de Sevilla.* By FRANCISCO NAVAS DEL VALLE. Preceded by an *Historia general de Filipinas*, by PABLO PASTELLS, S. J. Tomo VI. (Barcelona: Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas, 1931. Pp. cdxvii, 279. 30 pesetas.)

The sixth volume of this monumental work (the preceding five of which have been noted in this REVIEW) carries the history of the Philippines from 1609 to 1618, that is, from the arrival of the provisional governor, Rodrigo de Vivero, to the arrival of the regularly appointed governor, Alonso Fajardo de Tenza. The printing of the volume was concluded on February 18, 1931 (colophon), but the year, while given correctly on the outside cover, is wrongly given as 1930 on the title page. The history by Father Pastells opens with the foundation in the Philippines of the province of the discolored Augustinian Recollects, the first convent of the order being that of San Juan de Bagumbayan (or St. John of New Town). Something is given of their first missions and the founding of various convents

of the order. As in preceding volumes, Father Pastells proceeds along several well defined paths—the ecclesiastical (including missions); the political; the danger from the Moros; relations with other parts of the orient, especially Japan and the Moluccas; relations with other Europeans; and important events. Perhaps the most important events are the treaty with the Japanese and the attempt of the Japanese to inaugurate a Japanese-Spanish trade; the expedition by Sebastián Vizcaíno; the expedition by the energetic Governor Juan de Silva against the Dutch who have begun to make settlements in the Moluccas or Spice Islands, and threaten Spanish hegemony; and the death of Silva; while of course, the progress of colonization and of the missions are constant themes.

As before, Father Pastells quotes at length from many documents in order to illustrate his points; and as before, there is a lack of historical criticism, but some excellent notes are found. However, this is a history that can be used by those who wish to write a critical history of the Philippine Islands under Spain, for which purpose it will, indeed, be indispensable. On pp. xxx-xxxvi are found some excellent statistical tables of receipts and expenditures—a subject, by the way, that has not yet received sufficient attention.

The list of documents is continued by Nos. 7945-10316, and includes many important single documents or groups of documents. Some of them have been translated in the Blair-Robertson series, but most of them have never yet been published. Indeed, the *Catálogo* forms a very notable publication, the importance of which (for the history of the Philippines) can scarcely be overemphasized.

The Compañía General de Tabacos announces that future volumes of the series will consist of two parts—one, the history by Father Pastells and the other, the *Catálogo* of documents. This has been made necessary by the great increase in the number of documents for each year, as the history of the Philippines has unfolded. The price for both parts, however, will remain the same as for the single volumes hitherto—namely, thirty pesetas. The publishers deserve a great deal of praise for visualizing this publication and for carrying it through in so generous a manner. It is to be hoped that the present disturbances in Spain will not cause the suspension of this important work.

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