

Política de reconocimiento de los Estados Unidos y los Tratados de Washington.

Nexos de relaciones deseables entre las dos Américas.

Copies of this bibliography may be obtained from Professor Joaquín García Monge, Director of the *Repertorio Americano* and head of the Biblioteca Nacional, Apartado X, San José, Costa Rica.

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OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The last volume written by Professor Bernard Moses (*Spain Overseas*, New York, The Hispanic Society of America, 1929, pp. 114) consists in his own words of "marginal comments on some sections of the general history of Spanish America". Its eight chapters discuss: Spain in the colonizing period; Bases of Spanish colonial society; Developed and less-developed races in contact; Mexico the typical Spanish colony; A social revolution and its consequences; Spain's successors in America; Spanish régime in the Philippine Islands; and Spain's successor in the Philippine Islands. As an appendix is given "An extract from the official report of the meetings of the Philippine Commission". While there is nothing new or especially striking in the work, it is in general sound and is of interest as being the last product from the pen of the scholar who more than any one else in the United States set going the present-day study of the history of Hispanic America. The following comment (p. 73) is worth quoting:

It has already become the habit to disparage the features of greatness displayed by Spain in exploring and colonizing America and the islands of the Pacific. We can hardly expect the American will render a just judgment in the case, for he is the historical antagonist of the Spaniard, and because of political rivalry he has always found it difficult to appreciate fully the achievements of the Spaniards. The Spaniard is conservative, while the American is radical. The Spaniard is skilful in formulating rules and methods, the American is prompt in action. The Spaniard's power in constructing legal forms is seen in Spanish colonial legislation, which is more completely unified and systematized than that of any other nation.

Professor Moses has drawn a just picture of the Filipino, neither flattering nor belittling him. He was, it will be remembered, a member of the first Philippine Commission.

Dr. James B. Childs, Chief of the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress, formerly Chief of the Document Division has recently published *The Memorias of the Republics of Central America and of the Antilles*. This bibliography is distinctly useful, covering a field notably weak in bibliographical apparatus. Document material, especially that of the countries named has been a source of difficulty to students and bibliographers. The present carefully planned, and thoroughly executed list will conjure that difficulty. It affords adequate control of the materials covered and forms an indispensable *vade mecum* to the student of the political history and administrative organization of Central America and the Antilles. As the title indicates, this is a list of *memorias*, *informes*, and other administrative reports. The arrangement is by countries in alphabetic order, subarranged by the different ministries or executive departments. Preceding each major division is a brief but lucid note outlining the administrative organization of the country in question. Notes of similar character may precede each minor, or departmental division. In addition there are throughout the list notes specifying changes in departmental grouping and also content notes uncovering special material that would not be expected in the ordinary report. These notes add greatly to the usefulness of the list, and enhance its value as a guide to source material on current political history. A novel and useful feature is that the title of each individual report is given in full, with imprint and collation. In the reviewers opinion, Mr. Childs has made a very useful contribution to Hispanic American bibliography. This list is built on an admirable plan. It is unique in its field, and will be an indispensable tool in working out the confused history of the Central American Republics, through the sources formed by the documentary material. It has been published by the Library of Congress through the Government Printing Office.—C. K. JONES.

Interest in the study of the Mayas has become intensified during the last dozen years. One of the latest results of the present interest is George Dee William's *Maya-Spanish Crosses in Yucatan* (Cambridge, Mass., 1931). This is No. 1, vol. XIII. of the "Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University" and was published by the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College. The report (pp.

xv, 256 and 47 plates) "is based upon field work in physical anthropology" carried on in Yucatan in 1927 by Dr. Williams of the School of Medicine at Washington University in St. Louis. The work was made possible by a grant awarded by the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College to Professor E. A. Hooton. The book is mainly technical in character. It contains, however, a short description of the habitat of the Mayas and a short history, the latter being divided into Pre-Columbian history, Post-Columbian history, and population (both general and concerned with the Spanish element). The word "crosses", of course, refers to miscegenation. The treatise is concluded by a section on social phenomena, this including occupation, birthplace, residence, marriage, and the family. The historical remarks are drawn largely from Spinden, Tozzer, and Morley. The mixed bloods studied (880 men and 694 women) represent a mixture that has continued for over a period of three and a half centuries. The white blood has generally been Spanish. The study is biological in character and has as its object

to demonstrate the practicability of resolving a racially mixed and heterogeneous population into significantly differing subgroups which present a uniformity of physical characters, adaptive and non-adaptive, sufficient to justify the conclusion that relatively five racial types have been distinguished (p. 16).

There is a bibliography of 6 pages.

An abiding interest centers around the great figures of exploration and conquest. Columbus, Magellan, Cortés, Champlain, La Salle, Daniel Boone, Lewis and Clark never pall in their interest to generation after generation. Dr. L. V. Jacks has long been interested in Robert Cavellier, sieur de La Salle; and in his recent book *La Salle* (New York, Scribner's, 1931, pp. viii, 282, \$3.00) he has produced an excellent study of this heroic character. Most of the volume is naturally devoted to La Salle's activities in the north, for it was there that La Salle is at his best. Beginning with the eighth chapter, "Down to the sea" the scenes shift to the south: to La Salle's voyage down the Mississippi to the gulf; to his efforts in France to rouse the court to the importance of colonizing about the mouth of the Mississippi and thus keeping open the connection between the lands of the north and the vast territory to be gained for France; to his unfortunate quarrels with Captain Beaujeu, the miscalculation of the loca-

tion of the mouth of the Mississippi, and the still more unfortunate colony established in the wilds of Texas. The end comes with the assassination of the great leader by men who were unfitted for the discomforts and toils of the pioneer and who, had they remained in France, would probably have ended their days at least without the notoriety attaching to unfaithfulness. In this attempt to colonize the south, French and Spanish interests were brought perilously close and led to intense rivalry, with the odds for the time being in favor of Spain. This rivalry has well been told by W. E. Dunn. The Spanish activity in Florida, of which the La Salle incident was a prelude is still to be worked out in its entirety. This is now being studied by Dr. Irving A. Leonard of the University of California and The Florida State Historical Society will publish a series of documents translated and edited by him. In his book, Dr. Jack naturally touches but slightly on the Spanish element, though one might wish he had done more along this line. As a study of La Salle it is a capital book and the reader can detect the strength and weakness of this man from Rouen.

The University of Pennsylvania has published as No. 23 of its "Series in Romance Languages", a thesis by Jefferson Rea Spell, entitled *The Life and Works of José Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi* (Philadelphia, 1931, pp. 141). Dr. Spell has long been interested in this famous pamphleteer and has already published various articles on him in a number of reviews. The thesis is divided into four chapters, namely: The Life of Fernández de Lizardi; His literary work; El Pensador as a pamphleteer; and the Place of Fernández de Lizardi in Mexican Literature. There is also a good bibliography. The work is an excellent contribution to the social history of Mexico. Dr. Spell concludes his study as follows:

He created the first Mexican novel; he brought that form of fiction down to the level of the common people; he linked the Mexican novel in peculiar fashion with that of a typical form of Spanish literature; in his attention to realistic detail and local color, he was a forerunner of the *costumbristas*; and he turned the attention of later Mexican writers to the fascinating material offered by the colorful life about them. Had he been less of a teacher, had he felt less the obligation to better the condition of his compatriots, Lizardi would have been a greater literary artist. Yet through *El Periquillo*, with all its defects, the Mexican people have been brought to see themselves as he saw them, and the world

has been given the opportunity to know them as he did; for in that work, more than in any other, Lizardi caught the spirit of colonial Mexico and immortalized it.

The Imprensa Industrial (78 R. Visc. de Itaparica, Recife) has published (1930) a volume entitled *Faculdade de Direito do Recife: Traços de sua Historia* (pp. 91, [3]). The various chapters discuss the following matters: (1) Centenary of the Academy of Law of Recife; The memorial of Professor Phaelante da Camara; Traditions; A new Coimbra; the Republics. (2) The spirit of the Corporations in Olinda; the Spirit of the Universities; the University of Paris; that of Oxford; Italian Universities; those of the small German cities; Spanish universities; Coimbra. (3) The religious sentiment; Academic journalism; Lourenço Rebeiro and the Constitution; Juridical study in the Academy of Olinda; organic idealism. (4) The pure idealists; religious *Feição*; the Pernambuco *Jugendbund*; the School of Recife; theatrical functions; Serenades to the Moon. (5) Absence of physical culture; Discipline without rule; Paula Baptista and Guimaraes. (6) The philosophical Movement initiated by Tobias; Naturalism applied to government; the so-called New Thought; opposition to Germanism. (8) Clovis and Martins, Jr.; José Hygino; Mallet and others; the fading of traditions. In reading this, Dr. Manuel de Oliveira Lima's two works on Pernambuco should be consulted.

John M. Garvan's *Manobos of Mindanao*, recently published by the Government Printing Office for the National Academy of Sciences at Washington is an extraordinary piece of original investigation. Mr. Garvan is a careful investigator and has described in his book the result of first-hand investigations. The book (pp. 251 and 14 plates) is divided into four parts (twenty-nine chapters in all) in which the Manobos are treated from all angles. The volume is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the so-called wild peoples of the Philippines. It should be of service in the present discussions in congress relative to the status of the Philippine Islands because of its importance as a sociological study.

Another valuable study of native peoples of the Philippines is Mabel Cook Cole's *Savage Gentlemen* (New York, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1929, pp. xv, 249). The author, who is the wife of the well known ethnologist, Dr. Fay Cooper Cole, of Field Museum, accom-

panied the latter during his expeditions among the wild peoples of the island of Luzon. In all she spent four years, mostly among the Tinguians of North Luzon. In her book she has gathered together much valuable material relative to the daily life of these interesting folk. Meeting them sympathetically, Dr. and Mrs. Cole were given the same sympathy. The title was not chosen at random, but is an expression of the courteous treatment received from the people. The volume abounds in valuable descriptions of actual experience. Though the author would probably disclaim any intention of producing a work for ethnologists, she has done that very thing. An introduction was written by Dr. George A. Dorsey.

The American Geographical Society has published many excellent monographs. One of the most interesting of these is Research Series, No. 16, *Peopling of the Argentine Pampa*, by Mark Jefferson (New York, 1926, pp. viii, 211). In its eight chapters it discusses: The historical and geographical setting; Immigration and political conditions; Esperanza, the first agricultural colony; Other early colonies in Santa Fe Province; Southern Santa Fe colonies; Colonies of the Entre Rios Province; The railroads and the transformation of agriculture; Immigration as an asset to the Argentine. There is also an appendix which consists of a statistical table showing the annual Argentine immigration and emigration, 1857-1924.

Bulletin No. 91, published by the Bureau of American Ethnology (Washington, 1929), is entitled *Additional Studies of the Arts, Crafts, and Customs of the Guiana Indians* (pp. 110) and was compiled by Walter E. Roth. The preface is especially interesting and valuable. There is also a good bibliography.

Miss Stella Risley Clemence, of the Library of Congress, has completed the proofreading of her Calendar of the Peruvian Papers of the Harkness Collection of the Library of Congress. The collection has 1056 documents relating to Peru and the early Peruvian conquistadors. The documents range in date from 1531 to 1650, about half being of the two earliest decades, 1531-1550. More than 2,000 persons are mentioned in these documents, so that the calendar will furnish a great deal of information relative to early Spanish Peru.

Miss Clemence has transcribed in full the letters written by the Pizarros and Almagro—70 documents in all. It is hoped that these will be published in a separate volume. See the Report of the Chief of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress for 1931 (p. 77 of the annual Report of the Librarian).

The *Story of Columbus* (Chicago, Albert Whitman & Co., 1931, pp. 180, \$1.00) by Mara L. Pratt Chadwick is a book for young people and belongs to the series "Jolly Junior Books". The account is the traditional one and the author has evidently not read any of the modern studies of Columbus and his achievements. As a consequence, Columbus is over idealized, which even for young people is questionable. The account is well written, however, and the book is well illustrated. "La Rabida" occurs under the form "La Rabidi".

Leslie Thomas publishes through William Morrow and Co. (New York), a volume for children entitled *Since Columbus: An illustrated History of America for Children* (1931; pp. 31, \$2.00). The story, which is intended for very small children, has a few references to Spanish discovery.

The Leif Erikson Memorial Association has published (1930) the eighth edition of Rasmus B. Anderson's little book *America not discovered by Columbus* (pp. 176). The book was written, of course, to bring out the discovery by the Norsemen and states the Norse position clearly. It is a racial vindication. Too much credence is given to other expeditions which were reported to have reached the new world before Columbus. The Norse expedition of them all did really reach America, but probably did not penetrate so far south as has been claimed for it. There is a useful bibliography of expeditions prior to that of Columbus.

The Library of Congress has recently (1931) published a *Guide to the Cataloguing of the Serial Publications of Societies and Institutions*, which was compiled and edited by Harriet Wheeler Pierson, of the Catalogue Division. This will be of use for the cataloguing of such material relating to Hispanic America.

Franklin J. Holbrook has compiled in multigraphed form a useful volume entitled "Survey of Activities of American Agencies in Rela-

tion to *Materials for Research in the Social Sciences and the Humanities*. The work was compiled for the joint committee on materials for research of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, and was published by the Coöperating Councils in Washington and New York (1932). A number of the societies listed are interested in Hispanic America.

As No. 7 of its Bibliographical Series (mimeographed), the Pan American Union issued on March 1, 1932, a "Selected List of Books and Magazine Articles on Inter American Relations". This was compiled in the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union, which is under the direction of Charles E. Babcock. The list is very useful and can be employed to advantage in many ways. Through the generous coöperation of the Pan American Union, copies of this list have been sent to all members of the Inter-American Bibliographical Association.

The *Florida Historical Quarterly* for July, 1931, continues its "United States Troops in East Florida, 1812-13". This is the fifth part of this interesting lot of documents contributed by Mr. T. Frederick Davis, of Jacksonville. The letters of this issue relate to Col. Edward Nichols and Captain George Woodbine.

The Florida State Historical Society published on December 31, 1931, a book of documents translated and edited by Professor Arthur Preston Whitaker, of Cornell University. The volume, the tenth work to be published by the Society, entitled *Documents relating to the commercial Policy of Spain in the Floridas with incidental reference to Louisiana*, is preceded by a historical introduction by Professor Whitaker. This volume will be reviewed in a future number of this REVIEW.