

way was now prepared for the idealistic Wilson régime to play the strange but effective rôle of helping Wall Street either to secure important concessions or to have cancelled the concessions previously granted to European investors. And if the Wilson administration, wittingly or unwittingly, played the part assigned to it by Wall Street "Petroleros", what could one expect of the Harding administration, the cabinet of which contained at least one member who was excessively anxious that the enterprising spirit of oil barons of the United States be not dampened by an unfriendly official attitude. It was only to be expected that, on April 20, 1921, the senate of the United States would finally accept the treaty which some seven years previously had already been negotiated by the Wilson administration—a treaty which promised some twenty-five millions in order to erase bitter memories.

In a chapter entitled "The Oil Companies and their Difficulties", Professor Rippey not only indicates the rapid increase in United States investments in Colombian oil-fields, but he also shows how the department of state became very solicitous concerning the cancelling of the De Barco concession which was owned in part by an official who held the important post of secretary of the treasury. It is an interesting story, but one that is quite familiar to the student of dollar diplomacy. Indeed, the general theme of Professor Rippey's whole book is distinctly a hackneyed one, but in his competent hands it takes on a sparkle and a rhythm that affords an excellent illustration of how history can be both interesting and accurate.

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*Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States.* By CHARLES O. PAULLIN. Edited by JOHN K. WRIGHT. ([Baltimore]: Published jointly by The Carnegie Institution of Washington and The American Geographical Society of New York, 1932. Pp. xv, 162; 166 plates. \$15.00.)

This coöperative atlas, finally consummated after a generation of planning and effort, largely by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson and other scholars in the United States, is divided into a number of sections of which those bearing the following titles will be found of most value to students of Hispanic American history: "Cartography, 1492-

1867"; "Indians, 1567-1930"; "Explorations in the West and Southwest"; and "Boundaries, 1607-1927".

Doubtless, the most interesting of these sections is that dealing with cartography, which was planned and arranged by Dr. James Alexander Robertson, who also wrote the descriptive text for each map. Unfortunately, however, many of the maps originally selected for this section were rejected for lack of space after the change of format made by The American Geographical Society and the consequent exclusion of much of the other materials; but it is to be hoped that these may be printed elsewhere in the near future.

The forty-eight maps in this section may be divided into two types, namely, general maps and special maps of relatively restricted areas. Taken together these show the progressive improvement made in the cartographical art from about the year 1492 when Behaim's globe appeared (here inserted by Mr. Wright as the first map in the series to show the extent of cartographical knowledge before the discovery of America). In the first classification, six maps (*La Cosa, ca.*, 1500, *Cantino, ca.*, 1502, *Maggiolo, ca.*, 1519, *Turin, ca.*, 1523, *Verrazano*, 1529, and *Harleian, ca.*, 1536) depict the West Indies and the adjacent North and South American coasts; six more (*Gastaldi*, 1546, *Mercator*, 1569, *Hakluyt*, 1587, *Ortelius*, 1589, *Molineaux-Wright*, 1600, and *Tattonus*, 1600) show the whole or major part of North America; and eight others (*Hondius*, 1630, *Delisle*, 1700, 1718, and *ca.*, 1750, *Popple*, 1733, *Bellin*, 1743, and *Arrowsmith*, 1814) show North America in whole or in part in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Maps in the second classification include: 1. Early maps of the gulf coast and southeastern United States (*Cortés*, 1520; *De Soto, ca.*, 1544, *Lemoyne*, 1591, *Gentil, ca.*, 1700); 2. Seventeenth and eighteenth century maps of northern and eastern North America (*Smith*, 1612 and 1616, *Champlain*, 1612 and 1632, *De Laet*, 1630, *Sanson*, 1656, *Delisle*, 1703, *Evans*, 1755, and *Mitchell*, 1755); 3. Seventeenth century maps of the Great Lakes (*Jesuit*, 1672 and *Raffeix*, 1688); 4. Seventeenth and eighteenth century maps of the Pacific coast (*Vizcaino*, 1603, *Müller*, 1754, and *Vancouver*, 1798); 5. Maps showing results of early nineteenth century explorations west of the Mississippi River (*Clark*, 1810 and *Pike*, 1810); and 6. General maps illustrating progress of geographical knowledge concerning the United States west of the Mississippi

(Lewis, 1804, Humboldt, 1811, Bonneville, 1737, Chapin, 1839, Greenhow, 1840, Smith, 1843, and Colton, 1867). In every case these maps are clearly printed and admirably reproduced.

Not the least important part of this section are the historical and cartographical essays concerning the maps, which had, it should be noted, the benefit of the criticism of Dr. Paullin and of Dr. Wright. Dr. Robertson should be congratulated on his work and should be encouraged to continue it in a separately printed and enlarged atlas which will show effectually the development of Iberian cartographic knowledge about America. The whole coöperative work, indeed, is a monument to American scholarship, and the work of Dr. Paullin and Dr. Wright should be given wide recognition. The volume is one more result of Dr. Jameson's wise planning. Its actual working out is a monument to Dr. Paullin. [Since this review was written, the Loubat prize has been awarded to Dr. Paullin (two-thirds) and Dr. Wright (one-third)].

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*Ancient Americans: The Archaeological Story of Two Continents.* By EMILY C. DAVIS. (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1931. Pp. xi, 311. Illus. Index. \$3.50.)

Every student and teacher of American history should read this book. It is true that it contains nothing that can not be found in other books, except, perhaps, in some of the conclusions that are suggested; but it gives in small compass a very concrete idea of what the historian owes to the archaeologist, and of the discoveries that have been made by which the daily life of the ancient dwellers on the American continents can be more than guessed at. The case for the archaeologist is well put, but the cases for both geographer and historian have not been belittled. Indeed, the author has emphasized many times the interdependence of the three.

Of direct interest to the student of Hispanic American history are chapters XII-XIX, which deal with the Mayas, the Aztecs, the Incas, and various results of their civilizations. Other chapters, such as those on the Pueblos and builders of the mounds in North America, are of derived interest.

The author must have done an immense amount of reading; and