

of Miss Barber's treatment of a vast subject is one that has been directed at his own study in the same field. The reason for such a treatment is readily apparent to the researcher, for the materials for such a study are mostly restricted to the laws. As yet no one has discovered the records that will give us the story of the encomienda from the business end of it. Until some one does, we must be content with the one-sided approach from above.

LESLEY BYRD SIMPSON.

University of California, Berkeley.

Ferdinand Magellan. By E. F. BENSON. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1930. Pp. xiii, 262. \$4.00.)

Hawkins, Scourge of Spain. By PHILIP GOSSE. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1930. Pp. xii, 290. \$4.00.)

These two volumes portray two of the greatest seamen of all time: one a Portuguese in Spanish service; the other an Englishman sailing under the English flag. The world of today is greatly indebted to them both. In no uncertain sense, they advanced the art of navigation. Both were honest, daring, and resourceful. Both knew the value of discipline and both knew how to command. Magellan, single handed, performed the greatest single feat in the whole world of navigation and discovery; Hawkins was unquestionably the father of the British navy.

Both books are excellent popular accounts. Neither author professes to have made new researches. Benson made constant use of Guillemand's excellent *Life of Magellan*, still in many respects the best life of that great seaman. He also made use of Lord Stanley's translation of Antonio Pigafetta's journal of the great voyage of circumnavigation, which he calls an admirable translation. The latter is, however, a very unscholarly piece of work, as was demonstrated in the new translation brought out in 1906. Gosse made extensive use of the researches of J. A. Williamson and of other researches. Benson's conclusions differ in some respects from those of Guillemand. These need careful checking. Moreover, he belittles the record of Pigafetta on grounds that seem insufficient. But there is no doubt of his admiration for Magellan and his great voyage, and his general findings will not be disputed.

Gosse has well brought out the character of Hawkins, his method-

ical, careful work that left nothing to chance, and his persistency. As the treasurer of the English navy, he performed a work that no one at that time could have done as well. Less brilliant than his kinsman Drake, he builded more securely.

Magellan, by his discovery of the straits that bear his name and his crossing of the Pacific Ocean, made possible the Spanish domination of the Philippines. Hawkins, by his smuggling and offensive exploits in the Indies of the west showed conclusively that Spain had no real security in its new domains. He, as well as Drake, showed the new England something of the height to which it could climb.

Both volumes are better than the average popular biographical and historical work. As delineations of character they are excellent and as such largely fulfill the purpose of their writing.

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. Precedido de una *Historia General de Filipinas.* By PABLO PASTELLS, S. J. Vol. VII. (in two parts). (Barcelona: Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas, 1932. Part I., pp. ccxlv, 207; part II., pp. 446. 30 pesetas.)

As explained in Vol. VI. of this work, this and succeeding volumes of this work are to consist of two parts (bound separately) because of the increasing number of manuscripts to be listed as the history of the Philippines is unrolled. The present volume, both in its "Historia General" and its "Catálogo de los Documentos", covers the years 1618-1635, or the terms of Governors Alonzo Fajardo (1618-1624), Geronimo de Silva (1624-1625), Fernando de Silva (1625-1626), Juan Niño de Tavora (1626-1632), Juan Cerezo de Salamanca (1632-1635), and until the arrival of Governor Sebastián Hurtado de Corcuera (1635), one of the great rulers of the islands. Pastells's narrative, as in former volumes, consists in part of quotations from the original documents, thus making it a veritable mine of information. If one read the list of documents correctly and carefully, he will be able to supplement the narrative in many places; and as in former volumes of this series, this volume is a supplement to the Blair and Robertson series, *The Philippine Islands*. In this volume, the Spanish history of the Philippines is seen to be becoming more varied. The govern-