

readers are likely to agree although they may not accept as readily Sr. Pinilla's theories of national culture.

Perhaps the most interesting point left unstated is an express evaluation of the contribution of foreigners in stimulating and guiding the generation of 1842. In his chapter on the controversy about the nature of Romanticism, Professor Pinilla merely cites the two extremes of opinion, one attributing the movement of 1842 almost entirely to the Argentine exiles and the other denying them any rôle whatever. The structure of the book, however, testifies to the overwhelming influence of the Santiago and Valparaiso colonies of exiles and immigrants. Of the five men selected as the teachers and guides (omitting Montt as a purely political figure), Bello was Venezuelan, García del Río a Colombian, Mora a Spaniard, while López and Sarmiento were Argentines. Indeed, if the book has any hero, it is Sarmiento, whose intellectual stature and pervasive influence stand out strikingly from the pages.

The University of Chile press has issued Sr. Pinilla's study in an attractive format. The scholar will be pleased, in addition, by careful footnotes, a bibliography, and an excellent alphabetical index of writers studied and cited.

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*El doctor don Santiago de Tordesillas.* By ANICETO ALMEYDA. (Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Universitaria, 1943. Pp. 43.)

The interest of this brief biographical study of a professor of law in the Royal University of San Felipe at Santiago de Chile, Dr. Don Santiago de Tordesillas (?-1766), lies in the attached inventory of the books in his personal library. This mid-eighteenth-century collection consists of 320 volumes whose titles, as is usually the case in colonial documents of this character, are indicated in so abbreviated a form as to render identification difficult. The author has, however, succeeded in supplying adequate bibliographical data for the majority of the works on the list. Almost all are large folio Latin tomes on jurisprudence and moral theology and represent the outstanding Spanish and colonial jurists and theologians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but there are very few works of the century in which the owner of the collection lived. While the titles indicate that the Chilean professor and lawyer possessed a solid culture according to the conventional colonial and European standards of his time, they suggest that he was preoccupied solely by the scholastic learning

of the past. There is little evidence in this array of books of any awareness of or interest in the more rationalistic philosophies growing out of the experimentalist approach to knowledge which were exciting contemporary Europe and were even then penetrating into the Spanish-American colonies. The comparatively restricted number of disciplines represented in Dr. Tordesilla's personal library is also disappointing for it does not appear that the learned professor was widely read in history, art, and literature. His collection of books would suggest that the remote colony of Chile was not within the orbit of the diffusion of the *belles lettres* or of the general humanities of Spain or its viceroalties in the New World, an impression which is not sustained by a study of a few extant book-lists of an earlier period. But all additions to our available knowledge of the spread of Spanish and European literary culture in colonial Hispanic America are useful for an ultimate synthesis of the subject.

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*Primeros años de dominación española en la Luisiana.* By VICENTE RODRÍGUEZ CASADO. (Madrid: Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo, 1942. Pp. 497.)

The facts in the case of Juan Antonio Ulloa's administration in Spanish Louisiana and the rebellion which resulted in his ouster are well known. There is, however, some disagreement on interpretation. In 1932 James Winston wrote: "Until all records of the so-called 'trial' now reposing among the archives of Spain are made available it will not be possible to pass a final verdict upon the responsibility or culpability of the various participants involved." It is just that mass of unpublished evidence that Señor Vicente Rodríguez Casado gives us in his excellent volume entitled *Primeros años de dominación española en la Luisiana*.

He introduces his text, which occupies 350 of the 497 pages, with a brief discussion of Louisiana up to the time of the appointment of Ulloa as governor of the province. In the second chapter he sketches the life and character of Ulloa. In this he follows the work of Dr. Whitaker with a few minor additions. In a series of chapters which follow he gives a detailed analysis of Ulloa's administrative problems. Specifically he discusses the fiscal and economic problems, the costs of governing Louisiana, the Acadian settlers, etc.

Señor Rodríguez Casado entertains the thesis that the protracted French laxity in governing an increasingly turbulent and motley population was the major basis for the rebellion which overthrew