

with such first-class studies as A. Bourguet, *Le duc de Choiseul et l' alliance espagnole* (Paris, 1906).

But there is a defect which is more serious than that of lack of acquaintance with secondary sources. In his preface the author laudably says that his aim has been to produce a work which would be neither polemical nor a justification of recession; but it is an aim he often fails to bear in mind, and at times his defence of the Spanish and denunciation of the British conduct (for which his favorite adjective is *táimado*) is rather too reminiscent of eighteenth-century pamphleteering. Certainly British negotiators were often less than honest, but in such questions as their doubt of Spanish ability to supply logwood they were taking a defensible position and were not merely being disingenuous. What the Spaniards were claiming was a monopoly, and there can be no denying the British case that in practice eighteenth-century monopolies meant short supplies and high prices to the consumer. And for European industry logwood was a basic raw material. As for contraband trade, the English were undoubtedly guilty—but one of the most famous organizers of such trade from the settlements was the Spanish priest Father Solís. In short, the book would have been improved by concentration on the nature of the problem rather than on the question of whether the English had any juridical right to be there.

Proofreading, particularly of English passages, has been slipshod. The relevance of some of the plates is rather hard to appreciate.

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*Relaciones diplomáticas entre España y los Estados Unidos según los documentos del Archivo Histórico Nacional. Volumen I, Introducción y catálogo.* By MIGUEL GÓMEZ DEL CAMPILLO. [Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo.] (Madrid: C. Bermejo, 1944. Pp. cxv, 551. Maps. Paper.)

Here is a strong Spanish supplement to the Carnegie Institution of Washington's aborted series of guides to manuscript materials relating to the history of the United States to be found in European archives. Shepherd's hastily prepared *Guide*,\* gave only general descriptions of major *fonds* in the Archivo de Indias (Seville), Archivo Histórico Nacional (Madrid) and Archivo de Simancas. It did not give the indispensable *legajo* numbers. Roscoe R. Hill's painstaking and model

\* W. R. Shepherd, *Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives.* (Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1907).

work\* is limited to the *Papeles de Cuba*, the most important *fonds* in the Archivo de Indias, for the history of the United States. There still remained much to be catalogued for the history of the United States in Spanish archives when the Carnegie Institution abandoned any new projects in the valuable series of archival guides planned by the late J. Franklin Jameson. There were other major *fonds* to be examined in Simancas and in Madrid, notably the diplomatic records of the Spanish Department of State (*estado*) in the Archivo Histórico Nacional.

There was however at Madrid a human guide and encyclopedia of reference to United States material in the Archivo Nacional. He is the distinguished, patriotic, and scholarly Señor Miguel Gómez del Campillo, *jefe* of the Sección de Estado. Many students, including the reviewer, are indebted to him for references and *legajo* numbers in the area of their researches. For many years Señor Gómez del Campillo has been compiling a descriptive catalog which would do for the diplomatic correspondence and ancillary papers in that section what Hill did for the *Papeles de Cuba* in the Archivo de Indias. Trying vicissitudes, political and otherwise, including the great Spanish Civil War, interrupted and delayed his work, but at last the first volume has appeared. How welcome it is to all students of Spanish-American diplomacy! It is, and has been before publication, indispensable.

First, in his Introduction, Señor Gómez del Campillo explains the chaotic condition of the documents when they were transferred to the Archivo Nacional in 1896. He has reduced them to order *legajo* by *legajo* in three great series: (1) diplomatic correspondence in chronological order; (2) *expedientes* on special subjects in alphabetical order; and (3) another series of *expedientes* in chronological order. Then, with infinite patience, he has catalogued the material relating to the United States, and indexed the contents of each *legajo*, calendaring most of them document by document. The material thus sketched concerns not only diplomatic relations between the new American republic and Spain, but also other subjects like Louisiana, Florida, Indian relations, Wilkinson, the "Spanish Conspiracy" in the West, etc., etc., presented in correspondence of the secretary of state with other departments of the government. There is also a catalog of the relevant material in the correspondence with the Spanish Embassy in Paris—a series which Señor Gómez del Campillo has brought under complete control.

The historical Introduction explains the minor personalities involved

\* *Descriptive Catalog of the Documents Relating to the History of the United States in the Papeles Procedentes de Cuba in the Archivo de Indias at Seville* (Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1916).

in this correspondence, agents, ministers, ambassadors, governors, as well as soldiers of fortune and Indian chiefs.

Valuable appendices print thirty-four pieces which the author esteems to be key documents. There are seventeen photographic reproductions of maps, one drawing of medals presented to the Indians by the United States Government, and a facsimile of General George Washington's famous holograph letter, a beautiful script, of December 19, 1785, to the Count of Floridablanca, thanking the King of Spain for the gift of two jackasses, a royal gift made for a political purpose.

The general high excellence of this work and its exceeding helpfulness should make the reader patient about little defects, including uneven printing and numerous misprints. It is suggested that a general book index for all volumes might cap the entire work when the great enterprise is completed. There might also be included, in the next volume, a word of explanation, that the signed instructions from the secretary of state to the Spanish diplomatic representatives in the United States are to be found not in the Archivo Histórico Nacional but rather in the Foreign Office (*Secretaría de Estado*). Only occasional drafts (*minutas*) of these are extant in the former repository.

The author and the institution which has made possible this publication—the Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo—will merit the gratitude of future generations of scholars. Meanwhile surviving scholars, who have profited so in the past by Señor Gómez del Campillo's archival assistance, extend their hearty felicitations on the appearance of Volume I. May the other volumes speedily appear!

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*Historia de la República Oriental del Uruguay (1830-1930)*. By JUAN E. PIVEL DEVOTO and ALCIRA RANIERI DE PIVEL DEVOTO. Edited by RAÚL ARTAGAVEYTIA. (Montevideo: Imprenta El Siglo Ilustrado, 1945. Pp. 571. Paper. \$6.00 m/n.)

This recent book by two well-known Uruguayan professors constitutes a substantial contribution to the study of the history of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. The extraordinary work of Pablo Blanco Acevedo on the colonial period and his notable studies concerning the federalism of Artigas threw light on the problems prior to institutional organization. But historical bibliography of the period following the first national constitution lacked a work of general character—if one excepts, of course, the great work of Eduardo Acevedo, which as is well known has become one of the historical classics of the Platine