

This volume includes an incomplete catalogue of the published and unpublished documents which it prints. It does not contain a bibliography of works on Agustín de Iturbide. Although the tome will be useful as well as provocative to students of the rebellion in Mexico against Spain, its usefulness would have been greatly increased and the cause of learning much advanced if both the biography and the documentary collection had been furnished with scholarly footnotes which cited the chapter and the verse of the authorities used.

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*Bolívar en México, 1799-1832.* Edited by RAFAEL HELIODORO VALLE. [Publicaciones de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, Departamento de Información para el Extranjero, Archivo Histórico Diplomático Mexicano, Segunda serie, Número 2.] (Mexico City: Imprentas L. D., S. A., 1946. Pp. xxiii, 141. Paper.)

Another addition to this series is always welcome by those interested in Mexican diplomatic history. This volume includes fifty-nine documents of which thirty have been previously published in collections such as Lecuna's *Cartas* and *La diplomacia mexicana*; of the total, ten are extracts from Mexican newspapers. The documents outline the story of Mexico's relations with the Republic of Colombia from 1821 until 1832. Many letters of congratulation respecting achievements of the Liberator and the Mexican leaders tend to lessen the intrinsic importance of the work.

The first thirty documents deal with the course of Mexican relations with Colombia respecting the treaty of union, league, and confederation, including the activities of Miguel Santa María, Colombian minister to Mexico, and preparations for the Congress of Panamá. Mention is made also of the little-known Mexican loan to Colombia and the proposed Mexican-Colombian expedition against Cuba.

The unedited documents constitute a contribution to historical knowledge. These are largely reports of Colonel José Anastacio Torrens, Mexican minister to Colombia during the latter part of the 1820's. In a somewhat detailed and untrained fashion, Torrens related bits of gossip taken from newspapers of Bogotá and from conversations with members of the Colombian government, the principal events occurring in the life of Bolívar and the general activities of the Colombian government. As a whole, the letters of Torrens add little that is of major significance to what is known of Mexican-Colombian relations during this period. They add substantiation, however, to existing knowledge of the daily life of Bogotá, the activities of Joel R. Poinsett in Mexico,

the desire of the Colombian government to sell two naval vessels built in the United States, and the concern of the Mexican government respecting the break-up of the Colombian republic.

Señor Valle has written a capable introduction dealing with the views held by Bolívar respecting Mexico. Relatively few typographical errors are to be found, and an index of names supplying biographical information and the usual index of documents are of limited use.

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*La fundación de la Ciudad de Gracias a Dios y de las primeras villas y ciudades de Honduras.* By FEDERICO LUNARDI. [Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras, Biblioteca de la Sociedad de Antropología y Arqueología de Honduras.] (Tegucigalpa, D. C.: Tipográficos Nacionales de Tegucigalpa, 1946. Pp. 268.)

For a number of years Monseñor Federico Lunardi, *nuncio apostólico* in Tegucigalpa, has been carefully studying the archaeology, ethnology, and colonial history of Honduras. In his *Fundación de la Ciudad de Gracias a Dios* he presents detailed studies of the founding of the early municipalities of the province, based on a meticulous analysis of printed documents and chronicles. He treats of municipalities which had but a brief existence, as well as those which proved permanent. Thus, he deals with Gil González Dávila's ill-fated San Gil de Buenavista, Andrés de Cerezeda's short-lived Buena Esperanza, Hernán Cortés' brief Nuestra Señora de la Natividad, and Francisco de Montejo's Nueva Salamanca and many other places which disappeared, including San Jorge de Olancho—which lived for many years before it changed location and form—along with municipalities which attained permanence, San Pedro Sula, and Gracias a Dios.

Monseñor Lunardi gives detailed accounts of Comayagua in a separately published study, *El Tenguax y la primera Iglesia Catedral de Comayagua, El Valle de Comayagua: Documentos para la historia*, Tomo I (Tegucigalpa, 1946), and in "Cholulteca: ensayo histórico-etnográfico," which first appeared in the *Boletín de la Biblioteca y Archivo Nacionales* (Tegucigalpa), Número extraordinario (Octubre de 1945), and which was later published separately.

Monseñor Lunardi goes into great detail and meticulous analysis in connection with the founding of the municipalities with which he is concerned, for frequently there are knotty problems involved; and at the same time he sets forth broader currents of influence, both within Honduras and beyond, which helped determine the direction which Spanish efforts took in the province. As does the reviewer, he finds