

to Napoleon in 1800; and they were immeasurably intensified by Napoleon's sale of the land in question to the young republic of the United States to prevent it from falling into the hands of powerful England. Then, as American frontiersmen pressed steadily westward and came into conflict with Spain in the Southwest, the United States became the enemy to be feared and the boundary a source of irritation and dispute between them. To support Spain's position in the controversy that ensued, the government ordered the compilation of all information bearing upon the subject. This task was finally finished by Father José Antonio Pichardo in 1812, after several years' devotion to it.

Although earlier volumes of this series have already been reviewed, it is of interest to note again that Part I of *Pichardo's Treatise* consists of an argumentative historical brief designed to prove "that Spain was the legal, sole, and absolute owner of all the domain in which the French founded Louisiana"; that Part II consists not only of a description of the land occupied by Spain but also of that she claimed; that Part III is devoted to "the territory that the French took on the plains of Cibola" (especially to a defense of the boundary between Spanish Texas and French Louisiana proposed by the French geographer D'Anville; and that Part IV contains a refutation of Anglo-American and Spanish objections to D'Anville's proposed boundary or to a reiteration of Pichardo's many earlier endorsements of this division.

This is a monumental work. The bibliography and index are good. The translations and editorial comment are of the highest order. Students of Southwestern history owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Hackett for his painstaking and scholarly labor in bringing this "Treatise" to the attention of students of American history.

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*Descubrimientos y exploraciones en las costas de California.* By ALVARO DEL PORTILLO Y DÍEZ DE SOLLANO. [Publicaciones de la Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos de Sevilla, XX (Nº. general), Serie 2ª.: No. 7.] (Madrid, Blass, S. A. Tipográfica, 1947. Pp. 540. Maps and illustrations.)

This work is a published doctoral dissertation, prepared under direction of the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de Madrid. The author's purpose in writing the work was to show the continuous development of knowledge of the California coast line, from the time of Cortés to the expeditions of Admiral D. Pedro Porter Cassanate.

This reviewer considers the particular value of the work to lie in its

appendixes (pp. 293-523) which contain a convenient collection of documents on the Vizcaíno, the Cardona, and the Porter periods of exploration. As a specific example of these, one may note Appendix IV, pp. 337-417: "Derrotero desde Acapulco al Cabo Mendocino, hecho durante la segunda navegacion de Sebastian Vizcaino a California (1602) por Geronimo Martin Palacios con los diseños de la costa hechos por Enrico Martinez." This appendix contains thirty-four delineations of the portion of coast referred to, twenty-five of which have to do with the area of coast between Acapulco and San Diego.

For the rest, the volume impresses one as being rather pretentious. There is a brief *prólogo* (with nationalistic overtones), an introduction (which explains the themes of the volume), a long chapter each on geography, the natives, the name (California), Cortés, Vizcaíno, Cardona, and Porter.

In the introduction the author notes discovery and exploration motives which may be listed as (1) the search for a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; (2) international rivalry; (3) the desire to open pearl fisheries (very important, according to the author); (4) the missionary motive (exaggerated, in the author's view); (5) need for safeguarding the Manila galleon.

The author contends (with Chapman) that Spain did not lose interest in the coast in the seventeenth century but relied on private initiative to prosecute voyages, and that private enterprise did not produce anything remarkable.

The chapters on geography and natives are not sufficiently systematic to be useful. The chapter on the name, California, is well done but does not fit the main purpose of the volume, which is that of showing the growth of knowledge about a particular stretch of coast line, as this understanding was developed through the work of sea-farers (p. 22). In this, his main purpose, the author displays some surprising weaknesses. He gives only the most superficial account of the Cabrillo-Ferrelo explorations. One may agree with the author that Cabrillo's importance has been somewhat exaggerated, but if present-day understanding about a subject were used by the author as a criterion for eliminating pages in his book, one has the feeling that his work should be much shorter than it is. Gali is disposed of in a footnote; Unamuno is not mentioned at all. The Armenian Islands question is not raised. Drake's voyage is mentioned in one line.

Most remarkable is the author's lack of interest in (or lack of knowledge of) the real explorations of Cermenho (Cermeño), made by him after the wreck of the *San Agustín*. Cermenho receives the following treatment: ". . . el Virrey, D. Luis de Velasco, deseoso de fundar en la

costa exterior de California una escala para las naves que venían de Filipinas a Nueva España, envió con tal objeto al navío *San Agustín*, que se perdió sin haber realizado su misión" (p. 157). That is all.

Finally, to the North American student, victim of a certain fanaticism with regard to the sanctity of every accent in Spanish words, it comes as something of a shock to find the favor unreturned by a Spanish author. For instance, the name of Chapman (whose works were heavily used and highly esteemed by the book's author) is rendered variously as Capmann, Champman, and the correct form.

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*La familia de sor Juana Inés de la Cruz: Documentos inéditos.* Introducción y notas de GUILLERMO RAMÍREZ ESPAÑA. Prólogo de ALFONSO MÉNDEZ PLANCARTE. (México City: Imprenta Universitaria, 1947. Pp. 121. Paper.)

In the two and a half centuries since the death of Sor Juana, few authentic documents connected with her life have been brought to light, and the many biographers have given few clues to their sources. Luis González Obregón published the act of profession in *México viejo* in 1900; and Dorothy Schons presented the fruits of her research in Spain in "Nuevos Datos para la biografía de Sor Juana" in 1929 and "Algunos parientes de Sor Juana" five years later. In 1946 the writer discovered in the Archivo de Notarías the will Sor Juana made before taking her final vows on entering the Convent of San Gerónimo, and a deed to her from her mother covering the gift of a slave to wait upon her in the convent; these were included in *Cuatro Documentos relativos a sor Juana* published by the University of Mexico. Their issuance was immediately followed by this far more imposing collection of documents concerning her family. Among the thirty-one printed are wills, marriage and death certificates, affidavits—among them one of sor Juana, and the acts of profession of some of her relatives who later entered the convent where she spent her life. The will of her mother is presented in facsimile, as are a few of the autographs and more interesting pages in other documents. A genealogical tree, compiled by the editor, traces the family from Juana's great-grandfather, who came from San Lúcar de Barrameda, through eleven generations. The larger part of the documents were found in the archives of the Archdiocese of Mexico, now a part of the Archivo General; some in the Cathedral; several in the Archivo de Notarías; and a few were unearthed among the family papers of the collector, himself a descendant of one of sor Juana's sisters.

The most important single document is the will of Isabel Ramírez,