

lished works, and ample footnote citations to the archives and secondary works. The only thing lacking is an index. Someday there will be no doubt a Yankee commission to teach our Latin brothers to prepare indexes. However, there are many good meals without a menu; and this is one of them.

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COLONIAL PERIOD

Cedulario Cortesiano. Edited by BEATRIZ ARTEAGA GARZA and GUADALUPE PÉREZ SAN VICENTE. [Publicaciones de la Sociedad de Estudios Cortesianos, I.] (Mexico City: Editorial Jus, 1949. Pp. 364. Illustration.)

Under the auspices of a group of well known Mexican historians, among whom figure Federico Gómez de Orozco, Sánchez Navarro, Rafael García Granados, Alberto María Carreño Leopoldo Martínez Cossío, and M. Romero de Terreros, the Sociedad de Estudios Cortesianos has begun a program of publication. Three volumes dealing with various aspects of the life of Cortés have already appeared. In this one, the editors, graduates of the Universidad Nacional and pupils of Luis G. Ceballos, paleographer in the Archivo General de la Nación, have centered their study on *cédulas* relating to Cortés. In addition to a careful paleographical transcription, the editors have provided thorough explanatory notes. They have included in their collection not only the *cédulas* proper, but also other types of documents: *pragmáticas*, letters, ordinances, capitulations, etc. The collection faithfully illustrates the shifting relations between Cortés and Charles V and the queen, Doña Juana. We see the initial astonishment of the emperor at the treasures sent by the conqueror; we note the development of the intrigue against the centaur from Extremadura, whose glory threatened to overshadow that of the monarch. Charles and his courtiers, with the economic resources they might obtain in Mexico in mind, restrained their impulse to order the punishment of Cortés that his enemies sought. The latter's father, Martín Cortés, and other friends managed to stave off this attack and the king decided to grant the honors and the title of *adelantado* in March, 1525.

Continued attacks on Cortés awakened the insatiable need of money on the part of the Emperor and he appointed a *juez de residencia* to investigate the actions of the conqueror of New Spain, a move which seriously hampered the statesmanlike plans which, according to Madañaga, Cortés had in mind. On the occasion of Cortés' visit to Spain and his matrimonial alliance with the Zúñiga family, he managed to secure

the favor of Doña Juana, who issued the capitulations for the exploration of the Pacific. Charles again turned away from this policy, eliminating Cortés from a position to which his ability and record entitled him. Little by little, earlier honors and grants were cut off from one who conquered, at no cost to the crown, one of the richest jewels in the imperial diadem.

This collection should be of great use to historians, and the editors are to be congratulated on their contribution to *Cortesiana*.

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Documentos históricos. Vol. LXXXII. [Brazil Ministério da Educação e Saúde, Biblioteca Nacional.] (Rio de Janeiro, 1948. Pp. 398. Paper.)

A continuation of the publication of codex 1-19-16-2, *Registo de Provisões da Casa da Moeda da Bahia, 1783-1793*, occupies pp. 5-266. The rest of this volume is given over to codex 1-19-17-2, *Registo de Cartas Régias, Livro 2, 1678-1705*, of which the part down to 1684 appears here.

A. M.

The First Three Voyages to Yucatán and New Spain, According to the Residencia of Hernán Cortés. Translated by ROBERT S. CHAMBERLAIN. [University of Miami Hispanic-American Studies, edited by J. RUS OWRE.] (Coral Gables, Florida: The University of Miami, 1949. Pp. 31. \$0.75.)

This pamphlet consists of the first eighty points of the questionnaire of the Cortés *Residencia* drawn up in 1529 by Cortés' legal representatives. The questionnaire includes much information from earlier correspondence and legal documents and is therefore a contemporary source of importance for the conquest of Mexico, especially as it antedates the contemporary histories of this subject. These eighty points treat of the invasion of the mainland by Hernández de Córdoba, Juan de Grijalva, and Cortés through the latter's battles with the Indians of Tabasco. The questions are presented in a consecutive narrative, with introduction and explanatory notes; the translation is in excellent English and a worthwhile contribution to Mexican history.

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O ditador de Portugal Marquês de Pombal. By MARCUS CHEKE. Translated from the English by ANTÓNIO ÁLVARO DORIA. [Coleção Peregrina, No. 4.] (Oporto: Livraria Civilização, 1946. Pp. 330. Paper.)

Marcus Cheke, an official of the British Foreign Office and, like several of his colleagues before him, a student of Portuguese history as