

consistent policies, laid down during the earliest stage of their overseas competition. The two imperialistic rivals maintained their judicial and diplomatic positions . . . without essential change." (P. 13.) Since Spain's policy was to admit the right of no other country to land on her side of the Tordesillas "line," Dr. Folmer's statement (p. 137) that "as the seventeenth century advanced . . . the French title to Canada was no longer disputed by Spain" would seem to be one specific instance of "change" and an illustration of the dangers of over-simplification.

But questions in regard to method or the accuracy of occasional details will almost inevitably arise in a complicated history of international rivalry over nearly two and a half centuries. Dr. Folmer attempts to draw his account into unity by bringing that rivalry to the climax of a developing French intent to win, first, the North Mexico mines and, secondly, trade on the northern frontier of New Spain. Thus, the West Indian islands acquired by France between 1625 and 1640 are described in part as "stepping stones toward colonial ambitions in the Gulf of Mexico" (p. 132), while three of the most interesting chapters deal with the influence of Count Diego de Peñalosa upon La Salle's expedition of 1684. An even more interesting section, from the standpoint of international diplomacy, is the excellent account of the diplomatic sparring which took place in European Courts after the wholesale massacre of Frenchmen and Spaniards in Florida in a time of peace.

The volume is based upon extensive documentation and written with unusual literary skill. It is beautifully printed, and illustrated with a folding frontispiece reproduction of the Delisle map of 1718.

Albuquerque, N. M. MADALINE W. NICHOLS

*Jamaica española.* By FRANCISCO MORALES PADRÓN. Prologue by VICENTE RODRÍGUEZ CASADO. Sevilla, 1952. Escuela de Estudios Hispanoamericanos de Sevilla. Publicación LXVII. Illustrations. Map. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xxx, 497. 100 pesetas.

The first, and the last two, of this book's nine chapters, describe the discovery of Jamaica by Columbus, the English conquest and peopling (1655-1660) and Spain's renunciation, by the Treaty of Madrid (1670) of claims to all American territory then possessed by England. The other chapters, with various subdivisions, deal with the geography, the "conquest," and the usual aspects of institutional life, including the enfeoffment and the abbacy major which were nearly unique in Spanish America. Nineteen plates offer contemporary

maps or portraits, and three maps in the text are of outstanding value for the way that they relate the Spanish to the present day names. Thirteen important documents appear in the appendices.

The work is fundamentally based on an enormous documentation in the Archive of the Indies, plus scraps from Simancas and the Madrid National Library, and selected printed works. Within the broad possible limits of the sources and the author's intentions, it is an excellent job. The author is critical of his sources, and aware that Spain had faults. I discover no consequential error. It is surprising to find no table of the documents in the appendix, or of the maps, or any citation of the maps' precise locations. (Legajo numbers written on the originals can sometimes be read on the reproductions.) The only other faults that seem worthy of mention are interconnected. Each institutional chapter, and sometimes each chapter subdivision, covers the whole century and a half. It is therefore impossible to get any picture of the historical development as a whole, by successive periods, and if one tries, large gaps appear in the information. And so many things in the island's history are part of a greater colonial situation, or of the great foreign attack upon the whole Spanish empire, that the lack of many Spanish printed works, and of most English and French ones upon those subjects, sometimes makes interpretation of the Jamaican story rather sketchy. The account of the Anglo-Spanish diplomacy, for instance, is especially thin.

But all of this last comment grows from a wish that the author had done something different from what he tried to do. It does not deny that he has added an enormously valuable and long needed study to the library of Latin Americanists.

University of California  
Los Angeles

ROLAND DENNIS HUSSEY

*Don Juan de Oñate, Colonizer of New Mexico, 1595-1628.* Translated and edited by GEORGE P. HAMMOND and AGAPITO REY. Albuquerque, 1953. University of New Mexico Press. Coronado Cuarto Centennial Publications V-VI. Illustrations. 2 vols.

This magnificent collection of more than 170 major documents, entirely translated into English in a total of some 1200 pages (with a 38-page Introduction which summarizes the story of New Mexico colonization), gives the state of New Mexico "a record of its early years that is far richer and more complete than the story of any other state in the American union." This statement (Introduction, p. 38), which I think could not be successfully challenged, is ample