

would naturally have wanted to bring his excellent bibliographical notes up-to-date. A supplementary note of this kind would increase the usefulness of such a book if the cost were not prohibitive.

IONE STUESSY WRIGHT
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Une famille de marchands: les Ruiz. Contribution a l'étude du commerce entre la France et l'Espagne au temps de Philippe II. By HENRI LAPEYRE. Paris, 1955. A. Colin. Centre de Recherches Historiques de l'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes. Graphs. Charts. Photographs. Pp. 671. 2400 francs.

A solid work of research based on the rich private archives of the Ruiz bank of Medina del Campo, which helps us to understand the reexportation to France of treasure and goods brought from the Indies. It is a pioneer work and does for France what Hermann Kellenbenz accomplished for Hamburg and the Hansa in his *Unternehmerkräfte im Hamburger, Portugal und Spanienhandel, 1590-1625* (Hamburg, 1954).

PIERRE CHAUNU
Paris

Hospitales de la Nueva España. Tomo I. Fundaciones del siglo XVI. By JOSEFINA MURIEL. Mexico City, 1956. Editorial Jus. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 318. Paper.

The hospitals established by conquistadores, based on the European plan, were charity organizations as well as religious foundations. Cortés established the first one in Mexico as expiation for Indians slaughtered in conquest.

The book describes in detail the founding and functioning of 26 of the 111 hospitals, established in areas of densest population. They were served by physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, oculists and herbalists, including Indian *curanderos* and hospital religious orders. Their growth was stimulated by a series of epidemics which included measles, small-pox, syphilis, and tabar-

dillo (exanthematic typhus). Charlatans were controlled by examination and license from the Protomédico. Epidemics and poverty were constant enemies of the original Indian population. That the Indians did not disappear completely is at least partly due to the work of the hospitals.

GEORGIANNA S. GITTINGER
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Jerónimo de Aguilar, Conquistador. By MARVIN E. BUTTERFIELD. University, Alabama, 1955. University of Alabama Studies. Bibliography. Pp. 54. Paper. \$1.75.

This brief, well-written, fast-moving study thoroughly covers the sources on the life of one of the most striking figures of the Spanish conquest. The story perforce largely centers around the linguistic assets of Aguilar who, with Doña Marina, rendered such great services to Cortés as his "intelligence department" during the subjugation of the Aztec Empire. The author places Aguilar in the great setting of the conquest in well-balanced fashion.

Various primary and early secondary accounts of Aguilar's career as an interpreter are set against each other in the study and such other details of his life as are known are fully related. There is an extensive bibliography and careful annotation.

ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN
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The Journals of Captain James Cook on His Voyages of Discovery. The Voyage of the Endeavour. 1768-1771. Vol. 1 and portfolio. Edited by J. C. BEAGLEHOLE. Cambridge, 1955. Hakluyt Society-Cambridge University Press. Hakluyt Society Extra Series No. XXXIV. Illustrations. Maps. Appendices. Index. Pp. cclxxxiv, 684.

Reasonably good biographies of James Cook (1728-1779) exist, the latest being that of Hugh Carrington (1939). Not until the present magnificent work, on which the Hakluyt Society has spared no expense, has there been an absolutely faithful reproduc-