

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
School of Pharmacy
University of Maryland

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
Washington, D. C.

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-

tion of the great navigator's own writings. Beaglehole's long "General Introduction" does better in placing the Cook discoveries in proper historical perspective than does any other work known to the reviewer.

The present volume, the first of four, is edited by the New Zealand scholar J. C. Beaglehole, author in 1934 of the *Exploration of the Pacific*. It deals only with the first Cook voyage in *Endeavour*, which had as an immediate objective the observation of the transit of Venus at Tahiti, June 3, 1769, and as later accomplishments the circumnavigation of New Zealand, the coasting of Eastern New Holland (Australia), and the rediscovery of Torres Strait, proving that New Guinea and Australia were separated by water. Cook's own journal is supplemented by extracts from those of other participants in the expedition, notably Robert Molyneux and W. B. Monkhouse. Many letters by Cook are printed describing the voyage, including some written in the course of it. Latin Americanists will especially enjoy the long epistolary dispute at Rio between Cook and the Viceroy of Brazil, Conde de Azambuja, who regarded the transit-of-Venus mission as a rather transparent cover for smuggling activities.

The accompanying portfolio, which illustrates the whole four-volume set, consists of fifty-eight maps and sketches, mostly of Pacific Islands, by Cook and other members of his expeditions.

CHARLES E. NOWELL

University of Illinois

Os manuscritos do Arquivo da Casa de Cadaval respeitantes ao Brasil. Edited by VIRGINIA RAU and MARIA FERNANDA GOMES DA SILVA. Coimbra, 1956. Acta Universitatis Conimbricensis. Illustration. Index. Vol. I. Pp. xv, 540.

This is an inventory of documents relating to Brazil extant in the archives of the Dukes of Cadaval at Muge. This first volume comprises sixteenth and seventeenth century documents, originals and copies, and was prepared to provide research workers with the essential elements of each document by

means of a detailed summary as exhaustive as possible.

VIRGINIA RAU

Universidade de Lisboa

The Masters and the Slaves (Casa Grande & Senzala). By GILBERTO FREYRE. Translated from the Portuguese by SAMUEL PUTNAM. New York, 1956. Alfred A. Knopf. Bibliography. Index. Pp. lxxi, 537, xlv. \$8.50.

This is the second English-language edition "translated from the Portuguese of the fourth and definitive Brazilian edition of *Casa Grande & Senzala*," which the author calls an "essay" that "deals with genetic sociology rather than with history in the conventional sense—though it frequently has recourse to historical chronology and even to anecdotal history." The main text, glossary and bibliography in the two editions are seemingly identical. Minor changes appear in the index to the second edition.

A fifty-three-page preface written by the author especially for the present edition is such an important addition that scholars, at least, may well feel required to replace their old copies of the volume. In this new preface Freyre puts down certain supplementary thoughts, as for example, on Brazilian colonial architecture and the Brazilian family; and recalls his great respect for and indebtedness to Professor Franz Boas. He also attempts to explain the circumstances under which he wrote this perhaps finest of sociological studies to come out of Latin America. But in part he fails this assignment because he constantly digresses—as he returns repeatedly to justification of his method and to answer his critics of the past twenty years and more. It is a preface written by a man who although obviously piqued at times, nonetheless considers himself more than professionally competent. Freyre has a right to indulge in a certain feeling of competence in view of the fact that he probably has been as responsible as any single individual for raising the level of the