

closes with the writer residing in Burgos. The subjects covered are numerous, ranging from philosophy to the weather. Among the topics of historical interest, the most important are Peter Martyr's own career, the history of the Spanish royal family, the papacy (the pontificates of Alexander VI and Julius II), Spanish diplomatic relations, and internal events in Spain. These matters undoubtedly have background relevance to Spanish-American history; there is nothing, however, in these ten years of correspondence with any direct bearing on the Indies. Peter Martyr, who elsewhere contributed in an important way to our knowledge of history, appears here mainly as a gossip with a fondness for parading his classical learning.

José López de Toro, translator of the series, contributes an introduction devoted principally to Martyr's literary style and scholarship.

CHARLES E. NOWELL  
University of Illinois

*Plaisirs de Saint-Domingue. Notes sur sa vie sociale. Littéraire et artistique.* By JEAN FOUCHARD. Port-au-Prince, 1955. Imprimerie de l'Etat. Pp. 181. Paper.

The foreword explains that this text is in reality an introduction to *Le Théâtre a Saint-Domingue*. Here M. Fouchard studies the luxuries and diversions other than theatrical that the wealthiest of France's colonies made available to its more fortunate inhabitants. Of particular interest are pages 51-125, where the author analyzes "the artistic and literary life of the colony."

MERCER COOK  
Howard University

*Relación de las encomiendas de indios hechas en Nueva España a los conquistadores y pobladores de ella. Año de 1564.* Mexico City, 1955. José Porrúa e Hijos. Index. Pp. 64. Paper.

The research team, of France V. Scholes and Eleanor B. Adams, which already has added greatly to the printed materials for study of the colonial

viceroyalty of New Spain, plans to publish a number of the more important documents in a new series, *Documentos para la historia del México colonial*. The first volume is a list of encomiendas in private tenants, as of June, 1564, printed from the manuscript in AGI, Audiencia de Méjico, legajo 242. This list gives a history of the encomienda succession for each holding. It does not give either a quantitative statement of the value of the tributes or the number of tributaries. It is thus very useful for its material on encomendero families, but will have only incidental value as a supplement to the other encomienda lists of the middle sixteenth century (such as the ones published by Dr. Scholes in the bulletin of the Mexican national archive) which enabled Cook, Simpson, and other scholars to make fairly firm estimates of the aboriginal population of Central Mexico ca. 1565.

WOODROW BORAH  
University of California  
Berkeley

*El tema de América en los autores españoles del Siglo de Oro.* By ANGEL FRANCO. Madrid, 1954. Nueva Imprenta Radio, S. A. Illustrations. Pp. iii, 576.

Visión de América (descubrimiento, historia, paisaje, sociedad) a través de los literatos de los siglos XVI y XVII, especialmente en Cervantes, Lope de Vega y Tirso de Molina. Es libro útil para darse cuenta del reflejo de lo americano en la mentalidad popular española a través del drama y la novela, y ofrece datos de interés. Lista de fuentes y bibliografía. Faltan índices.

JAIME VICENS VIVES  
Universidad de Barcelona

*Le théâtre a Saint Domingue. Prix de l'alliance française.* By JEAN FOUCHARD. Port-au-prince, 1955. Imprimerie de l'Etat. Pp. x, 353. Paper.

Former editor of *La Releve* and *Haiti-Journal*, M. Jean Fouchard left Haiti after the fall of the Estimé régime. In Paris he began the diligent research that resulted in 1953 in the

publication of *Les Marrons du syllabaire*. Two years later the present work appeared. In this volume, thanks to the author's careful study of Moreau de St. Méry, old newspapers, and documents rarely if ever utilized by Haitian historians, the fascinating story of the theatre in eighteenth-century Saint-Domingue is told. The four chapters describe the theatres themselves—in Cap-Français, Port-au-Prince, and seven smaller cities—then the actors, theatrical life, and the colony's contribution in artists and dramatic inspiration.

With the stage as its focal point, M. Fouchard's portrayal reflects of necessity a panoramic view of the colony: its mores, economics, relations with metropolitan France, and its social stratification. As the century progresses first mulattoes, then the blacks are admitted to special sections in the theatres. Eventually two mulatto actresses, Minette and her sister Lise, become featured performers. In the final act, the drama assumes epic proportions as Toussaint, Dessalines, Christophe, Pétion, and the inspired freedmen end Napoleon's dream of conquest of the New World.

MERCER COOK

Howard University

*Sir Thomas More in New Spain. A Utopian Adventure of the Renaissance.* By SILVIO ZAVALA. London, 1955. The Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian Councils. Illustration. Pp. 20. 2 shillings.

Revised and expanded version of the article which first appeared in *The Huntington Library Quarterly*, X (1947), 337-347. (L.H.)

#### REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

*Documentos para la historia de la revolución de 1809.* Edited by CARLOS PONCE SANGINES. Vol. IV. *Expediente del Obispo La Santa y Ortega y documentos del archivo del Conde de Guaquí.* La Paz, 1955. Biblioteca Pacea-Alcaldía Municipal. Pp. 652, xviii.

This latest volume completes the commendable effort of the municipality

of La Paz to print all available documents that deal with the July, 1809, revolt against the Spanish authorities in La Paz. Reviews of the three previous volumes (HAHR, XXXV, 415-416) pointed out the historical importance of this rebellion and the many merits of the series.

This newest volume adds a considerable number of new documents. First, there are two heavy legajos from Seville that deal with the activities of Bishop Remigio de la Santa y Ortega, who took a leading role in suppressing the revolt. The second set of documents comes from the family archives in Spain of the Count of Guaquí, José Manuel de Goyeneche who, as president of the Audiencia of Cuzco, repressed the revolution with stern measures. The transcripts of the documents are good. In summary, the four volumes are of great value in the bibliography of the War of Independence.

This reviewer believes that there are unpublished documents which the editors have not used. They have relied, quite rightly, on foreign archives, but a search in their own Bolivian archives would doubtless turn up material for a fifth volume.

CHARLES W. ARNADE

University of Tampa

*Gazeta de Montevideo. Volumen segundo. 1811 Enero-Junio.* Preface by EMILIO RAVIGNANI and EDMUNDO M. NARANCO. Introduction by JUAN CANTER. Preliminary study by M. BLANCA PARIS and Q. CABREBA PIÑON. Montevideo, 1954. Biblioteca de Impresos Raros Americanos. Universidad de la República. Indexes. Pp. ccii, 448. Paper.

This is a facsimile reprint of the fifty regular and extra numbers of the *Gazeta* that appeared January-June, 1811 (the first volume [Montevideo, 1948] reprinted October-November, 1810). This volume is in all ways as good as the first. This royalist newspaper meant to neutralize the effect of Mariano Moreno's *Gazeta de Buenos Ayres*, the voice of the Argentine revolution. In itself, the Montevideo *Gazeta* was an accurate and significant source of information about Spanish