

was no disposition in Spain to make meaningful concessions, but that any government doing so would have thus destroyed itself. Morgan goes further to show that McKinley fabricated a policy already rather well developed by Cleveland to threaten intervention in Cuba if Spain did not mend its ways. From this threat McKinley never wavered. Morgan deplors the lack of alternatives but indicates they would have been difficult to develop. He demonstrates that McKinley, while maintaining public silence through weeks of crisis, kept the determination of policy firmly in his own hands.

Morgan concisely summarizes his views on the entire subject: "(1) The United States pursued a long, logical, and understandable peace policy toward Cuba, attempting to force Spain to reform the island and remove the issue from world affairs. The Spanish failure to do so provoked American intervention in 1898. (2) The United States had legitimate strategic, commercial, and humanitarian reasons for pursuing that policy and for being so deeply concerned over Cuba's fate. (3) The McKinley administration did not 'surrender' to any sudden or inexplicable war hysteria after the *Maine* sank in Havana. . . . America's Cuban policy had held the threat of intervention since the days of Grant. . . . (4) The United States acquired Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and other outposts of empire as part of a conscious program of extending American power into the arena of international politics and trade, and not by accident or default" (pp. *ix-x*).

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#### BACKGROUND

*El fabuloso reino de Quito.* By JORGE CARRERA ANDRADE. Cuenca, Ecuador, 1963. Editorial Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana. Notes. Indices. Pp. 285. Paper.

This book is a melange of facts and theories concerning the Incas, the

Spanish conquerors, the legendary giants of the past, Polynesians, Jivano Indians, and whatever geographically is or may have been linked to the West Coast cultures of South America. The book claims to be a history of pre-Columbian Ecuador, but inasmuch as nothing is known of this history (outside of the controversial statements of Juan de Velasco) the author can say nothing about it. His approach is irrelevant and unscientific.

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*San Andrés y Providencia. Una geografía histórica de las islas colombianas del Mar Caribe Occidental.* By JAMES J. PARSONS. Bogotá, 1964. Publicaciones del Banco de la Republica. Notes. Map. Index. Pp. 192. Paper.

The author tries hard to give to these islands and to many other coral reefs in the vicinity a most respectable past. However the writing of an established authority on a subject which fascinates him has not in this case produced good reading material. The narrative gives the impression that the reader must know beforehand all about San Andrés and Providence. At times it becomes so choppy that one cannot be sure whether the author is talking about San Andrés, Providence, the Corn Islands, Roncadores, Belice, or any other coral reef in the Caribbean. Failure to match text with footnotes and the continuous use of the present tense make the commentary not only dogmatic but difficult to understand.

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#### COLONIAL AND INDEPENDENCE PERIODS

*Ferdinand Magellan, Circumnavigator, His Life and Explorations.* 2nd ed. By CHARLES MCKEW PARR. Introduction by CAPTAIN EDWARD L. BEACH, U. S. N. New York, 1964.

Thomas Y. Crowell Company. Appendix. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xx, 426. \$8.50.

When this work first appeared in 1953 under the title *So Noble a Captain: the Life and Times of Ferdinand Magellan*, it represented the first full-length biography of the explorer in over sixty years. At that time Charles E. Nowell called many of Parr's conclusions unorthodox and regretted that he had not backed them up with footnotes but admitted that he agreed with them himself most of the time. During the intervening years virtually the only scholarly study in English dealing with Magellan's voyages has been Nowell's own seventy-three-page introduction to his edition of Antonio Pigafetta, Maximilian of Transylvania, and Gaspar Corréa, *Magellan's Voyage around the World, Three Contemporary Accounts* (Evanston, Illinois, 1962). Although this fact may suggest some justification for republishing Parr's book, it is regrettable that he did not change more than the title or add more than a brief, chatty introduction by Captain Beach and a few bibliographical entries. (Originally reviewed in February 1954.)

*The Whole & True Discoverye of Terra Florida.* By JEAN RIBAUT. Gainesville, 1964. University of Florida Press. Map. Illustrations. Notes. Appendices. Index. Pp. 139.

This volume centers in Jean Ribaut's personal narrative of a transatlantic expedition in May 1562 from Dieppe to Florida and north along the coast to present Port Royal, South Carolina. Here Ribaut left a small detachment at a place he named Charlesfort and returned to the continent. His *True Account of the Discoverye of Florida* was published in London the following year. To this day it remains a classic sixteenth-century account of the territory and its Indian inhabitants, as well as a significant contemporary testimony of French Protestant efforts to

challenge Catholic Spain's domination of the New World.

David L. Dowd's fifty-page introductory essay is the only portion of the book which has not been previously published. The essay is a fine contribution to historical literature, discussing the historiography of French Florida, indicating the earlier contribution of scholars on both sides of the Atlantic, and pointing out the evidence of archaeologists and anthropologists. Dr. Dowd's scholarly survey of the field should stimulate further research and perhaps lead to publication of materials collected years ago by Jeanette Thurber Connor, an active member of the Florida State Historical Society in the 1920s.

The heart of the book is Ribaut's report of the 1562 voyage, taken from a manuscript which H. P. Biggar found in the British Museum and published with notes in 1917. The contents further include a photogelatine reproduction of the 1563 edition printed by Thomas Hacket, and an essay on Jean Ribaut by Mrs. Connor. The three appendices refer to the LeMoyne sixteenth-century paintings of Florida scenes, the columns set up by Ribaut at Florida and South Carolina locations, and the site of Charlesfort. Comments on the last subject are by A. S. Salley, Jr. The volume is one of twelve in the Quadricentennial Edition of the Florida Facsimile and Reprint Series.

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*Revolt along the Rio Grande.* By J. C. RYAN. San Antonio, Tex., 1964. The Naylor Company. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 234. \$4.95.

J. C. Ryan, a retired business executive and one of Tucson's leading citizens, has demonstrated historical perception in selecting the story of the New Mexican Pueblo Revolt of 1680 as the plot of this historical novel. By this selection, Ryan not only chose a highly celebrated and unique event in Spanish-Indian relations in the Spanish