

COLONIAL AND INDEPENDENCE PERIODS

Homenaje a Don José María de la Peña y Cámara. By ERNEST J. BURRUS, S. J. *et al.* Madrid, 1969. Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas. Colección Chimalistac de Libros y Documentos acerca de la Nueva España. Notes. Pp. xi, 287. Paper.

This book is a tribute to the retired director of the Archivo General de Indias, offered by a group of American scholars along with a German, a Swede, and a Spaniard. It is the typical example of a modest *Festschrift*, limited in scope and purpose, with all its expected assets and shortcomings.

Miguel Bordonau y Más, Peña's colleague and former boss, has written five disappointing pages: a *presentación*, offered in lieu of a biography, which contains a dry list of Peña's professional jobs, awards, publications, and incidental teaching activities, plus some biographical irrelevances. It is a pity, because Don José, an archivist since 1922 and director of the Archivo de Indias, 1952-1968, lived to witness interesting events. A significant glimpse of Peña's life and times, missing in Bordonau's presentation, can be found in Gabriel Jackson's *Historian's Quest* (New York, 1969), 151-159. One cannot help thinking of Julio Caro Baroja's *El Señor Inquisidor y otras vidas por oficio* (Madrid, 1968) and considering what an interesting biography of Peña could be prepared by matching the man to a job, the job to a task, and the task to the society and the environment of contemporary Spain. The result would be "vida por oficio," a case study of the role of the intelligentsia and the professional bureaucracy in the recent political, social, and intellectual history of that country. Such a study would also make useful preparatory reading for American researchers in Spanish archives.

One of the contributions to the book under review has been previously published: the "Research Report on Consulado History" by the late Robert S. Smith (*Journal of Inter-American Studies*, 1961). Charles W. Arnade's article elaborates on materials already included in his *Florida on Trial, 1593-1602* (Miami, 1959) and offers translation of a new document. Donald E. Chipman gives an enlarged version of a former paper dealing with Nuño de Guzmán's expeditions to and designs on Northern New Spain, 1529-1534.

The rest of the articles were specially written for the occasion. Irving A. Leonard contributes an essay on some characteristic traits

of Spanish American literature. The historical article of widest scope, by John T. Lanning, deals with the illicit practice of medicine in the Spanish Indies; it is a partial preview of the results that can be expected from a long research now in progress. The veteran France V. Scholes offers new data on the last days of Gonzalo de Sandoval. W. Michael Mathes reveals early projects for the economic exploitation of California, 1585-1598. Richard Konetzke and Magnus Mörner contribute two short articles, both minor items in the authors' work on colonial Spanish social history. Konetzke contributes a transcription and commentary on four new documents, and Mörner a preliminary report on early patterns of settlement in the presidency of Quito.

The search for archival materials is the subject of four articles. Ernest J. Burrus, S.J., narrates the efforts of Adolph F. Bandelier in gathering manuscript sources for the history of the American Southwest, until his death in Seville during 1914. George P. Hammond sketches the development of Hispanic historical studies in California since 1888 and refers to the scholarships offered (1911-1950) by the Native Sons of the Golden West for research in historical archives. The story of a joint American-Spanish cataloguing task is given by Charles E. O'Neill, S.J.; the project's first stage (1961-1969) has produced a two-volume *Catálogo de documentos sobre la época española de Luisiana en . . . [el] Archivo General de Indias*. Finally, Lewis Hanke reports on his cherished "viceregal project," the publication of all the *memorias de gobierno* of the Spanish viceroys in America. This experienced American entrepreneur in Spanish American studies has just surmounted one obstacle—a recent National Endowment for the Humanities grant is going to make possible at least part of the publication.

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The Portuguese Seaborne Empire: 1415-1825. By C. R. BOXER. New York, 1969. Alfred A. Knopf. The History of Human Society. Illustrations. Maps. Appendices. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xxvi, 415, xiv. \$8.95.

Adam Smith declared that "the discovery of America and that of a passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope are the two greatest and the most important events recorded in the history of mankind." If modern historians agreed, they would rewrite our histories and give Portugal first rank in the creation of our modern