

plete. What Dr. Gollán apparently had in mind as his central thesis was that the Spaniards employed the pre-Columbian sea and land routes to implement the policy that all roads should lead to Peru, but much of the material in Part One is entirely unrelated to this subject and seems to demand, for the sake of completeness, a larger treatment in which additional material on the routes of the colonial period could be presented. Among the many topics that might have been included are a discussion of the interesting complex of routes which ran westward across the pampas from Buenos Aires, the coastal trade between Chile and Peru, and a description of the numerous types of boats which plied the Amazon in the eighteenth century.

There is one surprising omission in Part One. Dr. Gollán apparently did not realize (pp. 28-29) that the little craft which the Indians of Huanchaco employed were those curious balsas known in historic times as *caballitos*. They caught the eye of Gilliss (*U. S. Naval Astronomical Expedition* . . . [1855], p. 426), and E. G. Squier (*Peru* [1877], p. 109) produces archaeological evidence to show that the *caballito* was used in the pre-Columbian period.

TOM B. JONES.

University of Minnesota.

Colón en Barcelona. Edición especial del artículo publicado en el tomo I del "Anuario de Estudios Americanos." By ANTONIO RUMEU DE ARMAS. [Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos de la Universidad de Sevilla, Publicaciones, VII, Serie 1^o: Anuario, N.º 5.] (Sevilla: Editorial Católica Española. S. A., 1944. Pp. xi, 88. Paper.)

The title of this work is misleading. Señor Rumeu de Armas does devote several pages to a muster of historical evidence proving that Columbus made an extended stay in Barcelona in 1493, but this is irrelevant to the main theme of the study. Also, just why the author considers it necessary to "prove" that the admiral visited the Catalonian city is puzzling. The present reviewer was not aware that the fact had ever been seriously questioned. From the time Columbus returned from his first voyage (March, 1493) to that of his departure on the second (September, 1493), the Spanish court resided at Barcelona. There the discoverer naturally went to report to his sovereigns and to initiate plans for his return to the new islands. Among the many controversies regarding Columbus, this point is not controversial, and Rumeu de Armas's array of evidence is superfluous.

The real purpose of the work is to explain why, in the beginning, non-Castilian Spaniards, particularly subjects of Aragon, were denied

emigration and trading privileges to the New World. The author believes that the reason for their exclusion lay in the wish of the Catholic sovereigns to refrain from offending Portugal. King John II, it will be remembered, viewed Spanish entry into the field of discovery and exploration with a jaundiced eye. But as far back as 1479, by the Treaty of Alcaçovas, Portugal and Castile had come to a working agreement by partitioning the Atlantic and its islands into spheres of influence. Thus, Portugal had given some recognition to the activities of Castile in regions overseas. But Aragon had not been included in the arrangement, so Ferdinand and Isabella prudently decided not to antagonize John further by introducing a new factor into the situation. The constant appearance of Ferdinand's name along with Isabella's in negotiations both with Columbus and John is explained by the fact that Ferdinand had been awarded special powers in Castile which his wife did not possess in any corresponding degree in Aragon. Ferdinand acted always in his Castilian, and never in his Aragonese, capacity.

Señor Rumeu de Armas is probably right in these conclusions, even though the exclusion of non-Castilians was never strictly enforced and became a dead letter within a few years. Still, as late as the seventeenth century, we find Solórzano Pereyra, codifier of the Laws of the Indies, arguing legalistically for the exclusion of Aragonese subjects because of the ancient prohibition.

Apart from the misleading title, the principal weakness of the book consists in the typographical errors, which are numerous.

CHARLES E. NOWELL.

University of Illinois.

Investigaciones sobre la vida y obras iniciales de don Fernando Colón.

Edición especial del artículo publicado en el "Anuario de Estudios Americanos." By EMILIANO JOS. [Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos de la Universidad de Sevilla, Serie 1; Anuario, No. 6.] (Sevilla: Editorial Católica Española, S. A., 1945. Pp. xvii, 164. Photostats. Paper.)

It is hard for a reviewer to deal justly with the conclusions concerning Ferdinand Columbus here presented by Señor Emiliano Jos, for the present work is but one of many by the author on this subject and some of his more important opinions are expressed elsewhere. Because, as the title states, only the "obras iniciales" of Ferdinand are being dealt with here, the reader is destined for a disappointment. Jos refrains from coming to grips with the topic that has been most disputed; the real or supposed authorship by Ferdinand of the biography of his father, the admiral. Beyond admitting that someone else had a hand in the work,