

the longer, and, to the present reviewer, the more interesting. Like the companion work, this centers chiefly on the matter of religion and of the part religion should play in determining relations between Castilians and Indians. If, says Palacios Rubios, the former invade the lands of the savages without explaining that they come to introduce the Christian faith, the aborigines have the right under natural law to resist, and, if vanquished, to remain in possession of their property and personal liberty. If, on the other hand, the Spaniards explain why they have come and offer Christianity, the natives, by resisting, lay themselves open to the loss of both their goods and their freedom.

Matías de Paz maintains that Castilian relations with Indians may legitimately begin with conquest, in order thus to provide an easier environment for the subsequent spread of the Christian religion. This is subject, however, to an important moral precaution; the sovereign who orders the conquest must be actuated by the purest motives; his purpose must be that of spreading the faith and never that of material gain or of personal aggrandizement.

The principal thought all this is apt to leave with the reader—even the most learned one—is that of the distinction between what legalists, theologians, and moralists could reason and say in Burgos in 1512 and what the hard hitting conquistadors; Pánfilo de Narváez, for instance, were actually doing at that very time in the New World. Both Palacios Rubios and Matías de Paz drew from an arsenal of learning and historical practice gradually accumulated during the middle ages to cover Christian dealing with the Moslems, all based upon some moral law, though also based somewhat upon expediency. They attempted, as men are always prone to do, to find principles in the historic past to guide them in an altogether new situation. Even the expediency of the past had small application here, for the new situation, as usual, refused to be shaped by men whose weapon was the pen.

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Franco-Spanish Rivalry in North America, 1524-1763. By HENRY FOLMER. Glendale, California, 1953. Arthur H. Clark Co. Index. Pp. 346. \$10.00.

After a detailed analysis of the legal and theological bases of both the Spanish claims to America and of the French opposition to them, Dr. Folmer narrates a story of French-Spanish rivalry in North America from the time of the Verrazano expedition, with its first official challenge to Spain's claims, until the French withdrawal in 1763. Throughout, he finds that both France and Spain "pursued

consistent policies, laid down during the earliest stage of their overseas competition. The two imperialistic rivals maintained their judicial and diplomatic positions . . . without essential change." (P. 13.) Since Spain's policy was to admit the right of no other country to land on her side of the Tordesillas "line," Dr. Folmer's statement (p. 137) that "as the seventeenth century advanced . . . the French title to Canada was no longer disputed by Spain" would seem to be one specific instance of "change" and an illustration of the dangers of over-simplification.

But questions in regard to method or the accuracy of occasional details will almost inevitably arise in a complicated history of international rivalry over nearly two and a half centuries. Dr. Folmer attempts to draw his account into unity by bringing that rivalry to the climax of a developing French intent to win, first, the North Mexico mines and, secondly, trade on the northern frontier of New Spain. Thus, the West Indian islands acquired by France between 1625 and 1640 are described in part as "stepping stones toward colonial ambitions in the Gulf of Mexico" (p. 132), while three of the most interesting chapters deal with the influence of Count Diego de Peñalosa upon La Salle's expedition of 1684. An even more interesting section, from the standpoint of international diplomacy, is the excellent account of the diplomatic sparring which took place in European Courts after the wholesale massacre of Frenchmen and Spaniards in Florida in a time of peace.

The volume is based upon extensive documentation and written with unusual literary skill. It is beautifully printed, and illustrated with a folding frontispiece reproduction of the Delisle map of 1718.

Albuquerque, N. M. MADALINE W. NICHOLS

Jamaica española. By FRANCISCO MORALES PADRÓN. Prologue by VICENTE RODRÍGUEZ CASADO. Sevilla, 1952. Escuela de Estudios Hispanoamericanos de Sevilla. Publicación LXVII. Illustrations. Map. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xxx, 497. 100 pesetas.

The first, and the last two, of this book's nine chapters, describe the discovery of Jamaica by Columbus, the English conquest and peopling (1655-1660) and Spain's renunciation, by the Treaty of Madrid (1670) of claims to all American territory then possessed by England. The other chapters, with various subdivisions, deal with the geography, the "conquest," and the usual aspects of institutional life, including the enfeoffment and the abbacy major which were nearly unique in Spanish America. Nineteen plates offer contemporary