

Victoria Ocampo turned on Ortega's regressive views on women, strongly colored by Gregorio Marañón's biologized views of sex roles, which Ocampo regarded as patronizing.

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## Colonial

*Los Pinzones y el descubrimiento de América.* By JUAN MANZANO MANZANO. Madrid: Ediciones de Cultura Hispánica, 1989. Introduction. Plates. Maps. Photographs. Documents. Index. Document index. xix, 1738 pp. Cloth.

The Pinzón brothers, Martín Alonso and Vicente Yáñez, are best known for having accompanied Columbus on his 1492 voyage to the New World. Mariners from Palos, the small Andalusian port from which Columbus set sail, the Pinzón brothers helped Columbus to recruit his crew. In turn the admiral named them captains, giving Martín Alonso command of the *Pinta*, Vicente the *Niña*. Yet neither Martín nor Vicente took orders easily. The two had a reputation for piracy and on one occasion had been reprimanded by the crown for the illegal seizure of some Ibizan ships carrying wheat. Of the two, Martín was evidently the more independent and even had his own ideas about the quickest route to the Indian mainland. Thus on October 6, 1492, a week before landfall, he differed openly with Columbus about the direction the little armada should sail. Upon reaching Hispaniola, Martín abandoned the admiral to search for gold, occasionally stopping to name parts of the island after himself. Columbus later caught up with his wayward captain and the two sailed eastward together, only to be separated again in a storm off the Azores. Martín reached Bayona in Galicia before the admiral returned to Seville, and, according to one account, the admiral was angry when he learned that Martín had already informed the Catholic monarchs about his discoveries in the Indies.

Martín Alonso Pinzón died in 1493, but his brother would return to the New World in 1499–1500 to explore the coast of Brazil. Vicente subsequently proposed additional voyages to the Indies but spent his last days sailing in Spanish waters, working for the newly established Casa de Contratación. He died in relative obscurity in 1514.

The story of the Pinzón brothers and their maritime accomplishments and adventures is the subject of this long, rambling, somewhat idiosyncratic, and occasionally purely conjectural study. In essence, the book represents an extended effort to highlight what the author, a noted expert on Columbus, believes to be the Pinzón brothers' important but forgotten contributions to the discovery and exploration of the Indies. The book's strength lies in its abundant documentation, most of which is drawn from the unpublished doctoral dissertation of the author's

daughter. Particularly valuable is the appendix, a collection of almost two hundred documents, many of which are published here for the first time.

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*Real Hacienda y economía en Hispanoamérica, 1541–1820.* By B. H. SLICHER VAN BATH. Amsterdam: CEDLA, 1989. Maps. Graphs. Tables. Appendixes. x, 182 pp. Paper. \$17.50.

The Spanish American treasury accounts are unrivaled as a source for the economic history of colonial Hispanic America. Their recent publication by John TePaske and Herbert Klein has led to an explosion of new research and discussion. Many historians of the early modern period will be at risk if they ignore the debate and the possibilities inherent in the data.

Slicher van Bath offers a useful quantitative and organizational overview. He imposes an order on the individual entries of TePaske and Klein to extract major trends, tendencies, and correlations. Covering the period 1541–1820, with individual years aggregated in twenty-year periods, the blocks make up a span long enough for the writing of macrohistory. Statistically organized in sixty-eight tables and clearly presented in thirty-four graphs, the results are most suggestive, pinpointing the macro patterns not immediately evident in the TePaske and Klein data.

Slicher van Bath argues that strong correlations between the treasury accounts of some areas marked the appearance of regional economies. Mining and tribute revenues constituted most of the government's income in the sixteenth century, but their downturn in the seventeenth revealed the emergence of a more diversified economy and a diminution in government resources in Peru but not in Mexico. He finds it difficult to decide in what proportion inflation, increased taxation, and bureaucratic efficiencies were responsible for the dizzying rise in government revenues in the late colonial period.

What meaning should be extracted from the TePaske and Klein data will long be debated. Whatever one's assumptions, Slicher van Bath's patterns deserve study by colonial historians.

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*Slave Law in the Americas.* By ALAN WATSON. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1990. Notes. Index. xiv, 179 pp. Cloth. \$25.00.

The basic premise of this small study is that American slave laws have more in common with the legal traditions of their various colonial metropolises than with