

Manzano hints, without quite saying so, that he believes the story of the anonymous pilot who reportedly crossed the Atlantic a decade before Columbus, and he promises an additional work on that subject. Samuel E. Morison and Edmundo O'Gorman have presented strong, if entirely different, arguments against this pilot's existence. Manzano elsewhere mentions both writers, though he cites Morison only on an unrelated matter and does not cite O'Gorman at all.

The author writes more positively of the Toscanelli map and what it contained than anyone today is entitled to do. The chart has disappeared and what we have is the reconstruction by Hermann Wagner in 1892. For the Atlantic and East Asia Wagner largely follows the Martin Behaim globe of 1492, and no one can be sure this is justified.

Utilizing the researches of José de la Torre and adding some of his own, Manzano traces the liaison between Columbus and Beatriz Enríquez de Harana, mother of his illegitimate son Ferdinand. He finds evidence, in a document long available and generally overlooked, that the discoverer legitimized Ferdinand during the latter's childhood. His failure to marry the girl is explained by his elevation to admiral's rank, which, by Castilian law then, made matrimony with the humble Beatriz impossible.

Manzano accomplishes his main purpose of adequately filling in the seven critical years of Columbus in Spain before the discovery. For certain topics he might have made profitable use of writings by non-Spanish scholars; Miss Alicia Gould, on whom he mainly relies for the ship musters of the first voyage, had become identified with Spain by the time of her death.

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*Don Hernando de Santillán y la fundación de la Real Audiencia de Quito.* By FRAY JOSÉ MARÍA VARGAS, O.P. Quito, 1963. Editorial Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana. Pp. 173. Paper. Sucres 20.00.

Hernando de Santillán, oidor of Los Reyes and later president of Quito, played an important role in the history of Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador between 1550 and 1568. Consequently he deserves a special study, for which there is a great abundance of documentation due in great part to the numerous and bitter enemies which he was able to create in a short time. His residencia as president of the Audiencia of Quito by itself fills seven legajos in the Archivo General de Indias.

The Spanish government appointed Santillán in 1563 as first presi-

dent of the newly created Audiencia of Quito, without awaiting the results of his residencia as oidor of Los Reyes. As a result of this residencia he was prohibited from holding office or even residing in the Indies for eight years, but unfortunately the sentence was pronounced too late to save the settlers of Quito from four years of petty tyranny.

Santillán threw into chains two of the oidores and then had them deported to Spain in order to remain as absolute ruler. He also violated the royal dispositions which gave the Audiencia of Quito only legal functions, leaving those of government to President Lope García de Castro of Los Reyes. In order to discredit one of his enemies he held public hearings on the romantic adventures of one of the man's married daughters, although later he had the effrontery of claiming that he had protected the honor of married women. He posted agents at strategic points to search travelers and intercept letters or even persons. Eventually complaints leaked out, chiefly from the port city of Guayaquil, and the expelled oidores, Salazar de Villasante and Dr. Ribas, together with President Castro, were instrumental in producing Santillán's downfall.

Very little of this appears in Father Vargas' book, which even gives Dr. Ribas' death as occurring while he was being deported, when in fact he died after he had been fully rehabilitated by the Crown. There are some other minor errors, but the chief objection to this book is its thin documentation. Apparently, it was produced hastily so that its publication would coincide with the four hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Audiencia of Quito. The book contains much useful information, however, and constitutes one more valuable chapter in Father Vargas' steadily growing work on the colonial history of Ecuador.

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*Compañías holandesas de navegación. Agentes de la colonización neerlandesa.* By ELEAZAR CÓRDOVA-BELLO. Sevilla, 1964. Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos. Appendices. Chronological Table. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 303.

One wonders at the choice of title for this book because there is little Dutch in the text or bibliography, and the author draws his history not from Dutch sources but from English and Spanish chronicles. The mammoth East Indies Company is granted only a single chapter comprising ten pages. The Dutch West Indies Company is introduced in a chapter of six pages, and the following account of its