

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

activities is restricted to North America and northeast South America, with which the author is familiar as a professor of history at the University of Caracas.

Elsewhere the author is preoccupied with the subject of human slavery but does not dilate upon the dreadful record of the D.W.I.C. in the Caribbean. He devotes a chapter of three pages to a royal cédula designed to protect Negroes and Indians in the *encomiendas* and translates into Spanish an antislavery resolution of the Mennonite Calvinistic sect meeting in Germantown, Pennsylvania in 1688. This is irrelevant to his subject, as is a translation into Spanish of the Mayflower Resolution of 1620. The book contains a variety of other materials, including a comparison of various European colonial policies, a description of early Spanish laws regarding the *encomienda* system in the West Indies, and a translation into Spanish of Peter Stuyvesant's report of the surrender of New Netherlands to the English in 1666. There is a decree by Simón Bolívar in 1818 condemning contraband evasion of customs. Six pages describe a frontier dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, and thirteen pages are devoted to sketches of the overseas, largely oriental colonies of Denmark, Sweden, and of the Hanseatic states.

The twenty-page bibliography is overexpanded and irrelevant in many instances, and the same may be said of the copious footnotes. The six-page chronology of dates running from 1528 to 1917 has some merit but is not wholly applicable to the title. Two charts of Guiana dated 1798 and 1887 are partly indecipherable; a simple explanatory drawing of the area would be much more useful. Despite these shortcomings Professor Bello is to be commended for extensive research and an interesting and informative presentation. He has made a contribution to the history of northeast South America.

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CHARLES MCKEW PARR

Los intereses particulares en la conquista de la Nueva España. 2nd ed. by SILVIO A. ZAVALA. México, 1964. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Bibliography. Pp. 89.

The Defence of Human Rights in Latin America (Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries). By SILVIO A. ZAVALA. Paris, 1964. UNESCO. Race and Society. Bibliography. Pp. 65. Paper.

Silvio Zavala's analysis of private interests in early colonial Mexico was originally prepared as his doctoral thesis and first published in