

disaggregated overview of the Quinizalapa Valley, both in Guatemala. N. Cook instead relies on parish registers to trace demographic change in an Indian town in eighteenth-century Collaguas, southern Peru.

A third theme focuses on interaction within local populations. L. Greenow deals with interparish and interracial marriages in late colonial Nueva Galicia; Robinson extracts from eighteenth-century marriage records of Yucatán migration patterns over time and across districts. Migration and miscegenation are again a partial concern of Cook's article.

Finally, J. Chance describes residential patterns of Oaxaca City by 1792, and Evans, the aboriginal distribution in Upper Peru.

Thematically, as for the approaches used and for the narrower size of the samples now covered, these essays reflect the current trends in the field. Beautifully drawn graphs and maps, not so generously displayed elsewhere, enhance the analyses and texts.

The Wilson Center
Washington, D.C.

NICOLÁS SÁNCHEZ-ALBORNOZ

Organización de la iglesia en el Reino de Granada y su proyección en Indias. Siglo xvi. By ANTONIO GARRIDO ARANDA. Seville: Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos de Sevilla, 1980. Notes. Illustrations. Figures. Maps. Appendixes. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xxii, 385.

It has long been accepted, at least implicitly, by most historians that the *patranato real* as found in colonial Latin America was an extension and heightening of the right of patronage found in the Kingdom of Granada. Although the royal control of the church in the Indies has been studied in depth, there has been no systematic study of the relationship between the *patronato* of Granada and that of the Americas.

Antonio Garrido Aranda has attempted to remedy this lack in this monograph, a published version of a doctoral dissertation submitted to the University of Córdoba in 1975. Furthermore, because the church in both areas had to evangelize non-Christian peoples, he has attempted to discover any link in mission methods toward the *moriscos* on the one hand and the Indians on the other. He concludes that there was a definite organizational connection between the two churches, especially with regard to the provision of benefices to criollos, the use of competitive examinations for certain canonries, and the use of *bienes habices* (pre- or non-Christian pious funds) to support the church. With regard to evan-

gelization, he can find parallels in the mission methods, but no direct connection.

Garrido Aranda has performed a service in both his positive and negative demonstrations. Unfortunately, his book suffers all the traditional defects of doctoral dissertations. It is written in a pedestrian style; the arrangement of topics is confused and confusing; facts and citations are amassed uncritically and without analysis. As a result, the work is far longer than necessary and is filled with numerous lengthy digressions. His use of the term *morisco*, which he defines somewhat inaccurately in the glossary, is ambiguous. To refer to Pedro de Alcalá (p. 115) as a *morisco converso* complicates matters still more. Why he finds it surprising that there were parallels between mission methods in Granada and those in the Indies (p. 255) is hard to say.

The book has an attractive format and interesting illustrations. The appendix of documents is good, as are the glossary, bibliography, and index. All in all, this is a potentially valuable work marred by poor organization and undigested data.

Saint John's College

STAFFORD POOLE, C.M.

Human Cargoes: The British Slave Trade to Spanish America, 1700–1739. By COLIN A. PALMER. Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 1981. Notes. Maps. Appendixes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xv, 183. Cloth. \$19.50.

One of the prizes England won by the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713 was the *asiento*, the monopoly of supplying Spain's American colonies with slaves. The *asiento* was turned over to the South Sea Company until 1739 when the War of Jenkins's Ear effectively terminated it. The *asiento* also served as Britain's Trojan horse, permitting British merchants both legally and clandestinely to penetrate the hitherto closed colonial trade of Spanish America. In this concise monograph Palmer has mined the extant records of the South Sea Company as well as the papers in the Archivo General de Indias to produce a valuable analysis of the British slave trade to Spanish America during the early eighteenth century.

This slave trade was as important for the supply of servile labor to Spain's colonies as it was financially lucrative to the South Sea Company. Palmer estimates that 80 percent of the slaves landed in Spanish America during the *asiento* period crossed the Atlantic in British-owned vessels (p. 159). While the overall number of slaves transported between 1714