

miendas, and had a significant voice in local government and politics as members of the *cabildos*. This book is a very welcome addition to the growing body of works on sixteenth-century New Granada, allowing readers better to understand the processes of conquest, settlement, and colonization.

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*El resguardo en el Nuevo Reino de Granada*. 3d Edition. By MARGARITA GONZÁLEZ. Bogotá: El Ancora, 1992. Notes. 175 pp. Paper.

In the present volume, Margarita González of the National University of Colombia updates and revises her 1970 study of the *resguardo indio* in New Granada, both incorporating the results of subsequent archival research and exploiting insights afforded by the expanding bibliography on the Indian communities of Spanish America. She focuses primarily on the population of the upland Santa Fe-Tunja districts, which functioned in an essentially agricultural environment; but she also includes some reference to Mariquita and Antioquia, where mining played a significant role. The analysis ranges chronologically from the introduction of the system of *resguardos* in the late sixteenth century to their disintegration toward the end of the colonial period. The archival sources are limited to materials drawn from the Colombian National Archive. One-fourth of the text consists of an appendix of selected documents, nearly all new additions.

The book essentially divides into two sections, one defining the institutional character of the *resguardo*, the other treating its interplay with the outside society. Regarding the former, the congregation of Indians into segregated communities expressed the crown's desire to isolate the native population from outside influences, to affirm administrative control over Indian labor, and to define Indian tribute as royal patrimony. González argues that the emerging arrangement legally denied village lands a commercial personality. Subsistence plots held in individual usufruct complemented much larger fields worked collectively to produce tribute, primarily corn and potatoes. The *corregidor* represented the means for entering this produce into the market economy.

In the chapters on the relationships that developed between the *resguardos* and the outside community, González shows how the emerging hacienda system, although it relied on draft Indian labor, concurrently strengthened itself at the expense of the villages that provided the labor. Indians found that salaried employment on the haciendas was preferable to forced assignments, while creole landholders persistently expanded their properties at the expense of the ill-defined boundaries of the *resguardos*. On another level, *mestizaje* also contributed significantly to the dispersion of the village populations. The widespread, albeit extralegal, practice of renting vacant lands to outsiders eventually drew the villages into the market economy, hastening their institutional disintegration.

This work is a carefully reasoned effort. It contains few surprises, but stands nevertheless as a handy introduction to Spanish Indian policy in colonial Colombia. Unfortunately, the volume lacks both bibliography and index.

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*Criminalidad, ley penal, y estructura social en la provincia de Antioquia, 1750–1820.* By BEATRÍZ AMALIA PATIÑO MILLÁN. Medellín: IDEA, 1994. Maps. Tables. Figures. Appendix. Notes. Bibliography. 543 pp. Paper.

*Pecado y delito en la colonia: la bestialidad como una forma de contravención sexual (1740–1808).* By LEONARDO ALBERTO VEGA UMBASIA. Santafé de Bogotá: Instituto Colombiano de Cultura Hispánica, 1994. Notes. Appendix. Bibliography. 125 pp. Paper.

*Labradores, tejedores, y ladrones: hurtos y homicidios en la provincia de Tunja, 1745–1810.* By GUILLERMO SOSA ABELLA. Santafé de Bogotá: Instituto Colombiano de Cultura Hispánica, 1993. Tables. Appendix. Notes. Bibliography. 152 pp. Paper.

Probably inspired by an emerging body of literature on crime in colonial Latin America—including some essays by historian Germán Colmenares and sociologist Julián Vargas Lesmes, published close to their untimely deaths—other Colombian historians and anthropologists recently have turned their attention to the same subject. The result is a stimulating new series of publications focusing on the social history of crime in New Granada in the last seven decades before independence. These recent investigations also shed light on diverse facets of the late colonial *mentalité*, daily life, and social relations in the viceroyalty and, by extension, in Spain's other American colonies.

The lengthiest and most mature of the three works reviewed here is the one by Beatriz Patiño Millán, professor of history at the Universidad de Antioquia and current director of the Asociación de Historiadores de Colombia. Patiño's long experience working at the Archivo Histórico de Antioquia has produced several important archival indexes, including three on the documents concerning Antioquia's colonial-era criminal affairs. This, her most recent monograph, awarded the prestigious IDEA annual prize for the best historical research published in Antioquia in 1993, is based on several such documents: notarial records, contemporary legislation and legal literature, and censuses. It also includes a fairly good discussion of the secondary literature. It reconstructs the complex set of legal rules and procedures, institutions, and authorities involved in regulating criminal behavior. In addition, supported by a wide array of quantitative data, it discusses the social characteristics, views, and motivations of the people involved—officials, witnesses, lawyers, and criminals—and traces the social profile of the criminal acts themselves.

Patiño argues that the significance of sources related to criminal acts is the rich-