

which lessen its worth, the attempt to write history as it happened, rather than as it should have happened had laws been obeyed, is worthy of serious attention. If the book provokes a long-overdue re-examination of the economic history of colonial Latin America, it will have been most worth while.

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*El cultivo de la vid en la Nueva España.* Introduction by LUIS CHÁVEZ OROZCO. *La caña de azúcar en Yucatán.* By TOMÁS AZNAR BARBACHANO. *El Algodón en México.* By ALBERTO RUÍZ Y SANDOVAL. Prologue by LUIS CHÁVEZ OROZCO. Mexico City, 1956-1957. Banco Nacional de Crédito Agrícola y Ganadero, Nos. XVII, XVIII, XIX. Notes. Tables. Pp. xix, 55; iii, 53; ii, 47. Paper.

These three items continue the extraordinarily useful series of materials for the economic history of Mexico that is being published by Luis Chávez Orozco. Number XVIII reproduces an essay on sugar raising in Yucatán in the middle of the nineteenth century, which, while essentially suggestions on how to raise sugar, is now of great interest for the history of the sugar industry. Number XIX reproduces the last third of a work on cotton, published in 1884, which gives a history of the cultivation of cotton in Mexico from the Wars of Independence until 1884. For me, perhaps the most interesting of the three is number XVII which publishes a series of documents on the cultivation of grapes, the making of wine, and the distillation of *aguardiente* in the districts of Parras and Aguas Calientes during the second half of the eighteenth century. These documents are preceded by an introduction written by Chávez Orozco, who attempts to prove that the Spanish government did not prohibit nor even discourage the cultivation of grape vines in New Spain. His evidence consists of materials from the sixteenth century and the plea that the prohibitions that are known to have existed in Peru in the seventeenth and

eighteenth centuries were never extended to New Spain. In this field, where materials by and large have not been published, an argument based on the absence of published data is unfortunately not easily credible. Since there is evidence that in the 1590's the Spanish government gave private instructions to the Count of Monterrey that he discourage any extension of silk or flax culture, it seems likely that the policy of making the colonies depend upon the mother country for as many products as possible was extended in Mexico to wine and olive oil, even though the letter of instructions on these points has not yet come to light. I am prepared to agree with Don Luis Chávez Orozco that the prohibition against raising grapes and making wine, if one was issued secretly, probably was never enforced to any significant extent. But that is another matter.

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*Defesa perante o tribunal do Santo Oficio. Vol. II.* By PADRE ANTÔNIO VIEIRA. Introduction and notes by HERNANI CIDADE. Bahia, 1957. Universidade da Bahia. Publicações da Universidade da Bahia, No. 3. Illustrations. Pp. xxii, 388. Paper.

The second volume (Vol. I rev. HAHR, XXXVIII, 148) of the previously unpublished defence of Vieira before the inquisition, 1663-1667, which reveals the occultist thought of the paradoxical Jesuit.

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*Ensaio sobre a história política e administrativa do Brasil (1500-1810).* By RODOLFO GARCIA. Preface by AFFONSO DE E. TAUNAY. Rio de Janeiro, 1956. Livraria José Olympio. Coleção Documentos Brasileiros, 84. Index. Pp. 294. Paper.

This "essay" is in fact a revised edition of a series of lectures given by Dr. Garcia in 1932-1933, at the National