

its solid, clearly presented findings and for its many ideas about specific economic and social changes. It is an admirable step beyond all previous regional studies of land systems and economic change.

University of Virginia

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR

Studies in Spanish American Population History. Edited by DAVID J. ROBINSON. Boulder: Westview Press, 1981. Map. Tables. Figures. Notes. Index. Pp. xxi, 274. \$20.00.

Students of Latin American demographic history wait for the Dellplain Series to appear—looking for suggestive ideas, fresh methodological applications, as well as for substantive findings. A new collection of ten essays, edited by Robinson, brings under a single cover revised papers already presented at professional meetings or specially commissioned for this book. These papers appear only two years after they were discussed, which by current publication standards is fast. Credit should be given for this to the editor of the series.

These essays stretch over Spanish America and span the entire colonial period. Geographically and chronologically disparate as they are, four major themes seem to run through the book. A basic concern among historians over what source they rely on can be first found. Lombardi looks at the demographic data not for what they tell about the population itself, but from the viewpoint of why and how the imperial state generated these records. B. Evans then offers a glimpse of his pending study of one of the major censuses taken in the seventeenth century, the *numeración general* of Peru by Viceroy la Plata. Taken at a crucial moment, and also because of its wide coverage and the controversies it then stirred, the *numeración* still requires a thorough appraisal. The J. and J. Villamarín team discusses in particular the annual (late seventeenth to eighteenth centuries) tributary count, of Bogotá they found. Although tributaries may not be representative in a fixed degree of the overall population, nevertheless, demographic short variations and local trends clearly come out of these summaries. One wonders with hope if similar counts exist for other parts of the Viceroyalty of Peru.

Temporal sequences elsewhere are also studied in the book. Central America is the subject of three chapters dealing with such issues. L. Newson describes how the aboriginal population declined in Honduras after the conquest. G. Levell gives a general step-by-step profile of the population of the Cuchumatán Highlands and G. Lutz provides a locally

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-