

*Os Jerónimos em Portugal: Das Origens aos Fins do Século XVII.* By CÂNDIDO DOS SANTOS. Porto: Instituto Nacional de Investigação Científica, Centro de História da Universidade do Porto, 1980. Notes. Figures. Maps. Tables. Appendix. Indexes. Pp. xxxvi, 367. Paper.

Thanks largely to the efforts of Frédéric Mauro, Vitorino Magalhães Godinho, and other French-trained historians, a sturdy offshoot of the so-called *Annales* school has grown up in Portugal. Cândido dos Santos's recent book embodies the exhaustive research and "totalist" approach associated with that school. Drawing on twenty-one archival collections and a wealth of published material, he examines the religious, cultural, administrative, and economic activity of the Hieronymite order in early modern Portugal.

Though the study ranges from Hieronymite beginnings in Portugal in the late fourteenth century to the early 1700s, most attention is paid to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The author provides illuminating commentary on well-known members of the order, including Fr. Antônio da Beja, a disciple of Pico della Mirandola. The discussion of the order's financial operations offers a revealing glimpse of the sources of monastic wealth and how it was invested.

Useful as these and other sections of the book are, the study could have been improved by better handling of its abundant sources. There are too many lengthy quotations, and salient points are often listed numerically instead of being fashioned into fluid paragraphs. More coherent organization of material and clearer explanation of why the study concludes at the end of the seventeenth century would have better served the author's yeoman research effort. Readers who surmount these obstacles will doubtless find this study a worthwhile addition to the scholarly literature on religious orders in Portugal.

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*Recursos naturales renovables y pesca. Siglos xvi y xvii.* By MARÍA ROSTWOROWSKI DE DIEZ CANSECO. Lima: Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, 1981. Maps. Notes. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 180. Paper.

Exploitation of coastal fishery resources laid the groundwork and provided continuing support for the development of advanced culture in pre-Hispanic coastal Peru. Such is the thesis proposed by the author of the monograph under review. Although the evidence is too fragmentary to support her contention, she does demonstrate a strong interdependence between the agricultural and fishing communities. Rostworowski's main contribution is her careful investigation of how use of coastal resources was modified by imposition of Spanish institutions. Weaving together material gleaned from published and unpublished documents of the early colonial period as well as from modern archaeological, ethnological, and ecological studies, she shows how changes wrought by the conquest altered the relationship between man and his natural environment and contributed to the long-run deterioration of the latter.

The study is divided into two parts: the first describes the natural resources of the coastal region; the second, the organization and technology of the fishing community. A chapter dealing with the interdependence of fishermen and farmers, and another describing the roles of their gods and myths, conclude the work. Appended are the text of a sixteenth-century royal decree regulating exploitation of salt deposits and a series of seventeenth-century coastal charts.

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