

Castile and, in particular, its attorneys general (*fiscales*). It must be emphasized that the author does not make any study of the council as an institution, nor does he deal with its composition and powers. The book is limited strictly to summarizing the most famous of the documents drawn up by the well-known *fiscales* during the period. Due attention is therefore given to the Pedimiento Fiscal of 1713 by Melchor de Macanaz, and above all to the numerous legal measures dealing with the church, the land question, the Jesuits, and other matters by the most famous *fiscal* of the century, Campomanes.

The emphasis given to the textual aspect of these measures rather than to their historical or administrative context stems from the author's focus as a professor of legal history whose intention is to demonstrate the active part played by the *fiscales* in the shaping of government policy. The reference in the title to the Enlightenment is to be understood exclusively in the Spanish sense of government-inspired reform measures, commonly called *regalism*. The Enlightenment as such makes no appearance here. In the final chapter, the author assesses the *fiscales'* contribution to the reformism of the Bourbon regime. There is also a useful bibliography (with attendant misspellings).

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A Distinctive Industrialization: Cotton in Barcelona, 1728–1832. By J. K. J. THOMSON. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992. Maps. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Index. xix, 347 pp. Cloth. \$89.95.

This study carefully dissects a critical but understudied phase of Catalonia's industrial development by focusing on the cotton industry from the establishment of calico printing to the first steam-powered factory. It was during this period that the industry made the transition from commercial to industrial capitalism. J. K. J. Thomson's work refines, amplifies, and modifies Pierre Vilar's interpretation of Catalonia's economic expansion in *La Catalogne dans l'Espagne moderne* (1962), and thereby complements Vilar's landmark three-volume study.

Chapter 1, a superb introduction to the issues and controversy surrounding industrialization processes in Catalonia, is followed in chapter 2 by a brief history of wool cloth production in Barcelona. Chapters 3 through 6 trace the chronological development of the cotton industry from its foundation through its expansion and consolidation during the second half of the eighteenth century. Chapter 7 analyzes the incorporation of spinning into the industry at the turn of the century, and the final two chapters focus on a pivotal period of development occasioned by the War of Independence, post-crisis development, and the introduction of new technology in the 1830s. Finally, the book addresses more general issues of interpretation raised in the introduction, such as the extent of continuity between the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century manufacture of cotton in Barcelona. It also

places the evolution of the industry in the context of Catalonia's economic dualism: a healthy market economy and a location favorable for international trade.

Of particular interest to historians of colonial Latin America are the author's analyses of links between the growth of the industry and the U.S. market (pp. 162–67, 211–12), and the importance of U.S. cotton to the spinning industry (pp. 235–38, 246–47, 274–76). Thomson finds that the market in *indianas* was not “export-driven” but based on domestic demand, and that U.S. cotton boosted the spinning industry and enabled production of higher-quality cloth.

Each chapter is divided into subsections that address the effects of government intervention, sources and availability of capital and markets, and supply influences. However, the tight organization of this meticulously researched presentation is offset by lengthy and unwieldy sentences that often make the narrative difficult to follow. Nevertheless, social and economic historians will find this a unique and welcome addition to comparative studies of industrial development.

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Musical Repercussions of 1492: Encounters in Text and Performance. Edited by CAROL E. ROBERTSON. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1992. Photographs. Illustrations. Figures. Notes. Bibliography. Index. 486 pp. Cloth. \$62.00.

This volume is the end-product of a Smithsonian-sponsored project that brought together a broad range of scholars to examine the musical impact of the events of 1492. Music is the unifying thread among these essays, though here it is considered in its broadest sense as it relates to any aspect of human endeavor, whether concert, dance, theater, or religious and social ritual.

The cultural encounter that began in 1492 was one of the seminal events of the Renaissance; and just as a sense of perspective sets Renaissance painting apart from its medieval predecessors, perspective is essential to understanding the *encuentro*. The intermingling of Italian, Iberian, and indigenous cultures and the struggle for survival and dominance among them appear vastly different from the perspective of each culture, yet the collective impact of the events of that year is still being felt half a millennium later.

Editor Carol Robertson has organized the text into five sections. The first deals with indigenous music before the *encuentro*; the second examines the three musical traditions of fifteenth-century Spain—Christian, Jewish, and Islamic. Section 3 contemplates the musical explorations of the Renaissance, inspired by the exploratory spirit of the age. The fourth section surveys myth and legend as affected or inspired by the *encuentro*, and the final section studies the *encuentro*'s effects on contemporary American cultures. Each section consists of three to six essays. Robertson has added an introduction along with overviews of each section. Each