

the eighteenth century, pays considerable attention to the Jesuit writers expelled from the Spanish possessions, and concludes with two significant figures, Lavardén and Concolorcorvo. The last chapter, properly the longest of all, discusses romanticism in its various manifestations and then passes to the gaucho, the Indianist and realistic novel, short story, essay, poetry, and theatre.

Volume II in its five chapters furnishes an account of the literature of the twentieth century in the light of modernism, postmodernism and vanguardism, the novel and short story, trends observable in the contemporary novel, the theatre, essay and literary criticism, and Puerto Rican literature (written in collaboration with Gaetano Massa).

The two volumes provide enough information about the authors and movements to give an impression of their relative merits. Hamilton is at his best when writing of Chileans. The manual, unfortunately, degenerates at times into a sort of catalogue of names and titles. Numerous errors in dates, titles, and authors' names plus the lack of a bibliography reduce its usefulness.

HARVEY L. JOHNSON

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*Novelas ejemplares de Cibola.* By RAMÓN SENDER. New York, 1961. Las Americas Publishing Co. Pp. 322.

Written in Spanish, it contains twelve short novels of different lengths, and dealing with different subjects, unified by the reflection each one gives of sundry aspects of the life, environment, peoples, traditions, attitudes, and general background of the legendary land of Cibola, presumably New Mexico, in modern times. The plots emerge through psychic reactions and processes caused by ordinary or legendary occurrences intended to create anew the identity of Cibola. The presentation of the novels is made very interesting and humorous by its clever way of depicting the psychic processes which shift from the important to the unimportant, and

even to the trivial and impertinent. The choice of Spanish expressions sprinkled here and there with English or Indian words or their Spanish simile sounds is indeed excellent for the presentation of the subjects. It is a Spanish with a delightful geographical flavor, and which the author arranges well, when he needs it, to express the elaboration of thinking rather than the finished product. The skill with which the language is used to portray psychic activities together with the narrative and descriptive devices the author uses to recreate Cibola in the mind of the reader are the greatest literary values of this work.

HERBERTO LACAYO

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*Iberoamérica. Sus lenguas y literaturas vistas desde los Estados Unidos.* Edited by ROBERT G. MEAD, JR. Mexico, 1962. Ediciones de Andrea. Colección Studium, No. 32. Index. Pp. 223. Paper.

This is an anthology comprised of twenty-one articles carefully selected from *Hispania*, journal of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, by its editor. The articles deal with various aspects of the languages and literature of Mexico, Cuba, and Central and South America. Literary studies included involve the novel, the short story, the essay, and poetry. Primary representation is of specific writers, although a few articles deal with general themes and comparative literature. In addition, an excellent address by Professor Bolinger, President of AAUP, is included on the objectives of teaching languages.

No single volume of this type could cover the ground completely, nor is it intended. Professor Mead states in his preface that the purpose is to show Latin Americans that there exist among American professors a comprehension of their problems and a deep and lively affinity toward them. The purpose of the collection is admirably accomplished. All of the selections show insight into the languages and their use,

and into the literary expression of the people of Latin America. They demonstrate effectively that outstanding scholarship on Latin America is, and has been for some time, an established fact in the United States. They are authoritative and well-documented. The Spanish and Portuguese in which they are written are flawless.

Although the volume was published in Mexico for the Latin American market, it is an excellent reference work for interested persons in the United States.

HUBERT MATE

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*Tlacuilolli. Die Mexikanischen Bilderhandschriften Stil und Inhalt.* By KARL A. NOWOTNY. Berlin, 1961. Verlag Gebr. Mann. Monumenta Americana. Vol. III. Charts. Illustrations. Index. Bibliography. Pp. 287.

The Náhuatl word *tlacuilolli* means something written or something painted and can be applied to any of the group of native Mexican pictorial documents generally known as codices. The European tradition in the study of these materials, which received its major impetus under Eduard Seler in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, continues today under the leadership, among others, of the author of this work, who has in recent years published studies of Codices Becker I and II, Codex Mendoza, and various objects in the Museum für Völkerkunde and the Nationalbibliothek in Vienna.

The present book is his most ambitious undertaking, the result of many years of work. Essentially it is a catalogue and stylistic study of some well-known but complicated codical texts. There is no effort to assemble or treat all Mexican pictorial manuscripts in an exhaustive or bibliographical way. The concentration is rather on texts with religious, ritualistic, or calendrical content and deriving in whole or in substantial part from the pre-conquest period. These are divided into four groups, relating to four geographical

areas: Tenochtitlán, represented by the Tonalamatl Aubin; Cholula-Tlaxcala, represented by Codex Borgia; Mixteca, represented by Codex Vindobonensis; and an unknown area, represented by Codex Fejervary-Mayer and Codex Laud. There follows a series of sixty-seven plates reproduced from these and other codices, together with descriptive and analytic commentary for each and clearly sketched plans of page layouts with identifications of figures and signs. The final section is a catalogue of the codices themselves (location, dimensions, commentary, and bibliography) and of their contents (calendrical elements, deities, other iconographic forms).

This work is an important contribution to the technical study of ritual codices. Although much of the commentary has appeared before, much also has not, and nowhere else do we have so systematic and clearly expressed an analysis of components of so large a corpus of texts. The catalogue of the final section makes an encyclopedic reference work, summarizing and making accessible present knowledge. The placement of layout sketches on verso pages so that they may be directly compared with the pictorial originals on the facing rectos is a practice of which all students will approve.

CHARLES GIBSON

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*Catálogo descriptivo de los libros impresos en la ciudad de Salamanca en el siglo XVI existentes en la biblioteca pública de Guadalajara.* By ROBERT DUCLAS. México, 1961. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Biblioteca Nacional de México. Instituto Bibliográfico Mexicano. No. 6. Indices. Illustrations. Pp. 247. Paper.

Convincing evidence of the early and rapid diffusion of Hispanic culture in the New World is provided by the study of the book trade. The latter makes clear that neither purchasers nor book collections were confined to vice-