

is almost dazzling, he moves from Quito to Guayaquil, to Paita, to Lima. The fall of Guayaquil before the arms of García Moreno and Flores puts an end to this devastating anarchy. The story as Father Le Gouhir proposes to tell it ends with the taking of Guayaquil. The third period of Ecuadorean republican history is over and the fifteen years of domination by García Moreno about to begin. The second volume takes up the tale at this point.

Father Le Gouhir's style is not too facile and the work is distinctly for the scholar rather than the casual reader. There is nothing like it in existence for a knowledge of Ecuador and it is in point of accuracy superior to Cevallos. While we are to expect a strong conservative bias and a feeling of clericalism, the book should not be judged as a brief for the clerical party. The critical factor is ever present and lends seriousness and scholarship to what is a really magnificent piece of work.

RICHARD PATTEE.

University of Puerto Rico.

Handbook of Latin American Studies. A Guide to the Material published in 1935 on Anthropology, Archaeology, Economics, Geography, History, Law, and Literature. By a number of scholars. Edited by LEWIS HANKE, Ph.D., Instructor in History, Harvard University. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1936. Pp. xviii, 250.)

Such a book as this has long been needed, and it is to be hoped that it can be made an annual publication supported, as this one is, by the Social Science Research Council or by some other organization. What a pity it is that some university does not take the project completely under its control and place it on a firm financial footing so that the admirable plans of the committee can be carried out.

As a guide, this volume aims to furnish a convenient list of scholarly works by and for specialists in the broad field of Hispanic American civilization. Yet, despite this all inclusive aim, there are no sections on the sciences, sociology, religion, the fine arts, and educational affairs, although some items in these classes are listed under other titles. The omission of such headings narrows considerably the value of the work.

The *Guide* is divided into several sections, the first being entitled "General" (3 pages), which contains bibliographical works and

"Other Works", perhaps better described as "miscellaneous" because of their varied nature. The second section (pp. 5-22) is entitled "Anthropology and Archaeology", the first portion of which is written by Alfred M. Tozzer and the second portion by Robert Redfield. Unfortunately, only Middle America is treated here, while Brazilian anthropology is to be found in the history section and other South American anthropology and archaeology are omitted.

The third section deals with Economics (pp. 23-53). The Caribbean Area (called elsewhere "Middle America" and "Middle America and the Islands") is by Chester Lloyd Jones, while South America (except Venezuela and Colombia) are by D. M. Phelps. A section on Geography comes next (pp. 54-78) by Clarence F. Jones and Preston James. An important contribution in this section is on the Cartography of Latin America by Raye R. Platt.

The section on History (pp. 79-148) is the longest and most satisfactory. Professor Aiton treats Colonial Spanish America, Professor William Spence Robertson lists references in the Revolutionary Period, Professor Charles W. Hackett deals with the National Period for the Caribbean Area, and Professor C. H. Haring treats the National Period for Spanish South America. Professor P. A. Martin has compiled the material for Brazil covering the period from colonial times to the present.

Law (pp. 149-189) is compiled by John T. Vance and includes references on international law and relations. This section also contains a valuable "Tentative Guide to Latin American Legal Periodicals and Serials published in 1935". The next section deals with Literature (pp. 190-218). Professor Irving A. Leonard has listed references on Spanish American colonial literature, Professor Sturgis Leavitt, on Spanish American literature of the National Period, and Professor Samuel Putnam, on Brazilian Literature.

Each of the large sections contains a brief essay surveying the fields under discussion and often indicating research plans in progress. At the beginning of the volume is a helpful analytical table of contents, while at the end of the book is an excellent index of names. Preceding the index are a list of abbreviations and several essays: "A Tentative Guide to Manuscript Material in Latin American Archives and Libraries" by Henry A. Grubbs; "The Boggs Bibliography at the University of North Carolina" by Sturgis Leavitt; "The Colonial Archives of Guatemala" by Lesley Byrd Simpson; "The

Institute of Jesuit History of Loyola University, Chicago" by W. Eugene Shiels; and "The Brazilian Race Study carried on by Donald Pierson of the University of Chicago". It is the plan of the editor and the committee to add to this type of essay in future volumes.

In a study such as this is, there is of necessity some overlapping of subject matter, but duplication of titles has been reduced to a satisfactory minimum. Perhaps in subsequent volumes the arrangement of subject matter could be made more logical if no attempt were made to attach names of compilers to items or sections. The present arrangement seems somewhat artificial and even awkward at certain points. On the whole, however, this *Guide* constitutes an admirable beginning of what should prove one of the most helpful series of aids for students of Hispanic American affairs.

Perhaps in conclusion the reviewer may be allowed to make one suggestion which he has long had in mind and which the appearance of this book further emphasizes the need for, namely a bio-bibliographical periodical in which abstracts of all important books, pamphlets, and articles may be printed. *Social Science Abstracts* supplied this need in part, but its untimely death simply served to make more prominent the need for such a magazine in the field of Hispanic American affairs. Meantime, until such a publication can be commenced, subsequent editions of this *Guide* might well furnish abstracts of the most important items which it lists.

A. CURTIS WILGUS.

Washington, D. C.

Impresos Mexicanos del Siglo XVI (Incunables Americanos) . . . *Estudio Bibliográfico precedido de una Introducción sobre los Orígenes de la Imprenta en América.* By EMILIO VALTON. (Mexico: Imprenta Universitaria, 1935. Pp. xxxii, 247. Plates. Regular ed. published at \$5.50; de luxe ed. at \$12.50.)

A volume such as this cannot receive proper treatment at the hands of a reviewer for it has to be examined to be fully appreciated. Nevertheless, some idea of its immense value can be indicated here. The book is presented by the National Library of Mexico in connection with the celebration of the fourth century of the introduction of printing in Mexico, and it, indeed, constitutes a fitting memorial to that great event, for it not only synthesizes knowledge about early