

organ *Hoy*; "Pepín, alérgico a la cultura," by Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring; "Pepín, guerrillero a sueldo de la jesuistapo," by the same author; "La tesis del obispo Martínez Dalmau," by Herminio Portell Vilá; "Reverso de una intriga," by José Antonio Portuondo; "Calumnias e insultos a un obispo cubano," by Raimundo Lazo.

DUVON C. CORBITT.

Columbia College.

*La generación chilena de 1842.* By NORBERTO PINILLA. (Santiago, Chile: Ediciones de la Universidad de Chile, 1943. Pp. v, 227.)

The literary movement of 1842 has long been recognized as the earliest budding of the fine arts in Chile after the Wars of Independence. In the burst of interest attending the centennial of the University of Chile, Professor Pinilla has published the most thorough and carefully documented study to date of the beginning of republican Chilean *belles-lettres*. For him, the essential activity of the literary movement runs from July 15, 1841, when Sarmiento published his critical review of Andrés Bello's elegy, *El incendio de la Compañía*, to September 17, 1843, when Bello as first rector opened the University of Chile with his famous exposition of the functions of a university. These fifteen months served as prologue to the founding of the national university, which ensured the cultural fruitfulness of succeeding decades and brought Chile into the stream of nineteenth-century European intellectual development. More immediately, they marked the introduction of the Romantic Movement into the isolated *pelucón* society of Santiago.

Professor Pinilla writes interestingly and with a calm persuasiveness born of his painstaking research. His study falls into four parts. The first sets the stage with a wryly appreciative sketch of politics and economic and social life in Santiago immediately after the decision at Lircay. The second describes the lives and contributions of the guiding literary and cultural spirits of the generation: Andrés Bello and José Joaquín de Mora, "the masters"; Manuel Montt, "the organizer" who created conditions under which education and the fine arts could prosper; and Juan García del Río, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, and Vicente Fidel López, "three Hispano-Americans." The third and by far the largest section deals with the Literary Society, the *Semanario de Santiago*, and the cultural events of the celebrated fifteen months. A final chapter summarizes the author's views of the extent and significance of the movement. With these most

readers are likely to agree although they may not accept as readily Sr. Pinilla's theories of national culture.

Perhaps the most interesting point left unstated is an express evaluation of the contribution of foreigners in stimulating and guiding the generation of 1842. In his chapter on the controversy about the nature of Romanticism, Professor Pinilla merely cites the two extremes of opinion, one attributing the movement of 1842 almost entirely to the Argentine exiles and the other denying them any rôle whatever. The structure of the book, however, testifies to the overwhelming influence of the Santiago and Valparaiso colonies of exiles and immigrants. Of the five men selected as the teachers and guides (omitting Montt as a purely political figure), Bello was Venezuelan, García del Río a Colombian, Mora a Spaniard, while López and Sarmiento were Argentines. Indeed, if the book has any hero, it is Sarmiento, whose intellectual stature and pervasive influence stand out strikingly from the pages.

The University of Chile press has issued Sr. Pinilla's study in an attractive format. The scholar will be pleased, in addition, by careful footnotes, a bibliography, and an excellent alphabetical index of writers studied and cited.

WOODROW BORAH.

Washington, D. C.

*El doctor don Santiago de Tordesillas.* By ANICETO ALMEYDA. (Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Universitaria, 1943. Pp. 43.)

The interest of this brief biographical study of a professor of law in the Royal University of San Felipe at Santiago de Chile, Dr. Don Santiago de Tordesillas (?-1766), lies in the attached inventory of the books in his personal library. This mid-eighteenth-century collection consists of 320 volumes whose titles, as is usually the case in colonial documents of this character, are indicated in so abbreviated a form as to render identification difficult. The author has, however, succeeded in supplying adequate bibliographical data for the majority of the works on the list. Almost all are large folio Latin tomes on jurisprudence and moral theology and represent the outstanding Spanish and colonial jurists and theologians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but there are very few works of the century in which the owner of the collection lived. While the titles indicate that the Chilean professor and lawyer possessed a solid culture according to the conventional colonial and European standards of his time, they suggest that he was preoccupied solely by the scholastic learning