

works illustrating his literary career. Director Roberto Ibáñez of the Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones y Archivos Literarios prepared this little volume as an annotated guide to the exposition held from December 28, 1955 through January 5, 1956. Of special interest among the two hundred and fifty six items described in the five sections of the guide are those selections from the poet's literary manuscripts and his correspondence. Typical of Director Ibáñez's contributions in this work are his critical notations on the early drafts of Zorilla de San Martín's epic poem *Tabaré*. There he indicates that the Uruguayan poet arrived at his final draft by careful self discipline and not merely by a brief period of spontaneous inspiration as some of his critics have maintained.

DWAIN ERVIN

North Dakota
Agricultural College

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND REFERENCE WORKS

Curso de historia del derecho. Tomo I. By ALMIRO DE AVILA MARTEL. Santiago, 1956. Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Chile. Colección de Estudios Jurídicos y Sociales, Vol. XLIII. Editorial Jurídica de Chile. Pp. 343. Paper.

This initial installment of a comprehensive study takes the story through the Islamic period of Spanish history. Of special interest to HAHR readers are the sections on "Historiografía jurídica hispanoamericana" (pp. 70-76) and "Historiografía jurídica chilena" (pp. 76-80.) (L.H.)

Hammond's Ambassador World Atlas. Maplewood, New Jersey, 1956. C. S. Hammond & Company. Maps. Index. Tables. Illustrations. Pp. 416. \$12.50.

This large, elegant volume would make a handsome addition to a home library. It is an all-purpose atlas, appropriate for school children, businessmen, and laymen in general. It is not

and does not pretend to be, an atlas for professional scholars, least of all for those interested in Latin America.

Among its good features are topical world and continental maps showing various aspects of physical and cultural geography, and a useful series of simplified city maps, mostly for the United States, but including also the core areas of Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Havana, and Mexico City.

On the country and state level the maps are often disappointing. To color Bolivia so that the *departamentos* stand out more clearly than anything else is archaic, misleading, and essentially useless; the important geographic realities of Bolivia are hardly the size and shape of *departamentos*. The publishers should ask themselves whether the time has not finally come to replace all these old-fashioned motley-colored maps with new ones showing elevational layering.

Examples of poor editing and faulty information are not lacking: 1) on p. 21 the term "Tropical Grasslands" is spread over the *campos* areas of Brazil, which are mostly bush and shrub; 2) on pp. 75 and 77 the term "Catingas" in Pará is both misspelled and misplaced; 3) on p. 78 central Patagonia is shown with as much rainfall as the Pampa; and 4) on pp. 77 and 83 the city of Laranjeiras do Sul in the State of Paraná is called "Iguacu." With such errors from one continent one may be excused for wondering about the reliability of maps for the other continents.

HENRY J. BRUMAN

University of California
Los Angeles

Impresos relativos a Cuba editados en los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica. By LILIA CASTRO DE MORALES. Prologue by HOWARD F. CLINE. Habana, 1956. Publicaciones de la Biblioteca Nacional. Pp. 370. Paper.

One would expect a list of publications to read about as connectedly as the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, but this bibliography carries the imagination along with something of the intrigue of a continued story. An exploration of