

he has written neither the peevish apology of the native son nor the condescending description of the foreigner. The work is essentially accurate and fair.

Unfortunately, the work has the defects of its virtues. The topical approach makes it difficult to grasp the real chronological process of intellectual change in Spain. Hence, the reader soon suffers from a compartmentalization of thought that the author fails to relieve. Finally, by relying on monographs, as he must in a work of this scope, Sarrailh is sometimes led astray by others. For example, Ferrer del Río's *Historia del reinado de Carlos III*, too prone to accept the *ilustrados* at their own evaluation, leads Sarrailh into a distorted and incomplete view of the intellectual situation at the University of Salamanca.

In short, Sarrailh has presented an admirable panorama of enlightened Spain. The shortcomings of the work are those inevitable in a field where much careful investigation remains to be done.

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*Estudios sobre literatura hispanoamericana y española.* By LUIS MONGUIÓ. Mexico City, 1958. Librería Studium. Colección Studium, 20. Notes. Pp. 181. Paper.

This book is a collection of thirteen disparate studies first published in sundry journals between 1944 and 1957. They vary in length from a short note on a version of the Fontefrida ballad occurring in gaucho poetry to a long article on the concept of poetry in Spanish America. Most of these essays deal with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Aspects of the Contemporary Spanish American Novel; Death and Poetry: Spain 1936-1939; Manuel Díaz Rodríguez; Ricardo Jaimes Freyre); a notable exception is the very interesting, highly documented piece on "El negro en algunos poetas españoles y americanos anteriores a 1800." The author is a careful, scrupulous scholar

and a critic of no mean ability. He can synthesize easily and gracefully, as in "Una década de prosa hispanoamericana," where he discusses the significant novel of introspection now being written in Spanish America, or analyze with clear and convincing detail, as in "Sobre un milagro en Meléndez, Palma y Barrios." "Crematística de los novelistas españoles del siglo xix" is an unusual essay that explores and explains the financial returns authors of that period received for their literary efforts.

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*Floresta literaria de la América indígena. Antología de la literatura de los pueblos indígenas de América.* Por JOSÉ ALCINA FRANCO. Madrid, 1957. Aguilar. Pp. 428.

Repertorio que recoge los trozos más representativos de la literatura oral y escrita de los primitivos pueblos americanos, tanto en verso como en prosa. Unos son actuales; otros de la época prehispánica, conservados y transmitidos durante la dominación española. La Antología se divide en cinco apartados correspondientes a indios norteamericanos, aztecas, mayas, quechuas y agrupando en la quinta a otros grupos menos representativos de Sudamérica. Va precedida de una introducción general sobre literaturas indígenas, llevando además cada parte un estudio particular de la literatura que trata. Cada texto lleva al final la indicación de su procedencia. Abundante bibliografía. Índices de lugares, de nombres y general.

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*Historia breve de la literatura brasileña.*

By JOSÉ OSORIO DE OLIVEIRA. Madrid, 1958. Ediciones Cultura Hispánica. Pp. 142. Paper. 55 pesetas.

First published in 1939 (Lisbon, two editions), then in revised and enlarged form in 1946 (São Paulo)—not to mention a pirated Brazilian edition