

Burland of the British Museum has dignified it with a postscript. It is true it says nothing ("One does not know what he found")—but when he writes that trails led past Paititi he implies that this is what was found, and so he authorizes, in a sense, a conclusion by the author which states that this "site" (if that it was) was on the "direct route of the Inca road between Cuzco, Machu Picchu and Quito." If the author had merely glanced at the literature on the Inca roads, Cieza, Cobo, Garcilaso, Juan y Ulloa, Humboldt, Middendorf, Tschudi, Regal, Means, Rowe—or even his countryman Markham—he would have seen the inanity of this concluding statement.

One can understand why Mr. Tennant wanted to put down the narrative of his hegira to South America; one cannot quite understand why it was published.

VICTOR W. VON HAGEN

Lima, Peru

Ein Reich geht unter. Die Schicksalsstunde der Azteken. By FRITZ SCHAÜFFELE. Olten und Freiburg, 1957. Walter-Verlag. Illustrations. Bibliography. Pp. 244.

Ein Reich geht unter is a historical novel of the conquest of Mexico. The interpreter Jerónimo de Aguilar and the Aztec ruler Cuauhtémoc are the principal characters. They meet in Ixcateopan before the arrival of Cortez, where Cuauhtémoc frees the captured Spaniard. Later Cuauhtémoc is freed through Aguilar's efforts in Cempoala, and finally, after the conquest, Aguilar witnesses the death of Cuauhtémoc in Ixcateopan and personally buries the body of the executed Aztec hero. The dramatic moments of the conquest are presented as the two, Aguilar and Cuauhtémoc, participate in the events and converse with Cortez, Montezuma, Pedro de Alvarado and Marina.

The book, while historically accurate only in the chronological order of the principal events, is well planned, well

written. It holds the reader's interest throughout and suggests some interesting consequences resulting from the clash of two cultures. The value judgments of the two distinct cultures are skillfully reflected in the personalities of Aguilar and Cuauhtémoc.

CHARLES E. DIBBLE

University of Utah

Revolución y reacción en el reinado de Carlos IV. Por CARLOS CORONA. Madrid, 1957. Ediciones Rialp (Biblioteca del Pensamiento Actual, 68). Pp. 434. 85 pesetas.

En primer lugar estudia detenidamente el Estado y las condiciones sociales del Antiguo Régimen, las ideas reformistas y tradicionales, la crítica del régimen y de las instituciones, la reforma política, y la ideología revolucionaria y su difusión. Después se ocupa de la figura de Godoy y de su política. Por último examina minuciosamente el Motín de Aranjuez como preparación para el 2 de Mayo. La posición del autor es francamente partidaria de la política tradicional (monarquía católica y conservadora), pero recoge otras interpretaciones históricas. Abundante bibliografía. Documentación inédita del Archivo Histórico Nacional (Madrid) y Archivo de Indias. Índice de capítulos.

DOLORES BELTRÁN CARRIÓN

Universidad de Sevilla

Ritos, sacerdotes y atavíos de los dioses. Edited by MIGUEL LEÓN-PORTILLA. Mexico City, 1958. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Instituto de Historia: Seminario de Cultura Náhuatl. Fuentes Indígenas de la Cultura Náhuatl. Textos de los Informantes de Sahagún: 1. Illustrations. Appendix. Pp. 173. Paper.

This book translates into Spanish some original Nahuatl texts recorded by Father Sahagún during the course of his research for his famous five volume work entitled *Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España*. The

translation is published side by side with Nahuatl texts taken from the Códice Matritense del Real Palacio which contains some of the oldest documentation collected by Sahagún from Aztec informants in the Tepepulco area.

Both the Nahuatl text and the translation presented by León-Portilla parallel those published in the Dibble and Anderson translation into English of the Florentine Codex which contains Nahuatl and Spanish texts of Sahagún's *Historia*. The Nahuatl texts on offerings and priests in León-Portilla's translation of the Códice Matritense are virtually identical with the same sections in Dibble and Anderson's Book Two of the Florentine Codex. The Spanish and English translations of the texts display no major differences. Hence León-Portilla's book contributes nothing new to our knowledge of Nahuatl culture. However, it should prove to be a convenient tool for Spanish-speaking scholars.

WILLIAM MADSEN

University of Texas

El siglo XVII. Por FERNANDO DÍAZ-PLAJA. Madrid, 1957. Instituto de Estudios Políticos. La Historia de España en sus Documentos. Pp. xv, 527. 175 ptas.

Selección de fragmentos documentales que viene a ilustrar la historia de España en el siglo XVII. La mayor parte de ellos hacen referencia a la política española en Europa, predominando los que versan sobre literatura política. Algunos son conocidos; otros inéditos de la Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid y de la de París. Concretamente a América sólo se refiere uno de 1671, relativo a la toma de Panamá por los ingleses, procedente de la Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid. Relación de la bibliografía utilizada. Se nota la falta de buenos índices que aumentarían la utilidad de la obra.

ENCARNACIÓN RODRÍGUEZ VICENTE

Universidad de Sevilla

El siglo XVIII. Por JUAN REGLA y SANTIAGO ALCOLEA. Prólogo de JUAN PETIT. Barcelona, 1957. Editorial Seix y Barral. Historia de la Cultura Española. Figuras. Láminas. Pp. 443.

Síntesis de la historia de España en el citado siglo. Estudia sus aspectos culturales más sobresalientes, la trayectoria política diplomática—con una breve referencia al problema indiano relacionado con las reformas de Carlos III—la sociedad, economía, cultura e ideología de la Ilustración y, por último, dedica un capítulo especial a las bellas artes. Excelentes ilustraciones. Índices general de materias y descriptivo de las ilustraciones.

DOLORES BELTRÁN CARRIÓN

Universidad de Sevilla

The Struggle for Madrid: the Central Epic of the Spanish Conflict. (1936-37). By ROBERT GARLAND COLODNY. New York City, 1958. Paine-Whitman Publishers. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Illustrations. Pp. 256. \$6.00.

The text of this well written and scrupulously documented book covers the period from early October, 1936, when the triumphant forces of General Franco raced from Toledo to Madrid with every expectation of quick victory, to March, 1937, when the Battle of Guadalajara ended the direct military threat to the capital. The author treats the military history in detail and sketches the political and diplomatic developments directly relevant to the struggle during these months when Madrid was the storm center of the entire power and ideological contest in Europe. His sympathies lie with the Spanish and International Brigade defenders of the city, but there is nothing polemical or tendentious in the writing. The ninety pages of footnotes provide the best annotated bibliography of the Civil War that I have seen. Colodny has combed the newspaper accounts, the published memoirs of participants, and all the official data released by the several governments