

writing in a logical and careful way? All these, and many other questions still await more satisfying answers.

University of Pittsburgh

MURDO J. MACLEOD

Martí, Darío y el modernismo. By IVÁN A. SCHULMAN and MANUEL PEDRO GONZÁLEZ. Prologue by CINTIO VITIER. Madrid, 1969. Editorial Credos. Biblioteca Románica Hispánica. Series: Estudios y Ensayos. Index. Pp. 268. Ptas. 180.00.

The collaboration of Professors Iván A. Schulman and Manuel Pedro González on the literary accomplishments of the Cuban José Martí continues in this collection of seven essays. The purpose of the authors is to compare the contributions of Martí and the Nicaraguan Rubén Darío to Modernism, which the writers maintain is not only a literary school, but an epoch, a movement of spiritual and expressive rebellion by which the Latin American peoples achieved political maturity and independence. This approach dismisses the search for specific currents and directions of Modernism, and especially refutes the date of 1888 as the initiation of the movement with the publication in that year of Darío's poem "Azul." The authors insist that Modernism began some years earlier in prose efforts, and that Darío is not the father of the movement. That honor belongs to Martí, who combined the best of Spanish writing with mid-nineteenth century French writing in the Parnassian school's emphasis on impressionism and symbolism.

Professor Schulman devotes the first essay to an examination of the term "Modernism," with citations of opinion by such critics as Max Henríquez Ureña, and excerpts from Modernist writers, not only Martí and Darío, but also Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera, José Asunción Silva, and González Martínez. Professor Schulman's two other essays investigate "resonances" of Martí in the prose of Rubén Darío in the period 1898-1916, and finally compare prose similarities in Martí's "Centenario de Calderón" (1881) and Darío's "Marcha triunfal" (1895) and "Castelar" (1899). Darío's debt to Martí is emphasized.

Professor González writes on the evolution of Martí's literary achievements, with ample quotation from foreign and domestic critics writing in warm praise. In another essay Professor González writes that, with the exception of Cervantes, no other writer in the Spanish language has placed so many in his debt as Martí for his creative genius, not only in the literary realm but also as a spokesman for his times and humanity. Professor González' other essays concentrate on the one hand on Martí's originality of style in writing in the period

1875-1880, and on the other he concedes that Darío's influence in poetry was greater than that of Martí, but insists that the latter surpasses Darío as the prose originator in Modernism. Both Professors Schulman and González present convincing evidence of Martí's contributions to Modernism, and in so doing do not reduce the stature of Darío, but rather elevate Martí to equality with the Nicaraguan.

Florida State University

RICHARD B. GRAY

Essays in Hispanic Bibliography. By LAWRENCE S. THOMPSON. Introduction by HENSLEY C. WOODBRIDGE. Hamden, Connecticut, 1970. Shoe String Press. Pp. xi, 117. Cloth. \$5.00.

A first glance at the bishop's tassels that adorn the cover of Lawrence S. Thompson's collection of essays might lead the bibliophile to anticipate some new studies on Mexican incunabula from the pen of this author whose own career is nearly as varied as the topics about which he chooses to write. An examination of the contents of this little tome confirms that not only does he discuss the xylographic border of the *Doctrina Breve muy provechosa . . .*, but cuts a wide swath across the field of Hispanic book arts from the introduction of printing in the New World to the problems of book collecting encountered by today's librarians and scholars.

Few, if any, of the nine essays contained herein will appear new to those who have closely followed the writings of Dr. Thompson over the past few decades. All are, in fact, reprints of articles from various journals and Festschriften dating back to 1946, but most were published in the last ten years. Three of the essays might be termed historical surveys, tracing the evolutionary trends of library development, book illustration and binding in Spanish America. The historian and bookman should find them interesting reading, for while they properly credit the limited research that has been done in this area, they reveal the many lacunae that presently exist in our understanding of the contributions that books and libraries have made to the cultural patrimony of Spanish America.

Two other essays deal rather enigmatically with research problems related to the origins of book publishing in Mexico and Puerto Rico. Yet another pair of essays might be described as "state-of-the-art" studies on library development in the Caribbean. They are results of surveys made by the author of library service in Puerto Rico in the mid-1940s and in the English-speaking West Indies a decade later. While providing some historical background on institutional libraries in the Caribbean, they treat mainly the status of libraries at