
BOOKS IN REVIEW

SOME RECENT REFERENCE MATERIALS: A REVIEW

1. Gregory, Winifred. *List of Serial Publications of the Foreign Governments 1815–1931*. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1932. v, 720pp.
2. Childs, James B. *Memorias of the Republics of Central America and the Antilles*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1932. v, 170pp.
3. Ker, Annita Mellville. *Mexican Government Publications of the National Government of Mexico, 1821–1936*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940. xxi, 333pp.
4. Childs, James B. *Bibliography of Official Publications and the Administrative Systems in Latin American Countries*. Washington, D.C.: 1938. 44pp. (Reprinted from Proceedings of the first Convention of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association, The H. W. Wilson Co., New York, for distribution by the Library of Congress.)
5. *A Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics*. Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, varying dates of issuance.
6. Lombardi, Mary. *Brazilian Serial Documents: A Selective and Annotated Guide*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1974. xxxvii, 445pp.
7. Mesa, Rosa Quintero. *Latin American Serial Documents. A Holdings List*. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Xerox, 1968–1973. Dates of issuance and pagination vary according to volume.
8. McGlynn, Eileen A. *Middle American Anthropology. Directory, Bibliography, and Guide to the UCLA Library Collections*. Los Angeles, Calif.: Latin American Center and University Library, 1975 (Series B, No. 1). viii, 131pp.
9. Naylor, Bernard; Laurence Hallewell; and Colin Steele. *Directory of Libraries and Special Collections on Latin America and the West Indies*. London: The Athlone Press, 1975 (University of London, Institute of Latin American Studies Monographs, 7). 161pp.
10. Society of California Archivists. *Directory of Archival and Manuscript Repositories in California*. Redlands, Calif.: Beacon Printery, 1975. 108pp.

11. Walne, Peter. *A Guide to Manuscript Sources for the History of Latin America and the Caribbean in the British Isles*. With a foreword by R. A. Humphreys. London: Oxford University Press, 1973. xx, 580pp.
12. Warren, J. Benedict. *Hans P. Kraus Collection of Hispanic American Manuscripts: A Guide*. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1974. x, 187pp.
13. Río, Ignacio del. *A Guide to the Archivo Franciscano of the National Library of Mexico (Guía del Archivo Franciscano)*. México: UNAM, Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas, 1975 (Serie Guías, 3). cvx, 498pp.
14. Mirza, Rebecca Campbell. *A Guide to Selected Latin American Manuscripts in the Lilly Library of Indiana University*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1974 (Latin American Studies Working Papers, 5). mimeographed, 21pp.
15. Aguilera, Francisco. *The Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape. A Descriptive Guide*, edited by Georgette M. Dorn. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1974. xii, 516pp.
16. Steele, Colin and Michael Costeloe. *Independent Mexico. A Collection of Mexican Pamphlets in the Bodleian Library*. London: Mansell, 1973. xxxviii, 92pp.
17. Moreno Valle, Lucina. *Catálogo de la Colección Lafragua de la Biblioteca Nacional de México, 1821–1853*. México: UNAM, Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas, 1975 (Serie Guías, 2). xxix, 1203pp.
18. Costeloe, Michael P. *Mexico State Papers 1744–1843: A Descriptive Catalogue of the G.R.G. Conway Collection in the Institute of Historical Research, University of London*. London: The Athlone Press, 1976 (Institute of Latin American Studies Monographs, 6). 153pp.
19. Solís, Miguel de J. *Mexicana (1544–1821) en la Biblioteca Lilly de la Universidad de Indiana*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1974 (Latin American Studies Working Papers, 6). mimeographed, 33pp.
20. Steele, Colin. *English Interpreters of the Iberian New World from Purchas to Stevens. A Bibliographical Study, 1603–1726*. London: The Dolphin Book Co. Ltd., 1975. 206pp.
21. Naylor, Bernard. *Accounts of Nineteenth-Century South America. An Annotated Checklist of Works by British and United States Observers*. London: The Athlone Press, 1969 (University of London, Institute of Latin American Studies Monographs, 2). 80pp.
22. Wilgus, Alva Curtis. *Latin America in the Nineteenth Century. A Selected Bibliography of Books of Travel and Description Published in English*. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1973. 174pp.
23. *Anuario Bibliográfico Colombiano "Ruben Pérez Ortiz," 1973–1974*, compiled by Bogotá, Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1976. xx, 656pp.
24. MacCarthy, Cavan. *Developing Libraries in Brazil with a Chapter on Paraguay*. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1975. 207pp.

Reference materials may be presented under a variety of names: guides, directories, catalogs, bibliographies, calendars, dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc. In some instances they may be named for the regularity of their appearance, e.g., annual (*anuarios*), and incorporate the features of several of the abovementioned names. The above cited types of reference materials may present information on

a wide range of subjects and areas or be limited to a single subject or area or a combination of the two.

A discussion or review of this type of material may be arranged according to the type of reference material, the area coverage, or the subject coverage. Given the fact that the material under review here is quite difficult to integrate into a single category, it will be presented as follows: government publications, general and specific directories, catalogs or calendars of archival and manuscript materials, catalogs of printed materials, annuals, and bibliographies of travel literature.

I

A large percentage of the publishing in Latin America is done by the government of each individual country. Most material of interest to academicians and other investigators is published either outright by the various branches of government or subsidized by them. These publications appear either separately as individual works or in series. Some may be numbered consecutively, others may be by volume and number. They may be issued annually, quarterly, or monthly with many variations of the time factor. Even those using a numerical system may vary it inexplicably over a period of time.

Identification and location of government series are complicated even more by the frequent expansion or contraction of governmental units under different regimes, generally accompanied by a variety of name changes within practically every division of government and the shifting of responsibility for a serial publication to a quite different unit within the system.

This great diversity in the names of the various governmental bodies and in the system of issuance of their publications is not a characteristic limited to Latin America only. What makes it more of a problem in Latin America is that although the governments publish a great quantity of material, there is no centralized government publishing house or control center for any Latin American country except possibly Guatemala, where an attempt has been made to maintain a record of all official publishing. In other words, there is no central agency where one can find out what has been published in a given year and by what agency or division. True, some governments have a printing house, but that particular firm does only a limited amount of the regime's publishing. Most divisions within the governments, down to the lowest one, handle their own publication program.

Every Latin American country has a *ley de depósito* requiring the deposit of a given number of copies of every printed item in the national library and one or more other depositories. However, no one has been able yet to produce a complete list of government publications issued by any of these countries.

Librarians for many years have recognized the need for some control of information on this matter. Winifred Gregory's *List of the Serial Publications of the Foreign Governments 1815-1931* [1],¹ published in 1932, first attempted to bring information together for all foreign countries. In that same year James B. Childs, Chief of the Documents Division of the Library of Congress, published the

Memorias of the Republics of Central America and the Antilles [2]. At that same time also Annita Mellville Ker began work on her invaluable *Mexican Government Publications: A Guide to the More Important Publications of the National Government of Mexico, 1821–1936* [3]. It described the creation of each governmental body or agency and traced its history through all its many changes until 1936. Under each unit were listed all the serial publications with complete bibliographical information, including where the compiler consulted each title and issue. It set standards for all future works of this kind.

In 1940, the same year that Ker's work appeared in print, Childs, with whom Ker had been initiated into the field, introduced others to similar compilations for other Latin American countries. Childs had published, in 1938, a *Bibliography of Official Publications and the Administrative Systems in Latin American Countries* [4]; he recognized, however, that much more needed to be done country by country and set about getting it done. Thus, within the Latin American series already in process and including both bibliographical works on a variety of subjects—music, arts, etc.—and guides to the law and legal literature of the individual Latin American countries, was introduced another subseries entitled *A Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics* [5]. The first of these for Argentina appeared in 1945 and by 1948, one had appeared individually for I *Argentina* (9), II *Bolivia* (10), III *Brazil* (35), IV *Chile* (17), V *Colombia* (33), VI *Costa Rica* (24), VII *Cuba* (11), VIII *Dominican Republic* (25), IX *Ecuador* (31), X *El Salvador* (19), XI *Guatemala* (30), XII *Haiti* (23), XIII *Honduras* (29), XIV *Nicaragua* (27), XV *Panamá* (22), XVI *Paraguay* (15), XVII *Perú* (36), XVIII *Uruguay* (37), and XIX *Venezuela* (34).²

The primary purpose of these guides was to supply information on the government structure and the system of official reporting and publishing. A brief description of each of the three branches of government was given, indicating the various divisions within each along with its function and as complete available bibliographical information as possible on each serial title published. Names of all governmental units were included even though some had issued no known serial publications.

Not until 1974 was another work similar to that of Ker's *Mexican Government Publications*: Mary Lombardi's *Brazilian Serial Documents: A Selective and Annotated Guide* [6], published by Indiana University Press. It is excellently compiled with the type of extensive index found in the Library of Congress guide series and in Ker's work. Especially significant in its index is the inclusion of the acronyms used for each governmental agency and each publication it issued. Lombardi has used effectively not only John de Noia's *Guide to the Official Publications of the Other American Republics. Vol. III: Brazil* of the Library of Congress series but also all other materials on government documents and has visited personally the Brazilian governmental bodies to ascertain all possible information from each of these. Insofar as has been possible, the work indicates the names of the government agencies along with the changes over the years and what each has published through the years. Much of this information has been updated to 1971.

There is no indication as to the location of the material cited. Unfortunately

any scholar is in for a rude awakening if he assumes that a complete file, or even a partial one, will be available to him in the office of the issuing body. This is rarely the case in Latin America. Nor are complete files generally available in the national libraries or periodical and serial collections in the individual countries. For the location of these government documents Lombardi refers to the work of Noia; William Vernon Jackson, "Union List of Selected Brazilian Periodicals in the Humanities and Social Sciences" in his 1964 *Library Guide for Brazilian Studies*; and Rosa Quintero Mesa, *Latin American Serial Documents: A Holdings List*. Vol. 2: *Brazil*.

In 1961 Rosa Quintero Mesa, a documents librarian at the University of Florida, began the compilation of a holdings list of Latin American serial documents issued by the various governments. To accomplish this she checked bibliographies (including both the *National Union Catalog* and the *Union List of Serials*) and solicited the aid of librarians of institutions with special holdings on Latin America. The purpose was to bring together a list of all the holdings of Latin American governmental serial documents located in libraries in the United States.

After integrating the list compiled from the bibliographies with that of documents held by the University of Florida library, a xerox copy of the composite list was then forwarded to other selected libraries for each to integrate its holdings into the list. The entries follow the Library of Congress catalog entry with a considerable number of cross references. No index or table of contents is included and the entries do not always fall under the name of the issuing body. This makes access to the information quite time-consuming. Sometimes entries are by title, other times by issuing bodies, etc. To date, volumes in the series *Latin American Serial Documents: A Holdings List* [7] have been issued for eleven countries. They were not issued alphabetically by country but rather as they became ready and have appeared with volume numbers as follows: I. *Colombia*, II. *Brazil*, III. *Cuba*, IV. *Mexico*, V. *Argentina*, VI. *Bolivia*, VII. *Chile*, VIII. *Ecuador*, IX. *Paraguay*, X. *Perú*, XI. *Uruguay*. Others will follow for the remaining countries.

The attempt to record the holdings of libraries is a worthy but monumental one. It cannot be done adequately, however, by the method used. Many libraries have not always forwarded their holdings to the *Union List of Serials*. Not even the Library of Congress indicates its holdings in its printed catalog. It records the first issue or issues published; incoming issues are recorded afterwards on a checking card. Nearly all libraries follow this same practice. Furthermore, some libraries with the largest holdings in the Latin American area did not begin participating in the *Union List of Serials* until the 1950s or later; therefore, their early holdings are not recorded there.

Only when the various communication systems, like MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) or OCLC (Ohio College Library Center), develop to the point of being able to computerize serial holdings for the larger library collections and update them regularly will easy access to this information be possible. Presently OCLC is moving in that direction with its Interlibrary Loan Communications System, which is scheduled for 1977. It is designed to indicate the location of individual titles of periodicals or serials. It will not indicate the exact

issues of a journal or other serials held by a given library; one library, however, can initiate a request for a photocopy or other reproduction of any item desired to find out if it is available in another library. Ultimately perhaps a way will be found to machine record into the system the locations for a complete file of each serial. Until that time comes, the work of Rosa Mesa will be the most up-to-date tool for locating serial government documents.

One quite significant fact that Mesa's holdings list has made disconcertingly clear is that all collections in the United States of this type of material are very spotty; therefore, this is an area of collecting to which libraries need to devote more attention. For present as well as future scholars government documents are basic, should be available in this country, and their location known.

II

Directories of a particular library, a particular subject field, or of specialized libraries and archives are useful tools for the academician. Several, worthy of consideration here, have appeared recently.

One is *Middle American Anthropology: Directory, Bibliography, and Guide to the UCLA Library Collections* [8], compiled by Eileen A. McGlynn. While this is especially directed to the users of the UCLA Library Collection, its various features should make it an extremely useful tool for anyone seeking basic information on Middle American Anthropology. Section I, entitled "Middle American Anthropological Research," lists some 124 individuals both past and present and their education, significant positions held, special interests, and principal works. Following this is a list of institutions, associations, and organizations that have promoted anthropological research with their location, names of their directors, special activities, and names of titles of their publications. Section II contains a selected list of reference tools, followed by a list of journals and then a selection of books and monographs in alphabetical arrangements. A unique and extremely useful classified index divided spatially into four cultural regions—Northern Mexico, Western Mesoamerica, Eastern Mesoamerica, and Central America—and temporally into five historical periods—Pre-European, Contact, Colonial, Nineteenth Century, and Twentieth Century—completes this directory. Under these divisions are listed the names of the authors or titles which are pertinent to the area or period. Following this is an author and title index.

The *Directory of Libraries and Special Collections on Latin America and the West Indies* [9], prepared by Bernard Naylor, Laurence Hallowell, and Colin Steele, offers extremely useful information on the holdings and relevant personnel of 146 libraries and special collections on Latin America and the West Indies located within the British Isles. The alphabetical arrangement by the postal name in which each library is situated and then alphabetical, according to the name of each library's title, makes it easy to learn what material is available in each locality. Most of these libraries are located in the London area (72), in Oxford (13) and in Cambridge (8). A goodly number of them began their collection after 1960 and have relatively small collections; however, others like the British Museum,

the National Library of Scotland, Cambridge University Library, Bodleian Library of the University of Oxford, etc., have been collecting Latin American materials for several centuries and have very large and outstanding holdings.

The descriptions indicate the specialities of each institution, the relative number of volumes, the postal address, and the name not only of the librarian but also of another well informed person who may be contacted for additional information. As a rule, all these descriptions pertain only to printed materials. A special guide to unprinted materials will be discussed in another section of this review. In the appendix is a list of organizations concerned with more than one country followed by a section devoted to each individual country.

The *Directory of Archival and Manuscript Repositories in California* [10], issued by the Society of California Archivists, is a very general list of all the archival depositories of California. It is arranged alphabetically by name of the community in which the institutions are located and then alphabetically by name of institution. Each entry indicates the address, telephone number, type of archival or manuscript materials held, major subjects, geographic areas and fields of emphasis, estimated amount of holdings, person in charge, and regulations for use of materials. A few under the subdivisions "Major Subjects," "Geographic Areas," and "Fields of Emphasis" indicate areas of Latin America; however, the information given is so limited and the number of institutions reporting are so few, that Latin Americanists will not find this directory worth consultation.

III

Another type of scholarly material that presents great difficulty of access to the user is that of archives and archival holdings. Because of its great quantity and uniqueness, access is more difficult than to any other kind of material. The only remedy for this situation is more and better guides to location of the materials and more calendars and guides to the holdings of the individual archives.

Several useful publications have appeared recently which help to remedy this situation to some degree. *A Guide to Manuscript Sources for the History of Latin America and the Caribbean in the British Isles* [11], edited by Peter Walne, forms a part of the Guides to the Sources for the History of Latin America sponsored by the International Council of Archives. This work is a reasonably comprehensive guide to the archival and manuscript sources relative to Latin America preserved in the British Isles.

The general arrangement of entries of archival repositories is alphabetical by English counties followed by Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the Republic of Ireland with the location and address of each included. Under each repository a rather detailed description of each of its collections is given, including by whom, where, and when the material was produced and its format or content, such as, wills, letters, account books, journals, diaries, etc. The amount of the material is also indicated. There is also an extremely valuable section on business archives arranged by types: banking and finance, import and export, mining and nitrates, manufacturing, railroads, shipping, etc. The appendix is

devoted to "The British in South America," as reported by D. C. M. Platt. It includes information on private papers, organizational archives, and business archives produced by the British and still in different Latin American countries. The names and addresses of these archives are given. A general index follows. This is a location guide to repositories, not a comprehensive calendar of the holdings of each. One can, however, get a good idea of where different types of materials are most likely to be found through this extremely useful guide.

Anyone who has used archives knows how time-consuming and difficult it is to sift through thousands of manuscripts for the information he seeks. Indexes, guides, or calendars to individual archival collections are rare, because of the cost necessarily entailed in their production. Even relatively small significant collections may be expensive to produce. One of these which recently appeared is *Hans P. Kraus Collection of Hispanic American Manuscripts: A Guide* [12], by J. Benedict Warren, published by the Library of Congress. This is an excellent example of a small but extremely valuable collection described under 162 entries. The material dates from 1527 to 1819 with most of it relating to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The majority of the documents treat Mexico with a few others relating to some of the early explorers. It is a superb calendar with each item so fully described that consultation of the rare manuscript itself will seldom be required. It concludes with a chronological index, followed by one for name and place.

A *Guide to the Archivo Franciscano of the National Library of Mexico (Guía del Archivo Franciscano, Vol. I)* [13], by Ignacio del Río, gives access to the manuscripts contained in the first fifty of a total of 156 boxes of the Archivo Franciscano located in the National Library of Mexico. Actually some of the material found here does not relate to the Franciscans and the reason for its being so placed is uncertain. This material, originally forming a part of the archive of the Convent of San Francisco in Mexico City, has experienced many vicissitudes and understandably the documents are not presently in the original order. Another part of the original archive of this convent is to be found in the Library of the National Institute of Anthropology and History in the same city.

This guide describes item by item the 3,361 documents found in the fifty boxes in the order of their sequence in each box. Hence this is not a chronological listing or calendar but a guide. Whenever possible every item is dated and the content of each made clear. Some are of a page or more or less and others of many pages or leaves. Every form of communication is here from the most minute order to the most extensive report and including diaries, letters, reports, histories of regions, deeds, representations, official instructions both royal and clerical, etc. Nineteen of the documents relate to the sixteenth century, many to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a relatively small number for the nineteenth century. A chronological index by Natalia Pérez B. makes access by date easy and a subject, place, and name index by Ramiro Lafuente further facilitates access to this valuable material.

An extensive preliminary study of the Franciscan Archives in Mexico by Lino Gómez Canedo adds value to this fine guide, which has resulted through the collaboration of the Academy of American Franciscan History of Washington,

D.C. with the National Library of Mexico. It is hoped that the material in the remaining 106 boxes can be described in two succeeding volumes on which work is presently underway. A very large amount of the material listed in this first printed volume concerns northern Mexico and the southwestern United States, where the Franciscans were so active in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

A Guide to Selected Latin American Manuscripts in the Lilly Library of Indiana University [14], by Rebecca Campbell Mirza, is a brief description of the manuscript collections held there on Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela along with the private papers of eleven individuals who had significant connections with Latin American areas. Among these are over 1,400 leaves of notes, drafts, revisions, and corrected proofs by Kingsborough and his associate Agostino Aglio for parts of volumes V to IX of the printed work *The Antiquities of Mexico*, much of which manuscript material never was published. The Lilly Library holdings on Mexico, Peru, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and the Philippines, some of which are quite extensive, are as yet uncataloged.

Not all archives are of manuscripts. Archives of oral materials are becoming increasingly important. One of the most unique of these is the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape at the Library of Congress. It was begun in 1943 and contains approximately 350 reels of magnetic tape with the voices of 232 writers representing 22 countries of the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking world including the Nobel laureates Juan Ramón Jiménez, Gabriela Mistral, Miguel Angel Asturias, and Pablo Neruda. The languages represented include Spanish, Portuguese, French, Catalan, and the Indian languages Zapotec, Nahuatl, and Quechua. The archive consists of approximately ten thousand individual poems, selections from novels, and essays and other commentaries.

Now available to give access to this material is *The Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, A Descriptive Guide* [15], compiled by Francisco Aguilera. He recorded most of the authors either in the Library of Congress or in Latin America and prepared most of the literary comments. The guide contains also a biographical statement on each of the authors, commentary on his work, a complete listing of his contributions to the Archive, and a bibliography of his important publications. It is arranged alphabetically by last name of author. Also included is the place, date, and length of time of the recording. An index of authors by countries completes this extremely valuable guide. Copies of the recordings may be obtained only if permission of the individual author or literary agent is first obtained by anyone desiring a copy.

IV

In the late eighteenth century broadsides and pamphlet types of publishing began appearing in increasing numbers. This type of literature has never found great favor with library catalogers. It is not a respectable looking book. Dozens of them take little space. It makes no difference how important an impact they may have made on public events, they are still tiny, unpretentious pieces in

comparison to a true book-size work. It is not their value that is considered but rather their looks. For this reason also they disappear quickly. They look worthless to many people and are frequently thrown away or destroyed.

Because these important small imprints are considered in this way they are very difficult to locate. Even if collections of them have been preserved, proper cataloging is difficult to obtain. Thus they are inaccessible to the scholars searching for them. I know of the existence of some collections of these imprints that have waited for fifty years or more for proper processing. Fortunately for the Mexicanist a number of these collections have recently been made accessible.

Independent Mexico, A Collection of Mexican Pamphlets in the Bodleian Library [16], edited by Colin Steele and Michael Costeloe, is a catalog of 1,446 separate Mexican pamphlets in the Bodleian Library, collected during 1861 by Henry Ward Poole in Mexico, sold to the book dealer Henry Stevens in 1864, and apparently then sold to the Bodleian in 1870. Steele gives a fascinating account of the activities of Poole and Stevens and of the movements of these pamphlets from Mexico to Great Britain. This is followed by a brief essay by Costeloe on Mexican history for the period 1820–30, as 971 of the pamphlets pertain to that period. A few of the others cover the years from 1800–1818 and 1831–41.

The catalog is arranged alphabetically by last name of author or first word of title when anonymous. There are many cross references linking the subject of one pamphlet to another relating to the same topic. Place, date, and size of each imprint is given but no pagination. It was customary during the period for authors like Carlos María Bustamante, Rafael Dávila, José Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi, José Eustaquio Fernández, and Pablo de Villavicencio and others to serialize their pamphlets. This is noted in the catalog and the title of each issue is cited. The work concludes with a brief survey by Steele of other "Mexican Pamphlet Collections" in Mexico, the United States, and Great Britain, many of which, as was formerly the case with the Bodleian collection, remain largely uncataloged and hence virtually inaccessible. He hopes that this situation can be remedied.

Steele mentions the Lafragua Collection in the Biblioteca Nacional of Mexico. This extensive collection, brought together by the Pueblan educator and government official José María Lafragua, contains not only pamphlets but also broadsides, periodicals, books, government documents, and manuscripts dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. A catalog covering the period 1821 to 1853 compiled by Lucina Moreno Valle, *Catálogo de la Colección Lafragua de la Biblioteca Nacional de México 1821–1853* [17], is now available. It is limited to printed materials: books, pamphlets, and broadsides, but not periodicals except for special supplements or issues. (Periodicals were omitted because they had been included in an earlier publication). It contains complete bibliographical information on 6,739 titles, each followed by a brief annotation giving the subject content and names of persons mentioned within the work. This is followed by the catalog number of the Lafragua volume in which the item is to be found.

The titles are listed by year of appearance and under each year alphabetically by last name of author or by first word of title if anonymous. The extensive

353 page dictionary index, including subject, author, place, and title, provides complete access to all information available in these imprints. Although books are included, the pamphlet-size imprint predominates. Here also is to be found a large number of extremely valuable government documents for that period. In order to inform the user of the relation of the printed material to the time, an appendix lists the names of all the members of the executive and legislative branches of government for each term of office. While the imprints are predominately from Mexico City and the states of Mexico, some were published in the United States (New Orleans, Philadelphia, New York), and Europe (Rome, Paris, Bordeaux, Madrid, Seville, London) and others in Havana, Guatemala and Bogotá.

Another recent work relating to Mexico, produced by Michael Costeloe, is *Mexico State Papers 1744–1843: A Descriptive Catalogue of the G. R. G. Conway Collection in the Institute of Historical Research, University of London* [18]. Its, 1,204 titles supplement very nicely the last two works discussed. All of these imprints, including those of the preindependence period, relate to Mexico. Most of them fall within the period 1820–53. The titles are presented according to date of appearance. All of them are official government publications which usually did not bear a title; hence Costeloe has listed them using English terminology—“proclamation,” “decree,” “circular,” etc.—and has described their content briefly in English. It was customary during that time for this type of document not to bear any imprint information as to the name of the printer and place and date of appearance. The place of imprint is supposedly Mexico City and the date is that given within the text of the document. In the rare instances where bibliographic information is given on the imprint, it is included. Presumably most of these were broadsides; otherwise, the number of pages of each is noted. The work concludes with a subject index, followed by one for person and place. Given the fact that most of these were laws, decrees, etc., a large number of them have been collected and published in *Legislación mexicana* and other similar compilations. It is useful, however, to have available the location of these individual titles.

Yet another recent offering relating to Mexican imprints is *Mexicana (1544–1821) en la Biblioteca Lilly de la Universidad de Indiana* [19], presented by Miguel de J. Solís to the XLI International Congress of Americanists, Mexico, 2–7 September 1974, and issued by the Latin American Studies Program of Indiana University as Working Paper No. 6. It lists in chronological order, with full bibliographical detail, the thirty-seven Mexican imprints appearing between 1544–1600. The present location of several of these is said to have been previously unknown. This list is followed by a general discussion about the holdings of Indiana University which has an uncited number of imprints on the Inquisition; some 500 pamphlets and broadsides relating to the Enlightenment of the late eighteenth century; and 800 pamphlets, 1,400 broadsides, and an unstated number of ephemeral newspapers for the period 1808–30. Some of these are obviously of great rarity but without a more precise, detailed bibliographic listing like those found in the works previously discussed here, they will remain largely unknown.

The work by Colin Steele, *English Interpreters of the Iberian New World from Purchas to Stevens: A Bibliographical Study 1603–1726* [20], is more than the ordinary bibliographical guide. It discusses in great detail the purpose of each interpreter, his sources of information, the various works produced, and the editions. Basically all of these interpreters were translators who looked to Iberian descriptions of the New World for their information. However, they did not always make their translations directly from the original editions but used also other editions translated into other languages from the originals.

Richard Hakluyt and Samuel Purchas were the main interpreters for the first twenty-three years. This extremely productive period was followed by sixty-two years (1626–88) which Steele denominates as those of “Oliver Cromwell and the Barren Years,” when little new interpretation was introduced. There followed thirty-seven years (1689–1726) of significant new interpretations with John Stevens dominating the scene and hence entitled “John Stevens and the Silver Age,” a period when translators (in the words of Steele) became “professionals,” and “commercial purveyors of public taste rather than individual propagandists involved in the mechanics of overseas expansion.”

The next chapter is an indeed fascinating one which covers libraries, catalogs, and collectors for the period 1603–1726. Private libraries during this period ranged from one thousand to twenty thousand volumes. Not all of these related only to Iberian authors or works, but many of them were rich in these items. This chapter is a gold mine of information on the publishers, collectors, book prices, book auctions, cost of publication, and location of titles during that period.

Part I of the appendix furnishes a bibliography listing alphabetically by name of author all of the Iberian works cited in the text, the editions mentioned, and where each appeared in English translation from 1603–1726. Part II lists collections and composite works of the interpreters in alphabetical order by translators. Part III is a chronological index to the English translations and collections for the entire period. A useful index completes the work.

A work that presents British and United States travel literature for a later period is *Accounts of Nineteenth-Century South America: An Annotated Checklist of Works by British and United States Observers* [21], compiled by Bernard Naylor. It is arranged temporally into the periods 1800–1830, 1830–70, 1870–1900 and under these spatially under General, Río de la Plata, Brazil, West Coast, and North. The entries under each of these are alphabetical by last name of author. Complete bibliographical data is supplied for each item, and the notes indicate the period of time the traveller was in the area described, and other editions of the work, and sometimes biographical information on the author. The appendix lists alphabetically some outstanding nineteenth-century translations into English of travel accounts by those of other than the English-speaking travellers. An index to authors completes this useful checklist.

A much more extensive work on travel and descriptive literature for *all* Latin America in the nineteenth century is *Latin America in the Nineteenth Century*:

A Selected Bibliography of Books of Travel and Description Published in English [22], by Alva Curtis Wilgus. It is arranged alphabetically by author with complete bibliographical information but without annotation of any kind. Not all of these 1,182 entries are travel accounts; quite a few are guides for travellers, or other descriptive accounts of the areas. Translations into English of foreign travel accounts are also included.

The list is followed by a useful geographical index prepared by Gilberto V. Fort, which indicates the date of publication of each item which does not always coincide with the time period of the traveller's visit. Two interesting tables following this index show the number of travel books published annually in the United States from 1840 to 1900 and from 1900 to 1940. Between 1840 and 1900 the annual production ranged generally between one to five titles and peaked at fifteen titles in 1887. The year 1900 saw ten titles with a quick rise to thirty-five in 1907, to sixty-one in 1914, then a downward trend to fifteen in 1918, after which ups and downs occurred until reaching sixty-one in 1931. After another downward trend in the 1930s came an escalation to one hundred titles in 1940. The selected list of references containing information about nineteenth-century books and authors completes the work.

VI

To date there is no adequate *Cumulative Book Index* published in any Latin American country in which the investigator can look for information on what has been published commercially, privately, or by the government. Each country has realized the importance of maintaining a record of what has been published and of preserving at least a few copies of everything published. However, as pointed out earlier, even the Law of Deposit has not brought this about. A few countries have succeeded much better than others in maintaining a publication record and in putting it into print even if at times rather belatedly. Chile has made available a fairly complete list of its annual publishing record from 1812 through 1968, with those for the years 1917–65 being issued in print between the years 1963–65 through the efforts to Guillermo Feliú Cruz, Director of the National Library. Since that date no others have appeared, but it is to be hoped that the record has been maintained and the publication of the succeeding years will be realized.

One country, Colombia, has been able to maintain recently a continuous publication of its *Anuario Bibliográfico Colombiano "Ruben Pérez Ortiz"* [23] for thirteen consecutive years. Its latest issue for the years 1973–74 was published in 1976. These *Anuarios* have improved with each succeeding year and are an invaluable tool for librarians and scholars. Their purpose is to record all Colombian-produced imprints appearing within a given year. The Colombian *Anuario* is arranged according to the Dewey classification with titles arranged alphabetically by author or title under each classification. Complete bibliographical information is given on each imprint.

Not only does this *Anuario* list each monograph under its proper classification but it also lists journal articles by Colombian authors appearing in

foreign journals. Articles appearing in Colombian journals are entered if they appeared as reprints. An extremely valuable feature of this *Anuario* is an alphabetical listing of new Colombian periodical publications with name of editor or director and postal address. Another useful section is that listing by city the publishers and printers of Colombia with the address of each. This fine work is compiled by Francisco José Romero Rojas and is a product of the Bibliographical Department of the Instituto Caro y Cuervo. May its success and fine quality continue.

VII

Developing Libraries in Brazil with a Chapter on Paraguay [24], by Cavan McCarthy, is quite different from any of the works previously discussed. It has few of the characteristics of a reference work although the title would cause one to think otherwise. It is more like a rambling travel account and is therefore included here under travel. The author was primarily interested in visiting libraries all over Brazil and briefly in Paraguay to see how they functioned and why so. As a result of his visits he learned a great deal about many things, such as the people; the bureaucracy; the control of books and printing; cataloging; national, local, and specialized libraries; reading habits; library rules; circulation; children's facilities; finances; statistics; and publishing.

The facts about these and other topics are not organized for easy reference. As in any other travel account, they are presented chronologically as the author saw them as he wandered throughout all areas of Brazil and Paraguay. He liked a lot of what he saw and disliked some. He was much impressed by the Japanese librarians in Brazil, especially those in São Paulo. Much of what he found wrong with libraries of Brazil was a result of their librarians not understanding entirely the real purpose and method of British and U.S. librarianship and failing to realize that the library is there for the people, not to protect the book from the people.

Although this is not a true reference book, it is a very interesting one, worthy of being read by anyone interested in Brazil, its promise, its people, its libraries, its publishing, and its future. To learn this, one must read all of the book, not use it as a reference tool. At the same time, the reader will also learn a great deal about the Englishman who wrote it. A good person to meet.

NETTIE LEE BENSON
University of Texas at Austin

NOTES

1. Numbers appearing in brackets [] refer to the list of books reviewed.
2. These were done under the direction of James B. Childs, with each country done by a different compiler and with varying pagination. The numbers in parentheses are those assigned to each country in the Latin American series; they are given here because, frequently in libraries, access is by number. The Roman number preceding the name of the country is that assigned within the series for the guides to the official publications.