them to the abundant parallel versions in the hispanic tradition of Mexico and the U.S. Southwest. The folklorist will have to dig out his own tale types and motifs.

University of California, Los Angeles

Stanley Robe


Based upon the corpus of tales that R. D. Jameson had collected during his twelve years as professor at New Mexico Highlands University before his untimely death in 1959, this valuable collection of 205 texts has been edited and published with an introduction and notes by Stanley L. Robe. Having published recently three collections of folktales from Mexico—*Mexican Tales and Legends from Los Altos* (1970), *Mexican Tales and Legends from Veracruz* (1971) and *Amapa Storytellers* (1972)—and an important *Index of Mexican Folktales* (1973), Professor Robe is more qualified than any other folklorist in the world to edit this particular collection. He carries out his task with customary skill and solid scholarship.

It is of theoretical interest that most of the tales were originally collected in Spanish but translated into English by bilingual collectors working under Professor Jameson’s direction. This reviewer would have preferred to have the texts in Spanish. Professor Robe in his notes for each text gives Aarne-Thompson tale-type numbers and informative comparative notes. Also he provides an excellent twenty-four-page introduction for the volume and a bibliography of over eighty items.

The book is indispensable for anyone interested in New Mexican folktales or, indeed, hispanic folktales in general.

Indiana University

Merle E. Simmons


To write the history of Mexico City—to see it through from Tenochtitlan to contemporary metropolis—in 112 pages of text is an impossible task. This little volume proves the proposition. Historians will thus find it thin and light.

The author opens with a brief attempt to classify world cities according to geographical setting and origin, and loosely categorizes Mexico as an historical, high-altitude city. The significance of that categorization is quickly lost in her outline narration of the founding of Tenochtitlan, its fate in the conquest, the growth of the Spanish city, and Mexico in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In an age of analysis, this is description; the emphasis is upon the city’s physical growth, with an occasional glimpse of social life. One expects, given the introduction, an exercise in urban typology, but is left with a catalog of monuments.

Footnotes, rare at the beginning, consist largely of quotes from Cortés and Bernal Díaz del Castillo, and disappear entirely for the twentieth century. As a labor of love, this work reveals the author’s pride in and fascination with this proud and