VII. LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

SPANISH-AMERICAN LITERATURE: THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Annella McDermott, Department of Hispanic, Portuguese and Latin American Studies, University of Bristol

1. General


to how the proliferation of journals and newspapers benefited women's literary activity, and stresses the importance of female friendships and collaboration across national borders. The article focuses on three women writers — Argentina’s Juana Manuela Gorriti, Spain’s Emilia Serrano de Wilson, and Colombia’s Soledad Acosta de Samper, whose extensive travels were instrumental in the formation of these important networks. M. Prendes, *La novela naturalista hispanoamericana: evolución y direcciones de un proceso narrativo*, Madrid, Cátedra, 2003, 362 pp.

**Individual Authors**

**Blest-Gana, Alberto.** A. Kaempfer, ‘Alberto Blest-Gana’s *Durante la Reconquista* (1897): subalternity and the legibility of the popular’, *JLACS*, 13:21–34, argues that the novel does not reflect the historiography of the period regarding the attempted Spanish reconquest of Chile in the period 1814–17, but revises the narrative in order to include subaltern groups, though on strictly limited terms.


**Isaacs, Jorge.** G. Faverón Patriau, ‘Judaísmo y desarraigo en *María* de Jorge Isaacs’, *RevIlb*, 207:341–57, reads the novel as a comment by an exile on other exiles, and questions its status as a founding fiction.

**Manzano, Juan Francisco.** F. Sweeney, ‘Atlantic counter cultures and networked text: Juan Francisco Manzano, R. R. Madden and the Cuban slave narrative’, *FMLS*, 40:401–13, proposes a re-reading of Madden’s translation and publication of M.’s poems and narrative of his life as a slave, stressing their relevance to the debate on modernity and representation.