

6, 1940. It contains lists of delegates and committees, minutes of the sessions, texts of the greetings sent to the presidents of the Caribbean countries, together with the replies, official addresses, and texts of the eighty-seven resolutions and recommendations adopted by the delegates. The resolutions cover a wide range of cultural, commercial and kindred subjects, since the purpose of the Union is to adopt measures considered appropriate to foster peace, culture and union among the Caribbean nations.

ROSCOE R. HILL.

The National Archives.

Una casa habitación del siglo XVIII en la Ciudad de México. By ALBERTO LE DUC, ROBERTO ÁLVAREZ ESPINOSA, JORGE ENCISO, and others. (Mexico, D. F.: Talleres Tipográficos de la Editorial "Cultura," 1939. Secretaría de Educación Pública, Instituto Nacional de Antropología é Historia, Dirección de Monumentos Coloniales. Pp. 75.)

A beautifully printed and illustrated work descriptive of the old eighteenth-century colonial structure at 18 Antigua Calle de la Monterilla, now known as 5 de Febrero, Mexico, D. F. After a short historical introduction, the remainder of the book is devoted to a discussion of the floor plans and architectural features of the house. Six color reproductions of the *azulejos* are given in the back. For anyone who might desire a good descriptive analysis of a representative piece of baroque architecture of the eighteenth century in Mexico City, this is indeed recommended. It is concerned more with architecture than with history. The house is now a national monument of the Mexican Republic.

CHESTER L. GUTHRIE.

The National Archives,
Washington, D. C.

Los conquistadores: progenitores de los costarricenses. Biblioteca patria, IV. By various authors in collaboration with José Francisco Trejos. (San José, Costa Rica: Imprenta Lehmann, 1940. Pp. 245.)

This work presents brief biographies of twenty-five founders of Costa Rica from Juan de Cavallón, who began the conquest in 1561, and Juan Vázquez de Coronado, who consummated it a few years later, to Salvador de Torres, who died in 1646. Señor Trejo and his principal collaborator, Juan Rafael Víquez Segreda, have relied wholly on pub-