

between 1926 and 1929. It contains a valuable and lengthy essay on Church-State relations in general and an account of the particular problems in Mexico. Also important are his letters to Miguel Palomar y Vizcarra, prominent Catholic layman, vice-president of the Liga Nacional Defensora de la Libertad Religiosa, and a leader of the "Cristero" rebellion. Bishop Lara y Torres spoke out bravely against the persecutors of his faith despite threats against him, and his voice was stilled only by his death.

Indiana University.

ROBERT E. QUIRK.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND REFERENCE WORKS

Cartografía de Ultramar. Carpeta II. Estados Unidos y Canadá.
2 vols. Madrid, 1953. Servicios Geográfico e Histórico del Ejército. Illustrations. Maps. Pp. 598, 164.

The cartographic archives of the Spanish Army contain a great wealth of maps referring to the Americas. The present quarto publication on Anglo-America consists of a volume of map plates and a companion volume of description, analysis, and toponymy. There are 138 individual maps, 11 of them in color, covering a total of 164 plates.

Nineteen of the maps of the United States and Canada are listed as reproductions of plates from European atlases of the 17th and 18th centuries. Others are standard flat maps, like the 1795 Arrow-smith version of the interior of North America (No. 14), and the 1775 Jefferys maps of Florida and Louisiana (Nos. 55 and 56). Although it is true that a few of these are well known and available elsewhere, it is good to have them brought together in a convenient collection of uniform plates. Many superb examples of cartographic skill are included, and the reproductions are usually quite legible in spite of the varying degrees of reduction to a standard size sheet (24½ by 34 cm.). The design and decoration of many of these maps will delight the antiquarian. It is gratifying to find the original versions of now-famous place names: on Roggeveen's early 17th century map of New Holland (No. 24) the names t'Lange Eyland, Kuynen Eylandt, and Hoobooken; on John Speed's 1676 map of New England and New York (No. 25), the term Brukelen. It is a pleasure to see the note "buena gente" in the neighborhood of San Pedro Bay on Vizcaino's 1602 map of the California coast, and a distinct shock to see on the same map a R.^o Salado issuing into the P.^{to} de los Reyes. Had Vizcaino pondered the significance of a salty river he might have entered San Francisco Bay.

For historians the great value of this collection lies in the maps of areas in the southern United States which were once under Spanish control. There is an excellent set on Florida (52 items), Louisiana (13), Texas (6), *Provincias Internas* (7), California (12), and Northwest Coast (3). Most of these are original Spanish MS maps, only a few of which have been published before. A few large-scale maps of bays and towns are included, as well as some sketches of fortifications.

University of California.
Los Angeles.

HENRY J. BRUMAN.

Historiographie d'Haïti. By CATTS PRESSOIR, ERNST TROUILLOT and HENOCK TROUILLOT. Mexico City, 1953. Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia. Bibliography. Pp. 298.

This publication makes available for the first time in one volume the essential biographical information about some of the best known deceased historians of Haiti, a summary and evaluation of their works. The authors have limited their selection to "only those historians who are well known and whose works have had influence on public opinion" (p. 13). This criterion must mean those who are well known in Haiti and who have influenced public opinion there. Otherwise, one would have expected to find such historians as John R. Beard, Jonathan Brown, William Wells Brown, Benjamin C. Clark, Thomas Clarkson, Samuel Hazard, Benjamin Hunt, Prince Sanders (Saunders), James Stephen, Sir Spenser St. John and T. Lothrop Stoddard. In fact, except for one section on English travellers in the early part of the nineteenth century, the volume deals almost exclusively with books written in French and Spanish.

It is conveniently divided into three periods—the Spanish, the French and the national. The judgments passed on the well-known historians of the Spanish period are generally balanced and judicious. Of greater value is the treatment of the historians of the French and especially of the national period. One wonders, however, why Father Dutertre merits ten pages and Moreau de Saint-Méry and Bryan Edwards only four pages and a half-page respectively.

Most illuminating are the sections devoted to Thomas Madiou, Beaubrun Ardouin and Horace Pauléus Sannon, the best known of the historians of the national period. Madiou, as Henock Trouillot points out, was especially enthusiastic about the French Revolution of 1789 and of the French revolutionaries in Saint-Domingue. Madiou was almost as lyrical in his praise of the French Revolution as was