

Levasseur y de Otros Agentes de Francia relativa a la proclamación de la República Dominicana, 1843-1844, published by the Dominican Republic in 1944. One finds here the familiar pattern of diplomatic, consular and military agents urging a more aggressive policy than the home government was willing to pursue. These agents wanted the French government to regain possession of Haiti for non-payment on the debt owed by Haiti and, failing this, to take advantage of the conflict between Haiti and the Dominican Republic to seize Samaná Bay. But Guizot, reluctant to subject the Anglo-French Entente to additional strains, rejected these proposals. Nowhere in the documents quoted is there concern about the United States. Our Monroe Doctrine is not mentioned even in the most precise formulation by Guizot of what may be called a "French Monroe Doctrine" in the island: "We could not permit any foreign power to assume in Haiti a role that we ourselves have no intention of reasserting or form there establishments that would ensure its domination. The independence of the Haitian state or states should be respected by all the powers as it is by France."

Howard University

RAYFORD W. LOGAN

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND REFERENCE WORKS

Bibliografía de bibliografías colombianas. By GABRIEL GIRALDO JARAMILLO. Bogotá, 1954. Editorial Pax. Publicación de la Biblioteca Nacional. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 192.

Under the heading of "Bibliography in Colombia" the compiler in the first section sketches briefly the science and history of bibliography, Spanish origin of Colombian bibliography, Colombian bibliographers and contributions of foreigners to Colombian bibliography. This is followed by the listing of general bibliographies with brief comments on their usefulness in relation to Colombian imprints. The next section entitled "Catalogues of Libraries and Book Stores" lists also printed indexes and calendars of archives both Colombian and foreign which have Colombian holdings. Under the title "Bibliographies by Subject Matter" are listed those in the fields of agriculture, fine arts, library science, natural sciences, law, economics and statistics, education, ethnology (which is divided into general ethnology, ethno-botany, ethno-ornithology, aboriginal linguistics, Indian musicology, and somatology), folklore, geography, geology, grammar and philology, history, ecclesiastical history, the printing press, literature, medicine, music, odontology, the religious orders (Augustinian, Dominican, Franciscan and Jesuit), journalism, official publications,

international relations, sociology, theology, university theses, and housing. Following this are bibliographies of persons (both collective and individual ones), an appendix giving a select bibliography of histories of Colombian literature, a supplement and a name index.

Brief informative comments are made on many of the titles listed. This work is a welcome one for at least two reasons. It guides the scholar to much bibliographical information to be found in reviews and journals, which he might otherwise not know existed and at the same time it shows very forcefully the lacunae that need to be bridged in practically all fields of Colombian bibliography. Sr. Jaramillo's fine survey of what has been done should serve as a challenge for more and better Colombian bibliographies.

University of Texas

NETTIE LEE BENSON

Bibliografía mexicana del siglo XVI. By JOAQUIN GARCIA ICAZBALCETA. Edited by AGUSTIN MILLARES CARLO. Mexico City, 1954. Fondo de Cultura Económica. Biblioteca Americana. Illustrations. Index. Pp. 581. \$20.00 U. S.

The pride of Hispanic American scholars and collectors in the work of the sixteenth-century press of Mexico has found its reflection in a group of special bibliographies and bibliographical monographs of which one customarily speaks in superlatives. Without in any sense lessening the degree of praise accorded the others, it can be said that greatest among them all is the *Bibliografía mexicana del siglo XVI* of Joaquín García Icazbalceta, first published in a splendid volume in 1886. That book declared itself on every page to be one of the most distinguished bibliographical works of the century, a noble tribute to the press whose work it recorded. Its historical discussion of the origins of the press in Mexico moved the whole question into the realm of scholarly speculation; its full and richly annotated entries of titles and comment upon special copies were exact as well as leisurely and easy in presentation; and its sketches of authors and others concerned in the books described attained in many instances the stature of definitive biographies. Its authority has never lessened, never been seriously impugned. It has never been supplanted, only enlarged and carried on. The Mexicans, Nicolás León and Emilio Valtón; the Chilean, José Toribio Medina; and the North American, Henry R. Wagner, have humbly and zealously followed in its train, adding here a little and there a little, or taking up for elaboration one of its partly developed special aspects, each one adding to the original work and enhancing its reputation among scholars of succeeding generations. Now has come a truly great event, a new edition