

an appended chapter comparing Aztec and Inca societies.

The reviewer of the original edition, Charles Dibble, noted that Katz had failed to take into account recent publications on the Aztecs by Alfonso Caso and others. There is no evidence here that the text and bibliography have been brought up to date, though Katz does note some of the work of the past decade in his preface. This edition will be helpful chiefly for the Latin Americanists who do not know German and who therefore did not read the 1956 edition.

R. E. Q

Flute of the Smoking Mirror. A Portrait of Nezahualcoyotl—Poet-King of the Aztecs. By FRANCES GILLMOR. Tucson, 1968. University of Arizona Press. Illustrations. Figures. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 183. \$6.50.

Frances Gillmor first published this fictionalized account of the life of the Aztec poet-king Nezahualcoyotl in 1949. That edition was not reviewed in the *HAHR*. No one could confuse the book with a serious and scholarly history, though it does have footnotes and a bibliography. But it is useful for extra reading assignments in undergraduate courses, and I have included it on my book lists through the years. For this reason the new edition (a reprinting actually) should be welcomed by teachers of Latin American history.

R. E. Q.

Excavación en el Caney del Castillo. By J. M. GUARCH and R. PAYARES. La Habana, 1964. Academia de Ciencias de la República de Cuba. Departamento de Antropología. Illustrations. Maps. Charts. Tables. Figures. Appendices. Bibliography. Pp. 35. Paper.

These excavations were made in 1957, while the authors were fighting in the southern part of Camaguey province. The caney is a circular, artificially constructed burial mound yielding a single skeleton. The excavations by Guarch

and Payares were done in 20 cm. layers, and somehow in spite of the war they were able to draw sections of the profile and save all or most of the artifacts. These include shell gouges, worked flint, and hammerstones, all of which are well described, with provenience and frequency noted in a series of tables. For comparative purposes there is a map showing the locations of other mounds in this general area, as well as a chart itemizing the artifacts recovered from them. The authors conclude that the burial mound which they dug is typical of preceramic burials in the south of Camaguey and suggest that on the basis of present evidence it should be a few thousand years old.

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Excavaciones en Arroyo del Palo, Mayarí, Cuba. By ERNESTO E. TABLO and J. M. GUARCH. La Habana, 1966. Academia de Ciencias de la República de Cuba. Departamento de Antropología. Illustrations. Maps. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 82. Paper.

This well-written, important monograph details the results of ten days of excavations made during 1964 in a rock shelter at the base of Arroyo del Palo, Mayarí, Oriente Province. The culture deposit was a meter thick and yielded ceramics, ground stone, shell, bone, and two burials. Of the 4,481 sherds obtained, only 282 were decorated. Three ceramic groups, plain, incised, and painted, are established, and superb descriptions are given of each, along with data on design modes and frequencies.

The absence of the *buren*, a circular griddle-like vessel used for cooking casave and tortillas, leads the authors to consider the remains as preagricultural, and they note that the pottery interjects a new note in what would otherwise be viewed as a Ciboney culture. The source of these ceramics, the earliest known for Cuba, is tentatively considered as related to Ostiones of Puerto Rico. On the basis of com-

parative dating, the site was placed between 800 and 850 A.D., but radio-carbon determinations made after the report was written yielded dates of 970 and 1190 A.D.

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Estudio de las Hachas Antillanas. Creación de índices axiales para las petaloides. By RENÉ HERRERA FRITOT. La Habana, 1964. Academia de Ciencias de la República de Cuba. Departamento de Antropología. Illustrations. Charts. Figures. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. 146. Paper.

This useful monograph is an extension of the author's pilot study, published in 1938. It includes data from 316 new specimens that were recorded between 1961 and 1963. The concern is primarily with stone axes which occur only in the ceramic periods. These are divided into rectangular, collared, and petaloid forms, and since the latter are most common, they receive the most extensive treatment. Herrera Fritot has developed a procedure which permits him to classify and describe with great precision. Data on length-width indices are supplied in a number of tables, along with information on the frequency of each form. There is also an excellent discussion of aberrant specimens. The illustrations are good, and the provenience of the illustrated specimens is given when known.

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Bibliografía de S. Juan de la Cruz. By PIER PAOLO OTTONELLO. Rome, 1967. Edizioni del Teresianum. Bibliotheca Carmelitica. Indices. Pp. 194. Paper.

This bibliography is undoubtedly a welcome addition to the field of Hispanic studies. The format is helpful once one becomes accustomed to using the table of contents freely. The introductory section, which contains general works on sixteenth-century Spain and Spanish mysticism as well as previous bibliographies on San Juan, is arranged

alphabetically within topics, but the body of the bibliography is set up chronologically by topic. Sources are included which have appeared as late as 1964.

Each of the 2117 entries is numbered, and there is an index of authors' names, with the numbers of entries by any given author. The compiler is apparently not familiar with English names, though, for Henry Charles Lea is listed as Charles Henry Lea, and Otis H. Green is alphabetized under O.

Notable by their absence are sources dealing with the Inquisition and its relations with the Spanish mystics. For example, the only listing by Henry C. Lea is *Chapters from the Religious History of Spain* (1890). His four-volume study, *A History of the Inquisition of Spain* (1906-1907) receives no mention at all.

Entries numbered from 156 to 163 seem to have been added at a later date, for they are neither alphabetical nor chronological in arrangement, but they are included in the author index. There is some lack of consistency in the format used for the listings. Most of the works cited include place of publication and publisher, but some entries do not mention the latter.

Still, these faults are minor when one considers that we now have an almost-complete bibliography on San Juan de la Cruz which includes sources published as recently as four years ago.

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National Maritime Museum Catalogue of the Library. Vol. I: *Voyages & Travel.* Introduction by MICHAEL SANDESON. London, 1968. Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Illustrations. Maps. Indices. Pp. xi, 403. \$7.56. (Available through British Information Service).

The Library of the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich contains over fifty thousand volumes on maritime affairs, which are now in the process of being catalogued. This handsome volume lists holdings on sea explorations from the Vikings to the