

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