

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.

JEREMIAH F. EPSTEIN
University of Texas

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.

JEREMIAH F. EPSTEIN
University of Texas

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.

GEORGE K. ZUCKER
University of Northern Iowa

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

present, which must include nearly every account in English and a good many in other languages. There are sections on collective voyages, circumnavigations, and the principal areas of the globe, including the poles. Each section is preceded by a convenient chronological table of voyages, captains, and ships.

D. M. P.

Further Selections from the Tragico History of the Sea, 1559-1565. Translated and edited by CHARLES R. BOXER. Cambridge, 1968. Cambridge University Press for the Hakluyt Society. Works Issued by the Hakluyt Society. Second Series. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. x, 170. \$8.00.

This companion volume to Charles Boxer's earlier work, *The Tragico History of the Sea, 1589-1622* (Hakluyt Society, 1959), consists of three narratives. Translated into English for the first time, these are accounts of certain shipwrecks which befell the Portuguese in the mid-sixteenth century. The first of the eye-witness relations describes the wreck of the *São Paulo* off Sumatra, the second the sinking of two East Indiamen off the East African coast, and the third the misadventures of a voyage from Brazil to Portugal.

Though the narratives barely touch on Latin America *per se*, they do offer a vivid description of maritime life and lore during the 1500s. For anyone interested in the general subject of exploration and discovery (and particularly the level of Hispanic maritime technology of the period), this is an excellent volume to know.

ROBERT H. FUSON

University of South Florida

Bibliografía Histórica Mexicana. Vol. I: 1967. Compiled by BERTA ULLOA *et al.* México, 1967. El Colegio de México. Index. Pp. 116. Paper. \$25.00 (Mex.).

This bibliography contains 1132 items on Mexican history published in

Mexico and elsewhere between 1964 and 1967. It is an expansion of the bibliographic section usually carried in *Historia Mexicana* and includes books, articles, and dissertations. Some of the items are annotated by the compilers, Berta Ulloa, *et al.*, and the volume provides a useful summary of recent investigation into the history of Mexico.

R. E. Q.

Las Casas en México. Exposición bibliográfica conmemorativa del cuarto centenario de su muerte (1566-1966). By ERNESTO MEJÍA SÁNCHEZ. México, 1967. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Anejos al Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. Illustrations. Pp. 170. Paper. \$30.00 (Mex.).

The four hundredth anniversary in 1966 of the death of Bartolomé de las Casas has brought forth many valuable fruits: new and relatively inexpensive editions of his works, fresh controversies, and useful bibliographies. Mexican writers have distinguished themselves in all these fields, and thus have manifested again the truth of Ernesto de la Torre's reference to "la presencia y la permanencia del espíritu del insigne defensor de los indios en los escritos de los preclaros Mexicanos" (p. 9).

The present volume, meticulously prepared by Ernesto Mejía Sánchez, is no mere listing of the publications by and about Las Casas in Mexico. Over one hundred titles are included, but the special contribution of the editor is his shrewd comments and observations, which will be of interest to old and new Las Casistas alike. The editor also reprints his meaty article on "Manuscritos lascasianos en México" and gives the first version printed in Mexico of the Las Casas "Proclama a los feligreses de Chiapa" dated March 25, 1545.

This is a stimulating volume, unfortunately without an index, and it helps to explain why Las Casas has attracted attention in Mexico from the days of Juan de Zumárraga and Servando Mier y Noriega to our own time, when such