

generation that his leadership was ineffective. To this was added his misjudgement of the famous Marqués de Casa León, which apparently created a weakness in the campaign to resist the advances of Monteverde. Finally there seems to have been a lack of mutual sympathy and understanding between Miranda and his fellow Venezuelans, which might have served to permit his achievement of success rather than to end his days in tragedy.

The volume is not meant to replace the classic works of Professor William Spence Robertson and Dr. Caracciola Parra Pérez. It does, however, reveal the significant facts of the life of Miranda, and hence the author has rendered a service in presenting the biography in this form.

ROSCOE R. HILL.

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Derecho territorial ecuatoriano. 1493-1830. 1^{er} Tomo. By GABRIEL PINO YCAZA. (Guayaquil: Imprenta de la Universidad, 1946. Pp. 780, vi. Paper.)

The University of Guayaquil has undertaken an extensive program of publication. In the field of history, there are pamphlets to popularize national history, as well as studies of book length dealing with important phases of the republic's life. The volume under review, entitled *Derecho territorial ecuatoriano*, by Gabriel Pino Ycaza, professor of territorial law at the university, is the first of the latter group.

Ecuador, to put it mildly, was more than chagrined at the arbitral decision rendered in the territorial dispute with Peru in 1942. Ecuadoreans had long considered that the region involved was rightfully theirs under the doctrine of *uti possidetis* and are decidedly averse to agreeing with the obligation to surrender the territory. In fact the country is inclined to feel very bitter toward the other republics of the Hemisphere which participated in the final adjudication.

The volume is designed to set forth the claims of Ecuador with reference to the question. It is fully documented, with enough explanatory matter to tie the complete texts of the documents together into a running story. Beginning with the bull of May 4, 1493, and the Treaty of Tordesillas, the account is continued to the Treaty of Guayaquil, between Colombia and Peru in 1829, and the Protocol Pedemonte-Mosquera of the following year, just about the time of the dissolution of Great Colombia. Two sections discuss the organization and territorial extension of the Gobernación del Reino de Quito and the Real Audiencia de Quito. A third deals with the independence of the Real Audiencia de Quito and its incorporation with Colombia. *Reales*

cédulas, laws, correspondence of the viceroys and audiencias as well as other officials, and treaties are printed in full throughout the book. It should be noted, however, that no references are given as to the source of the documents. Numerous maps add to the value of the work. There is a list of publications consulted, but an index is not included.

The prefatory letter of the author to the rector of the university, dated on the fourth anniversary "of the day on which the indifferent complicity of the American Continent sacrificed Ecuador," outlines the antecedents of the case from the standpoint of Ecuador and states the Ecuadorean thesis as follows:

El Perú careció siempre de Títulos de dominio sobre los territorios de Tumbes, Jaen y Mainas; por eso, en más de un centuria, rehuyó la pacífica solución del problema, evadió los fallos de los Arbitros de Derecho, como habrían sido los del Rey de España, en 1910, y del Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, en 1937.

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Washington, D. C.

Peregrinaciones de una paria. By FLORA TRISTÁN. Traducción y notas de EMILIA ROMERO. Prólogo de JORGE BASADRE. [Viajeros en el Perú, Primera serie. I.] (Lima: Editorial Cultura Antártica, S. A., 1946. Pp. xxiii, 444. U. S. \$4.00. Paper.) (Distribuidores Exclusivos: Librería Internacional del Perú, S. A., Lima.)

In this book Flora Tristán narrates her trip to South America and her impressions of Peru during a stay of several months in Arequipa and Lima. The book was first published in France in 1838.

Flora Tristán was the daughter of Mariano de Tristán y Moscoso, member of a wealthy Peruvian family, although owing to unfortunate circumstances arising out of war conditions in Europe, her legitimacy could never be fully proved. The Tristán family accepted her as the child of Mariano but denied her her inheritance. A desperate effort to obtain it and also a position in society took her to Peru. She obtained neither, but she did leave us one of the best books of travel written in this period on Peru. Her style is clear and sparkling. Her impressions of a rudimentary Peruvian society painfully developing among revolutions, personal ambitions, and confused idealisms are described with a realism that hides little. There is no poetic sentiment in her descriptions of popular scenes. Her reactions are those of a sensitive European mentality face to face with the inevitable coarseness of a South American society of that epoch. Nevertheless, she does not skimp in praising the natural beauty that surrounds Arequipa and she perceives in clear form the great future reserved for these new nations. Granted these attributes of the writer, the descriptions which she has left us of historical