

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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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

personages, revolutions, and the life of nineteenth-century Peru are of immense value on this period.

In a few lines she gives us an idea of the importance of Valparaíso in that day. The day she arrived there twelve ships entered the harbor, and she adds, "I imagined myself in a French city, so great was the number of Frenchmen on the streets." Later, once on Peruvian soil, she describes intensely the vision of the small port of Islay, which was valiantly trying to grow up in spite of the terrible conditions imposed on it by the desert coast, and the painful journey over the desert to Arequipa where she discovered a beautiful panorama at the foot of El Mistí.

The skillful hand of Flora permits us to enter the intimacy of Arequipa family life: customs, meals, *tertulias*. Through her penetrating eyes we see the spectacle, both picturesque and barbarous, of a religious procession after an earthquake. We become acquainted with the manner in which life goes on inside the convents of Santa Rosa and Santa Catalina, both very different when women and children take refuge there before the advancing troops of San Román. We live through the triumphant revolution and its consequences on the civilian population, through the disorder and improvisation reigning supreme in the revolutionary armies with their picturesque retinues of *rabonas*, later made famous by Pancho Villa in Mexico.

Later, on the return voyage, we go through Callao and enter Lima, the "woman-city" as Flora Tristán defines it, with its narrow streets, the parties and promenades of high society, the graces of its women and the liberty they enjoy, the lower-class atmosphere, and the parliamentary sessions. These are followed by her personal impressions of personages of the moment who later passed into history: Orbegoso, Salaverry, Luna Pizarro, Nieto, San Román, and finally the figure of Francisca Zubiaga Bernales de Gamarra, "La Mariscal," who dominated Peru for four years creating with her "andanzas" a legendary figure.

Upon her return to France, Flora Tristán, as one might expect, dedicated her life to the fight for greater social justice for France's working class and for greater respect and more ample rights for French womanhood. This rebellious spirit gives a certain tone to the book that adds much to the interest, an interest that will intrigue not only historians but anyone who enjoys good travel books.

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