

who took part in the battle. The detailed maps of the first edition have been replaced by two charts of the battle movements, and the brief bibliography has been omitted.

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*Don Miguel José de Zañartu y Santa María.* By DOMINGO AMUNÁTEGUI SOLAR. (Santiago: Universidad de Chile [El Imparcial], 1944. Pp. 172. Paper.)

Among the young men of the Chilean War of Independence, to whom the destruction of the old regime brought a meteoric rise and a brilliant, varied career, Miguel José de Zañartu y Santa María held prominent place as a paladin of the *pelucones*. Born in Concepción in 1786, the grandson of a Basque immigrant, he prepared for law but soon switched to the army. The revolution brought him both careers and a third one as a diplomat. At the age of thirty-one as O'Higgins' minister for civil affairs, he drafted the Chilean Declaration of Independence. For eight years he served as Chilean envoy in Buenos Aires, finding his duties simple when the Unitarists were in power and almost impossible when he had to deal with Federalists, who undoubtedly found the conservative Chilean equally incompatible.

Loyalty to O'Higgins and attachment to Conservatism led Zañartu into exile from 1825 to 1833, but for the last six of these years he acted as Chilean diplomatic representative in Lima. In 1843 he was appointed to the newly organized Faculty of Law and Political Science of the University of Chile. In 1849 he became Regent of the Court of his native Concepción. The abortive revolt of 1851 again demonstrated his attachment to the Conservative Party and brought about his death as a result of imprisonment by the revolutionists.

The description of Zañartu's long career comes as one of the last works from the pen of Domingo Amunátegui Solar, distinguished Chilean educator and historian, who died last year. The book is essentially a narrative of career with almost no attempt to explore the personality or private life of Zañartu, interesting and unusual though both of these must have been. Within these self-imposed limits, however, Amunátegui Solar again has provided a readable and welcome contribution to Chilean historiography.

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