

of La Providencia, a base of operations for the corsairs who, under the orders of Bolívar, harried Spanish shipping. Both of these men returned to Italy for a short period after the wars; Codazzi returned to the New World in 1826, established his home in Valencia (Venezuela) and became a renowned geographer and cartographer, whose *Geografía de Venezuela* is a classic. Ferrari remained in Italy, where, always faithful to the cause of liberating his country, he engaged in revolutionary activity first against the Austrians and later against the French. He died peacefully in 1851, after his stormy career. Ferrari will ever be remembered as one who, during five of the most strenuous years of his life, fought valiantly for the cause of liberty and independence for the Spanish colonies of the New World.

RAYMOND E. CRIST

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*Diario de mi residencia en Chile en 1822.* By MARIA GRAHAM. Santiago, 1953. Editorial del Pacífico. Pp. 268.

A re-edition of this translation first published in 1902 and based on the original edition in English of 1824.

(J. F.)

*Diario de un soldado de la independencia altoperuana en los valles de Sicasisca y Hayopaya.* By Tambor mayor VARGAS, edited and introduction by GUNNAR MENDOZA. Sucre, 1952. Universidad de San Francisco Xavier. Pp. 320.

This diary of a plain soldier of an Upper Peruvian guerrilla unit constitutes a golden find in the scarce bibliography of the war of emancipation in Upper Peru, which lasted sixteen long years. This struggle was maintained by guerrilla units, but these brave soldiers left no records to write their history. Drummer Vargas for the first time reveals to us the intimate life and doings of a *montonero* unit. The simplicity of style and the astounding frankness of Vargas add great value to the diary.

The editor and discoverer of the manuscript, Dr. Gunnar Mendoza, has done a splendid job in transcribing and editing the diary. His long and detailed introduction can be considered a brilliantly written monograph on the guerrilla warfare in Upper Peru. It has copious notes. The index of colloquialisms is a worthwhile addition and the presence of an index of names, generally absent in Bolivian books, is to be greatly applauded. Unfortunately the editor does not provide us with a map to follow the march of the guerrilla unit in the cordillera. Paper shortage in Bolivia has forced this to be a reduced edition and already makes a second printing necessary.

CHARLES W. ARNADE

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*Mariño y la independencia de Venezuela. El disidente.* By CARACCILO PARRA PEREZ. Madrid, 1954. Ediciones Cultura Hispánica. Pp. 622.

Segunda parte de la biografía de Santiago Mariño que conserva las características del primer volumen, aunque promete para el último la indicación de fuentes y un índice onomástico general. Este tomo abarca el período 1815 a 1819, y hace un detallado relato crítico de todos los sucesos políticos y militares acaecidos en esos años, principalmente en el bando partidario de la independencia; con especial atención se tratan las relaciones de Mariño y Bolívar, quienes dejan de colaborar, rivalizan en algún momento, y por fin alcanzan una cierta avenencia al afanzarse el poder único y personal del Libertador; las disensiones dentro del partido independentista, que culminan con el fusilamiento de Piar, son estudiadas con detalle, y sometidos a crítica numerosos documentos bolivarianos.

GUILLERMO CESPEDES

Universidad de Sevilla

*Memoria del sitio del Callao.* By JOSE RAMON RODIL [Y GAYOSO]. Edición y nota preliminar de VICENTE RODRIGUEZ CASADO Y GUILLERMO LOHMANN VILLENA. Sevilla, 1955. Escuela de

Estudios Hispano-Americanos. Pp. xxx, 343.

Tras una breve nota de los editores, de carácter historiográfico, se transcribe la extensa memoria que el famoso brigadier español fué redactando durante la terca y valiente defensa del último bastión realista en el Perú, y que concluyó a comienzos de 1826. Se publican también los 47 documentos justificativos que acompañan a la memoria, unos militares y otros administrativos. Aunque el conjunto documental carece de unidad, da una versión relativamente completa del asedio, la más extensa y fidedigna procedente del bando realista, siendo este su principal valor y originalidad. El ms. utilizado pertenece a la Biblioteca de Palacio (Madrid). Índices, retrato y autógrafo de Rodil, completan la edición.

GUILLERMO CESPEDES

Universidad de Sevilla

*Miranda juzgado por los funcionarios españoles de su tiempo.* Compiled with an introduction by ANGEL GRISANTI. Caracas, 1954. Editor Jesús E. Grisanti. Illustrations. Pp. 218.

A collection of documents from the Archivo Histórico Nacional (Madrid) and the Archivo General de Simancas (plus a few from the Archivo de Miranda to fill in gaps in the narrative) recording Miranda's activities and impressions of him by Spanish officials beginning with his departure from Havana in 1783 to his return to Venezuela in 1810. Included is the masterful letter of Bernardo del Campo, the Spanish ambassador in London (Oct. 8, 1789) to the Conde de Floridablanca, which described Miranda prophetically as one "que preferirá siempre todo lo que sea acción, movimiento y singularidad, a seguir una vida quieta e indiferente." (J. F.)

*Miranda, precursor del Congreso de Panamá y del panamericanismo.* By ANGEL GRISANTI. Caracas, 1954. Editor Jesús E. Grisanti. Facsimiles. Appendix. Pp. 182.

The rather extravagant title of this

work is perhaps explained by the author's stated desire to have it read by members of the Tenth Pan American Conference meeting in Caracas last year. The book is essentially a discussion of the Paris Agreement of 1797 and biographies of subscribers. The author contends that none of the signers of the Agreement was an ex-Jesuit and minimizes the alleged role of former Jesuits in Miranda's schemes to separate the American empire from the Spanish crown. Grisanti attributes the wide circulation of the allegation to statements of President Adams. Several hitherto unpublished documents from the Archivo General de Indias are appended. (J. F.)

*San Martín y José Miguel Carrera.* By JOAQUIN PEREZ. Buenos Aires, 1954. Universidad Nacional de Eva Perón, Departamento de Historia, Monografías y Tesis, 1. Pp. 331.

In this story of Carrera's efforts to organize an armed expedition to Chile, the author presents hitherto unpublished documentation from the Chilean National Archive delineating San Martín's preventive actions to eliminate the danger to his plans which he recognized Carrera represented. (J. F.)

## AFTER 1830

### GENERAL

*California Gold Rush Voyages, 1848-1849.* Edited by JOHN EDWIN POMFRET. San Marino, California, 1954. Huntington Library. Maps. Pp. x, 246.

Among the contents of this work are the following: "Journal of a Voyage from New York to Panama via Rio, Valparaiso, Callao & Peyta, Onboard the U. S. Mail Steam Ship California Commanded by Cleveland Forbes, A.D. 1848"; "Journal of a Voyage from San Francisco to Panama via Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Diego, Mazatlan, San Blas & Acapulco, 1849 [on the] Stemer California, C. Forbes, Master"; "Brief Notes of a Cape Horn Voyage in 1849 by John N. Stone, Passenger." (J. F.)