

publication of *Les Marrons du syllabaire*. Two years later the present work appeared. In this volume, thanks to the author's careful study of Moreau de St. Méry, old newspapers, and documents rarely if ever utilized by Haitian historians, the fascinating story of the theatre in eighteenth-century Saint-Domingue is told. The four chapters describe the theatres themselves—in Cap-Français, Port-au-Prince, and seven smaller cities—then the actors, theatrical life, and the colony's contribution in artists and dramatic inspiration.

With the stage as its focal point, M. Fouchard's portrayal reflects of necessity a panoramic view of the colony: its mores, economics, relations with metropolitan France, and its social stratification. As the century progresses first mulattoes, then the blacks are admitted to special sections in the theatres. Eventually two mulatto actresses, Minette and her sister Lise, become featured performers. In the final act, the drama assumes epic proportions as Toussaint, Dessalines, Christophe, Pétion, and the inspired freedmen end Napoleon's dream of conquest of the New World.

MERCER COOK

Howard University

*Sir Thomas More in New Spain. A Utopian Adventure of the Renaissance.* By SILVIO ZAVALA. London, 1955. The Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian Councils. Illustration. Pp. 20. 2 shillings.

Revised and expanded version of the article which first appeared in *The Huntington Library Quarterly*, X (1947), 337-347. (L.H.)

#### REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

*Documentos para la historia de la revolución de 1809.* Edited by CARLOS PONCE SANGINES. Vol. IV. *Expediente del Obispo La Santa y Ortega y documentos del archivo del Conde de Guaquí.* La Paz, 1955. Biblioteca Pacea-Alcaldía Municipal. Pp. 652, xviii.

This latest volume completes the commendable effort of the municipality

of La Paz to print all available documents that deal with the July, 1809, revolt against the Spanish authorities in La Paz. Reviews of the three previous volumes (HAHR, XXXV, 415-416) pointed out the historical importance of this rebellion and the many merits of the series.

This newest volume adds a considerable number of new documents. First, there are two heavy legajos from Seville that deal with the activities of Bishop Remigio de la Santa y Ortega, who took a leading role in suppressing the revolt. The second set of documents comes from the family archives in Spain of the Count of Guaquí, José Manuel de Goyeneche who, as president of the Audiencia of Cuzco, repressed the revolution with stern measures. The transcripts of the documents are good. In summary, the four volumes are of great value in the bibliography of the War of Independence.

This reviewer believes that there are unpublished documents which the editors have not used. They have relied, quite rightly, on foreign archives, but a search in their own Bolivian archives would doubtless turn up material for a fifth volume.

CHARLES W. ARNADE

University of Tampa

*Gazeta de Montevideo. Volumen segundo. 1811 Enero-Junio.* Preface by EMILIO RAVIGNANI and EDMUNDO M. NARANCO. Introduction by JUAN CANTER. Preliminary study by M. BLANCA PARIS and Q. CABREBA PIÑON. Montevideo, 1954. Biblioteca de Impresos Raros Americanos. Universidad de la República. Indexes. Pp. ccii, 448. Paper.

This is a facsimile reprint of the fifty regular and extra numbers of the *Gazeta* that appeared January-June, 1811 (the first volume [Montevideo, 1948] reprinted October-November, 1810). This volume is in all ways as good as the first. This royalist newspaper meant to neutralize the effect of Mariano Moreno's *Gazeta de Buenos Ayres*, the voice of the Argentine revolution. In itself, the *Montevideo Gazeta* was an accurate and significant source of information about Spanish

affairs, Latin American revolutions, and the Montevideo royalist cause.

Careful introductory essays add much to the value of this volume, setting forth the strong and weak points of the *Gazeta*, expounding the politico-economic complexities of the Platine revolution, and giving other basic information not elsewhere available in print. These studies, which use many manuscripts from Spain and from local and national archives, will, when the series is complete, constitute a significant work of original scholarship.

The volume is a fine addition to the growing library of Spanish American royalist materials. Prepared with great care, it indicates the high quality of Uruguayan historiography and underlines the significance of comparatively recent efforts by which the University of Montevideo's Institute of Historical Research takes its place as a major center of research and publication.

CLIFTON B. KROEBER

Occidental College

*Javier Mina. Héroe de España y de México.* By MARTÍN LUIS GUZMÁN. 2nd edition. Mexico City, 1955. Compañía General de Ediciones. Pp. 236. Paper.

Martín Luis Guzmán here presents a revised edition of a study completed more than twenty years ago. In 1932 the distinguished Mexican literary figure published in Madrid *Mina el mozo, héroe de Navarra*. Although the proportions of space and emphasis remain essentially and appropriately unchanged, the new subtitle seemed more fitting for a Mexican edition.

In a well-written account Sr. Guzmán sketches the career of Mina from student to guerrilla leader in northern Spain where he became the symbol of resistance to Napoleon; from incredible suffering during four years of imprisonment to an abortive effort to resist the establishment of absolutism by Ferdinand VII; and from exile in England to the quixotic expedition to aid in the liberation of Mexico. The reader cannot help but lament the absence of a map to aid him through the maze of place names. The specialist

also might cavil at the absence of specific sources, although numerous quotations from documentary materials in European archives are effectively woven into the narrative.

Since national heroes can do no wrong, the author feels compelled to justify a condemned Mina urging his guerrillas to surrender and an imprisoned Mina offering his services to his captors five times. Allegations of meetings with Joseph Bonaparte in Philadelphia go unmentioned while financial aid is attributed to "merchants" in that city. Nonetheless, Mina's youth, courage, and audacity make him an attractive subject.

The final section of the book, a scant twenty-five pages, treats of the expedition to Mexico. Despite several initial successes, the audacious effort was doomed to failure and destined to end tragically. The independence movement had suffered too severe reverses to be resuscitated by the invader's meager resources. Within eight months Mina's forces were scattered and their leader dead.

STANLEY R. ROSS

University of Nebraska

*Prix et monnaies au Portugal, 1750-1850.* By VITORINO MAGALHÃES GODINHO. Preface by LUCIEN FEBVRE. Paris, 1955. A. Colin. Centre de Recherches Historiques de l'Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes. Graphs and charts by JACQUES BERTIN. Pp. xvi, 371. 1400 francs.

A learned study on Portuguese prices comparable to the solid contributions of Earl J. Hamilton on prices in Spain. The value of this volume for readers of the HAHR is that it aids in the understanding of the economic aspects of the separation of Brazil from Portugal.

PIERRE CHAUNU

Paris

*Simón Bolívar.* By ALFONSO RUMAZO GONZALEZ. Caracas, Madrid, 1955. Bibliography. Pp. 403.

Rumazo González states in the introduction that his aim is to recreate the authentic life and era of the Liberator,