

of Lisbon after 1755; architecture and wood sculpture of North Portugal 1750-1850; Brazilian art in the same period, music in Imperial Brazil; and Portuguese music overseas to 1650. A little science also appears: medical education in Brazil; and Portuguese contribution to public health in the tropics. Every essay is worth reading and study, as are the comments on the contributions, and the introduction by Raymond S. Sayers provides the best available review of the work.

The theme of the Colloquium is expressed in the title. One of the announced objectives, to anticipate twenty more years of fruitful research, calls us to reflect on the strong influence exerted by the Colloquia since the first was held in Washington in 1950 under the aegis of such men as Lewis Hanke and Francis M. Rogers. At that time the teaching of Portuguese as a language and of Portuguese and Brazilian history, ethnology, sociology, and anthropology was minimal. We were, in the main, Spanish-centered in our studies; so were the Spaniards and Spanish-Americans. Sayers rightly points out that the cultural affinity of Portugal and Brazil is far stronger than the geographical ties between Brazil and Spanish America. Certainly the Colloquia have helped us in the United States to get a more balanced view of the Hispanic culture; and perhaps they have done something to stimulate reciprocal interests between the Portuguese- and Spanish-speaking areas.

Much is in this volume that will prove novel, or even arouse disagreement among those not acquainted with Portuguese or Brazilian views. One of its main assets may be just this—to provoke disagreement as a stimulus to study. Those inclined to discount the Portuguese assessment of their own achievements as mere chauvinism could reflect that the Portuguese and Brazilian are not more nationalistic than the English, the Argentines or the North Americans. Less accustomed to hearing some of their views, we are sometimes led to unthinking rejection. Here is the chance to read sympathetically the best-informed academic scholars bringing much new knowledge in an expanding field of study.

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BAILEY W. DIFFIE

*Impresos de Angostura, 1817-1822. Facsímiles.* Edited by PEDRO GRASES. Caracas, 1969. Ediciones de la Presidencia de la República. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography.

Prepared by Pedro Grases, this is an illustrated sampler of some forty-three imprints from Angostura (present-day Ciudad Bolívar)

dating from 1817 to 1822. Issued to mark the sesquicentennial of the Angostura Congress (1819), the volume is a typographical tour de force of contemporary Venezuelan printing. And it is fitting that it should be, for the small printing press set up during October 1817 in the torrid river town of Angostura published some of the most crucial documents of Venezuela's independence struggle. Andrés Roderick (ca. 1795-1864) who accompanied the press from Trinidad, served as government printer in Angostura from early October 1817 to the end of 1820. His successors, other Anglo-Colombians, continued to produce government publications until 1822, when the shift of political gravity to Caracas brought an end to its official functions. The press itself remained in use in the sweltering capital of Guayana Province until the end of the century, finally being moved to Caracas, where it may be seen today in the Museo Bolivariano.

Aside from its most famous offspring, the *Correo del Orinoco* (1818-1822), Angostura's little printing establishment also produced a variety of official forms, government stationery, decrees, pamphlets, broadsides, and handbills, including some in English. As the compiler of this volume asserts, Angostura imprints are extremely rare. Their rarity is underscored by Grases' careful location of the pieces he describes, in several public and private collections in Venezuela, Colombia, and Great Britain, many of them unique copies. He precedes his imprints with a bibliographical essay.

In conclusion, this handsome book is a minor but solid contribution to the history of Venezuelan printing, and Pedro Grases once again merits the plaudits of Venezuelanists.

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J. LEÓN HELGUERA

*Bernardo O'Higgins and the Independence of Chile.* By STEPHEN CLISSOLD. New York, 1969. Frederick A. Praeger. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 254. \$6.50.

Until recently neither Bernardo O'Higgins nor his illustrious father has received much attention from historians outside Latin America. That both deserve scholarly attention is made amply clear in the present study. Bernardo won fame as the liberator of Chile, but he lacked the qualities that would have made him popular as well as respected. Because he was the illegitimate son of the "English viceroy" and not a born member of the landed aristocracy, even his own countrymen have been divided in accepting him as a national hero.