

*Colección documental de la independencia del Perú*. Tomo XIX, vols. 1-3: *Prólogo a "La Universidad."* *La universidad de San Marcos en el proceso de la emancipación peruana*. By ELLA DUNBAR TEMPLE. Lima, 1974. Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. Pp. cxci. Paper. 200 Soles.

Peru's sesquicentennial has been a time to print. Now the prologue to the tomes dealing with the lawyers of the emancipation has appeared as a separate study. This is fortunate as the *prólogo* represents a major monographic achievement.

Professor Temple summarizes the extant historiography, analyzes the current state of the documentation, justifying the *Colección's* selections. She takes up many historical figures to show their origins and academic preparation. This gallery is not devoid of tedium but it serves the purpose of unraveling identities and unveiling individual data. Aiming to rescue them from obscurity, the author deals summarily with Vidaurre while presenting at length the Curates Uribe and Urbina. She thus renews her argument that the Peruvian patriot contribution had been continuous and considerable in the years before 1821.

The book's real value is prosopographic. Though her informants often lack incisiveness, owing to the banal rhetoric of academic functions, Ella Dunbar Temple has culled an impressive variety of sources to paint a convincingly cohesive group portrait. The lawyers were largely Creoles, often provincials. Most descended from small officials, merchants, and farmers, with an occasional mestizo or legitimized son. Many were ecclesiastics and quite a few had attended Cuzco's seminary of San Antonio Abad. They were imbued with the ideas of the Enlightenment, giving them a Creolist-Indianist tendency. They moved close to the *Mercurio Peruano*, to which some contributed, and supported the Liberals of the Cortes of Cádiz. In the insurgent conspiracies and risings they were more prominent as courtroom defenders than as defendants. But they rallied to San Martín, filled the first Constituyente, and a number of them joined the patriot armies. After victory many continued in politics, earning laurels and profits.

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*Cultura e Opulência do Brasil por suas Drogas e Minas*. By ANDRÉ JOÃO ANTONIL. Lisbon, 1711. Oficina Real Deslandesiana. Facsimile edition published by the Museu do Açúcar. Recife, Brazil, 1969. Pp. 216. Paper.

Many Brazilianists in this country own at least two editions of Antonil's outstanding work. The most popular are the Portuguese edition edited by Alice P. Canabrava and the bilingual (Portuguese-French) version edited by André Mansuy. Only one or two individuals, however, own a copy of the original edition published in Lisbon in 1711. An excellent substitute for the original and one not many people know about is this fine facsimile edition which the Museu do Açúcar has been distributing free of charge to scholars for the past few years. It contains the complete Portuguese text of the 1711 edition followed by a short but informative comment on the *Cultura e Opulência* by the distinguished Brazilian historian José Antônio Gonsalves de Mello. Those interested in obtaining a copy of this valuable work should write to the Museu do Açúcar, Instituto do Açúcar e do Alcool, Recife, Brazil.

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