

new materials in both Peruvian and European archives. His critical editions of sixteenth-century historians and search for and publication of important documents have provided the starting point for generations of young scholars. His *Cartas del Perú*, the *Cedulario del Perú*, the dictionaries and grammars of Domingo de Santo Tomás and Diego González Holguín, and the annotated bibliographical work, *Fuentes históricas peruanas*, are all basic references for the study of Peru.

In the present publication, Franklin Pease has provided a critical edition of the 1962 work on the *cronistas*, a monograph that quickly went out of print, yet was widely used by historians. In this new edition, Pease includes other important essays on the chroniclers, especially material on Pedro de Cieza de León and Felipe Huamán Poma de Ayala that Porras originally published separately. The current compilation, meticulously edited by Pease, is more accurate than the original. The chronology and indexes prepared by Oswaldo Holguín Callo are helpful, as is the annotated list of works by or about Porras. The edition also includes the contributions of Félix Álvarez Brun, Graciela Sánchez Cerro, Gloria Zapata, and Irma García. In short, this is a handsome as well as useful volume, and should be a standard addition to the libraries of all those interested in the colonial history of the Andean area.

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NOBLE DAVID COOK

Provincial Patriarchs: Land Tenure and the Economics of Power in Colonial Peru.

By SUSAN E. RAMIREZ. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1986. Figures. Appendixes. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. x, 471. Cloth \$37.50.

In contrast to Mexican colonial historiography, historians of colonial Peru have focused far more scholarly attention on Indian societies, mining, and markets than on the hacienda. Susan Ramirez's study of the origins and evolution of haciendas in the north-coastal region of Lambayeque is therefore a particularly welcome addition to the literature.

As the title indicates, Ramirez's primary focus is the landholding elite: their origins, social composition, collective strategies, and struggles to maintain their hegemony as social conditions changed over the course of the colonial period. More than simply an institutional study of the hacienda, this book is a social history of hacendados and how their entrepreneurial activities and political and kin alliances affected the regional economy and society over time. The analysis is organized around three periods of hacienda development: the origins of local landowners, as encomenderos and early settlers invested in livestock ranches and small wheat and sugar haciendas in the late sixteenth century; the consolidation of the hacendado class during the expansive phase of sugar production throughout the seventeenth century; and the economic crisis and social realignment of the landed elite in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Although the author

places great emphasis on the ways in which “hacendados used their power . . . to protect and enhance their properties” (p. 5), the overarching study reveals precisely the vulnerability of this local elite to economic, political, and ecological forces of change.

The study is at its best, however, in its painstaking analysis of kinship and economics. Ramirez shows us how landowners used patriarchal and political connections to compensate for political and economic adversity and recalcitrant Indians. She provides an inside view of the processes of wealth accumulation and elite consolidation in a region far from the viceregal center of power, but well integrated into the world market economy.

It is the “outside view” that is lacking at certain points in the study. Ramirez says little about changing international market conditions that affected local price fluctuations of sugar, livestock, and slaves. Nor is there much information on the market for Lambayeque sugar (or livestock) in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries or, more generally, the region’s importance in the larger internal market of Peru. It would be interesting to compare this region, for example, with other coastal agrarian economies in Peru—if only in the conclusion. Instead, Ramirez concludes the book by reconsidering some of the classic issues addressed by earlier hacienda studies in other parts of Spanish America (mainly, Mexico). While the discussion is useful, the reader is left to wonder why (as the author mentions on the last page) Lambayeque’s estates were so “unrepresentative of those elsewhere in Peru, even of those located in other coastal valleys” (p. 273), and, to what extent specific local conditions made the Lambayeque landowning class different in important ways from its counterpart in other coastal regions of the Andes.

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The Haitian Journal of Lieutenant Howard, York Hussars, 1796–1798. Edited, with an introduction by ROGER NORMAN BUCKLEY. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1986. Illustrations. Appendixes. Notes. Index. Pp. liv, 194. Cloth. \$22.50.

This carefully reproduced journal supersedes George Gleig’s 1837 edition of Hussar Landsheit’s reminiscences as the best soldier’s description in print to date of the British military occupation of Haiti. Roger Buckley’s claim that it tells “much about the nature of the great slave rebellion” (p. xii) perhaps exaggerates Thomas Howard’s detailed account of his own experiences and of the face of the contested colony. Journal and editorial content are weakest on the wider military, political, and social situation in Haiti, for which David Geggus’s *Slavery, War and Revolution* is an essential accompaniment, but the editor justifiably argues that it shows the importance of skilled guerrilla resistance alongside disease and ineptitude in the British failure to master Haiti. More specifically, the journal is “pri-