

ably original in conception, logical in handling, and accurate in statement; that shall have maps and illustrations which are well chosen and executed and otherwise serviceable, and that shall provide reading references in such a form as to arouse interest to follow them up. The faults of the present work are not attributable so much to the way in which the conventional sources have been drawn upon or the materials extracted have been set forth, as to the author's evident lack of familiarity with the real literature of the subject.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

*Santiago de Cuba and its District (1607-1640), written from Documents in the Archive of the Indies, at Seville, Spain.* By I. A. Wright. (Madrid, F. Peña Cruz, 1918, pp. 207.) This book consists of a short chronological digest of the rule of the first seven governors of Santiago de Cuba after the separation of this district from the immediate jurisdiction of Havana, and twenty-six documents bearing on the subject taken from the "Papeles Procedentes de Cuba" in the Archivo General de Indias. The first sixty-four pages are devoted to the preface, foreword, introduction, table of contents, and *annexa*, and the chronological sketch. The documents for the appendix are of widely varying importance and consist of letters written by governors at Santiago, by the Cuban bishops, and by *cabildos*.

The period covered is comparatively unimportant, and the sketch deals largely with the plans for the erection of the fortifications on the Morro headlands at Santiago, the actual erection of which was precipitated by the attack on the port of Santiago by Peg-Leg the Pirate, on March 15, 1635.

We may almost accept without argument Miss Wright's confession in the preface that the book is "unsatisfactory in every respect". Printed in Spain, with bad ink on poor paper, the book is unattractive to the tired eye of the student; the grosser sins of awkward diction, faulty proof-reading, and imperfect balance of historical perspective heighten the first unpleasant impression.

The work has a distinct value, however, in spite of these defects, first, because it is unique in its field, and secondly, because it makes available some very important documents. Document no. 3, a report to His Majesty from the Bishop of Havana, Fray Juan de las Cabezas Altamirano, is especially interesting. Bishop Cabezas was an unusually observant chronicler, and this report is an interesting appendix to his record of the first episcopal visit in the United States, published in the *Catholic Historical Review* (January, 1917, pp. 442-449) through the courtesy of the *American Historical Review*. It is to be hoped that the numerous typographical errors are confined to the English text, since the archaic orthography and rhetoric of the Spanish documents prevent the discovery of any discrepancies.

JOHN F. O'HARA.

*La Revolución de Carácas y sus Próceres.* Por Andrés F. Ponte. (Carácas, Imprenta Nacional, 1918, pp. viii, 164.) This booklet—composed of eighteen chapters and an appendix—was written by a scholar of Carácas who has made an investigation of the early Venezuelan revolt from Spain. By the “Revolution of Carácas” the author designated the separatist movements which took place in that city from 1808 to 1810. A large part of his study is devoted to a somewhat ill-arranged account of the events in 1809 and 1810. Chapters XIV., XVII., and the appendix contain lists of the Venezuelans and the citizens of the United States who participated in those movements, as well as in the ill-fated expedition of Francisco de Miranda against Venezuela in 1806. Chapter XVIII., which is all too brief, deals with the uprising of April 19, 1810. This treatise is based in part upon printed material which is available to North American students of the Spanish-American revolution. At many points, however, Señor Ponte cites manuscripts which repose in private or public archives in Carácas. The most useful parts of the booklet are probably those in which he cites or quotes from those inedited documents. His investigation is incomplete, however, for, on the side of the Spanish archives, he merely cites the incomplete catalogue of Señor Torres Lanzas, while on the side of the English archives, he depends mainly upon the material cited in the reviewer's *Francisco de Miranda*. Still, Señor Ponte has produced a helpful study of the separation of Venezuela from Spain which supplements Rojas, *Los Hombres de la Revolución*, at many points.

WILLIAM SPENCE ROBERTSON.

*Campanas Navales de la República Argentina.* Por Angel Justiniano Carranza. In four volumes. (Buenos Aires, Argentine Ministry of Marine, 1915-1916.) This is the last work of the distinguished Argentine historian Angel Justiniano Carranza, and was left unfinished at the time of his death. Dr. Juan José Biedma, the director of the National Archives, has revised it and added some valuable foot-notes. It is a valuable contribution to the history of the period 1810-1828, and the lack of any index is all the more to be regretted because of the admirable documentation and the sense of scientific research displayed throughout. Of particular interest to United States students of the period is the information regarding the United States privateers who frequented Buenos Aires, and who rendered such valuable service to the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata in their struggle for independence. Much original information is printed concerning their efforts, as well as regarding the material assistance given by the United States in the struggle for South American, and particularly Argentine, independence. The efforts of Thomas Lloyd Halsey, of Providence (whom Koebel, in his *English in South America*, page 498, calls an Englishman), United States consul at Buenos Aires from 1813 to 1818, are outlined, and particularly those of William P. White (October 11, 1770-January