

*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

3, 1842) of Boston, the "Father of the Argentine Navy" Another Bostonian, for whom a street has recently been named in Buenos Aires, was Benjamin Franklin Seaver, who was killed while serving as second in command of the Argentine naval forces at the attack on Martín García, on March 11, 1814. It is unfortunate that the author did not make use of the various English and United States works relating to the period in question, and even a short account of the economic condition of the River Plate countries at the time would have added to the value of the work, which is profusely illustrated with photographs of rare portraits of the period.

CHARLES LYON CHANDLER.

*South America and the War.* By F. A. Kirkpatrick. (Cambridge, University Press, 1918, pp. viii, 79, 4 sh. 6 d.) The scope of this small volume is not confined to the countries of South America, but as the author explains in his preface, is intended to embrace the whole field of Latin America. The book is divided into six chapters, preceded by a brief survey of the natural physical features and history of those countries, and contains a map showing Spanish and Portuguese settlements in the western hemisphere, as well as the modern republics that have grown out of those colonies.

The first three chapters, Political Currents and Forces, the German Outlook on Latin America, and the Economic War and Its Propaganda, describe the fruitless efforts of Germany to nullify the predominant influence of the United States in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, and permanently to entrench itself in the republics of the southern continent. The successive steps by which the United States has extended its sphere of influence among the northern republics are traced, and German agencies and methods for the promotion of good-will in Latin America are enumerated. Chapter IV., the Recognition of Latin America, treats very briefly of the attention paid to the cultivation of closer relations with Latin-American countries by France, the United States, Great Britain, and other countries. The author deplors the absence of any systematic effort to this end by the British, except through the natural channels of investment and trade.

The Effect of the War on the Republics is probably the chapter of most immediate and practical interest to the general reader. Some of the changes that have been brought about by forced isolation from Europe are shown, especially in connection with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. It is pointed out that not only has there been a notable advance in the direction of economic self-sufficiency, but that all of the republics have been drawn into closer relationship among themselves. It is to be regretted that limitations of space did not permit of a fuller discussion along these lines. No reference is made, for instance, to the growth of the protectionist movement in such countries as Argentina