

of the Brazilian revolution of 1930 under the title of "Les événements politiques actual du Brésil". The author finds the explanation of the revolt in the attempt of the state of São Paulo to perpetuate an unjustified preponderance of influence in the federation.

In the March and July numbers of the same review, Dr. Rodrigo Octavio completes his study, begun in the November (1930) number, entitled "La participation étrangère au développement économique du Brésil". In his discussion of the legal status of foreigners in Brazil, he brings the story up to the present time and includes an account of the concession granted to Mr. Henry Ford by the state of Pará. Despite the sweeping terms of this concession the writer sees no occasion for alarm as there is no delegation of the powers of the state.

In the *Revue des Sciences Politiques* for March, 1931, Miss Janette Bailey Check has set out to acquaint the French reading public with the attitude of the United States toward the Nicaraguan imbroglio in an excellent article entitled "La politique des États Unis au Nicaragua et sa signification judiciaire".

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NOTES ON RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Under the direction of Professor Menéndez Pidal, President of the Royal Spanish Academy, is being prepared a *Historia general*, which will be published by the firm of Calpe of Barcelona. The most eminent historians of Spain have offered their coöperation. It is reasonable to suppose that a number of the volumes will contain material on Hispanic America.

Dr. Charles Upson Clark, while carrying on investigations under the Smithsonian Institution, had the good fortune to discover in the Vatican Library the manuscript of a work on the Indies by the Carmelite friar, Antonio Vásquez de Espinosa, with the title *Primera Parte del Compendio y Descripción de las Indias Occidentales*. The author received permission for the publication of this work in 1629 but owing to his death the following year, it remained, save for a few sheets, in manuscript form. The writer had traveled widely throughout Peru, Central America, and New Spain, and his work, which is shortly to be issued by the Smithsonian Institution in the original

Spanish with an English translation, will prove an important addition to the seventeenth century historical literature on Spanish America.

Professor Jonathas Serrano of Rio de Janeiro has written an excellent one volume *Historia do Brasil* (Rio de Janeiro, Briguet et Cia, 1931). It contains many illustrations and relevant extracts from historians and other writers. It will be reviewed in a future number of the HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The passing of the dictatorship of Leguía has been the occasion of a number of critical appraisals of his administration and its shortcomings alleged and real. For special mention may be singled out *La Realidad Nacional* by Dr. Víctor Andrés Belaunde (Paris, 1931) and *La Política Internacional Peruana durante la Dictadura de Leguía* by Sr. Pedro Ugarteche (Lima, 1931).

Those interested in the recent history of Colombia should not neglect the two volume apologia of his administration by ex-President Carlos E. Restrepo, entitled *Orientación Republicana* (Bogotá, 1930),

The latest and one of the most scholarly biographies on Rosas is that of Carlos Ibarguren, *Juan Manuel de Rosas* (Buenos Aires, Roldán, 1930).

All have heard of Alexandre Olivier Exquemeling, the famous Dutch freebooter, who in his old age set down his misdeeds under the title of *Histoire des Flibustiers*, or as it is better known in English guise, *The Buccaneers of America*. It now appears that this high-sounding name was but a pseudonym adopted by one Henrik Smeeks who began his career as a common sailor. This discovery was made by the Dutch scholar Dr. Hoogewerff who has described the real activities of Smeeks in *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis*, 1930, pp. 225-236. After spending ten years in the Dutch East Indies Smeeks secured employment with the French West Indian Company. On reaching America, however, he threw in his lot with the buccaneers of Tortuga and eventually became their leader.

Argentine archaeology and ethnography have suffered a grievous loss through the death on September 30, 1930, of Professor Salvador

Debenedetti, for many years director of the Museo Etnográfico of Buenos Aires. The Argentine scholar Sr. Ricardo R. Caillet-Bois has prepared a bibliography of the works of Dr. Debenedetti, amounting to 130 titles, and has published them in Nos. 47-48 of the *Boletín del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas* (January-July, 1931). Many items deal with historical topics. All those who, like the writer of this note, had the privilege of visiting the Museo Etnográfico will recall the wealth of its exhibits and the courtesy of its director.

The martial exploits of the Peruvians have finally been recorded by a historian fully versed in the technique of military science. Carlos Dellepiane, "Teniente Coronel de Caballería, Diplomado de Estado Mayor, Profesor del Curso en la Escuela Superior de Guerra y en la Escuela Militar del Perú" has just completed a bulky two volume *Historia Militar del Perú* (Lima, 1931). It falls into three major divisions styled "Libros": I. "Guerra de la Revolución Emancipadora"; II. "Guerras de Consolidación de la República"; III. "Guerra del Pacífico". This last section occupies all of the second volume of 757 pages. The value of the work is enhanced by a large number of plans and diagrams and over 400 pages of documents.

The second edition of the *Historia constitucional de Venezuela* by the well known Venezuelan scholar, José Gil Fortoul (2 vols., Caracas, 1930) has been published. Volume I. is entitled, "La Colonia, la Independencia, la gran Colombia"; volume II., "Reconstitución de la República, La oligarquía conservadora".

The distinguished Portuguese critic and historian Fidelino de Figueiredo, whose *Estudos de Historia Americana* was reviewed in the February (1932) number of the HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, has published a collection of essays entitled *Motivos de novo Estylo* (Lisboa, Livraria Classica, 1930). One of these essays, "Paralelidade e Asynchronia" is an illuminating analysis of the relations between Spain and Portugal during the past five centuries and an attempt to explain why all attempts at permanent union have thus far been frustrated.

Students of Brazilian history have long lamented the absence of biographical material on the leading men of the republic. This need

has been partly met by the *Paulista* writer Aureliano Leite in a collection of biographical sketches entitled *Retratos a Pena* (São Paulo, Editora Limitada, 1930). The roster includes such names as Rodrigues Alves, Prudente de Moraes Barros, Antonio Prado, Campos Salles, and Francisco Glicerio.

The Argentine diplomat and historian Dr. Roberto Levillier (at the present time minister to Poland) has published the second volume of his comprehensive *Nueva Crónica de la Conquista del Tucumán* (Buenos Aires, 1930). The new volume covers the years 1563-1573 and deals especially with the activities of the conquistador, Francisco de Aguirre. When completed the work of Dr. Levillier will constitute a most important contribution to Spanish American colonial history.

Sr. Hugo D. Barbagelata, the well-known Uruguayan scholar and director of the weekly *L'Amérique Latine* published in Paris, has issued a second and expanded edition of his *Artigas y la Revolución Americana* (Paris, 1930).

After years of laborious investigations in the archives of Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, London, and Petrograd, M. André Fugier has produced an admirable monograph, *Napoléon et l'Espagne, 1799-1808* (2 vols. Paris, 1930). Certain chapters of this work, which bids fair to be definitive, are of great interest to students of Hispanic America. Especially is this true of the section dealing with the French invasion of Portugal resulting in the flight of Don João and his court to Brazil.

The unhappy controversy between Bolivia and Paraguay has on its credit side a number of monographs on the early history of the regions involved. One of the latest of these works is by the Paraguayan scholar Efraim Cardozo, *El Chaco en el Régimen de las Intendencias, La Creación de Bolivia*, with a prologue by Doctor Eusebio Ayala (Asunción, 1930).

The classic work of François Raymond Joseph de Pons, *Voyage à la Partie orientale de la Terre-Ferme*, long out of print, is now rendered available in an excellent Spanish translation, *Viaje a la Parte oriental de Tierra Firme* (Caracas, 1930).

The *Bulletin* of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, organized it will be recalled at Geneva in 1926, from time to time contains material on Hispanic American History. Especially is this true of the number for December, 1930 (II., Part V, No. 10) which contains *inter alia*: contributions by Dr. Max Fleiuss, perpetual secretary of the Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro, entitled "L'Institut historique et géographique brésilien", and "Les principaux Historiens brésiliens et leurs Ouvrages"; by Sr. Ricardo Donoso, "La Sociedad chilena de Historia y Geografía"; and by Sr. Luis Ulloa, "Organisation des Études historiques au Pérou".

Professor Jorge Basadre of the University of San Marcos and author of *La Iniciación de la República, Contribución al Estudio de la Evolución política y social del Perú* (2 vols. Lima, 1929, 1930) has just published an admirable synthesis of the historical evolution of Peru under the title of *Perú: Problema y Posibilidad* (Lima, 1931). Save for two introductory chapters the work deals with the history of Peru from the period of independence to the present time.

La Revista Americana de Buenos Aires has devoted its entire number for January, 1932, to a descriptive catalogue of the newspapers and magazines published at the present time in Hispanic America. Considering the difficulty of collecting data of this sort the list is astonishingly complete. Under each caption is given the name of the paper or review, the type of material it contains, the frequency of its appearance, the address (street and number) of its headquarters, the date of its establishment, the size of its format, and in many instances the names of both the owners and directors. It is unnecessary to stress the importance of this list to all those interested in the periodical literature of Hispanic America. The office of *La Revista Americana* is Avenida Presidente R. Saénz Peña, 530, and its director is Dr. V. Lillo Catalán.

A really notable work on the period of discovery and exploration has appeared from the pen of the French scholar Eugène Déprez, *Les grands voyages et les grandes Découvertes jusqu'à la Fin du XVIII^e Siècle, Origine, Développement, Consequences* (Paris, 1930). This

book, which contains over 600 pages, falls into seven major divisions of which the following are of interest to students of Hispanic America:

- II. L'effort portugais, la découverte et la garde de la route des épices (1415-1520).
- III. Le contact avec les grandes civilisations du Nouveau Monde, la ruée vers l'or et la formation de l'Empire colonial espagnol (1520-1580).
- IV. L'hégémonie coloniale de l'Espagne et l'essor maritime anglais.

After placing all students of Bolívar under a great obligation through the publication in 1930 of ten volumes of letters of the Liberator (*Cartas del Libertador corrigidas conforme a las Originales*, edited by Vicente Lecuna) the Venezuelan government has turned its attention to the wealth of material in its archives dealing with the life and activities of Miranda. Under the editorial supervision of the well-known Venezuelan scholar Dr. Vicente Dávila, the following eight volumes bearing the general title of *Archivo del general Miranda* were published at Caracas during the years 1929-1930. [Since this note went to press two more volumes have appeared.]

- I. Viajes, Diarios, 1750-1785.
- II. Viajes, Diarios, 1785-1787.
- III. Viajes, Diarios, 1787-1788.
- IV. Viajes, Diarios, Documentos, 1788 a 1800. 1771 a 1781.
- V. Viajes, Documentos, 1781 a 1785, Cartas a Miranda, 1775 a 1785.
- VI. Viajes, Cartas a Miranda, 1789 a 1808.
- VII. Viajes, Cartas de Miranda, 1782 a 1801, Miscelánea, 1771 a 1805, Impresos y Grabados, 1771 a 1805.
- VIII. Revolución francesa, Copiador de correspondencia, 1792 a 1793, Comunicaciones oficiales, 1792 a 1793.

In connection with the Caribbean Conference scheduled to be held in San José de Costa Rica, March 20-27, 1932, but indefinitely postponed, appeared an excellent *Bibliografía Selecta*, containing a list of the more recent and authoritative works on the following topics:

- Imperialismo Económico y Relaciones Económicas Inter-americanas.
- Intervención y Ocupación Norteamericanas. Haití, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico. Cuba y la Enmienda Platt.
- Canales Interoceánicos: Panamá y Nicaragua.

Política de reconocimiento de los Estados Unidos y los Tratados de Washington.

Nexos de relaciones deseables entre las dos Américas.

Copies of this bibliography may be obtained from Professor Joaquín García Monge, Director of the *Repertorio Americano* and head of the Biblioteca Nacional, Apartado X, San José, Costa Rica.

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OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The last volume written by Professor Bernard Moses (*Spain Overseas*, New York, The Hispanic Society of America, 1929, pp. 114) consists in his own words of "marginal comments on some sections of the general history of Spanish America". Its eight chapters discuss: Spain in the colonizing period; Bases of Spanish colonial society; Developed and less-developed races in contact; Mexico the typical Spanish colony; A social revolution and its consequences; Spain's successors in America; Spanish régime in the Philippine Islands; and Spain's successor in the Philippine Islands. As an appendix is given "An extract from the official report of the meetings of the Philippine Commission". While there is nothing new or especially striking in the work, it is in general sound and is of interest as being the last product from the pen of the scholar who more than any one else in the United States set going the present-day study of the history of Hispanic America. The following comment (p. 73) is worth quoting:

It has already become the habit to disparage the features of greatness displayed by Spain in exploring and colonizing America and the islands of the Pacific. We can hardly expect the American will render a just judgment in the case, for he is the historical antagonist of the Spaniard, and because of political rivalry he has always found it difficult to appreciate fully the achievements of the Spaniards. The Spaniard is conservative, while the American is radical. The Spaniard is skilful in formulating rules and methods, the American is prompt in action. The Spaniard's power in constructing legal forms is seen in Spanish colonial legislation, which is more completely unified and systematized than that of any other nation.

Professor Moses has drawn a just picture of the Filipino, neither flattering nor belittling him. He was, it will be remembered, a member of the first Philippine Commission.