

old man. Possibly it is the last time he signed his name for, two days later, the *acta* of January 3 bears the legend: "por Bernal Díaz, Juan de Torres". But the old conquistador was not yet defeated. He was elected again, and for the last time, to the cabildo on January 1, 1584, and his name appears no more in the *actas*. I conclude, therefore, that his death occurred between January 1, 1584, and the end of that same year.

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EL INSTITUTO SANMARTINIANO

In recent years the number of associations and other entities devoted to the study of the lives and activities of the protagonists of Hispanic American independence has grown enormously. Especially has this been true of Venezuela where the admiration of Bolívar has become almost a national cult. San Martín on the other hand has suffered a relative and unmerited neglect. But during the past two years, the great Argentine hero has nobly come into his own. On April 5, 1933, the anniversary of the Battle of Maipú, was solemnly inaugurated "El Instituto Sanmartiniano" dedicated, according to the founding act to "la enseñanza y a la glorificación permanente y metódica de la personalidad del Libertador Don José de San Martín". The sponsor of the movement and the president of this association is quite appropriately Dr. José Pacífico Otero, the author of the scholarly four volume work on San Martín, to which reference has already been made in this REVIEW. In addition to the officers of the Instituto there are twelve "vocales" and thirty "miembros de número", including a goodly number of eminent historians and high patents in the army and navy. Provision is also made for a certain number of corresponding and honorary members.

In April, 1934, the Instituto issued a *Memoria*, describing its activities during the first year of its existence. These included an "Homenaje a San Martín", and "Homenaje a Mitre", the initiation of a campaign for a paved highway between Buenos Aires and Cuyo to be known as "El Camino del Libertador", and the creation by executive decree of a "Día de San Martín" during which suitable exercises were held including absolute silence for the period of five

minutes. The "Day" celebrated was August 17, the anniversary of the death of the hero. There was also held on September 7 a notable iconographic exposition of San Martín which aroused immense interest. Public lectures dealing with various phases of the life of San Martín were held. Plans were laid for the erection of an imposing monument to San Martín on the coast of the Atlantic at Mar del Plata.

During the first year of its existence the Instituto has published a number of articles including "Mitre en el concepto sanmartiniano", as well as an elaborately illustrated book entitled *Exposición iconográfica del Libertador José de San Martín*. Arrangements are being made for the foundation of a library to be attached to the Instituto and for the publication of a review as soon as economic conditions will permit. In its laudable efforts to further the study of Argentina's greatest national figure the Instituto deserves every encouragement.

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The Twenty-sixth Session of International Congress of Americanists will meet in Seville in April, 1935, under the patronage of the government of the Spanish Republic. While in the past the programs of this learned body have tended to stress archaeology, linguistics, and anthropology the coming session will be of particular and immediate interest to students of Hispanic American history. The special theme which will be discussed in the plenary session of the congress is entitled: "El problema del descubrimiento de América desde el punto de vista de la valoración de sus fuentes". The organizing committee also proposes for discussion the following five themes:

1. El Individuo y el Estado en las primeras expediciones del descubrimiento, conquista y colonización de la América española.
2. Tipos de ciudades en la América española del período colonial y función política y social del Municipio hispano-americano.
3. La condición jurídica y social de los indios en la América española a lo largo del período colonial.
4. Valoración crítica de la labor científica realizada por el Consejo Supremo de Indias y por la Casa de la Contratación de Sevilla en orden a los conocimientos geográficos de la América española.
5. Arqueología, Etnografía u Filología precolombianas: problemas fundamentales en el estado actual de estas ciencias.

In connection with the congress will be held an *Exposición de Cartografía Americana* under the charge of a committee whose chairman is the eminent historian, Professor Angel de Altolaquirre. The general organizing committee is a strong one. It includes such well-known scholars as Dr. Gregorio Marañón, president of the *Sociedad Geográfica*, Sr. José María Ots, director of the *Centro de Estudios de Historia de América de la Universidad de Sevilla*, and the well-known historian Professor Antonio Ballesteros. The address of the general secretary, Sr. José María Torroja, is Calle del León, 21, Madrid—P. A. M.

On February 10, 1936, the eminent Spanish historian, Professor Rafael Altamira will attain his seventieth year after forty-eight years of service in the field of public instruction. A group of his colleagues and former Spanish students plans to present to him a memorial volume consisting of articles dealing with the various branches of studies so successfully cultivated by Professor Altamira. The volume will fall into four divisions, namely, "Historia y metodología histórica", "Ciencias jurídicas", "Pedagogía y cuestiones pacifistas", "Crítica e historia de literaturas modernas". The edition of this important work will be limited to five hundred and thirty copies. Advance orders may be sent to the secretary, Sr. Ladelino Moreno, Santa Engracia, 105, Madrid.—P. A. M.

The Turkish map of Piri-Reis, to which reference has already been made in this REVIEW, is the subject of a monographic study by the German scholar Paul Kahle, *Die verschollene Culumbus-Karte von 1498 in einer türkischen Weltkarte von 1913* (Berlin and Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter, 1933). It would appear that a map of the world, the work of the Turkish geographer and sailor Piri-Reis, was offered in 1517 to Sultan Selim I. who was in Cairo. A portion of this map, which shows the eastern part of the Atlantic ocean and the section of the American continent which had just been discovered, was recently located in the former palace of the sultan in Constantinople. According to Herr Kahle this map-fragment is of extraordinary importance as it is based on the map which Columbus himself sent from Hispaniola to Ferdinand and Isabella in 1498. The original of this map disappeared but not before a number of copies were made, one of which apparently fell into the hands of the Turks around the year

1501. And on the basis of this copy Piri-Reis drew certain outlines of the American Indies as they appear in Columbus's original map of 1498.—P. A. M.

With commendable initiative, the Portuguese government has just opened at Oporto (autumn of 1934) the first Portuguese Colonial Exposition ever held. In the "Grand Hall of the Colonies" has been assembled a valuable historical exhibit consisting for the most part of documents extracted from the *Arquivo da Marinha e Ultramar* of Lisbon. A large proportion deals with the discovery and conquest of Portuguese America and the civilization of colonial Brazil. It is hoped that the more pertinent of these documents will be published.—P. A. M.

A handsome new monthly devoted to the West Indies has been established in Jamaica under the title, *The West Indian Review*. The editor, Mrs. F. Chapman, under her own name, Esther Hyman, is a novelist and critic, and a contributor to British and North American reviews. *The West Indian Review* announces its purpose to serve as a medium of expression and a bond of union of various units—the republics and the United States, British, French, and Dutch colonies—of the Caribbean. "Every article to be written", says the editor, every picture taken, every block made, all printing done within the West Indies, by people who are themselves West Indian or who have chosen to identify themselves, with these parts.

The address is 71, Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica. The magazine is serializing "The Present State of the Spanish Colonies", by William Walton, Jr., published in 1810. Other contributions deal with the geography, history, and industries of the West Indies; with local conditions, interrelationships, and overseas relations.—MUNA LEE.

The University of Puerto Rico in Río Piedras, Puerto Rico, has recently established a separate institute within the general academic organization, to be known as the Instituto Ibero-Americano. The objects of the new organization are the collection of materials on Hispanic America, the formation of a library, and the stimulation of interest and enthusiasm among the students and public in Hispanic American affairs; and it is hoped that it will serve as a center for the exchange of thought concerning the peoples and nations of the new

world. The Instituto, in view of the lack of adequate and suitable library sources has undertaken to communicate with a number of the leading personalities and organizations of the United States, Europe, and Hispanic America, urging their support and contributions toward the establishment of this center. Correspondence of all kinds relative to Hispanic America will be appreciated. Communications should be addressed to Professor Richard Pattee, Instituto Ibero-Americano, University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, Puerto Rico, West Indies.—
R. P.