

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN HISPANIC AMERICA AND EUROPE

An event of more than passing interest in the field of Spanish historiography is the publication of Professor Rafael Altamira's *Manual de Historia de España* (Madrid, M. Aguilar, 1934). This is an entirely new work which covers in a single bulky volume of over six hundred pages the entire history of Spain. Its scope is sufficiently indicated by its chapter headings: Tiempos prehistóricos, La época de las colonizaciones orientales, La dominación romana, La dominación visigoda, La dominación musulmana, El Califato de Córdoba y la hegemonía musulmana, Los grandes avances cristianos del siglo XI al siglo XIII e el comienzo de las culturas propiamente españolas, El fin de la Reconquista e el comienzo de la unidad política española, El período de hegemonía y su final, El siglo XVIII e la Casa de Borbón, La lucha por el constitucionalismo y el nuevo renacimiento económico y cultural, La Dictadura y la segunda República. The book contains a number of useful appendices and over two hundred illustrations.

In an earlier number of this REVIEW attention was drawn to the series known as "The Pioneer Histories", now in course of publication. The general editors are two English scholars, J. A. Williamson, author of the *Voyages of the Cabots, Sir John Hawkins, etc.*, and V. T. Harlow, author of *Raleigh's Last Voyage*. The majority of the books in the new series deal at least indirectly with Hispanic America. Among the volumes already published are those by A. P. Newton, *The European Nations in the West Indies, 1493-1688*, Sir William Foster, *England's Quest of Eastern Trade*, Edgar Prestage, *The Portuguese Pioneers*, J. B. Brebner, *The Explorers of North America, 1492-1806*, Eric A. Walker, *The Great Trek*, F. A. Kirkpatrick, *The Spanish Conquistadores*, and J. G. Beaglehole, *The Exploration of the Pacific*. The last two works have recently issued from the press. Among books in preparation are J. A. Williamson, *The Age of Drake*, and W. P. Morrell, *The Great Goldfields*. The series is being published by A. & C. Black, London, of whom the American agents are the Macmillan Company. The works of Professor Prestage and Mr. Kirkpatrick will be reviewed in THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Something akin to a renaissance of historical studies in Portugal is evidenced by the appearance of a new monumental history of Portugal now in publication. Its full title is *Historia de Portugal, Edição monumental do oitavo centenario da fundação da nacionalidade, profusamente ilustrada e colaborada pelos mais eminentes historiadores e artistas portugueses* (Lisboa, Portucalense Editora, Lda, 1929- ). It is not until we reach the third volume, published in 1933, of this great coöperative work that we find material of immediate interest to students of Hispanic America. The second part of this volume (pp. 331-624) has for its major heading "Descobrimientos e conquistas". The most important chapters, which deal with Portuguese maritime activity beginning with Prince Henry the Navigator, are written by Professor Jaime Cortesão, probably the greatest living authority on this subject. The views of Dr. Cortesão have already been set forth with much erudition in *A colonização portuguesa do Brasil* (3 vols. Porto, 1923), and also in the twelve lectures which he delivered at the Centro de Estudios de Historia de América at Seville in 1932. His most striking theory is that an Andalusian mariner in the service of Portugal reached America prior to 1492.

A work indispensable to the students of the first years of the Spanish Republic is the two volumes of the addresses of the ex-premier delivered from September, 1932, to May, 1934, and published by Sr. Manuel Azaña under the title *En el Poder y en la Oposición* (Madrid, 1934).

Sr. Héctor Greslebin, a well-known Argentine architect and archeologist, is convinced that in the various pre-Columbian civilizations of America is to be found a wealth of architectural and artistic motifs many of which may be utilized today. He has developed his thesis in an elaborate monograph entitled *La Enseñanza del Arte Americano Prehispánico y su Aplicación Moderna* (Buenos Aires, 1934). Purely as a study of the artistic achievements of the indigenous inhabitants of Mexico and the Andean regions of South America the book is of great interest.

The social history of the Argentine people has been made more intelligible by the work of the Spanish writer José María Salaverría in his *Vida de Martín Fierro* (Buenos Aires, 1934). Martín Fierro

is a purely fictitious personage, the hero of a long poetical work by José Hernández published in 1872. Yet critics declare that he is the most authentic *gaucho* in all of Argentine literature. Salaverría's detailed study of the setting of this poem sheds a flood of light on the legends, manners, and customs of the inhabitants of the Argentine pampas prior to the middle of the nineteenth century.

Another apologia of the Argentine dictator, Rosas, and all his works has recently appeared from the pen of Colonel Carlos A. Aldao in *El Brigadier General don José Félix Aldao* (Buenos Aires, 1934). This attempt to whitewash one of the most odious satraps of the dictator can hardly be called successful.

The well-known Argentine novelist, Enrique (Rodríguez) Larreta (*La gloria de Don Ramiro Zogoibí*), has written a fascinating historical booklet entitled *Las dos Fundaciones de Buenos Aires* (Buenos Aires, Viau y Zona, 1933).

The Argentine historian, Sr. Octavio R. Amadeo, in his *Vidas Argentinas* (Buenos Aires, 1934) has shown himself a master of literary portraiture. His brilliant biographical sketches embrace most of the principal and some of the secondary figures in Argentine history during the nineteenth century.

The well-known author Sr. Arturo Capdevila has published a somewhat lyrical but altogether charming work on Argentina entitled *Tierra Mía* (Buenos Aires, 1934).

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the great Alberdi, the Argentine publishing house of Juan Roldán y Cia (Florida 359, Buenos Aires) has placed on sale a special edition of his works in eighteen volumes entitled *Obras Selectas de Alberdi*.

All students of Argentine history should be familiar with the admirable series of monographs issued under the auspices of the Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana, probably the most important historical association in the republic. The series of which Dr. Ricardo Levene is director is known as the "Biblioteca de Historia Argentina y Americana" and now includes the following twelve works: Antonio

Dellepiane, *Estudios de Historia y Arte Argentinos*; Juan Álvarez, *Temas de Historia Económica Argentina*; Carlos Correa Luna, *Rivadavia y la simulación monárquica de 1815*; Ramón J. Cárcano, *Primeras luchas entre la Iglesia y el Estado en la Gubernación de Tucumán*; Mariano de Vedia y Mitre, *De Rivadavia a Rosas*; Clemente L. Fregeiro, *Estudios Históricos sobre la Revolución de Mayo*; Enrique Ruiz Guñazú, *La Tradición de América*; Pablo Cabrera, *Ensayos sobre la Etnología Argentina*; Arturo Capdevila, *Rivadavia y el Españolismo liberal de la Revolución Argentina*; Joaquin V. González, *Mitre*; Ricardo Levene, *La Anarquía de 1820 en Buenos Aires*. All of these works may be secured through the Librería y Editorial "El Ateneo", Florida 371, Buenos Aires.

Something over a year before his death, the late Colonel Juan Beverina had the satisfaction of completing his monumental work on the Paraguayan War. The seventh and last volume of *La Guerra del Paraguay desde la Invasión de los Aliados al Paraguay hasta Curupaty* (Buenos Aires, 1932), has for its sub-title *Cartografía*. As the complete title of work would indicate the story is only brought up through 1866. After this date the burden of continuing the struggle against López was carried on by Brazil. It is the most satisfactory military account of the war yet to appear in Argentina.

The historiography of Hispanic America is an important though relatively neglected field of investigation. A very significant contribution to this subject has just been made by Dr. Rómulo D. Carbia, professor in the Universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata, with an erudite monograph entitled *La Crónica oficial de las Indias Occidentales, Estudio histórico y crítico acerca de la Historiografía mayor de Hispano-América en los Siglos XVI a XVIII*. Con una introducción sobre la crónica oficial en Castilla (La Plata, Biblioteca Humanidades, XIV. 1934). Dr. Carbia is the author of a large number of books of which perhaps the most notable is his *Historia de la Historiografía Argentina* (Buenos Aires, 1925).

One of the most important historical museums in Hispanic America is located in the fine old cabildo of the city of Luján near Buenos Aires. The treasures of this great collection are now rendered more available through the publication of an elaborate *Catálogo del Museo*

*Colonial e Histórico de Luján* (Buenos Aires, 1934). The work which was compiled by Sr. E. F. Sánchez Zinny, contains a large number of reproductions, many of them in colors, together with an abundance of historical references. The honorary director of the museum is the historian, Sr. Enrique Udaondo.

Interest in "Las Islas Malvinas" (The Falkland Islands) seems to be steadily growing in Argentina. The latest work on the subject, *El Zarpazo Inglés a las Islas Malvinas* (Buenos Aires, M. Gleizer, 1934) by Dr. Juan G. Beltrán, is designed to awaken the public conscience to "la argentinidad irredenta de Malvinas" and is frankly a work of propaganda. The prologue is by the well-known Socialist writer and deputy, Dr. Alfredo L. Palacios. In this connection it may be noted that the Argentine government recently voted funds for a new edition of the work of Groussac on the Falkland Islands, long out of print.

Argentine historians and publicists still take a passionate interest in the constituent assembly of 1852 and the constitution which emerged from it the following year. Yet the minutes of this memorable gathering have long been out of print and are found in only a few of the public libraries of Argentina. Dr. Eduardo A. Ibarra, a well-known writer on Argentine public law, has therefore rendered a real service in publishing his *Congreso constituyente de 1852. Constitución de 1853* (Buenos Aires, 1934). The author has not only given an excellent and detailed account of this famous gathering but has published *in extenso* the relevant documents, including the actual minutes of the sessions of the congress of 1852.

Those aspects of the historical and social development of the capital of Argentina which usually escape the attention of the more conventional historians have been made the special study of Sr. Manuel Bilbao in his *Tradiciones y Recuerdos de Buenos Aires* (Buenos Aires, 1934). The present book is a companion volume to his *Buenos Aires desde su Fundación hasta nuestros Días*, published some thirty years ago. In these two works are to be found such data as the opening of the first railroads and tramways, the beginning of modern illumination, the paving of streets, the circumstances of the erection of prominent buildings, and similar information. The new

book, especially, is a veritable thesaurus of interesting information which is rarely available in standard works on Argentine history.

The eminent Brazilian jurist, writer, and diplomat, Rodrigo Octavio, has written one of the most attractive and valuable books of memoirs that has appeared for many a day in South America. *Minhas Memórias dos Outros* (1ª serie, Livraria José Olympio Editora, Rio de Janeiro, 1934) embraces more than forty years of active public life and a full half century of literary activity. Some of the outstanding men in Brazilian history, belonging to a past generation, were friends of the writer. Dom Pedro II., Carlos de Carvalho, Prudente de Moraes, and Joaquim Nabuco live again in the pages of this delightful book. The volume is but the first of a series of *Memórias* of Dr. Rodrigo Octavio. The second will appear in a few months and will deal with such historical and literary figures as Rio Branco, Ruy Barbosa, and Machado de Assís.

Among the brilliant naval officers whom Lord Cochrane, the founder of the Chilean and Brazilian navies, grouped about him was Captain John Taylor, some of whose exploits eclipsed those of Cochrane himself. This gallant English seaman has found an excellent and conscientious biographer in Sr. Theo Filho, whose work, *A grande Vida de John Taylor* (Rio de Janeiro, Civilização Brasileira Editora, 1934) is invaluable for the study of the Brazilian navy under Dom Pedro I.

Under the title of *No tempo da Corôa* (Rio de Janeiro, Editora Alba, 1934), Sr. Carlos Maul has assembled a number of articles, based on a reëxamination of the sources, dealing for the most part with the colonial history of Brazil and the reigns of D. João and D. Pedro I. The three most interesting chapters are: "O verdadeiro Tiradentes", "Uma intriga diplomatica" (the activities of D. Carlota Joaquina in the Plata), and "A independencia e a doutrina de Monroe". In this latter chapter, Sr. Maul claims for the United States the rôle which Oliveira Lima attributes to Great Britain in his *Reconhecimento do Imperio*.

Professor Alfredo Ellis (Junior) is the author of an excellent *Geographia* (São Paulo, Livraria Academica, Saraïva & C., 1934). A

good half of the book is devoted to the geography and ethnography of Brazil.

During the year 1935, three very important works on Brazilian history, of which extracts have appeared in the press of Rio de Janeiro, are scheduled for publication. Sr. Heitor Lyra has for the last four years been working on a biography of Dom Pedro II., utilizing for the most part unprinted material. Sr. Veiga Miranda, under the title of *O Pamphletario d' "O primeiro Reinado"* has already published the greater part of his monograph on the period of Dom Pedro I. and the Regency with especial attention to the rôle of Evaristo da Veiga. Sr. Alfredo Balthazar da Silveira is about to issue a monograph with the title of *O Clero e o Abolicionismo*.

*A Revolução dos Farrapos*, as the almost endemic civil war which waged in Southern Brazil during the thirties of the last century is called, is the title of a series of lectures published by Sr. Fernando Gallage (São Paulo, Typographia Garraux, 1934).

Under the title of *A primeira Biographia inédita de José de Anchieta*, Sr. Seraphim Leite has published the manuscript of the "Breve Relação da Vida e Morte do P. José de Anchieta, 5° Provincial que foi do Brasil, recolhida por o P. Quirício Caixa, por ordem do P. Provincial Pero Rôiz no anno de 1593" (Lisboa, Edições "Broteria", 1934).

An immense number of interesting side-lights on one of the most remarkable personalities in Brazil is to be found in the *Correspondência Intima de Ruy Barbosa*, of which the second edition, arranged and annotated by Sr. Affonso Ruy has just been published (Bahia, 1934). The letters clear up many obscure points of recent Brazilian history, e. g. Ruy's refusal to head the Brazilian mission to the peace conference. The senator from Bahia felt, it would seem, that he did not sufficiently enjoy the support and coöperation of Sr. Domicio da Gama, at that time minister of foreign affairs.

In his work *Paulística, Historia de S. Paulo* (Rio de Janeiro, 1934), Sr. Paulo Prado has assembled a number of essays dealing with various phases of the development of the city and captaincy of São Paulo.

The tragic and agitated career of the elder daughter of Dom Pedro I. is charmingly described by Maria Junqueira Schmidt in *Princesa Maria da Gloria* (Rio de Janeiro, F. Briguet & C., 1934). Senhora Schmidt is the author of an excellent life of D. Amelia de Leuchtemberg, the second wife of the first emperor, a work awarded the coveted prize of the Brazilian academy of letters.

Though promulgated as late as July, 1934, the new Brazilian constitution has already given rise to a number of studies. The first of these by Sr. Cincinato Braga, a noted economist and former president of the Banco do Brasil, consists of speeches which he made as a member of the constituent assembly, largely on financial and economic matters. It is entitled *Trabalhos na Constituinte de 1934* (São Paulo, Empresa Grafica da "Revista dos Tribunaes", 1934). The second, a more analytical work entitled *Constituição Federal Brasileira de 1934* is by Dr. Antonio Marques dos Reis, professor of the faculty of law of Bahia, and appears in Volume XII. of the "Biblioteca Juridica Brasileira" (A. Coelho Branco Filho, Editor, Rio de Janeiro, 1934). The first part is an historical account of the constitution of 1891 and the 1933 draft of the new constitution. The major portion of the book contains the text of this latter instrument with detailed commentaries by the author. It will be of great value to all students of Brazilian constitutional law. Finally should be mentioned *Constituintes Brasileiras de 1934* by Wanor R. Godino and Oswaldo S. Andrade (Rio de Janeiro, Graficas Santo Antonio, 1934). The book contains portraits and biographical sketches of all of the members of the constituent assembly, a long article on the importance and composition of this body by the publicist, Sr. Otto Prazeres, and finally the biography of President Getulio Vargas.

The Brazilian writer, Sr. Paulo Setubal, who has a number of romances to his credit, has just written a fascinating historical novel entitled *El Dorado* (Rio de Janeiro, 1934). The canvas is a broad one. It includes the sixteenth century voyages of Thomé and Martin de Souza and the later expeditions of the *bandeirantes*. Though frankly an historical romance the more important episodes and personages are taken directly from history. The author has used to good advantage the standard monographs and other works on the subject, especially the admirable studies of the Paulista historian, Dr.



Afonso de E. Taunay. Sr. Setubal has succeeded in evoking with rare charm and fidelity some of the most colorful episodes of Brazil's colonial history. The book merits translation into English.

In the series known as the "Biblioteca de Sociologia e Politico" edited by Professor Afranio Peixoto, Sr. Annibal Falção, the editor-in-chief of *O Economista*, has published a very interesting series of studies under the title of *Formula da Civilização Brasileira* (Rio de Janeiro, Editora Guanabara, 1934). They include "Annibal Falção" (the father of the writer and a prominent political leader in the latter days of the empire and the early years of the republic), "Formula da Civilização Brasileira" (a study of the social and ethnic factors that have contributed to the evolution of the Brazilian people), "Joaquim Nabuco e a campanha abolicionista", and "O povoamento do Brasil Oriental".

Sr. Agustín Edwards, statesman, ex-Chilean minister to Great Britain, and writer (recently deceased) has issued two substantial volumes entitled *Cuatro Presidentes de Chile 1841-1876* (Valparaíso, 1934). The presidents in question are Bulnes, Manuel Montt, Joaquín Pérez, and Errázuriz. The value of these carefully written biographies is somewhat lessened by the almost complete absence of critical apparatus.

Sr. Ernesto Restrepo Tirado, a Colombian scholar, who in various official capacities has been residing during the past few years in Seville has just published *Gobernantes del Nuevo Reyno de Granada durante el Siglo XVIII* (Buenos Aires, Publicaciones del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Núm. LXV, 1934). Based on careful investigations in the Archivo de Indias, this monograph gives a detailed account of the somewhat somnolent life of New Granada during the latter part of the Spanish régime.

The eminent Colombian critic and educator, Dr. Luis López de Meza, at present Minister of Education, has written an outstanding survey of the sociological development of his country under the title of *De cómo se ha formado la Nación Colombiana* (Librería Colombiana de Comacho & Roldán, Bogota, 1934). Among the other important

works of Dr. López de Mesa may be mentioned *La Civilización contemporánea* (1930) and *Introducción a la Historia de la Cultura en Colombia* (1930).

In the *Anales de la Academia de la Historia de Cuba* (Tomo XV, Enero-Diciembre, 1933) Dr. José María Chacón y Calvo has published a very interesting memorandum of the Spanish general, Manuel Salamanca y Negrete, later captain general of Cuba, entitled "Lígeros apuntes sobre la Guerra de Cuba". This manuscript, written in 1880, is a devastating analysis of the futility of the methods thitherto employed by the Spaniards in trying to suppress the rebellion in Cuba. It is an important contribution to the history of the period.

During the year 1934, the Academia de la Historia de Cuba has issued three publications of exceptional interest. The first is *Céspedes visto por los Ojos de su Hija*, a charming biography of the great hero of Cuban independence written by Gloria de los Dolores de Céspedes y de Quesada. The second is a lengthy discourse by the scholar and academician, Dr. Juan Miguel Dihigo, entitled *El Mayor General Pedro E. Betancourt y Dávila en la Lucha por la Independencia de Cuba*. The third is the second instalment of the *Papeles de Martí* (the first series, dealing with the correspondence between Martí and Máximo Gómez, has already been noted in this REVIEW), and is entitled *Epistolario de José Martí y Gonzalo de Quesada*, with an introduction and notes by Sr. Gonzalo de Quesada y Miranda. Gonzalo de Quesada (died in 1915) was some twenty years younger than Martí and was his devoted disciple. For many years he was secretary of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano. The letters, which cover the years 1889-1895, represent an important contribution to the history of the Cuban movement for independence.

Under the general direction of Captain Joaquín Llaverías, chief of the Cuban National Archives, is published bimonthly the *Boletín del Archivo Nacional*. Owing to the disturbed political conditions in Havana, it is only in 1934 that nos. 1-6 of Tomo XXXI for January-December 1932 have been issued. These contain several items of note. There is an interesting account, illustrated, of recent improvements made in the arrangement of the archives under the direction of Cap-

tain Llaverías. Then follows a lengthy report of the secret mission to Santo Domingo by Don Mariano Torriente presented to the captain general of Cuba in 1851. It contains a valuable account of the Dominican Republic under President Báez and the maneuvers of the Spanish, French, and United States Governments to establish their influence in the island. The last item is a series of important letters exchanged between Estrada Palma and Máximo Gómez during the year 1898. The National Archives are located at the corner of Calles Compostela and Fundación, Havana.

Literature on the late and unlamented dictator of Cuba has begun to appear. Alberto Lamar Schweyer, a Cuban writer who has suffered the pains of exile, in his book *Como cayó el Presidente Machado* (Buenos Aires, 1934) has flayed the dictator and all his works. He has little use for the United States, which he largely holds responsible for Cuba's ills.

Further sidelights on the unhappy régime of Cuban dictator Machado are supplied by the lately deceased Cuban ambassador in Washington, Dr. M. Márquez Sterling, in his *Las Conferencias del Shoreham (El Cesarismo en Cuba)* (México, Botas, 1933). The greater part of the book deals with the author's experiences as Cuban ambassador to Mexico under Machado with whom he finally broke. Dr. Márquez Sterling knew Mexico as do few foreigners; his work *Los últimos Días del Presidente Madero* (1911) has become something of a classic.

The testament of the late Rodolfo Rodríguez de Armas provided a substantial sum of money to be used as prizes by the Academia de la Historia de Cuba for various works dealing with Cuban history. The latest project to be sponsored by the Academy is a *Diccionario Biográfico Cubana*. The first instalment will include only biographies falling under the letters Q to Z inclusive. The contest, which will close February 4, 1935, is open to Cubans and foreigners alike. The first prize for the best biography is four hundred dollars and fifty copies of the dictionary. It is assumed that further prizes will be offered for other sections of the dictionary, which will consist of several volumes. Full details may be had from the secretary, Sr. René Lufriú, Amargura and Cuba, Havana.

The Cuban scholar, Dr. Herminio Portell Vilá, published during 1934, two brochures of great interest to students of the foreign relations of Cuba. The first, entitled *Martí, diplomático* (Habana, Cultura, S. A., 1934) is an important contribution to a little known chapter of Cuban-United States relations. The second, *Cuba y la Conferencia de Montevideo* (Habana, Imprenta "Heraldo Cristiano", 1934) is a collection of articles and speeches by Dr. Portell Vilá describing at length Cuba's participation in the Seventh International American Conference. As the writer was one of the Cuban delegates to this body he may speak with authority and his account is one of the best we possess of the Montevideo gathering. Dr. Portell Vilá has written extensively on Cuba and its relations to the United States, his most important work being *Narciso López y su Época* (Habana, 1930). He has in preparation a second and third volume of this work as well as a two volume treatise, in English, entitled *The History of American Diplomacy in Cuba (1776-1933)*.

An interesting work by the Guatemalan publicist, Miguel Ángel Asturias, has been translated by the French scholar F. de Miomandre, under the title of *Légendes de Guatémala* (Marseilles, Les Cahiers du Sud, 1932). No less a personage than Paul Valéry, the French Academician, has written a preface to this charming little volume.

Sr. Rafael Heliodoro Valle, the scholarly Honduran publicist and writer, long a resident of Mexico, has been appointed editor-in-chief of the American section of a new Spanish encyclopedia being published by Salvat Editores of Barcelona and the Editorial Gonzelez Porto of Mexico City. The volumes, to be profusely and handsomely illustrated, will naturally accord much space to Hispanic America. The article on the United States will be written by Manoel da Silveira Soares Cardoza of Stanford University.

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