

NOTES

Godoy, the First Dictator of Modern Times, by Hans Roger Madol, translated from the German by G. D. H. Pidecock (London, Hurst and Blackett, Ltd., 1934, 288 pp.), is a lively biography of one of Spain's outstanding court favorites, who had heaped upon him all the honors, power, and emoluments which a weak king and an ambitious queen could confer. While he dominated the government for years and played a leading rôle in a period of decline, it can not be said that he was a dictator in the present day sense. He was indeed but a most fortunate royal favorite. The author has written his book principally from French and Prussian sources and gives long excerpts from the gossipy reports of the ambassadors of these two courts. He parades the scandals of the Spanish court. By sheer repetition, without, however, adducing any real evidence to support his assertions, he seeks to establish Godoy's paternity of two of the children of María Louise, thereby making him a direct ancestor of the last two kings of Spain. A bibliography is included, but numerous items written by Spaniards are omitted. No use whatever is made of Spanish sources which certainly would throw much light on the life of Godoy both on its frivolous and serious side.—R. R. H.

A very interesting and valuable compilation is the second edition of Augusto Malaret's *Diccionario de Americanismos* (San Juan, Puerto Rico, Imprenta "Venezuela", 1931. Malaret also compiled a *Diccionario de Provincialismos de Puerto Rico* (San Juan, Tipografía Fernández, 1917).—A. M.

In a volume entitled simply *Discursos* (Buenos Aires, Talleres Gráficos Argentinos de L. J. Rosso, Doblas 951, 1933, pp. 315) are presented 34 addresses by José Figueroa Alcorta, between 1897 and 1929, president of Argentina. Viewed from the angle of the activities of one man's mind, this is an interesting publication. The addresses were those selected by Dr. Figueroa Alcorta himself and belong to different periods of his public career. Owing to the erudite orator's modesty, he could not bring himself to publish them during his life-

time, and they have now only been published by his family. The volume is preceded by an essay by Enrique de Vedia, dated July, 1916, entitled "Oratorio Gubernativo: El Presidente Dr. José Figueroa Alcorta". In this essay, Figueroa Alcorta's style of oratory is contrasted with that of other prominent public men of Argentina. Among the various addresses may be mentioned: "Educación de la Muger", delivered when Figueroa Alcorta was governor of Córdoba (October 12, 1897); "Obra de Luz y de Fuerza" (November 20, 1897) "Velez Sarsfield" (November 30, 1897); one of June 25, 1902, at the secret session relative to the treaties with Chile; one of January 21, 1906, when vice-president on the occasion of the exhuming of the remains of Bartolome Mitre; one, when president, on July 19, 1906, on the occasion of the exhuming of the remains of Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, in which a high degree of excellence was reached; one of August 14, 1906, at a banquet to Elihu Root; and the last in the volume, that delivered at the burial of Dr. Antonio Bermejo, president of the supreme court of Argentina, on October 20, 1929. All the addresses maintain a high tone, and while some of them were called forth by trifling incidents, they compare well with the public addresses of any country. The volume is printed on unusually good paper and in pleasing types.

Fernando Ocaranza has recently produced two works of merit, namely *Establecimientos Franciscanos en el misterioso Reino de Nuevo Mexico* and *Capítulos de la Historia Franciscano* (segundo serie), both printed in Mexico, in 1934. The second volume is preceded by a quotation from the well known scholar Rafael Heliodoro Valle, on the missions of the Franciscans. Both of these volumes will be reviewed in a future issue of this REVIEW. The author has already published other volumes, among which may be mentioned *Los Franciscanos en las Provincias internas de Sonora y Ostimuri*; *Historia de la Medicina en Mexico*; and he has in press *La Beatificación del Venerable Sebastián de Aparicio*, and *El imperial Colegio de la Santa Cruz de Santiago Tlaltelolco*.

Barbara Peart (of Irish nationality) in *Tia Barbarita* (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co. [1934], pp. 360, \$2.50), at the age of about eighty tells the story of her life in Ireland, as a bride on a ranch in Argentina, and later in Mexico, Texas, and other places. This is

a very frank autobiography. One can see how the hard working, hard drinking, and hard playing ranchers lived, not taking a great deal of thought for the morrow at all times, but getting a great deal of pleasure out of life along with their strenuous duties. The life in Mexico is portrayed as intimately, and there and in other places, what Barbarita did is told interestingly and without ostentation. The volume will take its place in the social history of both Argentina and Mexico.

Monograph No. 28 of the series "Monografías Bibliográficas Mexicanas", namely *Bibliografía del Teatro en Mexico* (Mexico 1934, pp. lxxx, 649, [3], by Francisco Monterde, is an excellent contribution to an excellent series. It is preceded by a facsimile entitled "Noticia al publico sobre la reforme general del Coliseo, hecha por D. Juan Manuel de San Vicente, para las Representaciones venideras, baxo las circunstancias de los articulos siguientes"; and an introduction by Rudolfo Usigli, in which many historical data are given. There is also a facsimile title page (MS.) of a play, the original of which is in the García Collection in the University of Texas. The bibliography proper is divided into "Obras originales de Autores Mexicanos y de Extranjeros con larga Residencia en el Pais o que colaboraron con Traducciones, Adaptaciones y Arreglos de Obras extranjeras de Teatro hechos por Mexicanos o por Extranjeros con Vínculos en el Pais, y Obras Mexicanas vertidas a otras Idiomas; Obras de Dramaturgos y Comediógrafos extranjeros que fueron impresas en México, por haber residido sus Autores en el Pais, y Obras originalés extranjeras con Tema Mexicano; Obras que contienen Estudios o Referencias sobre el Teatro y los Autores Mexicanos. The volume also contains two appendices, namely: Diálogos patrióticos; and Diálogos populares. This is a good piece of work and supplies a need. It will be used by historians as well as by students of belles lettres.

Lansing B. Bloom, associate professor of history in the University of New Mexico and editor of the *New Mexico Historical Review*, and Thomas C. Donnelly, professor of political science, New Mexico State Teachers College, have told the history of New Mexico in their volume entitled *New Mexico History and Civics* (Albuquerque, N. M., The University Press, 1933, pp. xv, 539), which makes an acceptable

state textbook. The volume is dedicated to the memory of Amando Chaves, first superintendent of public instruction in New Mexico. Professor Bloom has written the chapters on history and Professor Donnelly those on government. The first part treats in large measure of the Spanish epoch. The volume contains the following chapters: Plus Ultra; Spain seeks the West; The Northern Mystery; The early Pueblo People; "Cibola" becomes "New Mexico" (1540-1610); The great Missionary Era (1673-1769); An internal Province (1776-1821); The Mexican Interlude (1821-1846); The Blending of two Frontiers (1807-1911); Statehood (1911-1933). The story is told briefly for high school students.

Bruno Roselli, in his *Vigo: a forgotten Builder of the American Republic* (Boston, The Stratford Company, 1933, pp. [6], 280, \$2.00), set out to show that Colonel Francisco Vigo has not received his due meed from posterity. He has put into a volume of almost 300 pages what could easily have been said in a single essay of fifty pages at the most. Much of the volume is taken up with the author's animadversions on the unfairness of history. His points are well taken, but condensation and fewer expositions of the author's own rich exuberant mind would have vastly improved and greatly dignified the volume. It is easy to see that the work has been a labor of love and a vindication of a fellow Italian, to whom the United States was greatly indebted. The main part of the volume centers about Vigo's service in Vincennes, which is well known to historians, but some little relates to his experiences in Spanish territory in North America. An essay going more fully into his Spanish connections would be of interest and value.

Los Problemas de la Unificación Americana (Prensas de la Universidad de Chile, 1933, pp. 50), by Eugenio Orrego Vicuña is a reprint from the *Anales de la Universidad de Chile* (1933). This very interesting article was given as a lecture at the University of Chile on October 13, 1933, in response to an invitation by the Students' Federation. The author favors an American Federation comprising all the countries of the Americas, including Canada. This is even now on the way, he thinks, for the United States has lost its aggressive tone. He lays down certain rules advocated in part by Vicuña Mackenna; a common flag of the federation, and certain

councils, institutes, and other bodies; the abolition of customs barriers; and an army. The League of Nations he believes to be wholly European. An American league is needed.

A very pleasing and excellent review comes from the Biblioteca Nacional of Bogotá, entitled simply "Senderos". Its fine grade paper, attractive type faces, and format add to the impression it creates through its materials. *Senderos* is now in its second volume. Its issue for August and September (Nos. 7 and 8) issued as a single number contains the following articles: *La Redención de la Aldea*; *Estatutos de la Aldea Colombiana*, by Luis Lopez Mesa; *Sobre los Propósitos del Ministerio de la Educación*; *Reminiscencias*, by Gustavo Simón; *Vestigios de la Lengua Chibcha*, by Manuel José Forero; *El Cumpleaños de la Ciudad*; *Las Tertulias de la Independencia en Casa de Doña Manuela Sanz de Santamaría de González Manrique*, by Máximo Soto Hall; *Granjas populares para la Educación de la Mujer—Conferencia dictada en la Universidad Javeriana de Bogotá, el Día 16 de Agosto de 1900 por el Profesor Ramón Zapata*; *Noticula sobre Alfonso Caro*, by Luis María Mora; *Bjornstjerne Bjornson*, by Alfonso Caro; *Sir Edward Vernon y Don Blas de Lezo*, by Guillermo Hernández Alba; *Don Belisario Peña*, by Gustavo Otero Muñoz; *Una Visita interesante* (referring to the recent visit of Dr. L. S. Rowe to Colombia, inclosing a reproduction of a description of the Fourth of July celebration of 1873 in Bogotá, and *Discursos del doctor Leo S. Rowe en la Fiesta que le ofreció la Academia Colombiana de Historia en la Quinta de Bolívar, el 5 de Agosto último*); *El Doctor Cuervo y la Biblioteca Nacional*, by Daniel Samper Ortega; *Una Excursión al Pantano de Vargas*, by R. Cortazar. The issue has also a section devoted to bibliography.

The Boletín del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas for October, 1933 to June, 1934 (Nos. 58-60) fully maintains the standard set by its predecessors. Incidentally, it is good to see this continuation of a review that we had been looking forward to each quarter and to which we owe so many good things. This issue, double the size, at least, of any so far published contains in its section of "Artículos Originales" the following items: *Juan de Solórzano Pereira—Nuevos Datos para su Biografía*, by José Torre Revello; *Valentín Gómez y Antonio José Irisarri*, by Rubén Vargas Ugarte, S. J.—with an ap-

pendix of valuable original documents; *Los Límites de la Gobernación de Don Pedro Malaver de Silva*, by Enrique de Gandía; *Los Alcaldes de Buenos Aires en 1806—Su Actuación durante la primera invasión Inglesa*, by José María Saénz Valiente; *Repercusión de las Invasiones Inglesas en el Paraguay*, by Alfredo C. Vitulo; *Mariana Eleuterio de Sarratea: Notas para una Biografía, 1812-1886*, by L. de León Canaveri; *Rectificación*, by Luis Teixador, S. J.; *Sublevación de los Prisioneros Españoles en San Luis*, by María de las Mercedes Constanzó, with an appendix of original documents; *La Provincia de Nueva Extremadura en el Siglo XVI*, by Rómulo D. Carbia, with an appendix of original documents, partly in facsimile; *El Bloqueo Francés de 1838 y la Misión Cullen*, by José Luis Busaniche, with appendix of original documents; *El "Año de los Insurgentes": Bouchard en la Costa de California*, by Teodoro Caillet-Bois; *Etnografía antigua de Santiago de Estero Siglo XVI*, by Antonio Serrano. The section of "Relaciones Documentales" has the following: *Santiago Liniers no fue Conde de Buenos Aires*, by Emilio Ravignani; *Una interesante Carta de Pueyrredón*, by Juan Canter; *El Vale patriótico de Liniers*, by José Torre Revello. The section "Inventarios Generales o Especiales" has a continuation of *Archivo General de la Nación, República Argentina*. In the section "Información General" are many good items, among which are the following: *Cursos patrocinados por el Instituto de Didáctica de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras*; *Contribución a la Bibliografía de Jorge Cabral*, by Ricardo R. Caillet-Bois; *Un importante decreto sobre el Archivo General de Indias*; *Congreso de Historia Hispano Americana*; *Dr. Angel L. Gallardo, Rector de la Universidad de Buenos Aires*, by Emilio Ravignani. The "Inventario de Documentos publicados" is also continued.

Peter M. Dunne is the author of an article entitled "The Literature of the Jesuits of New Spain", which appeared in the *Catholic Historical Review*, for October, 1934.

A number of the titles in Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles' Catalogue No. 6, of "Rare Books, etc., relating to America", the title page of which carries in facsimile the well known title page of Bry's 1591 relation concerning Florida, relate to Hispanic America.

The Pacific Coast Review for September, 1934, publishes an article on "The Revolution and the Railroads of Mexico", by Osgood Hardy, and one on "Colonial Origins of American Diplomatic Principles", by Max Savelle.

World Affairs (Washington) for September, 1934, has the following: National Drama of Argentina, by C. K. Jones; Emerging America, by Samuel Guy Inman; Fundamental Factors in our Policy with reference to the Gulf and Caribbean Area, by J. Fred Rippey; Limitations upon the Right of Diplomatic Asylums in Peru, 1867, by L. Clinton Nolan; Anglo-American Rivalry in Brazil, by Alan K. Manchester; and Roosevelt's Caribbean Jaunt, by George Howland Cox.

Revista Bimestre Cubana for January-February, 1934, contains materials as follows: Cuba y la Enmienda Platt, and La Situación del Caribe: Cuba, both by Raymond Leslie Buell; El Deber Norteamericana en Cuba, and Alejandro de Humboldt y Cuba (conclusion), both by Fernando Ortiz; Esquema de la Cultura Hispanoamericana, by Luis Alberto Sánchez; and Informaciones: La Política arancelaria de Hoover, by Enrique J. Montoulieu. That for March-April, 1934, contains: Esquema de la Cultura Hispanoamericana (conclusion), by Luis Alberto Sánchez; El Camagüey Precolombino, by Felipe Pichardo Moya; Cuba y los Estados Unidos, by Joaquín Quilez; Las Responsabilidades de los Estados Unidos en los Males de Cuba, by Fernando Ortiz; La Condesa de Noailles, by Consuelo Montoro; Nuestro Camino de Damasco, by Manuel González. That for May-June, 1934, has: El Pacto del Zanjón y la Protesta de Baraguá, by A. Clavijo Tisseur; Las Dos Américas, by Stephen P. Duggan; Cuba y el Imperialismo Yanqui (Síntesis Histórica), by J. Pérez de la Riva; Cuba y los Estados Unidos (conclusion), by Joaquín Quilez; En Torno a una Bibliografía Cubana, by Manuel Pedro González; El Carácter Cubano: La Heterogeneidad Ibérica (continuation), by Elias Entraigo; and Martí por si mismo, by Emilia Bernal.

The American Council of Learned Societies has published as its Bulletin, No. 21 (March, 1934), *A List of American Periodicals and Serial Publications in the Humanities and Social Sciences*, which was compiled by Leo F. Stock (Washington, D. C., pp. 130). This gives

in orderly sequence a great deal of useful information, which the busy man (scholar or otherwise) needs without having to spend many hours getting it for himself.

The "Annual Report of the Division of Historical Research—Section of United States History", of the Carnegie Institution of Washington (reprinted from Year Book, No. 32, 1932-33, pp. 42-119, and issued on December 15, 1933) contains a most interesting account of the "History of Yucatan Projects", which was written by Dr. France V. Scholes, who has had charge of the project from its inception. This is an excellent resumé of what has been done toward getting manuscript materials from Spain relating to the history of Yucatan. The photostated materials sent in by Dr. Scholes are extensive and valuable. Outside of the archives themselves, no such body of material relating to one of the most important archaeological regions in the world has been brought together.

The Division of Intellectual Coöperation of the Pan American Union issued in 1933, as No. 12 of its mimeographed "Bibliographic Series" a fifteen-page "Bibliographies on Pan American Topics suggested for High Schools". This gives an excellent idea of the work being performed by the Division in bringing Hispanic America to the notice of the people of the United States. The materials—both books and articles—

in this bibliography have been selected with the idea of giving the student an opportunity to weigh different points of view, especially on controversial subjects. It is also the purpose of these references to provide a fund of information that will serve as an introduction to further study.

On October 15, 1933, the Columbian Library of the Pan American Union published as "Serie Bibliográfica", No. 3, 2d ed., revised and enlarged, entitled "Fuentes de Información sobre Libros de la América Latina (pp. 28, \$0.25). This mimeographed publication, which is in Spanish, is divided into three parts: 1. Lista de Revistas que tienen Secciones de Crítica literaria y bibliográfica. 2. Lista de Revistas de Bibliografía y Biblioteca. 3. Lista selecta de Librerías, con algunos Detalles pertinentes. Each section has lists for each republic in the Americas. It should be of considerable use both extensively and intensively.

The Pan American Union has published the 7th edition (revised) of *Ports and Harbors of South America* (1934, pp. 195), by William A. Reid, foreign trade adviser of the Union. The new edition has a number of interesting maps and illustrations. The reading matter is authoritative.

The *Revue des Études Mayas-Quichées*, which is published at 106 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, has recently issued its first number for 1934. This review publishes studies of all the ancient Mexican and Central American civilizations, among them original memoirs and old chronicles which have become scarce. In the French language, it has published books as follows:

Genet, J.: *Esquisse d'une Civilization oubliée.*

——— *Histoire des Peuples Shoshones-Azteques.*

——— and Chelbatz, P.: *Histoire des Peuples Mayas-Quichées.*

Landa, D. de: *Relation des Choses de Yucatan* (Spanish text with French translation).

Nordenskiöld, E.: *Analyse ethno-géographique de la Culture matérielle de deux Tribus du Grand Chaco.*

Ramusio, G. B.: *A la Découverte de l'Amérique du Nord. Navigations et Voyages (XVI^e Siècle).*

Silbermann, O.: *Un continent Perdu. L'Atlantide.*

In Spanish have been issued the following:

Boturini Benaduci, L.: *Idea de una nueva Historia general de la América Septentrional.*

Conzemius, E.: *Los Indios Poyas de Honduras.*

Elorza y Rada, F.: *Historia de la Conquista de la Provincia de el Ytza en la Nueva-España, por Don Martín de Ursua* (Spanish text with English translation).

Dr. Paul J. Foik has an interesting article in *Mid-America* (April, 1934) on "Early Plans for the German Catholic Colonization in Texas", during the Spanish and Mexican régimes.

The *Quarterly* of the Florida Historical Society, which is published at Jacksonville, Florida, has a most interesting and valuable article in its April, 1934, issue, by Dr. Joseph B. Lockey. This is entitled "The Florida Intrigues of José Alvarez de Toledo". In his skilful handling of the available material, Dr. Lockey has made a clear case against this slippery Spaniard, who really seems to have been a

Spanish agent masquerading under the guise of a revolutionist against Spain. It is possible that at some future time, further documents may be found to complete this story, but it is unlikely that any future finds will do more than corroborate in greater detail every point raised by Dr. Lockey.

The same issue of the *Quarterly* also presents further Panton-Leslie material—a letter from John to Robert Leslie, dated at St. Augustine, May 9, 1796.

Apparently, the *Bibliographical Essays: A Tribute to Wilberforce Eames*, which was printed at the Harvard University Press, in 1924, being a volume of a very special nature, has had comparatively little notification. Among the many interesting essays are two that treat of Hispanic America. These are “Quienes fueron los Autores hasta ahora ignorados, de dos Libros Ingleses que interesan a América”, by the great bibliographer, José Toribio Medina; and “Sixteenth-Century Mexican Imprints”, by Henry R. Wagner.

“Social Service Bulletin, No. 2, namely, *The Unwritten Literature of the Hopi*, by Hattie Greene Lockett (Tuscon, Arizona, May 15, 1933), contains a few reminiscences dating from Spanish times. It is an interesting bulletin.

Publication, No. 5, of the Ibero-Americana Series, which is published by the University of California Press, is entitled *The Distribution of aboriginal Tribes and Languages in Northwestern Mexico* (1934, pp. vi, 94) and is by Carl Sauer. This treats of the following Indian tribes: Cora and Huichol; Acaxee and Xixime; Cahita, Tahue, and Guasave; The Mountain Margins of the Fuerte and Mayo Rivers; Pima Bajo; Seri; Opata and Jova, Pima Alta, Tepuhuán; Tarahumar; Concho; Jumano and Suma; and Jano and Jcome. The pamphlet has an excellent ethnographical map, and has a considerable amount of information useful to the historian.

By Way of Spanish America, by Myron Edward Duckles, is called “a holiday journal”. It was published in 1932 by Follett Publishing Company of Chicago (pp. 95, \$1.00). This unpretentious volume is written in journal style, and relates to a journey beginning pre-

sumably at Chicago and leading south to Mobile and thence east to Jacksonville and south to Miami. Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Colombia (where the longest stay is made) were all visited. The itinerary is written in an easy, unconventional manner, as if for the entertainment of the family making the trip. It contains some things of interest to the traveler, and a chapter is added on how to travel and the advisability of knowing something of the lands through which one travels, especially something of their geography. The ordinary person taking a similar trip for the first time will find it of interest to read this small volume.

The Macmillan Company has added two more volumes to its series of Spanish language readings. One is *Tales of Spanish America*, by M. A. DeVites and Dorothy Torreyson, both of the University of Pittsburgh (1933, pp. 213, \$1.10). This contains stories by Luis Rodríguez Velasco, Adalberto A. Estava, Gerardo Díaz, Francisco Castañeda, Manuel Zúñiga Idiáquez, Santiago Argüello, Carlos Luis Saenz, José Oller, José Martí, Fabio Feallo, Manuel Padilla Dávila, José Antonio Calcaño, Cornelia Hispano, José María Egas, Manuel González Prada, Juan Capriles, Carlos Pezoa Velez, Calixto Otuela, Victoriano Montes, and Facundo Recalde. There are also numerous illustrations and a complete vocabulary. The other volume is *La Barraca*, by Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, and is edited by Paul T. Manchester (1933, pp. 239, \$1.20). The text "has been abridged to suit the needs of the class-room", but without harm to the story. The introduction treats of the life and writings of Ibáñez, and there are also many annotations and a vocabulary.

The Pan American Union, in honor of Pan American Day (April 14, 1934) distributed a mimeographed report of 30 pages (No. DA 34-4) entitled "Inter-American Commercial Relations". This was prepared in the Division of Financial Information and the Statistical Division of the Union. In addition to general basic facts relative to the commercial relations of the various American republics, a number of statistical tables showing imports and exports are presented. Up to the date of its distribution, the bulletin contains late commercial information.

Tome XI. of the "Travaux et Mémoires of the Institut d'Ethnologie de la Université de Paris", is the *Verdadera Relación delo*

sussedido en los Reynos e Provincias del Perú, by Nicolao de Albenino. The original volume was published in Seville, in 1549. The present publication (Paris, 1930) is a facsimile reproduction with a preface by J. Toribio Medina. The volume can be purchased for 37 francs, 50 centimes in France or 56 francs, 25 centimes in foreign countries. Tome XX is *La Conquête spirituelle du Mexique* (Paris, 1933), by Robert Ricard. It is procurable in France and its colonies for 100 francs, and for 125 francs in foreign countries.