

## NOTAS NECROLOGICAS

### CHARLES EDWARD CHAPMAN

1880 - 1941

Charles Edward Chapman, professor of Hispanic American and California history at the University of California, died on November 18, 1941. He was 61 years of age.

Dr. Chapman was educated at Princeton, Tufts, Harvard, and at the University of California where he received his doctorate in 1915. He also studied at the University of Seville while working in the archives of Spain on a research appointment as Native Sons traveling fellow from California in 1912-1914. In 1920 he was the U. S. exchange professor to the University of Chile. He taught history at California since 1914, and proved one of the University's most popular professors.

That popularity was well deserved and honestly won. His undergraduate classes were taught with a zest which frequently surprised professorial colleagues who marveled at the numbers of students taking his classes, but which also drew enthusiastic interest—and work—from his students. As for his graduate seminars, those of us who studied with him will not forget the experience, or cease to be grateful for the sound training gained in historical methodology. That training was no passive experience; an astoundingly high percentage of the students in the Chapman seminars have done and are now doing their own scholarly research in the Hispanic American field. An indication of Dr. Chapman's own enjoyment of "The Seminar"—as he called it—is to be found in his own description of its activities, published in the *Pacific Historical Review*, III (June, 1934), pp. 113-129.

Possibly one reason for Dr. Chapman's success in the training of students in historical research was the fact that his own scholarship was productive. In 1916 was published *The founding of Spanish California*; in 1917, *A Californian in South America*; in 1918, *A history of Spain*; in 1919, *Catalogue of materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the*

*Cuban Republic*; in 1933, *Colonial Hispanic America — A history*; in *history of California — The Spanish period*; in 1927, *A history of the Cuban Republic*; in 1933, *Colonial Hispanic America — A history*; in 1937, *Republican Hispanic America — A history*. Dr. Chapman also published numerous articles on the history of Spanish California and of Hispanic America, and he contributed extensively to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. For years he had been collecting material for a biography of Dictator Melgarejo of Bolivia, a work he unhappily did not have the time to finish.

Many honors came to Dr. Chapman. He was awarded the Mitre medal of the Hispanic Society of America for achievement in the field of Hispanic American studies, the Portales medal of the Republic of Chile, the De Hostos medal of Puerto Rico. He represented the State and University of California at the exercises in honor of the second centenary of the birth of Father Serra, held at Petra, Majorca, in 1913; he again served as representative of the University at the American Congress of Bibliography and History, in Buenos Aires in 1916. He was a member of the American Historical Association (President of the Pacific Coast branch in 1933), of the Royal Historical Society, of the Hispanic Society of America. He was active in the establishment of the *Hispanic American Historical Review* and served as a member of the original board of editors (1917-1919) and as advisory editor from 1922 to the day of his death.

It has been given to few scholars to have left a more distinctive mark upon their chosen field—in their own work and in the research and teaching of the students they have trained. And California students will long remember Charles Edward Chapman as scholar, teacher, and friend.

Madaline W. Nichols.

## PERCY ALVIN MARTIN

1879 - 1942

Percy Martin often spoke of "Hispanic fellowship," "the Hispanic fraternity," "the joyous realm of things Hispanic." Such phrases were, to him, no idle words. They reflected the rule of his life.

That life's work now appears to have fallen roughly into four main parts: Dr. Martin's career as a teacher of history; his distinguished contributions to the advancement of Brazilian studies; the edition of his

*Who's Who in Latin America*; and his active friendship for Latin America and for fellow students in the field of Hispanic scholarship.

Percy Martin was born in Jamestown, New York, on August 20, 1879. Educated at the universities of Stanford, Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, and Harvard, he received his doctorate from the latter institution in 1912. Since 1908 he had been a teacher of history at Stanford University. His teaching career also included his first work as a teacher of history and French at Whittier College (1904-1905) and appointments as special lecturer in history at Harvard (1915-1916), the University of Washington (summer of 1916), and George Washington University (summer of 1934). In 1917-1918 he was a research associate at the University of California and, in 1926, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; in 1921, the Albert Shaw lecturer on diplomatic history at Johns Hopkins University. Summer school service included teaching at the University of Hawaii (1928), the University of Washington (1932), the National University of Mexico (1933), University of Michigan (1936), University of California at Los Angeles (1938), and the University of British Columbia (1940). But it was as Stanford's professor of Latin American history that Percy Martin was known.

In the field of Latin American history, his interest centered upon Brazil. Not only was he the pioneer in this field, but he made many such distinguished contributions to it as his lectures on Brazilian history and culture which were published in *Argentina, Brazil and Chile since Independence* (A. Curtis Wilgus, ed., 1935), the monograph on "Slavery and Abolition in Brazil" (1936), his translation of J. P. Calogeras' *Formação histórica do Brasil* (1939), his article on Brazil in the 14 ed. of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and his editorship of the section on Brazilian history in the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. In the still broader field of general Latin American studies were *The republics of Latin America* (published with H. G. James in 1923), the notable book on *Latin America and the War* (1925); *Simón Bolívar, the Liberator* (1931); and the many articles contributed to numerous Hispanic American publications.

But besides his pioneer work in the promotion of Brazilian studies in the United States, Percy Martin will also be remembered for his *Who's Who in Latin America*. Probably no scholar in the United States was better fitted than he to attempt this task. His extensive travel in Latin America, his genuine friendship for hundreds of Latin Americans, the astounding extent of his continued personal correspondence with resultant renewal of those relationships, and his joy in that fellowship — made him the ideal scholar for a work which has already proved of definitive value.

In a sense, Martin's *Who's Who* may be regarded as the logical expansion of the address book of his Latin American friends; it served to broaden his conscious work of attempting to make those friends known to each other and to bring their notable achievements to the attention of scholars the world over. In so far as Mexico is concerned, the names of 160 Mexicans find their place in Percy Martin's *Who's Who in Latin America*.

Many historical societies welcomed Dr. Martin into their membership. He was a member of the Academia nacional de la historia (Argentina), Instituto historico e geographico brasileiro, Instituto histórico y geográfico del Uruguay, Academia de historia de Cuba, Centro de investigaciones de Guayaquil, Academia de historia de Cartagena de Indias, Academia de historia y geografía de México, Instituto historico de Rio Grande do Norte, Centro de estudos historicos (Brazil), and many other South and Central American historical societies. Brazil conferred upon him the Order of the Southern Cross; Argentina named him "Invitado de honor" to the Second American International Congress of History, held at Buenos Aires in 1937. In the United States he was an active member of the American Historical Association and a member of the Hispanic Society of America. He long served on the editorial board of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*.

But while Percy Martin's scholarship was sound and his contributions to the field of Hispanic scholarship were great, he will doubtless be best remembered as a friend. Many a graduate student whose own professors were too busy with personal research to aid him, turned to Percy Martin for the help he needed — and received. Many a very young historian struggling with his varied practical problems came to Percy Martin for aid in finding professional openings, for letters of recommendation to get such positions when found, or for those letters of introduction which should make more profitable and of lasting value any brief opportunities for Latin American study and travel. And not only the "unimportant" people to whom he bothered to be kind will remember Martin. Many an older scholar will recall the thrill of warm satisfaction at the receipt of personal congratulatory notes on the publication of some notable study or the attainment of some honor in the Hispanic field. Student and scholar alike will remember friendly hospitality in the Martin home.

Possibly two anecdotes can serve to illustrate this phase of Percy Martin's life. A letter from Mrs. Martin reports her difficulties in clearing out her husband's office. She writes — "He so seldom threw anything away because he was just sure come one of his friends would want

this or that." And a young Argentine poet writes — "I shall do everything in my power to try to carry on his work".

That work needs carrying on for, with the death of Percy Alvin Martin on March 8, 1942, much of warm friendliness and fellowship has gone out of Hispanic American scholarship. Latin America — and the broader field of Latin American scholarship including students and teachers and writers in the field — lost one of its best friends in his death.

*Madaline W. Nichols.*

