BOOK NOTICES | GENERAL

geography, economies, religion, and culture of Haiti. (L. H.)


Pages 937-964 are devoted to music in Latin America from the conquest to the present. (L. H.)


Discusses periodicals from 1881 to 1952. (J. F.)


Privately printed collection of evocative and miscellaneous essays on history and folklore of the region of Barcelona, Venezuela. (L. H.)


"Rigor y humor" characterized Miss Gould's investigations in Spanish archives, according to Ramón Carande, who composed this tribute. He might have added "tenacidad," for she worked among the papers bearing on the sailors of Columbus almost continuously from her first accidental visit to the Archivo General de Indias in 1911 until her death in Sevilla a few months after this tribute appeared. Governments came and went in Spain, doctoral candidates by the score from North American universities spent a few weeks or sometimes even a year hurrying through piles of manuscripts and then returned home. Miss Gould remained, steadily deciphering manu-

scripts in Sevilla, Madrid, Simancas, or Barcelona. She seemed as firmly rooted in Spanish soil as the Escorial, and toward the end of her life became a kind of institution. Her total historical production was not large, in terms of pages, and was principally concerned with a minute and meticulous examination of all available information on the men who accompanied Columbus on his great enterprise.

Few but the most inquisitive scholars will ever look up Miss Gould's heavily footnoted articles in the Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia, but many readers have been delighted and perhaps inspired by her "Adventures of the Missing Fortnight" which first appeared in the Atlantic Monthly in 1919. Prof. Carande freely translated into Spanish and included in this homenaje the amusing and instructive story of Miss Gould's successful attempt to find out where Charles V was between July 26 and August 12, 1538.

This New England blue-stocking who busied herself in archives, and went home to Boston for only fleeting visits, appealed to Spaniards above all because she was a salty personality—a warm-hearted individual who started a nursery school in the village of Simancas, who was never too busy to lend a helping hand or a receptive ear, who spoke her mind frankly, and who had achieved an excellent education in the humanities as a member of the first class in Bryn Mawr despite the opposition of her father, the brilliant Harvard astronomer who did not believe in "the emancipation of women." It is this individual quality which Miss Gould's Spanish friends recognized and salute in this homenaje as well as her vigor, humor, y tenacidad. (L. H.)