

and gathering a vast amount of material. The importance of his subject has long been recognized, for he cites articles dating from 1907 dealing with the problem. The magnitude of the task would seem to explain the delay in the appearance of this kind of comprehensive survey. The present book seems to foreshadow new American interest in Unamuno, and it will surely rescue him from the neglect which now prevails in more general studies dealing with movements of Western thought. In the short run it will provide a fine balance for the excellent America-centered study of Latin American thought by W. Rex Crawford. As Chaves has mastered both the relevant literature and the central problems of his subject, it is surprising to find him counting Wordsworth as one of the North American poets who influenced Unamuno (p. 511).

The very breadth and depth with which the book treats its topic raise some difficulties of presentation. Chaves' general organization is clear enough. He begins with the origins of Unamuno's interest in America and its development in the idea of *hispanidad*. Next come Unamuno's comments on American subjects and his dealings with American authors in reviews, interviews, and correspondence. Finally, the biographical theme again emerges dominant with the effect on Unamuno's American position of his own political activities and exile. Roughly, this is an intellectual biography concentrating on a particular area of Unamuno's concern. The central part of the book, amounting to four-fifths of the total, tends to lose its pattern through its meticulous approach, letter by letter and book-review by book-review. Sometimes the material is repetitious or trivial, and the impact of Unamuno and America on each other would be clearer with more generalization and fewer details. Still, the essential points certainly do come through, and perhaps ultimately the most important contribution of the book will be in making available all the information that it presents.

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PAUL STEWART

COLONIAL AND INDEPENDENCE PERIODS

Spain in America. By CHARLES GIBSON. New York, 1966. Harper and Row, Publishers. New American Nation Series. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xiv, 239. \$6.95.

Three generations of scholarship intervene between the first *Spain in America* of Edward Gaylord Bourne and the second of

Charles Gibson. What have we scholars done in that interval? The question is especially easy to answer, because each of the two volumes represents a thoughtful, understanding assessment of the ideas and knowledge of its day. Gibson, especially, has chosen to cast his volume as a summary of what is thought and known. His book covers approximately half the range of that by Bourne, since it excludes voyages of discovery and exploration. One must compare his volume with the second half of Bourne, treating Spanish colonial administration and the nature of Spanish cultural penetration—in short, the first centuries of Spanish America. The comparison is reassuring, especially to a highly skeptical reader who has looked with distress at the widely uneven quality of the voluminous modern scholarship on Latin America. Many topics which could be covered but scantily in Bourne's day are handled in considerably greater depth and with far more knowledge by Gibson.

The difference is particularly noticeable in the treatment of the Church and of missionary work, the Borderlands as an unusual zone of cultural formation and adaptation, the *encomienda* and other forms by which the Spanish harnessed the Indian community to its support and service, the internal economic and demographic changes of the colonies. Gibson shows an entirely new dimension in his discussion of the ethical and intellectual preoccupations of the Spanish and the relation of such preoccupations to those of our day. Clearly three generations of study, however sporadic and anarchic, have not merely enlarged our knowledge but have also changed many foci of discussion. If our scholarship has not the glory of rapid and massive advance, it has benefited from a steady, though almost random accretion which over three generations amounts to massive change. Charles Gibson's *Spain in America* is a welcome addition to the libraries of America.

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WOODROW BORAH

Columbus' Ships. By JOSÉ MARÍA MARTÍNEZ-HIDALGO. Edited by HOWARD I. CHAPELLE. Barre, Mass., 1966. Barre Publishers. Illustrations. Appendices. Chronology. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xii, 123. \$8.50.

The author of this short work is a Spanish naval officer and director of the Museo Marítimo at Barcelona. His main objective in writing this book was to support his belief that the *Santa María* was a *nao* (which seems to be a point of contention in Spain) and that the *Niña* and *Pinta* were caravels. S. E. Morison and most others agree