

of Argentina. (See *HAHR*, LXVII, 462.) For this book, the editors have turned to the nineteenth-century Spanish political philosopher Juan Donoso Cortés (1809-1853). A number of important writings are included, beginning with the essay, *La Ley Electoral* (1836), and concluding with the famous *Letter to Cardinal Fornari on the Errors of our Times*, which is presumed to have had some influence on the shaping of the *Syllabus of Errors* of Pius IX. The most important work, and one which occupies more than a third of text, is the *Essay on Catholicism, Liberalism, and Socialism* published in 1851. In this work, which is the mature expression of his ideas, one can see the transformation from the moderate Liberalism of the earlier Donoso Cortés, who supported the party of María Cristina against the Carlists, to the still open-minded but more Catholic political outlook of his later years. It was this outlook which informed a generation of Catholic intellectuals throughout the Spanish-speaking world who turned their backs on positivism and Marxism.

The editors of the series, Guillermo A. Lousteau Heguy and Salvador María Lozada, are to be congratulated upon their plan to make available this collection of the best in Hispanic American political thought, and students of the history of ideas will look forward to the nineteen volumes to come. Regrettably, however, the editors have not seen fit to provide the reader with some critical analysis of the various works included. This lack is especially regrettable in the case of the frequently misunderstood Donoso Cortés. Nor have they employed the expected technical devices to inform the reader whether the works are reproduced in full or in part, or where else they may be encountered in print.

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HAROLD EUGENE DAVIS

España bélica. El siglo XVI. Part I. By CARLOS MARTÍNEZ DE CAMPOS Y SERRANO. Madrid, 1965. Aguilar. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 305. Ptas. 350.00 (Span.).

España Bélica is the first of a projected two-volume military history of Spain in the sixteenth century. In his first volume Martínez de Campos, a lieutenant general in the Spanish army and a member of the Royal Academy of History, focuses on the military strategy and campaigns of Spain in Europe, North Africa, and America during the reigns of the Catholic Kings and Charles V. A subsequent volume will cover the reign of Philip II.

In his prologue Martínez de Campos develops the theme that "the discovery of America was a consequence of the conquest of Granada"

(p. 26). He believes that Spain's drive to acquire overseas possessions and wealth had its origins in the defeat of the Moors in Granada and the achievements of Columbus at the end of the fifteenth century. In this work he describes the spread of Spanish arms overseas to Africa, Italy, and America. Seven of the fifteen chapters relate directly to the discovery and conquest period in colonial Spanish America. They are brief, factual accounts, offering neither depth of discussion nor interpretation of the complex motives of the conquistadores. The treatment of Spanish military activities in America, with the exception of Cortés and the fall of Tenochtitlán, is weaker than the chapters devoted to Spain's Italian campaigns, in which Martínez de Campos describes individual battles, personalities, military strategy, recruiting, provisioning, and fortification. Such detail is lacking for Spanish America.

He relies heavily on contemporary chronicles and secondary source material and has developed his work with a minimum of historical interpretation. In several chapters an all-too-brief treatment of the subject at hand becomes a mere catalogue of events. This suggests that the work is intended for the general-interest reader of history rather than for the specialist in military history. Nowhere does the work approach the synthesis produced by John Lynch in his recent work on the sixteenth-century Hapsburg monarchy in Spain.

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JOHN E. BAIRD

The Methuens and Portugal, 1691-1708. By A. D. FRANCIS. London, 1966. Cambridge University Press. Illustrations. Map. Notes. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xv, 397. \$15.00.

According to the *British Merchant* of 1721, John Methuen "deserved to have his Statue erected in every Trading Town in Great Britain," for "his great Abilities did not only enrich his Country while he lived, but left a most valuable inheritance behind him, and we reap the Fruits of his Wisdom and Love to his Country at this Hour." No statues are known, though Methuen's name was bestowed on a city in Massachusetts. The *Merchant* was echoing a political speech, and it had become a piece of Whig mythology that Methuen (and thus the Whigs) had founded the lucrative Portugal trade.

The present work explores all the Methuen negotiations, making extensive use of original correspondence, and is indispensable for English and Portuguese economic and diplomatic history and for the study of the War of the Spanish Succession.