

(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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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.

Methuen's background (a clothier's son trained in chancery law) and his experience as minister in Lisbon and as commissioner for trade made him uniquely equipped to clinch on his own responsibility "the shortest, simplest and perhaps the most famous of all commercial treaties": it consisted of only two articles.

In Portugal it is often argued that the admission of English woolens killed Portuguese industry. Methuen seems to have expected this, though Francis points out that the English imports were of kinds not made in Portugal. English historians have wondered if Methuen's treaty was as important as was supposed in the eighteenth century. Lodge's assertion that it was a mere adjunct to the Commonwealth Treaty of 1654 is suspect, for English trade had greatly fallen away. Methuen certainly enabled the members of the new English middle class to indulge their taste for fortified wine from Oporto. But the Portuguese were enabled to buy greater quantities of English goods (not merely woolens), because the discovery of the General Mines in Brazil furnished them with gold: without Ouro Preto, Methuen's treaty could scarcely have become the "idol of the Whig party."

Francis opens with a useful account of Portugal in the time of Pedro II. He does not refer to the English abandonment of Tangier, which clearly influenced events. In his exposition he relies a little too much on summaries of dispatches—his own style is more readable.

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Unamuno y América. By JULIO CÉSAR CHAVES. Madrid, 1964. Ediciones Cultura Hispánica. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. xxi, 570. Ptas. 250.00 (Span.).

The importance of this book will be appreciated by anyone who is interested in the cultural side of recent Latin American history. It supplies evidence for the common generalization about domination of Latin America by the Old World, for Miguel de Unamuno was both an active propagator of the idea of *hispanidad* and a vigilant opponent of French influences. Indeed one of the paradoxes marking Unamuno's life and thought is the fact that the Latin American literature which he championed blossomed first in the Paris-inspired movement of *modernismo* which he fought. For over fifty years Unamuno wrote articles for *La Nación* of Buenos Aires and other journals in Spain and America, and the correspondence which derived from his writings was varied and widespread.

In preparing this book, Chaves, an authority on the Generation of '98, spent five years exploring archives on both sides of the Atlantic