

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.

University of British Columbia

H. V. LIVERMORE

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

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.

Washington State University

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