

Enrique García Hernán (ed.), *The Battle of Kinsale: Study and Documents from the Spanish Archives*, Series: *Historia de España y su proyección internacional*, IV, Albatros Ediciones, Publicaciones del Ministerio de Defensa de España, Secretaría General Técnica: Valencia and Madrid, 2013; 737 pp.: ISBN 9788497818247, €50 (hbk)

The Battle of Kinsale on 3 January 1602 marked the culmination of an unsuccessful campaign by Philip III of Spain to help Irish rebels break free from England at the end of Elizabeth I's reign. The failure of the Great Armada of 1588 spurred Philip II to aid rebels in Ireland in retaliation for English attacks in Spain and America. His son decided to launch a larger campaign that ended with the Battle of Kinsale. Although well known, the campaign and the battle remain controversial. The defeat of Irish and Spanish forces reaffirmed the difficulty of a major amphibious campaign in Ireland. After Kinsale (Sp. Quinzal), Spanish efforts to aid the Irish rebels and provide material aid to the Irish population tapered off. With a new monarch on the throne of England, Spain and England made peace in 1604.

To commemorate Spain's Irish campaign, an international conference in Madrid took place in the spring of 2001, and the Irish embassy in Spain thereafter sponsored the research of several Irish and Spanish scholars into lesser known aspects of the campaign. Published accounts in English have largely relied on Irish and English sources, neglecting the wealth of material in Spanish archives. The collection of documents under review presents a large sampling of that material; in the process, it alters standard interpretations of the campaign as a whole and the Battle of Kinsale, in particular.

The editor, Enrique García-Hernán, is a renowned scholar of early modern Spanish political and diplomatic history, with a thorough knowledge of the available archival sources. Working with a team of scholars, he selected and fully transcribed over 600 documents dated from 1593 to 1605. This allows the reader to trace events and personal correspondence month by month, and sometimes day by day. Following the transcriptions is a table of documents with page numbers, a bibliography and a brief chronology in English that outlines the story from 1597 to 1616, concentrating on the crucial years of 1601 and 1602.

The documents come primarily from the Archivo General de Simancas (AGS) near Valladolid, plus important additions from the Archivo Histórico Nacional (AHN), the Real Academia de la Historia (RAH), and the Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan—all in Madrid. The castle archive at Simancas holds unparalleled collections of the history of Spain and its external relations, but scholars unfamiliar with the Spanish language often neglect them. At Simancas, state papers reside in the various subsections of Estado (E); documents dealing with the navy are in Guerra y Marina, known as Guerra Antigua (GA) for the early modern period; financial records are in Contaduría Mayor de Cuentas (CMC), Consejo y Juntas de Hacienda (CJH), and Tribunal Mayor de Cuentas (TMC). The editor and his team transcribed documents from all of these sections and present them chronologically, identifying each document by its section abbreviation and bundle (*legajo*). When important material had already appeared in print, the editor refers the reader to the published primary sources listed in the bibliography, while providing the original Spanish text for documents published only in translation.

The most valuable documents in the collection are the financial accounts of ships, men, victuals and supplies, which have largely escaped the notice of earlier scholars of the Irish campaign. Recording myriad details about military personnel and equipment, as well as humanitarian aid for the Irish population, required a major bureaucratic effort. Such accounts can be tedious to read, but they give the reader a sense of the logistics of a major expedition carried out far from the home base. The accounts also provide information about the wages and benefits provided by the Spanish king for the men in the campaign, a force that included Irishmen and Italians, as well as Spaniards. The result is a set of accounts useful to those interested in labour history, as well as warfare, diplomacy and social welfare. Scholars have suggested that the Spanish forces were poorly supplied, but the accounts of monies and items collected (cargo) and disbursed (data) leave no doubt that this was a well manned, well financed and well supplied effort. Yet it failed. The central question is why it failed.

Apart from winter weather that battered the ships carrying soldiers and supplies, the obvious target for blame is the military leadership among the Spanish and Irish forces, as well as the vagueness of the overall strategy designed in Madrid. Don Juan del Águila, head of the Spanish land forces (*maestro de campo general*), was besieged in Kinsale (Sp. Quinzal) by the English, and failed to join the Irish rebels. The Spanish naval contingent, led by Captain General Don Diego Brochero and his subordinate don Pedro de Zubiaur, failed to arrive in time with additional troops and supplies. The Irish rebel chieftains, Hugh O'Neill and Hugo O'Donnell, cooperated only reluctantly, and were operating far south of their bases of support. In the end, scholars have apportioned blame generously and widely. This welcome collection of new documents will undoubtedly inform future scholarship about the conduct of the campaign and the personalities involved in it. For now, the excellent study in English that precedes the documents provides a balanced and thorough overview of the campaign and the battle, as well as summarising the historiography. Most of the documents are in Spanish, with a few in Latin, but anyone familiar with modern Spanish should have little trouble with its late-sixteenth century equivalent. Naval historians, in particular, will benefit from this collection, as so many of the documents deal with the logistics of moving men and material by sea.

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Colin Heywood, *Ottomanica and Meta-Ottomanica: Studies in and Around Ottoman History, 13th–18th Centuries*, The Isis Press: Istanbul, 2013; 296 pp.: ISBN 9789754284904, \$35.00 (pbk)

This volume brings together 14 articles on early modern Ottoman and Mediterranean history, as well as the intellectual history of twentieth-century Europe. The articles were composed between 1988 and 2008. While some of them were published in mainstream academic journals, others appeared in festschrifts, and one of them was published in Russian, on the basis of the English original. Thus, this volume is particularly welcome