The text *Irish Immigration to Latin America*, written by Harry Dunleavy, professor of mathematics and former officer of American ships, is an important contribution to the studies of Irish migration to Latin America. The book takes a tour of eleven Latin American countries: Cuba, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Panama, Bolivia, Peru, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, and Chile. It is an easy-to-read, accessible book that combines anecdotal experiences of the author, historical information, and brief biographies of prominent Irish figures in Latin American societies.

Through his book, Dunleavy highlights the participation and contribution of the Irish in the various political, economic, and cultural settings of the host countries. In this way, the author points to a constant Irish presence throughout various historical periods in Latin American societies, ranging from the stage of conquest and colonization to the start of republican life. Equally important is the incorporation of the lives of Irish descendants, who come to participate in different spheres of Latin American societies.

Dunleavy's book shows that the Irish migrant arrives in Latin America with arms, religion, an adventurous opportunism, and the intention of becoming integrated into the new country. To this end, Dunleavy compiles the lives and work of prominent Irish figures, such as Viceroy Ambrosio O'Higgins (1720-1791) in Peru, General Francis Burdett O'Connor (1791–1871) in Bolivia, Father Anthony Fahy (1805–1871) and Admiral William Brown (1777–1857) in Argentina, and Eliza A. Lynch (1833–1886) in Paraguay, among many others. In this sense, this book serves as an important reference source for readers who seek information pertaining to a specific subject of Irish immigration in Latin America.

Nevertheless, *Irish Immigration to Latin America* suffers from a few deficiencies. First, the text lacks a conclusion, which could have made it more cohesive overall. It is precisely in the conclusion that the author has the opportunity to present and synthesize the final results of the research and demonstrate the importance of the work in the studies of the Irish diaspora in Latin America. This bibliographical shortcoming ultimately reduces the academic value of this book. Furthermore, although the author has been thorough in his research, it is not fully documented in his references, and the author’s citation methods lack consistency. Any researcher wanting to use Dunleavy’s text as a bibliographic source may find it difficult to adequately do so because of this lack of organization. Finally, the author’s own anecdotal experiences, though generally of value, often appear in places that interrupt the flow of the text and can distract readers when important historical events are being presented.

In short, *Irish Immigration to Latin America* is a valuable contribution to the research and compilation of information, historical events, biographies, and places linked to Irish memory in Latin America.