curious neglect of the relatively late triumph of the crusading temper in the Reconquista, and of the evangelizing drives stirred by the new mendicant orders; isolation of phenomena from the explosive new violence everywhere visible in the disintegrating Western European society of the Later Middle Ages. Undoubtedly the twentieth-century historian, made familiar by contemporary examples from India-Pakistan to South Africa and Alabama with the implications of a pluralist society ridden by deep emotional and ideological strains, will some day dissect this whole matter with more effective instruments of sociological precision. Yet the Historia of Amador de los Rios, with its painstaking scholarship and noble humanitarianism, must long continue to serve within its limits as an authoritative and enlightening guide.

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This listing of some 4,000 Jews who were living in America up to 1800 reveals that many of them came from Spain, Portugal, and North Africa, by way of the West Indies and South America. The first Jewish immigrants, for instance, to come to what is now the United States, left Recife, Brazil in 1654.

Dr. Rosenbloom has provided us with an invaluable bibliographical guide, and has included not only names of individuals, but birth and death dates, where known, home towns, and whatever other information was available. Understandably some names have been inadvertently omitted, including Alexander Salom, reputedly a brother of Hyam Solomons of American Revolutionary War fame. According to the Judah and Moses M. Hayes Receipt Book (1763-1776) in the Virginia His- torical Society Library, Salomon was a money broker living in Pensacola, Florida in July, 1764. Also, the Spanish Census of 1783 lists a David Moses as a Jewish hide merchant living in St. Augustine. This dictionary will prove invaluable for scholars doing research in American-Jewish history; it will also have value for the Latin American historian and sociologist.

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The Armada which failed in 1779 has been nearly forgotten; but its story tells much about eighteenth-century warfare and the feasibility of an invasion of England. Mr. Patterson discusses the long-existing and diverse French plans: an attack on the Sussex coast; a knock-out blow at Portsmouth; a landing at Plymouth; or merely a local raid on Cornwall. Even when the Armada was under way its aims were changed. Vergennes was anxious not to arouse European fears of a revived French domination; and close cooperation with Spain was essential. On the English side partisan polities still weakened the naval administration of Lord Sandwich, who was warned not to show himself in Plymouth. News of the enemy's approach was conveyed to London with exceptional speed, only to find most of the ministers out of town. Sickness was a chief hazard: the English fleet at Spithead was 'never more healthy' with only 524 men sick ashore; the Armada was far worse off. Supply was crucial; and technical ineptitude, even under Kempenfelt, could send up the signal for 'weekly returns' in mistake for 'line of battle'; fleets could pass one another at the mouth of the Channel as in a game of blind man's