buff; and the admirals were elderly. Even so, a case can be made for Hardy's retreat and inactivity, which permitted the sheer difficulties of invasion to operate. (The moral of 1690 was perhaps more relevant than that of 1588.) Post-mortems in both England and France were mostly recriminatory; but they support the author's conclusion that only genius could break through the conflict of imponderables and inefficiency. His book is based on extensive French and English sources; and, although there is no mention of the material which must surely exist in Spanish archives, the treatment is scholarly, placing the campaign in its wide context and raising interesting, if insoluble, questions.

G. H. GUTRIDGE
University of California


This book traces the political career of Joaquín María López who, after being exiled for participating in the revolution of 1821, returned to politics after the death of Ferdinand VII and had a distinguished career, which brought him ultimately to the presidency of the ministry in 1842. López was instrumental in the fall of the regent Espartero, but in his turn left the cabinet under pressure from another military adventurer Narváez.

The author tells us what happened to López, but her recital of cabinet crises and politico-military maneuvering makes insufficient attempt to relate the narrative to social and economic development. Neither is López's intellectual formation or political thinking made clear. The principal source is López’s published memoirs.

GEORGE M. ADDY
Brigham Young University


In this history of the political and religious interplay of the Papacy and the Revolutionary movement from the advent of Clement XIV who suppressed the Jesuits until the death of Gregory XVI who condemned Liberalism, Mr. Hales, author of the best English treatment of Pius IX's pontificate (1846-78), now provides a lucid, learned, vivid, and perceptive account of Church-State relations during the crucial period 1769-1846.

Major figures in these complex temporal and spiritual struggles were Pius VI (1774-99) who combatted enlightened despots like Joseph II (successfully) and French revolutionaries (unsuccessfully) and Pius VII (1799-1823) who believed that revolutionary principles were not incompatible with Catholic doctrine and hence cooperated with revolutionary authorities but who staunchly and victoriously resisted Napoleon's efforts to dominate the Holy See.

Hales does much more than summarize standard accounts like Pastor and Schmidlin: he synthesizes recent scholarship (e.g. Leflon, Latreille) and bases his interpretations and conclusions not only on the contributions of his predecessors but also upon his personal research in printed sources and in Vatican and other archives. His book bears the 'imprimatur' but his views are his own. Documentary appendices and an extensive critical bibliography enhance its value.

DAVID L. DOWD
Toulouse, France

COLONIAL PERIOD


The publication of this collection of readings marks another significant step