

that Dr Marañón has solved the mystery for all time; but all will agree that his hypothesis is well controlled and highly intelligent.

It is for moralists that this book—like most excursions of doctors into humanism—has most interest. It also carries a salutary warning for psychological biographers and novelists—not to mention psychiatrists, for they apparently can read only one another. As the author himself declares, he interprets history ‘in accordance with the criterion of the naturalist. I stress the word “naturalist” . . . to offset any suspicion that I am concerned here to defend any purely psychological interpretation—so much in vogue today in biological literature—of historical characters and their doings. It seems to me that most of these interpretations, set forth in a strict and arbitrary terminology, are inevitably doomed to disappear. Life, which is wider than history, is much wider than psychiatry, that non-existent science, and above all, wider than certain schools of psychiatry.’

Let that be an encouragement to humanists and philosophers who still credit past ages with wisdom and an understanding, wide and deep, of human nature. Against the background of that wisdom psychoanalysis could be a much more wholesome and successful technique than it is in current practice.

For the limited purpose of his book Dr Marañón’s analysis of resentment into elements of passion, intelligence and free will is very satisfactory. For the wider purpose of assisting biographers, novelists and educationalists, and correcting psychiatrists, a more precise and penetrating examination of these elements and their interplay in the formation of human character is urgently needed, and would now be timely. Until we get it from some competent and readable classical psychologist education as well as psychological medicine will continue to flounder in their extravagant confusion of means multiplied by means all to no end.

JOHN-BAPTIST REEVES, O.P.

AN ELIZABETHAN: SIR HORATIO PALAVICINO. By Lawrence Stone. (Clarendon Press; 45s.)

Mr Stone has given us a remarkable study, which in a number of respects breaks new ground. The book comprises a series of specialized essays dealing with aspects of the life of Sir Horatio Palavicino. The work is most careful and the approach scholarly. It opens with a chapter of forty pages giving the details which enable us to reconstruct, as far as is now possible, Sir Horatio’s character. A number of points inevitably remain obscure and in particular the evidence, set out very fairly, for his continuing Catholic preferences is not convincing. He emerges clearly as the Genoese of aristocratic background, who early

in life allied himself with the London market and the interests of the Queen's court.

The most interesting chapters are those entitled the Monopolist, the War Financier and the Speculator. The first deals with Palavicino's share in the farm of the alum monopoly at Tolfa in the States of the Church. It is indeed remarkable to study the account of the voyage of the *Solomon*, the *William*, the *John* and the *Paul*, ships owned by Sir John Hawkins and sent in the summer of 1577 to transport fourteen thousand quintals of alum from Civita Vecchia to England for the Palavicini. The whole story of this monopoly deserves a careful examination. The succeeding chapter on the War Financier sets the monetary situation in a novel light, while that on the Speculator gives a vivid impression of the operations consequent on the capture in 1592 of the East Indiaman *Madre de Dios* with its great cargo of pepper. The rival syndicates and the complicated manoeuvres of Palavicino build up a remarkable impression. The reader is left to wonder at the Queen's expertise in that strange world. The relations maintained by Palavicino with his relatives in Genoa and with the Gondi at the Court of France suggest the underlying unity of certain aspects of that late sixteenth-century world.

The other chapters are interesting, but less novel; that of eighty pages on the Ambassador is a clear account of the efforts made by the Queen to persuade the German princes to intervene in France while Henry IV remained a Calvinist. The last of these efforts in 1592 marked the close of Sir Horatio Palavicino's public life. The chapter on the Secret Agent gives the best account which has yet been published of the operation of the spy system by the leading figures at the English Court. Apart from a final section entitled the Heirs, which makes it plain how Sir Oliver Cromwell squandered Palavicino's fortune, the book concludes with a section on the Landed Gentleman. This is of itself of considerable value, but it would read more easily if it had been printed in the context of Mr Stone's earlier studies on the financial position of the Elizabethan gentry.

Although a certain amount of the background is pre-supposed, this book is absolutely indispensable to any serious student of English Elizabethan history. It is full of novel suggestions and the facts are set out convincingly. It is the first example of the effect produced on our knowledge of a period by an intimate appraisal of economic causes. In the same way our knowledge of the structure of the life of the late Elizabethan and Jacobean Court will be transformed when the Cranfield Papers have been made the subject of a careful study. We are all deeply indebted to Mr Stone for this fine book.

DAVID MATHEW