

(1610), which he calls an evident imitation of the *tema quijotesco*, but they are not vital. Spanish influence was more important in the Restoration drama, thanks largely to Calderón. He points out, however, that restoration drama, like the eighteenth-century English novel, has not been sufficiently studied from this point of view. Mr. Pastor speaks also of the influence of Spain on the romantics, especially Shelley. As regards the direct knowledge of Spanish life, he mentions the work of a number of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century writers such as Henry Swinburne, Robert Southey, Lady Holland, William Beckford, George Borrow, and Richard Ford. Spanish influence was felt, to a certain extent, even in painting, particularly in the case of David Roberts.

Mr. Pastor is concerned primarily with the influence of Spanish civilization on English *belles-lettres* and not simply with Englishmen who wrote on Spanish subjects. He leaves out the historians, the translators of such books as those of Las Casas, the casual visitors to Spain who wrote about their experiences, and the Hispanists in England and Scotland who have studied Spain from an academic point of view.

The study will be especially valuable to the literary scholar, for whom it was written. The historian will find it useful for the evidence it gives that the British have not always been prejudiced against Spain.

The Catholic University of America.

MANOEL CARDOZO.

Foreign Relations of the United States, Diplomatic Papers, 1933 (In five volumes) Vol. III, *The Far East*. Department of State (Washington, D. C.: 1949. Pp. xcvi, 794. Index. \$2.75.)

A continuation, in the usual meticulously presented form, of this well-known series of essential diplomatic documents. The volume contains only a few isolated references to Latin-American countries, but provides a wealth of previously unpublished data on the Far-Eastern (Manchurian) crisis, greatly amplifying the material made available earlier in the volumes *Foreign Relations of the United States, Japan, 1931-1941*.

C. C. G.

BACKGROUND

(Native and European)

Diccionario de elementos fonéticos en escritura jeroglífica (Códice Mendocino). By ROBERTO BARLOW and BYRON MACAFEE. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Historia. (Mexico City: Cooperativa Impresora, S. C. L., 1949. Pp. 46. Paper.)

A reproduction of phonetic signs in Aztec writing taken from the *Codex Mendoza*. Items are arranged in columns giving phonetic value,

name in Nahuatl, Spanish translation, and example of use. There is no commentary. The work is stated in the foreword to be a contribution to a future complete dictionary of Mexican hieroglyphs. All who have access to the Mendoza codex will find this analysis interesting. Its primary use, however, will be limited to linguistic specialists.

C. C. G.

A cavalaria medieval, Ensaio sobre a significação histórica e influência civilizadora do ideal cavaleiresco por Professores do King's College de Londres. Edited by EDGAR PRESTAGE. With a preliminary note by SIR ISRAEL GOLLANCZ. Translated from the English by ANTÓNIO ÁLVARO DÓRIA. [Coleção Peregrina, N° 5.] (Oporto: Livraria Civilização, 1948. Pp. 265. Paper.)

A number of years ago Edgar Prestage, the retired Camões Professor of Portuguese at King's College, London, who is the dean of Portuguese studies in the English-speaking world, edited a series of lectures on medieval chivalry which were originally given in 1925 by members of his Department of History. This volume has now been translated into Portuguese.

Since the book has already been reviewed before, when it first appeared in English, there is no need for me to say very much about it here. But I do want to refer to the two excellent chapters on Spanish and Portuguese chivalry by A. R. Pastor and Mr. Prestage, respectively. Mr. Pastor's fine contribution is written largely from the literary point of view; Mr. Prestage's, from the historical. These are reflections of differences in training. Mr. Pastor naturally speaks of the Cid, the *Siete Partidas*, the military orders, and Don Quixote; Mr. Prestage, of Dom Afonso Henriques, the *Ordenações Afonsinas*, the chronicles, John I, the Crusades, and also the military orders. These chapters are fascinating to read, and are particularly recommended.

The book in its present dress is another tribute to Mr. Prestage by a nation that owes him so much. Our most distinguished living Lusitanist eminently deserves this additional tribute.

MANOEL CARDOZO.

The Catholic University of America.

Sesmarias medievais portuguesas. By VIRGÍNIA RAU. (Lisbon: 1946. Pp. 214. 75 escudos. Paper.)

"Give me land, lots of land" might well have been the slogan of medieval Portuguese warriors, as it was of our own nineteenth-century frontiersmen. Step by step as the Moslems were driven back by Afonso Henriques and his successors, the question of landownership came to