Bibliography. Index. Pp. ix, 277. $5.00.

Emile Bradford's *A Wind from the North: The Life of Henry the Navigator* is the work of an enthusiast who is an amateur yachtsman. The book is based on well-known sources and agreeably written. Mr. Bradford's presentation of the sea-minded prince gives a good picture of the enigmatic bachelor who studied the ocean from his retreat at Sagres and encouraged exploration. The author is aware of the various forces at play during the early fifteenth century and reminds his readers of the contrast between the Portuguese prince and his English first cousin, Henry the Fifth. The former was in command of fifty ships which in August, 1415 took part in the capture of Ceuta, the first major success against the Mohammedans on the African mainland, while the latter the following November directed the English troops at the battle of Agincourt, one of the most famous victories of the Hundred Years War. Unfortunately for literature there was no Shakespeare to dramatize the life of the man who launched the age of discovery, although Camões refers to: "As novas ilhas . . . e os novos ares, / Que o generoso Henrique descobriro."

This is a popular biography. We do not subscribe to the school that anglicizes such names as Duarte and Pedro and Mr. Bradford is inconsistent because he uses the spelling Fernando throughout. While not wishing to minimize the appearance of another book on the subject, one wonders why an American edition of this work is undertaken when a new edition of Elaine Sanneau's *Henry the Navigator* (1946)—brought up to date—would have been more useful.

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Ambassador Pasqualigo's Latin oration to Manuel I—printed in Venice in the same year 1501 and ranking thereby as the first book to treat, however briefly, of Portuguese discovery in the East—covers eight small pages. Such compass gives no clue to the interest of theme and setting, and Dr. Weinstein has rendered a service to scholarship with this handsome facsimile edition, translation, and critical study. Venice ostensibly sought Portugal's help in a grand alliance against the Turk. Between the lines its concern is clear over "how much," in Pasqualigo's ambivalent words, "even posterity will benefit from the spices of every sort recently found by your ships," and he passed straightforward to urge the much greater glory to be had from mobilizing Portuguese resources in the common cause nearer home. By 1502, these diversionary tactics having failed, Venice was proposing to the sultan of Egypt a different kind of common cause, against Portugal, the upshot of which was the overwhelming Portuguese victory at Diu in 1509 that paved the way to Ceylon, to the Moluccas, to China. Three months later, at Agnadello, Venice faced the forces of the League of Cambrai, and "the gains of a hundred years of diplomacy, intrigue and war were lost in a day." Pasqualigo's predecessors as Venetian agents in Lisbon were merchants, his successor a spy: the detail suggests some of the sinuosities of a situation that caught Venice, "Hamlet-wise, in an agony of indecision," and that Dr. Weinstein here unravels most satisfyingly.

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While Prescott employs three volumes to depict the Spain of the Cath-