

Percevaus; what method is there in this madness? In l. 6421, the MS. has *ainme*; 6424, *po* (instead of *pro*); 6425, *ainme*; 6472, *Que deus au vanredi* (instead of *Que deus au samedi*); 6476, *longuement*; 6578, *Que ceste angarde a avaler* (not: *Que de ceste*, etc.); 6585, *de ci man* (= *m'an*); 6588, *Je*; 6632, *aceingnoit*; 6667, *dahe*; 6710, *le* is already in the MS.; 6726, *laproches* (= *l'aproches*); 6727, *atocherois*; 6751, *orguel*; 6840, *afubler*; 6892, *alainne*; 6930, *grant*; 6952, *Les* (not *Ses*); 6953, *dreciez*; 6978, *quas* (= *qu'as*) *tu a faire* (not: *qu'as ta affaire*); 6980, *teingne*; 7061, *an mes deus*; 7094, *asise*; 7128, *tex* (not *dex*); 7129, the manuscript has: *lune* (= *l'une*).

It is evident that the number of errors (about one error to twenty-five lines) in the "genaue Wiedergabe" is smaller than the number of variations in the lines which precede. For a *genaue Wiedergabe*, however, the proportion of errors is rather large.

I have looked over some of the proposed emendations (pp. 105-09). Many of them are unfortunate, some impossible.

R. W.

Bibliographie Hispanique. 1905. n. d., 12mo, pp. vi-161. 1906. n. d., 12mo, pp. 252. New York, The Hispanic Society of America.

"La présente *Bibliographie* est consacrée aux langues, aux littératures et à l'histoire des pays castillans, catalans et portugais, en Europe et hors d'Europe. —Les langues d'origine non latine . . . ne rentrent pas dans notre cadre.

"On a énuméré ici à la fois les travaux d'un caractère strictement scientifique ou de haute vulgarisation et les textes littéraires, exception faite de ceux dont les auteurs sont encore vivants. On a écarté les publications strictement pédagogiques: éditions de textes à l'usage des classes, méthodes, livres d'exercices, etc."

Thus the anonymous compiler sets forth the scope of these modest volumes, which appeared, bearing no date of issue, in 1909. The volume for 1905 contains 1339 titles alphabetically arranged, and numbered. The volume for 1906 contains 1602 titles, and an appendix with 473 additions to the bibliography of 1905, including reviews of works already enumerated. *Haute vulgarisation* is not interpreted too rigidly, and *l'histoire* is allowed most generously to include Art, Education, Ex-Libris, Folk-Lore, Geography, Philosophy, Travel, etc. Over 275 periodicals have been analyzed for the year 1905 alone.

In general the plan laid down has been faithfully carried out. The inconsistencies are slight. Several text-books have been listed (see Nos. 11, 60, 176, 278, etc.) and a uniform policy in the matter of titles has not been pursued (see Nos. 265, 309, 601, which are very full, while No. 808, Martineché, *Propos d'Espagne*, is not nearly so complete as the title in *Bibliographie de la France* 1905, No. 8348). Some important reviews of works published anterior to 1905 have been included, properly enough (Würzbach's of Pérez Pastor's *Documentos Cervantinos*, *Zeitschrift f. R. Ph.*, XXIX, 365-375), while others, undeniable contributions, have been omitted (Würzbach's of Marden's *Poema de Fernan Gonçalez*, *Zeitschrift f. R. Ph.*, XXX, 93-97). No rule of selection is laid down. Several studies of a comparative nature having to do largely with Spanish literature, have been overlooked. Such are:—

Jordan, Leo. *Die Sage von den vier Haimonskindern*. Erlangen, Junge 1905. 8vo, pp. x + 198. Cf. *Romania* 35. 466.

Marsan, Jules. *La pastorale dramatique en France à la fin du XVI^e et au commencement du XVII^e siècle*. Paris, Hachette et Cie., 1905. 8vo, pp. xii + 524. Cf. *Mod. Lang. Rev.*, II, 83-85.

The editor has not always made the fullest use of some of the ordinary bibliographical aids. He may still glean titles from the *Bibliografía Española*, Año 1905 (see Nos. 723, 1057, 1222, 1836, 1546 and 1715, descriptive of Rodrigo Amador de los Ríos, *Monumentos arquitectónicos de España*; No. 1030, Fernando Soldevilla, *El año político 1904*, Madrid 1905, etc.), from the *English Catalogue of Books for 1905* (see under Hart, Prothero), from the *Annual American Catalog*, 1905 (see under De Long, Bates, Willoughby) and from the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* (*Revista del Archivo y de la Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras*, vol. 2, 1905/1906, Tegucigalpa, Tip. Nac., 1906, etc.).

In the following periodicals will be found articles quite as worthy of being listed as many that are included in the *Bibliographie*: American Antiquary, American Catholic Quarterly, American Journal of Sociology, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Architectural Record, Archivio per lo studio delle tradizioni popolari, Arena, Atlantic Monthly, Bookman, Bulletin bibliographique et pédagogique du Musée Belge, Bulletin Hispanique (VII, 429, and elsewhere), Catholic World, Century, Contemporary Review, Current Literature, Der Kunstwart, Die Nation, Dublin Review, Fortnightly Review, Frankfurter Zeitung, Geographical Journal, Intermédiaire des chercheurs et curieux, International Quarterly, Journal of American Folk-Lore, Literarisches Centralblatt, Macmillan's Magazine, Modern Language Review, National Geographical Magazine, National Review, Nineteenth Century, North American Review, Nouveau Recueil général des traités, Poet Lore, Portugalia, Publications of the Southern Historical Association, Records of the Past, Review of Theology and Philosophy, Revista de instrucción primaria, Saturday Review, Scottish Geographical Society, Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, Vida Marina, Westminster Review.

The bibliography of 1905 is particularly interesting to Cervantists because of the large number of works inspired by the Tercentenary of the publication of the *Don Quixote* (See Morel-Fatio, *Archiv für d. Stud. d. Neueren Sprachen* 116, pp. 340-361). In the two volumes before us some 250 titles are enumerated. To this number may be added three items from *Revista de Archivos*, XII (3d series), pp. 403-410, and several from the *Zeitschrift f. rom. Phil., Supplementheft XXX*, *Bibliographie* 1905 (see under Cervantes, Adolf Bartels, Theodor Barth, Benno Diederich, Emile Gebhart, Mariano Miguel del Val, Heinrich Morf, Manuel Saralegui y Medina and Eugenio Silvela). In this connection the following additional items may be of interest, although the intrinsic value of most of them is slight:

Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de. *El ingenioso hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha*. Edición ilustrada con 316 dibujos de M. Angel, grabados por Carretero, Sampietro y Santamaria. Madrid, Saturnino Callejo, 1905. 8vo, 874 pp.

Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de. *El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha*. Nueva edición, corregida y revisada. Londres, Hossfeld, 1905. 8vo.

- Catálogo da Exposição Cervantina realizada á 12 de Junio de 1905 por occasiaio do 3º Centenario do Don Quixote. Gabinete Portuguez de Leitura no Rio de Janeiro.* Rio de Janeiro, typ. do "Jornal do Commercio," 1905. 8vo, 156 pp.
- Ellis, Havelock. *The Tercentenary of "Don Quixote."* North Am. Rev., CLXXX, 670-680.
- Fernández Duro, Césare. *Cervantes Marino.* Vida Marina, 10 Mayo, 1905.
- Fernández de Valderrama, J. M. *Música del lenguaje del Quijote. Conferencia.* Madrid, Imp. Colonial, 1905. 4to, 42 pp.
- Fernández Guerra y Orbe, Aureliano. *Cervantes esclavo del Santísimo Sacramento.* Lámpara del Santuario, 1905.
- Lara, Justo de. *Cervantes y el Quijote. El hombre, el libro y la época.* Habana, Imp. "La moderna poesía," 1905. 8vo, 134 pp., 4 pl.
- Medinaveitia, Herminio. *Recuerdos de un Centenario (III de la publicación del Quijote).* Vitoria, Hijos de Iturbe, 1905. 8vo, 250 pp., 2 pl.
- Navarró y Monzó, J. *Cervantes e o seu tempo.* Lisboa, 1905. 8vo, 95 pp.
- Olóriz Aguilera, Federico. *Caracteres físicos de los personajes del Quijote.* Madrid, Imp. Hijos de J. A. García, 1905. 8vo, 20 pp.
- Prado y Palacio, José del. *Discurso sobre las "Novelas Ejemplares" del inmortal Cervantes.* Madrid, M. Romero, 1905. 8vo, 16 pp.
- Rodríguez García, José A. *Vida de Cervantes y juicio del Quijote.* Habana, 1905. 8vo, 135 pp.
- Béraud, Rodrigues. *Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.* Lisboa, 1905. 8vo, 22 pp.
- Walsh, Jas. J. *Cervantes and his work.* Catholic Review, 81, pp. 344-352.
- Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos. Número extraordinario en conmemoración del Quijote.* Mayo, 1905. Pp. 309-412.

It is not intended to create the impression that the *Bibliographie Hispanique* is less nearly complete than is to be expected, given the very broad field covered. On the contrary, so far as the material is concerned, the work seems to have been done with unusual thoroughness. The form in which the material has been presented, calls, however, for criticism.

It is hard to imagine what advantages a bibliography by years, as opposed to a mere annual bibliography may have, that will outweigh its obvious disadvantages, among which appear, first and foremost, the inherent impossibility of approaching completeness in time for prompt publication (witness the supplement of the *Bib. Hisp.* for 1905, which contains over a third as many items as the original list for that year), and the necessary exclusion of valuable articles of more recent date. If the chief function of a working bibliography is to aid the producing scholar rather than the historian of a given field of intellectual endeavor, an annual bibliography, reasonably complete, and appearing promptly at a fixed date, will best serve his purpose.

The present work is an author catalogue. Apropos of this the editor says,—
"Quels que puissent être les inconvénients d'un classement unique, ils sont moindres que ceux qui résultent de nombreuses divisions et subdivisions. . . . Ce n'est d'ailleurs pas trop exiger d'un hispanisant que de lui demander de dépouiller un répertoire de proportions aussi modestes que celui-ci." This innocent-looking paragraph really commits the scholar, whatever his special interest, to the substantial task of making his own index, or of looking through the volume not once, but many times. Is not some sort of classification, not

necessarily minute, made compulsory by the very breadth of the field? With or without such a classification, a complete subject index is very necessary, or may be inferred from the common practice of bibliographers.

By recognizing, in subsequent volumes of the *Bibliographie*, the reasonableness of making these changes, the Hispanic Society of America will make an indispensable tool out of what is, in its present form, a mere list of titles.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

C. P. WAGNER

Ronsard, poète lyrique, Etude historique et littéraire. By PAUL LAUMONIER; Docteur ès Lettres, Maître de Conférences de Langue et Littérature françaises à l'Université de Poitiers. Paris, Hachette, 1909.

It sometimes befalls a literary reputation to be shown so forcibly in one given aspect that every other would seem excluded even for the most independent of investigators. Such, as all know, was the case with that of Ronsard after Malherbe and Boileau had spoken their word; and such its fate once more, as has been less observed, since Romanticists and Parnassians set the great poet of the *Pléiade* upon his rightful throne. For, despite Sainte-Beuve's judicious connection of his name with that of Marot, Ronsard has remained for readers—and in general for critics—of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, not merely a great poet come at last to his own, but a great innovator also, one who broke with national tradition and set the feet of poetry in paths entirely new. As this was the view of himself proclaimed with vigor by Ronsard at the beginning of his career, it is not surprising that it should have obtained in the revival no less than in the eclipse of his reputation.

To rectify this erroneous impression has been in part the task of M. Laumonier in his *Ronsard, Poète Lyrique*. In the course of his exhaustive study, he insists again and again upon the national inspiration of much that Ronsard wrote, upon his instinctive hold on native tradition, upon the ill-restrained Gallic temperament which constantly burst the bonds of self-imposed conventions and brought him back, through the classics, the neo-Latinists, the Italians, to the school of Marot no less than to the mediæval French tradition, broken in some sort by that of the previous century.

But if this conclusion emerges vividly enough for the reader of M. Laumonier's work, it results in fact only incidentally from the task set himself by the author. That task, strictly confined to the treatment of Ronsard's lyric utterance, is to mark the inception and evolution of that utterance, to trace it to its sources and to define its originality. In the course of this undertaking, M. Laumonier traces the growth and variation of Ronsard's taste from the light Gallicism of his early *Ode à Jacques Feletier, Des beautez qu'il voudroit en s'Amie*, to the stringent severities of the posthumous edition of the *Œuvres* of 1587. This survey follows the poet through his discipleship of Horace, his vain-glorious Pindaric flights, his recurring reversions toward the older French poetry, his epigrammatic imitations of Catullus, his draughts of inspiration from the Greek anthology and the neo-Latinists, his debt to Anacreon, his dalliance with, and his abandonment of, the Petrarchistic manner, to the gradual extinction of his lyric vein after the *Nouvelle Continuation des Amours* of 1556.

Every step in this account of Ronsard's lyric development, which constitutes Part I of the present volume, is marked by that scholarly thoroughness which readers of the author's contributions to the *Revue d'Histoire littéraire de la France* had a right to expect from M. Laumonier. The contents of each pub-