

dence of the epic naturally follows and we have a rapid sketch of the *Romancero* (chap. V), which has been more amply treated in the later set of lectures entitled *El Romancero español*. The rise of the *Classic Theater* (chap. VI) gives to this epic material a new lease of life, which lasts until the native Spanish theater falls before the invasion of Spain by the French theater. Although driven from Spain by this literary catastrophe, the Castilian epic material did not die. The Romantic movement in England, Germany, and France made much of it, and finally Spain herself opened her arms to welcome back her own; and this same material, centuries old, revived modern Spanish poetry (chap. VII). The headlong, breathless pace at which we are carried from one topic to another of the material dealt with in this last chapter gives a pleasurable sensation of surprise and exhilaration, and one lays the book aside with genuine regret.

The most important chapters in this work are doubtless the first two, wherein the author places before us succinctly the results of his long years of patient investigation concerning the beginnings of the Castilian epic. New facts which he has discovered and presented to the world with all the evidence relating thereto, and facts previously known, but misunderstood, are here marshalled and set in their proper relation one to another. So skilfully, and yet so justly, is this presentation made that to all but those with preconceived theories which must be supported at any cost the conclusions drawn must seem self-evident. The chief of these conclusions are: (1) that Spain had a native epic of much greater virility and much longer duration than Milá y Fontanals believed in 1874 when he first proved its existence, or even Menéndez Pidal imagined when in 1896 he produced his own monumental work on the Infantes de Lara; (2) that this native Castilian epic, instead of deriving from Germanic origins *through the French epic*, derived direct from the Germanic epic; and (3) that the metrical form of the Castilian epic, instead of being an imitation of the metrical form of the French epic, is in reality a natural product of Spain, with fundamental features that nowhere appear in French metrics.

An analytical table of contents and an index of proper names add to the usefulness of this highly interesting and thoroughly satisfying work.

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*Crestien's von Troyes Contes del Graal (Percevaus li galois), Abdruck der Handschrift Paris, français, 794.* Without date, place or name of editor. 8vo, pp. 123.

The present edition of the poem of Chrétien de Troyes is issued anonymously. It is ascribed by rumor to Professor G. Baist. The volume is evidently meant for students of Old French literature and filology. It is provided with an index of proper names and with a vocabulary of difficult and interesting words. A note on p. 123 states that the text is not absolutely that of the MS. indicated, until after line 6175. We infer that, beginning with this line, the text is rigorously what the title indicates, a reproduction of MS. 794. Pp. 105-09 offer, under the caption: *Hergestellte Lcsung*, a number of attempted ameliorations of the manuscript readings.

It would be interesting to know the circumstances which determined the

manner of collation of the first 6175 lines. An idea of the correctness of the text for these lines may be obtained by a rapid comparison with the original. Such a comparison offers the following result for the first 1000 lines, which are a sample of this part of the published text:

The text commences on folio 361 r°. In l. 25, the MS. has *ainme*; in 61 and 62, *peinne*; in 72: *Dolcement chantent au matin* (not *latin*); 73, *anflame*; 75, *soutainne*; 76, *painne*; 91, *del* (not *de*); 98 and 99, *ore*; 106, *chasnes* (not *chaines*); 126, *einz*; 129, *haubers*; 133, *asur*; 134, *fu* (not *fit*); 162, *auroit*; 175, *fet* (not *fit*); 219, *praingne*; 264, *je*; 271, *danz*; 299, *terres*; 303, *mainne*; 305, *vaslez*; 308, *aveinnes*; 310, *tramblerent*; 316, *voldroit*; 322, *chevaliers*; 334, *Carduel*; 345 (second half of the line), *biax* (or of course *biaus*) *filz*; 345, *menoir*; 351, *ainme*; 352, *clainne*; 363, the word *me* does not occur; 364, *deu*; 365, *Sont si tres bel*; 369, *ancores*; 375, *braz*; 378, *con*; 380, *ocient quan*; 389, *cuidoie si bien*; 394, *pere*; 401, *decheez*; 403, *Que je fui*; 405, *linage*; 407, *decheu*; 408, *an*; 409, *aviennent*; 410, *maintiennent*; 411, *A grant*; 423, *essillie*; 429, *poir*; 438, *anz*; 448 and 455, *andui*; 450, *E an*; 453, *nes*; 456, *duel*; 459, *lor* (instead of *li*); 471, *mangier*; 472, *Ne sai de coi*; 481, *ansamble*; 489, *an*; 501, *Malveisement*; 505, *voit*; 507, *bon antandre*; 513, *loing*; 519, *enor*; 524, *enuiez*; 540, *Que vous ne*; 542, *conuist*; 564, *sofri angoisse*; 573, *seignor*; 580, *prant*; 600, *esloigniez*; 603, *arriere*; 604, *Et jut*; 611, *Et chevalcha*; 617, *au chevalchier*; 625, *solauz*; 632, *Et loiges*; 634, *ainz*; 647, *au*; 649, *coste*; 657, *el tref antra*; 660, *esveilla*; 681, *anbrace*; 684, *deffandue*; 686, *deffansse*; 690, *cun* (= *c'un*); 695, *vuel*; 697, *saiches*; 703, *dit*; 708, *boiche*; 726, *lui*; 728, *an*; 731, *dit*; 734, *Asez*; 753, *Car il li*; 779, *toli*; 783, *angoisseus*; 799, *painne*; 800, *davainne*; 803, *desferrera*; 805, *suiroiz*; 815, *ansaigne*; 816, *mainnes*; 829, *combatuz*; 839, *antra*; 854, *ge*; 875, *Ceste*; 925, *ci*; 936, *devant*; 937, *solemant lan* (= *lan*); 939, *plainne*; 940, *vilainne*; 941, *an est antree*; 948, *sa honte*; 968, *fetes*; 972, *criator*. In several cases, the indications with regard to rubrikt letters at the beginning of lines do not correspond to the facts; for example, line 439, begins with a rubrikt initial, as also lines 469, 615, 667, 709, 851, 979. On the other hand, the text as printed indicates rubrikt letters in the following lines where they do not exist: 613, 857, 881.

How about the text from line 6175 on, which is spoken of on p. 123 as a *genaue Widergabe* of the manuscript? An estimate of the fidelity of this part of the published text may be obtained by comparing 1000 lines, beginning at l. 6175, with the manuscript itself. A number of errors are to be found, which indicates the low state of paleographical knowledge in our editors of texts, many of whom, like Mascarille, appear never to have needed to study paleography.

First, a minor criticism. In l. 6179, the editor has rendered the *Percevar* of the MS. by *Percevaus*, which is well; but why did he not resolve the abbreviation also in *quex*, in lines 6226, 6227, and in scores of other words and proper names? Why, for instance, did he print this very name as *Percevar* in lines 3574, 3649, 6277, 6295, 6310, and in other passages too numerous to mention?

In l. 6198, the MS. reads *Ensi*; 6208, *deschaucie*; 6213, *feisoient*; 6216, *areste*; 6220, *ne biens*; 6226, *donc*; 6248, *cel* rather than *tel*; 6263, *or*; 6275, *nus*; 6277, *Ce* (not *Se*); 6293, *antrecomandent*; 6336, *sainne*; 6349, this line begins with a rubrikt initial; 6370, *gite* (not *guite*); 6383, *lanproies* (not *lamproie*); 6397, the MS. has *P.*, which the anonymous editor renders *Percevar* (as in 6442, 6475, etc.), but he has just rendered, as we have seen, *Percevar* (6179) by

*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.