No dirá lo que pasa,
quien viese que Marcilla te ha querido,
y que muere en mi casa?
por eso abre el ojdo,
y no muesas, sacándole, ruydo.

**Sigura.** Señor, como lo mandes,

mira bien que la noche es breve, y corta,
y en estos casos grandes,
la diligencia importa.

**Marido.** Verdad es, mas sossiégate, y reporta.

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The Chevalerie Vievin has waited many years for an adequate edition. 
Jonckbloet published the poem in his, at the time, valuable work: Guillaume d’Orange, La Haye, 1854, and included a relation of its events in his Guillaume d’Orange, Chanson de Geste du XIIe Sicle, Amsterdam, 1867. His edition was unfortunate in being a composite based on two manuscripts not of the best. One result of the Jonckbloet edition was that the poem was not esteemed at its true value. This condition of affairs will be remedied by the excellent edition of Mr. Terracher.

The editor selected as the basis for his text MS. 1448 of the Bibliothèque

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*Some misprints occur: p. xxii, read El principe vicioso, not constante. Are such forms as su (for se), quanti (quanto), possibile (possible), siguiara (siguiera), mucho (mucho), etc., misprints of the original edition?
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Nationale, in accordance with the opinion of Nordfelt: vide Wahlund and Felitzen, Enfances Vivien, Paris and Upsala, 1895, p. xvi; cf. Willy Schultz, Das Handschriftenverhältnis des Covenant Vivien, Halle, 1908, p. 67. Few alterations are made in the text of this MS, for which moderation thanks are due the editor, who has not yielded to the allurements of subjective scholarship. The text of MS, 1448 is printed on the left-hand pages, while that of the MS. of Boulogne appears on the right-hand pages, this latter MS, differing so widely from the other that it would have been difficult and cumbersome to give its variants. For the other MSS, their variants are given at the bottom of the pages. The arrangement is unusually clear, and is carried out with accuracy. At the close of the texts in verse, the editor has printed the prose version, which exists in two MSS. The first volume of Mr. Terracher's work is thus given up to the texts themselves. The second volume will include a discussion of the classification of the MSS, their age, dialect and other points of critical interest.

A careful examination of the texts as given in the present volume shows that we have here one of the most accurately prepared works that have appeared in Old French. The editor has evidently applied himself with the utmost fidelity to his task, and has understood that the cardinal duty of an editor of such texts is to render, with the highest degree of accuracy, just what the originals offer. His work accordingly provides a sure foundation for a critical study of the Chevalerie.

A few minor paleographical points may be mentioned. In MS, C, lines 397, 638, 681, 779, 1429; the reading appears to be Bladcr. Line 955, read: entering; lines 1053, 1064: commanch, manch; 1218: esrament. In line 1436, the MS, has Aulers, which is of course to be interpreted: Au tor; in line 1768, di. The reading of the MS. in line 1765: a po ne, is defensible.

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There can be no better evidence of the high esteem in which Professor Fitzmaurice-Kelly's work, Chapters on Spanish Literature (London, Archibald Constable and Company, 1908), is held by scholars in Spain than the fact that within so short a time of its publication a Spanish translation should be demanded. In his introduction, the distinguished philologist, D. Rufino José Cuervo, alluding to the well-known competency of Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly in all matters relating to the literature of Spain, remarks that the opinions of a foreigner are always of particular interest inasmuch as the difference of atmosphere and of studies produces a different point of view, from which peculiarities are often observed which remain hidden from the native. Sr. Cuervo calls attention to what is certainly one of the chiefest charms of Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly's work: "La soberana claridad y elegancia de las Lecciones, formando cada cual de ellas un cuadro de acabada perfección." Indeed, we can do no better than to continue in Sr. Cuervo's words, which show how the Lecciones are regarded by so eminent an authority: