dence of the epic naturally follows and we have a rapid sketch of the Romanceo (chap. V), which has been more amply treated in the later set of lectures entitled El Romanceo 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, revivified 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), Abdruch der Handschrift Paris, franzois, 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 philology. 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 Lesung_, a number of attempted ameliorations of the manuscript readings.

It would be interesting to know the circumstances which determine 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 aiune; in 61 and
6a, peines; in 2:1: Dolcenant chanteur un matin (not Latin); 73, aubiane; 75,
soitaine; 76, paeine; 91, del (not de); 98 and 99, ore: 106, chanes (not
chaines); 126, eins; 120, hawbers; 133, auur; 134, fu (not fi); 162, auroit; 175,
fit (not fit); 219, prairegue; 254, je; 271, danc; 290, terres; 303, maine; 305,
vales; 308, aveaines; 310, tramberent; 316, voldoit; 322, chevaliers; 334.
Carduel; 345 (second half of the line), biax (or of course biaus) filis; 345,
memoir; 351, aume; 352, chainne; 364, the word me does not occur; 364, deu;
365. Sont si tres bel; 369, aucores; 375, bras; 378, con; 380, ocent quam; 389,
cudole si bien; 394, pere; 401, dechees; 403, Que je fui; 405, limage; 407, decheu;
408, an; 409, avienent; 410, maintienent; 411, A grant; 423, estille; 429, poir;
438, ane; 448 and 455, andai; 450, È an; 453, nes; 456, duel; 459, lor (instead of
it); 471, mongier; 472, Ne sai de coi; 481, auxaible; 489, au; 501, Mairottement;
505, voit; 507, bon antandre; 513, loing; 519, enor; 524, ensemble; 540, Que vouu
ne; 542, cousist; 546, sopfi angoisse; 573, seignor; 580, prant; 600, esloigniez;
603, arriere; 604, Et jut; 611, Et chevalcha; 617, au chevalchier; 625, solana;
632, Et loiges; 634, ains; 647, au; 649, coste; 657, el tref outra; 660, esveilla;
681, anbrace; 684, defandue; 686, deffansae; 690, cuu (=c'uu); 695, vuas; 697,
soich; 703; dit; 708, boiche; 726, lui; 728, an; 731; dit; 734, Asez; 753, Car il li;
779, tol; 783, angoissois; 799, paine; 800, dainaine; 803, desferera; 805, suiroiz;
815, auainne; 816, mainne; 839, containe; 839, entra; 854, ge; 875, Coste; 928, ci;
926, devant; 937, solenam lan (= Lan); 939, plaine; 940, silainne; 941, an est
Andre (not Andre); 945, na haste; 968, feires; 972, criator. In several cases, the indications with
regard to rubriks letters at the beginning of lines do not correspond to the facts;
for example, line 433, begins with a rubrik initial, as also lines 469, 461, 657,
709, 851, 979. On the other hand, the text as printed indicates rubriks 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
genuine Wideregabe 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 texis, many
of whom, like Mascarille, appear never to have needed to study paleografi.

First, a minor criticism. In l. 6175, the editor has rendered the Percevaux
of the MS. by Percevaux, which is well; but why did he not resolve the abbreviatio
also in queir, in lines 6226, 6227, and in scores of other words and proper
names? Why, for instance, did he print this very name as Percevaux in lines
3574, 3549, 6277, 6295, 6310, and in other passages too numerous to mention?

In 1. 6168, the MS. reads Ensi; 6208, deschoucie; 6213, feisoiant; 6216,
arest; 6220, ne biens; 6226, donc; 6248, cel rather than tel; 6253, or; 6275, nus;
6277, Ce (not Se); 6393, antrecoude; 6336, maine; 6349, this line begins with
a rubrik initial; 6370, gite (not guite); 6383, lampry (not lamproie); 6397,
the MS. has P., which the anonymous editor renders Percevaux (as in 6442,
6475, etc.), but he has just rendered, as we have seen, Percevaux (6179) by
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Perceval; what method is there in this madness? In l. 6421, the MS. has aine; 6424, po (instead of pro); 6425, aine; 6472, Que deus au samedi (instead of Que deus au samedi); 6476, longumnet; 6578, Que ceste angarde a avel (not: Que de ceste, etc.); 6585, de ci man (=m'an); 6588, Je; 6692, aseingwoit; 6667, daile; 6710, le is already in the MS.; 6726, laproches (=laproches); 6727, atocherois; 6751, orguel; 6890, afubler; 6892, alainue; 6930, grant; 6952, Lex (not See); 6953, dreciez; 6958, quas (=qu'as) tu a faire (not: qu'as ta faire); 6980, teingue; 7051, an mes deus; 7094, aisse; 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 "genau Wiedergabe" is smaller than the number of variations in the lines which precede. For a genau Wiedergabe, however, the proportion of errors is rather large.

I have lookt over some of the proposd emendations (pp. 105-09). Many of them are unfortunat, some impossible.

R. W.


"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 472 additions to the bibliography of 1905, including reviews of works already enumerated. Haute vulgarisation is not interpeted 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. 868, Martinezos, 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, 355-375), while others, undeniable contributions, have been omitted (Würzbach's of Marden's Poema de Fernandez Gonzalez, 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: