

fessional adequacy shown in the disposition and treatment of the material involved.

Pages v-xiv of the *Catalogue* are devoted to lists of periodicals which the Society has published or to whose publication it has contributed, of catalogues of publications and announcements, of the series of Huntington reprints "begun by Mr. Archer M. Huntington to preserve certain rare books and manuscripts and to make them more easily available to scholars," and of Hispanic notes and monographs, essays, studies, and brief biographies.

These preliminary pages are followed by the *Catalogue* proper in which titles are arranged by date of publication. Entries are full, following accepted practices of American cataloguing, and accompanied by extensive descriptive and critical notes. Contents are given when necessary and form a valuable feature, as an example of which the entry for the *Revue hispanique* (pp. 31-43) may be consulted for the full contents of this valuable review. Illustrations are for the most part facsimiles of title pages.

An index of authors and titles affords immediate reference to the items arranged by date.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the value and importance of the imposing collection covered by the catalogue of reprints of rare works, original monographs, art leaflets, catalogs and other bibliographical material referring to the art treasures and great library of the Society, invaluable contributions to the study of Hispanic culture in its best and broadest sense. It seems, indeed, not inappropriate to reiterate, in closing, the gratitude and appreciation of scholars and students to Mr. Archer M. Huntington whose singular and scholarly devotion to Hispanic studies has created such a monument to himself and to American scholarship.

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*Biblioteca de Palacio en Madrid.* By JOSÉ TORRE REVELLO. [Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Publicaciones del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Núm. LXXXIII.] (Buenos Aires: Casa Jacobo Peuser, Ltda., 1942. Pp. 47.)

This monograph gives a brief historical sketch of the former Library of the King of Spain now known as the Biblioteca de Palacio en Madrid, together with bibliographical notes about the library and a general indication of the important items which it contains. This introductory statement is followed by a bibliography of works about

the collections of the library, a list of the catalogues published by it, and finally a detailed list of the manuscripts relating to Argentina, which are in the collection *Miscelánea* of José Manuel de Ayala. This last list includes fifty-six documents dealing with sundry phases of the Spanish colonization in Argentina. Sr. Torre Revello is to be congratulated on this valuable addition to his already long list of historical publications dealing with Spanish archivology.

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*Del porqué no se escribió el "Diccionario Matriz de la Lengua Castellana" de Rafael María Baralt.* By PEDRO GRASES. (Caracas: Escuela Técnica Industrial, Talleres de Artes Gráficas, 1943. Pp. 86.)

Rafael María Baralt (1810-1860) of Maracaibo, Venezuela, a philologist, historian and poet, left his native land in 1842 never to return because of criticisms of his *Resumen de la historia de Venezuela* (1841). Elected to the Real Academia Española (1853), he published his *Diccionario de galicismos* (Madrid, 1855) with an appreciative prologue by Juan Eugenio Hartzenbusch. Hurtado y Palencia's *Historia de la literatura española* (1932, p. 905) calls it "uno de los más importantes en nuestra lengua." El Conde de La Viñaza, in his *Biblioteca de la filología española* (p. 797) mentions the twenty-four-page *Prospecto* which includes some samples of words beginning with "A."

The author of this work states that he has seen no biography of Baralt nor account of his greatest works which does not make mention of his *Diccionario matriz de la lengua castellana*, but that no such work ever appeared. In fact, a *Prospecto del Diccionario Matriz de la Lengua Castellana de Rafael María Baralt* (c. 1851) is unobtainable; but an incomplete reproduction of the copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid is included as Appendix No. 2 in this booklet.

The reason why the monumental task was never completed is that Bartolomé José Gallardo, whom Baralt greatly admired and on whose collaboration and support he had counted, refused to cooperate or lend his name in support of such a dictionary, rudely expressing doubt as to Baralt's capacity to carry the work forward. Gallardo died soon after writing this refusal, which he ended thus: ". . . en estas cosas de Lingüística non oportet studere, sed studuisse."

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