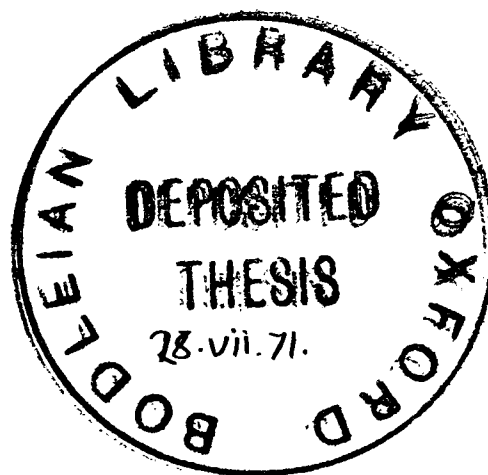


A STUDY AND A PARTIAL EDITION
OF THE ANGLO-NORMAN VERSE
IN THE BODLEIAN MANUSCRIPT
DIGBY 86

D.Phil. thesis submitted by

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ABSTRACT of the thesis:

A STUDY AND A PARTIAL EDITION OF THE BODLEIAN

MANUSCRIPT DIGBY 86

The Bodleian manuscript Digby 86 was written during the thirteenth century. It contains verse and prose texts, in Latin, French and English, on religious and secular subjects. It is one of the earliest commonplace books compiled in a secular setting. It contains unique copies of several French and English poems, and the earliest known copies of several more.

More than half of the manuscript is written in French. There is a strong bias towards religious and didactic texts. Most of the known authors of the texts belonged to the secular clergy.

The shorter Anglo-Norman poems in the manuscript are particularly interesting, and nine of them are edited here. Of the nine poems, four are devotional, and each of these has survived in at least four manuscripts; five are secular, and none of these has survived in complete form in any other manuscript. None of the nine poems is referred to in the standard work on Anglo-Norman literature, M.D.Legge's Anglo-Norman Literature and its Background, and although they are not all remarkable literary achievements, they are all interesting either for poetic merit, or for their literary affiliations, or for the metrical and linguistic forms displayed.

The Bone preere a nostre Seingnour Jhesu Crist (I) is a contemplative and penitential prayer to Christ. It is adapted from a Latin prayer attributed to St. Edmund of Abingdon, which has survived only in MS Bodley 57. The Latin prayer has not been edited, and is not listed in the standard reference works.

The Chauncoun de noustre Seingnour (II) is composed in an intricate metrical form, and this has been obscured in previous editions. The language is sophisticated, and the style blends elements of the secular love lyric with conventional formulas of devotion.

Les Avés noustre Dame (III) consists of three parts, salutations of the Virgin, a prayer of the Five Joys, and a Litany of the Saints, and it has often been listed as three separate poems. But this goes against the manuscript tradition, and it should probably be regarded as one composite whole. It has survived in eight different versions, whereby two manuscripts contain two versions each, and one version is a continental 'normalized' text. One of the versions has not previously been identified, because in it the first eight stanzas are missing.

Whereas Les Avés noustre Dame belongs to the learned type of Marian lyric, closely linked to the liturgy, the Oreisun de noustre Dame (IV) belongs to the popular tradition. This difference is reflected in the metrical form, for III is written in the 12-syllable lines common in learned verse, while IV is written in the more popular rhyming couplet. IV has survived in four different versions, and one has not previously been identified, because it is written in the manuscript as the continuation of another poem.

De dames e dammaiseles (V) is a defence of women, not original, but interesting for its affiliations. It has been incorporated in part into a longer poem, which is a satirical attack on women.

The Fablel del gelous gives advice to the wife of the jealous man, aiming at cuckoldry in the fabliau mood. The octosyllabic couplet employed in the poem shows very little deviation from continental metrical patterns.

The Beitournee (VII) is an ingenious semi-nonsensical poem which bears a certain resemblance to the continental fatras and fatrasie. It contains various references to people and places involved in the Battle of Lewes, and the events leading up to it. It is an extremely difficult poem, because many phrases are deliberately ambiguous or facetious, and several of the contemporary allusions do not make sense to a modern reader, though one often suspects some sense behind them. Several words are used with very rare meanings, or in surprising forms. The poem is written in an interesting metrical form, somewhat similar to that used in the next poem.

D'un vallet amerous (VIII) is a humorous poem, recounting amorous adventures, and giving advice on the treatment of women. It is fairly amusing, and cleverly constructed.

Ragemon le bon (IX) is a collection of fifty quatrains which were used in a game of chance, in which lots were drawn and fortunes were told. Only four of the quatrains are directed to women, and many of them display a combination of proverbial platitudes and mild obscenity which is reminiscent of the schoolroom. They are derived in part from the moralizing Sermo communis, and from a continental collection of verses designed for a comparable purpose.

Among the poems not included in the edition are fragments of two longer moral poems, the episode Des .iiii. files Deu from Robert Grosseteste's Chateau d'Amour, and the opening section of Guischart de Beaulieu's Sermon, and an Anglo-Norman version of the Doctrinal Sauvage.

In the study of metre and language it is shown that the language of the different poets is fairly conservative; there are relatively few departures from continental French usage. But in the metrical forms employed there are distinctive features. The most striking is the extensive use of the heptasyllabic line, which occurs, in combination with the octosyllabic line, in couplets, quatrains and one other stanza form. It is suggested that the combined use of octosyllabic and heptasyllabic lines may be characteristic of thirteenth century Anglo-Norman versification, and that metrical patterns which include these two types of line, but no others, should be kept distinct from the entirely irregular patterns which are also known to exist in Anglo-Norman verse.

The nine texts are followed by notes which deal with semantic problems, explain allusions in the texts as far as possible, and offer translations of difficult passages.

The glossary provides a complete record of forms and meanings from all versions of all texts, and a record of spellings found in the base texts.

The index of proper names includes mainly references to the saints (from the Litany of Saints in III), and allusions to places and people from the Beitournee.

CONTENTS

	page
Chief books and articles consulted	1
MS Digby 86	
Contents and compilation	7
Date, provenance and early history of the MS	111
The appearance of the MS	12
Table of contents	16
The Anglo-Norman verse in the manuscript	30
Poems included in the edition	
I Bone preere a nostre Seingnour Jhesu Crist	34
II Chauncoun de noustre Seingnour	43
III Les Avés noustre Dame	48
IV Oreisun de nostre Dame	59
V De dames e dammaiseles	65
VI Le fablel del gelous	70
VII La beitournee	72
VIII D'un vallet amerous	81
IX Ragemon le bon	84
Metre and Language	88
Rhyme	99
Morphology and syntax	104
Vocabulary	129
Scribal colouring of the texts	130
Editorial method	140
Conspectus of manuscripts	144
Texts	
I Bone preere a nostre Seingnour Jhesu Crist	145
II Chauncoun de noustre Seingnour	168
III Les Avés noustre Dame	171
IV Oreisun de nostre Dame	204
V De dames e dammaiseles	214
VI Le fablel del gelous	219
VII La beitournee	221
VIII D'un vallet amerous	228
IX Ragemon le bon	238
Notes on the texts	245
Glossary	284
Index of Proper Names	384

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MS DIGBY 86

CONTENTS AND COMPILATION

The manuscript was described, and some of the texts were edited in part or in whole, by E. Stengel a century ago.¹

From Stengel's book, and from the table of contents given below,² it may be observed that about half the texts are in French, a quarter in English and a quarter in Latin. But the French texts tend to be longer than those in English or Latin, so that considerably more than half the manuscript is written in French.

There is no clear scheme of compilation, but one can distinguish some more or less coherent groups of texts. Thus the texts 1 - 19 (according to Stengel's numbering) are devotional, penitential or instructive works in French or Latin,³ and most of them are in prose. 20 - 30 are French poems, with two small secular groups (22 - 25, 27 - 29). 32 - 44 are in English, mostly in verse form and mostly with religious or admonitory content. After this there is no consistent thematic grouping. 48 - 66 are in French and English, 67 - 76 are in Latin.

Approximately half the texts are devotional or penitential, of the kind composed for private devotion, and many of them are in the vernaculars. This is interesting, because it supports the

1. Codicem manuscriptum Digby 86, in Bibliotheca Bodleiana asservatum, descripsit, excerpst, illustravit ...
Halle, 1871.

2. pp. 16 - 29.

3. Folio 16, which has been bound up with the manuscript although it is written in a different hand and makes a break in the middle of a longer text, contains some English phrases. See below p. 26.

view expressed by B. Miller that the manuscript was compiled in a secular setting rather than in and for a religious community.¹ Until fairly recently it was assumed that monks or friars were responsible for the compilation.²

The preponderance of religious and didactic texts shows that the widely accepted view of manuscript Digby 86 as a commonplace book particularly rich in secular verse is misleading. Nevertheless, the manuscript does contain unique copies of three Middle English poems (The Fox and the Wolf, Dame Siriz and the lines on love beginning 'Love is sofft, love is swet, love is goed sware') and of four Anglo-Norman poems (De dames e dammaiseles, Le fablel del gelous, D'un vallet amerous and Ragemon le bon), which are all included in the present edition.

The combination of religious and didactic texts with poems of entertainment provides a range of themes common in the early commonplace books. But the strong bias towards religious and instructive works distinguishes MS Digby 86 from other miscellanies, such as the Harleian MSS 978 and 2253, which share a number of texts with one another and with the Digby manuscript. However there is another quality which distinguishes MS Digby 86 from most other miscellanies of the period, and that is the fact that it is essentially an 'unpoetic' manuscript, although many of the texts are in verse form. The attention of the compiler was directed towards piety, instruction and entertainment, and not towards poetry, and this reflects the trend in Anglo-Norman literary

¹. B. Miller, 'The Early History of the Bodleian MS Digby 86', Annuaire Mediaevale 4 (1963), p.25.

². See for instance C. Brown, English Lyrics of the Thirteenth Century, Oxford, 1932, p.xxxii.

taste described by E. Walberg:¹

C'est ce même esprit pratique et utilitaire qu'on retrouvera dès les plus anciens monuments de la littérature anglo-normande, dans laquelle les oeuvres didactiques, religieuses, morales et historiques continueront toujours à occuper une place prédominante tandis que la poésie lyrique non religieuse y est extrêmement pauvre, comme chez les Normands du continent...

On ne s'étonnera pas de m'entendre parler presque uniquement d'oeuvres versifiées. C'est un fait, étrange, si l'on veut, mais constant, que dans à peu près toutes les littératures les vers, souvent chantés, sont antérieurs à la prose, sans doute jugée indigne de l'honneur d'être confiée au parchemin...

Thus there are a few religious poems in MS Digby 86 which are of great poetic merit,² but very little material that is lyric in the narrow sense of the word. Of the French works, only the Chauncoun de noustre Seingnour may have been written to be sung.³ The secular verse is mostly narrative, often tending towards burlesque and doggerel, and there is no heroic or chivalric material in the manuscript. The scribe uses the term romaunz several times in titles,⁴ but there are no actual romances. Saints' lives are represented only by the short Middle English life of Eustace, and this is not a heroic narrative but an exemplum advocating renunciation.

1. E. Walberg, Quelques aspects de la littérature anglo-normande, Paris, 1936, pp. 36, 37.

2. See particularly the poems I - III in this edition, and the Middle English poems listed on pp. 18 - 19.

3. See below p. 92.

4. See below pp. 23 - 24.

The authorship of many of the texts in the manuscript remains unknown, but most of the known authors belonged to the secular clergy, which is in keeping with the secular character of the compilation. The most notable of those who lived in England, or were born there, are Alcuin, Grosseteste, St. Edmund of Abingdon and John of Hoveden.¹ Alcuin, though Abbot of St. Martin's in Tours, spent most of his life teaching in the service of Charlemagne. Robert Grosseteste remained a member of the secular clergy, although, as Chancellor of Oxford University and as Bishop of Lincoln, he played an important part in protecting the Friars. St. Edmund was a teacher of theology, and later Archbishop of Canterbury. John of Hoveden was chaplain to Queen Eleanor, mother of Edward I.

The high proportion of works composed by the secular clergy, devotional and penitential, in Latin and in the vernaculars, and also the sombre and austere tone of many of the shorter religious poems (such as the Middle English Ubi sount qui ante nos fuerount, and Chauncun del secle), are an indication of the effectiveness of the Fourth Lateran Council of 1215 and the Council of Oxford in 1222:

The effect on Anglo-Norman literature was to produce a remarkable series of manuals, treatises, and encyclopedias of religious knowledge destined for the laity, or for the parish clergy who were to prepare them for confession as demanded by the clause utriusque sexus of the Lateran decree...²

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1. See table of contents, A.1.j, A.1.l, A.3.c, A.3.e, A.3.l, B.1.a.
 2. M.D.Legge, Anglo-Norman Literature and its Background, Oxford, 1963, p. 206.

DATE, PROVENANCE AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Miller has argued most convincingly that the manuscript was written between 1272 and 1282 in the Worcester area.¹

There is a list of the kings of England on folio 205^v, and the last king listed is Edward I who came to the throne in 1272.

Over an erasure is written 'filius eius i.e. of the preceding king, Henry III⁷ x', and Miller has shown that this should be taken to mean 'in the tenth year of Edward I's reign'. Thus the manuscript cannot have been completed before 1272, when Edward came to the throne, and the corrected entry 'filius eius x', whether or not it was written by the same scribe, means that it must have been finished by 1282.

That the manuscript originated in the Worcester area is shown by the devotional calendar, by the marginalia², and by the fact that the Middle English texts have been transposed fairly consistently into the dialect of the West Midlands. The devotional calendar on folios 68^v-74^r emphasizes feast-days which were celebrated more in the diocese of Worcester than elsewhere. The marginalia record details of the family histories of the early owners of the manuscript, the Grimhills, the Underhills and the Pendocks, and Miller was able to identify them as prominent families in the Worcester area. The earliest recorded obits are of the late thirteenth century, leaving a gap of a decade or so between the writing of the manuscript and the attested ownership. The manuscript was given to the Bodleian Library in 1634 by Sir Kenelm Digby, who inherited it from Thomas Allen of Gloucester Hall. It is not known how it came into Thomas Allen's possession.³

1. Miller, pp.28-29.

2. Miller, pp.29-49

3. Miller, p.24.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE MANUSCRIPT

The manuscript is made of brownish vellum, and the writing is in brown ink, with red rubrication. There are 207 leaves, average size 215 mm by 145 mm, average written area 164 mm by 113 mm, with 32 or 33 lines to a page. Verse texts with short lines are written in double columns. Approximately one-fifth of the manuscript has been lost, presumably before the sixteenth century as a second collation was made at that time which is more or less continuous. The original collation runs from 1 to 26 in eights, but there are three anomalous gatherings; the sixteenth gathering has 12 leaves, the twenty-first has 4 leaves, and the last has 6 leaves. Folios 206-7 were originally separate sheets, but appear to have been written by the same hand as the main part of the manuscript. Leaves are missing between folios 48 and 49, 112 and 113, 201 and 202. Folio 16 is written in an entirely different hand, and is bound up in the middle of the Livre Ypocras.¹

Almost all of the manuscript was written by one hand, which was described by Miller as hand A.² Miller calls it 'a bold, irregular, unprofessional hand of the late thirteenth century'. The hand is unprofessional in that it does not correspond either to the book hand or to the cursive hand usually employed in the thirteenth century; certain idiosyncrasies are very distinctive.

1. See table of contents below, H.1.a and H.2.

2. Miller, p.25.

The small capitals are cursive, but the large capitals, which are used at the beginning of a text and sometimes at the beginning of a new section within a text, are rounded capitals in uncial form. There are three distinct forms of capital S, and they are not used in regular distribution. The 'beaver-tailed S' is characteristic of this scribe, and rare in other manuscripts.¹ There are also three forms of small s, the long form, the rounded form, and a form 3 written above the line. The third form may easily be confused with g, which is always written above the line. i frequently has a diagonal hair-line, and is very similar to long s, particularly before t, and also to r if the descender of r is curtailed. c and t are sometimes indistinguishable, as are u and n. u sometimes occurs in initial position, and v sometimes occurs internally in the word. When i has no hair-line it is difficult to distinguish between the different minim groups, such as ni/ui/in/iu/m, or nu/un/im/mi.

The scribe probably wrote quickly. The approach strokes to the individual letters are clearly visible, and letters are often linked to one another within the word; sometimes a hair-line joins one word to the next. The quill is cut fine, and the letters are written at an angle, sloping backwards.

Titles and initial capitals were rubricated throughout by hand A. The titles are sometimes inappropriate and the initial capitals are occasionally wrong, so that it seems that the rubrication was carried out some time after the texts were copied.²

At the bottom of folios 67^v and 68^r the scribe has filled in gaps with the Arabic numerals 1 - 20. Arabic numerals were unusual

¹. The term 'beaver-tailed S' was first used by C. Brown. For the use of this letter-form in another manuscript see note to I 48 K.

². See below pp. 65, 81 and note to III 217 D.

at this period, and elsewhere the scribe uses Roman numerals. The forms of the Arabic numeral's 1 - 6 are typical of the thirteenth century as opposed to the fourteenth.¹

There are a number of marginal sketches in the manuscript, and the writing of the words which sometimes accompany them shows that they too are the work of hand A. They usually bear some relation to the texts, and are particularly frequent with the fabliau-type of text, or with texts which deal with women in some way or other. Thus, of the poems included in this edition, De dames e dammaiseles and D'un vallet amerous are accompanied by sketches. At the foot of folio 102^V there are two dismal women's heads, perhaps illustrating a dame and a dammaisele, and at the foot of folio 103^R there is a man sucking, as it were through a contorted straw, from a breast, illustrating the lines:

N'avroum a beivre n'a manger
Ne suitinaunce ki ~~XXXX~~ souteine
Si de lor mamele ne veingne

De dames e dammaiseles 83-85

At the foot of folio 114^R a hand is sketched in, pointing to the lines:

Quant entre vos bras tendrez
Voustre amie

D'un vallet amerous 30-31

On the last leaf of the main part of the manuscript, folio 205, the scribe has written the words:

scripsi librum in anno & .iii. mensibus.

¹. See L.C.Hector, The Handwriting of English Documents, London, 1958, p.42, for the forms of the numerals.

Folios 81 - 96 were written in a different hand from the rest of the manuscript, and Miller describes this hand as hand B.¹ The hand changes from A to B and back again within one work, the French version of the fables of Petrus Alphonsus. The rubrication, of which there is a great deal because each fable is headed by a rubric, is the work of scribe A throughout.

Miller distinguished eight more hands, in corrections and marginalia, and described them as c - j. He points out that A and c are similar, and since the letter forms are identical, and a difference in quills and ink is enough to account for the slight variation between the two, it seems quite probable that both are the work of the same scribe. The marginalia attributed to c are all related to the texts, rather than to the early owners of the manuscript, and it is in hand c that the words 'filius eius x' were written over an erasure on folio 205^v.²

1. Miller, page 25.

2. For the significance of this entry in dating the manuscript see above p. 11.

CONTENTS OF MS DIGBY 86

A Devotional and penitential hymns and prayers

1. In French¹

- a. [Forms of confession] folio 7^r-8^v
 A Deu e a ma Dame seinte Marie e a touz les seins...
 Vising 168
 Stengel 19
- b. Oracio ad dominum folio 26^v-27^r
 Cest oreisoun fist saint Franceis...
 Avé Jhesu Crist ki pur nous peccheours de cel decendistes...
 Långfors page 34
 Sonet 122
 Stengel 4 (extracts)
- c. Quinque gaudia Marie folio 27^r-27^v
 Nostre Dame seinte Marie anvea cest oreisun a saint
 Morice eveske de Paris...
 Avé a l' [o] noraunce de nostre Dame seinte Marie ki
 cunçust sun cher fiz saunz conisaunce de houte...
 Vising 94
 Stengel 5 (extracts)
- d. Oracio ad dominum folio 27^v
 Sire Deu omnipotent.
 Si cum jeo crei verement...
 Långfors page 395
 Stengel 6 (text)
 Sonet 1972
- e. [Prayer to the Virgin] folio 27^v
 Glorouse Dame seinte Marie ke le fiz Deu portastes,
 Virgine le conçutes e virgine l'enfauntastes...
 Långfors pages 44-45, 148
 Sonet 223, 663, 664 (add this MS and MS Harley 2253 f.134^v)
 Stengel - not listed

¹ For the French works references are given to:
 A. Långfors, Les Incipit des poèmes français antérieurs au XVI^e siècle, Paris, 1917.
 J. Sonet, Répertoire d'Incipit de prières en ancien français, Geneva, 1956.
 J. Vising, Anglo-Norman Language and Literature, London, 1923
 E. Stengel, Codicem manuscriptum Digby 86, in Bibliotheca Bodleiana asservatum, descripsit, excerpit, illustravit... Halle, 1871.

- f. Oracio ad sanctam Mariam folio 28^r
Douce Dame seinte Marie, virgine gente, ki en
toun seint cors portastes vostre dingne fiz...
Stengel 8 (incipit)
- g. Veni creator spiritus &c folio 67^v-68^r
seint Esperit a nous venez,
Les quers des toens revisitez...
Sonet 1818 (add St. John's College Oxford MS 136 f.79^v)
Vising 195
Stengel 17 (extracts)
- h. De un pecheour ki se repenti folio 110^r-111^r
[La Priere Nostre Dame of Thibaut d'Amiens]
Jeo ay un quer mout let
Qui sovent mesfet...
Långfors p.173
~~Vising~~
Stengel 26 (text)
- i. Ci comencent les Avés noustre Dame folio 186^v-190^r
Avé seinte Marie, mere al Creatour,
Reine des aungles, pleine de douçour...
Långfors p.36-37,77,149
Sonet 140,145,325,669
Vising 88,184
Stengel 57,58,59 (extracts)
- j. Bone preere a nostre Seignour Jhesu Crist folio 191^r-192^v
Douz Sire Jhesu Crist ki de vostre seint pleisir
De femme deignastes neitre e houme devenir...
Långfors p.107
Sonet 541
Vising 74
Stengel 61 (extracts)
- k. Chauncoun de noustre Seignour folio 200^v
Couard est ki amer ne ose,
Vilein ki ne veut amer...
Långfors p.75
Sonet 286,1745 (Cotton Cleopatra C.V should read C.C. C.VI)
Vising 159
Stengel 65 (text from MS Douce 137 as Appendix)
- l. Oracio ad deum folio 200^v
[attributed to St. Edmund of Abingdon]
Beaus Sire Jhesu Crist, eiez merci de mai,
Qui de cel en tere veneites pur mai...
Långfors p.106-107
Sonet 540
Stengel 66 (incipit)
- m. Oreisun de noustre Dame folio 206^r-207^r
Presciousse Dame, seinte Marie,
Deu espouse e amie...

Långfors pp.291-292

Sonet 1700 (add Lambeth Palace MS 522 folio 287^v-292^v)

Stengel 77 (extracts)

2. In English¹

- a. Les diz de seint Bernard comencent ici tres beaus
folio 125^v-126^v

be blessinge of hevене king

And of his moder þat swete þing...

Stengel 35 (extracts)

(regarded by Brown-Robbins as part of the following piece)

- b. Ubi sount qui ante nos fuerount folio 126^v-127^r

Uere bep þey biforen us weren,

Houndes ladden and havekes beren...

Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 3310

Stengel 36 (extracts)

- c. Chauncoun de noustre Dame folio 127^r-127^v

Stond wel moder ounder rode,

Bihold þi child wip glade mode...

Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 3211

Stengel 37

- d. Her beginnep þe sawe of seint Bede prest folio 127^v-130^r

Holi gost þi miȝtte

Ous wisse and rede and diȝte...

Brown-Robbins Index 1229

Stengel 38 (extracts)

- e. Coment le sauter noustre Dame fu primes cuntrové
folio 130^r-132^r

Levedi swete and milde,

For love of þine childe...

Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 1840

Stengel 39 (extracts)

- f. [Prayer to Christ written as continuation of B.2.c]

Swete Jhesu king of blisse,

Min herte love, min herte lisse...

Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 3236

Stengel - not listed

1. For the English works references are given to:

C.F.Brown & R.H.Robbins, The Index of Middle Enllish Verse, New York, 1943.

R.H. Robbins & J.L.Cutler, Supplement to the Index of Middle English Verse, Lexington, 1965.

E.Stengel, Codicem manuscriptum Digby 86

- g. Chauncun del secle folio 163^v-164^r
 Uuorlde's blisse ne last non browe,
 Hit wint and went awei anon...
 Brown-Robbins Index 4223
 Stengel 49
- h. [Translating A.3.t] folio 206^r
 Brown-Robbins Index 1571
 Stengel 75 (text) listed as part of A.3.t

3. In Latin¹

- a. [Prayer to God the Father] folio 27^v-28^r
 Omnium (MS omnioun) opifex Deus qui nos abrutis
 rationem eternis in nobis rationem conserva...
 Stengel 7
- b. [Prayer to the Virgin] folio 28^r
 Omnis virtus te decorat,
 Omnis saun[c]tus te honorat...
 Chevalier 31302
 Stengel - not listed
- c. [Prayer to the Virgin attributed to St. Edmund of Abingdon] folio 48^v
 Saun[c]ta Maria mater domini nostri Ihesu Christi,
 in manus eiusdem filii tui et in tuas manus commendo...
 L.Gjerløw, Adoratio Crucis, Oslo, 1961, 116.
 Stengel 14 - listed as one item with A.3.d and B.3
- d. [Prayer to Christ] folio 48^v
 Deus qui scaunctam crucem ascendisti
 Et beate Marie matris tui consilium dedisti...
 Stengel 14 - listed as one item with A.3.c and B.3
- e. [Poem to the Virgin attributed to John of Hoveden]
 folio 118^v
 Maria stella maris,
 Medicina salutaris...
 Chevalier 11135 (add this MS)
 Stengel 31 (extracts)
- f. Oracio ad saun[c]tam Mariam folio 161^r-161^v
 Salve virgo virginum
 Que genuisti filium...
 Chevlier 18318 (add Bodleian MS Lyell 30, f.135^v-139^v)
 Stengel 47 a.

1. For the Latin works references are given to: U.Chevalier, Repertorium Hymnologicum (Analecta Bollandiana) I - VI, Louvain - Brussels - Paris, 1892-1921.
 H. Walther, Alphabetisches Verzeichnis der Versanfänge mittellateinischer Dichtungen, Gottingen, 1959, and to Stengel.

- g. Quinque gaudia saun/c/te Marie folio 161^v
 Gaude mundi gaudium,
 Maria laus virginum,
 Que Gabriele nuncio
 Loquente dei filio...
 Stengel 47 b.
- h. Oracio [from Ad completorium de cruce] folio 161^v
 Deus qui beatam Mariam virginem in conceptu et partu...¹
 Stengel - not listed
 (The prayer occurs also in the Bodleian MS Lyell 30,
 f.170^v)
- i. [Prayer to the Virgin] folio 162^r
 ...servata duplici gaudio letificasti.
 Quinque eius gaudia filio tuo resurgente
 Et ad celos atendente multiplicasti...
 Stengel - not listed
- j. [Ave Maria] folio 162^r
 Ave sancta Maria gracia plena, dominus tecum...
 Stengel - not listed
- k. Oracio ad saunc/c/tam Mariam folio 162^r
 Regina clemencie Maria vocata
 Diversis antiquitas [sic] modis nominata...
 Chevalier 17165
 Walther 16515
 Stengel 47 c.
- l. Oracio [Prayer to God attributed to Alcuin] folio 202^r-203^r
 Deus inestimabilis misericordie, deus immense
 pietatis, deus conditor et reparator umani generis...
 A.Wilmart, 'The Prayers of the Bury Psalter', Downside
Review, XLVIII (1930), 198-216, no.xvii.
 A.Wilmart, 'Le Manuel de prières de saint Jean Gualbert',
Revue Bénédictine, XLVIII (1936), p.282, note 5.
 Stengel 73²
- m. Oracio [Prayer to God] folio 203^r
 Domine saun/c/te et septiformis...
 Stengel 73²

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1. At least one leaf has been lost between folios 161 and 162, so that the end of h. and the beginning of i. are missing. *NOT TRUE, SEE TEXT IN SURTEES SOCIETY 132 p. 64: h&i ARE ONE WORK, NO LEAF*
2. Stengel lists the 10 items A.3.1 - A.3.u under no. 73, with the title 8. Orationes ad Deum vel ad S. Mariam virginem. *IS AN UNUSUAL MISST.*

- n. De beata Maria matre domini folio 203^r-203^v
 Benedicta es celorum regina et mundi totius...
 Chevalier 2428
 Stengel 73
- o. [Prayer to the Virgin] folio 203^v
 Gaude gloriosa mundi vernans rosa reformatrix...
 Chevalier 6817
 Stengel 73
- p. [Prayer] folio 203^v
 ...vita sit unita legis amiscissia...¹
 Stengel 73
- q. [Prayer] folio 203^v
 ...ia non mea somnia discere possum...¹
 Stengel 73
- r. Oracio domini folio 204^r
 Domine deus omnipotens, eterne et
 ineffabilis sine fine...
 A.Wilmart, 'Le Manuel de prières de saint Jean Gualbert',
Revue Bénédictine XLVIII (1936), p.270, note 1; 276, n.3
 (Add this MS to list of MSS given by Wilmart)
 Stengel 73
- s. [Prayer to God the Father] folio 204^r
 Omnipotens deus, misericors pater et bone
 domine, miserere mei de preteritis peccatis...
 Stengel 73
- t. [Confessional prayer from the Suffragia] folio 204^r-204^v
 Deus propicius esto mihi peccatori quia non sum
 sicut ceteri homines carnis integritate gaudentes...
Horae Eboracenses, Surtees Society 132 (1920), p.125
 Stengel 73
- u. [Prayer to Christ] folio 204^v-205^v
 Dulcis et benigne domine Ihesu Christe qui
 exhibuisti caritatem qua maiorem nemo habet...
 Stengel 73
- v. [Commendation from Luke XXIII] folio 206^r
 In manus tuas, domine, commendo spiritum...
 Stengel 75 (text)
- w. [Eucharist prayer] folio 206^r
 Vide bonam oracionem dicendam ad levacionem sacramenti...
 Ave caro Christi cara,
 Inmolata crucis ara...
 Chevalier 1710
 Stengel 76 (text)

1. The lower corner of folio 203 has been cut off, so that parts of these prayers are missing.

B Descriptive and narrative religious works

1. In French

- a. An episode from Grosseteste's Chateau d'Amour folio 116^v-118^v
Des .iiii. files Deu
Un rois estoit de graunt pouer,
De bon valour, de graunt saver,..
Långfors pages 313-314, 431-432
Vising 289
Stengel 30
- b. Les miracles de seint Nicholas attributed to Wace
folio 150^r- 161^r
A ceus ki n'ount lettre aprises
Ne lor ententes n'i ount mises...
Långfors page 3
Stengel 46
- c. Ci comence la vie nostre Dame attributed to Hermann
of Valenciennes folio 169^r-177^r
Seingnours ore escoutez ke Deus vous beneie,
Sur sa mort dolerouse ki nous dona la vie...
Långfors page 377
Stengel 54

2. In English

- a. Les .xv. singnes de domesday folio 120^v-122^v
Fiftene toknen ich tellen may
Of .xv. dayes er domesday...
Brown-Robbins Index 796
Stengel 33 (extracts)
- b. Ci comence la vie seint Eustace qui out noun Placidus
folio 122^v-125^v
Alle pat lovieþ Godes lore,
Olde and Jonge, lasse and more...
Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 211
Stengel 34 (extracts)
- c. Les ounsse peines de enfer folio 132^r-134^v
Oiez seynours une demaunde
Que le deble fist estraunge...
Hounseli gost wat dest þou here...
Brown-Robbins Index 3828
Stengel 40 (extracts)

3. In Latin

- Quindecim signa dierum iudicii folio 48^r-48^v
Quindecim signa quindecim dierum ante diem,
iudicii invenit...
Stengel 14 - listed as one item with A.3.c and A.3.d

C Psalms in Latin

[The Gradual Psalms] folio 62^r-67^v
Les .xv. saumes
Ad dominum cum tribulare[r] clamavi
et exaudivit me...
Stengel 16

D Penitential Manual in French

Distinctio peccatorum folio 1^r-7^r
Set morteus pecchés sount. Li premer est orgoil...
Vising 166
Stengel 1 (extracts)

E Devotional calendar + almanach in Latin

- a. [Devotional calendar] folio 68^v-74^r
Prima dies mensis et septima truncat...
Stengel 19
- b. [almanach] folio 74^v
Post primam lunam epiphaniæ computa decem
dies et in dominica sequenti...
Stengel 19

F Mystery Play in English

[The Harrowing of Hell] folio 119^r-120^v
Hou Jhesu Crist herowede helle
Of hardegates ich wille telle...
Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 1258
Stengel 32

G Works of Moral Instruction

1. In French

- a. [The Disciplina clericalis of Petrus Alphonsus]
folio 74^v-97^v
Ci comence li romaunz Peres Aunfour coment il
aprist e chaustia sun cher fiz belement
Le pere sun fiz chastioyt,
Sens e savoir lui apernoyt...
Långfors page 208
Vising 54
Stengel 20 (extracts)
- b. [La voie d'enfer of Rauf de Houdenc] folio 97^v-102^r
Ci comence le romaunz de enfer, le sounge
Rauf de Hodenge de la voie d'enfer.
En sounge deit fables avoir,
Si sounge poet devenir voir...

Långfors pages 132-133

Stengel 21 (extracts)

- c. [The Doctrinal Sauvage] folio 177^r-182^v

Ci comence le doctrinal de enseingnemens de curtesie

Si il estoit uns frauncs houte ki me vousit entendre,

Chevalers, clers e lais, ben i purreit aprendre...

Långfors pages 394, 377-378

Stengel 55 (extracts)

- d. [Sermon de Guischart de Beaulieu] folio 182^v-186^v

Ci comence le romaunz de temtacioun de secle

Entendez ça vers moi les petiz e les graunz,

Un deduit vous dirai, beus ert e avenaunz...

Långfors page 134

Vising 22

Stengel 56 (text)

- e. [How to choose a friend] folio 207^v

Ky veut veray ami elire il doit .iiii.

choses regarder...

Stengel 78 (text)

2. In English

- a. [Le regret de Maximian] folio 134^v-136^v

Herkneþ to mi ron

As hic ou tellen con...

Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 1115

Stengel 41 (extracts)

- b. [The Thrush and the Nightingale] folio 136^v-138^r

Ci comence le cuntenc par entre le mauvis e la russinole

Somer is comen wip love to toune,

Wip blostme and wip brides roune...

Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 3222

Stengel 42

- c. [Body and Soul] folio 195^v-200^r

Hic incipit carmen inter corpus et animam

Hon an þester stude I stod an luitel strif to here

Hof an bodi þat was oungod þer hit lai on þe bere...

Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 1461

Stengel 63 (text)

3. In Latin

- a. [Poem on the condition of man] folio 201^r

Widete istos versus et intendite quia vera sunt

Wita quid est hominis nisi res vallata ruinis

Est caro vita cuius modo principium modo finis...

Chevalier 21975

Walther 20687 (ascribed to 15th century although this
MS is listed)

Stengel 69 (incipit)

- b. Beginning of a sermon¹ folio 201^v
Audito mangnantes et omnes populi et
rectores ecclesie auribus percipite...
Stengel 72 (text) - listed as continuation of H.3.d

H Works of encyclopaedic and scientific instruction

1. In French

- a. The Book of Hippocrates folio 8^v-15^v, 17^r-21^r
Ici comence le livre Ypocras ki il envead a
Cesar l'emperour
Chescun houte verayment e beste e oisel
qui cors tent en sey ad quatre humours...
Stengel 2 (extracts)
- b. The Letter of Prester John folio 21^r-26^v
Ci comence la lettre ke prestre Johan envea
a la pape de Roume
Prestres Johans par la grace Deu...
Stengel 3 (extracts)
- c. Medicinal treatise in French and Latin folio 28^r-34^r
Pur saunc estauncher dites cest oreisun...
Vising 319
Stengel 9 (extracts)
- d. Ci comencent les signes del jour de Nouel folio 40^r-41^r
Si le jour de Noel avent par dimaine bon iver serra...
Stengel 11 (extracts)
- e. Ci comence le soungnarie Daniel le prophete si
est apelé lunarie folio 41^r-46^r
La premiere lune fu Adam crié. Bon est de mettre
enfaunt a lettre...
Stengel 12 (extracts)
- f. Pur sounge esprover (in French and Latin) folio 48^r
Si vous volez saver la verité de voustre sounge...
Stengel 13 (text)-listed as one item with H.3.b
- g. Ci comence le medicinal des oiseus folio 49^r-62^r
Si vous avez en aucun luy ayre de houstour ou
de esperver...
Vising 311
Stengel 15 (extracts)
- h. Ici sunt escrites les dolerous jours del an folio 68^r, 168^v
Ceo est a saver ki en geniver ad .vi. jours...
Vising 307
Stengel 18 (extracts), 53

¹ The continuation of this piece has been lost because there is a leaf missing between folio 201 and 202.

2. In English, French and Latin
[Medicinal recipes] folio 16^r
For a styche take þe fowt of a hors...¹
Stengel - not listed
3. In Latin
 - a. [Regulae ad somnia interpretanda] folio 34^v-40^r
Daniel propheta petebatur a principibus civitatis
Babilone ut somnia que eis videbantur...
L.Thorndike & P.Kibre, A Catalogue of Incipits of Mediaeval Scientific Writings in Latin, rev.ed. London, 1963, column 363 (add this MS)
Stengel 10
 - b. Hic incipiunt experimencia bona et optima folio 46^r-48^r
Gluten mirabile. Ad deaurandum quit quid
volueris accipe glariam ovi...
Stengel 13 - listed as one item with H.1.f
 - c. [The Humours] folio 201^r
Sanguineus multum appetit quia calidus
et multum potest quia humidus...
Stengel 67 (extracts)
 - d. Hic sunt virtutes scabiose distincta folio 201^v
Fert scabiosa pilos, verbena non habet illos...
Walther 6449
Thorndike & Kibre column 555
Stengel 71 (incipit)

I Verse of entertainment

1. In French
 - a. De dames e dammaiseles (MS De un vallet qui soutint
dames e dammaiseles) folio 102^v-103^v
A dames e as dammaiseles,
Veuves, espouses e puceles...
Långfors pages 22-23, 61
Vising 278, 279
Stengel 22 (text)
 - b. Le lai du corn folio 105^r-109^v
De une aventure qui avint
A la court al bon rei qui tint...
Långfors page 111
Vising 40
Stengel 24

¹. Folio 16 is written in a different hand, and bound up in the middle of H.1.a although it clearly does not belong there. The recto contains medicinal recipes. The verso is filled with a sketch of a Pan-like creature blowing a pipe.

- c. Le fablel del gelous folio 109^v-110^r
 Deu ne fist ounkes gelous nestre
 Ne Deu ne set ren de sun estre...
 Långfors page 93
 Vising 269
 Stengel 25 (text)
- d. La beitonnee folio 111^r-112^v
 Ci comence la beitonnee
 Estraungement
 [Mout] par est mun quer dolent...¹
 Långfors page 140
 Vising 266
 Stengel 27 (text from MS Harley 978)
- e. Les quatre souhés de seint Martin folio 113^r-113^v
 ...Toust avez huy journee feste,
 Tes ta sere ne te deshete...¹
 Långfors page 435
 Stengel 28 (extracts) - listed with I.1.f
- f. Le blasme des fames folio 113^v-114^r
 Ne est mie saje qui femme creyt,
 Morte ou vive quele qui seyt...
 Långfors pages 325-326
 Vising 60
 Stengel 28 (extracts) - listed with I.1.e
- g. D'un vallet amerous (MS La vie de un vallet amerous)
 folio 114^r-116^v
 Jolifté
 Me fes[ei]t aler ad pé...
 Långfors page 189
 Vising 270
 Stengel 29 (text)
- h. Rapemon le bon folio 162^r-163^v
 Deu vous dorra graunt honour
 E graunt joie e graunt vigour...
 Långfors page 98
 Vising 59
 Stengel 48
- i. De .ii. chevalers torz ke plederent a Roume folio 190^r-191^r
 Il avint ja ke en Flaundres out un chevaler tort
 Qui ama une dame - de ceo n'out il pas tort...
 Långfors page 164
 Vising 274
 Stengel 60 (text)

¹. A leaf has been lost between folio 112 and 113 so that the end of I.1.d and the beginning of I.1.e are missing.

- j. L'estrif de .iii. dames folio 192^V-195^V
Ci comence l'estrif de .iii. dames
Iver le periceus ki touz jours frit e tremble
E ke lez le fu despent quant ke autre tens assemble...
Långfors page 168
Stengel 62 (text)

2. In English

- a. The Fox and the Wolf folio 138^R-140^R
Of þe vox and of þe wolf
A vox gon out of the wode go
A fingret so that him wes wo...
Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 35
Stengel 43
- b. Dame Siri3 folio 165^R-168^R
Ci comence le fablel et la cointise da dame Siri3
As I com bi an waie
Hof on ich herde saie...
Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 342
Stengel 51
- c. Les nouns de un levre en engleis folio 168^R-168^V
þe mon þat þe hare i-met,
Ne shal him nevere be þe bet...
Brown-Robbins Index 3421
Stengel 52
- d. The nature of love folio 200^R
Ci comence la manere quele amour est pur assaier
Love is sofft, love is swet, love is goed sware,
Love is muche tene, love is muchel kare...
Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 2009
Stengel 64

3. In Latin

- a. Riddle with macaronic first line folio 201^R
Welcome ki ke bringe, ki ne bringe fare we.
Intus: 'Quis tu?' 'Quis? Ego sum. Quid queris ut intrem?'...
Walther, Carmina, 10131, 9518
Stengel 67 (text) listed as continuation of H.3.c
- b. Hic sunt distincta mala feminarum folio 201^R
Femina res ficta, res subdala, res maledicta,
Femina ventosa, res fallax, res venenosa...
Walther 6396
Stengel 68 (text)
- c. Hic sunt versus quos diabolus fecit pro puero folio 201^V
Nexus ovem binam per spinam duxit equinam
Resus surgit, ecus pendet utrumque pecus...
Walther 11754
Stengel 70 (incipit)

J Satire

1. In French

De Roume e de Gerusalem folio 103^V-105^R

Roume e Jerusalem se pleint

De coveitise ki vous veint...

Långfors page 352

Stengel 23 (text from MS Bern 113 in appendix)

2. In Latin

Hic demonstrat veritatem seculi isti ,folio 164^V

Fides hodie sopitur

Vigilat que pravitas,

Lucrum serit qui mentitur

Damnum metit veritas...

Walther 6492

Stengel 51

K Proverbs with illustrative verses

1. In French

Les proverbes del vilain folio 143^R-149^V

Ici ad del vilain .

Meint proverbe certain...

Långfors page 161

Stengel 45

2. In English

Hending be hende folio 140^V-143^R

Jhesu Crist al þis worldes red

þat for oure sunnes wolde be ded...

Brown-Robbins Index + Suppl. 1669

Stengel 44

L List of the Kings of England in Latin

Hic sunt nomina regum anglie folio 205^V

Primus rex Hyne qui regnavit .xxx.

et .vii. annis...

Stengel 74 (incipit)

THE ANGLO-NORMAN VERSE IN THE MANUSCRIPT

The Anglo-Norman verse in MS Digby 86 includes three longer poems (of which two are fragments), and six shorter devotional poems, and five, or possibly six,¹ shorter poems of entertainment. The present edition includes four devotional poems and five poems of entertainment.

The longer poems are the Anglo-Norman version of the Doctrinal Sauvage, the episode Des .iiii. files Deu from Grosseteste's Chateau d'Amour, and the opening section of Guischart de Beaulieu's Sermon, here entitled Romaunz de temtacioun de secle. A thorough examination of all the material necessary for a new edition of these poems goes beyond the scope of this study, but in the discussion of metrical forms and language reference will sometimes be made to them. The Doctrinal Sauvage has been edited recently,² but new editions of the Chateau d'Amour and the Sermon would be useful.³

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1. This depends on whether one classes the Lai du corn as an Anglo-Norman poem or not. See below p.32.
 2. ed. A.Sakari, Studia Philologica Jyväskyläensia, III, Jyväskylä, 1967.
 3. The Chateau d'Amour was edited by J.Murray, Paris, 1918, and the Sermon by A.Gabrielson, Upsala - Leipzig, 1909. The episode of the four daughters of God goes back to the 10th century Midrash, see H.Traver, The Four Daughters of God (Diss. Bryn Mawr), Philadelphia, 1907. A misprint in M.D.Legge's Anglo-Norman Literature and its Background p.224 gives the number of lines in the Chateau d'Amour as 1168 instead of 1768.

Two shorter devotional poems have been excluded from the edition, one because the MS Digby 86 version is only a fragment, the other because it has been edited satisfactorily elsewhere.

Only the first twelve lines of the Oracio ad deum attributed to St. Edmund of Abingdon have survived in MS Digby 86.¹ MS Bodley 57 contains the most complete version, with 48 lines, and it is only in MS Bodley 57 that the poem is attributed to St. Edmund. This manuscript also contains a life of St. Edmund, and a Latin prayer attributed to him, from which the Anglo-Norman poem Bone Preere a Noestre Seingnour Jhesu Crist is derived.² As in the Bone Preere, the appeal for grace and mercy is linked with confession of sin and contemplation of Christ's suffering, but the symmetrical pattern of sins and matching sufferings is not attempted.³ In spite of the irregular metrical structure of the poem, deliberate use is made of a number of rhetorical devices, and this may be illustrated by the following stanza, in which the irregular syllabification contrasts with stylized repetition:

Vus avez le chef enclin pur nus apeler,
Vus avez les braz estenduz pur nus enbrazer,
Vus avez les costez bverz pur nus vostre amur mustrer,
Vus estes en haut munté la croiz pur tut le mund sauver...

Oracio ad deum 25-28, quoted from MS Bodley 57.

The three independent Anglo-Norman translations of the Veni creator spiritus have been discussed by S. Harrison Thomson, and all three versions are edited in his article.⁴ He attached

1. See table of contents, A.1.1.

2. Edited as I. See below pp. 34-42.

3. See below pp. 34-35.

4. S. Harrison Thomson, 'Three Anglo-Norman Translations of the Veni Creator Spiritus', Medium Aevum VIII, (1939), 33-39.

particular importance to the translation which has survived in St. John's College Oxford MS 136 because he considered it to be half a century earlier than the other two versions, but B. Miller has shown that this view is wrong.¹ The St. John's College version is composed in regular octosyllabic quatrains, while the Digby version is closer to the Latin text in meaning. This may be illustrated by the following line:²

Latin text	quae tu creasti corpora
St. John's Coll. 136	Les quers de ceuz que fet avez (8 sylls.)
MS Digby 86	Les quers ki tu as fourmez (7 sylls.)

One secular poem which is sometimes described as Anglo-Norman has been omitted from the edition, and that is the Lai du corn.³ It shares with most of the other secular poems in the manuscript a certain clerkly humour, and a preoccupation with the themes of seduction and cuckoldry. It is generally accepted that the metrical and linguistic forms of the poem are continental, but that it was probably composed in England. In recent years there has been a certain tendency to exclude the Lai du corn from the Anglo-Norman canon, and on the same grounds it is excluded from this edition:

Two lais which exploit the Matter of Britain have probably been wrongly claimed for Anglo-Norman. The first is the burlesque Lai du cor by Robert Biket...⁴

It certainly seems unlikely that the writer was Anglo-Norman, but he probably worked in England...⁵

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1. S. Harrison Thomson contends that MS Digby 86 was completed in 1317, but for evidence that it was completed between 1272 and 1282 see above p.11.
 2. For a further discussion of the metrical form see below pp.96-97.
 3. It is being prepared for publication by the Anglo-Norman Text Society by C.T. Erickson.
 4. M.D. Legge, Anglo-Norman Literature and its Background, p.132.
 5. M.D. Legge, p.133.

Two more secular poems from the manuscript¹ are listed by J. Vising as Anglo-Norman works; one is the Blasme des fames, the other De .ii. chevalers torz ke plederent a Roume.¹ Three, or possibly four, of the manuscripts containing the Blasme des fames were written in England, out of a total of seven.² But there is nothing in the form or content of the poem which points to Anglo-Norman origin. De .ii. chevalers torz ke plederent a Roume is certainly of continental origin. Vising overlooked two continental manuscripts which are listed by Långfors, and also the earlier edition of the poem by A. Dinaux.³ Stengel had mis-quoted the first line of the poem, omitting the conjunction ke, and Vising followed this. The first line should read:

Il avint ja ke en Flaundres out un chevaler tort

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1. J. Vising, Anglo-Norman Language and Literature, London, 1923, nos. 60 and 274.
 2. See P. Meyer, 'Mélanges de poésie française', Romania VI (1877) 481-503, and 'Notice du MS A 454 de la bibliothèque de Rouen', Bulletin de la SATF (1883).
 3. A. Dinaux, Les trouvères brabançons, hainuyers, liégeois et namurois, Brussels, 1863.
Dinaux says of this poem:
C'est là un de ces misérables tours de force, sans goût et sans délicatesse, qu'on a eu à reprocher à quelques-uns de nos trouvères, ou plutôt des jongleurs voulant exciter les rires de leurs auditeurs, qui n'étaient pas toujours des gens d'élite... p. xxxi.

POEMS INCLUDED IN THE EDITION

I BONE PREERE A NOSTRE SEINGNOUR JHESU CRIST

The Anglo-Norman poem is adapted from an unpublished Latin prayer attributed to St. Edmund of Abingdon, and the poem was subsequently translated into the Provençal dialect. In this edition all three texts are given in full.

The poem is composed in thirteen sections, varying in length between four and twelve lines. The first two sections and the last three do not correspond closely to the Latin prayer, but the correspondence in the sections three to ten is very close, though the sequence of sections is not identical.¹ After an introductory section (corresponding to sections i - ii of the Anglo-Norman poem) the Latin prayer continues with a contemplation of the wounds of Christ, matched by appeals for forgiveness of the sins of the feet (transgressions), of the heart (delight in vain pleasures), and of the hands (unsaintly works). This corresponds to sections ix, x and viii of the Anglo-Norman poem. Before the concept of sins of the hands is extended to cover all unsaintly works it involves sins of touch, and here the link is established with the sins of the five senses. In the following five sections (corresponding to sections vii, vi, v, iv and iii), appeals for forgiveness of the four remaining sins of the senses, and of the sins of speech, are preceded by matching descriptions of the purity of Christ, based, like the contemplation of the wounds, on the Gospel story.

¹. For the sequence of the sections in the different versions see below p.42.

The sections are not all of equal length, because some of them are better suited to elaboration than others. Thus the contemplation of the wounding of Christ's heart, and the appeal for forgiveness of the sins of the heart, lend themselves to poetic elaboration, and in the Anglo-Norman poem section x covers three stanzas (twelve lines), and another section is added, xi, in which the poet appeals to Christ to write in his heart with His blood the wounds and the sorrows which He suffered for him. It is not surprising that the concept of Christ writing in the poet's heart should be in the vernacular poem, and not in the Latin, because it is typical of the mystical piety which grew up in vernacular poetry in the thirteenth century. On the other hand the section on the sins of smell is very brief both in the Latin prayer and in the Anglo-Norman poem, because here there is no part of the Gospel narrative which could be elaborated in a meaningful way. Throughout the composition is carefully thought out, and the author is more interested in meaningful devotion than in absolute symmetry of form. Although there is alternation in the level of meaning, with frequent use of metaphor, there are no such fanciful correspondences as, for instance, in the Middle English 'Prayer to be delivered from the Deadly Sins', which includes the following verse:¹

Ihesu, for þi blodi dropes
þat þe scourge & þe ropus
Made hem to renne a-doun,
Fede me wit mete & drinke,
þat i nevere in synne sinke
Have mercy on me glotoun!

¹. Quoted here from C. Brown, Religious Lyrics of the Fourteenth Century, Oxford, 1952², p. 218.

The idea behind the re-arrangement of the sections in the Anglo-Norman poem is clear. Whereas the Latin prayer was composed, apart from the introduction and the conclusion, according to the wounds of Christ and then according to the senses, the Anglo-Norman poet re-arranged the material so that the first part of each section, in which Christ's sufferings are described, should follow the sequence of events in the Gospel story more closely. This means that the three sections on Christ's wounds come towards the end of the poem, while they were at the beginning of the Latin prayer. The sections on the senses are also re-arranged; whereas in the Latin prayer the section on taste is the first of those on the senses, in the Anglo-Norman it is the last, and this is because it is linked to the description of Christ's tasting of the drink of myrrh and vinegar, which followed His weeping for the sins of the people, His humble hearing of the cruel words of Pilate, and His preaching and praying.

Another difference between the Latin prayer and the Anglo-Norman poem is that the poem, although it follows the sequence of events in the Gospel narrative more closely, is less bound to details of the Gospel. Thus in the Latin prayer Christ weeps for the sins of the citizens of Jerusalem, but in the Anglo-Norman poem he weeps for the sins of all sinners, and in this way the reference is brought nearer to the author's own time:

Domine Jhesu Christe qui videns civitatem
Jerusalem pro peccatis civium lacrimatus
es, per illam sanctam pietatem que de
serenissimis oculis tuis illas beatas
lacrimas eduxit, fac me deflere excessus
meos... MS Bodley 57 folio 7^r

Duz Sire ki de pit  de vestre treduz quer
Pur chaitifs e peccheurs deignastes plurer,
Par icele sainte pit  ki vos oiz fist l rmer
Fetes mai bonement pur mes pecchez doler.

I 17-20

In MS Bodley 57 the Latin prayer is attributed to St. Edmund of Abingdon,¹ and the prayer is preceded by a French prayer, Oracio ad deum, which is also attributed to the saint,² and it is followed, though not immediately, by a Life of St. Edmund. It is quite probable that St. Edmund was the author of the Latin prayer, and it even seems possible that he may have been responsible for the Anglo-Norman poem as well, though it is impossible to prove this.

M.D. Legge has suggested that the Merure de seinte eglise was composed partly of earlier prayers and sermons in both French and Latin, written by St. Edmund himself, and that it would be wrong to surmise a purely French or purely Latin 'original' for this composite work. This theory is supported by the similarity between an Anglo-Norman prayer which has survived in Lambeth Palace MS 522 and the meditations on the 'Hours' which are recommended in the Merure. Miss Legge says:

If ever similar meditations on the Life of Christ only came to light, they would add considerable weight to this theory.³

It seems that the Bone Preere a nostre Seignour Jhesu Crist and its Latin original provide just such material. As the third stage of contemplation St. Edmund recommends the contemplation of Christ's

1. De sancto Eadmundo archiepiscopo, folio 6^{vb}

2. See above p.31.

3. M.D.Legge, 'St.Edmund on the "Hours"', MLR XXIX (1934) 72-4, and 'Wanted - an edition of St.Edmund's Merure', MLR LIV (1959) 72-4.

sufferings and of the Passion as a preliminary to the contemplation of Christ's humanity and then of the deity. Similarly in the discussion of the holy life the Merure touches on the sins of the senses:

...que vous mettetz tot vostre entente a faire sa
volenté, c'est a dire en touz les choses que vous
devetz penser de coer ou de bouche parler, en faire,
en oeuvre d'ascun de vos cink senz come garder d'oyl,
oyer d'oraille, gouster de lunge, senteir de nes,
tocher de tast, aler ou estre aiser ou seer...¹

A further link between the version of the Merure found in MS Rawlinson Poetry 241 and the relevant prayers in the Lambeth Palace MS 522 is provided by a Middle English lyric, which has been inserted in both. In the Merure it has been added after the contemplation of the sorrows of the Virgin for Mydy, and in the Lambeth Palace MS it follows the prayers on the Hours:

Nou goth sonne under wode,
Me rewep Marie pi faire rode.
Nou goth sonne under tre,
Me rewep pi sone and ike pe.²

1. Quoted from MS Rawlinson Poetry 241, folio 264. The edition of the Merure printed privately by H.W. Robbins, Lewisburg, 1923, was not available.

2. Quoted from MS Rawlinson Poetry 241, folio 184.

The Latin prayer has survived in MS Bodley 57 (B). The Anglo-Norman poem has survived in MS Digby 86 (D), Trinity Collogo Dublin MS D.4.18 (K), Lambeth Palace MS 522 (L), and MS Harley 4657 (P). The Provençal translation has survived in MS Egerton 945 (Q).

MS Bodley 57 has been described by P. Meyer.¹ It is written in a variety of hands; the first hand covers folios 1 - 104, and is of the late thirteenth century, while a number of hands, probably of the fourteenth century, are found from folio 105 to the end. The compilation appears to be the work of a monk of St. Mary's Abbey at Leicester. The texts are mostly theological and moral pieces in Latin, and they include a Life of St. Edmund, Meditations of St. Bernard, the Fables of Petrus Alphonsus and a sermon attributed to Robert Grosseteste. There are also a few charms and recipes, and on folio 20^v there is a satirical attack on women in Latin prose. At the beginning of the manuscript there are a few prayers and devotional poems in French, including the Oracio ad deum² and the Avés Noustre Dame.³

The Latin original of the Bone preere is found on folio 6^{vb}-7^{rb}. In MS Digby 86 the Bone preere is found on folio 191^r-192^v, and the sequence of the sections has been re-arranged once more. The reason for the re-arrangement is not immediately apparent, but may perhaps have something to do with the scribe's interest in visual rhyme.⁴ Through the re-arrangement long sequences of mono-rhyming lines occur, which are bracketed together in the manuscript, as if the poem were composed in laisse form.

1. P. Meyer, 'Notice du MS Bodley 57', Romania XXXV (1906) 570-582.

2. See above pp. 31, 37.

3. See below pp. 48-58.

4. See below p. 136-137.

Trinity College Dublin MS D.4.18 has been described by H. Petersen and by M. Esposito.¹ The manuscript consists of three originally separate parts. The first part, containing French religious verse, was written during the second half of the thirteenth century, and the Bone preere is found in this first part on folio 22^{rb}-22^{vb}. In this part of the manuscript there are two Anglo-Norman songs with musical notation which are discussed by Petersen. The second and third parts of the manuscript were written during the fourteenth century, and contain poems and treatises in English and Latin.

Lambeth Palace MS 522 was referred to above.² It has been described by R. Reinsch.³ The manuscript seems to be a product of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and it contains several references to St. Edmund of Abingdon, and to St. Richard of Chichester.⁴ It is a remarkable anthology of Anglo-Norman religious verse, and it contains copies of all the religious poems included in the present edition. Among the longer poems in the manuscript are works of Robert Grosseteste. The manuscript was written during the thirteenth century, and it is the work of a single scribe. It is written in large book hand, with frequent illumination of initial capitals. It is a peculiarity of this manuscript that several poems, including the Avés Noustre Dame edited below as III, have been copied twice. Many of the poems in the manuscript, including the Bone preere, are written as prose. The Bone preere is found on folios 266^v-270^r.

1. H. Petersen, 'Deux chansons pieuses inconnues', Neuphilologische Mitteilungen (1911) 12-25, and M. Esposito 'Inventaire des anciens manuscrits français des bibliothèques de Dublin', Revue des Bibliothèques XXIV (1914) 185-198.

2. See above pp. 37-38.

3. R. Reinsch, 'Mittheilungen aus einer französischen Handschrift des Lambeth Palace zu London', Herrig's Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen LXIII (1880) 51-96.

4. See below variants to III 224 ff. and note.

MS Harley 4657 was written in the fourteenth century. It contains moral and didactic verse in Latin and French, including an Anglo-Norman version of Cato's Distiche and verses on the ten commandments. The Bone preere is found on folios 98^{va}-99^{ra}, and it is preceded by the Oreisun de Nostre Dame, the fourth poem in this edition. The two Anglo-Norman poems are near the end of the manuscript, and are followed only by short works on the follies of the world and on the seven deadly sins. Although the manuscript is later than the other three Anglo-Norman versions, it has been chosen for the base text because it provides the most complete text, as may be seen from the table of the sequence of the sections below.¹

MS Egerton 945 contains the Provençal version of the poem. The manuscript has been described by P. Meyer,² and by W. Rothwell.³ It is a carefully written and richly illuminated book, and it was probably compiled for a noblewoman. The leaves are very small, but there are well over 300 folios. Folios 12-321 are all written in the same hand, a hand which seems to be of the second half of the fourteenth century. The manuscript includes religious and moral works in Latin, French and Provençal. The Provençal version of the Bone preere is found on folios 270^v-273^r.

The Provençal version follows the base text, found in MS Harley 4657, very closely; there is serious divergence only in line 97. The other three Anglo-Norman versions form a contrasting group, within which the correspondence between MS Digby 86 and Trinity College Dublin MS D.4.18 is particularly close, in spite of the re-arrangement of the order of the sections in MS Digby 86.

1. See page 42.

2. P. Meyer, 'Notice du MS Egerton 945 du Musée britannique', Bulletin de la SATF, 1881.

3. W. Rothwell, 'Liber Divini Amoris', Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society XI (1964) iii.

Sequence of sections¹

B	D	L	PQ
i.	i.	i.	i.
---	vi.	ii.	ii.
ix.	v.	iii.	iii.
x.	iii.	iv.	iv.
viii.	iv.	v.	v.
vii.	ii.	vi.	vi.
vi.	viii.	vii.	vii.
v.	ix.	viii.	viii.
iv.	x.	ix.	ix.
iii.	xi.	x.	x.
---	xii.a	xi.	xi.
xii.a	xiii.a	xii.a	xii.a
---	---	---	xii.b
xiii.a	vii.	xiii.a	xiii.a
xiii.b	xiii.b	xiii.b	xiii.b

Stengel printed the beginning and the end of D (sections i,vi,v, vii,xiii.b)¹. On the basis of these extracts Reinsch considered that there were large gaps in D, and he printed the whole of L.³ P. Meyer printed the first four sections of Q.⁴

¹. The subdivisions of the sections into a and b are only given where necessary.

². Stengel, Codex, 61 (pp.83-84).

³. Reinsch, Mitteilungen, p.91 ff.

⁴. Meyer, Bulletin.

II CHAUNÇOUN DE NOUSTRE SEINGNOUR

This is the only poem in MS Digby 86 to which G. Naetebus accorded lyric form.¹ Certainly it is constructed with great care and attention to detail, and though it is probably not correct to describe the verse form as a lyric form,² the metrical pattern forms an intricate and sophisticated structure, corresponding to the structure of the poem as a whole and to the balanced use of rhetorical devices.

The first four stanzas are descriptive, and the last two are addressed to Christ. The man who does not dare to love is a coward, but it is foolish to attach one's love to what cannot last (stanza i). Carnal love is folly (ii). There is a noble king who is worthy of our love (iii). It is Jesus, who is no mean lover (iv). Fill me with love of you (v) and save my soul (vi).

The first three stanzas contain no mention of Christ, and the associations of the vocabulary are with the secular love lyric. Christ is described in terms of the chivalric lover, as He is in a number of Middle English texts, and it is interesting that stanzas iii and iv of the Anglo-Norman poem, containing the description of the lover who is Christ, have been copied out at the end of one of the most important manuscripts of the Middle English Ancren Riwe.³ The Ancren Riwe contains an allegorical narrative very similar in spirit to this Anglo-Norman poem.

¹. G. Naetebus, Die nicht-lyrischen Stropheformen des Altfranzösischen, Leipzig, 1891, p.5.

². See below p. 92.

³. Cotton Cleopatra MS C VI. See below p. 46.

A king woos a lady who is besieged by enemies, but she takes no notice of his messages of love and offers of help, and it is clear that her enemies are about to defeat her. In the end the king comes himself to defend her. He knows that he will die in the fight, and asks her to love him dead, even though she never loved him while he was alive.¹

The imagery of the Chauncoun is conventional. Thus in speaking of the frailty of the world the poet says:

Sa beauté n'est pas estable,
Ens flestrist cum fet la flur

Chauncoun de noustre Seingnour 39-40

The particular effect of the poem is achieved by the use of matching elements in verse and sentence structure, by the linking of one stanza to the next, and by the variation in the order of stressed elements in the sentence. All of this is particularly apparent in the first two stanzas. The eight lines of the first stanza fall into sense units in the following way: 2 + 2 + 3 + 1. The second stanza balances this with a pattern: 1 + 3 + 2 + 2. The first line of the second stanza, 'Charnel amur est folie', echoes lines 4 and 5 of the first stanza, 'Mes folie est d'amer chose / Ki ne puet duree aver'. The first line of the third stanza, 'Ki veot amur sans pesanse', echoes the second line of the second stanza, 'Ki veut amer sagement'. In the opening lines of the poem the emphatic placing of the complement of the verb 'to be' at the beginning of the line, and the repetition of this device, contribute to the striking effect:

Cuard est ki amer n'ose,
Vilens est ki ne vuet amer Chauncoun 1-2

In the second half-line the variation (infinitive + auxiliary

¹. See The Ancren Riwe, trans. M.B. Salu, London, 1955, pp.172-173.

in line 1, auxiliary + infinitive in line 2) bring variation within the repetition. Another means of achieving emphasis is the separation of the subject from the verb through the line division:

Sans amur ne se repose
Le quer d'hume ne le penser

Chauncoun 3-4

and sometimes the sense pattern cuts across the metrical pattern when a new clause begins in the middle of a line:

Ki veut amer sagment
Eschue, kar brieve vie
Ne let durer lungement

Chauncoun 10-12

The metrical scheme and syllabification of the poem ^{are} ~~is~~ discussed in more detail below.¹

Five manuscripts contain all or part of the poem: MS Douce 137 (C); MS Digby 86 (D); MS Lambeth Palace 522 (L); British Museum additional MS 46919, formerly Cheltenham Phillipps MS 8336 (M); Cotton Cleopatra MS C VI (R).

MS Douce 137 consists of three originally separate parts which were written and bound up together towards the end of the thirteenth century. It belonged at an early date to a noble family at Edwardstone, near Sudbury in Suffolk. It contains for the most part legal pieces in Latin and French, such as Glanville's Laws of William the Conqueror. There are a few short poems towards the end of the third part of the manuscript, and it is here that the Chauncoun is found, on folio 111^r. This is the only complete version of the poem, and the metrical pattern has been distorted less than in the other versions. It has therefore been selected as base text in the edition.

¹. See pp. 92-3.

In MS Digby 86 the Chauncoun is found on folio 200^v. It is written in long lines, and stanza v is missing.

In Lambeth Palace MS 522 the poem is found on folios 70^r-71^r. The second stanza is missing. The manuscript has been described above.¹

British Museum additional MS 46919 has been described by P. Meyer.² It is made up of several different parts, written by different scribes during the first half of the fourteenth century and put together before the end of the century. It contains copies of important Anglo-Norman works by Simond de Freine, Gautier de Bibblesworth, and Bozon. But there is some Latin and English, including works by William Herebert. Most of the texts are on religious or moral themes. The Chauncoun is found on folio 74^v. The sixth stanza is missing.

Cotton Cleopatra MS C VI was written during the fourteenth century, and it contains one of the best copies of the Ancren Riwe. At the end of the manuscript, on folio 200^r, the third and part of the fourth stanza of the Chauncoun have been written in by a hand which might well be of the fifteenth century. This fragment was the subject of an article by Långfors.³ Långfors stated that there was no direct connection between the fragment and the Chauncoun, which is clearly a mistake. A misprint is no doubt responsible for the listing of the manuscript as Cotton Cleopatra C V. Sonet follows Långfors in this error.⁴

1. See above p.40.

2. P.Meyer, 'Notice et extraits du MS 8336 de la bibliothèque de Sir Thomas Phillipps à Oultonham', Romania XIII (1884) 497-541.

3. A.Långfors, 'Ky voet amer saunz pesaunce', Romania LV (1929)551-2.

4. Sonet, 286 and 1745.

Of the five different versions of the poem, four fall into a single group (CDMR), whereas L is not closely connected to any other version. Within the large group, CDMR, there are two clear sub-groups, CM, DR.

The following table shows the presentation of the six stanzas in the five different versions:

C	D	L	M	R
i. ¹	i.	i.	i.	---
ii.	ii.	---	ii.	---
iii.	iii.	iii.	iii.	iii.
iv.	iv.	iv.	iv.	iv. (incomplete)
v.	---	v.	v.	---
vi.	vi.	vi.	---	---

The poem was edited from MS Douce 137 by C. Sachs,¹ and by Stengel.²

¹. C.Sachs, Archiv XXI (1838) 262.

². Stengel, Appendix 4.

III LES AVES NOUSTRE DAME

The poem is made up of three parts, and Stengel divides it into three separate items.¹ Långfors also has three entries,² while Sonet has four.³ P. Meyer considered it probable that the distinct parts were composed by a single author,⁴ and here it is edited in its entirety as a single poem.

Stanzas i - xxvii form the actual Avés, a series of appeals to the Virgin and salutations. Stanzas xxviii - xxxii, xxxviii - xxxix, and lvii, contain prayers for intercession and mercy, and each of these three sub-sections begins with the form of address 'Glorieuse reine'. Together with stanzas xl - lvi, a series of appeals to the saints, these prayers make up a Litany of the Saints. Stanzas xxxiii - xxxvii contain a prayer of the Five Joys.

Eight versions of the poem have survived, and there is no indication of a break in continuity between the different parts, except in MS Bodley 57, which has a separate heading at the beginning of the prayer of the Five Joys. To divide the poem into three parts is therefore in direct opposition to the evidence of the majority of the manuscripts. Moreover, the combination of prayers to the Virgin with the Litany of the Saints

1. Stengel nos. 57, 58, 59.

2. Långfors pages 36-37, 77, 149.

3. Sonet nos. 140, 145, 325, 669. Sonet has four entries because he lists as an independent poem the version Mb. See below pp. 53-54.

4. P. Meyer, 'Notice du MS Bodley 57', Romania XXXV.

is very common in mediaeval devotional literature, because the salutations, prayers of the Joys, and the Litany, all were essential parts of the Book of Hours. There are no noticeable differences in the language of the different parts of the poem, although it must be admitted that the proportion of 10-syllable lines is higher in the Litany than in the first half of the poem.¹

The poem is rooted in the learned tradition of Marian lyric, which developed through the Mass and the Book of Hours; it forms an interesting contrast to the more popular type of Marian poetry which is illustrated by the Oreisun de nostre Dame.² The 'Ave Maria' of Luke I, containing the salutation of Gabriel (verse 28) and of Elizabeth (verses 42-45) was part of the Mass from the seventh century onwards.³ The Hymnos Akathistos, with the twelve stanzas followed by twelve 'Aves', was translated into Latin at the beginning of the ninth century and used in the Liturgy from the eleventh century.⁴ In Middle English literature there is an abundance of Marian poetry, and many Marian lyrics in Latin and French also originated in England.⁵

1. See below pp.89-91 for the metrical form of the poem.

2. See below pp.53-64.

3. See H.Barré, Prières anciennes de l'Occident de la Mère du Sauveur, Paris, 1963.

4. See G.Meersseman, Der Hymnos Akathistos im Abendland, Fribourg, 1958.

5. Barré, p.53.

The symbols of the Virgin and of Christ which are found in stanzas i - xxvii are the conventional symbols of the mediaeval Latin hymns and prayers, drawn for the most part from the Old Testament.¹ The poet does not attempt to extend the range of the symbols through personal interpretation, as many of the later mediaeval Latin and vernacular poets do. Thus the Virgin is addressed as the rod of Jesse (line 5), and as flower or rose in lines 40, 44, 51, 55, 56, 77, 78, 107, but each reference occurs individually, and there is no attempt to link the symbols, as for instance in the hymn:

felix Iesse gignens prolem,
virga florem, virgo solem,
' flos designat salvatorem,
virga florens virginem...

In the prayer of the Five Joys the descriptive material is taken from the New Testament, and the tone of adoration and wonder is less remote than in the earlier stanzas, but still there is no trace of the personal intensity which characterises some of the most famous prayers and hymns of the Joys which were composed during the thirteenth century.

F. Madan and H.H.E. Craster state in their description of MS Bodley 57 that the poem is translated from originals by Jacopone da Todi.² This is a mistake, and the different quality of the poems of the Franciscan mystic is immediately apparent in lines such as:

Vergin cortese e bella,
Madre di Dio donzella,
Plena luna novella,³
Nova Donna audi me.

1. See T. Wolpers, 'Geschichte der englischen Marienlyrik im Mittelalter', Anglia LXIX (1950).

2. Summary Catalogue of the Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Vol. II, part 1, Oxford, 1922, pp. 156-158.

3. Quoted here from F. Tresatti, Le Poesie Spirituali del B. Jacopone da Todi III, 30

Two favourite miracles of the Virgin are referred to in the poem, the legends of Theophilus and of St. Mary of Egypt.¹

These legends, like the Hymnos Akathistos, were translated from Greek into Latin and they became part of the Liturgy before the popular cycles of Miracles of the Virgin came into existence.

In the Oreisun de nostre Dame several of the more popular contemporary legends are referred to as well.²

Eight versions of Les Avés noustre Dame have survived, in six different manuscripts: Paris, Bib.nat. fonds français 12483 (A); MS Bodley 57 (B); MS Digby 86 (D); Corpus Christi College Cambridge MS 405 (G); Lambeth Palace MS 522 (La and Lb); British Museum additional MS 46919 (Ma and Mb).

The Paris MS has been described by G. Raynaud.³ It belonged at an early date to the Order of Preaching Friars at Poissy, as is shown by the entry on folio 3, 'Ex bibliotheca Fratrum Praedicatorum de Pisciaco'. But on the evidence of the language Raynaud came to the conclusion that the scribe, who was probably also the compiler and 'remanieur', was of Norman origin. The manuscript was written during the fourteenth century, and it was compiled in honour of the Virgin. It was originally planned in two parts, with fifty chapters in each part, but about half the manuscript has been lost. Each chapter begins with a reference to some animal, stone or plant, the natural qualities of which are expounded

1. Lines 97-100, 199.

2. See below pp. 60-61.

3. G. Raynaud, 'Poème moralisé sur les propriétés des choses', Romania XIV (1885) 442-484.

and linked with qualities of the Virgin; this exposition is followed by a piece of narrative verse, such as a Miracle, and then there follows a song, lai or hymn. Among the authors of the poems are Rutebeuf and Gautier de Coincy. But a text is rarely reproduced without substantial changes, since the 'remanieur' had a clear plan in mind, into which the works of varying origin were fitted. Les Avés noustre Dame is found on folios 234^{ra}-236^{va}, and as the manuscript is written with two columns to a fairly small page, the long lines of the original are divided into short lines. The fact that this is possible shows that there was a reasonably regular cesura in the poem; for a few lines which caused difficulty in division see variants and note to III 68 A. The 'remanieur' made many alterations in the wording of the poem, presumably so that metre and language might conform to his own usage.¹

In MS Bodley 57² the poem is found on folios 5^{ra}-6^{va}, and it is given the title Les cinc joies Nostre Dame. This title is repeated, more appropriately, at the beginning of the prayer of the Five Joys.

In MS Digby 86 the poem is found on folios 186^v-190^r. As in the Bone preere, the sequence of the stanzas has been altered by the scribe.³ Again the only possible reason for the alteration seems to be the desire to link long passages of monorhyming lines.⁴ Corpus Christi College Cambridge MS 405 was written during the fourteenth century by several different scribes. It belonged at

1. See below pp.133-4.

2. For a description of the MS see above p.39.

3. See the tables on p.42 and below on pp.56-58.

4. See below pp.136-7.

an early stage to the Brethren of St. John of Jerusalem at Waterford. It contains charters and religious and didactic verse in French and Latin, including Cato's Distichs. The poem is found on pages 311 - 317.

Lambeth Palace MS 522 contains two versions of the poem.¹ The first (La) is found on folios 159^r-166^v and the second (Lb) is found on folios 211^r-219^v. These two versions appear to have been copied from the same exemplar by the same scribe; they are very similar to one another. It is impossible to decide whether the duplication of the text is deliberate or not. R. Reinsch considered that the second version improved on the first,² but there are some curious differences between the two, and the first is often nearer to the other versions, so that the second can hardly be considered an improvement. Thus the word glutunie must be regarded as a deviation from the original in III 12 Lb:

De vus vint cele pere par ky moruit Golie III 12 La

De vus vint celui par ky murut glutunie III 12 Lb

and III 28 Lb is so long that it is suspect for this reason alone:

E trestote la gent ke diables aveient dampné III 28 La

E trestote la gent du mu/n/d ke li diables
aveient dampné III 28 Lb

British Museum additional MS 46919 also contains two versions of the poem.³ But here the two versions are in quite separate parts of the manuscript, which were written independently of one another during the fourteenth century and subsequently bound up together. The first version (Ma) is found on folios 52^v-55^v. The second version (Mb) is found on folios 118^{ra}-119^{rb}.

1. For a description of the MS see above p.40.

2. Reinsch, 'Mittheilungen.'

3. For a description of the MS see above p.46.

Ma is the most complete versions of the poem, and has therefore been chosen as base text. Mb is the most defective version, and because the first eight stanzas are missing altogether, and because there are twelve additional stanzas at the end, it has not previously been identified as a version of Les Avés noustre Dame.¹

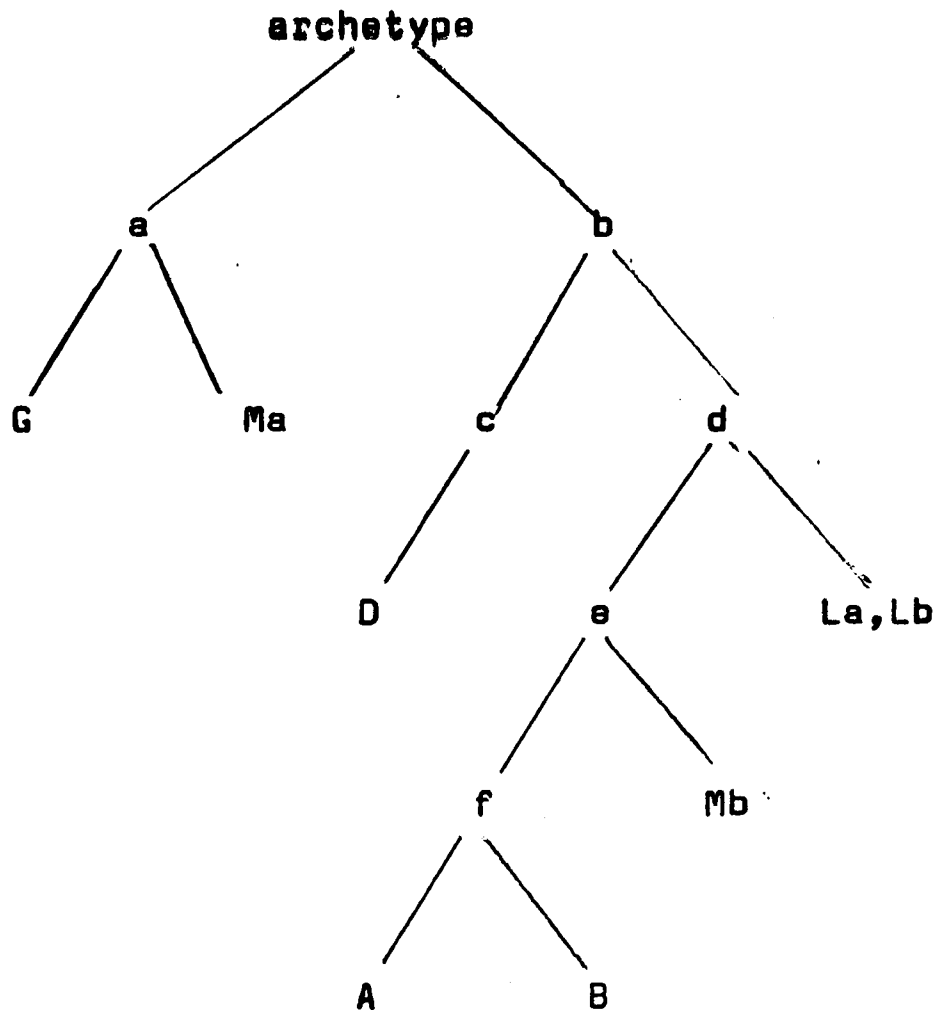
To determine the grouping of these eight versions is a complicated procedure, because each version has been altered and adapted in many small ways in the course of transmission, but at the same time there are few major differences. Thus agreement in obvious error between any two versions, or more, is very rare, and it is fairly common for all eight versions to provide different readings of a word or phrase. This may be illustrated by line 188:

Que nus ne puet <u>sommer</u> ne par nuit ne par jour	188 A
Ke nul me puisse <u>ennuire</u> de nuit ne de jur	188 B
Ke nul ne pout <u>descrire</u> de nuit ne de jour	188 D
(missing in G)	
Ke nul ne poet <u>escrire</u> de nuit ne de nur	188 La
Ke nul ne poet <u>numbrer</u> de nuit ne de jur	188 Lb
Ke nul ne put <u>destrure</u> de nut ne de jur	188 Ma
Encuntre le enemi ki tant est engynnur	188 Mb

Although the context makes a meaning 'describe' most probable, (as in descrire, escrire, sommer, numbrer) and mis-reading could account for the variants descrire/destrure, which are palaeographically very similar, this does not help one to establish related groups of manuscripts. However, taking into account all agreements^{en} between two or more versions in morphemes, words, phrases, half-lines and whole lines (that is to say, all agreements except spelling agreements which are obviously irrelevant)

1. See above p.48.

it was possible to set up the following stemma, which takes into account the minimum number of intermediate stages:¹



¹. The surviving versions are ABDGLaLbMaMb.
The intermediate stages are represented by abcdef.

Thus there are two main groups: GMa and ABDLaLbMb. Within the larger group, A, in spite of the modifications of the 'remanieur',¹ is closer to B than to any other version. BDMb are all somewhat closer to LaLb than to one another, and D is particularly closely related to LaLb.

Ma is the most complete version, and the one with the smallest number of obvious errors, and it has therefore been chosen for the base text.² But in one case the other versions all agree in a different presentation of the sequence of stanzas, and the sequence of ABDGLaLbMb has been followed.³ Because all versions except Ma are defective at some point, and because there is considerable variation in the sequence of the stanzas in some versions, it seems necessary to give a table of the contents of each. Because La and Lb always agree with one another in this respect, they have been classed together as L. All versions agree with Ma unless otherwise stated.

Ma	A	B	D	G	L	Mb
i-vi		.				---
vii				---		---
viii	---					---
ix-x						
xi		xii				
xii		xi		---	xiii	
xiii					xii	

1. See above p.52 and below pp.133-134.

2. See above pp.53-54.

3. Stanzas xxix - xxxi, see following page.

MA	A	B	D	G	L	Mb
xiv	xv					
xv	xvi					
xvi	xiv					
xvii						
xviii		xix		xix		
xix		xviii		xviii	---	
xx						
xxi					---	
xxii						
xxiii		---				
xxiv	---	---	xxv			
xxv			xxvii			
xxvi						
xxvii			xxiv			
xxviii			*			
xxxi**			*			
xxix**			*			
xxx**			*			
XXXii-xxxv						
xxxvi-xxxvii					---	
	+ 2 stanzas					
xxxviii	---					---
xxxix		---				
xl						
xli	---					
xlii-xliv						
	+ 2 stanzas					

* In D, stanzas xxviii, xxx, xxxi, xxix have been displaced to follow xlvii

** xxxi is misplaced in Ma, see preceding page.

Ma	A	B	D	G	L	Mb
xliv						
xlvi				---		
xlvi-liv						
liii	liv	liv	liv		liv	liv
liv	lv	lv	lv		lv	liii + 2 stanzas
lv	liii + 1 stanza	liii	liii		liii + 1 stanza	
lvi		---				---
lvii	---				---	---
+ 3 stanzas		+ 2 stanzas				+ 10 stanzas

The three continuations (3 stanzas in Ma, 2 in B, 10 in Mb) bear no relation to one another, and it is therefore probable that the poem originally ended with stanza lvii. The final stanzas in B and Ma are addressed to Christ, which also makes their association with the poem doubtful; they were simply pious prayers added by the scribes.

The presentation of the stanzas liii - lv confirms the grouping GMa, ABDLMb.

Stengel printed the beginning and the end of each of the three parts from D in the Codex. P.Meyer printed the beginning of each of the three parts and the end of the poem from B in Romania XXXV. He also printed the beginning and the end of Ma and Mb in Romania XIII, but did not point out the connection between them. R.Reinsch printed the beginning and the end of La, and the first stanza of Lb, in Archiv LXIII.¹

1. For more complete bibliographical references see above p.39 note 1, p.40 note 3, p.46 note 2.

IV OREISUN DE NOSTRE DAME

Unlike Les Avés noustre Dame, this poem belongs to the popular, non-learned strain of Marian literature. It is written in the octosyllabic couplet, which is frequently found in vernacular cycles of Miracles of the Virgin. It is not an expression of remote adoration and wonder, but a direct personal appeal for intercession and mercy; the emphasis is on the human, rather than on the divine, quality of the Virgin. The Marian lyric of the thirteenth century is marked by a return to the contemplation of the Gospel narrative, and particularly to the love springing from the experience of the Joys and to the mater dolorosa motif,¹ whereas the twelfth century had favoured the blending of personal sensitivity with elements from the secular love lyric. The Oreisun is therefore typical of the thirteenth century, with its appeal to the Virgin as mother:

Dame, mostrez vostre fiz cher
Les mameles k'il deigna laiter,
E li duz ventre ou il just
Kant en cest mund aparust.

Oreisun de nostre Dame 115-118

Satan, too, is seen not as a remote enemy but as a direct danger:

Ke li ord diables n'eit poesté
De ceste frele char maluré

Oreisun 103-104

Ke li ord diable n'eit poesté
A demoustrer sa crueleté

Oreisun 157-158

¹. For distinctive features of the different eras of Marian lyric see T. Wolpers, 'Geschichte der englischen Marienlyrik im Mittelalter', Anglia LXIX (1950).

and something of the personality of the author shines through the conventional formulas in passages like the following:

Dame, ke frai al jugement
Kant vostre fiz vendra verrement
Chescun solum ces fés juger?
Ki porra donc por moy parler,
Kant les maus k'ai ici covert
Serrunt moustrez en apert?
Bien say, si n'ay de vus aie
Dampné sui ou hunie.

Oreisun 161-168

To the fourteenth century scribe of MS Harley 4657 there seems to have been something rather shocking about the emphasis on the salvation of the author and his friends, because he replaces the object pronoun me in lines 132 and 134 by wus:

E recorderz, mere de gloire,
Iceus ki m' [wus p] unt en memoire.
Espécialment faites succur
A tuz ki m' [wus p] aiment en bon amur

Oreisun 131-134

and again he reduces the personal element by replacing the possessive pronoun ma by lur in line 138:

E de ceus prengez vus pieté
Ki par ma [lur p] folie unt peché

Oreisun 137-138

The miracle stories cited in the poem include those of Theophilus and St. Mary of Egypt, which were translated from Greek into Latin in the ninth century, and thence into the vernaculars,¹ but they also include three more popular legends of later origin, which are in keeping with the popular tone of the poem as a whole.

¹. See above p.51.

Two distinct legends of monks who died by drowning, and were ultimately saved in spite of their sins, and the legend of the pregnant abbess whose son became a bishop, or even Pope, are cited in lines 41 - 46:

E le moygne ki en ewe peri
Par vus, ma Dame, vint a merci,
E le clerc ki jadis nea
Disant "Ave Maria",
E l'abesse jadis engrossee
Par vus, ma Dame, fu deliveree

Oreisun 41-46

The legend of the monk who drowned in mortal sin and was restored to life by the Virgin so that he could atone for his sins is first attested in the De miraculis beatae Virginis Mariae of the twelfth century, attributed to Gautier de Cluny. The legend of the monk who drowned in mortal sin with the Ave Maria on his lips, and was given Christian burial in spite of his sins because the words Ave Maria and Salvatus est were found in golden letters on his tongue, belongs to the earliest Latin cycles of miracles, as does the legend of the pregnant abbess.¹ These three stories, and those of Theophilus and St. Mary of Egypt, are all found in Adgar and in the second Anglo-Norman collection of Marian miracles.²

1. See A. Mussafia, Studien zu den mittelalterlichen Marienlegenden, I, Vienna, 1887.
These three legends are classified as PEZ 2, PEZ 36 and PEZ 47.

2. ed. H. Kjellman, Paris & Upsala, 1922.

The poem has survived in four different manuscripts: MS Digby 86 (D); Trinity College Dublin MS C.4.2 (J); Lambeth Palace MS 522 (L); MS Harley 4657 (P).

In MS Digby 86 the poem is found on folios 206^{ra}-207^{rb}. This is near the end of the manuscript,¹ and the lower part of folio 207 has been cut off, so that the poem is incomplete.

Trinity College Dublin MS C.4.2 has been described by M.Esposito.² It was written during the fourteenth century, and it contains for the most part Latin theological and liturgical texts. But there is one English prayer, and some French devotional verse, and some French prose pieces on the saints. The Oreisun is found on folios 145^{ra}-146^{rb}. Twelve lines (161-172) are missing towards the end of the poem, but there is no sign of a break in the manuscript. Lambeth Palace MS 522 has been described above.³ It contains the most complete version of the Oreisun, and this version has therefore been chosen for the base text, but a few lines are missing near the beginning of the poem. The poem has not been identified in previously published bibliographies and descriptions of the manuscript, because the scribe deliberately wrote it as a continuation of another poem. Thus the Oreisun is found on folios 287^v-293^r, following on directly from the poem beginning 'Glori, use pucele, des angles reygne', which starts on folio 284^v. In this preceding poem, each section ends with the line 'Ma duce Dame, merci vus cri', and the scribe has disguised the end of one poem

1. See above p.12.

2. M.Esposito, 'Inventaire des anciens manuscrits français des bibliothèques de Dublin, Revue des bibliothèques XXIV (1914) 185-198; and 'Anglo-Norman Poems in a Dublin MS', Modern Language Review XIII (1918) 312-318.

3. See above p.40.

and the beginning of the next by repeating the line 'Ma duce dame, merci vus cri' after lines 8 and 12 of the Oreisun.

In both cases the extra line disrupts the rhyme scheme, and interrupts the sense, and it is not repeated again.¹

The Oreisun is written in the manuscript as verse, unlike the poems I - III of this edition which are all written as prose. Throughout the manuscript the scribe marked with an X in the margin all the lines which were to be corrected. In the earlier parts of the manuscript, including the poems I - III, these corrections were carried out. But in the Oreisun a number of lines have been marked for correction, and left uncorrected. It is usually possible to see what it is that the scribe intended to alter, and to emend accordingly.

In MS Harley 4657 the Oreisun is found on folios 97^{va}-98^{rb}, and it is written in the same hand as the version of the Bone preere which follows it.² The last 42 lines of the poem are missing in this version.

1. For another instance of a poem to the Virgin which has been written by the scribe of MS Lambeth Palace 522 as the continuation of another poem, see folios 227^v-228^r. Here the lines beginning

Dame, Dame gloriuse,
La mere Deu, file e espuse...

have been written as a continuation of the prayer to Christ:

Jesu Crist, par ta dugur,
Oyez mun cri, oyez mun plur...

Reinsch lists both together as no. 48.

2. For a description of the manuscript see above p.41.

The different versions of the poem fall into two groups, L and DJP. Within the group DJP, JP forms a distinct sub-group; D is more closely related to P than to J.

The version J was printed by M. Esposito, without reference to any of the other versions.¹ Reinsch printed the end of L as the end of the preceding piece in the manuscript.²

1. M. Esposito, MLR XIII (1918).

2. See pages 62-63.
Reinsch no. 59.

V DE DAMES E DAMMAISELES¹.

The poem is interesting for its literary affiliations rather than for poetic merit.

It has been classed in the table of contents as a poem of entertainment,² but it also has a strong didactic bias. At times one is tempted to think of it as a satire, but in doing so one would probably over-estimate the subtlety of the author.

The poet describes his resolve to defend women (lines 1-34) and draws a comparison between the bird who fouls his own nest and the man who insults a woman (35-73). The apple grows on the tree just as man grows from woman (74-93). Woman should be honoured more than man, because God caused His Son to be borne of a woman; He could have created mankind without the help of man, but not without a woman (94-112). Woman has great power because all the kings of the world must obey her Son; whoever offends woman offends God (113-133). Vengeance will strike all men who offend women, who are so beautiful, kind and good that it would be impossible to describe their virtues adequately (134-149). Parts of the poem have been incorporated into a longer poem, the Bounté des femmes, which is a light-hearted and clearly satirical defence of women.³ P. Meyer classed both poems as

1. MS Digby 86 has the title D'un vallet qui soutint dames e dammaiseles, which is inappropriate because the poem does not primarily concern the 'vallet' but the 'dames e dammaiseles.' For similarly inappropriate titles see VIII below, and the prayer to the Virgin by Thibaut d'Amiens, listed in the table of contents above as A.1.h, which is entitled 'De un pecheour ki se repent'. The titles are written in red, and it is clear that the rubrication was carried out some time after the completion of the texts, so that the scribe sometimes had no clear idea of the contents of the poem and provided inappropriate titles.

2. Table of contents, I.1.a.

3. The relevant parts of the Bounté des femmes are printed as a parallel text in the edition below.

defences of women,¹ though the Bounté des femmes cannot be intended to be taken seriously. The dividing line between defence and abuse is not always clear, and it is quite common for texts abusing women to be immediately followed or preceded by a defence, or at least by an ostensible defence. Thus in the Laurentian MS, which contains one of the copies of the Blasme des fames,² two such poems are coupled together, and together bear the title 'Incipit tractatus de bonitate et malitia mulierum!'.³ The long, tortuous sentences of De dames e dammaiseles (particularly lines 7 - 20, 45 - 52) and the illogical argument whereby God did one thing and could have done another and therefore a third is impossible (lines 98 - 103) probably reflect nothing more than a mediocre mind, with a deficient sense of humour, but the satirical intent of the author of the longer poem is shown by passages such as the following, in which he says that whoever speaks ill of woman must be out of his senses, or drunk, or a very bad writer:

Houny seit ore li escrivein
Quant a sun gré mist la mayn
Tiele mensoigne mettre en livre;
Il fu hors de sen ou yvre
U tres mauveis escriveyne,⁴
De ceo sui bien certaine...

Similarly the curses which the author calls down upon the head of all who speak ill of women at the end of the poem do not include anything worse than toothache.

1. P.Meyer, 'Mélanges de poésie française', Romania VI (1877) 481-503; 'Les manuscrits français de Cambridge I' Romania VIII (1879) 305-342; 'Les manuscrits français de Cambridge II', Romania XV (1886) 236-357.

2. See above p.33.

3. Laurentian MS XLII folio 83.

4. Quoted from Cambridge University Library MS Gg.1.1. f.391^{rb}.

It is the comparison between the man who insults woman and the bird that fouls its own nest, and the elaboration of this theme, which forms the main part of the material taken over by the Bounté des femmes from the shorter poem. This comparison is a commonplace of poems in defence of women, and it occurs in the Middle English poem 'Of Women cometh this Worlde's Weal':

I holde þat Brid muche to blame
þat defouleth his owne nest;
þou wost wel a wommon was þi dame,
I-boren and fed of hir brest...

Wymmen wrapped us in wede
Whon we beo naked boren and bare,
And of hire flesch fostrep and feede,
And yarken us whon we ben yare...¹

At the end of one of the versions of the Bounté des femmes the scribe has filled in a gap in the column facing the concluding lines of the poem with five arguments written in Latin:

Mulier prefertur viro scilicet

Materia	Quia Adam factus de limo terre Eva de costa Adame
Loco	Quia Adam factus extra paradysum Eva in paradiso
In concepcione	Quia mulier concepit Deum quod homo non potuit
Apparicione	Quia Christus primo apparuit mulieri post resurrectionem scilicet Magdalene
Exaltacione	Quia mulier exaltata celi super choros anglorum scilicet beata Maria ²

¹. C.Brown, Religious Lyrics of the Fourteenth Century, Oxford, 1952², p.174 ff. Lines 73-76, 85-88.

². Cambridge University Library MS Gg.1.1. folio 392^{vb}.

P. Meyer considered that these lines were in no way connected with the Anglo-Norman poem, but the poem is certainly the work of an author trained in the scholastic way of thought which is illustrated by these arguments. The third argument, 'In conception', forms the basis of the material which the Bounté des femmes took over from De dames e dammaiseles, while the first is elaborated in the longer poem too.¹ The second, third and fourth arguments are found elaborated at considerable length in the letter attributed to Abelard, in which he upholds the right of women to enter the religious life, and these affiliations throw an interesting light on the composition of clerkly texts, and their transmission.

De dames e dammaiseles has survived only in MS Digby 86. It is found on folios 102^{va}-103^{va}.

The Bounté des femmes has survived in two manuscripts: Cambridge University Library MS Gg.1.1 (E), and St. John's College, Cambridge, MS G 5 (F).

Cambridge University Library MS Gg.1.1 has been described by P. Meyer.² The leaves are small, but the manuscript contains 633 folios, although a certain amount has been lost. The writing is compact and difficult to read, and Meyer says of the scribe 'Il a fait beaucoup de fautes dont plusieurs montrent qu'il lisait mal son original'.³ The details of the script, and the marginal illustrations, which include human and animal figures balancing on the extreme ends of the initial capitals, are typical of the early fourteenth century. This version is more

1. The second argument is elaborated in an Anglo-Norman poem in defence of women which has survived in MS Cotton Cleopatra A.8 (see P. Meyer Romania VI). This poem is incomplete but as far as it goes it is very similar to the Bounté in content and entirely unrelated in wording.

2. P. Meyer, Romania XV.

3. p. 284.

complete than the other, and the text is given where relevant in the edition. It is found on folios 390^{va}-392^{va}.

St. John's College Cambridge MS G 5 has also been described by P. Meyer.¹ The main part of the manuscript was written in the fourteenth century, and contains the Roman de la Rose. Two short poems in French were added, probably at the beginning of the fifteenth century: 'A la suite du Roman de la Rose ont été reliés quelques feuillets, écrits par une main anglaise au XV^e siècle.'² The Bounté de femmes, the ^{first} ~~second~~ of the two poems, is found on folios 161^{ra}-163^{ra}. The second is a pastourelle, the original of Thomas Hoccleve's 'Balade to the Virgin and Christ'.

Stengel printed De dames e dammaiseles in the Codex.³

P. Meyer printed E, and extracts from F.⁴ He did not point out the connection between the poems, but it was noted by Långfors.⁵

1. Romania VIII.

2. p.334.

3. p.38 ff.

4. Romania XV and Romania VIII.

5. Les Incipit, pp.22-23,61.

VI LE FABLEL DEL GELOUS

This poem, too, is a clerkly product. Clerk, priest and monk are placed first in the list of the possible seducers of the jealous man's wife:

Qui aporte aucune novele
A sa femme fresche e vermaille
De clerc ou de prestre ou de moine,
Ou de chevaler bel e jefne,
Qui la veille geter enverse...

Fablel del gelous 9 - 13

When the author describes the cunning which the wife will need in order to defend herself against the jealous husband, it is with Abelard that he, somewhat ironically, draws the comparison:

Mout doit femme estre senee
Qui au gelous est assenee,
E lui covent plus saver d'art
Que meitre Peres Abaelart
S'el se veut de gelous defendre...

Fablel del gelous 29-31

The spirit of the poem, with its delight in cuckoldry, and preoccupation with adultery, is that of the fabliau. There is no question of mercy or kindness for the jealous husband.

P. Meyer thought more favourably of the poem than of most of the other poems of insular origin in MS Digby 86:

Le texte n'en est pas trop incorrect, et, n'était une fausse rime (novele:vermaille) on le croirait d'origine française.¹

¹. P. Meyer, review of Stengel's Codex in Romania I (1872) 244-249.

but in fact the poem is monotonous, although it is so short (62 lines in all), and it would scarcely be worth re-editing, were it not for the fact that Stengel misread a number of forms.¹

The fact that the metre and language of the poem show no serious departures from continental usage² suggests that it may have been written earlier than most of the other Anglo-Norman poems in MS Digby 86. But the text is too short for any definite conclusions to be drawn, and it is interesting to note that the Beitournee, which cannot have been written before 1264,³ is also conservative in the use of grammatical forms and metre.

The poem has survived in MS Digby 86 only, and it is found on folios 109^v-110^r.

1. Stengel, Codex, no.25.

2. See below p. 94.

3. See below p.72.

VII LA BEITOURNEE

H.Wanley described this poem in the following way:

A humorsome Poem, in old French, the Author whereof seems to have affected Obscurity and unequal numbers; as also (as far as in him lay) to play the Satyrist upon some particular person, besides the Citizens or Townsmen (Vileins) of Winchester in general...

C.L. Kingsford has shown that a number of the satirical references in the poem are to events which took place between 1260 and 1264, during the time preceding the Battle of Lewes,² and shortly following it.

This enables one to date the poem more closely than is possible with any of the other Anglo-Norman poems in the manuscript; it must have been written between 1264 and 1282, the latest date possible for the writing of the manuscript.³

The poem has lost much of the appeal it must have had for a well-informed contemporary audience, because it is no longer possible to interpret all the allusions correctly, and there are several obscure passages which cannot be disentangled now, but may have been clear to the reader of the late thirteenth century. But the poem still provides an entertaining challenge to one's understanding, and the more often one comes back to it, the less nonsensical it seems.

1. H.Wanley, Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Harleian Collection II, MS Harley 978.

2. C.L.Kingsford, The Song of Lewes, Oxford, 1890. The most revealing allusions in this connection are the ones to people and places, and such references are discussed in the notes on the texts.

3. See above p.11 for the date of the manuscript. It must have been written between 1272 and 1282.

The poet says he is sad, because the ladies maintain that he cannot write. He describes himself, his character, habits and various skills. Contrasting motifs occur throughout the poem; sickness and health, drunkenness and sobriety, gambling and honest labour. He describes his household, his cattle, who go to solemn festivals and sleep in fine bed linen, and his family. In four years he has had from his mistress about sixteen children, of whom only thirteen + three are now missing. They are in Paris learning how to sell mills as goblets. He has gambled away his clothes. He is wise and foolish. He speaks of the seasons, of sowing and reaping, and again of his own nature. He has names for his relatives, all of which contradict natural gender. He speaks of his conflicts with others, particularly with the versifiers of England, who are against him. But he has good protection, and he is confident that he can gain the upper hand. He describes what he can make people do. He speaks once more of sickness and health, drink and dice. From now on he will be sane. He has a bird-cage on top of the roof, hanging from a pear-tree, and when things go wrong he finds comfort there. Cats and dogs, armed from head to foot, threaten the people of Winchester. Several other people and places are named. Even if he is not a good poet, he finds the verses where he leaves them. His name is Richard; he made the poem one summer and called it the Beitournee.

In spite of the deviations and digressions, the poem is given a certain continuity by the several different passages describing the poet's nature, and by the recurrence of certain themes, such as versifying, and the poet's relationship to his critics, and by the contrasting motifs, such as sickness and health, which were referred to above. Business dealings, with implied criticism

of those who sell goods as something which they are not, form another recurrent theme (VII 19-23, VII 31, VII 76-79, VII 185-188).

The bizarre, grotesque, and sometimes incomprehensible, quality of the poem invites comparison with the Old French nonsense poems, the fatrasie and the fatras, and there are certain obvious similarities in form and content.¹ The fatrasie, which appeared in Northern France about the middle of the thirteenth century, is composed in stanzas of eleven lines, with five syllables to the line in the first half of the stanza, seven in the second half:

aab aab⁵ babab⁷

and there is some resemblance in the metrical pattern of the Beitournee, in which 7-syllable lines and 3-syllable lines are employed. In the Beitournee however there are no stanzas, and the rhyme may be extended over any number of lines between 2 and 6. Verbal technique is very important both in the fatrasie, fatras and in the Beitournee. All make use of a kind of extended oxymoron, in which words are linked with opposites, instead of being contrasted with them:

Jeo sui feble e fort e tendre,
Graunz e petiz e esclendre,
Large pur le men despendre,
Hardi pur bataille prendre
A un levre...

Beitournee 25-29

An action is carried out by an impossible actor:

Estount mes befs en ma chaunbre
En un soler...

Beitournee 49-50

¹. For the fatrasie and the fatras see L.C. Pater, La Fatrasie et le Fatras, Geneva & Paris, 1960.

A verb is accompanied by an impossible object:

Or lor fas jeo fere gaunz
De m'espee,
Ou la bone gaunsilee
Od les chous...

Beitournee 185-188

Animals not only talk and act like human beings, as they do in the animal fables which were so popular in the Middle Ages, they are also brought into direct contact with human beings:

Assez i aveient chens e chaz
Armez josk'a la pigace;
Chescun tint une mace
En sa main
E un quarter de blanc pain
Pur manacer les vileins
De Wincestre...

Beitournee 220-226

Direct geographical references are common in the Beitournee and in the fatrasie, less common in the fatras. Occasionally it even seems that there may be verbal echoes of the fatrasie in the Beitournee, and this may be illustrated ~~with~~ by a comparison of the Fatrasie d'Arras no.54 with words and phrases in the Beitournee:

Uns ours emplumés
Fist semer uns blés
De Douvre a Wissent,
Uns oignons pelez
Estoit aprestés
De chanter devant,
Quant sor un rouge olifant
Vint uns limeçons armés
"Qui lor alait escriant
Fil a putain sa venez
Je versefie en dormant."

Fatrasie d'Arras 54

The word fatrasie is ultimately derived from farcio, 'I sow', and the reference to sowing corn is paralleled in the Beitournee in:

Il est dreite semeisoun
A semer pois
E tart a semer linois...

Beitournee 93-95

The town Dover is referred to in the fatrasie, and, as one of the places involved in the events leading up to the Battle of Lewes, in the Beitournee:

Ceo apris je en Cornewaille
Entre Dovre e la Bataille...

Beitournee 155-156

chanter is one of the most frequent actions in the fatrasie, and the men of Winchester made their womenfolk priests so that they could sing:

Ki de lur femmes aveient fet prestre
Pur chanter...

Beitournee 227-228

Finally, the author of the Anglo-Norman poem also versifies in his sleep:

Jeo fis ses vers en dormaunt
L'autreher...

Beitournee 137-138

But these similarities are not specific enough for there to be any evidence of actual borrowing; and there are several ways in which the Beitournee is quite different from the continental poems. The fatras and the fatrasie direct their satire primarily against the Church, the Saints, and death. The fatras is noted for its extreme obscenity, with travesties of courtly love, and the fatrasie is marked by violence, and ^{comments on} the transitory nature of the world.

There is a frivolous atmosphere in the poems, and the obscurity is not designed to emphasize profound thought, but simply to amuse. The satire is not accompanied by any clear desire to improve conditions which are bad, or to draw attention to social or other injustices; it is simply satire for its own sake.

None of this applies to the same extent to the Beitournee. Although there are uncomplimentary references to church dignitaries, these probably reflect a genuine disapproval of absentee holders of sinecures, who made money without concerning themselves with the people in the diocese or parish.¹ The name of God is used in asseveration, but in a traditional way, not seriously blasphemous.² It seems probable that behind the satirical references to tricksters and cheating there lies a real criticism of these evils.

A distinctive feature of the Beitournee is the sophisticated juggling with words and syllables, which goes far beyond the contradictions referred to above.³ Sometimes a paradox is reinforced by repetition of words or syllables in such a way that the meaning (often sarcastic or ironic) is difficult to grasp:

Jeo sai fere de ~~mxmx~~ tort dreit
E si est fort
A refere de ~~dreit~~ tort

Beitournee 101-103

'I can make wrong right, and it is difficult to make right wrong again'. The scribe was confused by this facetious statement, and wrote de dreit tort in line 101, but the rhyme scheme shows that this is a mistake.

1. See lines 119-122, 232-235 and notes to these lines.

2. VII.127, 154.

3. See above p.74.

Repetition of a syllable provides the clue to the meaning of the word gaunsilee in the following lines:

Or lor fas jeo fere gaunz
De m'espee,
Ou la bone gaunsilee
Od les chous...

Beitournee 185-188

This shows that gaunsilee should be interpreted as 'foxglove', whereby the play on words between 'glove' and 'foxglove' is possible in Modern English as well as in Old French.

Many words and phrases in the poem are ambiguous, and the less good version of the poem found in MS Harley 978¹ sometimes resolves the ambiguity, retaining a lectio facillior. Thus in the following lines, in the light of the author's fondness for facetious contradictions, it seems probable that he had in mind the verb resuer 'sweat out', rather than receivre, but it is possible that he was thinking of both:

Pus ke jeo resu par freit
Ma chalour...

Beitournee 15-16

The Harley version has the unambiguous j'ai receu.

The poet exploits the discrepancy between natural gender and masculine and feminine word endings with particular delight:

Ma mere ai apelé sire,
E moun fiz
Ai apelé Beatriz
La premere .
De par ceus de la bruere;
Malot ad a noun moun pere,
Ma ser Crevequer d'Aubenie;
Moun frere ad noun Margerie
La chanoine,
Qui fu de Redinges moine ... Beitournee 112-121

1. See below pp.79-80.

This is interesting because it shows that the poet was still clearly aware of the value of final unstressed -e.¹

The poem has survived in two manuscripts: MS Digby 86 (D) and MS Harley 978 (N).

In MS Digby 86 the poem is found on folios 111^{rb}-112^{vb}. Between folio 112 and folio 113 a leaf has been lost, so that the last part of the Beitournee and the beginning of the following poem, Les quatre souhés de seint Martin, are missing. However, as far as it goes this version is far superior to the other version, being more complete and far closer to the original in metrical form.

MS Harley 978 is made up of several different parts, written at different times during the thirteenth century. From the obits in the calendar in the first part of the manuscript it appears that this first part was written at Reading Abbey before the middle of the thirteenth century. But the Beitournee, which is found on folios 106^r-107^r, cannot have been written before 1264², and it is followed immediately by a Latin poem on the Battle of Lewes which took place in 1264, so that this part of the manuscript must be at least a few decades later than the first part. The manuscript contains an interesting collection of works in French, English and Latin, including the Lais of Marie de France, and the unique copy of the Middle English poem 'Sumer is icumen in'. A number of the lyrics are accompanied by the musical notation. In the Beitournee the scribe does not observe the line division of the original, perhaps

1. See below pp.101-103 for fluctuation in the value of final e, particularly in VIII and IX.
2. See above p.72.

because of the shortness of the lines, which involve wasting space. The end of a line is often marked by a punctuation mark (either a stop or the sign), but this is not done consistently. In fact it is astonishing that this version of the poem, which is probably not very much later than the date of composition, is very different from the original; it displays characteristics which are often associated with oral transmission of texts.¹ Not only has the metrical pattern been corrupted,² but complicated or ambiguous constructions have been replaced by simple ones (lines 2, 20, 64, 159-160), and nonsensical phrases have been replaced by commonplace sensible ones (61-63, 66-67, 71). The conjunction ke, with its wide range of meanings, is often replaced by explicit forms such as pus que, jes que. In spite of these deficiencies, Stengel printed the text from MS Harley 978 in the Codex, in preference to the ~~MS~~ Digby 86 text; Kingsford also printed it.³ In the present edition the different versions are given in parallel columns, except for the last 40 lines which have only survived in MS Harley 978. The differences between the two versions are so considerable that it would have been impracticable to show one version in the form of variants; moreover it is interesting to see how different two versions of a poem can be, particularly when, as is the case here, they were written down at approximately the same time, only a few years after the composition of the original.

1. For characteristic features of texts which have been transmitted orally, see J. Rychner, Contribution à l'étude des fabliaux, Geneva, 1960, Vol. i.

2. See below pp. 95-96 for the metrical pattern.

3. Stengel, Appendix; Kingsford, Appendix III.

VIII D'UN VALLET AMEROUS¹

P. Meyer formed a low opinion of this poem:

Cette pièce n'est pas moins incorrecte dans la forme que dans le fonds: l'auteur disait 'boudre' et n'avait aucune notion de la différence des formes du masculin et du féminin.²

But as far as the form is concerned, it is not true to say that the author had no idea at all of the difference between masculine and feminine forms; although there are a number of adjective forms which have lost posttonic e, and the first person singular of the conditional verb forms can be shown to have lost posttonic e in a number of cases, it is nevertheless rare for posttonic e to lose syllabic value when it is not in hiatus with the preceding tonic vowel.³ As far as the 'fonds' of the poem is concerned, it is not more offensive than many other fabliau-type products of the time. The basic theme is the seduction of women, and the way in which they should be treated both before and after the seduction. The poet's approach to the theme is reminiscent of some twentieth century helpless heroes, who come out on top in the end in spite of numerous setbacks and frustrations in the early stages of their pursuit of happiness.

The poet tells how he wandered about, made restless by thoughts of love. He had no idea how to achieve his goal. One day he went for a walk with his friend who gave him some good advice; he should tell his lady-love what he wanted and give her a kiss, because this treatment was guaranteed to make women weaken. He

1. The manuscript title, La vie de un vallet amerous, is inappropriate, because the poem is not a 'life'. For other inappropriate titles provided by the scribe of MS Digby 86 see p.65 above.

2. P.Meyer, review of Stengel's Codex in Romania I.

3. For the value of posttonic e in this and other poems see below pp.101-103.

determined to follow this advice, unheeding of the foul ugliness of his mistress. Subsequently he regretted having made advances to her, but now he met her in a dark place, brought forward his request, which was turned down, and then kissed her three times, which won her. She agreed that he should come to her the next night, and he enjoyed her favours often after this. He realized how hideous she was, and resolved from then on not to love the big and the fat, but only the small.

Great pleasure can be had from a small woman. The poet resolves to court all women, but he has some reservations. He will not make love to women who yield too easily, and there is something he cannot stand, and that is the behaviour of women who have a child. He has often been much in love, until he has learnt that the woman has a child. He cannot bear children because they are noisy and ugly and the mother always wants to dominate the father. He would be very happy if he could find a barren woman; he would love her and keep hold of her until they were married. He prays for a quiet, beautiful and gracious wife, with whom he will not quarrel. He begs St. John, St. Thomas and St. Alban to carry his message to God, and also ensure that his sins shall be forgiven, and that he shall enter into the joyful life everlasting.

It is not great poetry, but it is interesting because there is nothing else quite like it in Anglo-Norman literature. Although one receives the impression at first that the author just rattled it off without much thought, it is in fact very carefully constructed. 8-syllable lines and 7-syllable lines are interspersed with short lines of 3 or 4 syllables, and the sentence structure cuts across the metrical pattern in such a way that there is constant variation.¹

¹. For a discussion of the metrical pattern see below pp. 95-96.

The effective use of conflicting patterns of metre and sentence structure may be illustrated by the following passage:

Mes tel manere, si ben fount,
Aver deusent,
Que de bele parole fuesent
E mout curteis,
E que ne creusent les mauveis
Reprové
Veilles, qui sount maleuré.
Mes a graunt peine
Troverez nule si certeine
De soun corage
Que la veille en une estage
Ne chaungereit
Soun quer, e s'amour toudreyt
De soun amy,
E autres femmes autresy.

D'un vallet amerous 282-296

The poem has survived only in MS Digby 86, and it is found on folios 114^{rb}-116^{vb}.

It was by printed by Stengel in the Codex.¹

1. Codex no.29.

IX RAGEMON LE BON

T. Wright was the first to identify the fifty quatrains which bear the curious title Ragemon le bon as the texts for a mediaeval game of chance.¹ Each quatrain describes a character or tells a fortune. It seems that each was written on a long roll of parchment, and a seal was set by each one, with a cord attached to it. Then the parchment was rolled up so that the seals were inside the roll, and the cords were hanging down from it. Each player chose a cord, the parchment was unrolled, and the appropriate verse was read out. As for the title given to the game, the word regimen was used in Latin documents written in England from the twelfth century onwards for the type of royal document to which a large number of seals were attached. In later Middle English ragman can be used to mean any kind of official roll.² It even comes to be used as a name for the devil, probably because he was supposed to keep a roll with lists of sinners and their sins. In a fifteenth century manuscript Wright was able to discover English verses, destined for the same purpose as the quatrains in Ragemon le bon, which bear the title Ragman Roll.³ Whereas the Anglo-Norman verses contain a mixture of proverbial wisdom and un-subtle sexual insults and forecasts, the English verses are on a higher literary level.

1. T.Wright, Anecdota Literaria, London, 1844, p.74 ff.

2. See the entries under 'ragman' in the NED.

3. The verses are found in Fairfax MS 16.

This difference in levels of style may be illustrated by the following lines, which are similar in meaning but very different in modes of expression:

Sovent avez esté fotue,
Cul descovert e jaunbe nue.

Ragemon le bon 199-200

Whose lyst may thressyn in your berne

Ragman Roll

Figures from classical antiquity, such as Venus and Mercury, and from mediaeval poetry of courtly love, such as Danger,¹ play an important part in the English verses, whereas the Anglo-Norman quatrains remain on a more earthy level.

In Ragemon le bon the world portrayed is a man's world, basically that of the clerks, and it is often reminiscent of the schoolroom rather than of any form of mixed society. Thus there are only four of the fifty quatrains which are unambiguously addressed to women (quatrains 43,46,48,50). As was mentioned above, the text contains a good deal of proverbial wisdom, and there are some verbal echoes of the proverbs.² Thus some of the remarks made by J. Morawski about the Proverbes del vilain might equally well be applied to Ragemon le bon:

L'auteur n'était pas dépourvu d'une certaine culture, et peut-être trouverait-on dans ses commentaires des réminiscences d'école. Car, malgré la grossièreté flamande de quelques passages, toute intention morale n'est pas absente de cette oeuvre, comme le montre l'usage que l'auteur a fait de certains proverbes "moraux" et les réflexions qu'ils lui ont suggérées...³

1. The figure of Danger is probably taken here from the Roman de la Rose.

2. See for instance lines 103-104.

3. J-Morawski, 'Les recueils d'anciens proverbes français', Romania XLVIII (1922) p.541.

In spite of the familiar delight in the themes of adultery and seduction, the 'moral intention' behind some of the verses is quite clear. Thus of the fifty quatrains, eighteen are flattering,¹ and they encourage the person addressed to further exertions in the direction of virtue. The remaining thirty-two are not flattering, but they are not all offensive; some simply contain moral admonitions.

A point of particular interest is the relationship between Ragemon le bon and the verses entitled Sermo communis which have survived in Trinity College Cambridge MS 39-40.² The Sermo communis is a collection of admonitory religious and moral verses, which includes a great deal of proverbial material. Långfors considered that the Sermo was derived in part from Ragemon le bon, but it seems much more probable that Ragemon le bon was derived in part from the Sermo. Fifteen of the quatrains have an undeniable resemblance, whereas at least two-thirds of each text bears no resemblance to the other. Långfors suggests that the author of the Sermo took over the popular verses, giving a moral application to something he disapproved of, and this would be in keeping with the compilation of the Trinity College MS, which consists almost entirely of moral and religious texts. But it seems much more likely that the author of Ragemon le bon took over the serious, moral verses, and parodied them when it suited him. If the author of the Sermo communis had set out to give a moral application to the 'immoral' verses, one would expect him

1. The flattering quatrains are nos. 1,4,10,12,14,16,18,22, 24,30,36,38,40,42,43,45,47,49.

2. See P.Meyer, 'Les manuscrits français de Cambridge, III' Romania XXXII (1903) 18-120, and A.Långfors, Un jeu de société du moyen âge: Ragemon le bon, inspirateur d'un sermon en vers, Helsinki, 1920.

to have paid particular attention to those which were most offensive, but this is not the case. Of the fifteen quatrains in Ragemon le bon which contain more or less abusive references to the love life or marriage of the person addressed, only one, vi, is paralleled in the Sermo communis. There is little of interest in the 'moralizing' verses of Ragemon le bon; the author applied more skill and ingenuity to the offensive verses. This becomes apparent towards the end of the poem. In stanza xxiv, line 194 repeats line 188, and 196 repeats 14.

On the other hand Långfors is obviously right in saying that both Ragemon le bon and the Sermo communis are connected with a continental text entitled Les geus d'aventure, and that Ragemon le bon is in part an imitation of the continental poem.¹ There are many direct borrowings, which need not be recorded here since Långfors provides all three texts in full, enabling one to compare them without difficulty. The continental poem is written in a more optimistic, cheerful key than the Anglo-Norman ones; forecasts of disaster are rare, and relatively mild.

Ragemon le bon is found in MS Digby 86 on folios 162^r-163^v. It was edited by T.Wright and by Långfors,² but these editions do not take into account the underlying syllabic regularity outlined below.³

1. Långfors, p.6.

2. T.Wright, Anecdota Literaria, London, 1844, p.74 ff., and Långfors, pp.17-23.

3. See below pp.96-97.

METRE AND LANGUAGE

In this section no attempt is made to give a complete description of the metre and language of each poem. As far as metre is concerned, attention is drawn primarily to poems which seem to be based on more regular metrical patterns than has hitherto been supposed. In the discussion of rhymes and grammatical forms, attention is drawn to attested departures from continental Old French usage.

Vising considered all the poems included in this edition to be incorrect metrically by continental standards.¹ But a closer examination reveals that the Chauncoun de noustre Seingnour (II) is composed according to a regular and most intricate stanza form. De dames e dammaiseles (V), Le fablel del gelous (VI), and the fragment Des .iiii. files Deu are written in rhyming couplets in which octosyllabics and heptasyllabics, but no other type of line, are admitted. La beitournee (VII) and D'un vallet amerous (VIII) are made up of long lines (7 syllables in VII, 7 or 8 in VIII) and short lines (3 or 4 syllables in both poems). Ragemon le bon (IX) and Seint esperit a nous venez are composed in quatrains containing octosyllabics and heptasyllabics.² The fragment of Guischart de Beaulieu's Sermon is written in fairly regular 12-syllable lines which are combined to form monorhyming, or less frequently, assonating laisses. This leaves only four

1. J. Vising, Anglo-Norman Language and Literature, London, 1923, pp.79-80. Vising also states that the Lai du Cor and the Disciplina Clericalis are perhaps correct 'from an Anglo-Norman point of view.' For these poems, see above pp.30-32.

2. The Seint esperit a nous venez also includes longer and shorter lines in the Digby version.

poems with truly irregular metrical patterns: the Bone preere a nostre Seignour Jhesu Crist (I), Les Avés noustre Dame (III), the Oreisun de nostre Dame (IV) and the Oracio ad deum.

The most interesting aspect of the metrical forms employed in these poems is the combined use of octosyllabic and heptasyllabic lines. It might be argued that to say that octosyllabics and heptasyllabics both occur is as much as to say that the metre is irregular. But that this is not the case is shown by a comparison with a totally irregular poem, such as the Oreisun de nostre Dame, in which the length of the line varies from 6 to 10 syllables, averaging out at 8. Moreover the assumption of regular metre in the poems II, V - IX often isolates lines which are also suspect from the point of view of sense or grammar, and this provides some confirmation of the assumption.

In the Bone preere, Les Avés noustre Dame, and the Oracio ad deum the monorhyming quatrain is the basic metrical unit, but it is not consistently adhered to throughout. Naetebus considered the Bone preere to be composed in huitains with rhyme-scheme aaaa bbbb.¹ But this pattern is not paralleled anywhere else, and in one section the quatrain forms a complete unit (section v), while in another the unit consists of a sixain (section vii) and in another a sixain is followed by two quatrains (x). In one quatrain the monorhyme is replaced by aabb (section viii.a) in all versions except that of MS Digby 86, and as this version is further from the Latin original than the other versions at this point, and as the scribe is fairly often ready to sacrifice the original wording for the sake of visual rhyme,² it seems probable

¹. G.Naetebus, Die nicht-lyrischen Strophenformen des Altfranzösischen, Leipzig, 1891, poem no.XVII.

². See below p.137.

that the rhyme-scheme aabb is authentic here. In Les Avées nastre Dame the quatrain is replaced by a sixain twice (in stanzas ii and xvi). In the Bone preere the rhymes are masculine throughout, except in MS Digby 86, in which the forms in section v have all been corrupted to forms with feminine endings. In III both masculine and feminine rhymes occur. In both I and III the long lines fall into two parts, divided by a caesura. In the case of III, the copyist of MS A has divided each long line into two short lines (see notes to III 10, 68, 104).¹

The main types of half-line which occur are:

Hemistich 1	5 + e	I 3,8,10-12; III 2,18,26 etc.
	6	I 16,20; III 9,14,22,24 etc.
	6 + e	I 4,5,7,9,13-15; III 1,10 ¹⁵ /20-21 etc.
Hemistich 2	5	I 4,5,14,18,22; III 1,2,7,15,19,26 etc.
	5 + e	III 31,34 etc.
	6	I 3,7-11,13,15-17; III 3-6,9,10,16-18 etc.
	6 + e	III 11-14,32 etc.

Hence the following types of 12-syllable line occur:

5 + e : 6	I 3,8,10,11; III 18 etc.
6 : 6	I 16,20; III 9,22,24 etc.
6 + e : 5	I 4,5,14; III 1,15,19, 20 etc.

Lines with supernumerary syllables in the first hemistich (epic caesura), or the second (feminine ending), or in both, occur in accord with normal Old French practice:

6 + e : 6	I 7,9,13,15; III 5,10,21,23 etc.
6 : 6 + e	III 14 etc.
6 + e : 6 + e	III 32 etc.
6 + e : 5 + e	III 31 etc.

¹. See also above p.52.

In addition, there is a type of first hemistich, occurring mainly in III, and consisting of eight, not six syllables. It is usually divisible into 4 + 4, or 5 + 3:

Avé la tur ' al rey David, / Avé seinte Marie	III 11
En vous descendi ' doucement / par grant dileccioun	III 17
Defendez ⁹ mun corps ' a m'alme / de mun adverseere	III 34
Avé la seinte ' humilité / ki en vous repose	III 57

Here there is a clear departure from continental French usage; lines of this sort are comparable to English fourteeners. The possibility of hybridisations of all of these types of line is so great, that one is forced to regard the metre as a whole as irregular. The base manuscript is rarely altered on metrical grounds in these poems, but such anomalies as unduly short first hemistichs (I 12,42) and unduly long second hemistichs (I 15,75) are rejected when there is strong confirmatory evidence from the rest of the manuscript tradition.¹ In the Oracio ad deum, which is not included in the edition, the syllabic fluctuation is far more extreme than in I and III, and this may be illustrated by the following lines:

E pur ço vus pri ke de mei aiez pié
 Ki jo ne seie pur mes pechez en peines d'enfer liveré;
 Metez en mun quer verrai humilité
 Ki jo aie vers vus e vers mun prome parfite charité...

Oracio ad deum 29-32, quoted from MS Bodley 57

1. For further details of the editorial procedure adopted, see below p.142.

The Chauncoun de noustre Seignour (II) displays an extremely interesting metrical pattern. Feminine lines alternate with masculine lines except in the last stanza where all are masculine. There are six stanzas. Naetebus considered the last stanza, with the masculine endings, spurious, and therefore classified the form as a lyric form.¹ But this assumption also pre-supposes a regularly recurring syllabic pattern, and both of these assumptions now seem to be mistaken. Naetebus assumed that the basic line of the poem was heptasyllabic, whereas Stengel assumed that the line was octosyllabic, and he edited the poem accordingly from MS Douce 137 as Appendix II in the Codex. In fact the masculine lines may contain 7 or 8 syllables, and they form an intricate pattern, while the feminine lines contain 7 syllables + feminine ending. The masculine lines require no emendation for the sake of the metre in the base text. They are arranged as follows:

stanza i	8 8 7 7
stanza ii	7 7 8 8
stanza iii	7 8 7 8
stanza iv	7 8 8 7
stanza v	8 7 8 7
stanza vi	7 8 7 8

This exhausts all the possibilities of arranging two octosyllabics

¹. G.Naetebus, p.5.

with two heptasyllabics except 8770, and as stanza vi repeats the pattern of stanza iii (whereas ii = i interverted, v = iii interverted) it is tempting to emend in stanza vi so as to create the missing sequence 8778 (= iv interverted). This could be done by assuming hiatus in Nostrë amur 42, and by replacing dakes al by the equivalent desk'al in 44. But since the last stanza is questionable on metrical grounds altogether, with its departure from the alternation of masculine and feminine endings, the emendation has not been made. With five emendations the feminine lines all read as 7 syllables + e (the conjunction e is omitted in 15,21; Sire is replaced by Sir in 33; the definite article le is omitted in 31,37). Though the use of mund 'world' without the definite article in 31,37 is surprising, the emendation is justified by the symmetry of the poem which cannot be accidental.

The rhyming couplet is found in the Oreisun de Nostre Dame (IV), De Dames e Dammaiseles (V), le Fablel del Gelous (VI) and in the fragment from Grosseteste's Chateau d'Amour, Des .iiii. files Deu. The syllabification is quite different in each of these four poems. IV is quite irregular, with lines varying in length from 6 to 10 syllables. In V 85% of the lines may be read as octosyllabic or heptasyllabic, in the proportion of approximately 3:1, after transcriptional equivalents have been adopted according to the principles described in the section on editorial method below.¹ 27 lines (15%) still contain more than 8 syllables, though none contains less than 7. Of the remaining 25 lines, only 2 resist emendation (44,138). In deciding to emend the 23 remaining lines, two considerations were particularly important; firstly, the longer poem into which part of V has been incorporated, the Bounté des Femmes,

1. See pages 140-143.

which is incidentally a far more sophisticated poem, has less irregular lines than has our text, and only one line is long in all three versions (120); secondly, the assumption of regular metre isolates a number of lines which are suspect from the point of view of sense or grammar (34,75,80,134,137). The corrupt readings can usually be accounted for palaeographically, and the emendations are discussed in the notes. Often the emendations are minor ones; thus the omission of a conjunction e, ne or of a relative pronoun qui,que regularizes the metre six times (23,28,61,93,135,145).¹

In VI the proportion of octosyllabics to heptasyllabics is 9:1 and there are only two lines which contain more than 8 syllables (7,51). These two lines are easily emended (by the omission of the negative particle ne in 7, by the omission of the possessive adjective sa in 51), and the question with this poem is not whether one should emend the two lines which are neither octosyllabic or heptasyllabic, but rather whether one should emend all the lines to form regular continental octosyllabics. This is not difficult, and the total percentage of lines to be emended (14%) is not high even by continental standards. But as the co-existence of octosyllabics and heptasyllabics is attested in other poems discussed here, the heptasyllabics in this text have been left too. The poem is so short that it is difficult to draw any definite conclusions about the metrical pattern.

A thorough investigation of the Chasteau d'amour is beyond the scope of the present study, as only the fragment Des .iiii. files Deu is found in MS Digby 86. Murray assumes that the basic line is

¹. The lines emended are 6,11,12,16,23,28,40,68,71,79,80,84,93,94,95,101,107,120,135,137,144,145,146.

octosyllabic and edits accordingly. In MS Digby 86 octosyllabic and heptasyllabic lines occur in the proportion approximately 2:1, and this may be illustrated by the first eighteen lines of the fragment, transcribed here from MS Digby 86 folios 116^{vb}-117^{ra}:

Un rois estoit de grant pover,	8	
De bon valour, de grant saver,	8	
E cist roys un fiz avoyt	7	
Qui trestout sun sen savoyt.	7	
Tout autretel cum fust le pere	8	
Si fust le fiz en la manere,	8	
D'un estre, d'une pusaunce	7	(MS De un...de une)
D'un voloir, d'une supstaunce	7	(")
Par qui il trestout fesoyt	7	
Qui a soun rëume apendoyt.	8	(or 7, if reume = 1 syll.)
Tout quant qu'il voloyt comencer	8	
Par soun fiz le vout achever.	8	
Quatre files out cil roy,	7	
A checune dona par soy	8	
Soun aferaunt de substaunce,	7	
De soun sen, de sa puysaunse,	7	
E a checune diversement	8	(if unstressed intertonic e
Soloum ceo qui a luy apent	8	in <u>diversement</u> loses value).

In the Beitournee (VII) and D'un Vallet Amerous (VIII) short lines are combined with long ones in rhyming groups of varying length. In VII the short lines contain 3 or 4 syllables and the long lines have 7. In VIII the short lines contain 3 or 4 syllables and the long ones 7 or 8. The rhyming groups vary from two to six lines in length, with the longer groups occurring more frequently in VII than in VIII. Naetebus considered that this form developed out of the form, not necessarily stanzaic, in which an introductory group of three 8-syllable lines is followed by a 4-syllable line + three 8-syllable lines:¹

8a8a8a 4b8b8b8b 4c8c8c8c etc.

The short line regularly introduces the new rhyme. Certainly it is very common in VII and VIII for a new rhyme to be introduced in a

1. Naetebus, Anhang I. VII = Anhang III, 3. VIII = Anhang III, 1.

short line. It is interesting that the 8/4 verse form occurs frequently in Rutebeuf's poems; at its best the style of VII, and occasionally of VIII, is reminiscent of Rutebeuf. The two poems are difficult, particularly VII, and the assumption of regular metre isolates some of the most puzzling lines, and supports emendation (VII 97,149; VIII 59,265).

In VII, nineteen of the first 207 lines (9%) are emended for the sake of the metre.¹ Two lines resist emendation (69,118). Beyond line 207 a metrical analysis is not possible, because MS Digby 86 breaks off at this point, and the scribe of MS Harley 978, paid little attention to the metrical pattern; he wrote the poem as prose with sporadic punctuation marks.² In VIII, thirteen lines are emended (4%) for the sake of the metre.³ Two lines resist emendation (192,224).

Ragemon le bon (IX) and Seint esperit a nous venez are written in quatrains with rhyme scheme aabb, occasionally aaaa. In both poems the number of the syllables in the line varies, but whereas in Ragemon le bon the variation is only between heptasyllabics and octosyllabics, in Seint esperit a nous venez the range is from six to ten syllables.

1. The emended lines are:
VII 2,38,42,46,56,57,74,78,80,88,103,105,107,119,126,
135,165,167,197.

2. See above pp.79-80.

3. The emended lines are:
VIII 2,59,69,121,134,167,265,271,282,301,317,333,343

In Ragemon le bon it sometimes happens that all the lines in a stanza are the same length, but there¹ is a discernible tendency for the longer lines to alternate with shorter ones, as in:

Damaisele ki vous prendra	8 (MS La damaisele)
Mout sovent vous gabera,	7
Kar ele se fra verrement	8
Sovent foutre de la gent.	7

Ragemon le bon 49-52

For the sake of the metre, eleven lines are emended in the poem,¹ and one line resists emendation (158).

Seint esgerit a nous venez has not been edited here because all three Anglo-Norman translations of the Veni creator spiritus have been edited by S. Harrison Thomson.² Harrison Thomson considered that the version found in St. John's College Oxford MS 136 was the best, and certainly it is the only one which is composed in regular octosyllabic lines. The version found in MS Digby 86 contains lines of varying length. It is interesting that the following stanza, adapted from the Pentecostal hymn Beata nobis gaudia, has been appended to the Veni creator spiritus translation in both manuscripts:³

Tu ki jadis les seins piz	7
Par ta grace as reempliz	7
Lors relesez nos pecchez	7
E tens peisible nous donez	8

Here again there is a clear case of combination of heptasyllabics and octosyllabics.

The extended use of the heptasyllabic line may well be a characteristic of thirteenth century Anglo-Norman verse as a whole. Apart from the texts examined here, it is observable in the rubrics of the

1. The emended lines are IX 19, 39, 49, 104, 125, 131, 134, 155, 156, 169, 180.

2. Medium Aevum VIII. See above pp. 31-32.

3. Quoted here from MS Digby 86, folio 68^r.

Vie de seint Auban, of which A.R. Harden says only that they are metrically irregular.¹ Here the beginning and the end of the rubrics are given, according to Harden's edition:²

Amphibal cum clerc lettrez	7
Cunte a Auban cum Deu fu nez;	8
En croiz fu mis; pus releva;	8
A la fin nus tuz jugera.	8
Auban l'ot, mes pas nel creit,	7
Co k'il cunte, ke voir seit.	7
De lui s'en part par mautalent.	8
La nuit obscure le susprent...	8
Deus centisme an uittante sist	8
Pus ke Deus char de Virgne prist,	8
Sufri passiun Auban;	7
Aprés cent seisante terz an	8
Vint Germein mescreance abatre;	8
Aprés treis centz quarante quatre	8
De terre Ofte Auban leva,	7 or 8
Ki trente neuf ans regna.	7

It will be found that there are remarkably few lines in the rubrics which cannot be at once read either as heptasyllabics or as octosyllabics.

1. Vie de seint Auban, ed. A.R.Harden, p.xiv.

2. Harden, p.52 and p.65.

RHYME

Rhymes are careful in all the poems. Identical rhyme occurs only in II 35,39 and in VIII 11-12. Grammatical rhyme appears in V 47-48 and in VI 21-22, VII 134-135.

As in the literary language, ai rhymes with ei,¹ e rhymes with ai before r and s,² and ei rhymes with oi in three instances, all involving the word joie.³ There are no rhymes between en and an. As in Western French, é rhymes freely with ié and this is attested in all the poems except VI.⁴ ai rhymes with ei before s and l, and in final position in VIII only.⁵

The rhymes between é and ai before re are early instances of this coalescence.⁶ Rhymes between the sounds which developed from q blocked and free are frequent, and ü is included in this rhyme group twice.⁷ üi rhymes with ü, but before t and in final position it also rhymes with i.⁸

1. ai:ei IV 145-6, VII 33-5, VIII 289-290

2. e:ai + r/s IV 5-6, VI 1-2, VII 124-6, VII 144-5, VII 232-4, VII 240-3, VIII 62-3, VIII 338-341, IX 157-8

3. ei:oi VI 55-6, VIII 260-1, VIII 300-302

4. é:ié I 5-8, II iii, III ii, IV 59-62, V 102-3, VII 21-2, VIII 1-2, IX 65-8

5. ai:ei + s/l V 92-3, 100-101, VII 60-64, VIII 285-6, IX 57-8
ai:ei final VIII 66-67, VIII 262-3, VIII 319-320, probably 80-81 etc.

6. ere:aire II iv, IV 71-2 (where ere is for earlier iere)

7. q free: q blocked III 51-4, III 185-188, III 225-8, IV 7-8, IV 35-6, IV 133-4, IV 149-150, VII 157-8, VIII 112-3, 143-4, IX 137-138; + ü I v., VIII 167-8, cp. Harden p.xx.

8. üi:ü V 88-9, V 90-1, VII 237-9, VIII 54-5, VIII 118-9, 166-7
üi:i VIII 110-111; following k VIII 84-5
 cp. Le petit plet, ed. Merrilees p.xix

Analogy is responsible for the extension of rhymes in er to the infinitive forms of verbs which do not belong to Conj. I,¹ and probably also for some unorthodox rhymes involving the stressed forms of the third person singular personal pronouns.²

A single instance of the rhyming of ei and é may be dialectal,³ but may also be an example of inexact rhyming.

Several more rhymes occur once only, and are best regarded as instances of inexact rhyming.⁴

Rhyme between vowel + s/c^v occurs once only.⁵

Assonance between vowel + s/rs is fairly common.⁶

Assonance between vowel + s/r + e occurs once only.⁷

Flexional endings show confusion between s and ts.⁸

The loss of s before final t is attested in V, the loss of v before r is attested in VII and VIII.⁹

un rhymes with um once in V, once in VI.¹⁰

1. er:eir II 1, III 165-8, V 122-3, V 136-7, VIII 19-20

(including power, voler as subst.)

ir:eir VIII 250-1

For the converse extension of re, see below p.116

2. VIII 120-1, VIII 272-3

3. nobles:ascemes IX 95-6; see note to these lines

4. seur (from securum): quer V 68-9, dreiture:mere V 124-5
toute:quite VI 59-60

5. traunses:haunches VI 35-6; cp. Harden p.xxii

6. I 81-4, IV 121-2, VII 242-3, VIII 127-8, IX 105-8, IX 137-8

7. defoule:honoure V 104-5

8. V 90-91

9. VII 89-90, VII 110-112, VIII 131-2, VIII 164-5

10. blamoum:reisoun V 45-6; reisoun:houn VI 47-8

In III, IV, VIII and IX there is evidence of the coalescence of masculine and feminine endings in rhyme. In III there are two instances, both involving the same word. In IV there ^{are two} ~~is one~~ instances. In VIII there are seven certain instances and probably several more, where the evidence however is inconclusive.¹ In IX there are three certain instances. More than half of the forms which have lost the feminine endings are adjectives, and some of these are derived from past participles; forms of the past participle used in verbal, as opposed to adjectival, constructions, are not taken into account here.² It is worth bearing in mind that in continental French later phonological development involves the loss of posttonic e in hiatus with the preceding tonic vowel, although this change does not penetrate the conventions of versification. This means that if, in an Anglo-Norman text, posttonic e is lost in hiatus with the preceding tonic vowel, the continental sound change has been anticipated, and the sound change has had an effect on versification; the departure is not from continental phonology, but from continental conventions of versification. On the other hand, where posttonic e is lost following a consonant, a coalescence occurs which would not have been possible at any stage in continental French phonology; in continental French, changes in final consonants took place at the same time as loss of posttonic e, so that such rhymes could not arise. In these texts, rhymes which could never have arisen in continental French are found three times in VIII (VIII 82-83, VIII 162-163, VIII 167-168) and three times in IX (IX 73-74, IX 121-122, IX 155-156). In the light of what is known about the fluctuation of unstressed e in Anglo-Norman

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1. The inconclusive cases are those in which a verb form is involved which is probably first singular conditional, with loss of final e (VIII 80-81, 114-115). See below p.120.
 2. For forms of the participle used in verbal constructions see below p.124.

texts,¹ these texts as a whole are remarkably 'correct'.

The certain instances of coalescence are the following:

Dame, pur cele joie dunt taunt fustes lee (fem.)
Kaunt Jhesu li tut pussaunt de vostre corps fu nee (masc.)

III 137-8

Ma Dame, après la passiun mult par futes lee (fem.)
Quant vous veitis vostre fiz de mort relevé (masc.)

III 145-6

Ke li ord diables n'eit poesté
De ceste frele char maluré

IV 103-4

Bien say, si n'ay de vus aie
Dampné sui ou hunie

IV 167-8

Lez une rue
O moun frere qui fu mi drue

VIII 17-18

Quant entre vos bras tendrez
Voustre amie
Si luy priez "Pur Deu mercie...

VIII 30-32

A l'anutere,
A luy disoye "Amie chere

VIII 82-3

Ne troverez
Taunt de femmes enluminez
Cum les petis.
De bounté si ount le pris...

VIII 160-3

En un meis ne [pas] en plus,
Taunt sunt amiable e prus

VIII 167-8

1. 'reductions carried out in francien only in Middle or Modern French were considerably accelerated and thus e became unstable in all positions before the middle of the thirteenth century...' M.K. Pope, § 1130.

Jeo pri le roy
De majesté par bone foy
Qu'il mi doint espouse coy (fem.)

VIII 323-325

Deu, cum pura estre goious
Qui vous prendra a espous?

IX 73-74

Qui vous prendra a espous
Trop ert lede e trop hidous

IX 121-122

Si osé ne serrez ne fol (masc.)
De countredire de parol

IX 153-156

The poems VIII and IX are written in conversational style, and the possibility suggests itself, that the coalescence of feminine and masculine endings, which these two texts display more clearly than any of the others, might be a feature of the spoken language, which the authors of the remaining texts usually avoided. There is no evidence that VIII and IX were written later than the other texts, so the difference is not likely to be determined by date of composition.

MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX

The evidence of rhymes, and the comparatively regular syllabification of II, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, makes a fairly detailed study of grammatical forms possible. As in the case of rhyme,¹ there are few serious departures from continental usage; many apparent departures are caused by the scribes.²

GENDER

The gender of nouns is almost always in accord with Old French usage, as far as one can judge from the forms of accompanying articles, adjectives and pronouns.

There is a certain amount of fluctuation, as in continental texts, in the gender of words in -our. amour is feminine in III (except for III 148 DMa and III 156 Ma), feminine in IV, and in VIII, but masculine in I and in VI. dolour is feminine in III, IV and V. honour is masculine in III.³

ventre occurs with the feminine article in III 159 Ma (not in any other manuscript), and this is probably scribal. Elsewhere ventre is masculine.

ymage is feminine in III 236 Ma.

membres is accompanied by the feminine adjective beles in I 87 P, but the metre suggests that the masculine form of the adjective, shown by the other manuscripts, is correct, and beles is emended to beus.

The confusion in the gender of ventre, ymage and membres is no doubt caused by the ending in posttonic e, which may easily come to be regarded as a feminine ending. For interesting evidence that the author of VII was clearly aware of the masculine gender of some words ending in e, see VII 112-121.

1. See preceding pages.

2. See below pp. 130-138.

3. honur is masculine twice in the Vie de seint Auban, see Harden p. xxiii.

In the section on rhyme it was shown that there are instances in III, IV, VIII and IX of the coalescence of masculine and feminine endings.¹ In adjectives, loss of posttonic e levels the difference between masculine and feminine gender. It appears that the levelling of gender is restricted to forms in which posttonic e follows the tonic vowel immediately, i.e. is in hiatus with the tonic vowel, in III and IV. But in VIII the posttonic e may be lost in the singular and in the plural, with stems ending in a consonant, or in hiatus with the tonic vowel. In IX the two instances also involve loss of posttonic e following a consonant. It was suggested above that VIII and IX may reflect the spoken language in this respect.² Be that as it may, the levelling of gender is still very restricted, when one considers that in Boeve de Haumtone such feminine plural forms as amez, riche already occur.³

From the glossary it may be observed that the adjective tout(e) very frequently loses the feminine ending in spelling at least. As the adjective rarely occurs in rhyme, it is difficult to know how much importance should be attached to these spellings. Perhaps the common use of the adjective in the construction adjective + article + noun may have contributed to its loss of adjectival characteristics.

1. For these forms see above pp.101-103.

The adjectives which lose final e are:

lee (III 137,145); maluré (IV 104); chere (VIII 83),
coy (VIII 326); goious (IX 73), hidous (IX 122)

In plural forms the adjective loses preconsonantal e in:
enluminez (VIII 161), petis (VIII 162)

and probably also in Gros e gras (VIII 148), Longe (VIII 152), petis (VIII 153), though these adjectives are used substantivally, and one could argue that the poet had in mind 'big things' rather than 'women.'

2. See above p.103.

3. See Stimming's edition, pp.xvi,xix-xx.

DECLENSION

a) Imparisyllabic declension

The earlier accusative form alone survives for baroun, enfant, greinour, while the nominative alone survives for lere, pire, pute, ser (= soror). But although each of the first group is found in nominative function and each of the second group is found in oblique function at least once, the instances are not sufficient numerically for generalisations to be made.¹

fel and feloun both occur, with feus for nom.pl.masc. in VI 37. The pronominal l'em occurs beside houm and houme, both of which are used indifferently in nominative and oblique function. On the other hand, sire and seingnour retain the traditional distribution, with sire as nominative, seingnour oblique.

b) Use of flexional s/z

The formal distinction between nominative and accusative has been largely abandoned,² and s/z is usually a mark of plurality. Only in the following instances is s/z attested by rhyme in the nom.

sg.masc.:

pechez:dam^phez (nom.sg.m. past part.) IV 111-112
 nuls (nom.sg.m.):issus (nom.pl.m.) V 39-40
 fous (nom.sg.m.):clous (obl.pl.) VII 189-190
 deners (obl.pl.):fers (nom.sg.m.) VIII 311-312
 asez:pautoners (nom.sg.m.) IX 105-106

It is interesting that these five instances occur in five different texts, which suggests that all of these authors were conscious of the earlier forms, and felt free to use them when it suited them.

1. For line references see glossary.

2. See discussion of case below, p.108.

Internally in the line spellings in s/z for nom.sg.masc. forms are fairly frequent, and such spellings occasionally occur in the oblique forms (obl.sg. reis coronés III 256 Mb, daunz VII 141). Plural forms of nouns and adjectives without flexional s/z are never attested in rhyme.¹

In the interior of the line, adjective and pronoun occur without final s/z in:

E tout icil soient benei VI 61²

c) 2-termination adjectives

Only the traditional form^s of the fem.sg. adjective, without -e, is attested in rhyme:

cel:celestiel (sg.f.) IV 25-26

mervilaunt:pesaunt (sg.f.adj.) V 7-8

and fem.sg. tel is attested by the syllabic count in VII 90.

But tele is required by the metre in II 43 (where however the manuscripts other than the base have itel(e)), and in VIII 318.

brieve is required by the metre in II 11.

forte may well be scribal in III 194 Ma, since DGLaMb have fort.

All manuscripts have the spelling mortele in IV 129, and the metre of IV is too irregular for emendations to be made; however, the form without analogical e would provide an 8-syllable line.

There is great variation in the spelling of the fem.sg. forms of douz (see glossary for line references). The form douz in the fem.pl. is required by the metre in V 140, although MS Digby 86 has douces.

d) Comparison of adjectives

The synthetic forms greinour and pire occur (for line references see glossary), and pire is reinforced by the analytic^{Construction} in the phrase la plus pire, which occurs in VIII 53 and IX 131.

1. There are some such forms in VIII (e.g. 285-288) but they always rhyme with one another.

2. For forms of pronouns and participles see below pp. 111, 121.

CASE

Case distinction is rarely maintained.¹

The juxtaposed accusative expressing possession is fairly common. The archaic construction, in which the possessive element is placed first, occurs only in phrases with possessive Deu:

Deu amye III 14, Deu espouse III 37,

Deu mercie VIII 32

Elsewhere the possessive element is second (IV 2, IV 4, IX 40, in which the possessive element is Deu; III 13, III 159, VII 219 N, VII 232-233 N, IX 53, IX 120, in which the possessive element is another proper name, or a ~~XXXXXXXX~~^{demonstr.} pronoun).

^{More}
~~Elsewhere~~ possession is expressed by the prepositions a and de (for examples see glossary), and in one sentence both prepositions occur:

Nule file au chevalier
Ne de serjaunt
Ne de vilein...

VIII 209-211

The archaic construction in which por (1) 'amour' has a juxtaposed accusative representing the objective genitive occurs in:

Pur amour tuz iceus III 174

Por Deu amur IV 73,82

Por l'amur vostre fiz Jhesu IV 125

The absolute accusative expresses accompanying circumstances:

Sovent avez esté fotue,
Cul desouvert e jaune nue.

IX 199-200

¹. For the use of flexional s/z, see above pp.106-107.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The first sg.personal pronoun is almost always spelt jeo in MS Digby 86; other manuscripts display a variety of spellings.¹ The pronoun usually retains syllabic value before a following initial vowel (e.g. VII 139,147,203), but elision is indicated by the metre in VII 81,90. jeo is followed by the enclitic form of the unstressed pronoun object in V 17,22.² In the oblique forms, the stressed form sometimes occurs where one would expect the unstressed direct or indirect object, but this may be due to the scribes; the metre provides no evidence here.³

The third sg.fem. pronoun is regularly spelt ele in MS Digby 86, and it occurs far more frequently in the texts which have been edited with this manuscript as base text than in the religious texts, in which the base text is taken from other manuscripts. The consistency seems to be scribal, since the metre requires el in VI 33,53, VIII 90,194. The plural eus is required in V 25, whereas eles is required in V 75. The shortened form of the singular is common in Western French and in Anglo-Norman, but the shortened plural form is rare.⁴

The third pl.masc. pronoun is usually spelt il in the nominative, but a curious form eus occurs twice in additional stanzas in III Mb:

La commune des martirs requer devotement
Ke eus me seyent en aye al jour de jugement...

Tuz requer les confesseurs od ma ferme creance
Ke eus prient la mere Deu ki est de grant pussance III 228 ff.

In the stressed oblique forms of the sg.masc. pronoun, spellings in lui/luy predominate, but in IV 120 all manuscripts have li. In VIII 23-4 luy rhymes with ennuy, in VIII 272-3 li with ami.

-
1. For spellings from all base texts, see glossary.
 2. Transcribed as jeo.s, MS jeo lee.
 3. For the spellings of these forms, see glossary.
 4. See Romance of Horn, II, p.49.

In the stressed oblique forms of the fem.sg. pronoun, lui/luy is the most common spelling, perhaps in analogy with the masc., but lu rhymes with aparceu in VIII 120-121, and ly rhymes with dy in VIII 183-184.

en replaces respective de + personal pronoun (see glossary), but i is always used adverbially, except possibly in IV 81.¹

In the second person, only the plural forms are used to address Christ in I and in II. In III, addressed first to the Virgin and then also to the Saints, the plural forms predominate, but singular forms also occur, and sometimes verb forms in singular and plural may both occur in the same line (III 14,83), though not accompanied by the personal pronouns. The only text which mixes not only the number of the verb forms, but also plural and singular pronouns/^{or adjectives} in the same line is IX:²

E vous doint en toun declin IX 87

The personal pronoun accompanies the imperative in:

de ceus prengez vus pieté IV 137

The stressed oblique form of the personal pronoun is reinforced by memes only once:

De mei memes soulement. VIII 200

1. A vus pleyn, e entendez i IV 81 L.
This is supported by D, but J has atendye for entendez i, and P has entendez a mai.

2. For the frequency of mixed forms with singular and plural verbs and pronouns in the second person in Anglo-Norman, see A.Ewert, The French Language, § 242.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

Nom.sg.masc. cil occurs twice (V 36, VII 43), and nom.pl.masc. icil occurs once (VI 61). Otherwise forms in e, cel etc., prevail.¹

The stressed oblique sg. celui/celuy is used as the nominative form of the indefinite pronoun (followed by relative clause = 'he who') in IX 171, and by emendation in VIII 69.²

In the fem.pl., ceus is attested by the metre in VIII 157 and IX 132, and this form may be compared with fem. eus in V 26.

cil/cel appears both as pronoun and as adjective.

Only spellings with e in the root syllable occur for (i)cest, and these forms are almost always adjectival.

Ces replaces ceus in:

Ces ki furent en dolour metez en joie graunt

III 71 (not supported by all MSS)

but elsewhere the forms of cel and cest remain distinct.

The demonstrative adjective is not used to replace the definite article or the personal pronoun.

The neuter pronoun ceo occurs fairly frequently. It elides before following est in VII 37, but elsewhere there is no conclusive evidence of elision.

ceo is used as the subject and object of verbs, and as the object of prepositions, and as complement of the verb estre. It duplicates a subject clause (V 88-9) and an object clause (V 39-40). Combined with pur, it is used to form adverbial and conjunctive

¹. For occasional ceo = cel, cest and ce = ceo, see glossary.

². The use of celui as nominative sg.masc. form may be regarded as typically Anglo-Norman. cf. Harden p.xxvii. A comparable form nului also occurs in nom.sg.masc. function, see glossary and below p.113.

locutions, pur ceo, pur ceo que.

ceo introduces an adverbial phrase:

Ceo nomeiment
De mei memes soulement

VIII 199-200

and, preceded by the conjunction e:

E ceo sovent

VII 244

Phrases of this sort are characteristic of Western French and Anglo-Norman.¹

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

The only possessive form employed in rhyme is pronominal le men (VII 133).

Le men occurs with pronominal function also in VII 27, and as adjective in VII 13.

Elsewhere the possessive adjective of the first person sg. is moun/ma/mes, except for nom.sg.masc. mi, which occurs in VIII 18. This is probably a reduced form of unaccented mis, which arose, influenced by pl. mi, from nom.sg.masc. mes.² This seems more probable than that the plural form was analogically extended direct to the singular.

In the third person possessive forms, the stressed adjective le sen occurs in III 67. Definite article + possessive has pronominal function in III 88,91 and IX 62. The scribe of III Ma seems to have been puzzled by these forms; he writes le seiens in III 88, le sens in III 91.³

1. See The Romance of Horn, Vol.II, p.98.

2. See Ewert, The French Language, § 251.

3. At line 88 the other MSS display a variety of forms.

Elsewhere the third sg. possessive adjective is soun/sa/ses. Elision of the vowel before following initial vowel is attested in s'amour (VIII 232) by the metre, and is probable in several other cases, but hiatus seems to be required in VIII 108. nos (once only), vos/voz are the plural forms of nostre/noustre, vostre/voustre. lour, lor, lur all occur for the third plural, and as the scribes use the graphies ou, o, u indiscriminately it is not possible to distinguish stressed from unstressed forms.¹

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Most of the scribes fail to distinguish clearly between ki and ke (pronoun and conjunction), and abbreviated forms are common.² Thus in MS Digby 86 both relative pronoun and conjunction usually appear initially in the line as Q + flourish. But it is interesting to note that when the pronoun has the function of indefinite 'whoever', the scribe writes it out in full as Qui initially in the line (e.g. IX 9), which indicates that he did distinguish between one form and another in his own mind, though not consistently in writing.

The possessive ki for Old French cui 'whose' appears in I 15^D, 33.
^

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

The nom.sg.masc. nuly is attested in rhyme in VIII 297.³ checun occurs frequently in MS Digby 86, and though some of the other manuscripts have the form with s, chescun, the forms without s are altogether more common.

1. See glossary for references.

2. For the normalization of these forms in the texts see below p.140.

3. op. celui/celuy as nom.sg.masc., see above p.111.

poi/poy is the spelling for paucum in all manuscripts except the continental III A, which has pou.

The spelling for multum is usually mout in MS Digby 86 (mouet in VIII 57,172), but in the other manuscripts mult predominates. nul occurs adjectivally meaning 'no' with no supporting negative particle in I 23-24, but this may well be scribal as it is not supported by the other manuscripts.¹

DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLE

In the glossary all the forms which occur are listed. It will be seen that li is not restricted to the nom.sg.masc., but sometimes occurs also in the accusative. In the nom.pl.masc. li occurs in IV 25, IX 108; elsewhere the plural form is les. Enclitic forms are not often indicated by the scribes, but they are sometimes required by the metre; examples are found in the glossary under a,de,en. Similarly the metre sometimes shows that proclitic forms are required, and these are also obscured very often by the scribes.

Not only in the spelling, but also in presence as opposed to absence of the article, there is great variation between the various versions of I - IV. As II is the only one of these poems to display a regular metrical pattern,² it is difficult to draw conclusions about the use of the article in the original versions of the poems, but some observations may be made.

The nouns enfern, mer, terre occur without article (except in the continental III A, which has la terre in line 58). cel (= ciel) is not usually preceded by the article, but exceptions are IV 19, IV 25 (and III 36 ABGLb).

mount/mounde and secle are usually preceded by the article, but

¹. The use of nul without neg.particle as negative form may be regarded as an Anglo-Norman characteristic, see Harden p.xxviii.

². See above pp.92-93.

not in the generalised formula cel e mount (VIII 91). In two lines in II the metre shows that the article should be discarded:¹

(Le) mund ne preisast une peire II 31

(Le) mund guerpier ki tuth est fable II 37

There are three instances in III Ma of secle without preceding article (lines 26,65,106) but in all three at least half the manuscripts have either an article or demonstrative ~~xxxxxxxx~~ adjective.

diable seems to be treated ^{partly} as a proper name, without article, partly as a common noun with preceding article. The variation in the presence or absence of the article preceding diable, and preceding the abstract noun pour (= pavor) may be illustrated by the following line and its variant readings:

E de pour de 'Deu par ky deble est maté III 9 Ma, supported by A

BD la pour, le deble

G pour, li diable

(missing in Lmb)

There is similar variety in variants with and without article + solail and lune in III 53. In VI solail is not preceded by the article (line 5), but lune is (5,7).

The partitive article does not occur.

The quantitative use of the article after asez varies, so that one finds forms with and without the article in the same phrase:

Asez avroit viaunde e dras

E des deners

VIII 310-311

The indefinite article is used in accordance with normal Old French practice. In IX there are two instances of indefinite article preceding unspecified singular for plural noun, and the

¹. See above p.93

metre shows that these forms should be rejected:¹

A (une) mensouge tost trover
Ne covent autre demaunder

IX 19-20

Meuz amerez od (une) pucele
En verger ou en praele

IX 125-6

CONJUGATION

a) Infinitive and present participle

The analogical replacement of the infinitive endings eir, ir by er has been referred to above.²

Conversely bouter is replaced by boutre in VIII 36.³

All present participles end in -a(u)nt, as do the adjectives derived from these participles.

b) Personal terminations of the present tense

The first person singular of the present indicative is usually in the traditional form, without analogical -e or -s. The only form in -e attested by the metre is gaste (VII 4). Although dis is found in VIII and IX, only the form without -s is attested in rhyme (VIII 183).

There is no evidence of final -t in third sg. endings of Conj.I, though such spellings are common in H.

1. See above p.97.

2. See above p.100.

3. As in Boeve de Haumtone, see Stimming p.xxix.

The third person singular of the present subjunctive of Conj.I is usually without final -e, but forms with -e are attested in ublie (III 66) and otrie (III 68), and again otrie (IX 86). The metre shows that Garde (V 134) is scribal for Gart, and the form has been emended.

It is interesting that the extension of analogical e in first person singular present indicative and third person singular present subjunctive is not more widespread, because it is already attested in both cases in St. Brendan, and is very frequent in Boeve de Haumtone.¹ It is remarkable also that the presence of analogical e in these texts, such as it is, is attested more frequently in the subjunctive form than in the indicative; the analogical extension of e took place earlier in the indicative form than in the subjunctive, according to Tanqueray.²

In the first person plural of all tenses the ending is usually spelt (o)um. Exceptions, such as devoums (V 108), are rare. In rhyme the form without -s is attested in blamoum:reisoun (V 45-46).

In the second person plural the spelling -ez predominates, but ét also occurs, particularly in H.

In the third person plural -ent is replaced by -unt in servunt (III 226), otherwise the ending -unt is restricted to H.

In the present subjunctive of verbs whose radical ends in n, the spelling ng(n) is usual;³ the only exception is souteine (V 84).

Similarly g is added to the first person singular present indicative preng, and devenc is assumed for MS devenge in V 34.

1. See Waters, clxix, clxxii and Stimming, xxvi.

2. F.J.Tanqueray, L'Evolution du Verbe en Anglo-Français, Paris, 1915, p.293 ff.

3. For the frequency of these forms in Western French and Anglo-Norman, see Pope § 910.

c) Radicals of present-stem tenses

Verbs which display traditional alternation, in spelling at least, are:

dei/devoum(s), eim/amer, pert/parust, poist(MS poet)/pesaunt,
poet/pouer, pris/preisé, receit/recevez, set/saver, tref,troes/
trover, veit/veez, veil/voler

For line references see glossary.

The strong radical seems to have been generalized in the few forms which occur of (de)prier, qisir, issir.

The weak radical pren-, from prendre, suffers metathesis except in prenguez (IV 137).

The vowel of the radical of ferre is almost always e. But for occasional ei/ai in infinitive, third person singular present indicative, imperative plural and past participle, see glossary.

d) Anomalous forms of present-stem tenses

The third person singular present indicative of aler is ve(s)t. In the third person singular present subjunctive voit occurs in the interior of the line (V 7), and aut is attested in rhyme (VIII 102).

doint is the usual form of the third person singular present subjunctive of doner, but doune occurs in the base text in III 76. The first person singular present indicative of trover is tref once (VIII 176, where internal rhyme with suef may be intended), and troes once (VII 243 N).¹

It is impossible to know what lies behind the spellings of the present indicative forms of pouer and voler. Graphic variation is particularly marked in words with radical in o,ou,u. Thus in the 3rd.sg.pres.indic. of pouer the following forms occur:

poet, poest, peot, pest, pout, put, pot

¹. For a comparable contaminated form, with final s from earlier truis, see The Romance of Horn, II, p.59.

e) Forms of the imperfect indicative

The imperfect indicative does not often occur in these texts; there are few passages of narrative in the past tense, except in VIII. But the forms which do occur always display first person singular in -eie/oie, with no trace of earlier -oue, for Conj.I. This is not likely to be due to the scribe of MS Digby 86, because in other poems (e.g. L'estrif des dames) he has forms in -oue. Tanqueray considers the predominance of -eie to be a typical feature of thirteenth century Anglo-Norman.¹

f) Forms of future and conditional

In Conj.I, verbs whose radical ends in n,r have the shortened form in spelling, and this is attested by the metre in:

dorray (from doner) VIII 28

durra (from durer) IX 23

jurray (VIII 313)

Metathesis of re occurs in sofferray (VIII 252).

A glide e is often inserted between stems in t,d,v, and r in Conj.III, but this is often scribal, and can be shown not to have syllabic value in:

aver- (VIII 310 and 12 times in IX)

bater- (IX 124), fouter- (IX 140)

saver- (VII 20,89,90), voder- (VIII 114,245,297)

However, the glide does seem to have syllabic value in:

averez (IX 43), fauderez (IX 3), prenderez (IX 131)²

viveras (IX 154), viveres (IX 4,60)

In the future and conditional of fere, forms in fer- and fr- are about equally common, and the spellings usually correspond to the syllabification implied by the metrical pattern. But MS frez is emended to ferez for the sake of the metre in IX 79.

1. Tanqueray, p.572.

2. In IX 131 the MS has prentez.

In the future of estre, 3rd.sg. ert occurs in II, IV and IX, but ser(r)a occurs far more frequently. In other persons of the future, and throughout the conditional, only forms with ser(r)- occur.

A point of particular interest is the loss of final -e in 1st sg. conditional forms, which is attested once in VII (line 90), and several times in VIII (certain instances, attested by rhyme, in lines 80, 114).¹ In these cases the meaning demands the conditional rather than the future. In VIII the forms look exactly like forms of the future, since the tonic vowel is written as ai/ay, not as ei/ey, so that it seems that it might be a question of analogical extension of the ending of the 1st sg. future to the conditional. But as the loss of posttonic e in hiatus with the tonic vowel is attested in a few other forms in these texts,² and as there are two more instances of rhymes between ei and ai in final position in VIII,³ it is probable that the future and conditional forms become identical through sound change, and that the scribe then levels the spellings for the sake of correctness of visual rhyme.⁴

g) Perfect stem tenses

In the radical of the weak persons of the preterite and imperfect subjunctive of aver, dever, pouer, creire, the vowel of the radical usually survives in spelling as e, but the metre implies

1. Probably also VIII 24,245; but in VIII 113 feraye is suggested by the metre, although the MS has feray.

2. See above pp. 102-103.

3. See above p.99.

4. See below pp.136-7.

that the e has no syllabic value in:

puet II 29 } with reverse spelling
puet V 99 }

peust VI 43, VIII 298

deuse VIII 78

creusent VIII 286 (u-perfect of creire)

Conversely the metre indicates that the counter-tonic vowel should be restored in

p[e]use VIII 79

The root vowel seems to be retained in the past participle möus (from mover) VIII 4, and the metre indicates a 4-syllable form for aparcëu, VIII 121. eu (from aver), however, consists of one syllable in VII 72. beneit, benei (the latter rhyming with ennui) consist of two syllables. For line references see glossary. daunnoy (pret.1) and the past participles dauné, daunnie from donoier have lost the medial syllable. The form daunnie, which seems to be a Picard form, is attested in rhyme. (VIII 228).¹ The strong perfect has no analogical s in the first person singular. oi occurs both for aver and for oir.

¹. But see note to this line.

USE OF NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

The infinitive is used according to normal Old French practice as the complement of verbs, and following the prepositions a, de and pur.¹

As the complement of certain verbs, the infinitive may have both active and passive sense. Thus the infinitive following suffrir is active in:

Ne sofferray
Enfaunt venir devaunt may

VIII 252-253

but passive in:

E trespercer des gros clous vos saintes mains suffristes

I 52

There is an interesting mixed construction in VIII, in which veir is followed by the infinitive with active sense, then the infinitive with passive sense, and finally the past participle:

Car quant les vey
En berz gisir, cum est ley,
Ou en bras
Tenir, ou seré sus dras

VIII 254-257

prendre a occurs once with the weakened value of the verbal periphrasis in:

E jeo luy preng a loher
Mout graunt merci

VIII 43-44

and comencer a occurs once with its full value:

Vers eus comencent a tencer

VIII 277

¹. See glossary under a, de and pur for examples.

but as there is only one instance of each construction, it is impossible to know whether the author of VIII consistently used the verbs in this way.¹

Dever and voler + infinitive are never used with the weakened value, expressing only futurity, though dever has the shifted sense 'be destined to' in one case:

E venir a la joie ki saunz fin dait durer

I 100

The absence of the constructions in which these auxiliary verbs express the future is interesting, because, under English influence, such forms were common in thirteenth century Anglo-Norman.²

The infinitive of purpose preceded by the absolute pronoun occurs once:

Pus n'i ad ke solascer

·II 8 ·

The gerund and the present participle are used in verbal periphrases in III and V only. aler is followed by the gerund in III 174 ABDL, and in V 7,23.³ estre is followed by the present participle in III 175,183,212 (always seit aidaunt), and in V 14,110,120,135. Thus the construction with estre + participle is the more common of the two,⁴ but still there are relatively few examples. The reason for this probably is the fact that there are very few descriptive or narrative passages in the poems, and it is in passages of this sort that these constructions would be most likely to arise.

1. For the common use of prendre a, and somewhat later of comencer a, in weakened value in Anglo-Norman texts, see E.Burghardt, Über den Einfluß des Englischen auf das Anglonormannische, Halle, 1906, p.23 ff.

2. See Burghardt, pp.69-74.

3. The base MS has venir + gerund in III 174.

4. For the frequency of the construction in thirteenth century Anglo-Norman, see The Romance of Horn, Vol.II, pp.89-90.

It is difficult to determine the extent to which the past participle is inflected, because uninflected plural masculine forms in verbs conjugated with estre may arise through loss of flexional s/z, but may also be archaic. However, in general it seems that the past participle in forms conjugated with aver is very rarely inflected, whereas in forms conjugated with estre the participle usually is inflected.

There are only three instances in which the rhyme indicates a flexional ending in constructions with aver:

closes:encloses VI 19-20

vie:amie:daunnie VIII 226-8

cuntree:enserchee IX 129-130

As far as the two examples from VIII and IX are concerned, it is difficult to know how these 'correct' forms should be interpreted. Since both texts occasionally display coalescence of masculine and feminine endings in rhyme,¹ it is conceivable that the authors are here rhyming forms in which posttonic e in hiatus with the tonic vowel has lost syllabic value.

If one excludes masculine plural forms, there are five cases only in which the rhyme indicates that a past participle used in a construction with estre is not inflected:²

aluminé III 96, aporté III 100, porté III 150, posé III 151

nomes IV 34

In VIII and IX there are no forms which are definitely uninflected, in spite of the tendency of these texts to lose final e.

¹. See above pp.101-103. For VIII 226-8 see also note to VIII 228.

². There is also one instance in V in which the syllabification indicates loss of final e, though not the rhyme: recounté V 148. However, the parallel version, E, has counté, and is short without the posttonic e.

USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

The subjunctive is used in main clauses to express wishes and commands, and in asseveration. Normally it is used without introductory ke, but forms with the conjunction occur in III⁶⁸ 200, VII 127, VII 154 N, VIII 192.

In subordinate clauses the subjunctive is freely used, in accordance with Old French practice. In conditional sentences^{te} the subjunctive occurs in the protasis in the present tense as well as in the imperfect and pluperfect (V 8,9,22). In VIII there are several instances of imperfect subjunctive / pluperfect + conditional, in the protasis and apodosis respectively (e.g. VIII 79-80, VIII 219-222). In V there is one instance of pluperfect subjunctive + imperfect subjunctive, in which the apodosis is in turn the object of the verb dire:

Dounc veil je dire par de sa
Ke si Deu l'eust destiné
Le secle puest estre estoré
Saunz houme...

V 97-100

Nevertheless, there are three instances, in three different types of clause, in which the indicative has replaced the subjunctive. In a conditional sentence, the present indicative occurs in the protasis, where the apodosis has the imperfect subjunctive:

Mes tel manere, si ben fount,
Aver deusent...

VIII 282-283

In a ^{concessive} ~~comparative~~ construction the indicative occurs in a subordinate clause which is dependent on a negative main clause:

Ja tant la char n'ert florie
K'a puriture ne descent

II 13-14

The indicative occurs in a concessive clause introduced by the generalizing Quoi ke:

Quoi k'en chaut

VII 134

Both the use of the subjunctive in conditional constructions in the present tense, and the occasional use of the indicative for the subjunctive, may be regarded as Anglo-Normanisms.¹

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

There is little that is remarkable in the sentence structure of these texts; the variation in the order of stressed elements in the sentence is in accordance with Old French practice.

Co-ordination and subordination follow the usual patterns, but there is a discernible tendency towards parataxis in the poems in which very short lines form part of the metrical pattern, VII and VIII. This may be illustrated by the following passages:

Il n'ad houn desk'a Nauntoil
Qui savreit lire
Tel chose savrei je escrire.

VII 88-90

Si pensoye, coment qu'il aut,
Revendroye,
A luy ma priere moustroye.

VIII 102-104

Jeo pri Deu le glorious,
Descord ne seit,
Ne destaunce, car n'est dreit.

VIII 331-333

¹. See Harden, pp.xxvii-xxviii.

In all the texts one can find constructions in which subject, or object, or adverbial phrase are duplicated in the form of a pronoun. But in V such constructions are extremely common (V 10-17, 26, 39-40, 52-53, 67-71, 88-89, 124-125), and sometimes the dislocation is so extreme that anacoluthon results:

De tous ceus ki mal en dient
De femes ki meres sunt seur,
Honir e hair eus de quer,
Hair devoum plus d'un chen
Qui de feme dist el ke ben.

V 67-71

Mixed constructions of a milder sort can be found in most of the texts. In the following passage a double relative construction has been partially replaced by an object clause; thus k'il n'eust socur is object of oy, where one would expect it to be a second relative clause parallel to Ki vout sun pecché lessier:¹

Unke n'oy, ma Dame, de nul peccheur
Ki vout sun pecché lessier de nut ou de jur
E requieist vostre aie, k'il n'eust socur

III 125-7

In the following passage, the omission of por in line 143 would bring the phrase into apposition with les in line 145, and would also yield an 8-syllable line, but the preposition is supported by all versions:

E por les almes ki sunt partyz
Ducement requerez vostre fiz
K'il les meygne hors de peyne

IV 143-145

¹. Here only G and L support the reading of the base manuscript, but the discrepancy between the four alternative readings suggests a difficult original reading.

In co-ordinating conjunctions, the most interesting feature is the use of e and ou in negative sequences, and of ne in positive contrast:

Que'n volez od la gent parler
E deduire e anveiser.

IX 135-136

Ki vout sun pecché lesser de nut ou de jur (dependent on neg.)

III 126

Si el n'i seit trop jaune ou pale
En la face,
Ou de cors soit grosse ou grasse...

VIII 194-6

Que la noisse fu oie
En Espaigne,
En Loundres ne en Brutaine

VII 161-3

In subordination the simple conjunction ke is widely used, not only in subordinating, final, consecutive and comparative clauses, but also, occasionally, in causal and temporal constructions. The conjunction for(e) occurs ^{four} ~~three~~ times (I/43, I 80, VIII 8) in the 'illogical' sense 'but only'.¹

¹. See Tobler-Lommatzsch III 2142.

VOCABULARY

Interesting points of vocabulary are discussed in the notes on the texts. The most interesting, and most difficult, poem from the point of view of vocabulary is the Beitournee, and it is not always possible to determine the exact meanings of the words used.

Nonce words are 'esclendre' VII 26, and 'descrei' III 164.

In VII many words are used with rare meanings, and ambiguously. There are a great many words in the texts which have survived in Modern English and not in Modern French, or which have survived in Modern French only in meanings which are very specialized, and remote from the ones illustrated by the texts and by Modern English usage. The following words exemplify this:¹

acordance, apareir, avanter

baillier (Mod.Fr. 'mettre à la disposition de'), beneison

celestiel, chartre, chetif, clamer, coi, cointe, conforter,

corage, cortine, cure

defensable, deliter, desperer, despisier/ despiter, deviser, doter

engin, enhauncer, enjoier, enseeler, eschars, eschiver, esclendre, espandre, estage

faillir, feint, fel, flaeler

gab, glutunie, guise

ire, issir

jangler, justise, justisier

nobleté, noise, nombrer

recorder, recreant, remaneir, remembrance, repentance, requerre, riote, rote

semblance, sevrer, solas, solacier, soler, sustenance

trespasser

us

The words are quoted here with Brüll's spelling.

1. See H.Brüll, Untergegangen und veraltete Worte des Französischen im heutigen Englisch, Halle, 1913.

SCRIBAL COLOURING OF THE TEXTS

The variation in spelling from one manuscript to another, and within a manuscript, from one text to another, and sometimes within a single text, is considerable. This may be illustrated by the spellings used for the stressed form of the personal pronoun of the first person singular in III:

	A	B	D	G	La	Lb	Ma	Mb
mei		28	2	1	1	10	12	
mey						1	1	13
moi			26	5	14	10	7	
moy	23	2			12	4	6	1
mai			3	15		1	1	
may								1
maie				1				

In the light of this variation, it does not seem profitable to give a complete conspectus of spelling for all versions of all texts. A brief account of the more important spelling characteristics of MS Digby 86 is given below.¹ However, scribal colouring of the texts in a wider sense can be discussed more profitably, and in the following pages an attempt is made to characterize briefly the more interesting manuscripts, or the relevant sections of manuscripts. In particular an attempt is made to point out important features of the base texts, if they have not been pointed out above. In the discussion of editorial method, it is made clear that different methods have been adopted with different texts, and this is partly due to the history of transmission of the texts, and the various ways in which they were modified in transmission.

1. See below pp.138-9.

2. See the discussion of manuscripts at the end of each section in pp. 34-87.

The most complete versions of I and III (I P and III Ma) were written during the fourteenth century, and it is these versions which have been selected for the base texts. But because they were written in the fourteenth century, whereas most of the other versions of both poems were written in the thirteenth century, they are inferior in some ways. In the description of language it was shown that there are few serious departures from continental usage in the language of these poems, according to the evidence of rhyme and metre. But if one were to judge from the spelling of I P and III Ma, one would be led to believe that the decay in the system of declension and conjugation had progressed much further than is in fact the case. In both cases the scribes, or their predecessors, are careless about endings, so that not only final e, but also final s, may disappear in all forms. The scribe of P frequently writes final s above the line, more as a flourish than as a properly formed letter, and this is easily forgotten. Examples of this neglect of final e and s/z are found in:

I 7,9,12,17,22,39,41,42,43,45,50,52,53,71,73,,79,85,93,94

III 28,74,88,91,158,210,227

Another characteristic of P is the omission of the subject pronoun joe, and this occurs in:

I 30,34,54,63

Apart from these omissions, however, there are very few cases in which the evidence of the other manuscripts and of the language shows these versions to be deficient.

The most complete version of II is C, and the only deficiency of this excellent copy of the poem is that the scribe has not paid sufficient^{attention} to the metrical pattern, always assuming that the interpretation of the metre given above is correct.¹

1. See above pp.92-93.

In fact what he has done is to make five of the heptasyllabic lines into octosyllabics. This is understandable when one considers that Stengel thought the whole poem was written in octosyllabic lines and edited it accordingly. Moreover the scribe of C wrote on an odd leaf, left over in a manuscript which contained for the most part Latin and French legal documents, and presumably for lack of space he wrote the poem in long lines, marking off the four-line stanzas which thus arose with a bracket and the ending of the masculine rhymes, er for the first stanza, ent for the second. This way of writing the poem would facilitate the corruption of the metrical pattern.

A particular characteristic of IV L, the most complete version of the poem and therefore the base text, was referred to above,¹ namely the fact that the scribe marked a number of lines for correction, but never corrected them. The lines concerned are:

IV 4,13,101-102,145,160,162,169,171

Altogether the poem is carelessly written, and there are several more lines which are suspect, and have to be emended because an essential part of the sentence is missing, or because a word is repeated, or two words reversed (IV 37,145,162,170). This is without doubt the least satisfactory of all the manuscripts which have provided base texts, but each of the other three versions has lost at least 12 lines.

None of the scribes, except the scribe of A,² pays careful attention to elision; proclitic and enclitic forms are almost always written out in full.

1. See above p.63.

2. For A, see the following pages.

A particularly interesting case of scribal colouring of a text is found in III A.¹ The scribe, or his predecessor, has re-written the text to a considerable extent, removing all features of the language which did not correspond to his own usage.

The author of III used various types of hemistich,² and some of these were altered by the scribe of A in the following ways:

- A 5-syllable hemistich receives a sixth syllable through the addition of an adjective

Biau Sire saint Mathieu III 189 a A

- or by the addition of an adverb

tres gentil chevalier III 165 b A

- or by the addition of the definite article

Et par le purgatoire III 50 a A

- or by the addition of a conjunction

Et abstinence et pais III 61 a A

- or by the addition of the subject pronoun

que vous priez pour moy III 161 b A

- or of a prefix

Envers ma chere Dame III 198 a A

- or by the substitution of a demonstrative for a possessive adjective or definite article

pour cele grant amour III 189 b A (Ma le, D ta)

- or by the substitution of a word by a word of similar meaning

et souspirs et tristour III 42 b A (Ma plurs)

1. See above pp.51-52.

2. See above pp.90-91 for the main types of half-line employed.

- An 8-syllable hemistich is reduced to six syllables by the substitution of words comparable in meaning

En vous descendi Diex III 82 a A (Ma le solail)

Here it is interesting that the scribe first wrote Jhū, a reading which is found in several other manuscripts, and then became aware of the unsatisfactory syllabification, and corrected it to Diex.

- An 8-syllable hemistich is reduced to six syllables by the omission of non-essential words

Avé la tour David III 11 a A (Ma al rey David)

- A 7-syllable hemistich is reduced to six syllables by the omission of a non-essential adjective

Requerez vostre filz III 75 a A (Ma vostre cher fiz)

In rhymes, too, the scribe of A introduced alterations, and his most serious objection seems to have been to the rhyming of the sounds, for him distinct, which developed from o blocked and free. Thus in two cases he wrote secours, deleted it and substituted vigueur (186) and amour (192). These alterations are not carried out quite consistently; line 188 again contains a word with blocked o, jour, and this is left unaltered.

There are many other small ways in which the Anglo-Norman poem has been 'improved' in the continental version, and the alterations are interesting because they show how relatively easy it is for a careful scribe to re-shape a text. In connection with MS Digby 86 these alterations are also relevant, because in copying Middle English texts the scribe of MS Digby 86 proceeded in a comparable way. He transposed them into his own dialect, the dialect of the West Midlands; the question arises, as to how much he adapted the Anglo-Norman texts which he copied.

The answer seems to be that he did not deliberately alter grammatical forms, but that he influenced spelling fairly strongly, and sometimes re-arranged the sequence of the different parts of the texts he was copying.

That he did not deliberately alter grammatical forms can be shown by a comparison between the language of the poems included in this edition and that of the other French poems in the manuscript. Here the Lai du corn is chosen for comparison.¹

In the Lai du corn the earlier forms of the nom.sg.masc. (in s/z) and of the nom.pl.masc. (with no ending) have often survived in nouns and adjectives, and the definite article li also occurs:

Li bons reis Arzurs teneit Lai du corn 5

For comparable forms see lines 21,67,105,110,117,121,122 etc.

Such forms are ^{less common} ~~very rare~~ in the poems included in this edition.²

Double forms of imparisyllabic nouns are retained:³

Sa serour ou sa amie 19

Li enfes le defendi 345

The forms of future and conditional in es/er from estre are retained:⁴

Qui preuz ert e senee 56 (see also 24,504,542)

Ne estroit pas avenaunt 156

Si jeo here cru 221

The 3-syllable form of the emphatic pronoun survives:⁵

Meime la reine 217

An earlier spelling of a word is retained:⁶

Les oilz vers e riaunz 501

1. For the 'Anglo-Norman' character of the poem, see p.32.

2. See 106.

3. See p.106.

4. See p.120.

5. See memes, glossary.

6. Spelt oile in IV? eue in I,VI, For line refs. see glossary.

Although the variety of spellings for any one sound is limited in the Anglo-Norman texts,¹ the poems often display unusual spellings in rhyme, and here it seems probable that the scribe departed from his usual practice in order to maintain visual correctness in rhyme. Thus, in all the instances of coalescence of masculine and feminine endings in rhyme which were quoted above from MS Digby 86,² none betrays any irregularity in the graphic correspondence of the rhyme words. Three masculine nouns are written with final e (drue, VIII 18; mercie VIII 32; anutere VIII 82) in rhymes with feminine nouns or adjectives, so that it seems that the scribe, when in doubt about masculine/feminine endings, simply added an e in all the forms. On the other hand, there are three feminine adjectives and nouns in IX which have lost the final e in spelling as well as in pronounciation (goious IX 73, hidous IX 122, parol IX 156); here in each case the masculine ending has been generalized.

Sometimes it seems that a certain type of word will have precedence over another, as far as spelling is concerned, and there are some categories of words in which the spelling is particularly unstable. This applies, for instance, to the oblique forms of the personal pronouns.³ There are various spellings for the stressed oblique form of the third person singular feminine personal pronoun, but it is never spelt lu, except rhyming with aparceu (VIII 119-121). But often it simply happens that the scribe writes the first word in a rhyming group in his normal way, and then adapts the following words accordingly; usually the plural form of nouns ends in s, and the second person singular of the verb ends in z, but if such

1. See below pp. 138-139 for main spelling features of MS Digby 86.

2. See above pp. 102-103.

3. For line references, and a complete record of forms, see glossary.

forms rhyme together, the spelling which occurs in the first rhyme word will prevail:

Pardonez mai quant ke jeo ai pecché de mes pés
E en vostre seint servise touz jours les aratés

I 63-64 D

Another feature of the versions of I and III found in MS Digby 86 is that the sequence of the stanzas has been considerably re-arranged. If this had happened in one poem only, one might suppose that it had been caused by some intermediate scribe, but the fact that it has happened in both poems suggests that it was indeed the scribe of MS Digby 86 who was responsible for the re-arrangement. The result of the re-arrangement is that long sequences of mono-rhyming lines occur, and such sequences are bracketed together by the scribe, regardless of stanza and section division of the original, which in itself suggests that the re-arrangement was undertaken, in part at least, so that such rhyming groups should occur. Thus in I, section ii is followed by sections viii.a. and b., and ii and viii.a are bracketed together, containing the same rhyme, which creates an entirely false impression for the reader. It is interesting that section viii.a. is the only stanza in the poem which contains rhyme scheme aabb in the original, instead of aaaa,¹ and this has been 'corrected' in MS Digby 86 to form a mono-rhyming quatrain. In the attempt to establish monorhyme, the scribe has produced very long lines which are quite out of keeping with the general metrical pattern of the poem. In III it is stanzas xxviii - xxxii, xxxviii - xxxix which have been re-arranged, and, as it were, scattered throughout the Litany of Saints (the stanzas contain a series of addresses to the Virgin, each beginning 'Glorieuse reine..'). xxxii - xxxiii, xxxviii - xxxix are bracketed together in rhyming groups, although xxxiii

¹. See above p.89.

is the first stanza of the prayer of the Five Joys, and should therefore not be linked in this way to the 'Glorieuse reine' passage.

SPELLING OF MS DIGBY 86

There are some features of spelling which are characteristic of the Anglo-Norman texts in MS Digby 86, and they are briefly recorded here.

In tonic vowels, the most distinctive feature is the extensive use of e. e occurs for early Old French e, é, ié, ai + s/z/r, ue, and occasionally for ei.¹ The extended use of e causes a number of words which are distinct from one another in continental French to become identical:

<u>aver</u>	'have'/'avaricious'
<u>cel</u>	'sky'/'that'
<u>fel</u>	'gall'/'wicked'
<u>fer</u>	'iron'/'price'/'proud'
<u>mestre</u>	'master'/'put'
<u>pere</u>	'father'/'stone'
<u>pes</u>	'feet'/'peace'
<u>veille</u>	'old woman'/subj.pr.3 of <u>voler</u>

a + n/m + cons. appears as au + n/m + cons, with very few exceptions. Only words which commonly appear in abbreviated forms, such as quant, graunt/grant, are liable to be written with simple a.²

ou is the most frequent spelling for o blocked and free, and before nasals. The spelling u sometimes occurs before nasals, but usually this is because the scribe is cramped for space.³

1. Examples may be found in the rhyme words listed on pp.99-100.
e for ei occurs in feble, fez, (= vicem).

2. The spelling graunt has been adopted in expanding the abbreviation.

3. e.g. beneisun III 196 D.

ei sometimes appears for ai before s/st.

eo occurs as the normal spelling in the pronouns jeo and ceo, but not elsewhere.

y for i is very frequent in VIII and in Des .iiii. files Deu, and these two texts are close to another in the manuscript. Elsewhere the spelling is rare.

Alternation in spelling is particularly marked in the finite forms of auxiliary verbs, and in the forms of the personal pronouns and possessive adjectives.²

In consonants, the most distinctive feature is the replacement of single consonants by double ones, and conversely of double consonants by single ones.³

There is a tendency for s to replace z in the relevant plural forms of nouns and adjectives.⁴

h sometimes precedes an initial vowel.⁵

1. mauveis, meitre. For line references see glossary.

2. e.g. ind.pr.3 poet, poest, peust, pout, pot from pouer; stressed oblique masc. lui, luy, li; fem. ly, lui, lu.

3. e.g. puisaunt, quere; jammés, obbli, verraiment.

4. e.g. issus, jours, maus, pés.

5. e.g. heuse, heez, hos, hirré.

EDITORIAL METHOD

The details of editorial procedure vary from one poem to another, according to the metrical pattern of the original and the quality of the manuscript providing the base text.¹ But some principles have been followed throughout.

In the texts, though not in the variants, the distinction of i/j and u/v has been introduced, and the use of punctuation, word division and capitalisation has been modernized. In variants the capitalisation of the manuscript has not been followed in III A, because here the long lines are written as short lines (i.e. one hemistich = one line in A), and therefore the number of capitals in the manuscript is doubled. It seems misleading to reproduce this capitalisation throughout the variants. All variant readings which are of morphological or lexical interest are included, but graphic variants are not recorded; if several manuscripts have the same reading, the spelling of the variant reading is that of the first versions cited. The different versions are cited in alphabetical order. Additional letters and words in the base text are given in square brackets. Common abbreviations are expanded silently. The scribes do not usually differentiate between qui and que, whether pronoun or conjunction, and undifferentiated abbreviated forms are common, both initially and internally in the line. To expand the abbreviations in a manner proportionate to the scribal distribution in each text would cause practical difficulties, and it seems quite probable that the confusion is purely scribal, rather than being part of the language of the poets.² In the light of these considerations the use of qui and que has been normalized in all the texts, and rejected readings are given in footnotes.

1. See above pp. 88-98, and pp. 130-132.

2. For evidence of distinctions in the mind of the scribe, see p. 113.

Some changes introduced in the texts are on the borderline between standard transcriptional devices, used in all editing of Old French texts wherever the metre shows some degree of regularity (e.g. A.Ewert's edition of the Lais of Marie de France from the thirteenth century Harleian manuscript) and emendation proper. The metrical pattern is irregular in I, III and IV, so that in these texts the changes are rarely made; but II, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX are sufficiently regular for forms to be introduced which correspond to the known patterns of Old French phonology, where these also accord with the metre. Such changes are always recorded either by the use of square brackets or by citing the rejected reading in the first row of footnotes.

1) The failure of the scribes to indicate elision of monosyllables me, te, se, le, la, ma, ta, sa, ne, de contradicts normal Old French poetic usage, and the elided forms are restored in the base if the metrical pattern provides support.

2) Similarly the spellings -ver-, -der-, -ter- internally in words are replaced by vr, dr, tr if the metrical pattern provides support (e.g. II 28, VII 20, 89, 90, 156, VIII 300, 310, IX 8, 12, 13 etc.).

3) or is substituted for MS ore in VII 183, 185, IX 7. el is substituted for MS ele in VIII 90, 194. cume is substituted for MS cum in IX 4, 60.

4) Earlier tel is substituted for fem.sg. tele in VII 90, VIII 306. ser is substituted for sere (= soror) in VII 118, IX 197. fez is substituted for feze (= vicem) in IX 172. ferez is substituted for frez in IX 79.

5) Countertonic e is restored in peuse in VIII 79.

6) Hiatus is assumed between final unstressed e and following initial vowel in VII 71,136,163, VIII 61. Here, and elsewhere in these texts when hiatus is attested by the metre, the diacritic sign " is used.

Some of these emendations, and certain others made for the sake of metrical regularity, are discussed in the description of metre and language above, and in the notes on the texts.

In the poems I, III and IV the base manuscript is rarely altered on metrical grounds. But such corrections as Sir~~e~~/, plai~~e~~/s. (I 9,73) are adopted in order to produce a 'normal' 12-syllable line, and some anomalies are rejected, such as an unduly short first hemistich (I 12,42) and an unduly long second hemistich (I 15,75) when there is strong confirmatory evidence from the rest of the manuscript tradition. The metrical regularisations imposed upon III by the copyist of A are not followed.¹

In the poems I - IV the most complete version is selected for the base text (I P, II C, III Ma, IV L), and rejected readings from the base manuscript are given in a first row of footnotes. Variants from all the other Anglo-Norman versions follow. In the case of I, the Latin prayer from which the Anglo-Norman poem was derived and the Provencal translation of the poem are given in full, beneath the variants.

¹. See above pp.133-134.

In the poems V - IX, the text is given from MS Digby 86, and for VI and VIII no other versions, or parallel texts, could be found. But part of V has been incorporated into a longer poem, the Bounté des femmes, and the relevant part of the Bounté des femmes is given parallel to the text.¹ The MS Harley 978 version of VII is so different from the MS Digby 86 version that it is impractical to show the differences in the form of variant readings, and both versions are given in full in parallel columns. Since the last forty lines of the poem are missing in D, it would in any case be necessary to give part of the text from N. IX is derived in part from the Sermo communis, and the relevant parts of the Sermo are provided parallel to the text.

In I B;Q, III B,Mb (continuations of III), V E, VII N, IX H, nonsensical readings are emended, and obvious scribal slips are corrected. But no other changes are made in these texts.

¹. The Bounté des femmes is given from E, without variants from F. E is very much superior to the later version F. Important forms from F are referred to in the notes.

CONSPECTUS OF MANUSCRIPTS

<u>Siglum</u>	<u>Manuscript</u>	<u>Text(s)</u>
A	Paris, Bib.nat. fonds français 12483	III
B	MS Bodley 57	I (Latin) III
C	MS Douce 137	II
D	MS Digby 86	I - IX
E	Cambridge University Library MS Gg.1.1	Bounté des femmes
F	St.John's College Cambridge MS G 5	"
G	Corpus Christi College Cambridge MS 405	III
H	Trinity College Cambridge MS 39-40	Sermo communis
J	Trinity College Dublin MS C.4.2	IV
K	Trinity College Dublin MS D.4.18	I
L	Lambeth Palace MS 522	I - IV (III twice)
M	British Museum additional MS 46919, formerly Cheltenham Phillipps MS 8336	II III (twice)
N	MS Harley 978	VII
P	MS Harley 4657	I, IV
Q	MS Egerton 945	I (Provençal)
R	Cotton Cleopatra MS C VI	II

I BONE PREERE A NOSTRE SEINGNOUR JHESU CRIST

MS Harley 4657 = P

Duz Sire Jhesu Crist ki par vostre saint pleisir
De femme deignastes nestre e hom devenir,
Grant travail e paine en vostre cors souffrir,
Pur l'amor de nos almes en la croiz murir,

f.98^{va}

1 crist ke par

title in D only

1 ke vostre D
4 de vos almes D
E pur lamur K

MS Egerton 945 = Q

Dos Senher Jhesu Crist qui per vostre sanht plazer
De femna denh[e]t naecher e hom esdevenir,
Gran trebalh e gran pena en vostre cor suf[r]ir,
Per l'amor de nostras armas en la crotz murir,

f.270^v

1 qui pal vostre

MS Bodley 57 = B

De sancto Eadmundo archiepiscopo

f.6^{vb}

Domine Jhesu Christe, rex glorie, qui es verus agnus,
pro nobis in ara crucis immolatus, te adoro, te
laudo, te glorifico,

MS Harley 4657 = P

i.b De m'alme peccheresse, Sire, aiez pité,
Ke de vostre precius saunc avez achaté;
Deliveré mai de vices, de mal e de pecché
8 E me dunez grace de wus servir a gré.

i.a Duz Sir[e] ki suffristes vos beles mains lier,
Vostre beu cors tender tresk'al sanc flaeler,
Vostre duz visage ferir e escracher,
12 Vostre saint[e] teste des espines coruner,

9 sir ke 10 treske al 12 saint chef des
11-12 interverted, correct sequence indicated by a.b. in margin

6 Ki de vostre saunc prescious lauiez achate D; missing K
K.d. uostre sanc precius le avez achate L
8 Si me dunez K
9 sire DKL
10-12 missing L
10 Vostre douz cors tendre deke al saunc flaer D
tendre geske al K
10-11 interverted DK
11 e escouper DK
12 seinte teste des D; seinte teste despines K

MS Egerton 945 = Q

De m'arma pechaeressa aias, Senher, pietat,
Qui de vostre sanc precios l'avet achaptada;
Delioratz me de vizis, de mal e de pechat
8 E'm donatz gracia de vos servir a grat.

Dos Jhesu qui suffritz vostras belas mas liar,
Vostre bel cors tenre duoscha'l sanc flaelar,
Vostra bela chara firir e escrachar,
12 Vostra sanhta testa d'espines coronar,

f.271^r

MS Bodley 57 = B

ne tradi permittas animam meam eterno supplicio
quam redemisti precioso sanguine tuo.

MS Harley 4657 = P

- ii.b Par celes saintes paines, duz Jhesu, wus requer
Ke vostre bele face me deignez mustrer,
Ke par beuté vos angles desirent regarder,
16 Ke ben n'est en cest mund ke tant dai desirer.

15 se delitent a regarder

- 13 Par iceles peines douz sire vous requer D
Par uos s.p. duz sire vus requer K
duz sire uus requer L
14 Ke uostre seinte face K
15 Ki beaute vos aungles desirent regarder D
Ke por beaute uoz angles desirent regarder L
Ki de beute uos aungles desirent regarder K
16 Car ren neit en mounde ke taunt dei desirer D
Car rien nest KL
-

MS Egerton 945 = Q

- Per aquelas sanhtas penas, dos Jhesu, vos requier
Que vostra bela charn me denhetz mostrar,
Cui beotatz li angiel deliech a esgardar,
16 Quar res no es al mon que tan dei a desirar.
-

MS Bodley 57 = B

No corresponding passage

MS Harley 4657 = P

iii.a Duz Sir/[e] ki de pit  de vostre treduz quer
Pur chaitifs e peccheurs deignastes plurer,
Par icele sainte pit  ki vos oiz fist lerner
20 Fetes mai bonement pur mes pecchez doler.

19 pite ke vos

17 sire DL
Dvz ke de K
18 Pur cheitifs peccheours DL
Pur pecheurs e cheitifs d.p. K
19 vos eus firent lerner D
Par cele seinte pite ke uus fist lerner K
Por cele seinte L
20 mai solubrement pur mes pecches plourer D
Fetes mei salubrement pur mes pechez plurer KL

MS Egerton 945 = Q

Dos Jhesu qui de pietat de vostre cor
Per chaetios pechadors denhetz plorar,
Per aquela sanhta pietat qui vos fetz lacremar
20 Donatz me devotamen per mos pechat plorar.

MS Bodley 57 = B

Domine Jhesu Christe qui videns civitatem
Jerusalem pro peccatis civium lacrimatus
es, per illam sanctam pietatem que de
serenissimis oculis tuis illas beatas lacrimas
eduxit, fac me deflere excessus meos.

(f.7^{ra})

f.7^{rb}

MS Harley 4657 = P

iii.b Pardonez mai, duz Sire, quanque joe ai pecché
Par la veu[e] de mes oiz puis ke je fu né,
Gardez les des or més k'en nule vanité
24 Se delitent fors en ben e en sainteté,
22 puis ki ie

21 mei beu sire K
quanke ai pechie L
22 veue DKL
24 Ne se delitent fors en ben e en verite D
Ne se delitent K
Ne se delitent fors en bien e en nettete L

MS Egerton 945 = Q

Perdonatz me, dos Jhesu, quan que ay pechat
Per la veuda de mos uelhe dius que fui natz,
Gardatz los d'aichi avant qu'en nulla vanetat
24 No deliechen, mas en ben, en sanhtetat.

MS Bodley 57 = B

remitte mihi peccata que visu oculorum
commisi et oculos meos castiga et conserva
ut non delectentur videre vana sed utilia,
ut non deducant me a malo ad opera mala
sed ad opera bona, sancta et salutaria.

MS Harley 4657 = P

iv.a Duz Sire ki deignastes oir suffrabelment
Reproces e ledeingnes de la malette gent,
E devaunt Pilat le cruel jugement
28 Saunz ren cuntredire receustes humbelment,

25 sire ke
26 lendeingnes

26 Reproce e leidenges de maleite gent K
27 E deuautes pilates D

MS Egerton 945 = Q

Dos Jhesu qui denhetz auvir pacienment
Repruopchas e mals dicht de la maleita gen,
E davant Pilat lo cruel jutgamen
28 Ses re contradiere receobetz humielment,

26 mals didicht

MS Bodley 57 = B

Domine Jhesu Christe cuius aures
contumelias et obprobria pacienter
audierunt

f.271^v

f.7^{ra}

MS Harley 4657 = P

- iv.b Par icele pité ki tut wus fist suffrir
Pardonez mai quantque [j]'ai pecché par oir
E gardez ma oie en vostre saint plaisir,
32 Ke jammés ne [me] delit fors en ben oir.

29 icele sainte pite
31 mai en

- 29 Par cele K
Par cele seynte pite ke dunc vus L
30 quant ke ieo ai DK
31 Gardez ma oie par vostre DL
Esgardez ma oie par uostre K
32 Ki ia neie delit for de ben e seintete oir D
Ke iames neie delit fors de bien K
Ke ia ne eye delit fors de bien oyr L
-

MS Egerton 945 = Q

- Jhesu, per aque[Ia] pietat per que o volquist suffrir
Perdona me tot quant ai pechat per auvir;
Garda me d'aichi avant el vostre sanht plaser
32 Que ja maech no.m dalieche mas de be auvir.
-

MS Bodley 57 = B

emunda me a peccatis que auditu commisi ut
a malo non delectentur audire verba vana
aut noxia sed bona et utilia.

MS Harley 4657 = P

v. Duz Sire ki odurement fu ben saint e pur,
Pardonez mai quant que [i] 'ai pecché par odor;
Ne suffrez més ke mal delit ai en nul fleirur, f.98^{vb}
36 Par unt je deserve l'emfernal pour.

ee ke de odurement fu touiours seint e pure D
fustes seint e pur K.
fu tuz iurs seynt L
34 kaunt ke ieo ai D
quanke iai K
35 ke ieo eye delit en enflure D
Ne me suffrez mes auer delit en fleur K
ke ieo eye delit en flœur L

MS Egerton 945 = Q

Dos Jhesu cui oeloramens fo to jorn [sanht] e purs,
Perdonatz me tot quant ai pechat per odor;
No suffratz maech que jeo aia deliech en odor,
36 Per on puecha deservir l'amfernal pudor.

MS Bodley 57 = B

Domine Jhesu Christe cuius odoratus semper
fuit purus et ordinatus, indulge mihi quod
odoratu peccavi.

MS Harley 4657 = P

vi.a Duz Sire Jhesu Crist ki pur pecchurs sauver
De vostre buche deignastes precher e urer
E verai[s] repentaunz lur pecché parduner,
40 De quantqu'ai pecché par buche pardun wus requer,

39 E par verai repentaunce lur
40 quantque ai

37 Duz sire ihesu ki K
38 deingnastes orer e precher D
De uostre seinte buche deinastes precher K
39 E verre repentaunce D
E a uerais repentaunz lur pechez parduner KL
(-aunz corrected from -aunce L)
40 ke ieo ai pecche de bouche DK; 4-6 letters erased after ai D
peche par parler p.v.r. L

MS Egerton 945 = Q

Doe Jhesu Crist qui per pechadors [salvar]
De vostra bocha denhetz predicar e orar
E aus verais repetens lor pechatz perdonar,
40 De tot quant ai pechat per bocha merce vos quier;

MS Bodley 57 = B

Domine Jhesu Christe qui in cruce labia tua
aparuisti ad predicandum et orandum, ignosce
peccatis meis que loquando commisi;

MS Harley 4657 = P

i.b E me dunez grace ma lang[e] ben guverner,
 Ke jo n'ai[e] delit de vanité parler,
 Fors de ce ke puisse a mai e a autre[s] profiter,
 44 E loer vostre saint nun tutdis e honurer.

43 puis, se added above line

41 Donez mai la grace de ma lange gouverner D
 Dunez mei grace de ma launge guuerner K
 Donez moy grace ma lange gouverner L
 42 Ke iammes neie delit DK
 Ke ia ne eye L
 43 Mes ceo ki ieo puisse as autres e a mai profiter D
 Mes co ke pusse e a moi e as autres profiter K
conjunction e following pusse added above line K
 Mais ceo ke puisse a moy e as autres L
 44 toutdis e aourer D

MS Egerton 945 = Q

Donatz me, Jhesu, gracia de ma lengua governar
 Que ja maechs no aia que far de vanetat parler,
 Mas d'aichi avant que puecha aus autres i a mi profechar
 44 E lauvar vostre sanht nom tot jorn e honrar. f.272^r

MS Bodley 57 = B

prohibe linguam meam a malo et labia mea ne
 loquantur dolum sed ea que mihi et aliis utilia
 sunt et tibi, dulce Jhesu, accepta.

MS Harley 4657 = P

vii. Duz Sir/[e] Jhesu Crist ki deignastes guater
Aisil e fel en la croiz, baivre tres amer,
Pardonez mai mes pecchez de baivre e de manger
48 E donez mai grace de sobreté amer,
E d'abstinence fere cum il m'est mester,
En viande e en baivre draite mesur/[e] aver.

49 de abstinence...me est

45 sire DKL

46 fel le beivre en la crois tresamer D
croiz le beivre KL

48 E me donez grace de sobresse auer D
Si me dunez grace K
E me donez grace L

49 De apstinence fere sicum il est m. DL
E abstinence fere si cum il est m.. K

50 beivre toutdis mesure a. DK
En manger e en beivre tuit dis mesure auer L

MS Egerton 945 = Q

Des Senher Jhesu Crist qui denhetz gostar
Vi agre e fel en la crotz, beoratge mot amar,
Perdonatz mos pechatz de beore e de mengar
48 E m donatz gracia de sobrietat amar,
De far abstinensa si com es mestiers,
En mande, en beore tot jorn mesura aver.

MS Bodley 57 = B

Domine Jhesu Christe qui fel ori tuo oblatum
gustasti sed bibere noluiesti, remitte mihi
peccata que gustu cibi aut potus contraxi,
et fac me a malo sobrietatem sequi et
abstinenciam amare.

MS Harley 4657 = P

viii.a Dux Sire ki en la croiz vos beus braz estendistes
52 E trespercer des gros clous vos sainte[s] mains suffristes,
Par iceles sainte[s] plaies pardun wus requier
De quantque [i]'ai par mes mains pecché par tucher;

51 sire ke en

51 vos braz estendites cher D
uos braz estendistes KL
52 E de gros clous vos seintes mains soffrites percer D
de clous v.s.m.s. L
53 Par celes seintes D
Par celes seintes peines pardun v.r. KL
54 quant ke ieo ai de mes mains D
De quanke io ai de meins peche par t. K
De quanke ay pechie des mains par t. L

MS Egerton 945 = Q

52 Dos Jhesu qui en la crotz vostres bratz estendetz
E perfora[r] de gros clauels vostras samhtas mas [suffritz],
Per aquelas samhtas plagas perdo vos quier
De tot quant ai per mas mas pechat per tochar;

MS Bodley 57 = B

Domine Jhesu Christe qui brachia tua in cruce
extendisti et manus tuas configi passus es,
per illas sanctas plagas et duras penas da
mihi remissionem peccatorum que tactu et opere
manuum commisi,

MS Harley 4657 = P

viii.b Gardez les des ore més en ben e en netteté
56 E me donez grace par vostre sainte pité
Ke més ne face de mes mains ren ke sait pecché,
Mes saintes overaignes dunt wus seez païé.

55 en bien en nette K
56 par vostre graunt pite DK
par uostre pite L
58 mes ueraines teus dunt K

MS Egerton 945 = Q

56 Gardatz las maech d'aichi avant en be usar,
E me donatz gracia per vostra gran pietat
Que maech no fassa de mas re qui sia pechat
Mas sanhtas bonas obras dont vos siatz pagat.

MS Bodley 57 = B

et manus meas ita castiga et conserva ut
eas non ostendam a malo ad opera mala sed
ad opera sancta et salutaria.

MS Harley 4657 = P

- ix.a
60 Duz Sire Jhesu Crist ki pur nos gref pecchez
Anguissuses paines suffristes en vos piez,
Quant furent de gros clous al dur fust atachez,
Par icel saunc pretius du/n/t furent rubrichez
61 atachez, e corrected to a
- 59 nos grefs pecches DL
60 Anguises e peines soffrites en vos douz pes D
Angususes plaies K
Anguisses e peynes L
61 furent od gros clous D
62 Par cel saunc D; dount written twice and corrected D
Par cel sanc precius pardun vus requer K
Par uostre sanc L
-

MS Egerton 945 = Q

- 60 Dos Senher Jhesu Crist qui per nostres pechatz
Enguoichosas penas suffritz en vostres pes,
Quant foren de gros clauels al dur fust estachat,
Per lo sanc precios don furen rubricat
-

MS Bodley 57 = B

Domine Jhesu Christe qui pedes tuos in cruce
perforari passus es, per illas sanctas plagas

(f.6^{vb})

MS Harley 4657 = P

ix.b Pardonez mai quantque /j/ 'ai pecché par mes piez;
64 En vostre saint servis tutjurs les adrescez
 E fetes mai eschure la vai d'iniquitez
 E amer e aler la vai de veritez.

65 de iniquitez

63 quant ke ieo ai pecche de mes pes D
 ' quanke iai K
64 E en vostre seint s.t. les arates D
 missing K
 E en uostre L
65-66 missing Dt
65 Fetes mei e.l. voie de mes piez K
66 e eslire la voie K

MS Egerton 945 = Q

64 Perdonaz me tot quant ai pechat per mos pes;
 El vostre sancht servisi vos los adressat,
 Fazetz mi echivar chami de falsetat
 E amar e chausir via de vertat.

f.272^v

MS Bodley 57 = B

sana plagas peccatorum meorum que incessis
pedum contraxi, et dirige gressus meos in
vias bonas ut pedes qui me portaverunt ad
opera mala portent a malo ad opera bona et
salutaria.

MS Harley 4657 = P

- x.a 68 Duç Sire ki suffristes par vostre amisté
De la launce percer vostre saint costé,
En la plaie de vostre quer ben nus est mustré
K'unkes creature si grant n'out charité.
Par cel precius saunc, funtain[e] de pité,
72 Kî surt de la plaie de vostre saint costé,
70 Ke vnkes...ne out 67,72 ke
-

f.99^{ra}

- 67 suffrites pur vostre graunt amiste D
suffristes pur nostre amistez K
68 De vne launce D
De lance L
69 En la uostre plaie bien L
70 creature nout taunt de charite DKL
71 cel saunc prescious fontaine D
Par icel precius saunc fontaine K
Par vostre sanc precius funteyne L; vostre added above line
72 Ke issit de D

Followed in D by:

Ke me doingnez grace de houter moun pecche
E auer en remembraunce repentaunce verre

MS Egerton 945 = Q

- 68 Dos Jhesu qui suffrit per vostra amistat
De la lansa perforar vostre costat,
En la plaga de vostre cors be nos es mostrat
Qu'ant creatura non ae tant de charitat.
Per aquel sanc precios, fontana de pietat,
72 Qui sors de la plaga de vostre destre costat
67 vostra a amistat
-

MS Bodley 57 = B

Domine Jhesu Christe qui te lancea vulnerari contra
cor tuum in latero tuo permisisti, per illud beatum
vulnus

f.7^{ra}

MS Harley 4657 = P

Sanez, beu duz Sir[e], les plai[e]s de mun quer
E pardonez mai les pecchez k'ai fet par penser,
E me donez grace tutdis de fin quer amer,
Ke la duzur de wus me face tut le mal ublier,

75 grace wus tutdis

73 sire les plaies DKL

74 Pardounez mai quant ki ieo ai pecche par p. D

Pardunez quanke io ai peche par p. K

Pardonez moi quant ke ai pechie par p. L

75 grace de vous forement amer .DL

Si me dunez grace de vus leument amer K

76 Ke le douz amour de vous me face obluer DL

Ke le duz amur de uos ne puse vblier K

MS Egerton 945 = Q

Sanatz, dos Jhesu, las plagas de mon cor;
Perdonatz mi tot quant ai pechat per coci[r]er,
E me donatz gracia de forment amar
E la vanetat d'aquest segle de tot obludar.

MS Bodley 57 = B

sana vulnera cordis mei; remitte mihi
peccata que commisi in corde, in cogi-
tacione vana, delectacione feda, consensu
parvo.

MS Harley 4657 = P

x.c Les joies de cest mund pur wus nent desirer.
Del agu dart de vostre amur trespercez mun quer,
Ke ren ke wus desplaie ne puis[e] més amer,
80 Fors de vostre amur tudis languir e penser.

77 La ioie de cest secle pur vous bein deservuer D
missing K
cest siecle por uos desirer L
78 vostre tre percez D, corrected from percecez
79 ne puisse mes D
ne puisse mes K
despleise puisse mes amer L
80 amour languir D

MS Egerton 945 = Q

Del agut dart de vostra amor persatz, Jhesu, mon cor
Que re qui vos desplassa no puecha maech amar,
80 Mas de vostra dossa amor languir e pessar,
77 E la joia dal cel tot jorn maech desirar.

MS Bodley 57 = B

Cor tam mundum crea in me, deus, ut tota cordis
mei delectacio sit in cogitacione munda, in
meditacione sancta, in contemplacione superna,
in tui amore, laude et honore semper et ubique.

MS Harley 4657 = P

- xi. Ecrivez en m'alme de vostre saunc precius
Les plais e les paines ke wus suffristes pur nus,
Ke je saunz ubliaunce i lise vos dolurs
84 E l'amur merveillos ke mustra^tes a peccheurs.

81 ma alme 82 paines ki wus 83 Ki ie...ilise

82 plaies e les peines ke soffrites pur nous DKL
83 ovbliaunce ellise vos DK
 ke sanz oblance pense voz dolurs L
84 Moustrates a nous D
 mustastes as pechurs K
 E la mort merveilluse ke mostrastes a nos L

MS Egerton 945 = Q

- Ecrivetz en m'arma de vostre sanc-precios
Las plagas e las penas que vos sufritz per nos,
Que jeo ses oblidanessa i licia vostras dolours
84 E la mort meravilhosa que mostretz a peccadors.

f.273^r

MS Bodley 57 = B

no corresponding passage

MS Harley 4657 = p

xii.a Duz Sir[ē] Jhesu Crist ki pur nus rechater
En la croiz suffristes vostre cors pener,
Estendre vos beus membres e de gros clous atacher,
88 Si forment ke l'em pout tuz vos os numbrer,

87 vos beles membres 88 forment ki

85 sire DKL

86 uostre char pener K

87 vos beu membres e des clous atacher D
e de clous atacher K

voz beau membres e de clous atacher L

88 E ferement cum lem...membrer D

Si forment cum lem pot K

Si fierement L

MS Egerton 945 = Q

Dos Senher Jhesu Crist que per nos comprar
En la crotz suffrit vostre cors penar,
Estendre vostres bratz e de gros clavela clavelar,
88 Si forment c'om pogra vostres os comtar,

MS Bodley 57 = B

Quod inimici tui, Domine, foderunt manus tuas et
pedes tuos et non solum per nominata membra sed
eciam totum corpus tuum et omnia me[m]bra tua
tanto cruciatu constringerunt ut ossa tua dinum[er]ari
possent,

f.7^{rb}

MS Harley 4657 = P

xii.b Par vostre sainte passiun ki taunt fu anguissuse
Estreinez les grant maus de ma char orgulus[e],
92 Ke ja pur ses ord deliz ne sofer pain[e] hiduse
Mes a la resurrecciun sait bele e gloriuse.

89 p. ke t.

xii.b missing DKL

MS Egerton 945 = Q

92 Per vostra sanhta passio qui tant fo engoichosa
Estenhetz los mals desiers de ma charn orguolhosa,
Que ja per aquetz desiers no suofra pena dolorrosa
Mas a la resurrectio sai bela e gloriosa.

MS Bodley 57 = B

no corresponding passage

MS Harley 4657 = P

- xiii.a Confermez mai, duz Sir[e], en fai e en charité,
Ke jamés ne consent[e] a nul mortel pecché;
Pacience me dunez en checun adversité
96 E pur wus suffrir paine de bone volunté.
-

- 93 Par cele pacience par ount preites a gre D
Par icele pacience par vnt preites a gre K
Pa [sic] cele seynte pacience ke preistes a gre L
94 La mort a ki vos fuites saunz coupes iuge DK
La mort a ki fustes sanz culpes iuge L
95 Donez moi pacience e checun adversite D
Dunez mei pacience en KL
96 suffrir grant peine D
-

MS Egerton 945 = Q

- Confermatz me, dos Jhesus, en fe, en charitat,
Que ja maech non cossenta a nulh mortal peccat;
Paciencia me donatz en totas aversitatz
96 E per vos suffrir pena de bona voluntat.
-

MS Bodley 57 = B

credo et confiteor obsecrans te per illam
sanctam pacien[ci]am qua hoc omnia protulisti
ut liberes me ab omni inmundicia usque ad
finem vite mee;

MS Harley 4657 = P

xiii.b. Gardez m'alme e mun cors de mal [e d]'encumbrer;
Fetes mai ben vivre e sainte fin aver,
E par vostre grace de enfern eschaper,
100 E venir a la joie ki saunz fin dait durer.

97 de encumbrer, mal over erasure above line

followed by:

E tuz ceus e celes pur ki ie dai prier
98 sainte fai auer 100 ioie ke

97 Gardez moun cors e ma alme de mal encumbrer D
Gardez mun cors e malme de mal e de encumbrer KL
98 Fetes mai douz sire seinte fin auer DL
missing K
99 E par la uostre grace K
100 ke tutdis deit durer K.

MS Egerton 945 = Q

Gardatz mon cors e m'arma de mal e d'encombrier;
Favez me be viore e sanhta fi aver
E per vostra gracia d'efern eschapar,
100 E venir a la joia qui ses fi deo durar.

MS Bodley 57 = B

custodias ut merear evadere gehennale supplicium
et pervenire ad celestam primam, ad illud sublime
solium, ad illam beatam sedem, ad illam jocundam
mansionem, ad illam veram vitam, ad illam suavem
requiem, ad illas suaves delicias, ad illud
securum gaudium, ad illam multiplicem gloriam
que nunquam poterit amitti, nunquam minui, sed
permanebit semper sine termino, sine tedio, sine
omni detrimento, per gratiam tuam, Domine Jhesu
Christe, salvator mundi, qui cum patre et spiritu
sancto vivis et regnas Deus per omnia secula
seculorum.

II CHAUNÇOUN DE NOUSTRE SEINGNOUR

MS Douce 137 = C

- i. Cuard est ki amer n'ose, f.111^r
Vilens est ki ne vuet amer;
Sans amur ne se repose
4 Le quer d'hume ne le penser.
Mes folie est d'amer chose
Ki ne puet duree aver,
Ens dechiet a chief de pose -
8 Pus n'i ad ke solascier.
- ii. Charnel amur est folie.
Ki veut amer sagement
Eschue, kar brieve vie
12 Ne let durer lungement.
Ja tant la char n'ert florie
K'a puriture ne descent;
Bref delit est lecherie
16 Mes sans fin dure le turment.

1,2 est ke; 6 Ke ne; 10 Ke veut 14 Ke a
15 E bref ^{4 de hume} 5 de amer

title in D only

i. missing in R

2 Vilein ki ne veut amer DLM
4 quer del houm D; Quer de homme M
5 Grant folie L
6 Ke ne poet longes durer L; Ke duree ne put auer M
7 Ben dechet D; E ke dechiet L
8 Kar dunc ni ad L; Apres ni ad M

ii. missing in LR

11 Leschwe M
12 Ne set durer D; Ne le lest durer M
13-14 following 16 in M
13 La char si ne ert taunt flure M
15 Bref delit D; Bref delit ad lechere M
16 Sanz fyn M

MS Douce 137 = C

- iii. Ki veot amur sans pesanse,
 Un amy luy sai mustrer
 Ki est de si grant pussanse
 20 K'a lui ne puet riens arester.
 Reys est gentil de neyssanse,
 En beauté n'ad point de per,
 Ne en saver sans dutaunce,
 24 Suef est e tres duz de quer.

- iv. C'est Jhesu le deboneire,
 N'e[st] pas petith amerus,
 Ki de la main al ma[is] leire
 28 Nus livrat de sun sanc pretius.
 Ki puet aviser son viere,
 Ki tant est beaus e delitus,
 Mund ne preisast une peire,
 32 De lui serreit cuvetus.

17 Ke 20 Ke a 21 est e gentil
 25 Ceo est 27 Ke 28 liuerat
 29,30 Ke 31 Le mund

- 17 17 uoet amer saunz pesaunce R
 18 sai trouer D; Vn amy le voyl mustrer R
 19 si puisaunte puissaunce D
 20 poest nul rester D; ren rester MR
 21 Reis est gentil de nesaunce DMR
 22 bounte nad nul per D; En beaute veyr ne a nul per M
 nad il nul per L; De beute nad nul per R
 23 saunz quidaunce D; Ne en bunte tuit saunz dutaunce L
 Ne en bounte s.d. M
 24 est il e douz e cher D; Ne si franc ne duz L
 Tresfyn est e douz M; Mout est suef e douz R
 25 Ce est ihesu le benure R
 26 Ki nest pas D; Ke est tres fin amerus L
 Ke poi ne est pas ameraus M; Ke nest pas petit ameraus R
 27 al malure D; Ke de nostre adversaire L
 main au mau lere M; al malure R
 28 Nous reint de DLR; Nous reynt par sun s.p. M
 29 son beau vyere M; 30 est added above line D
 30 Ke tant par est delicius L; beaus e delytaunz R
 31-32 missing R
 31 Cist mund L; ne presreit une pere M; Le mund DLM
 32 De lui seuir est coueitous D; Tant serreit de lui c. L
 De ly deueyndreit couetous M

MS Douce 137 = C

v. Sir Jhesu le merciabile,
 Espirez mei de vostre amur;
 Dunez may le quer estable
 36 De vus servir nuith e jur,
 Mund guerpier ki tuth est fable
 E quanke promet de dugur,
 Sa beauté n'est pas estable,
 40 Ens flestrist cum fet la flur.

vi. Jhesu, nostre redemption,
 Nostre amur, nostre desir,
 Tele conversaciun
 44 Me dunez dekes al murir
 Ke m'alme n'eit perdition
 Mes a vus pusse venir,
 U n'i a si joie nun
 48 E quanke quer vient a plaisir.

33 Sire; 37 Le mund guerpier ke 39 ne est
45 ma alme ne eit

v. missing in DR

33 Sire ihesu merciabile L
 Tres douz ihesu tant delitable M
 34 Espernez moi L; Apernez nus vostre amur M
 35 Donez nous le q.e. M ; 37 Le mund LM
 38 E kanke il promet d.d. L
 Ky ren ne doune pur labur M
 39 nest mie estable L; E a tuz est decevable M
 40 Ceo nous pert a chef de tur M

vi. missing in MR

42 Vostre amour desir D; Nostre espoir nostre desir L
 43 Itele conversacioun DL
 44 donez ieske al L
 45 Par quei ki neit perdiscioun D
 46 Malme mes a wous puisse venir D
 48 quant ke went D;
 E kanke vus vient a plaisir L

III LES AVES NOUSTRE DAME

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

- i. Avé seynte Marie, mere al Creatur, f.52^v
 Reygne des aungles, pleine de dulçur,
 Avé esteile de mer de grant resplendisur,
 4 Escheile de parays, saluz de peccheur.
- ii. Avé seinte Marie, la verge al rey Gessé;
 De vous espanist la flur ki pleyn est de bounté,
 De force, d'entendement e d'humilité,
 8 De consail e de science e de pité,
 E de pour de Deu par ky deble est maté.
 Glorouse reyne, de mey aez pité.
- 6 6 flur ke pleyn 7 de entendement
 e de humilite

title in D only

Les cinc Ioies nostre dame B

i-viii missing Mb

1 marie la mere B

mere al rei c., rei subpuncted Lb

2 des angres plainne A

3 Esteille de mer de grant resplenisur B

4 Ancele dieu le pere s.d.p. A

Esteile de parais La

de paradis Lb

6 De vous est espanie la flour de grant bonte A

flur replenie de bunte B

vous espanust la D

7 dentendement de bonne humilite A

De force de bunte e d.h. B

De force e de entendement DGL

8 De conseil de science et de tres grant pite A

De conseil de science B

De cunsail de cience e de graunt pite D

Consaile de science e de piete G

9-10 missing L

9 E de la pour de deu par ki le deble B

E de la pour deu par quei le diable D

E de pour deu par ki li diable G

10 G.r. aiez de moy pitie ABD

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

- iii. Avé la tur al rey David, Avé seinte Marie,
 12 De vous vint cele pere par ky morut Golye
 E li parenté Adam de mort revint en vye;
 Aez merci de may, ki es la Deu amye.
- iv. Avé seinte Marie, temple Salomon;
 16 Deu vous transmist le angle ki Gabriel od noun.
 En vous descendi doucement par grant dileccioun
 Pur sauver sun people del enemi felun.

13-14 interverted 14 ke es

i-viii missing Mb

- 11 Aue la tour david AB
 Aue la mere al rei deu A.s.m. La
 Aue mere al rei deu aue seynte seynte Lb,
 latter seynte subpuncted Lb
- 12 De uous issi la pierre A
 vint cel pere D
 uus vint celui par ky morut glutunie Lb
- 13 Le parente dadan de mort remit a uie A
 E la parente adam de mort deuint a vie B
- 14 qui estes dieu amie A
 ke estes la BDGLb; e in deu added above line D
 ke es deu amie La
- 15 marie le temple AB
 marie al temple D
- 16 tranmist son angre Gabriel ot a non A
 A vus tramist l.a.k. gabriel ad nun BD
 gabriel ad nun GLa
 Ke uus Lb
- 17 descendi dame de grant dilection A
 A vus descendit B
 par dilection GLb

British Museum add. MS:46919 = Ma

- v. Avé seinte Marie, mere al rey Jhesu,
20 Comencement de joie e veie de salu;
 Defendez mei, ma Dame, ke jeo ne sei perdu,
 Retreét mei d'enfern ki taunt est confundu.
- vi. Avé seinte Marie, porte de parais,
24 Ki sauvastes Adam kant d'ilok fu /hors/ mis;
 Par la seinte humilité ke Deus out en vus pris
 La douleur de secle turnastes en ris.

22 de enfern ke
24 Ke...de ilok

i.-viii. missing Mb

- 19 marie la mere ABDG
20 et de tres vrai salu A
 e vie de salu B
 ioie veie Lb, second e in veie added above line
21 Deffendes douce Dame que ne soie perdu A
 Defendez mei de tuz mals de deble perdu B
22 Retournez moy denfer que ni soie veu A
 Rettez B
 Aquitez moi D
23 de paradis ALb
24 quant hors dilec fu mis A
 de ioie fu hors mis D
 fu hors mis G
 kant del liu fu hors mis La
 kant de liu fui hor e pris Lb
25 Pour sainte humanite que A
 Por l.s.h. GL
26 douleur de cest siecle tournastes vous en ris A
 del secle turnastes a ris BLA
 douleur del secle DGLb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

vii. Avé seynthe Marie ki Adam faites si lee,
28 E tut/et/ la gent ke diable out engynné;
/ Si cum il furent par vous de la douleur getté
Aez merci de mei pur vostre grant pité.

f.53^r

viii. Avé seinte Marie, gloriouse mere,
32 Virgine pretieuse ki portastes tun pere;
Aez merci de mei, chetif pecchere,
Defendez moun corps e m'alme de mun adversere.

34 ma alme

i.-viii. missing Mb

vi. missing G

27 feistes lie A

28 Et toute bonne gent que dyable ot conchie A
ki li deble aveit a li sache B

ke le diable out mate D

E trestote la gent ke diables aueient dampne La

E trestute l.g. du mud ke li diables aueient dampne Lb

29 Si com furent par toy de A

de lur peines gete Lb

30 moy par ta grande pite A

mei par la vostre pite B

moi par vostre DL, vostre added above line D

viii. missing A

31 marie gloriuse reigne e mere B

32 V.p. ke portas La

33 mei ki sui si grant pechere B

34 cors de mun adversere G

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

ix. Avé seinte Marie, Avé gloriouse,
36 Avé la reigne de ciel, Avé precieuse,
 Avé la mere Deu, Avé la Deu espouse,
 Amendez, douce Dame, ma vie dolerouse.

x. Avé seinte Marie, pleine de dulçur;
40 Aez merci de mai, de tutes dames la flur,
 Ke jeo par ma folie ne venge en la dolur
 Ou ad peine sanz fin, plurs e tristur.
36-37 interverted

35 Ave tres gloriouse A
36 Ave royne du ciel Ave tres precieuse A
 Ave reigne del ceil BLb
 Ave reine de cel DMb
 Ave la raine del ceil G
37 Ave mere ihesu ave mere ioieuse A
 Ave mere ihesu crist B
 mere ihesu crist ave DMb
 mere ihesu crist a la deu espuse G
 Ave mere ihesu crist ave deu espouse La
 mere ihesu crist ave deu espuse Lb
38 Amendez ma douce D
39 pleine de valour D
40 de toutes dames flour AMb
41 Ke ia p.m.f.n.v. a dolur B
 venge en dolur D
 Ke ia par La
 Ke par ma folie ne vienge a la dolur Lb
 vinge a dolur Mb
42 fin et souspire et tristour A
 fin e plur e tristur BDLb
 fin e plurs e tristur G
 Ou i ad peyne sanz fin e plur e tristur LaMb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xi. Avé seinte Marie, reigne socurable,
44 De tut le mund la flur, as angles esmirable;
Si cum la dousour de vous est defensable
Requerez vostre cher fiz k'a mei seit merciabile.

xii. Avé seinte Marie ki portastes la clarté
48 Ke nul ne peot agarder ki seit de mere né,
Eins ke corps e le alme soient severé
E par purgatorie quité de pecché.

44 tute le 46 ke a 47 ke portastes 48 ke seit

44 De toutes dames flours et au monde mirable A
angles amiable B
flur des aungles adroirable D
De tutes dames la flur G
angles admirable Mb

45-46:

Requerez vostre fil qu'il me soit merciabile
Et mostroit paradis le lieu tant delitable A

45 de vus duce est e defensable B
est ma dame auenable D
Si cum de uus la ducor ma dame L
Si cum ta ducur ma dame est Mb

46 R. tun fiz cher B, merciabile defaced B
ki il de mai G
Requerez toun cher DL
Priez tun chier Mb

xii. missing G

47 qui portas la clarte ALaMb
48 puet prisier qui A
Ke nul pot garder B
poest garder ke est de mere ne D
p.esgarder k. L, esgarder esgarder, latter deleted La
Ke ne puet veer ky Mb
49 Ains que li cors et lame ne soient deliure A
Aynz le cors e alme seint deseure B
Einz ke le cors e le alme D
Ainz ke cors e alme seyent deseure La
Einz kel cors e lalme seit deseure Lb
Eynz le cors e alme seyent deseure Mb
50 Et par le purgatoire aquite de pechie A
Fetes ke quite seie tut de mun peche B
de lur pecche La
purgatorie de pecche aquite Mb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xiii. Avé seinte Marie ki portastes la flur
 52 De la quele receit clarté li beau jur,
 Solail e lune od lur resplendisur;
 Aez merci de mei par vostre grant dulçur.

xiv. Avé seinte Marie, resplendisaunte rose,
 56 De tut le mund la flur de virginé enclose,
 Avé la seinte humilité ki en vous repose;
 En cel n'en tere n'ad nule si douce chose.

51 ke portastes 57 ke en 58 ne en

xiii. missing G

51 ky portas la flur Mb
 52 Dont la nuit et le iour recoit resplendissour A
 Par la quele receueit clarte le iur B
 quele resut clarte D
 receut sa clarte le iur La
 receut la clarte le iur Lb
 receyt sa clarte le iur Mb
 53 Le soleil et la lune et par nuit et par iour A
 Soleil e la lune lur bele resplendissur B
 Le solail e la lune lour D
 lune lur bel resplendissur L
 S. e la lune lur grant r. Mb
 54 grant honor B
 mey pur uostre Mb
 55 marie esplendissante rose B
 56 la flour virginite enclose A
 Del monde la flur de virginete enclose B
 de uirginite enclose DLMb
 57 Ave la deite qui en vous se repose A
 Ave sainte humilite que dedens vus repose BG
 en vous se repose D
 Ave seynte humilite ke deu en uos repose La
 ke deu en uos repose Lb
 La s.h. Mb
 58 Entre ciel et la terre n'a si tres douce chose A
 En cel e en tere ni ad si duce chose
 nad si douce chose DL
 ni ad si duce chose Mb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xv. Avé seinte Marie, chef d'humilité,
60 Donez moi, ma Dame, force e bunté,
Abstinence e pès, amour e charité,
Par quei jéo pusse al secle lesser moun pecché.

xvi. Avé la trone Jhesu Crist, Avé seinte Marie,
64 Aez pité de chescun ki merci vous prie;
Taunt cum il sunt en secle en chetive vie
Metez vostre cure ke Deus ne les ublie
E k'il pussent deservir la sue seinte aie,
68 E la joie de cel, ke Deu la nous otrie.

f.53^v

59 de humilite 64 ke merci 67 ke il

60 Donnes a moy ma dame et force A, prep a added above line A
force e uolente Mb
61 Et abstinence et pais A
amur e chastete B
Abstinence pes D
Abstinence e force amur G
Charite e honur peys e chaztete Mb
+ E par vostre grace la seinte clarte D
62 au siecle deguerpir mon pechie A
secle guerpier mun peche B
puise en secle guerpier moun DG, cle in secle above line D
E par uostre grace la seynte chastete L
Ke pusse en ceste siecle guerpier ma folete Mb
63 Ave throne iesu A.s.m. A
Ave seynte marie al haut rei amie L
Ave trone Mb
64 Qui vous requiert et prie A
vus crie BMb
Heez merci de moi cheitif ke merci crie D
pite del cheitif ki merci vus crie G
65 Tant cum serons viuans en ceste chetive vie A
sunt al secle en la chete vie B
cum ieo sui el secle D sunt al secle G
En la chaitive vie La sunt el siecle Lb
sunt a siecle Mb
66 Metez ci vostre force que diex nes oublit mie A
M.v. force ke deu ne nus oblie BG, nus corrected from eus B
M.v. force ki deus ne me oblie D M.v. force ke L
67-68 missing L, 68 missing Mb
67 Mes puissent deservir A sainte vie B
ki ieo puise deservir D la sue aie G
Kil p.d. uostre seinte aye Mb
68 E la ioie del cel ke la nus otrie B
La ioie del cel ensement deu D E la ioie del ceil
ki nus otrie G

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xvii. Avé seinte Marie, solail resplendisaunt,
Mere a nostre Seignour Jhesu le tut pussaunt;
Ces ki furent en dolour metez en joie graunt
72 E Lucifer enflambe, l'orgulus tiraunt.

xviii. Avé seinte Marie, gloriouse reigne,
Joie de tote[9] dames, coroné e digne,
Requerez vostre cher fiz a ky le mund encline
76 K'il de mes pecchez me doune medicine.
71 Ces ke
72 le orgulus 76 Ke il a mes

70 La mere au sauveour Jhesus A
ihesu crist puissant B
Mere nostre sauoir ihesu crist pussant G
Mere nostre sauveour iesu DLa
Mere nostre seynur Lb
Mere al saueor ihesu Mb
71 Qui furent en doulour par vous ont ioie grant A
Ceus ke BD
Ceus ke. f.e.d. meites en G
Ceus ke furent en doulur meistes en ioie La
Ceus ky sunt en tristur metet Mb
72 E la ioie deseruir lur seyet dame eydant Mb
73 marie la gloriouse reine B
74 dames e couronne virgine A
corune virgine BD
corune de virgine Gmb
dames flur de uirgine L
75 R. vostre filz a cui A
vostre duz fiz BL
vostre douz fiz a ki tout le mounde D
Priest uostre duz fiz Mb
76 Quil de mes trespas me face medecine A
De tuz pechez ke ai fet m.d.m. B
Ki de mes pecches me face medicine D
Ki il de mes peches me doint medicine G
Ke de tuz mes pecchez L
Ke de tuz me pechez mey doint sa medecine Mb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xix. Avé seinte Marie, li riche roser,
De vous espanit la flur ki unk ne trova per;
De cele douce rose pussum amarveiller
80 Ki deyngna entre peccheours au secle habiter.

xx. Avé seinte Marie, resplendisaunte verine,
En vous descendi le solail ki ja ne decline;
Virgine le reçutes e parmeindras virgine
84 Cum nous ben le savum par escripture divine.

78 flur ke unk 80 Ke 82 ke ia

xix. missing L

77 marie precieus rosier A marie riche roser BG
marie riche e noble roser D
marie tres riche roser Mb
78 De vous espanit qui onques not son per A
vus est espanie B vous espaundi la D
v.ezpand l.f. ke nul ne t.p. Mb
79 Rose se puet len merueillier A
poum amerveiller B
pouums nous enmerviler D
duz chose puum esmerueiller G
poum enmerueler Mb
80 O pecheours en terre se daigna habiter A
deigna en terre entre pecheurs habiter B
peccheours en tere habiter D
Ki il deignat entre pecheurs en tere habiter G
Ki deygne e.p. en terre habiter Mb
81 Resplendissant verrinne A
resplendissant virgine BG resplendissante virgine DL
82 descendi diex a cui le mont encline A
descendi ihesu crist a ki le monde encline B
descendi ihesu crist ke tout le mounde encline DG
descendi ihesu crist a ki tuit le mund encline L, a in margin
E.v. se mizt ihesu crist ki le monde enlumine Mb
83 Vierge le receustes apres lenfantement virgine A
Virgine receustes e portastes virgine B
e remeindras virgine D; 83-84 intverted L
Verraiement le resutes parmeindras uirgine G
e parmeystes uirgine LaMb e parmanastes virgine Lb
84 Quar nous bien le sauon A Coment le sauum B
Cum nus ben sauum G E nus le bien sauum La
E nus bien le sauum Lb sicum nus le sauum Mb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

- xxi. Avé seinte Marie ki portastes le leun
 Ki mil duble est plus suef ke n'est le colum,
 E par [sa] grant vertue venki le dragun
 88 Pur deliverer le[s] seiens d'infernal prisun.
- xxii. Avé seinte Marie, gloriouse chaundeler;
 Deu vult seinte Eglise de vous enluminer
 E pus par tut le mundde le[s] sens enveer
 92 K'il dussent seinte vie a[l] people enseigner.
 47-48 interpolated before 85
 85 ke portastes la flur (cf.51)
 86 Ke nul duble est plus suef ke nest la colur
 87 venkistes le dragun 88 de infernal
 91 le mund De le sens 92 Ke il

xxi. missing L

- 85 qui portas le lion Amb portastes le leun BDG
 86 missing but see variants to 88 A
 Ki ami duble est plus fort ke nul hom B
 Ke a nous est umble plus ke nest coloumb D
 Ki mil duble est plus swef ke est nul colum G
 Ka mil duble est plus coys ke nest nul culon Mb
 87 Qui par sa grant vertu a vaincu le dragon A, dragon corrected
 E par sa grant vertu venqui l.d. B from lyon
 Par sa graunt vertu venqui l.d. D
 Vertu venquit l.d. G
 Ki par sa grante uertue venqui l.d. Mb
 88 Et deliura les siens de linfernal prison A
 + Aiez mercy de moy ie vous requier par non A
 les soens B deliuerer les sens D
 les soens del enferral prisun G deliurer le syens de Mb
 89 mare A 90 Quar dieu volt A elluminer BD
 91 Et tout par tout le mont les siens vout enuoier A
 monde sun cors en vier B mounde les soens D
 mund le sons enueer G m.les suens enueer La
 mund ses seinz enveer Lb monde les eeyns Mb
 92 Qui doiuent droite voie au pueple demontrer A
 Ke il dust s.v. al pople B
 al peple DGMb ke deussent s.v. al pople La
 durent la seynte veie al pople Lb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xxiii. Avé seinte Marie, cristal enbrasé
 Del solail ki en vous descendi - ceo fust la deité.
 Pur que li angle Gabriel vus dist "Marie Avé"
 96 Del fu del seint Esperit futes aluminé.

f.54^r

xxiv. Avé seinte Marie, pleine de pité;
 Ceo aparut en Teople ke le diable out engynné
 Homage de sun saunc li out confermé,
 100 La chartre luy rendistes ki en enfer fu aporté.

94 ke en 98 ki le 100 ke en

xxiii.- missing B

xxiv.

93 sainte above line following cristal A

94 En vous descendi le solail ce fu la deite A

ke de vous D descendit cum fu sa deite G

Le solail La Le solail k.e.v.d. si fu de sa deite Lb

95 Quant langre gabriel vous avoit dit ave A

Pus ke le aungle DLbMb

96 Du filz par saint espir fustes enlumine A

futes ellumine D f. enlumine GLaMb

97 followed by last 3 lines of xxv A

98-100 missing A

98 Cum parust en teophle ke out deu renee D

Ceo parut G

Ceo paruit en t. ke deu out degete La

Ceo paruit en t. ke out deu degete Lb

ki deu out renee Mb

99 lui aveit confermee DG

saunc al diable out LMb

100 fu portee D

li rendit ki en enfer fu porte G

li rendis ke e.e.f. porte La

Sa chartre....porte Lb

luy lendistes ke...porte Mb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

- xxv. Avé seinte Marie, fenestre encel^é,
 Sur totes creatures estes enhaucee,
 Ke del seint Esperit estes aluminé;
 104 Aez merci de moy, reigne coruné.
- xxvi. Avé seinte Marie, porte al Sauvëur,
 Par vous vent en secle pur oster la dolor.
 En vous trova, ma Dame, de virginité la flur,
 108 Ayez merci de mei pur vostre grant dulçur.

-
- 101 missing, see variants to 97 A
 fenestre ensalee D
 fenestre en ceil G
- 102 Sus toutes creatures e su ciel essauciee A
 creatures al cel eshaucée B
 creatures en ceil estis enhauce G
 Sur tuittes dames el cel es en haucée La
 Sur toutes autres el cel es enhaucee Lb
 creatures es en haucée Mb
- 103 Quar du saint esperit estes enluminee A
 esprit es eluminee B
 estes elluminee D
 Del seint esprit estes enlumine G
 estes en luminee L
 estes enlumeye Mb
- 105 marie mere au ~~meue~~our AB, corrected to porte B
- 106 Par vous vint il ou siecle A
 Ki par vus vint al secle B
 vous vint en le secle D
 vous vint al secle G
 Por nus vint el siecle La
 Por nus uint al secle Lb
 uient al siecle Mb
- 107 de virgine la f. D
- 108 moy par vostre ADGLa
 mei par ta grant B

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xxvii. Avé seinte Marie, chaumbre marbarine,
En vous descendi le solail ki ja ne decline
Pur sauver d'enfern la gent orphanine;
112 Eez merci de moy, gloriouse reigne.

xxviii. Gloriouse reine, mere al Creatur,
Oyez ma priere pur vostre grant ducur,
Pur tus [i]ceus de secle ki t'unt fet honor
116 Donez lur la joie ki ja n'avera labor.

110 ke ia 111 de enfern
115 secle ke te vnt 116 ioie ke

109 marie la chambre A

110 descendi la clarte qui ne faut ne ne fine A
ki ia nus decline G
ke ne decline La
ke iammes ne decline DLb

111 Et si atrait denfer sagent orphelinne A
Pur deliuerer de enfer la gent miserie D
Pur deliuerer la gent o. B
Pur deliuerer denfer LMb

113 Mere al creatur; Ave seinte marie added in margin Lb

114 Quar oiez ma proiere par v.g.d. A
pur la vostre ducour B
preere par uostre G
priere par vostre L

115 Pour tous iceus dou siecle qui mauont fait honnour A
ceus del secle B
Touz ceus del secle ke me hount D
tus iceus del secle ki vus fet honor G
del siecle ke munt fait honor L
P.t. iceus vus pri ki me unt f.h. Mb

116 ioie ou ia naura doulour A
ioie v il nauerat labor B
la ioie ou ia D
D.l. ma dame la ioie v ia naura labor Lb
Ke lur doynget la ioie v ia nert dolor Mb

+ Gloriuse reygne mere al creatur Lb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xxix. Unkore vous pri, ma Dame, pur vostre humilité,
Oyez ma priere par seinte Charité;
Donez mei en ceo secle force e bunté
120 Ke jeo pusse vivere a vostre volunté.

xxx. Ceus ki sunt del secle partez a dolour
E sunt en purgatorie pur pecché en labour,
Donez lur, ma Dame, vostre seint socur
124 De yivere ove vostre cher fiz en cel grant doucur.

xxxi. misplaced to precede xxix.
121 ke ~~sunt~~

117 vostre humanite A
dame par uostre La
118 Quar oiez ma proiere pour s.c. A
119 Donnez leur en cest siecle et f. et b. A
Dunez a secle B
Donez lour al secle DLaMb
Donez lur en secle G
lur el siecle Lb
120 Quil viure puissent a v.v. A
Ke il puissent viure BDL
Ki il pussent uiure a ta volente G
Ke le alme viuent a Mb
121 de cest siecle departis a doulour A
A ceus k.s.d.s. departi a dolur B
partiz a DLb
sunt el secle partiz G
E ceus k.s.d.s. partiz a La
A ceus ki del secle sunt parti Mb
122 pur pecches en D
purgatorie en cel grant chalur Mb
123 Quar leur donnez madame le vostre grant secour A
vostre duz succur BMb
vostre socuur DGL
124 o vostre filz en cele grant doucour A
De venir a tun duz fiz B
vivre od vostre cher fiz en la grant d. D
De morer od G
od vostre duz fiz La
od uostre Lb
Ke en ioye seyent apres lu dereyn iur Mb
+ Glorieuse reygne mere al creatur Lb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

- xxxi. Unke n'oy, ma Dame, de nul pecchëur
 Ki vout sun pecché lesser de nut ou de jur
 E requeist vostre aie, k'il n'ust socur;
 128 Eyez merci de moi par vostre grant doucur.
- xxxii. Pus ke fu de set auns ne finai de peccher
 Si ke ma mauveise char ne vout unkes cesser;
 Glorieuse reigne, vostre aie requer,
 132 Ki poez tut le mund de joie aluminer.

f.54^v

xxxi. misplaced to precede xxix.

125 ne oy 126 Ke vout

127 ke il 132 Ke poez

125 madame parler de pecheour A

de nul de nul pecheur G

126 Qui vout pechie laisser et de nuit et de iour A

Ki ne uousit sun pecche lesser nuit ne iur B

de nuit ne de iour D

Ke uoleit sun pecche lesser por uostre amur L

lesser a nul iour Mb

+ Pur celestiene ioie auer hors de cest labour D (= 191)

127 Saide requeirist neust de vous secour A

E requere vostre aide ke ne out succur B

Ki requeit vostre a.k. vous ne eusez tendrour D

E requist uostre fiz ki il G

Requeist v.a. ke ne out tun sucour Mb

128 missing D

de moy pur la vostre doucur B

grant valur L

moy pur uostre Mb

129 ne fine de pechier A

ne cessai de peccher B, de vn an ne D

130 Et denuoisier ma char onques ne vous cesser A

Si ke la mauueise B

ma veille char D, ne uout cesser G

nel uoleit lesser Lb, Kar ma Mb

131 aye uus requer Lb

132 Que par vostre pitie vous me weilliez aidier A

de ioie alumer B

de ioie elluminer D

missing G, ioie enluminer LaMb

poez tute la ioie du mund aluminer Lb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

- xxxiii. Dame, pur ceole joie merci vous requier
 Ke Gabriel li angle vous vint nuncier
 Ke vous dussez Jhesu Crist de vostre corps porter,
 136 Ki voleit sun people del diable deliverer.
- xxxiv. Dame, pur cele joie dunt taunt fustes lee
 Kaunt Jhesu li tut pussaunt de vostre corps fu nee,
 E unkes pur ceo ne perdistes vostre virginité,
 140 Glorouse reigne, de moi eyez pité.

- 133 preceded by
 Les qinc ioies nostre dame B
- 133 Ma dame p.c.j. aide vous requier A
 Ma dame BL; pur Icele ioie D
missing G
- 134 uus uient nuncier Mb
- 135 Que deussiez Jhesu en vostre cors porter A
 de ventre porter B
 de vostre char porter D
- 136 Cilz qui v.s.p.d.d. garder A
 E ke voliez soun D
 Kil uoleit sun pople del enemy deliurer L
- 137 Ma dame pour cele ioie dont eustes plente A
 Ma dame pur Icele ioie ke taunt D
 Ma dame pur cele ioie ke tant futes lee G
 Ma dame por cele ioye dunt fustes si lie La
 Ma dame Lb
- 138 Quant ihesu crist veistes dedens vostre vors ne A
 Quant ihesu crist de vostre duz cors fut ne BG
 Quant de vous Ihesu crist prist humanite D, prist over
erasure
 Quant nostre seignur ihesu crist de v.c. L
 Kant ihesu crist de uostre tres duz cors fust ne Mb
- 139 Que onques nen perdistes vostre v. A
 ne perdistes virginite B
 Hounkes pur ceo ne perdistes virginite D
 Ne unkes pur ice ne perdis la uirginite Lb
 E pur ceo ne perdistes ta uirginite Mb
- 140 G.r. aiez de moy pite ABDLMb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xxxv. Le jour de Thephanie aviez joie grant
Quaunt vous veites les treis reis tut enjunelant
Fere lur offrendre a vostre douce enfaunt;

144 Aez merci de moy, chetif mendiaunt.

xxxvi. Ma Dame après la passiun mult par futes lee
Quant vous veitis vostre fiz de mort relevé;
Entre vos deus braz le aviez embrasé,

148 Pur le duz amour de luy de mei eyez pité.

141 de la typhainne eustes mult grant ioie A

de la tiphaine auiez BGL

de la tiphaine auiez vous ioie g. D

de la ephiphaine Mb

142 Quant les trois rois veistes trestous agenoullant A

Quant veistes l.t.r. tut agenuillant B

Quant veites DMb

143 Quant il firent loffrande A

144 de moy la mere au tout puissant A

de mei ke estes si puissant B

de moi por deu le tuit puissant L

cheytis e mendiant Mb

xxxvi. missing G

145 mult fustes liee ALb

Dame...mut futes le Mb

146 Quant vostre dous filz veistes de mort resocite A

uostre duz fiz L

uostre enfant de Mb

147 Et e.v.d.b. lauiez acole A

E entre vos dous braz B

E entre voz duz braz L

voz duz braz Mb

148 Pour la siene douce amour aiez de moy pite A

Pur la sue duz amur eiez de mei pite BMb

lui heiez de moi p. D

Por isele duce amur ayez de moy pieste La

Por icel deu amur eyez de mey pite Lb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xxxvii. Ma Dame, pur cele joie ki tu/t/ ad confermé
 Quant vous fustes si bel en le cel porté,
 E vostre duz fiz vous out de juste luy posé,
 152 Eez merci de moy pur vostre humilité.

149 ke tu as conferme

xxxvii. replaced by:

Douce uirge marie qui a tout le mont vaut
 Mult fustes esioie quant le uis monter haut
 Escielx sans nule aie de cest mont qui pou vaut
 Hostez moy le dyable qui nuit et iour massaut
 Mere de tout le mont lors fu ta ioie amplie
 Quant trespasas du mont ou souffris grant hachie
 Et dieu te corona a sa destre partie
 Weilles moy coronner avecques ta lignie A

xxxvii. missing G

149 ke tuit ad conferme BLa
 pur Icele ioie ki tout ad conferme D
 por icele ioie ke tuit ad conferme Lb
 tut lad conferme Mb
 150 fustes al cel si hautement porte B
 fuites des aungles al haut cel aporte D
 fustes la sus a cel aporte La
 Quant fustes la sus al cel aporte Lb
 bel a haut ciel Mb
 151 out od li pose B
 vous hout iouste lui pose DLbMb
 152 mei par vostre B

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

- xxxviii. Glorieuse reigne, eyez de moy merci,
 Pur l'amour seint Johan mult doucement vus pri,
 Li duz ewangelist ki taunt vous ad servi;
 156 Pur le duz amour de luy eyez de moi merci.
- xxxix. Ma Dame, pur cele passiun ke Jhesu Crist suffri,
 E pur l'amur seint Johan baptist mult doucement vus pri,
 Ki en la ventre sa mere de vous s'enjoy,
 160 Glorieuse reigne, eiez de moi mercy.

154 la amour 155 e.ke taunt
 159 ke en

xxxviii. missing A

153 G.r. de mai eez merci G

+ last 3 lines of xxix. Mb

154 iohan vostre cher ami BL

replaced by:

Pur la amour toen cher fiz doucement te pri

E pur amour seint Iohan le vostre cher ami D

Pur amur s.i. le uostre chere ami G

154-156 missing Mb

155 ke tant vus serui BDL

156 Pur la sue duz amur aiez BDL

Pur la sue duz amur de mai eez merci G

xxxix. missing B

157 Dame pour la passion A

m pur Icele passioun DLb

Missing Mb, see note to 153

158 baptiste vous depri A

pur amour s.I. baptiste vous pri D

E pur amur s.i. li baptiste vus pri GLa

E por lamur iohan le baptiste vos pri Lb

Pur lamur s.i. le baptiste vus pri Mb

159 Qui el ventre sa mere contre vous sesioi A

mere a vous a ioi D; de vus reioi G

mere a vus ses ioi La; mere a ues se ioi Lb

Ki en ventre sa mere de vus sen oy Mb

160 G.r. de mai eez merci G

Mere de misericorde eyez Mb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xl. Jeo vous requer, seint Pere, priez pur mei
La gloriouse reigne, mere al haut rei
Pur la seinte pité ke Deus out de tei
164 Kaunt vous plorustes tendrement pur vostre descrei.

xli. Merci vous cri seint Paul, gentil chivaler;
Requerez nostre Dame k'ele mei deygne eider
Vers sun fiz Jhesu Crist ki tut ad le poer
168 En cel e en tere de fere sun voler.

f.55^r

166 ke ele 167 ke tut

161 pere que vous priez pour moy A
Ore v.r.s.p. priez deu pur mei B
Ieo uos pri s.p. La
Ieo uos pri s.p. ke uos requerez por moi Lb
piere ke priez pur mey Mb
162 glorieuse dame la mere A
E la g.r.m.a. duz rei B
raine la mere al haut rai G
E la Lb
163 Pour ycele pitie que ihesus ot A
Pur Icele pite D
164 Quant plouras tendrement pour le tien grant desroy A
pur vostre distrei B
plourastes t.p.v. decroi D
pur lur derai G
Quant plorastes t.p.v. desrey La
pur vostre desrei Lb
Kant tendrement plurastes pur uostre desrey Mb
165 followed by last 3 lines of xlii. A
vous pri s.p. tres gentil cheualier A
pol le gentil cheualer BLb Mer vus cri G
166-168 missing A
166 Requerez la reine ke BDL
R. la reyne ki ele deygne ayder Mb
167 Ver sun cher fiz ke tuit B
Por sun seignur i.c. ke tant ad le poer La
ke tant ad Lb
168 En cel en tere en enfer fet sun voler B
En ceil ne en tere G
terre pur fere Mb

British Museum 46919 = Ma

- xlii. Saint Andreu li duz, oiez ma priere;
 Requerez la reigne kd virgine est e mere
 K'ele doynt la force a m'alme chetif pecchere
 172 Mei defendre nut e jour de moun adversere.
 170 ke virgine
 171 Ke ele...ma alme
-

169 missing, see note to 165 A

- 170 virge est cors entier A, corrected from v.e. e mere
 171 doint sa force a moy chetif pecherre A
 doint sa force a tuz chaitif pecchere B
 doint force a mei cheitif pecchere D
 force a cete pechere G
 doint sa grace a malme pecchere La
 Kele me done sa grace a mei cheitif pechere Lb
 doint sa force a cest cheitif pechere Mb
 172 Et me deffende de mon mal aduersaire A
 E eus defende iur e nuit de cruel adversere B
 Pur defendre nuit e iour del mal aduersere D
 Sai defendre n.e.i. de sun aduersere G
 E moy defend nuit e iur del cruel aduersere La
 Sey defendre iour e nut del cruel aduersere Mb

+ Monseigneur saint andrieu qui souffrites ahan,
 Priez la mere dieu pour la ligniee adan
 Quele prie son fieus quil nous gart encest an
 Ici et en tout lieu de lenuieus sathan

Monseigneur saint iohan ne vous doy oublier
 A cui la sainte virge fu bailliee a garder
 De nostre vrai sauueur quant but le fiel amer
 En l'arbre de la crois pour pecheurs racheter

A

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xlili. Seint Jake li bon ki taunt estes vaillaunt,
 Pur amour tuz iceus ki tei veinent queraunt
 Requerez ma Dame k'ele me seit aidaunt
 176 De server a volunté Jhesu le tut pussaunt.

xliv. Jeo vous requer seint Thomas, li noble barun,
 Ke vous purchasastes la riche benisun,
 Requerez ma Dame pur moi en vostre oreisun
 180 K'ele defende m'alme d'enfernal prisun.

173 bon ke taunt 174 iceus ke tei 175 ke ele
 180 Ke ele d. ma alme de infernal

173 Saint iaques le tres bon qui mult estes vaillant A
 tant es vaillant Bmb
 estes vaillaunt D
 174 Pour lamour de tous ceus qui vous vont requerant A, de above
 Pur lamur tut ceus ke te unt querant B line
 te vount queraunt DLa
 ke uos uunt querant Lb
 Pur lamur de ceus Mb
 175 Requerez nostre dame ADGLMb
 Requerez nostre dame kele nus s.a. B
 176 De servir a vouloir ihesu le sien enfant A
 De servir a ihesu crist ki tut est puissant B
 servir DGLMb
 177 thomas tres nobile baron A
 s.t. noble baroun DGLa
 178 A vous qui pourchassa la r.b. A
 la noble beneicun B
 Ke a nous purchasastes D
 Ke nus porchasastes LMb
 179 Que faciez a madame pour moy vne orison A
 Requerez la dame pur mei vn oreieun B
 moi vn oreisun D
 Requerez pur moi ma dame uostre oresun G
 por moi vn orison La
 por ma oreyson Lb
 R. nostre dame pur mey en oreisun Mb
 180 De linfernal prison A
 del infernal G

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

- xliv. Seint Jake e seint Philippe ki taunt estes vaillaunt
De servir a volunté Jhesu le tut pussaunt,
Requerez nostre Dame k'ele me soit eidaunt,
184 Encuntre tus mes enemis escu e garaunt.
- xlvi. Seint Bartholomé, jeo vous requer cum moun seignur,
Requerez nostre Dame k'ele me doint succur,
Pur ta genterise e pur ta graunt valor
188 Ke nul ne put descrivre de nut ne de jur.

181 ke taunt 183 ke ele 184 escu e gardaunt
186 ke ele 188 put destrure de

181-182 missing G

181 Saint iaques mint phelippe tant par fustes vaillant A
sein phelippe e sain iake ke tant fustes vaillant BMb
ke tant est v. La

182-184 replaced by:

Requerez nostre dame quelle me soit aidant
Et son filz ihesu crist qui de tout esp puissant
Entre mes anemis quil me soit aidant A

182 De servir nostre seignur i.l.t.p. BL
De servir vostre seingnour i. DMb

183 Requerez ma dame B

R. vostre dame ke a moi soit aidaunt D

184 De veincre tut mes enemis e succur e garant B
E countre touz mes henemis escu e garaunt D
Encuntre mes enemis ke ele me soit garant G
e garant LMb

185 Sain bartholomeu + 189b-192 G

Saint Berthelmi le bon ie vous pri chier seigneur A
Sire sein bartholomeu io vus requer seignur B
requer gentil seygnur La cum seingnour DLb
vus pri cum Mb

186 doint vigueur A R. ma dame ke ele me soit socour D
transposed to follow 188 L me soit succur L

187 Par sa gentillece et par sa g.v. A

Pur sa genterie e pur sa g.v. B

Pur sa graunt fraunchise e pur sa g.v. D

E por L Pur sa genterise e pur sun grant Mb

188 puet sommer ne par nuit ne par iour A

nul me puisse ennuire de B

pout descriure de D ne poet escriure de La

ne poet numbrer de Lb

En cuntre le enemis ki tant est engynnur Mb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xlvi. Sire seint Matheu, pur le graunt honur
Ke vous dona Jhesu Crist, nostre duz Seignur,
Celestiene joie hors de cel labur,
192 Requerez nostre Dame k'ele eit de mei tendrur.

xlvi. Seint Symon e seint Thadé, oiez m'oreisun,
Ki venquistes li diable par si forte passiun;
Requerez la reigne de sauvaciun
196 K'ele me doint deservir la sue beneisun.

192 ke ele 193 ma oreisun
194 Ke venquistes 196 Ke ele

189 Biau sire saint mathieu pour cele grant amour A
pur ta graunt valour D
see note to 185 G
190 Que vous monstra ihesu le nostre dous sauveur A
Ke vus dona crist nostre seignur B
nostre seingnour DLb
Ki vus donastes i.c. nostre seignur G
nostre chier seignur La; crist le nostre seynur Mb
191 Quant vous traist de cest siecle ou mult a de labour A
de cest labur B; de labur GL
191-192 replaced by:
Requerez nostre dame kele eit de mey tendrur
E mey mette en ioye hors de cest labur Mb
192 Quele me doint samour A, corrected from secours
kele me doint succur La; ke ele me duné uigur Lb,
me du in margin Lb
193 et thadee quar oiez moroison A
e tatdee BØ; e seynt iude LMb
194 Qui lanemi vainquites par vostre passion A
par ta grant passiun B; fort passioun D
par fort passion GLa
Ke uenquistes diables par uostre passiun Lb
par forte passion Mb
195 De grant saluacion A
de la salutatiun Lb; la dame de Mb
196 Que puisse deservir A
doint doint D, first word crossed out
doint servir la G

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

xlix. Sire seint Mathi, mult doucement vous pri,
Vers ma chere Dame seiez mun ami;
Cum ele la peccheresse egipciene oy,
200 Par sa grant dulçur k'ele eit de moy mercy.

1. Seint Barnabé l'apostele, ne me mettét en ublie f.55^v
Mes pur l'amour Jhesu Crist mout doucement vous pri,
Vers ma chere Dame seiez moun ami
204 K'ele defende m'alme de l mal enemí.

200 ke ele 201 li apostele
202 la amour 204 Ke ele...ma alme

197 Biau sire A S.s.m. ducement vus pri B
seint matheu doucement D S.s. matheu G
S. seynt martin ducement uos pri L
Seint mathie le apostle mult Mb
198 Enuers ma chiere dame que me soiez amy A
ma douce dame DG Envers ma La Ki vers Mb
199 Ele la pecherresse legypcianne oy A
la egypciene la peccheresse oi B
ele les pecheres en gypciene oi G
200 Pour sa grant doucour que de moy ait mercy A
ke ait de mei merci B
Ke ele defende ma alme de moun enemí D
ke el sait ma ami G
Por la sue duce amour kele L
Pur sa Mb
201 lapostre ne maiez en oubli A
la postle ne me mteiz en B
la postle ne metez en obbli DMb
la postle mult ducement uos pri L
202 Pour lamour AB
mes pur amour G
Por lamur i.c. ne me mettez en vbli L
crist ducement vus pri Mb
203 Enuers ma douce dame que me soiez amy A
Ver ma duce dame ke vus me seiez ami BD
ma duce dame L Ke vers ma duce dame Mb
204 Pour sa grant pitie mult doucement vous pri A
Kele me defende de mun mortel enemí B
del mauueis enemí D de mun enemí GLbMb
del felun enemí La

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

11. Saint Estevene ki pur Deu fustes lapidé
 E pur la sue duz amour martirizé,
 Requerez nostre Seignour ki meint en trinité
 208 Ke jeo pusse servir sa douce mere a gré.
- lii. Sire saint Laurenz ki taunt estes vaillaunt,
 De souffrir vostre passioun ne fustes pa[s] tarjaunt;
 Vous servistes Jhesu Crist en cel fu ardaunt,
 212 Requerez nostre Dame k'ele me seit aidaunt.

205 ke pur 207 ke meint 209 ke taunt
 212 ke ele

-
- 205 deu fu lapide A
 fustes martirize B
 206 la siene amour mult forment martire A
 missing B
 sa soue douce amour futes martirize D, corrected from la soue
 la sue amur futes martire G
 amur durement pene Mb
 207 Requerez nostre dame ke G
 R. la seynur Mb
 208 servir ma duce dame a gre B servir sa sue mere D
 Ki ieo pusse uiure a sa volunte G
 servir la sue mere Mb

lii. replaced by:

- Saint laueranz e saint vincent ki pur nostre sire
 Feu feer e peynes souffristes e martire,
 Priez le fiz od la mere ke duce est e chiere
 Ke malme ne seyt mal mise al iur de ire Mb
- 209 Biau sire saint lorens qui tant fustes vallant A
 ki estes tant vaillant B
 210 De souffrir passion A
 D.s. vostre peine ne fus p.t. B
 ne futes recreaunt D pas tardant G
 souffrir la passiun Lb
 211 ihesu dedens le feu ardant A
 crist einz al fu ardant B
 Ben servistes i.c. en le fu ardaunt D
 en cel ne en fu ardant G en le feu L
 212 ke a mei seit D seit garant Lb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

- liii. Saint Thomas li martir ki pur seinte Eglise
 A Deu de vostre douce corps faites sacrifier,
 Requerez cele reigne ke tut le mound enprise
 216 Ke jeo pusse finir en sun seinte servise.
- liv. Jeo vous requier seint George, noble chevalier,
 Ki fustes encuntre le diable si fort guerrier -
 En l'ost Jhesu Crist fustes li premer -
 220 Requerez nostre Dame me chetif aider.

213 martir ke pur 218 Ke fustes 219 le ost

- 213 martir vous qui A
 214 de vostre cors li faites A
 A deu de vostre cors BLb; deu deu D, latter deleted
 215 R. nostre dame que t.l.m. prise A
 R. la dame ke t.l.m. prise BMb
 raine li mund prise G
 R. cele dame ke tout le mounde prise DL
 216 Quen ioie puisson estre et en son chier servise A
 sun duz servise B en sen seint D
 en sun servise G
 puisse ma vie finir en sun servise La
 puisse ma vie finir en sun duz servise Lb
 en le sen servise Mb
 217 Or vous requier A
 Seo vous D
 218 fustes contre l.d. si tres fort guerrier A
 e cunte deable BG
 futes contre uoz enemis fort guerrier Lb
 Ki encuntre l.d. futes fort g. Mb
 219 crist vous estes le premier AG
 crist estes li premer BLMB
 futes veirs le premer D
 220 dame de moy chetif aidier A
 dame a moi chetif D
 En cel e en tere de fere sun voler G
 dame ke me deigne ayder Mb

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

- lv. Sire seint Nicholas, riche cunsailier,
L'honor ke Deu vous ad fet nul ne put cunter,
En seinte Eglise e de hors, en tere e en mer;
224 Requerez nostre Dame me chetif aider.

222 Le honor

lv. missing AMb

replaced by:

Or vous pri saint sanson elfege et saint dustan
Saint esuuald saint eguine et le dous saint volstan
Saint gile saint geroime et saint cuchbert le bon
Et vous tres dous martir monseigneur saint albon A

Glorios confessor sire seint nicholas
Ki les trey puceles cheitifs cunselas
E les treis cler iunes de mort resucitas
Priez pur mey ma dame ke sun fiz ne me obli pas Mb

221 nicholas li riche cunsiler D

222 ke deu vus fit nul B
fest ne poest nul counter DLb
a fait ne poit nul acunter GLa

223 eglise ne de hors en tere ne en mer B
de hors e en tere D
en tere en mere G

En eglise La, initial e in eglise added above line

224 dame de mei peccheur aider B
dame mai cheitif D
Requerez vostre dame G
dame kele me deygne La
mei pecheur aider Lb

+ Seynt richard de cicestre e seynt edmund de pontenei
Requerez nostre dame kele eit de moy merci
(La E ke) Ke ie li puisse a sun gre servir issi
Ke malme soit sauuee del infernal enemi L

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

lvi. Jeo requer les martirs e les confesseurs
Ki servunt nostre Seignour de nut e de jurs,
E si requer les virgines, cele[s] douce[s] flurs,
228 Requerez nostre Dame k'ele me seit sucurs.

lvii. Glorieuse reigne, eiez de moi merci;
Pur l'amour Jhesu Crist doucement vous pri,
Au jour de juise eyez de moi merci
232 Ke ne me puse nure le mortel enemi,
Mes par le aide de vous seye garanti.
Amen dient tuz iceus k'avaunt nomai ci.

226 Ke servunt 228 ke ele 234 ke avaunt noma ici

lvi. missing BMb
replaced by:

La commune des martirs requer deuotement
Ke eus me seyent en aye al iour de iugement
E prient la mere li reis omnipotent
Ki il mey doynt ioye sanz fin e ma vie amendement

Tuz requer les confesseurs od ma ferme creance
Ke eus prient la mere deu ki est de grant pussance
Ke pur pecche ke ieo eye fet en age ou en enfance
Ne sey t malme saluee sanz nule disturbance Mb

225 et tous les confesseurs ALa; tous les corrected from les A
226 seigneur et par nuit et par iour A, corrected from
de nuiz e de iours DL par nuit et par nuit

227 les virges de chastees les flors A
Si requer l.v. celes douces flours D
virgines e cele duce flurs G les virges iceles d.f. La
228 me doint secours A

Ki requerent nostre dame ke ele me doint secours D
R. ma dame G

K'il requerrent ma dame kele me seit succurs l

+ Otriez moi kil seit issi La

lvii. missing ALMb (for continuation of Mb see below)

230 crist mult ducement B Pur amur G

+ Ke pur nos iniquitez ne nus metez en obli

Mes par ta duce priere nus aidez quant departum de ci B

+ Requerez toun cher fiz ki est toun douz ami

Ki il me doint la ioie ki perdi lenemi D

+ Qui cum patre et filio vivit et regnat

deus per omnia secula seculorum G

231-234 missing BDG (for continuation of B see below)

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Ma

lviii. Avé seinte Marie, jeo vous requer pardun
236 Devaunt la seinte ymage ki est fet en tun nun.
Homme su e feble chose, ne despicez m'oreisun
Kar jeo entenke en vous tote ma garisun.

f.56^r

lix. Par le aide del rei ki suffri passiun
240 Purles chetifs de secle resurst Lazarun;
Cel rei depri jeo par sa resurrecciun
E par la seinte vie e par l'abitaciun
K'il prist en la virgine ke touz nous deprium
244 K'il defende m'alme del diable felun.

lx. Sother, Emanuel, Jhesu Crist, principium,
Pater, alpha et omega, athanatos, verbum.
Jhesu Crist ne lessez m'alme aver destrucciun,
248 E ta mere me defende d'enfernal prisun.

236 ke est 237 e beble chose...ma oreisun
239 ke suffri 242 par la aminciatiun
243 Ke il 244 Ke il d. ma alme
246 anathos verbum 247 ma alme 248 de infernal

MS Bodley 57 = B

Pensez de duz Jhesu ke pur nus fu vendu,
Batuz e ledengé e vilement pendu,
E de sur un costé ledement feru
Pur tut le monde reindre ke tut fu perdu.

Sire, par ta passiun aiez de mei merci,
De tuz le[s] pecchez ke ai fet, [merci] vus en cri,
Ke ja le cruel de moy ne soit enjoi
Mes ke jo puisse a vus venir merci vus cri.

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Mb

- lviii. Jeo vus pri seint Benét ki estes nostre mestre,
236 Requerez la reyne de ki Deus deigne nestre
K'ele en cete vie m'alme voille prestre
Par quey seye après ma fin aloé a sa destre.
- lix. Gloriuse eveske, Sire seint Martin,
240 Vus pri de quer humble e de cors enclin,
Priez la mere Jhesu Crist ki fist de ewe vin
K'ele par sa ducur mey met a bon fin.
- lx. Sire seint apostoille Gregoire le veyllant
244 Par ki seinte Eglise est enhaucé tant,
Requerét ma Dame, la mere al tut pussant,
K'encuntre le adversarie me seit escu e garant.
- lxi. Jeo vous pri Marie, la duce Magdalene,
248 Ki Jhesu Crist après sa mort veystes premereyne,
Priez sa chire mere ki de grace est pleyne
K'ele mun cors de encumbrer e m'alme garde de peyne.
- lxii. Seinte Marie egipciane, ensample de penance,
252 Requérét la reyne ki est de grant pussance
Ki ele pri sun duz fiz ki prist de lui nissance
K'il defende mun cors de mal, m'alme de pesance.
- lxiii. Jeo vus pri duce Dame, seinte Katerine,
256 Fille de reis coronés e fille de reyne,
Priez la mere Jhesu Crist a ki le monde encline
Ke sa grace a m'alme seit sucurs e medecine.
- lxiv. Seinte Margarete, gemme precieuse,
260 Priez la reyne du ciel, Dame gloriuse,
K'après ceste vie cheitive doleruse
Mey mette en la glorie durable e joyuse.

British Museum add. MS 46919 = Mb

- lxv. Tuz les seins Jhesu Crist vus pri communement
264 Ke priez la mere al rey omnipotent
K'ele mey doynt sa grace ici d'amendement,
Par quey m'alme après ma fin ne seit en torment.
- lxvi. Marie espuse al Creatur, sa fille e sa mere,
268 Ki portas tun Saviour, tun fiz e tun pere,
Be myn help & my fultum bat ich mey amendi here
Si ke m'alme après mes jors ne seit en peyne amere.
- lxvii. Marie mere al tut pussant, humblement vus pri,
272 E de cors e de quer a vus merci cri,
Ke kant vendray a ma fin e parteray de ci
De cest povre esgaré, Dame, eyét merci.
- 265 du amendement
270 en reyne amere
273 parteray du ci

IV OREISUN DE NOSTRE DAME

Lambeth Palace MS 522 = L

	Preciuse Dame, seynte Marie,	f.287 ^v
	Mere Deu e espuse e amie,	
	Franch pucele e alosee,	f.288 ^r
4	De la grace Deu enluminee,	
	Por la joye k'aviez en terre,	
	Ki tuz jurs vus ert plenere,	
	Aiez pit� de ma dolor.	
8	Ailurs ne sai ou quere sucour	
	Si a vus nun, tresduce Marie,	
	De ducur e de piet� replenie,	
	Ki estes joie as celestiens,	
12	Veye e dустre as crestiens,	
	As orphanins e pecheurs socourable,	
	[A cheitifs e as povres merciabl�],	

5 ke auiez 6 Ke tuz

8,12 followed by: Ma duce dame merci vus cri

9 E vus requer succour tresduce

11 Ke estes 13 pecheurs estes merciabl 

14 missing

title in D only

2 Deu espouse D Mere dieu espouse JP

3 Pucele fraunche e DJP; 4 E de J

5 ke auez en DP; 6 nous est p. D ws est P

7 de mes dolours D de moy cheitif doleruse J

8 quere socours DJ

9 Si a vous ma tredouz amie D Si a vous noun t.m. J
Si a ws nun sainte Marie P

10 De dousour de pite D e de pite tute replenie J

11 ioie a celestiens DJP; ioie added above line in J

12 E vie duce a cristiens J Vie e ducur a c. P

13 A orphanise a poure socourable D

e poures estes succurrabels J e a pouers sucurabel P

14 A cheitifs e as poures merciabl  D

As chaitifs e a peccheurs estes merciabl s J

.. E a chaitifs e pechurs merciabel P

Lambeth Palace MS 522 = L

- 16 As dolens estes joye delitable,
 [A besinuous mout prophitable],
 A voz amans este[s] amyable,
 Vers vostre fiz tuit tens aidable.
 Vus estes du cel reygne,
 20 Tuitte la curt vus encline.
 Vus estes mere e pucele,
 Sur tutes creatures bele;
 Unkes ne fu ta per crie
 24 Ne ja plus n'ert el mund trovee.
 Vus servent li angle du cel
 E tute la curt celestiel.
 Vus estes de tuz biens racine,
 28 De tuz maus verrai medicine.
 Vus estes drue e amie
 A ceus ki peché lessent e folie.

f.288^v

- 16 16 missing; 24 plus ne nert; 30 ceus ke peche

-
- 15 a dolens ioie DP; dolens ioie J
 16 A besinuous mout prophitable DP
 As bosonus mult profitable J
 17 amauns amiable D; amauns mult amiable J
 De uer vos amaunz amiabel P
 18 Enuers voster filz J; Vers les voz t.t.a. P
 19 cel la Reyne J
 20 court vers vous encline DJP
 22 creatures la plus bele J
 23 fust ton per ne D; fu tun pier J
 24 Ne ia nert en le mounde D; Ne ia nert al mund J
 Ne iammes ne ert en le P
 25 Initial a added in margin in J
 27-28 missing in D; interverted in P
 27 biens la racine JP
 28 E de J; vraie added above line in J; Vs estes de t. P
 29 estes a tuz ceus drue J; estes a deu druz e P
 30 ke lesent pecche e folie DJ
 E a tuz iceus ke lesent pecche e folie P

Lambeth Palace MS 522 = L

32 Mult par sunt beneur6
 Ki de vus, Dame, sunt am6;
 Vus estes pleygne de bunt6,
 Mere de merci a droit nomee,
 Ki a Teofle feistes sucur
 36 Ki renea vostre fiz par folur,
 E la gypciene Marie
 Ki mult estoit de fole vie,
 Ki vus receut en plegage
 40 Devant vostre seynt ymage,
 E le moygne ki en ewe peri
 Par vus, ma Dame, vint a merci,
 E le clerc ki jadis nea
 44 Disant "Ave Maria",
 E l'abesse jadis engrossee
 Par vus, ma Dame, fu deliveree,
 E plusurs autres, tresduce Marie,
 48 Par vus sunt venuz a vie.
 Ne poet nul dire les granz biens
 Ke faites suvent as crestiens.

f.289^r

32 Ke de; 35 Ke a; 36 Ke renea
 37 la Marie gypciene; 38 Ke mult
 39 Ke vus; 41 moygne ke en
 43 clerc ke iadis

31 sunt ceuz benurez J; Certes mut sunt P
 32 vous ma dame DJP; ma added above line in J
 33 de pite DJP; 34 E mer de J
 36 renea toun fiz DP; rena ton fiz par ses folurs J
 ses added above line in J
 37 la egyptciene marie DJ; E a la egipciene marie P
 39 vous resutes en J; first s of resutes written over c in J
 41 en lewe DJP
 42 ma made J; first ma added above line in J
 ws dame vint a.m. P
 44 En disaunt DJ; n of En added above line in D
 En disaunt la aue m. P
 45 abbesse engrosse JP
 46 Par wus dame P; 47 autres douce marie D
 48 venus de mort a vie; J; a la uie P
 49 Nuls ne put dire J; 50 a cristienes JP

Lambeth Palace MS 522 = L

- 52 Kant jeo me record de voz buntez
Ne me despeir por mes pechez.
Bien sei k'unkes nul ne peri
Ki se mist a vostre merci.
Tresduce Dame, tresduce Marie,
56 Del tuit me met en vostre baille; f.289^v
Cors e alme a vus comand,
Vostre amur seit od moi a mun vivant.
Jeo sui de tuz biens deserité,
60 Povre, destruit e gabbé;
Ma Dame, de moy eyez pieté,
Descunseillé sui, mult esgarré.
Ne say ou aler ne ke faire
64 Fors a vus, ma Dame deboneire.
Des biens dunt avez grant plenté
Partez a moy par charité;
Tant cum plus a pecheurs partez
68 Si accressent voz buntez.

53 ke unkes; 54 Ke se

-
- 51 ieo record vos graunz buntez DJ
ie record vos grant biens P
52 despair de mes pecches riens P
53 sai unkes D; Kar ben ke vnkes P
54 mist a ta merci D; mist dame en voster J
mist en ta merci P
55 trestouce amie DP
56 en ta baillie D; De tute m.m. en ta baillie JP
58 Voustre lige en moun viauant D; amur pri en m.v. J
mai en mun P
59 De tus biens fu desherite J
60 e degaste DJ; e gaste P
61-62 displaced to follow 68 in D
61 dame aez de moy pite J
62 De cunsail su D; De conseil sui ieo mult J
sui e desgarre P
63 ou auer ne D; 64 vous dame DJ; Fors ke a wus d.d. P
65 Des beaus douns auez D; biens ke auez a grant p. P
66 Partez od moi DP; Partiez ou moy J
67 plus as pecheurs D; Kar...plus od pechure P
68 acressent plus voz DJP; voz corrected from vous in J

Lambeth Palace MS 522 = L

- Le grant bien ke en vus est
Tuz jus multiplie e crest.
Deu vus ad fait a sa manere,
72 De tuz biens e vertuz plenere;
Merci vus cri por Deu amur
Ki vus ad fait si grant honur,
Aydez moy e meyntenez
76 Ke jeo seye de vos privez.
Dame, merci, seynte Marie,
[Ke frai, ou queraï aie]
Des orz pechez e de la folie
80 Ke jeo ay fayt en ceste vie?
A vus pleyn, e entendez i,
Ki por Deu amur vus pri;
Alas, cheitifve, ke feroi?
84 Dame, merci vus demonderoi.
De peché sui mult encumbré,
De vices e de mal lyé.

f.290^r

74 Ke vus; 78 missing

- 69 Les grant biens ke en ws sunt P
70 T.i. multiplierunt P
71 a la manere J; fet en la manere P
72 e de tutes plenere D; biens est vous plenere J
73 vous pri pur deu amours D; 74 graunz honours D
76 2-3 letter erasure following ieo in J
77 Ma dame Merci J
78 missing, but see variants to 80, J
Ke frai ou queraï aie DP
79 De horrible pechez e D; de folie + very faint e in J
80 followed in J by: Me deluerez la deux amyé
81 A vous me plain atendez i D; vous me pleins e atendye J
vus me plainc entendez a mai P
82 Pur amour deu vus en pri D; Pur dieux amour ieo vous empri
Pur la amur ihesu vus prierai P / J
83-84 replaced in J by:
A moy pardonez mes pecches / Ke pleine su de iniquitez
83 quei en fray D
84 merci ou deuendray D; duce dame v deuendrai P
85-86 missing in J
85 Des peche P
86 e de graunt maueliste D
des vices e de grant maus lie P

Lambeth Palace MS 522 = L

88 Ma Dame, a vus est mun refu,
Requerez por moy li duz Jhesu,
Ki cherment m'achata
Kant s'alme por moy dona,
92 K'il me doint veroie conpunction,
Repentance e confessiun,
E ke jeo puisse en ceste vie
Espenir mes pechez e ma folie
Dunt jeo sui ore anguissus,
96 Dolent, e triste e hirus.
Dame a ki tuit le mund apent,
Faites a vostre fiz de moi present
E requerez par grant duceur
100 K'il me receive e face honur,
Ke jeo des or m'es seye
[En sun servise] en dreite v[e]ie,

f.290^v

89 Ke cherment 94 e mes folies
100 Ke il 101-102 written as one line

87 dame en vous D
88 pur moy a duce ihesu J Priez pur mai P
89 Qui de cher mors moi achata D Ke si cher nous rechata J
Ki de sun cher saunc me rechata P
90 sa vie pur moi dona D sa vie pur nous dona J
Quant pur mai sa vie duna P
91 verai conpucciun D Kil nous doynt J
92 De penaunce e c. D Devaunt ma mort repentance e c. P
conjunction e added above line in P
94 Enpenir mes maus e ma folie D
Espener mes maus e ma folie J e ma folie P
95 ore angise DJP
96 e hirre DJ adjectives reversed but correction indicated
dolent tristes e ire P / in D
97 Ma dame a ky le mund a. J Ma dame P
98 F.a.v. fiz present J de moi added above line and erased J
vostre cher fiz P
followed in P by:
Requerez le de quer pituse / Vostre duz fiz li bon ihesu
99 requerez le par D De moy e priez par g.d. J
99-100 intverted in P
100 me retenge en bon amour D receiue en bone amur JP
101 Initial e added in margin in J
102 En sun servise en droit veie DJ E.s.s. e drait vaie P

Lambeth Palace MS 522 = L

- 104 Ke li ord diables n'eit poesté
De ceste frele char maluré,
Ne li mund par fol desir
Mai face de s'amur partir.
Defendez moy, seynte Marie,
108 De pechez e de vilainie;
Requerez vostre duz fiz
Ke jeo seye de ces eliz,
E k'il me pardoint mes pechez
112 Dunt sui digne estre dampnez.
Tant vus ayme li haut Sire,
Ne vus velut riens escundire.
Dame, mostrez vostre fiz cher
116 Les mameles k'il deigna laiter
E li duz ventre ou il just
Kant en cest mund aparust;
De voz beuz oilz le regardez,
120 Voz duz mayns vers li levez,

f.291^r

103 ne eit; 106 Mai facent de
111 ke il

-
- 103 E ke li deble ord ne J
104 E ceste D; De ma char frele e malure J
de ma frele P
106 Moi de sa douz amour D; Ne me face de li partir J
Mai de sa amur departir P
107 Defende moy J
108 De pecche e P
109 E requerez voustre cher fiz D; Requerez ihesu voster fiz :
uostre cher fiz P
110 de ses eliz DJP
111 Ke il ma pardonne J; Ke il P
112 dingne de estre D; 113 Kar taunt P
114 ren countredire D; veut de ren encountredire J
corrected from escountredire in J
Ke ne wus uoet encunter dire P
115 Ma dame mustrez a v.f. J; mustrez a v.f. P; monstrez de face
117 il gisoit P; 118 en ceo secle aparust D J
119 li regardastes P
120 douz meins ver D; E vous beles maynes J
mains deuer li leuastes P

Lambeth Palace MS 522 = L

- Requerez lui de quer piteus
K'il eyt merci de pecheurs.
Numément ce vus en pri,
124 De moy cheitif eyez merci.
Por l'amur vostre fiz Jhesu
Donez moi grace e vertu,
Force e corage enterin.
128 Deu e vus servir deske a ma fin,
E après ceste mortele vie
'Recevez moy en ta compaignie,
E recordez, mere de gloire,
132 Iceus ki m'unt en memoire.
Espécialment fa/i/tes succur
A tuz ki m'aiment en bon amur.
Par vus eyent alegance
136 Ki en mes prieres unt afiance,
E de ceus prengez vus pieté
Ki par ma folie unt peché,
E de tuz crestiens ensement
140 Ki en Deu creient fermement.

f.291^v

125-126 intverted; 132 ke munt
134 ke maiment; 135 Por vus
136 Ke en; 138 Ke par; 140 Ke en

- 121 E requerez de q.p. DJ
122 des peccheours D; mercie de nous J
123-124 replaced in J by:
De moy chaitif eez pite / E merci dame benure
123-124 missing in P; 123 Nomement vous enpri D
126 mai force e P
127 e vigur enterrine J; Fort curage e enterine P
128 De deu e de vous servir en fin D; De lui e vous
servir sanz fin J; de deu e wus servir ben a la fine P
129^{s, e' above line D} Après J; 130 Receif malme en J; Nus receiue en P
131 E si recordez mere glorie D; E si r. J; Si recordez P
132 De ceux ke J; de tuz ceus ki wus unt P
133 socours D; facez sucurs P
134 eiment ens bons amours D
tuz iceus ke wus aiment en bons amurs P
135 Par vous DP; Ke par vous J
136 Qui en prieres vount a fraunce D; a above line in afiance P
137 de Iceus perngez pite D; De ceus enpern P
138 par lur folie P; unt added above line in P
140 Ke volunte vnt de amendement J

Lambeth Palace 522 = L

A vostre fiz moy acordez
 E de tuz maus delivrez,
 E por les almes ki sunt partyz
 144 Ducement requerez vostre fiz
 K'il les meygne hors de peyne
 A la joye soveraygne.
 Ma Dame, merci vus cri adés,
 148 Al grant bosoing me seyez prés;
 Kant de si partyrai a dolor,
 A cele heure me faites sucour,
 Ke jeo puisse le seynt cors dignement user
 152 Dunt vostre fiz me deigna rechater,
 E le sen beneit sanc autresi
 Ke por moy cheitif expandi.
 Recevez m'alme en vostre baillie
 156 Kant ele ert del cors partye,
 Ke li ord diable n'eit poesté
 A demoustrer sa crueleté.
 Merci vus cri, duce Marie,
 160 Ore donc ne m'obliez mie.

f.292^r

143 ke sunt 145 Ke il les meygne hors de meygne
 157 ne eit 160 Ore ne doint ne oblriez

141 fiz nous acordez DP; fiz vous acordez J
 142-151 lost through damage to MS D
 142 maus nus deliueriez P

End of P

143 Pur les almes k.s. departiez. J
 144 requerez toun fiz J
 145 hors de payne J
 146 la grant ioye J
 147 Merci vous crie ma dame ades J
 148 A grant bosoyne nous soez pres J
 149 ci irray a J
 151 Ke dignement pus le corps vser J
 153 E sun beneit D; le sanc benoyt auter si J
 155 en ta baillie DJ; 156 Quant del cors ert partie D
 157 Ne li D; 159 cri seinte marie D
 160 Ore ne me D; Ore ne dunk ne oblriez mie J, me above line

Lambeth Palace MS 522 = L

- Dame, ke frai al jugement
 Kant vostre fiz vendra verrement
 Chescun solum ces fés juger?
 164 Ki porra dunc por moy parler,
 Kant les maus k'ai ici covert
 Serrunt moustrez en apert?
 Bien say, si n'ay de vus aie
 168 Dampné sui ou hunie.
 Joye me donez a aver
 E de [l] mal [fé] deliverer,
 K'il ne me sache dunt escuser
 172 Ne ver mun Creatur enpeirer.
 Requer Jhesu Crist vostre fiz
 K'il me receive od ces eliz,
 Par sa merci, par sa ducur,
 176 E por la vostre seynt amur.
 Ma duce Dame, merci vus cri,
 Grantez moy ke seit issi.
 Seynz e seyntes communalment
 180 Ki la Dame veez en present,
 Por la joye ke de luy avez
 Por nus cheitifs la requerez
 K'ele nus seit vers Deu en aye
 184 De venir a vostre compaignie.

f.292^v

162 vendra verrai entent 165 ke ai
 170 mal deliuerer 171 Ke il
 174 receiue altered to receiure
 177 written over erasure 180 Ke la

161-172 missing J
 161 Ma dame quei frai D
 162 vendra irrement D 163 E checun D
 165 ai ci D 168 sui e honie D
 169 Ilec ine [sic] deingnez aider D
 170 E de mal pecche deliurer D 171 ne sache D
 172 Envers mun creatour epirer D
 173 Requerez voustre douz fiz D
 Requerez ihesu voster fiz J
 174 me retenge od ses D Ke ieo say de ses J
 176-84 lost through damage to MS D
 176 Et par voster J 178 qe il soyt J
 179 communement J 180 Quant la dame J
 182 initial re in requerez added above line J
 183 soit en vers dieu ei [sic] aye J

V DE DAMES E DAMMAISELES

MS Digby 86 = D

A dames e as dammaiseles,
 Veuves, espouses e puceles,
 Qui sunt nez e a nestre sount
 4 Taunt cum deit durer icest mount,
 Jeo les maund treitouz sałuz
 Cinkaunte mile fez e plus;
 Ne s'en voise nul mervilaunt
 8 Si moun del seit peine pesaunt,
 Si ma dolour seit enforcee,
 Quant la chose ki plus m'agree,
 La ren dount toute joie vent,
 12 Mort enloingne, vie soutent,
 E me fest jolif e juaunt,
 A ki moun quer est purtenaunt
 E ai fest homage e feuté,
 16 Fei plevie e serment juré,
 Si jeo's oye blamer a tort;
 Kar solaz, joie ne cunfort
 Ne me vent hounkes d'aillour
 20 For de femme e de lor amour.
 Ne me deit nuli dounk blamer
 Si jeo's eim voir e tenge cher.
 Ke vous irroie plus disaunt?
 24 Pur feme veil tendre mun gaunt
 Countre ceus ki les countraiient
 E ki vers eus nul mal en dient;
 Si veil devenir lour proveour.
 28 Lor bountez sunt asez greinour
 E plus peisent en la balaunce
 Que ne fest lor mesfesaunce.
 Qui ke dist la devinaille
 32 De feme, venge, si m'assaille,
 Kar ki k'e/ñ/ poist ne ki noun,
 Des or devenc lor chaunpioun.

title De un vallet qui soutint dames e dammaiseles
 6 Cent e cinkaunte 7 sen voit nul 8 peine e pesaunt
 10 me agree 11 toute ma ioie 12 Ma mort enloingne ma vie
 16 Ma fei, serement 17 ieo les 19 de aillour 21 nuli dounke
 22 ieo les 23 E ki 28 Que lor 32 me assaille
 33 ke poet ne 34 Des ore deuenge

MS Digby 86 = D

CUL MS Gg.1.1 = E

36 Li vilain dist en reprover
 Cil oisel eit mal encumbrer
 Qui soille soun demeine ni.
 Ore oiez pur quei le di:
 Kar ceo ne poet dedire nuls
 40 Que de feme sumes issus,
 Deenz feme, ceo est la soume;
 Dounk est feme le ni a houme.
 Nostre ni est ele pur voir;
 44 Touz le savoum e devoum savoir.
 Si nous dounke l'oiseil blamoum,
 Qui est saunz sen e saunz reisoun,
 Dounke devoum a greinour dreit
 48 Loer feme, kar ceo est dreit,
 Houme, ki ad sen e reisoun,
 Que Deu fesoit a sa fasoun,
 Blamer, honir e vergoiner,
 52 Qui femes fount si ledenger.
 Ceus dount dounke les maus oiseaus,
 Les mauveis e denatureaus,
 Qui lor demeine ni cunchient
 56 Quant de feme mauveité dient
 Ou en autre manere enuient.
 Le graunt Deu les mette en mal an
 Kar il ressemblent le huan,
 60 Le huan voir ressemblent il;
 De touz oiseus est le plus vil
 E hué est natureument
 De touz oiseaus communement.
 64 Ausi cum les oiseaus sauvages
 Le huan huent en lor langages,
 E le denient, l'escrient,
 De tous ceus ki mal en dient
 68 De femes ki meres sunt seur
 Honir e hair eus de quer,
 Hair devoum plus d'un chen
 Qui de feme dist el ke ben.
 72 Jeo di ben ke ceo est la soume,
 Plus avoum de feme ke d'houme;
 Herbigé sumes deenz lur flaunc,
 D'eles avoum char e saunc.

Qe vilein dist en reprover
 Cele oysel eit mal encumbrer
 Qe soule soun demeine nye.
 Ore orrez pur quei le vous die:
 Qe ceo ne put dedir nuls
 Qe de femmes ne sumes issus.

Dunc est femme ny a home
 Si come de la fut crest la poume.

Herbergez sumes dedenz lur flaunc,
 De els ewom char e saunc.

40 feme ne sumes 42 Dounkes est 45 le oisel

51 honir, r above line 61 Qui de 65 huent, t above line

66 le escrient 68 ke meres sunt e seur 70 de un chen

71 el ki ben 72 ben ki ceo 73 ki de houme 74 flauncs 75 De eus,sauncs

MS Digby 86 = D

CUL MS Gg.1.1 = E

- 76 Qui k'eust joie, ki k'eust douçour,
La feme sent graunt dolour;
N'i a dolour, n'i a tristesse
Ne maladie, ne destresse
80 De nul martir plus anguisous
Ke·l mal ke femme sent pur nous.
E pus après l'enfaunter
N'avroum a beivre n'a manger
84 Ne suitinaunce ki soutaine
Si de lor mamele ne veingne.
Ausi soutent la feme l'houme.
Cum fest l'arbre feil e poume;
88 N'est ceo dounke encuntre nature
Que fruit deit l'arbre destrure?
L'arbre sur qui l'houme crust
Est feme, e houme est la fruit.
92 Le fruit ne poet saunz arbre crestre,
Ne saunz feme ne poet hom nestre;
Mes saunz houme, cum l'escrit dist,
De feme un enfaunt nasquit
96 Qu'hounkes houme n'endesa.
Dunc veil je dire par de sa
Ke si Deu l'eust destiné
Le secle puest estre estoré
100 Saunz houme, e de feme creitre,
Mes d'houme ne poet nul nestre.
Ben la devoum dounke honorer,
Servir, amer e tenir cher;
104 N'est pas dreit ke l'em defoule
Ceo ke Damnedeu honoure.
- Ausi nurrist femme home
Come arbre fet peire ou poume.
Ni est dunc encuntre nature
Si le fruit deit l'arbre
destrure?
- Fruit ne poet sanz l'arbre crestre,
Sanz femme ne put nuls nestre;
Mes sanz home, com dit l'escrit,
De femme un home nasquist
Ke dunks home ne l'adessa..
Dunc puis dire par de sa,
Si Jhesu Crist l'ust destené
Le siecle pout estre estoré
Sanz home e de femme crestre,
Mes de home ne put nul nestre.

76 Qui ke eust ioie ki ke eust 77 sente
78 Ma dolour e ma tristesse 79 ne ni a d.
80 De nule materie 81 Ke le mal ki
82 le enfaunter 83 Ne aueroum a beiore ne a
84 ki nous soutaine 86 le houme
87,89 le arbre 90 le houme
92 t in fruit added above line
93 houme 94 le storie dist 95 feme veir vn
96 ne endesa 97 ieie 101 de houme saunz feme ne
104 ki lem 105 Ceo ki

MS Digby 86 = D

De feme fesoit Deu sa mere,
 Mes ne fist hounk d'houme sun pere;
 108 Dounkes devoums plus obbeir
 A feme, honorer e servir,
 Qu'a nul houme ki soit vivaunt,
 Pur lur honour ki est si graunt,
 112 Pur lur grauns sens e lur bounté,
 E beneit seit lur ameité.
 Feme deit aver seingnourie
 Sour toute ren ki soit en vie;
 116 Cel e tere e quant k'i apent
 Deit estre a soen comaundement.
 E volez vous saver pur quei?
 Kar soen fiz est si puisaunt rei
 120 Que touz reis li sount entendaunt.
 N'ad donke feme pouer graunt
 Qui tel poet soun fiz clamer
 Qui tout le mounde ad en pouer?
 124 Nature le veut e dreiture
 Que fiz obbeie a sa mere.
 Dounk pert il, mes jeo ne'l di mie,
 Que feme a Deus en sa baillie.
 128 N'ad donc ben en quer la rage
 Qui fest a femme nul outrage,
 Ou trespasse en fez ou en diz,
 Soulement pur l'amour del fiz?
 132 A la mere nuli trespas[se]
 Qui desonour al fiz ne fas[se].

CUL MS Gg.1.1. = E

De femme feseit Dieu sa mere,
 Ne fist pas de home sun pere,
 E dunc devom plus obeier
 Femme par droit e bien server
 Qe nul home qe soit vivant,
 Ja ne seit il si puissant.

 Femme deit aver seignurie
 Sur toute rien qe seit en vie;
 Ciel e tere, quancke li apent,
 Deit estre a sun comandement.
 Volez ore saver pur quoy?
 Qun fiz est si puisaunt roy
 Qe tuz rois sunt a li entendaunt.
 Ne ad dunk femme poer grant
 Qe tiel roi put sun fiz clamer
 Qe tut le mounde ad en poer?
 E par nature dreiturere,
 Qe fiz obeisse a sa mere.
 Dunk pert il, mes jeo ne di mye,
 Ke femme ad Dieu en sa baillie.
 Ne ad il donke a quoe la rage
 Qe fet a femme nul outrage,
 U qe li trespas en fet ou en ditz,
 Pur la vengauce de sun fiz?

107 ne fesoit hounkes de houme
 112 grauns lens e
 120 sount a lui 121 Ne ad
 126 Dounke pert 127 ad eus en
 128 Ne ad 129 e

MS Digby 86 = D

CUL MS Gg.1.1. = E

Gart soi checun petit e graunt,
De feme ne soit medisaunt.
136 La vengauce fest a douter
Del fiz ki ad si graunt pouer.
Honourum feme sour toute ren,
Kar ja ne trovroum el ke ben;
140 Beles e bones e douz sount,
C'est toute la joie del mount.
De lour bounté ai aukes dist
Mes ma launge poi souffist;
44 Si jeo fuse escriveins bone,
Ausi sages cum Salamons,
E vivreie touz jours saunz fin,
Ja en romaunz nē en latin
148 Ne seroit recounté ne dite
Bounté de femme nē escrite.

Garde sei petit e grant
Qe de femme ne soit mesdisaunt;
La vengauce fet a douter
Del fiz qe ad si grant poer. .
Honurez les sur toute rien,
Ja ne troverez mes ki bien.
Ke eles bones e douces sount,
Ceo est tuit la joie de ceo mounde.
De lur bounté ai aukes dit
Mes ma lange pas ne suffist;
Si jeo fuisse escrivein bone,
Ausi sage com Salomone,
E vivreie tuz jours saunz fin,
Ja en romaunce ne en latin
Ne serroit counté ne dit
Bounté de femme ne descrit.

134 Garde soi 135 Que de
137 Qui defie feme ki ad tel pouer
139 trouveroum el ki 140 douces
141 Ceo est 144 Si toutes gens fusent
145 E autresi sages, final e added above line
146 E puissent viure touz

VI LE FABLEL DEL GELOUS

f.109^{va}

Deu ne fist ounkes gelous nestre
 Ne Deu ne set ren de sun estre;
 Ja n'est mie lez sovent,
 4 Ja si est gelous dolent
 E de solail e de la lune,
 Qui des beles clartez ount l'une,
 k'a verai de la lune aveine.
 8 Chose dount il mesaveine,
 Qui aporte aucune novele
 A sa femme fresche e vermaille
 De clerc ou de prestre ou de moine,
 12 Ou de chevaler bel e jefne,
 Qui la veille geter enverse;
 Tel oure est au gelous diverse.
 E si dist l'em ke gelous boit
 16 En tel point ke sa femme poit.
 A enviz se trerroit si loing
 Qu'il ne la tenist par le poing.
 Gelous tenent lor meisuns closes
 20 Ou il ount lor femmes encloses.
 En lor meisoun n'ad k'une entree
 E quant la dame i est entree
 Li gelous en garde l'issue;
 24 De mautalent fremist e sue,
 E de poür k'il ne la perde.
 Gelous doit gisir en la merde,
 En la longaine as veiaus.
 28 Gelous ne sount mie loiaus.
 Mout doit femme estre senee
 Qui au gelous est assenee,
 E lui covent plus saver d'art
 32 Que meitre Peres Abaelart

f.109^{vb}

7 lune naueine 8 t in dount above line
 15 lem ki 16 point ki 21 ki vne
 25 ki il 31 de art

S'el se veut de gelous defendre,
Kar gelous doit crever e fendre.
Ja si sount touz jours en traunses,
36 Lor femmes tenent par les haunches.
Gelous sount touz feus e covers,
Gelous dorment ad eus overs;
Gelous sount touz jours a mal port,
40 L'em ne set quant gelous s'endort.
Gelous aime - nen aime lui -
Gelous n'est amé de nului.
L'em ne peust trop gelous grever,
44 Male mort le peust acourer.
Touz li mounz doit gelous blamer
E en treitouz les lius huer,
Si vous en dirrai ben reisoun,
48 Kar od gelous ne poest nus houn
Longement avoir acordence,
Kar gelous sount touz jours en tence.
Mes si femme me voloit croire
52 Je li feroie ben acroire
Coment el le ferroit crever:
Ele ferroit semblaunt d'amer
E s'ele estoit touz jours en joie,
56 E par sa meisoun e par voie;
Male mort peust gelous tuer
E od ventre le quer crever,
E passioun e rage toute,
60 Si en sera sa femme quite.
E tout icil soient benei
Qui au gelous ferount ennui.

f.110^{ra}

33 Si ele 46 lui 51 si sa f.
52 ad croire 53 ele
54 De le ferroit...de amer
55 E si ele

VII LA BEITOURNEE

MS Digby 86 = D

Estraungement

[Mout] par est mun quer dolent
Quant me purpens

4 Que jeo si gaste mun tens
Saunz rimoier d'aucun sens
Aucun houre.

8 Les dames me mettent soure
Sus e. jus

Que jeo rimoier ne pus
Ne ne sai,
Einz dient ke jeo m'enmai.

12 A lur dit
Perdu ai le men delit;
A bon dreit,

16 Pus ke jeo resu par freit
Ma chalour.

Jeo sui houe de valour,
Ceo est la soume.
Jeo sui mout mervilous home,

20 Jeo savroie d'une poume
Tregeter

Que ne vaudreit un denier
Pur revendre.

24 Plus vous frai de mai entendre;
Jeo sui feble e fort e tendre,
Graunz e petiz e esclendre,

28 Large pur le men despendre,
Hardi pur bataille prendre
A un levre.

Oiez cum jeo sui enrevre:

32 Jeo faz de ma true chevre,
Karpenter sui e bon fevre
A tout le meins;

MS Harley 978 = N

Estraungement

Se fet mun quer dolent

Pus que jo ai gasté mun tens
Saunz rimer de aucun sens
E de aucun hure.

Ore me mettent la gent supe
Sus e jus

Que rimer ne sai nent plus.

A lur dit

Perdu ai mun delit;
Ceo est par dreit

Pus que j'ai receu cest freit
Par chalur.

Home sui de grant valur

E si sui bon tregetur;

Jo saveroie une pume
Trejeter

Qu'ele ne valdreit pas un denier
Pur vendre.

Febles sui e fort e tendre,

Hardi pur bataille enprendre
A un leverre.

Si faz de ma true chevere.
Charpenter sui e bon fevere
A tut le meins;

5 de aucun 11 ki ieo me enmai
15 Pus ki ieo 20 saveroie de vne
32 bon fevere 35 ne ai 37

MS Digby 86 = D

36 Jeo sui bon fesour des freins,
Si n'ai mes peiz ne mes mains
En justise:
C'est une novele assise!
Usé ai [jeo] ceste guise
Pus feverer,
40 Ore la veil recomencer.
Par enfaunce
Il [me] covent obbliaunce,
Cil ki me greve m'avaunce.
44 Saunté me doune nusaunce
E cumfort;
Maladie me fest fort.

48 Droit a meimes de Staunfort
Deça Taunbre
Estout mes befs en ma chaunbre
En un soler,
Si ad checuns un coler
52 Fest de marbre,
Si sount liez ad un arbre
Par les testes
Pur aler as hautes festes.
56 [Si] ai mis mes autres bestes
En ma graunge;
Asez usent linge e launge.
Fin amour par dreite haunge
60 Me travaille.
Jeo n'ai curtine ki vaille,
Moun lit est en la turaille
Fest de paille -
64 Beneit qui si l'aparaille.
Ceo est ma drue,
Qui me fest de ma charue
Coroucer.

35 ne ai 37 Ceo est
43 me auaunce 46 me fest trop fort
56 Mes autres bestes ai mis
56-57 Written as one line
61 Ieo ne ai 64 le aparaille

MS Harley 978 = N

Uverur sui de bons freins,
Si n'ai mes peiz ne mes mains
En justise:
Ceo est de une novele asise!
Que j'ai usé ceste guise
Pus feverer,
Ore me covient comencer
Par enfance.

Amur me est droit a nusance
Ki me conforte;
Maladie me fet trop fort
E saunté me met a la mort.
A meisme de Brudeport
Al west de Tambre
Jo ai mes bous en ma chambre
En un soler;
Chescun a un coler
Fet de marbre,
Si sunt liez a un arbre
Par les testes
Pur aler a hautes festes.
Si ai tuz mes aultre bestes
En ma grange;
Asez en unt cil linge e lange.
Fin amour par dreite haunge
Me travaille.
Quant j'ai aucun lit que ki vaille
Si est il fet en la turaille;
Beneit seit ki le me paraille.
Ceo est ma drue,
Ki me fet de ma carue
Cuvertur;

55 a hauste festes

MS Digby 86 = D

- 68 En mos cois e en güer
Par fin amour de druerie,
Ele ad ja esté m'amie
Quatrë aunz,
72 Si ai eu de lui enfaunz
Entour sesze,
N'en faillent for .iii. e tresze,
Ce m'est avis.
76 Les quatre sount a Paris
Pur aprendre
Fere molins a revendre
Pur hanaps.
80 Ne tenez mes dis a gas,
Kar j'ai jué touz mes dras
A la mine
Pur coroucer la reine.
84 Ma reisoun comence e fine
En un soul mot -
Jeo sui e sage houme e sot.
Quant jeo veil
88 Il n'ad houm desk'a Nauntoil
Qui savreit lire
Tel chose savrei je escrire.
Par reisoun,
92 Par racine d'ancheisoun,
Il est dreite semeisoun
A semer pois
E tart a semer linois;
96 Ore atendoum l'autre mois,
La semeisoun as devois,
Tout a leisir,
Si dirrai de moun pleisir
100 Quoi que soit.

70 ma amie 74 Ne sen
75 me est 78 A fere
80 tenez pas mes
81 ieo ai 88 des ke a
89 sauereit 90 Tele chose
sauerei ieo escriure
92 de ancheisoun 96 le autre
97 as deuenois

MS Harley 978 = N

Jo l'apel fin amur par druwerie
Ele ad esté ma amie
Treze aunz
Que j'ai de lui seze enfaunz,
N'i faillent que treis e treze.
Les treis sunt a Paris
Pur aprendre
Fere mulins a vendre
Pur hanaps.
Ne tenez pas mes diz a gas;
J'ai a gage tuz mes dras
A la mine
Pur agrucer la raine.

80 Ne ne tenez

MS Digby 86 = D

MS Harley 978 = N

- Jeo sai fere de tort dreit
 E si est fort
 A re/fere de dreit tort.
 104 Par folie
 Je pris meus malencolie
 Que mesure.
 Bone beite en aunble/üre
 108 Tout le plus,
 Rimoier si vest en us,
 Ceo veil dire.
 Ma manere veil descrire:
 112 Ma mere ai apelé sire,
 E moun fiz
 Ai apelé Beatriz
 La premiere
 116 De par ceus de la bruere;
 Malot ad a noun moun pere,
 Ma ser Crevequer d'Aubenie;
 Moun frere ad noun Margerie
 120 La chanoine,
 Qui fu de Redinges moine
 A Vinceitre.
 Plus vous dirrai de mun estre
 124 En après -
 Si jeo ment jeo n'en pus més.
 Sui deboneire e engrés,
 Que Deu l'oie.
 128 Par ma chevelure bloie
 Qui fu noire,
 Jeo vois de joust la voire.
 Fous est ki se desepoie
 132 Pur soun ben,
 Ore oiez ke est le men -
 Quoi k'en chaut -
 Lequel ke fest freit ou chaut.
 136 Vous né orrez plus ke taunt.

missing

101 de dreit tort 105 ma malencolie, pron. ma above line
 107 bete va en 111 descriure
 113-114 Written as one line; 115 La premiere de par ceus
 118 Ma sere 119 ad a noun 126 Ieo sui
 127 le oie 133 ki est, 134 ke en
 135 ke face freit

MS Digby 86 = D

Jeo fis ses vers en dormaunt
 L'autreher
 Ou jeo aloie a moustier
 140 Entour nune
 O daunz Phelipe de Doune
 Tout le pas.
 A de certes di mēs gas,
 144 Ben poest estre.
 Tout ne seie jeo bon mestre
 Alosee,
 Jeo ai meint houe aposee
 148 E conclus,
 Que hount tus avaunt ne pus
 Mot de lettre.
 Jeo ne me sai entrem^ettre
 152 De reisoun;
 Parler dei par ancheisoun,
 Deus i vaille.
 Ceo apris je en Cornewaille
 156 Entre Dovre e la Bataille
 L'autre jour,
 Ou jeo oy mout graunt pōour
 D'une pie,
 160 Qui cria en Lindesie
 Que la noisse fu oie
 En Espaigne,
 En Loundres nē en Brutaine,
 164 Ne·l di a gas.
^eDe certes jeo ne quit pas,
 Que par folie,
 Qui taunt rimai de la pie,
 168 Que la noisse signefie
 La graunt guere
 Des rimeours d'Engleterre
 E de moi,

MS Harley 978 = N

Cest vers fis jo l'autreer
 Cum m'en alai a mustier
 En dormaunt entur hure de nune.
 Ki conseil me dune
 N'aim jo pas.
 A de certes ne mⁱe a gas.

Que Deez i vaille,
 Cet ai jo apris en Cornwaille
 Entre Dovre e la Bataille.

La oi une pie
 Crier en Lindesie
 Que la noise fu oie
 Jesk'en Lombardie.

Un clerc de Normendie
 Me dist que signefie
 La grant guerre
 De rimeur de Engleterre
 E de mei.

138 Le autreher 149 hounttus ne sont a.n.p.
 155 ieo en 156 douere 157 Le autre
 159 De une 164 Ne le di 167 rimai ne de
 170 de Engleterre

MS Digby 86 = D

172 Qui me veillent par deroi
Abesser.
Il me purount ben leiser -
Par ma bote
176 Plus sai de ceste riote
Que le roi.
Ne se prenge nuls a moi,
Daunz Roger le fiz Renfroi
180 M'ad loee
Que jeo n'i soie aroisee
Par trop beivre.
Or les purai touz deceivre
184 Cum enfaunz;
Or lor fas jeo fere gaunz
De m'espee,
Ou la bone gaunsilee
188 Od les chous.
Ore oiez cum jeo sui fous -
Jeo faz mes fers e mes clous
Escorcher,
192 Pur mes amis cumforter
De ben vivre.
Mar fu nez ki est delivre;
Houme ki est touz jours ivre
196 E malade
Si poest aver le quer fade
E heitee,
Si ai jeo estreit gueitee
200 Les hauz pouns.
Hui m'es ne serai jeo loins
De reisoun,
Kar jeo ai sour ma meisoun
204 Un viver
Pendur haut ad un perer
De seint Riulle,
Covert de plum e de tiulle...

MS Harley 978 = N

Ne se prenge nul a mei -
Trestuz les abaterai.

Plus en sai de ceste rote
Que le rei.

Roger le fiz Reinfrei
M'ad loe
Que ne seie aro
Par trop beivre.
Par tant pus mes amis deceivre
E mes enfaunz.
De ma espee faz fere gaunz,

Od la bone gauncillie faz fere
chous.
Ore oiez cum jo sui fous -
Jo ai mes fers e mes clous
Escorché,
Pur mes amis aforcer
De ben vivre.

Hume ki tuz jurz est ivere
En poest aver le quer malade,
Fade
E heité.
Ore ai ben espleité e ai gaité
Ben mes puinz.
Jo ne irrai weres luinz
De reisun;
Jo ai de suz ma meisoun
Un viver
Ki pent haut sur un perer
De sein Riule,
Covert de plum e de tiule

180 Me ad 183, 185 Ore
186 De ma espee 187 Od la
197 poest ben aver

MS Digby 86 = D

MS Harley 978 = N

Lost through damage to MS

208 Pur la niule
Qu'et vet haut.
Tuz jorz quant r'en me faut
Jo vois la,
212 Preng ceo que il n'i a
Plein mun poin,
Aitant li copei le groin
Plein pouz e demi,
216 Ki fiz mert en la quisse
Al bon cheval Poisse
Quant fu pris de haraz
Al tens mestre Hugu l'Avernaz.
220 Assez i aveient chens e chaz
Armez josk'a la pigace;
Chescun tint une mace
En sa main
224 E un quarter de blanc pain
Pur manacer les vileins
De Wincestre,
Ki de lur femmes aveient fet prest
228 Pur chanter.
Nus l'apelum damisele e bachelor
Par eschars -
A un de eus costa cent mars.
232 E va al hostel mestre
Johans de Eccestre;
Turnez cel avant a destre
En la place.
236 Richard Robbe nus manace
A destrure,
Nun fra par aventure,
Jo n'ai cure,
240 Il est fous e engrés,
Ses amis ne osent aver pes.
Si jo ne sui truvur de vers
Jo troes le cunte u jo le les,
244 E ceo sovent.
Ceo fist Richard en un esté
Si l'apela la besturné.
Tu autem domine miserere.
Amen.

221 le pigaz
247 miserere crawe amen

VIII D'UN VALLET AMEROUS

Jolifté
Me fes/ēi/7t aler ad pé,
E mes fous sens
4 Que moüs ay en mun tens
En moun quer,
Que ne voloie a nul fer
Nul ben fere,
8 For ad folie moun sen trere
E ad deduyt,
Que ne poeye jour ne nuyt
Repos aver,
12 Taunt pensay d'amour aver.
Mes la manere de daunner
Ne savoye -
Pur ceo en graunt penser estoye.
16 Un jour aloye par la voye
Lez une rue
O moun frere qui fu mi drue
Pur juer.
20 De moun estat li fis saver
Tout la fin,
Si priay pur seint Martin
Cunseil de luy,
24 Coment puray moun ennuy
Meuz chever.
E il me dist "Beu frem cher,
Jeo vous dirray,
28 E mout bon cunsail vous dormy.
Savez que frez?
Quant entre vos bras tendrez
Voustre amie
32 Si luy priez, 'Pur Deu mercie,
Amie chere,
Diez ore ma priere,
Vous hos jeo foutre,
36 E mun vit en toun coun boutre.'

f.114^{rb}

f.114^{va}

title La vie de un vallet ameraus
12 de amour

Pus l'acolez,
E mout sovent la beysez
En la place,
40 Car jeo vous geur par ma face,
Ceo est la ren
Qui plus toust fest femme ben
Soun quer chaunger."
44 E jeo luy preng a loher
Mout graunt merci:
"Mout bon cunsail ad ici.
Par Deu de cel jeo vous afi,
48 Jeo assayray
Si la brunette aver purray,
A poy d'heure."
Mal n'i ad qui n'en savoure,
52 Ceo pus jeo dire,
Car jeo amoye la plus pire
Amour qui fust;
Ne poeie jour ne nuyt
56 Fere ren.
Ceo aparust moust tresben
Par ma teste,
Car ounques plus le/de beste
60 Ne veisez
Qui fust d'houmë engendrez
Aler en tere.
Qui la beise si poest flere
64 Tel savour
E tel aleine e tel odour
Issir de soy
Que pir vaut que ne fest toy
68 De loungain.
Fous est [celui] qui la maine
Longement,
E si suy jeo mout dolent
72 E dolerous
Que l'avoye taunt a estrous -

f.114^{vb}

37 la acolez 50 de heure 56 Vere
61 de houe 73 la auoye taunt a estours

Ceo fust damaje,
 Car taunt avoye a quer la raje
 76 En cel tens,
 Que ne savoye mi[e] sens
 Cum saver deuse,
 Si pensoye, si p[e]üse
 80 La foteray.
 En ouscur lu la trovay
 A l'anutere;
 A luy disoye "Amie chere,
 84 Nous sumes cy,
 En un privé lu, ceo quy.
 Ore endreyt
 Ma priere orez par dreyt;
 88 Jeo vous pry
 Que voustre amy puse estre icy."
 El me respount
 "Par celuy qui fist cel e mount,
 92 Noun ferray.
 Voustre amie ja n'i serray."
 Pus l'acolay
 E .iii. feze la beisay;
 96 Par le beiser la gainay,
 Ceo me semble.
 Quant la vey le quer m'i tremble
 Durement.
 100 De graunt aunguise longement
 Fu tout chaut,
 Si pensoye, coment qu'il aut,
 Revendroye;
 104 A luy ma priere moustroye.
 Taunt la daunnoy
 E taunt sovent la beisoy
 Que m'ad graunté
 108 Sa amour saunz fausseté,

f.115^{ra}

85 ceo, o added above line
 90 Ele me 94 la acolay
 107 me ad

- Si m'ad dist
 Qu'a luy venge saunz respit
 En la plus procheine nuit
 112 Devaunt le jour,
 Si feray[e] de s'amour
 Quoi k'en vodray.
 E jeo i vino saunz nul delay
 116 A bon gré,
 E de luy fis ma volunté
 Dounke e pus.
 Sovent aloye sus e jus
 120 Delez lu
 Taunt qu[e j] 'ay aparçeu
 Par moun sen qui est revenu
 La leydure
 124 E la mauveise faiture
 Qu'ele avoyt.
 Par les espaules grose estoit,
 Si fust le dos
 128 Neir, e roinous tout le cors
 Tout environ
 Que n'aparust si cul noun.
 Pur veir dire
 132 Sa leidure ne pus descrire
 Ne jeo ne'l say.
 Pur ceo tout tens [jeo] m'enmay
 Quant me purpens
 136 Que si folement moun tens
 En ay gausté,
 De si lede aver tausté.
 Ore en avaunt
 140 A vifs deables la comaunt.
 Mes trop fu sot
 Quant ounques vers luy parlai mot
 Des amours,
 144 Mes si m'i doint Deus socours

f.115^{rb}

109 Si me ad 113 sa amour
 114 voderray 130 ne aparust
 144 doint ideus, corrected from ides

Des ore mées
 Pur sa amour teus autres lées,
 A bon dreit;
 148 Gros e gras, coment que seit,
 Ja n'ameray,
 Car de teus ay fest l'essay,
 Ne'l dis a gas.
 152 Longs e megres n'eim jeo pas,
 Les petis
 M'i sount a gré, jeo vous plevis.
 Ceo dis jeo ben,
 156 N'i lerray pur nule ren
 De ceus l'amour,
 Car mout sount de graunt valour.
 De beuté ne de dougour
 160 Ne troverez
 Taunt de femmes enluminez
 Cum les petis.
 De bounté si ount le pris,
 164 Ceo veil dire,
 Car lor bounté ne say descrire
 Ne ne pus,
 En un meis ne [pas] en plus,
 168 Taunt sunt amiable e prus
 Entre la gent,
 E debonere ensement
 E covenable,
 172 E de parole moust estable
 Vers lour amy.
 Quant la petite ay requilly
 Entre mes braz
 176 Si suef la tref cume laz
 Fest de soye.
 Graunt joye en ad qui la ploye
 En soun lit,
 180 Si poest aver graunt delit
 Pur la tauster,

f.115^{va}

151 Ne le 152 ne eim
 157 le amour

Pur acoler e pur beiser,
 Pur veir le dy,
 184 Si autre ren ne feyt de ly;
 Cum me semble,
 Quant la vei le quer m'i tremble.
 Femme qui petite soit
 188 N'est mi/æ/ tort, mes est grant dreit.
 Si pucele
 Ou garcete ou damaisele
 Soit petite,
 192 Qu'au meinsné soit ellite
 Pur amiable aler en sale.
 Si el n'i soit trop jaune ou pale
 En la face,
 196 Ou de cors soit grose ou grase,
 Serra preisé
 E des amerous loué;
 Ceo nomeiment
 200 De mei memes soulement,
 Le vous dis apertement.
 Saunz fauseté
 Vous diray la verité
 204 De ma nature,
 De ma manere par mesure.
 Jeo suy jolifs,
 N'i leray taunt cum suy vifs,
 208 Pur daunner
 Nule file au chevaler
 Ne de serjaunt
 Ne de vilein, que meintenaunt
 212 A luy ne die
 "Si ne vous eie, bele amie,
 A moun talent
 Ne pus vivre longement."
 216 Ceo luy dirray,
 Si rens ne fust, por fere asay
 De soun corage.

f.115^{vb}

189 Ne est 194 Si ele ni
 217 fust sor fere

220 Tele peust estre, si en boskage
 L'heuse trové
 E s'amour m'i eust graünté
 Ne l'ameray,
 224 Ne jeu d'amours ne li ferray -
 Tout fuse blamé.
 Une manere ay mout usé
 En ma vie
 De femme qui fust m'amie;
 228 Mout sovent quant l'ay d^unnie
 Bel l'acolay
 E de fin quer la beisay
 Par graunt douçour,
 232 Quant cunquis avoye s'amour
 Par mes dis.
 Ben l'ameray, jeo vous plevis,
 E tendrement,
 236 De bon quer taunt longement,
 Par moun gaunt,
 Deques sache qu'eit enfaunt
 E nent plus.
 240 Car quant jeo vois sus e jus
 En la place
 E de l'enfaunt vei la face
 Si trembleray
 244 Pur graunt aunguise, ben le say,
 Car meuz vodray
 A luy doner un palefray
 Par devaunt
 248 A porter de soun enfaunt,
 Qu'après un fermail fest de fer.
 Saunz menter,
 Quant suy houme de pover
 252 Ne sofferray

f.116^{ra}

220 La heuse 221 E sa amour
 222 la ameray 223 de amours
 227 ma amie 229 la acolay 232 sa amour
 234 la ameray 238 que eit 245 voderray
 249-250 Written as one lines, rhyming apres:fers
 249 Que apres 250

Enfaunt venir devaunt may,
Car quant les vey
En berz gisir, cum est ley,
256 Ou en bras
Tenir, ou seré sus dras,
Teu mal me fount
Que ne pus pur tout le mount
260 Avér joye,
Ja en si bon estast ne soye.
Devaunt dirray
La reison par dreit pur quay
264 N'ay amé
Ne cheri ne ~~n'ay~~ preisé
Nul enfaunt:
Pur ceo que les vei ploraunt
268 Taunt toudis,
Si ount les testes e le vis
Roinous de pel,
E pur femmes que vey rebel
272 Vers lour ami;
Quant averount enfaunt de li
Querrount meitrie,
Si lor semble que seinourie
276 Deivent aver;
Vers eus comencent a tencer
E par parole ledenger
Par derere,
280 Si lor voler e lor manere
Ne siverount.
Mes tel manere, si ben fount,
Aver deusent,
284 Que de bele parole fuent
E mout curteis,
E que ne creusent les mauveis .

f.116^{rb}

264 Ne ay ame 265 cherie ne preise
271 pur les femmes
282 si ben le fount

- Reprové
288 Veilles, qui sount maleuré.
Mes a graunt peine
Troverez nule si cerbeine
De soun corage
292 Que la veille en une estage
Ne chaungereit
Soun quer, e s'amour toudreyt
De soun amy,
296 E autres femmes autrey.
Pur ce vodroye que nuly
Peust engendrer
Fors baroun de sa mulier;
300 Dounke vivroye
Saunz tristour [e] en graunt joye,
Si nule femme aver purroye
Saunz enfaunter.
304 Ben l'ameray si tendray cher,
Par Deu le roy,
Si nule tel trover purroy
Qui soyt barayne;
308 Long tens sera ma cumpaine,
Ne'l dis a gas,
Asez avroit viaunde e dras
E des deners
312 E si seroie mout fers.
Jeo vous jurray
Par seint Pere, j'assairay
En dammayseles,
316 E en femmes qui soient beles
Qu'eie trové
Tele cum ay devisé.
Par ma foy,
320 Quant tele trovez averoy

f.116^{va}

297 voderoye 300 viueroye
306 tele trouver 309 Ne le dis
310 aueroit 314 ieo assairay
318 Que ieo eie

Si la tendray
Desques espousé serray.
Jeo pri le roy
324 De majesté par bone foy
Qu'il m'i doint espouse coy
E debonere,
Acemee de face clere,
328 E ben amee
De toute gent soyt e preisee.
Par entre nous,
Jeo pri Deu le glorious,
332 Descord ne seit,
Ne destauce, car n'est dr[e]it.
Jeo pri seint Johan
E seint Tomas e seint Auban
336 Que moun message
A Deu portent, que damage
N'en eye més,
E que de mes pecchés relés
340 Aver puyse, e des maufés
Devaunt ma mort estre confés,
E repentaunt,
Pus en joye toudis avaunt.

f.116^{vb}

Amen.

333 Ne nule destauce car ne est
343 E pus

IX RAGEMON LE BON

MS Digby 86 = D

Sermo communis = H

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| i. | Deu vous dorra graunt honour
E graunt joie e graunt vigour;
Ja de ceo ne fauderez
4 Taunt cum[e] vous viverez. | Deu vus dura grant honor
E grant joye e grant vigur,
Ne ja de ceo ne fauderét
Tant cum de pecché vus garderét. |
| ii. | Vous fausez trop sovent vos dis,
Touz jours irrez de mal en pis;
Or vous repentez come sage,
8 Ou vous avrez la male rage. | Ka ke faus sovent en diz
Tut jurz irat de mal en piz;
Deu li durat male rage
Si hil ne repentit del utrage. |
| iii. | Qui ben vous fest toust se repent,
Eschars estes vraiment.
Si de ceo ne pernez garde
12 A feme avrez une gaillarde. | Ke ben ne fet tot se repent
E si fré vus ensement.
Si vus ne apernet ard u engin
Vus en averét male fin. |
| iv. | Graunt joie avrez de vostre amie,
Deu vous tenge longe vie;
Touz jours serez mout vaillaunt
16 E voustre amie autretaunt. | |
| v. | Vous serez bon mesager
Kar vistes estes e léger.
A mensounges tost trover
20 Ne covent autre demaunder. | Si vus seiz messeger,
Cuncte, sages e léger,
Messunges ja ne trovét;
Ke mal facét vus tenét. |
| vi. | De vostre amie goie avrez
Quant entre vos braz la tendrez,
Mes poi la goie vous durra
24 Kar ele vous enginera. | Lessét tute ribaudies
E pecchés e vilaynies
Car la joye poi dura
Mes li peine grant sera. |

7 Ore vous 8 auerez
12 auerez 13 auerez
19 A vne mensounges
21 auerez

MS Digby 86 = D

Sermo communis = H

- vii. Vous serrez riches une pose
Mes tost vous faudra la chose,
Kar hasart e dez quarre
28 Vous mettount toust a poverté.
- viii. Chens e oiseaus e deduit
Asez averez jour e nuit,
Mes d'une chose vous gardez,
32 Que trop avers ne seiez.
- ix. Iveresse e glotonie
E coveitise e lecherie,
Ces quatre serount assis
36 Mout ferm en vostre quer toudis.
- x. Quant averez tout golivé
E le pais enviourné
Au derein vous repentirez,
40 E el servise Deu morrez.
- xi. Bele femme e pute averez;
Ja si ben ne vous garderez,
Enfaunz plusours averez
44 Mes ja un soul n'enge[n]drez.
- xii. La lettre dist, n'est mie fable,
Que vous estes mout veritable;
Volounters aumones donez
48 As povres e as meseisez.
- xiii. Damaisele ki vous prendra
Mout sovent vous gabera,
Kar ele se fra verraiment
52 Sovent foutre de la gent.

Hasard herd riches une pose
Mez tut faudra, ben dire le hose.
Lescét vins e dez quarrez
U vus vivrez en povertéz.

Sen e saver e bon deliz
Avez asét e deduz,
Mes de une cose vus gardét,
Ke trop avers ne sehét.

Ky ke iveresce e glotonie
Usit e suit par tute sa vie,
A la fin ert tard a dire
"U est li mire, u est li sire?"

Quant vus averét jolivé
Et tut le pais acaté
Pus de Deu recorderét
E a li reverterét.

31 de vne 39 derein si vous
40 E en le 44 ne engedrez
49 La damaisele

MS Digby 86 = D

Sermo communis = H

- xiv. Vous servirez le fiz Marie
Touz les jours de vostre vie;
Asez avrez ben e honour
56 Taunt cum servirez toun seingnur.
- xv. Prodoume ne serrez jammés,
Ne preuz ne sages ne curteis,
Mes faus e deloiaus serrez
60 Taunt cum[e] vous viverez.
- xvi. Vous ressemblez ben un houe
Qui volounters le soen doune
Corteisement a la gent,
64 Si puissez feire longement.
- xvii. Deu, cum se pura vaunter,
E de graunt joie chaunter,
Qui vous purreit enginer!
68 Taunt estes faus e losenger.
- Lescés voster avanter
E noveleries cunter,
Ne[n] ne aymit losenger
Ne hume ke est enginer.
- xviii. Leoun de quer, fraunc de corage,
De touz vos veisins le plus sage,
Deu vus doint la male hounte
72 Si nule femme vous sormounte.
- xix. Deu, cum pura estre goious
Qui vous prendra a espous?
Kar faus estes e losengers
76 E si estes fort mensoungers.
- xx. Orgoillous estes e fers,
Asez averez des deners,
Mes jammés ben ne f[e]rez
80 Si vous ben ne purpensez.

55, auerez

MS Digby 86 = D

Sermo communis = H

- xxi. Vous estes de trop gros grein
E si pernez mout en vein;
Vous quidez valer tout le mount
84 E vous ne valez un estrount.
- xxii. Graunt joie avrez de vostre vie,
Damnedeu le vous otrie,
E vous doint en toun declin
88 Repentaunce bone e[n] fin.
- xxiii. Putrifs estes e fort holers
E fel e faus e pautoners,
E ben sachez, beaus amis,
92 Que par femme serez traiz.
- xxiv. Asez avrez dras e viaunde,
E quant ke voustre quer dema^unde;
Amie avrez ho grant noblee,
96 Bele e bone e ascemees.
- xxv. Vous ressemblez mout vaillaunt
De cors, de membres, e puissaunt;
Ne poez ben fere a nul fer
100 Car vous estes feint de quer.
- xxvi. Corteisie, ceo di jeo ben,
Vous faudra sour toute ren,
Noun pas pur faute de nature
104 Mes pur defaute de norture.
- xxvii. O toun vous conois asez,
Taunt estes fel e pautoners,
E plein d'ire e coveitous,
108 Si vous en blament li plusours.

Aseit deduz e de viande
E de quanke sun quor demande
Aveint le bon chrestian,
Si cum aveit sein Jan.

Ment un franc dewent vilain
De dis, de fés et de reclaim,
Ne mie pur defaute de nature
Mé pur defaute de nurturre.

85,93,95 auerez
104 noretur 107 de ire

MS Digby 86 = D

Sermo communis = H

- xxviii. Joie n'avrez de vostre vie
Kar gelous estes de t'amie;
Mes ne lerad pur ta meitrie
112 Qu'au derein ne seit honie.
- xxix. Jeo vous pri au definer,
Lessez vostre folie ester,
Kar fel estes e mal parlaunt
116 Qu'au vif diable vous comaunt.
- xxx. Corteisie e enseingnement
Apernez e afeitement,
Kar nature est en vous mise
120 De doun celui ki tout justise.
- xxxi. Qui vous prendra a espous
Trop ert lede e trop hidous,
Ganglaunt e fel e plain d'ire
124 E vous la batrez cume sire.
- xxxii. Meuz amerez od pucele
En verger ou en praele,
Pur toucher sur la mamele,
128 Que le geu de la frestele.
- xxiii. Quant le pais e la cuntree
Averez tout enserchee,
La plus pire prenderez
132 De tous ceus ke dauné avez.
- xxxiv. Dedein avez de ta parole,
Noriz estes de male escole,
Que n volez od la gent parler
136 E deduire e anveiser.

Curteysie e anseynement
Vus apernét e afeitement,
Car une nature pot estre en tay mise
De celi ke tute ren justice.

109 auerez 110 ta amie
123 de ire 124 baterez
125 od une p. 132 ceus ki
134 Kar noriz
135 Que ne volez oues la

MS Digby 86 = D

Sermo communis = H.

- xxxv. Jolifs estes e amerous,
Mout fotez en nuiz, en jours,
Ja si lede ne troven~~x~~
140 Que volounters ne la foutrez.
- xxxvi. Mout estes de bone entente,
Asez avrez deners e rente;
Rouncins, palefrais i avrez,
144 Des armes alosez serrez.
- xxxvii. Orgoilous estes e fers,
Vers larcine mout legers,
Fel e faus e medisaunt,
148 Si serrez touz jours avaunt.
- xxxviii. Jeo vous pri par charité,
Lessez voustre rigolé,
Dunc puras a bon chef trere
152 Si ne volez le mal fere.
- xxxix. Quant amie ou femme averas
En graunt daunger viveras;
Si osé ne serrez ni fol
156 De countredire de parol.
- xl. Deu vous dura, si lui plest,
Ceo ki meiter vous est;
Si vou[s] lui servez a gré
160 Tai gardera del maufé.
- xli. Mout as despendu par folie
Ta doctrine e ta meitrie,
Que ne volez a nul ben trere
164 Ne après nun sage fere.
- xlii. Tu irras en autre tere
Long tens pur ta cheaunce quere,
Mes au derein returnerez
168 Od graunt joie e graunt noblez.

140 fouterez 142,143 auerez
155 ne si fol 156 de vne parol
162 e par meitrie 164 nus sage
166 2 lettera erased after Long

MS Digby 86 = D

Sermo communis = H

xlili. Bloundette, douce estes e bele,
Durette avez la mamele;
Ben se purrad celui vaunter
172 Qui une fez vous poet beiser.

xliv. Savez ke ert vostre mester?
De medire e de tencer,
E de fere bons amis
176 Ben toust morteus enemis.

xlv. Corteis estes e ben apris,
Sages en fez e en dis;
Le los averez e le pris
180 De tous ceus de toun pais.

xlvi. Un prodoume avrez a baroun
Mes vous li frez graunt treisun;
Vous durrez quant k'il avera
184 E un autre te fotira.

xlvii. Tout le mounde vous amera
Taunt cum vie vous durra;
De toute gent serrez preisé
188 E enhausé e honouré.

Tut le monde vos amarat,
Ki ke Deu emplayserat;
Sur tutis humis serra loué
Ki ke aint dreit leuté.

xlvi. Damaisele, n'est pas gas,
Qui te veit ne te conut pas;
Vous resemblez ben minote
192 Si estes forte baudestrote.

xlix. En touz lius serrez vous amee
E enhaucé e honouree;
Pur vostre graunt curteisie
196 Deu vous tenge longe vie.

Par tut sévus amé,
Cuveyté e desiré;
Pur vostre grant curtasie
Deu vus durat lonke vie.

l. Bele ser, ne vous coroucez
Si de vous dis mes volountez;
Sovent avez esté fotue,
200 Cul descovert e jaunbe nue.

169 doucette estes 172 feze vous
177 Corteise 180 De toutes celes
181 auerez 183 ke il 193 luis
197 Bele sere

NOTES ON THE TEXTS

- I L L has at the beginning of the poem a miniature, 6 lines in depth and of equal width, depicting Christ on the Cross.
- I 6 The omission le in P, making ke a relative pronoun instead of the loose connective 'for', is suspect. The agreement of DLQ supports the reading with the conjunction, since the normal grouping of the different versions is PQ on the one hand, DKL on the other. But the base text is not emended.
- I 9 P Sir. The form without final -e occurs in lines 9,17,45, 73,85,93. Elsewhere in P, and in the other three Anglo-Norman versions regularly, the spelling is sire. P is carelessly written, with little attention to final e and s; and it therefore seems reasonable to restore the final e here, and in other cases in which the correction is supported by the other versions. See introduction pp. 131, 142.
- I 12 P saint chef. Because of the agreement between DK on the one hand, Q on the other, and because the hemistich is unusually short, the form sainte teste is adopted. The line is missing in L.
- I 15 P The second hemistich in PQ is unusually long. In P the preposition a preceding regarder is added above the line, which is a further indication of textual corruption. The form found in DKL has been adopted. In the first half-line, the agreement between D and Q, and the discrepancy in the prepositions used in the other three versions, suggests that initial ki = cui was probably the form of the original.
- I 16 Ben is less probable at first sight than DKLQ ren/res, but it is not impossible and the lectio facilior could have arisen independently in DKL and Q.
- I 17 B Round brackets preceding the folio number are intended to draw attention to the 'disjointed' folio numbering in B, which results from the different sequence of sections in the Latin prayer.
- I 22 The first hemistich is probably an 8-syllable hemistich, with 3 syllables in vœu/e.

- I 23-24 Se may well be scribal for Ne, Ne se, the forms found in the other versions. As it stands P's construction provides the only instance in these texts of nul as negative pronoun/adjective without a supporting negative particle. See introduction p. 114.
- I 30,34,54,63 The personal pronoun subject is added, following DK. If one were to assume ^{hiatus} ~~elision~~ between the pronoun and following initial vowel, these lines could be read with 8-syllable first hemistich.
- I 31 The first hemistich is unduly short in P, and therefore mai has been replaced by the reading of DKL, ma oie; apart from the shortness of the hemistich in P, scribal corruption from ma oie to mai seems more probable than the reverse.
- I 32 The reading suggested by Q, with ~~xxxxx~~ reflexive pronoun me, is adopted; deliter is always used reflexively in the texts. But it is possible that the original had a form of Aver + delit, as in DKL.
- I 39 The structure of the sentence shows that the first half-line requires an indirect object, as in KL and Q, and not an adverbial phrase as in P. But the corrupt form must go back a long way, as it is represented in both groups of manuscripts.
- I 44 D aourer. This form, being archaic, may well be the form of the original. honurer could have arisen through independent modification in the other versions, as a later form.
- I 48 K The manuscript has a 'beaver-tailed' initial S. This letter form is one of the distinctive features of the hand A of MA Digby 86, and is rarely found elsewhere.
- I 64 servis has been retained (= servitium), and is listed in the glossary as a masculine noun. But it is quite probable that one should read servise, with scribal loss of e, since the feminine noun is more common.
- I 65 Perhaps vai should be corrected to vaie. But it is rare for the second hemistich to contain more than 6 syllables, and the emendation is therefore not made. As the line is missing in DL, the evidence of the other manuscripts is not helpful; K and Q have different readings.

- I 75 wus is rejected, because with the pronoun the first hemistich is unduly long (9 syllables); Q also omits the pronoun, but has a different reading of the remaining part of the line.
- I 87-88 Compare Psalm XXII, 18:
Foderunt manus meas et pedes meos: dinumeraverunt omnia ossa mea...
- I 87 The evidence of the other manuscripts supports the correction of beles to beus.
- I 88 D membrer for numbrer was probably caused by duplication of the first syllable of membres in the preceding line.
- I 89-94 The agreement between PQ on the one hand, DKL on the other, is the clearest single indication of the grouping of the manuscripts.
- I 97 de mal encumbrer. This makes an unduly short second hemistich, and the fact that mal is written above the line over an erasure in P is further indication of textual corruption. Agreement between KL and Q argues for the reading de mal e d'encumbrer, and if this is correct, the shorter form must have arisen through independent error in D and P.
- I 98 sainte fai seems so much less likely than the common formula sainte fin (aver) that the text has been emended. The emendation is supported by all the other versions.

- II 2 DLM The omission of est makes the line heptasyllabic. There is a clear tendency in these three versions for the 8-syllable lines to become heptasyllabic.
- II 12 Ne let durer. The form with a direct object pronoun le, as in M, seems easier, but the disagreement between the different versions suggests a difficult original reading.
- II 15 E bref delit. The omission of the initial conjunction makes the line heptasyllabic, as required by the metrical pattern, and is supported by DM. LR do not have this stanza.
- II 21 The form without the co-ordinating conjunction, as in DMR, is shown by the metre to be correct.
- II 27 M mau lere. This is the only manuscript with a reading which is both meaningful and metrically possible (some of the other readings do not fit into the rhyme pattern). The possessive construction de la main al must be completed by a reference to a person or being, in this case the devil. L's adversaire is an attempt to make sense out of a corrupt reading.
- II 28 liverat is replaced by the transcriptional equivalent livrat, and pretius is regarded as a 2-syllable form, for the sake of the metre. But it is possible that the reading reint, found in all the other manuscripts, is that of the original, in which case pretius could be read as three syllables, as is usual in continental versification.
- II 31,37 Le mund. The definite article is rejected on metrical grounds. This seems surprising, and is not supported by the other manuscripts, but it seems justified in the light of the metrical pattern (see introduction pp.92-93). Elsewhere in these texts mund is preceded by the definite article except in the formulaic construction:
Par celux qui fist cel e mount VIII 91.
- II 33 Sire is replaced by the monosyllabic form Sir for the sake of the metre. For the reverse emendation in I see note to I 9. L's reading, omitting the definite article, also gives satisfactory metre; the line is missing in DR, and M has a quite different reading.

- III L There are miniatures at the beginning of La and Lb. In each case the miniature illustrates the penitent sinner on his knees before the Virgin and Child. See also note to I L.
- III Ma The scribe has left a space for illustration, 4 lines in depth and of equal width, but no illustration was carried out.
- III 2 Reygne des aungles. The concept of the Virgin as Queen of Heaven, common in Latin prayers and hymns from the seventh century onwards, is particularly frequent in this poem. It occurs also in lines 43,73,113,140,153,160,170,195,229; see also introduction pp.48-50.
- III 3 esteille de mer. The star symbol goes back to Numbers XXIV, 17:
I shall see him, but not now: I shall behold
him, but not nigh: there shall come a star out
of Jacob, and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel...
This is one of the symbols of Christ which, like the symbols of Christ as rod of Jesse and temple of Solomon (see lines 5,15), are transferred to the Virgin. The identification of the star symbol with the star of the sea goes back to the Latin hymn Ave maris stella, and was elaborated by Adam of St.Victor and Alexander Neckham among others, becoming particularly a symbol of guidance and beauty.
- III 4 Lb Lb has the learned form paradis here and in line 23. In 23,A also has the learned form.
- III 5 verge al rey Gessé. This goes back to Isaiah XI, 1:
And there shall come forth a rod out of
the stem of Jesse, and a branch shall grow
out of his roots...
See also notes to III 3, III 40.
- III 12 The Virgin is regarded as the sling from which Christ, the stone, was sent forth, to slay Goliath. This goes back to I Samuel XVII. Lb's reading glutunie may have been a deliberate innovation of the scribe, a misguided improvement; certainly it cannot be the original reading.

- III 15 temple Salomon. This goes back to I Kings VI, and is another instance of an epithet of Christ which was transferred to the Virgin. See note to line 3.
- III 16 The corrupt reading with the preposition A in BD may well be due to a mis-reading of the word Deu, Dé as preposition de.
- III 21 sei may well be scribal for seie. But as the line is well balanced metrically (6 + e : 6), and as a longer second hemistich is fairly rare in the poem, it does not seem suitable to emend.
- III 24, III 27 The Virgin makes good the harm done by Eve. This popular concept is expressed also in the Bounté des femmes (see introduction pp.65-69), with the reversal of the letters EVA to AVE.
- III 28 tut. Final e is restored here in order to rectify an unduly short first hemistich. The correct form is supported by the other manuscripts.
- III 36-37 The agreement between G on the one hand, and the other versions, except Ma, on the other, shows that the sequence of lines in Ma is wrong, though the sense is not altered.
- III 40 la flur. Flower symbols of the Virgin are common, and occur in this poem also in lines 44,51,55,56,77,78,107. The symbol probably goes back to the Song of Solomon II, I am the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley... and to Ecclesiasticus XXIV, 14: I was exalted like a palm tree on the sea shore, And as rose plants in Jericho, And as a fair olive in the plain...
- III 76 The preposition a has been rejected. There is already an indirect object in the clause, me, so that the phrase with a is meaningless. Respective de, found in all the manuscripts, has been substituted for a.
- III 82 Ma le solail. This reading is not supported by any of the other versions, but it has been retained. The sun shining through the unbroken glass is part of the symbol of the resplendisaunt verine. In Ma the phrase is identical with line 110, whereas in BDGLMb there is close correspondence with line 75.

- III 85-86 Here the scribe of Ma has become confused. First he copied lines 47-48, the opening lines of stnza xii, then line 51, the opening line of stanza xiii.
- III 87 The form venkistes is rejected, because it is Christ and not the Virgin who is customarily described as the conqueror of the lion; moreover the possessive les seiens in the next line refers back to a subject in the third person singular, not second person.
- III 88,91 The possessive pronoun causes trouble to the scribe of Ma, and in line 91 other scribes share in the confusion. See text and variants.
- III 98 The legend of Theophilus, like that of St. Mary of Egypt referred to in III 199, is one of the earliest legends of the miraculous salvation of a repentant sinner through the divine aid of the Virgin. Theophilus signed a charter renouncing God for the devil, and the Virgin retrieved it for him from hell.
- III 129 D de un an. This is obviously scribal for de vii ans, the form found in the other versions. Seven is the age at which the child reaches the age of reason according to canon law, thus becoming responsible for sin. There are no associations of this kind with the age of one.
- III 141 Agreement between G on the one hand and ABDL on the other makes it seem probable that tiphaine was the original form here. But the evidence is not sufficient for Ma's form thephanie to be emended.
- III 142 enjunelant may be scribal for enjenulant, the form found in D, but the form with reversal of the vowels is found also in Ep. S. Stephen 51 (ajonelé).
- III 149 tu as confermée Ma's reading re-interprets the Assumption, attributing the action to the Virgin. This seems sufficiently unorthodox for the reading of the other versions to be adopted.
- III 152 ff. A This extra stanza brings the number of stanzas celebrating the Joys to six, but there are in fact seven Joys in A's version, following a common tradition, since the extra stanza includes both the Assumption and the crowning of the Virgin as Queen of Heaven.

- III 158 The adverbial phrase mult doucement does not occur in any version except Ma, but it is retained in the text because the line is not otherwise suspect. The first hemistich contains 8 syllables in Ma.
- III 164 Ma descrei, D decroi. These forms are taken to represent a noun 'disbelief', a nonce word. The variants in the other manuscripts, such as desrei, distrei, are palaeographically close to descrei, and presumably arose as lectio faciliior. The context favours a noun implying lack of faith rather than disorder or insolence (the common meanings of desrei) since it was through lack of faith that St. Peter failed.
- III 174 The reference is to pilgrims at the shrine of St. James at Compostella.
- III 178 la riche benisun. It is doubtful whether this reference is to a specific blessing granted to St. Thomas. The author refers to le graunt honur granted to St. Matthew in line 189, and to the honur ke Deu vous ad fet with reference to St. Nicholas in line 222. Most probably it is in each case a general rather than a particular reference. A blessing associated with St. Thomas, but in a negative way, for it is others, and not he, who receive it, may be found in the blessing which Christ gives to those who believe in Him although they have not felt His wounds, "Quia vidisti Thoma credidisti, beati qui non viderunt et crediderunt".
- III 184 Ma gardaunt must be scribal for garaunt, because the phrase escu e garant is a common formula. The symbol of the shield is taken from chivalry, and thus this is a rare example of the influence of secular imagery in the poem.
- IjI 187 B The form genterie, a variant found in B only, is particularly common in Anglo-Norman. From it the English word 'gentry' is derived.
- III 188 destrure. This is most improbable, since retrospectively it would not be possible to destroy the valour of St. Bartholomew; descrire has been adopted, following D. Palaeographically the error is easy to understand, and the synonyms sommer (A) and numbrer (lb) were probably deliberate attempts to replace a corrupt reading in the exemplar by a meaningful one.

III 189 le graunt honor. This is probably a general rather than a specific reference (see note to line 178), though in apposition to Celestiere joie hors de cel labor (191), it may well refer to the glory of life in Heaven.

III 193 Thadé. In LMB seynt Jude appears instead of Thadé. The reference is in both cases to the same saint. Judas Thaddæus was distinguished by his surname from Judas Iscariot, and in time the surname came to be used more commonly than the Christian name Judas.

III 197 Mathi. The reference is to Matthias, who was chosen to replace Judas Iscariot:

And they gave forth their lots; and the lot
fell upon Matthias; and he was numbered with
the eleven apostles...

Acts of the Apostles I, 26.

But the form Matheu, repeated from stanza xlvii, was probably an early error, since it occurs both in D and in G. B has Mather, with subpuncted er, which looks like a wrongly expanded abbreviation, and an abbreviation may be behind L's reading Martin. The confessor St. Martin is out of place among the apostles.

III 199 la peccheresse egipciene. St. Mary of Egypt was a whore of Alexandria who found herself debarred from entering a church into which she wished to go with a group of young men; she caught sight of an image of the Virgin above the altar, and repented of her sinful life, and lived a life of penitence in the desert East of Jordan. The legend was very popular in England, and there is a late Old English metrical version of it.

III 201 DMB The agreement in error between these two versions in the reading ne metez en obbli, with no direct object me, may well be due to independent error, since these versions are not very closely linked to one another.

III 207 G The scribe appears to make the Virgin part of the Trinity.

III 209 Mb St. Vincent is listed with St. Laurence as a martyr who suffered death by burning. The reference is probably not to the famous St. Vincent of Saragossa, who lived during the fourth century and was martyred, but not by burning, but rather to the Vincent who, with Stephen, was one of the ten deacons who accompanied St. Laurence in his martyrdom. However, in the earliest records Stephen and Vincent were put to death by the sword.

III 217 D Seo. The initial capital S is not difficult to explain. Most of the stanzas in this part of the poem begin with the vocative forms Seint and Sire, and as the initial capitals were added after the body of the text had been written, the scribe here wrote S instead of I through carelessness.

III 221-222 seint Nicholas, riche cunsailier. St. Nicholas lived in the fourth century and he was famous for his help to those in trouble, and two instances of his cunsail are referred to in Mb. The saint provided a dowry for each of the three daughters of a poor man, so that they could marry instead of being sold into slavery, and he restored to life three boys who had been pickled in brine by an evil innkeeper. The reference to l'honor ke Deu vous ad fet is probably a general reference (see note to line 178).

III 221 ff. A The appeal to St. Nicholas is replaced by a series of appeals to saints, most of whom are associated particularly with England, and this is interesting, since this version is the only one which was not written in England. Several of the English saints were Benedictines, and this rather suggests that the scribe/compiler of A obtained his exemplar from a Benedictine house; for evidence that Mb was also linked with Benedictines see note to III 235-262. Samson of Dol died in 565; he came from Wales and was driven to Brittany by attacks from Angles and Saxons. Alphege was another early English saint, who was associated with Canterbury where a church was dedicated to him. Egwin was bishop of Evesham in the eighth century. Dunstan, Oswald and Wulfstan were influential in the reform of monastic life in England in the tenth century. Cuthbert of Lindisfarne was active in the North of England in the seventh century. St. Alban, the first English martyr, died at the hands of the Romans.

III 224 L The manuscript probably comes from St. Augustine's, Canterbury. It is therefore not surprising that in the Litany an appeal to two saints who were closely associated with Canterbury should be included. St. Edmund of Abingdon, who retired to Pontigny when he fell into disagreement with the English church, was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1234-1240. St. Richard of Chichester was his chancellor.

- III 228 ff. Mb The irregularities of the syntax in the two stanzas replacing lvi are striking, and suggest a comparatively late date of composition. For the use of the form eus as nominative of the personal pronoun see introduction p. 109. In the last sentence, Ne appears to make nonsense of the whole construction, and pleonastic use seems improbable.
- III 235-248 Ma In these additional verses there are more irregularities than in the rest of Ma, which is surprising since one might expect a continuation to have suffered less from scribal corruption than the main body of the text. But the scribe was perhaps conservative in copying from an exemplar, and inclined to later forms in making additions of his own. The Latin and Greek phrase, like the English line in 269 Mb, are out of keeping with the tone of the poem, and are addressed to Christ and to God the Father, whereas the rest of the poem is addressed to the Virgin; this alone is sufficient evidence that the lines are spurious. Sother, Emanuel, Jhesu Crist, principium, are epithets of Christ, whereas Pater, alpha et omega, athanatos, verbum are applied to God the Father apparently in this context, though the last two are traditionally more closely linked with Christ.
- III 237 Ma beble. This is meaningless, and is replaced by feble.
- III 235-262 Mb These additional stanzas, beginning with the appeal to the master St. Benedict, indicate that the author of this additional material, perhaps the scribe of Mb, was himself a Benedictine. The remaining stanzas are addressed to St. Martin and St. Gregory, to the 'penitent' ~~sainte~~ Mary Magdalen and Mary of Egypt, and to the Virgin Martyrs Catherine and Margaret.
- III 269 Mb This appeal in English gives a direct, 'un-literary' touch to the end of this poem, which is rooted so firmly in the learned liturgical tradition.

- IV L Lines 4,13,101-102,145,160,162,169,171 were marked for correction by the scribe (see introduction p.63). As a rule it is easy to see what it is that the scribe intended to correct, but in line 4 no emendation has been made. Although the omission of the definite article would produce a regular 8-syllable line, the metre is so irregular in the poem that such emendations do not seem justified.
- IV 8,12 L For the 'refrain' Ma duce dame merci vus cri following lines 8 and 12, see introduction pp.62-63.
- IV 12 dustre. This word (from Latin ductor-) is almost always cited in Tobler-Lommatzsch from Norman or Anglo-Norman texts.
- IV 12 D This line occurs in the middle of folio 206, and it is difficult to read because the leaf was sewn together through the middle and then written on. The same difficulty applies to line 39, which is in the parallel column.
- IV 13 The scribe marked ^{this line} for correction in L, and as the omission of the finite verb is supported by DP, this emendation is adopted. This also regularizes the metre.
- IV 14, 16 L These lines are missing in L, and it seems likely that the scribe was still trying to arrange the material in sections of 4 lines (see 'refrain' following 8 and 12) and therefore contracted the six monorhyming lines 13-18 into 4 lines.
- IV 18 P It is more probable that the Virgin should be described as giving help to 'her own' as in P, than to her Son, as in the other versions. But the agreement between L on the one hand and DJ on the other makes an emendation inappropriate; the normal grouping of the MSS is L against DJP.
- IV 29 In the more popular Marian lyric the Bride of Christ is sometimes represented as friend and mistress of mankind. Thus in the Avés, III 37, the Virgin is the espouse Deu, following the liturgical tradition, whereas in this less 'learned' poem the Virgin is not only the espouse Deu (as in line 2), but also, here, the friend and mistress of all men who have faith in her.

- IV 35, 37 Teofles, la gypciene Marie. For the legends of Theophilus and St. Mary of Egypt, and for the popularity of the latter in England, see note to III 98.
- IV 39 At first sight it seems tempting to adopt J's version with the second person plural verb resutes, because it seems more likely that the Virgin should 'receive' the saint en plegage, than the reverse. But a comparison with Adgar's Aegyptica supports DLP:
 E pramist a sainte Marie
 Adrescier sei de sa folie
 De quanque ele unkes ainz mesfist;
 De ceo la Dame en plegge mist
 Entre li e Jhesum sen fiz...
 C.Neuhaus, Adgars Marienlegenden (Altfranzösische Bibliothek IX), Heilbronn, 1866, p.195, Aegyptica 57-61.
- IV 41, 43 For the different legends of monks who drowned in mortal sin and were saved by the Virgin, see introduction p.61.
- IV 45 l'abesse jadis engrossee. See introduction p.61.
- IV 121-122 The assonance between piteus and pecheurs is probably authentic. J has de nous in the second line, which provides an orthodox Western French rhyme, but makes the line very short.
- IV 136 D The curious reading 'those who in their prayers go to France' is so surprising that one might be tempted to think it authentic, were it not for the agreement between L and JP. In fact the scribal alteration of afiance to a france and unt to vuntis is easily understandable.
- IV 162 The line is very long, and is marked for correction in L. verraiment seems to be the most likely starting-point for the adverbial phrase verrai entent in L and the adverb irrement in D.
- IV 167-168 For the coalescence of masculine and feminine endings in rhyme, see introduction pp.101-102. Line 168 is suspect in that it is unusually short, but D has a similar reading.
- IV 169-170, 171. Lines 169 and 171 are marked by the scribe for correction in L, but it is line 170 which most clearly needs correction; mal is emended to malfé, because the reference is obviously to the devil. deliverer has the function of an object, parallel to joue in the preceding line. In 170 the object pronoun me should perhaps be omitted, as in D

- V title For the modification of the title see introduction p.65.
- V 6 Cent e is rejected on metrical grounds. The emendation scarcely alters the sense, since there is little difference in this context between 50,000 and 150,000.
- V 8 As pesaunt cannot be a noun, the conjunction e is omitted.
- V 11, 12, 16 The possessive adjective ma is rejected in each of these lines (twice in 12), and this regularizes the metre. The adjective is not essential to the sense, since the poet is demonstrating the benefits bestowed by women on all men, not only on himself.
- V 16 For the rejection of ma see the preceding note. serement is replaced by serment, a doublet acceptable in the standard language, for the sake of the metre.
- V 17 les is replaced by the enclitic form for the sake of the metre here and in line 22.
- V 21 nul dounke would be a possible alternative to nuli dounk, but the latter has been adopted because dounk is attested as a monosyllabic form in 42, 126. For parallel nominative celui see glossary, and introduction p.111.
- V 23 The omission of the initial conjunction regularizes the metre here and in lines 28, 93, 135.
- V 27 Unstressed e in hiatus with the following tonic vowel is assumed to be slurred in proveour. This is a common Anglo-Norman licence. Similarly the posttonic e in huent is assumed to be slurred in 65, making the line octosyllabic.
- V 28 Kar is rejected for the sake of the metre.
- V 33 The formula ki k'en poist, being a common idiom, is substituted for the meaningless ki ke poet.
- V 34 devenge is emended to devenç because the sense demands an indicative form. This change, and the replacement of ore by the doublet or, make the line metrically regular.
- V 40 Expletive ne is rejected for the sake of the metre, but the emendation is not entirely satisfactory because expletive ne is commonly found after verbs of negation.

Perhaps the reading of F is authentic, in which there is no initial conjunction and no negative particle ne; the line thus becomes a separate statement instead of a dependent clause.

- V 41 Deenz is considered to be a monosyllable here and in line 74.
- V 42 The substitution of the doublet Dounk regularizes the metre as in lines 21, 126.
- V 44 This line is hypermetrical, and resists emendation.
- V 52 The relative pronoun at the beginning of the line refers back to the sg. houme in line 49, so that, combined with the verb fount, these forms create a mixed construction. Possibly the plural object femes in line 52 may have influenced the number of the verb. For a more complicated mixed construction see lines 67-71.
- V 57 This line, which makes the couplet into a triplet, is rejected by Stengel, and therefore the line numbering is different from this point on.
- V 61 The rejection of the relative pronoun subject regularizes the metre and turns the clause from a relative clause into a separate sentence.
- V 67-71 The whole of line 67 forms the direct object of honir e hair in line 69, and therefore the respective preposition de at the beginning of line 67 does not fit into the syntactic pattern. Moreover, honir e hair must be governed by the finite verb devoum in line 70, but devoum also governs hair in line 70, the object of which is line 71. Thus the whole sentence is quite illogically constructed, though the meaning is clear.
- V 68 enseur is replaced by the synonymous seur for the sake of the metre. seur is attested in Picard and in Norman texts (FEW) as adverb 'certainly'. The rhyme seur:quer is probably an instance of inexact rhyming.
- V 74 For deenz see note to line 41. Herbigé may well be scribal for the regular form Herberge⁽²⁾ which is found in E and F.
- V 74-75 flaunc:saunc. The forms without final s have been adopted, following EF. Whereas flaunc/flauncs both occur for 'womb'!

sauncs with plural s is a most unlikely form.

- V 75 eus is corrected to the feminine plural form eles. But the author seems to have used both forms; see line 26.
- V 76 The metre indicates that eust should be regarded as a monosyllable.
- V 77 The indicative is to be expected in this construction, and the form sent, attested in line 81, is therefore adopted.
- V 78 Ma, ma is obviously scribal for N'i a, n'i a. The confusion is surprising initially in the line.
- V 79 n'i a, provided by emendation, in the preceding line, is not necessary to the sense, and is rejected here on metrical grounds.
- V 80 De nule materie is emended to De nul martir. This regularizes the metre and improves the sense, since there is no association between 'matter'/'subject matter' and suffering. The masculine form of the adjective anguisous also becomes ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{easier to understand}, through the substitution of a masculine noun, and the number of syllables in the line is reduced to eight. Inaccurate use and expansion of abbreviations for ir/er may well have led to the corruption of martir to materie, and once the feminine noun is established, it is natural for nul to be modified to nule.
- V 80-31 anguisous. Here one would expect a feminine adjective, since dolour is feminine in these texts. But a masculine form of the noun is not unthinkable, since there is a certain fluctuation in the gender of noun in -our. Quite possibly the gender of martir, which arises through emendation (see previous note), may have influenced the adjective here, since it is nearer to the adjective than are the nouns which the adjective modifies grammatically.
- V 81 Ke·l. The enclitic form of the article after the conjunction is suggested by the metre.
- V 84 The object pronoun nous is omitted for the sake of the metre, and the verb souteine thus becomes intransitive. Though it is more commonly used with an object, the intransitive form is not unparalleled.
- V 90 MS q̄ has been transcribed as qui, although this particular abbreviation is more commonly used for que internally in words such as quere, requere.

- V 93 The initial conjunction Ne is omitted for the sake of the metre, following EF. See note to line 23.
- V 94 estorie is replaced by escrit, the form found in EF, for the sake of the metre.
- V 95 The adverb veir, which does not occur in EF, is omitted for the sake of the metre.
- V 98-99 puest in line 99, with inverted spelling, must be read as a monosyllable for the sake of the metre. It therefore seems reasonable to interpret eust in line 98 as a monosyllable, though in this line a 2-syllable form would also be possible.
- V 101 The omission of the phrase saunz feme, which does not occur in EF, regularizes the metre.
- V 107 fesoit is replaced by fist, as in EF, and hounkes is replaced by the doublet hounk. This regularizes the metre.
- V 112 lens must be scribal for sens. Palaeographical confusion between the letter form l and long s is easy to understand.
- V 120 This is the only line which is hypermetrical in D and in both versions of the Bounté des femmes. A simple emendation regularizes the metre without affecting the sense; a lui following the verb is replaced by li preceding it.
- V 124-125 dreiture:mere. This is presumably an inexact rhyme.
- V 132-133 trespas:fas. The endings of these verb forms are regularized by the addition of se in the text, as there is no evidence that the poet confused verbal endings in this way. The first form is ind.pr.3, Conj.I, the second is subj.pr.3 of the verb ferre.
- V 134 Garde is emended to Gart because the sense demands a subjunctive (= imperative) form; the emendation also regularizes the metre.
- V 135 The omission of the initial conjunction regularizes the metre and turns a dependent clause into a separate sentence.

- V 137 D's reading does not provide a satisfactory conclusion to the arguments developed in the preceding lines, and therefore the reading of EF is adopted, and this also improves the metre.
- V 138 This line is hypermetrical and resists emendation. The agreement between D and F makes it inappropriate to adopt E's regular form.
- V 140 dulces is emended to the archaic fem.pl. form douz for the sake of the metre. fem.pl. douz occurs also in IV 120. But the analogical feminine form doace is attested very early in Old French, so that the emendation is not entirely convincing.
- V 144-146 The transposition of the 3rd pl. forms to 1st sg. forms (following EF) regularizes the metre and also makes the avowal conform to the familiar topos 'Even if I were the best writer in the world...'. It seems probable that the original had correct nominative sg.masc. forms in s for escribeins, bons, Salamons, as E has, and that these were misinterpreted as plural forms at some stage in transmission.
- V 145 Final s is retained as a possible nom.sg.masc. form. See note to preceding line. But the fact that it is added above the line in the manuscript makes it rather probable that the scribe added it as a plural form, bringing this in line with the newly arisen plural forms in the previous line.
- V 147-149 The existence of heptasyllabic lines in the poem makes it possible that the conjunction ne should be elided before following initial vowel in lines 147 and 149, but the octosyllabic lines, with hiatus, seem to bring the poem to a more satisfactory close.

- VI 6-8 The meaning of des beles clartez...l'une is not clear, but probably the implication is that beauty sours the mood of the jealous man still further, and that the rays of the sun light^{up} acts of infidelity by day while the moon encourages intrigues by night.
- VI 7 P.Meyer suggests emending the initial phrase to Au rai (Romania I), but this does not seem necessary. Instead the metre is regularized by the omission of the negative particle ne, and thus the husband affected by the moon is the husband, not the wife: 'indeed from the moon there comes something which is disagreeable [to him]'.
- VI 33 Si ele is transcribed as S'el here and in line 55 for the sake of the metre. The feminine pronoun is transcribed as el (MS ele) also in line 53.
- VI 43,44 The form peust is interpreted as subj.imp.3 in line 43 'No-one could annoy the jealous man sufficiently', and as subj.pres.3 in line 44, 'May evil death destroy him'.
- VI 46 luis is emended to lius here and in IX 193; a form in ui seems quite unlikely, and as the confusion between these letters can easily occur there does not seem to be any value in retaining the misleading spelling.
- VI 51 The possessive adjective sa is omitted for the sake of the metre, and as the poet is referring to jealous men and their wives in general, not to a specific man or wife, the possessive adjective is not essential to the sense.
- VI 52 ad croire is transcribed as acroire because it seems unlikely that the poet would have used identical rhyme. The sense is not affected, as fere + a + inf. can have the same meaning as fere + inf. without the preposition.
- VI 54 De le. This is clearly scribal for Ele. The form is already suspect in the manuscript, because the two letters D and e are both written in the margin, which is usually reserved for the initial capitals alone.

- VII 7 soure. This is the early form of the adverb from supra, in which the vowel has not yet been modified by the influence of sus. This is shown by the rhyme with houre.
- 15-16 'since I sweat out by chill my heat', a facetious inversion of 'since I sweat out my chill by heat'. The interpretation of N in terms of the verb receivre is a lectio faciliior. N fairly frequently substitutes commonplace words and phrases for rare or complicated ones.
- VII 20-21 'I could cast an apple'. According to Godefroy, the OF verb tresjeter can be used literally to mean 'throw across' and in a specialized sense 'mould, cast' of metal work. 'Cast' seems the best translation here, combining the possibility of both senses. The noun tresjeteor means 'conjuror, juggler', and the associations of magic would be appropriate here, but the verb is not attested in Godefroy in this sense.
- VII 26 Esclendre. This is a nonce word. ME slender is common from the mid-thirteenth century, and Palsgrave (1530) suggests French origin for the English word. But as it is so much more common in English than in French it seems more probable that it was borrowed from Middle Dutch into English and thence into Anglo-Norman. For the Dutch etymon slinder see Brüll, Untergegangenene Worte.
- VII 29 levre. For the association of enrevre, hardi, levre, and for the traditional use of the hare as a symbol of cowardice, cp.
- Un fol vilein fel et enrievres,
Hardiz autresi con un lievres
Roman de Renart 21706
- VII 34-37 frein, justise, assise. The progressive association of these words in this context is with riding. Thus frein suggests 'bridle, rein', and after this justise suggests 'control', and assise 'seat'. Thus the whole sentence means 'I am a good maker of bridles, but I have not got my hands and feet under control; it's a new seat (i.e. style of riding)'. But the primary associations of justise and assise are with the law, and this inevitably makes itself felt, resulting in a curious kind of protracted ambiguity. One wonders whether the poet might be referring indirectly to the habit of maiming criminals in the phrase 'Si n'ai mes peiz ne mes mains'.

VII 41-42 'Oblivion through folly is fitting for me'. Enfance in the sense of 'foolish deeds' is amply attested in Tobler-Lommatzsch, e.g.

Je croi qu'il le fist par enfance
Blancandin et Orqueilleuse d'amour 1045

VII 49,50 chaunbre, soler. Again a play on different meanings of the two words seems probable. If chaunbre is taken to mean 'room', soler is probably 'upper storey'. But if chaunbre is taken in the wider sense 'domain', soler should probably be taken as 'granary'; the reference is to the poet's cattle. The meaning 'granary' for soler is particularly common in the Norman dialect. See FEW and Tobler-Lommatzsch. For the association of soler and cattle in a nonsensical context, cp.

Je fus maistre au sollier
Avec le_s veaulx de ma grant mere
Farce de tout mesnage, Ancien théâtre français II,412.

VII 56 bestes normally has the meaning 'animals, cattle', but here the extended use 'fools' may also be implied.

VII 56-57 These two lines are written as one in D, but the length of the resulting line makes the error apparent. In order to make two satisfactory lines, ai mis is brought forward, and the initial conjunction si is added.

VII 62 'turaille'. Godefroy has for toraille 'étuve dans laquelle le brasseur fait sécher le grain', and the associations with brewing seem particularly suitable in the light of the references to drink, such as:

Daunz Roger le fiz Renfroi
M'ad loee
Que jeo n'i soie aroiee
Par trop beivre...
VII 179-182

VII 78 The preposition a is omitted between aprendre and ferre for the sake of the metre. There can be no doubt that the construction aprendre a + inf. is more common than the form without the preposition, but the latter is attested in Tobler-Lommatzsch in:

Mais or lor aprendoit deu servir, soi salveir
Poème moral, 101 d.

- VII 83 N's reading agruce is probably scribal for agroc(i)or, a derivation from grocier meaning 'grumble at'. Tobler-Lommatzsch cites the form with the prefix in two passages from the Pèlerinage de Vie Humaine:

Mout fu joieus, quant je la vi,
Que je pense que mas por li
Seroit li vilain rechiné
Qui si fort m'avoit agroucié
Pèlerinage 5160

Assez t'en trouverai, avant
Que point me voises agroucant
Pèlerinage 8564

D has coroucer, and the two words coroucer and grocier fairly often occur together, almost as synonyms, as in:

Que t'i vaut donc le courroucier,
Le lermier ne le groucier?

Roman de la Rose L 6850

so that it is difficult to decide here whether the more common coroucer of D, or agruce, is likely to be the reading of the original.

- VII 84 reisoun. A pun on the two meanings 'speech' and 'sense' seems probable. The noun mot in the next line seems to suggest 'speech', while the adjectives sage and sot would refer back more naturally to 'sense', 'reason'.

- VII 88-90 'There is no man from here to Nanteuil who could read such a thing as I could write'. In line 90 there is no correlative conjunction cum, or relative pronoun, linking the clause savrei je escrire to the preceding clause; this kind of parataxis is common in English from the mediaeval period, less common in French. The construction with savreit in line 89 makes it clear that savrei in line 90 must be interpreted as a conditional form, in spite of the loss of final -e. Mesjeu is written je here and in line 155 in order to draw attention to the elision between the pronoun and the following initial vowel.

- VII 92 Par racine d'ancheisoun. 'by the inner power of the occasion', or 'cause'. Which is presumably nil, thus contradicting Par reisoun, with a contrast similar to that in lines 152-153.

- VII 97 MS devenois is meaningless, and is therefore emended to devois, assuming that e + two minims were duplicated in error. The emendation also regularizes the syllabic count. The noun desvoi, though less frequent than the feminine desvoie, is listed by Tobler-Lommatzsch with the meaning 'crooked path', 'deviation'.
- VII 102-103 'And it is difficult to make wrong again out of right' This is a facetious inversion of the commonplace 'it is difficult to make right out of wrong'. The reversal in 101 in the manuscript shows that the scribe was confused.
- VII 105 ma malencolie. The possessive adjective is added above the line in the manuscript, and it is rejected because the line is hypermetrical. Malencolie should probably be taken in the sense 'folly', similar to enfance in line 41.
- VII 107-110 'A good animal customarily goes versifying at a walking-pace at the very most, that is my opinion!' va in line 107 is suspect because it could only be ind.pr.³ of aler, but this form is always vest here. Moreover the line is long. Therefore va is rejected.
- VII 113-116 The rhyme scheme makes it possible to restore these lines to their proper form. In the manuscript 113-114 are written as one line, 115-116 do not rhyme.
- VII 117 Malot. This name given to the poet's father is a girl's name, traditionally associated with wantonness. But the masculine noun malot, which also carries pejorative associations, is probably also implied, meaning 'horse-fly'.
- VII 118 The line remains long, even after the earlier form ser has been substituted for manuscript sere. Since proper names and place names in the poem seem to be linked to events leading up to the Battle of Lewes, it seems possible that here the reference is to Robert Crevequer, who played an important part in these events. Crevequer is mentioned twice in the Latin Song of Lewes which precedes the Beitournee in N. He was knighted by Simon de Montfort, and was summoned to join the king in May 1264.
- VII 119 Margerie la chanoine. This is a deliberate exploitation of the feminine ending and contrasting masculine gender of chanoine. The coupling of moine and chanoine, and the

description Qui fu de Redingues moine / A Vinceitre may perhaps be intended as a criticism of absentee holders of sinecures. One of the objections raised against the appointment of John of Exeter to the See of Winchester (see line 231) was his constant absence from the See.

ad a noun. The preposition is rejected for the sake of the metre, although the construction with the preposition occurs in line 117. Both constructions, with and without the preposition, are common, and both are found in close proximity in III (see glossary). See also Horn 240,251.

VII 126 deboneire e engrés. 'gentle and fierce'.

VII 128 bloie. Probably 'blond' rather than 'blue' or 'black', since a contrast with noire in line 129 seems probable.

VII 130 vois de joust la voire. The phrase aler parmi la voire is a common idiom meaning 'follow the path of truth'. Here there seems to be a deliberate twisting of this, with the meaning 'go near (i.e. just fail to follow) the path of truth'.

VII 135 face is emended to the indicative form fest for the sake of the metre. Though the subjunctive could occur after the generalizing relative, the indicative is more likely, especially in the light of the indicative chaut in the preceding line, in a concessive construction where the subjunctive is certainly to be expected.

VII 149-150 The manuscript reading does not make sense, and line 149 is hypermetrical. The emended form makes some sense, and the metre is regularized: 'I have opposed many a man and beaten him, for sooner or later they all have a word made up of letters' (because they are all poets). However, this is not very satisfactory. That the reference is to a battle of versifiers is shown by lines 145-146 and 169-171.

VII 156 Entre Dovre e la Bataille. Dover and Battle both played a part in the events preceding the Battle of Lewes. In February 1264 Henry III was refused admittance to Dover; in May he was in Battle on his way to Lewes, and he returned there later in the year.

VII 159,167 d'une pie, de la pie. Perhaps the poet may be referring to the 'Ordre de la pie', which is referred to by Rutebeuf, cp.

La novele Ordre de la Pie,
Qui sont en la Bretonerie

Ves Monstiers de Paris. Barbazon/Méon Fabl.II 292,61

VII 165-171 'Certainly I do not think, except in (moments of) folly, I, who make so many verses about the magpie, that the disturbance signifies the great war between the poets of England and me'. One wonders whether the poet is implying that he himself does not come from England. But the poem is so unusual in form and content, both from a continental and from an insular point of view, that the graunt quere is understandable even if the poet was himself one of the rimeours d'Engleterre.

VII 179 Danuz Roger le fiz Renfroi. The name Renfroi (perhaps ironic because it originally meant 'advice' Ragin + 'Peace' frid) does not feature in the families of the important English barons at this time who bore the name of Roger, although there are a number of them. Thus three barons with the Christian name Roger play a major part in political events in the mid-thirteenth century, Roger Clifford, Roger Leybourne and Roger Mortimer. But their fathers were called Roger, William and Ralph.

VII 181 aroeie is presumably for areer 'restrain, check'. This again is facetious, because drinking too much would have the opposite effect.

VII 187 od is replaced by ou because the sense makes it clear that two procedures are involved: 1) 'now I will get them to make gloves out of my sword', 2) 'or the good foxglove out of cabbages'. gaunsilee is interpreted as a form of OF gantelee 'foxglove' because the association with cabbages makes a horticultural meaning likely. It may appropriately be described as 'good' because it is used to heal sores, contre festre (cf. Tobler-Lommatzsch). See also introduction p.78.

VII 192 conforter. Here this probably has the meaning 'help'.

VII 200 poins. In the light of the frequent references in the poem to gaming and drinking, it is probable that poins here refers to the points on the dice, and that hauz poins are 'high points'. Thus the poet keeps a sharp eye on whether he is winning or not. cp.

Li ducs ama gieus covenables,
Deduit d'esches, gaain de tables...
Ensemble od els un clerc seeit...
Al gieu esgarder entendeit,
Des poins cunter s'entremeteit

Roman de Rou III 2346

Tobler-Lommatzsch quotes this passage, and several others in which point clearly means 'point of a dice'.

- VII 204 viver. This is given with two meanings in Godefroy, 'étang' and 'cage pour nourrir des oiseaux'. Fishponds flying through the air are a feature of the fatrasie, which favours the interpretation 'étang', but on the other hand the poet refers a little later to some living creature within, which makes a cage more likely. Perhaps again there is deliberate ambiguity.
- VII 214-215 'At once I cut off his snout, a thumb's length and a half'. This presumably refers back to the creatures in the viver, while in lines 212-213 'I take a fist full of what is not there' may refer back to the niule of line 208.
- VII 221 MS le pigaz. Kingsford (The Song of Lewes, Appendix III) reads l'epigaz, and derives the form from epigastriion. But for the metre a form pigace is more satisfactory, rhyming with mace, and there is a feminine word pigace meaning 'slipper'. This fits the context well, being a particularly un-warlike article of footwear. The word occurs in Jordan Fantosme:
- Croche le pié e estent sa pigace,
 Mercie Deu e prie e que pas ne l'hace...
Chronique 764
- VII 231 Johans de Eccestre. The reference is presumably to John of ~~Winchester~~ Exeter, who was elected to the See of Winchester after the death of Ethelmar in December 1260 (see Kingsford, Appendix III). The election was disputed and the dispute continued even after John's appointment. See also note to line 119.
- VII 236 Richard Robbe. This is probably a proper name with some meaning for a contemporary audience, but the allusion could not be traced.
- VII 145 crawe. Stengel and Kingsford take this to be the English verb 'crave'. But the manuscript reading is not clear, and it therefore seems unsuitable to accept so drastic a form. The scribe has added a vertical hair-line to the top of the r, which makes it resemble an h. Possibly one should read chauve, and take this to be the object of miserere. Alternatively the word might be a mis-rendering of an abbreviated form of the proper name Richard, followed by a mis-rendered amen. But all this is purely speculative, and here the form has simply been omitted from the text as being meaningless.

VIII title See introduction p.81.

VIII 1 Jolifté = Joliveté, 'merriment', 'lasciviousness'.

VIII 2 fest is emended to the imperfect form feseit. This regularizes the metre, and the emended form also fits in better with the tenses in the rest of these opening lines .. (volois 6, poeye 10).
ad pé 'on foot', rather than on horseback, or in a coach.

VIII 3 mes fous sens = 'my wild temperament'. Here one would expect a form of the word sanc, as in the common phrase avoir le sanc meü 'have one's blood stirred up', cf. Tobler-Lommatzsch under moveir:

Quant Dos le voit tout a le sanc meü

Der festländische Bueve de Hamtöne I 5936

but the form sens is attested by the rhyme with tens. FEW has instances from the sixteenth century onwards of the replacement of sang in the sense 'humour, temperament' by sens, and it would seem that here the Anglo-Norman text displays an instance of this replacement three centuries earlier.

VIII 4 möus. This is the past participle of moveir, and the metre shows that the form contains 2 syllables; if it were not for the evidence of syllabification one might assume a mis-spelt form of mout, adverb.

VIII 8 For is here used in the 'illogical' sense, 'but only'. See I 43, 80, and Tobler-Lommatzsch III 2142.

VIII 13 daunner, 'woo, court'. The verb occurs twice in VIII and once in IX, always with loss of the medial syllable.

VIII 21 tout. Perhaps one should emend to the regular feminine form toute, which would not disturb the metrical pattern since the short lines may contain either 3 or 4 syllables. But the feminine forms of tout are particularly prone to loss of e; see glossary and introduction p.105.

VIII 22 Perhaps the fabliau Quatre souhaés de seint Martin, which precedes this poem in the manuscript, may have led to the use of the saint's name in indelicate contexts.

VIII 24 puray. This is shown by the sense to be conditional. For this and other forms of the conditional with loss of e see introduction p.120.

- VIII 39 en la place. This adverbial phrase is probably temporal, 'on the spot'.
- VIII 51 For this proverbial saying cp. Morawski 1174, 'Mal nouro qui nassaveure'.
- VIII 54 Amour here has the sense 'sweetheart', as for instance in Aucassin et Nicolette 27.4.
- VIII 56 Vere is presumably scribal for Fere, and the form has been corrected in the text.
- VIII 58 Par ma teste. The more usual form in asseveration is par man chief, see Tobler-Lommatzsch under par.
- VIII 59 plus le beste. This does not make sense, and therefore le is emended to lede. This change also regularizes the metre.
- VIII 69-70 'Whoever carries on with her for long is mad'. The subject pronoun celui is supplied for the sake of the metre; this form occurs for the nominative in IX 171, see also introduction p.111.
- VIII 73 a estours. The rhyme shows that the form without metathesis, a estrous, should be restored here.
- VIII 74 damaje = 'evil', rather than 'harm'.
- VIII 77 saver sens = 'know what is sensible'.
- VIII 79 puse. The countertonic vowel in hiatus with the tonic vowel is restored for the sake of the metre. More often it happens that countertonic e is retained by the scribe even when the metre shows that it did not have syllabic value.
- VIII 80 foteray. This is the first of the conditional forms without final e (see note to 24 above) to be attested in rhyme.
- VIII 81 ouscur = oscur, 'dark'
- VIII 90 Ele. The form without final e is adopted here for the sake of the metre.
respount is probably ind.pr.3 rather than preterite.
For the present tense in the narrative cp. line 98.

- VIII 95 feze. Here the syllabic count seems to indicate that the form with final e is required. But in IX 172 the metre shows that feze is scribal for fez.
- VIII 98 The tense changes from the preterite to the present in the narrative. See also note to line 90. Line 98 is the same as line 186.
- VIII 99 durement 'greatly, severely'.
- VIII 100 aunquise. This probably means 'effort, enthusiasm' rather than 'pain'.
- VIII 113 Though sa in sa amour does not seem to be elided in line 108, it is elided elsewhere in the poem, and elision is assumed here, and the form of the conditional with final e is restored in order to regularize the metre.
- VIII 118 Dounke e pus, 'then and later'.
- VIII 121,134 jeo. The subject pronoun is added for the sake of the metre.
- VIII 126 espaaules. The metre shows that unstressed a in hiatus with the tonic vowel does not have syllabic value here.
- VIII 127-128 For the association of des...cul...neir in the catalogue of ugliness see Tobler-Lommatzsch:
 Lor mireor si sont moult orbes,
 Ele a le cul plus noir que torbes...
 Barbazon/Méon Fabliaux III 322,844.
- VIII 140 A vifs deables la comaunt. The phrase occurs again in IX 116, so it seems to have the character of a set formula.
- VIII 144 Neither MS ideus nor the correction made by the scribe, ides, makes sense. Deus is substituted, but one should perhaps read .i. deus, 'some god or other'.
- VIII 146 sa amour. This could either be 'for the love of God', ~~mx~~, referring back to line 144,^{or} a causal phrase 'because of the love of her'.

- VIII 148-158 Gros e gras etc. In these lines the adjectives do not have feminine endings, and although the general reference is to women, it seems just possible that the author is thinking of 'the big and the fat (things)' in a collective sense, rather than of women in particular. With some hesitation the relevant forms have been listed as feminine plural forms in the glossary.
- VIII 189-190 pucele, garcete, damaieele. These three classes of women to whom the vallet amerous might hope to appeal perhaps correspond to the daughters of the chevalier, serjaunt and vilein listed in lines 209-211.
- VIII 192 meinsné. For the maisnie eslite, 'selected members of royal or noble household', see the glossary to the Continuations of the Old French "Perceval" of Chrétien de Troyes, ed. W. Roach, III 2, under maisnie. meinsné here is taken to be a form of maisnie, and the whole phrase means 'let her be selected for a noble household'.
- VIII 196 For the use of the conjunction ou in a negative construction see introduction p.128.
- VIII 200 soulement 'uniquely', i.e. the author will love no other woman, or type of woman.
- VIII 205 par mesure, 'in the right proportion'.
- VIII 207 laier is used here in the construction ne laier...que ne and the phrase Pur daunner...ne de vilein expressing purpose is in parentheses.
- VIII 209-211 For another sentence in which the syntactic structure keeps changing, cp. lines 254-257; in these lines it is the possessive construction which changes, in lines 254-257 it is the use of the verbal complement after veir. The variation in forms can hardly be accidental, so it may be regarded as a deliberate stylistic device.
- VIII 216-218 'I should say this, if there was nothing [happening], in order to assay her feelings.' Sor is emended to Por because the construction is clearly intended to be one expressing purpose.

- VIII 224 This line contains 5 syllables, and is therefore suspect, but it resists emendation. Possibly fuse should be emended to fus, but the construction must be either concessive or conditional, and in either case the imperfect subjunctive, not the indicative, is required.
- VIII 228 amie:daunnie The rhyme seems to attest the Picard form of the past participle daunnie. But the inflected past participle conjugated with aver does not occur elsewhere in this text, and a preterite form daunnay, rhyming with the following lines instead of with the preceding ones, would suit the construction well, fitting in with acolay and beisay.
- VIII 234 ameray. This form is listed in the glossary as future 1, but it could be conditional. Deques sache in line 238 suggests future rather than conditional in the main clause, but the combination of present subjunctive in the temporal clause and conditional in the main clause is not unthinkable in an Anglo-Norman text. The sense favours the interpretation as conditional, since the reference is to a hypothetical action.
- VIII 249 This line is written as two lines in the manuscript, rhyming après:fers. Both lines are short (the first contains 2 syllables and the second 6), and the rhyme, or rather assonance, is unsatisfactory. Therefore it seems better to take the two lines as one, correcting fers to the normal singular form fer so that it may rhyme with menter:pouer in the preceding lines. Because of the alteration, the line numbering is different from Stengel's numbering from this point on.
- VIII 154 vey. The verb is followed by the infinitive in line 255, and 257, and by the past participle in 257. In 267 the same verb is followed by the present participle, and in 271 by a simple adjective. Thus the sentence structure is moulded rather carefully to correspond to, and sometimes to contrast with, the metrical pattern. See also note to VIII 209-211.
- VIII 265 MS cherie. The final e in cherie cannot have syllabic value, because the preceding direct object is masculine; moreover the past participle is not inflected in constructions with aver in this text except perhaps in daunnie line 228 (see note above). The line contains only six syllables, and therefore the negative adverb and finite verb, n'ay, are added.

VIII 268 'so much all the time.'

VIII 271 The definite article is not essential to the sense, because the reference is to women in general. As the line is also too long, the article is omitted.

VIII 273 li = masc. lui. This substitution is less frequent than the reverse, lui for feminine li. See glossary under il, ele.

VIII 282 fem.sg. tel is attested here by the metre, and the form without final e is substituted for MS tele in line 306. In 318, however, the metre requires the form with final e. The neuter dir.obj. pronoun le is omitted for the sake of the metre, and fere thus becomes intransitive. The phrase ben fere = 'act well' occurs also in IX 79, and, with indirect object, in IX 9.

VIII 285-288 The adjectives curties:mauveis:reprové:maleuré should all be feminine; since they rhyme only with one another, these forms may be scribal.

VIII 306 tele is emended to tel for the sake of the metre. See note to VIII 282.

VIII 308 sera. The sequence of tenses in this poem often switches abruptly. Here the description of the way in which ^{the} author will/would act switches from conditional to future, and back to the conditional again.

VIII 313 jurray. Here the future is used to express present intention of future actions.

VIII 317 jeo. The subject pronoun is omitted for the sake of the metre. This seems preferable to regarding eie as a monosyllabic form, since the sense requires the subjunctive.

VIII 333 nule is omitted for the sake of the metre, and this does not affect the sense since the sentence is negated by ne in line 332.

VIII 343 Initial E is omitted for the sake of the metre. Loss of final e in hiatus with the preceding tonic vowel in joye could also regularize the metre.

- IX 4 cum is replaced by the doublet cume here and in line 60 for the sake of the metre. viveres is considered to contain three syllables here and in line 60, although the glide between stem consonant and future /conditional ending is usually shown to be scribal in these texts. In one case only, prendres IX 31, the glide is inserted in the text though it was omitted by the scribe.
- IX 8 aver la male rage, 'suffer from violent despair, madness'.
- IX 9 Qui is written out in full here, and again in initial position in IX 121. For the significance of this, see introduction p.113.
- IX 11 H ard u engin. Both words seem to be used in a favourable sense here, 'to learn a skill or trade'.
- IX 12 gaillarde. The adjective is used substantivally, and clearly has a pejorative sense which is not common elsewhere.
- IX 14 This line is the same as line 196, and it may be observed that the poet devotes less attention to variety in the banal verses of praise than in the offensive ones.
- IX 18 H cunde = cointe, 'clever'.
- IX 19-20 'In order to find a lie quickly there is no need to ask anyone else', i.e. 'you tell a lot of lies'. H's meaning is obscure, but may perhaps be 'never tell lies; refrain from doing evil'. messunge occurs in the Miracles Anglo-normandes of Thomas (see FEW).
- IX 19 une is omitted for the sake of the metre. The reference is to lies in general, and therefore the indefinite article is not essential to the sense, and might even be regarded as an Anglicism. For a comparable omission of the indefinite article in this poem, see lines 125 and 156.
- IX 27-28 For the proverbial association of dice and poverty see Morawski 1878:
 Qui croit mechine et dez quarrez
 Ja ne morra sanz povreté.

- IX 27 H vins. Since the scribe does not use v in initial position, this word begins with 5 minim strokes, which could be interpreted differently; one could read jins.
- IX 20. chens e oiseaus. The dogs and birds used for hunting are attributes of the leisured classes.
- IX 36 H This looks like a proverb, but it could not be traced. There may be a play on words, with mire as 'physician' and as 'myrrh' (associated with the embalming and purification of bodies).
- IX 38 envirouné, 'wandered through'.
cp. Mult out terres envirunees
Vie de saint Clément pape 14510
- IX 38 H acaté. This probably has the meaning 'won' in this context.
- IX 39 The conjunction si is omitted for the sake of the metre.
- IX 40 en le is transcribed as el for the sake of the metre.
- IX 49 La is omitted for the sake of the metre, although the construction with the definite article would be rather more natural, since the reference is to a specific woman, namely to the future wife of the man addressed.
- IX 60 See note to line 4.
- IX 65-67 The abrupt change of tense from future to conditional is paralleled in VIII 308. But it would also be possible to regard this construction as a conditional, with Qui vous purreit enginer as protasis.
- IX 71 The reference to la male hounte suggests associations with the fabliau, cp.
Mes je pri Dieu entre mes denz
Que male honte vous otroit
Male Honte 205
The meaning of the phrase in IX and in the fabliau passage is 'may God bring great disgrace upon you.'

- IX 73-74 goious:espous. The sense makes it clear that here there must be a coalescence of masculine and feminine endings in rhyme, as in espous:hidous IX 121-122. In each case espous must contrast with the gender of the adjective.
- IX 81 de trop gros grein. For an instance of de gros grein meaning 'of coarse, or wild, temperament' (glossed by Tobler-Lommatzsch as rauh, wilden Sinnes), cp.
 Tes sires est molt de gros grein
Li Romans des sept sages 2802
- IX 82 pernez en vein 'take in vain' i.e. 'take, and then do not know how to make use of what you have taken', or perhaps 'suspect wrongly'. For prendre 'suspect' cf. Tobler-Lommatzsch 68.1740.
- IX 86 otrie is shown to be subjunctive by the sense, and by the parallel form doint in 87. Since otrie rhymes with vie in the preceding line, it seems that analogical -e has been extended to the subjunctive form.
- IX 87 declin. For the use of declin meaning 'death' cf. Horn 3:
 Mestre Thomas ne volt k'il seït mis a declin
 K'il ne die de Horn...
- IX 88 e fin is emended to en fin because the adjective fin does not seem suitable as an epithet to repentaunce. Langfors emends to e bone fin, leaving repentaunce unmodified.
- IX 89 putrifs. This adjective is not listed in any of the dictionaries, but it presumably comes from putridus, like pute, putain etc., and means 'rotten, debauched.'
- IX 95-96 noblee:ascemee. The rhyme here may be between eie and ee, with noblee for OF nobleie. In Chardri the rhyme nobleie:cité occurs (Set Dormaunz 540). But the rhyme noblez:retournerez in 167-168 suggests that this author, and perhaps also Chardri, may have used a contracted form noblé(z) derived from the learned nobilité(z), nobleté(z). Or possibly a contaminated form might have arisen, with the stem of OF nobleie, nobloi(s), and the ending of nobilite(z).
- IX 96 H The reference presumably is to the way in which St. John was provided with honey and locusts in the desert, though this hardly amounts to dras e viaunde / E quant ke voustre quer demaunde.

- IX 104 noretur is transcribed as nortur for the sake of the metre. Tobler-Lommatzsch cites forms without the medial e from Bozon and from Walter of Bibblesworth. For the contrast between nature and norreture see Morawski:
 1273 Meulz vaut nature que nurreture
 1328 Nature passe norreture
 1399 Noureture passe nature
- IX 105 Långfors takes vous to be a noun meaning 'face' but this leaves conoïs without a direct object, and vous 'face' is not found in any of the dictionaries. It therefore seems preferable to regard o as a scribal equivalent for au and to translate 'I know you by the tone (of your voice)'.
- IX 116 See VIII 140 and note to this line.
- IX 117-120 The contrast between nature and norreture referred to above provides the clue to this rather obscure verse: 'Learn good manners and accomplishments and skills (= norreture), for nature is granted to you by God'.
- IX 120 The phrase de doun celui, with celui as absolute possessive pronoun, is possible: 'by the gift of the one who...', though it seems quite probable that de doun is scribal for doun de. justis(i)er for jugier is particularly common in Anglo-Norman texts. See Kjellman, La deuxième collection, note to 19.10.
- IX 134 MS bateréz is transcribed as batrez, the earlier form, for the sake of the metre.
- IX 125 The indefinite article une is omitted here for the sake of the metre. See note to line 19.
 The construction amer pur + infinitive seems so unlikely that it seems better to take amer meus in the absolute sense 'prefer to be', and then to assume a mixed construction. Thus the sentence reads, 'You will prefer to be with a girl in the meadow or the field, in order to fondle her breasts, rather than the playing of the flute'.
 The comparative phrase Que le geu de la frestele thus

is not grammatically linked to the main part of the sentence; amer is understood again, this time as a transitive verb.

For amer meus 'prefer to be' cp.

J'amaise miex o vous qu'avoekes le glottoen

Li Romans de Bauduin de Sebourc XIV 50

- IX 130 enserchee. This form, attested in rhyme, is interesting because it is the only certain instance in this text of the agreement of a past participle in a construction with aver. See introduction p.124.
- IX 131 prenderez. The glide between stem and ending is inserted for the sake of the metre. The reverse process is much more common.
- IX 132 For the tautology pais e cuntree cf. Marie de France Guigemar⁷ tous ceus. This is difficult to accept as a feminine plural form, and one should perhaps emend to toutes, pronoun, and omit the demonstrative pronoun. But the failure to distinguish between masculine and feminine forms of the adjective is attested both in VIII and in IX, and a feminine plural ceus, comparable to eus in V 26, is suggested in VIII 157. ceus for the feminine plural occurs also in continental texts (e.g. Roman de la Rose 5013, 11877, 16841).
- IX 134 The initial conjunction kar is omitted for the sake of the metre.
- IX 135 ne is transcribed as an enclitic form and oves is replaced by od for the sake of the metre.
- IX 136 For the use of the conjunction e linking elements in a negative sequence see introduction p.128.
- IX 137:138 amorous:jours. For the assonance between vowel + s, vowel + rs see introduction p.100.
- IX 146 larcine. The masculine noun without final -e is more common, but the feminine form is attested by the metre ~~in the~~ and personification:
 E dame ~~le~~ Laricine
 Qui va quant solail decline
 MS Harley 4390 f.19^c (Rom.de Lumière).

- IX 149-150 charité:rigolé. If rigolé is a form of OF rigolai, this rhyme would be between final é and ai. But such a rhyme is not paralleled anywhere in these texts, and it therefore seems possible that rigolé is a separate formation.
- IX 155 The adverb si occurs twice in this line, and the second occurrence is rejected for the sake of the metre.
- IX 155-156 fol:parol. This is the only certain instance in these texts of the loss of final post-consonantal e in a noun. See introduction pp.101-103.
The indefinite article une is omitted for the sake of the metre. See note to line 19.
- IX 158 This line contains only 6 syllables, but no emendation which would correct the metre is immediately apparent.
- IX 162 The emendation to e ta meitrie is suggested by Långfors, and is followed here because it makes much better sense than e par meitrie. The corrupt reading probably arose through the influence of par folie in a corresponding position at the end of the previous line.
- IX 164 nus sage fere. This does not make sense, and nus, with final s for n, could easily have arisen through duplication of the s at the beginning of the following word. nun, the emended form, is taken to be the negative adverb, with sage fere meaning 'act wisely',
- IX 167-168 noblez:retournerez. See note to IX 95.
- IX 169 doucette is emended to douce for the sake of the metre. The form with the ending -ette probably arose through contamination of bloundette/durette and douce.
- IX 171 celui. For the use of this form as nominative sg., see introduction p.111 and note to VIII 69-70.
- IX 172 feze. Unetymological e is rejected here, but it is interesting that in VIII 95 the metre seems to require the 2-syllable form.

- IX 177-180 The sense makes it clear that this quatrain is addressed to a man, in spite of the feminine corteise (177) and toutes celes (180). All the quatrains addressed to women are either abusive or devoted to the woman's love life, or both, with the possible exception of 193-196 where, however, the feminine endings ee may also be scribal for é. The laudatory air of 177-180 indicates that the quatrain is addressed to a man, and the adjectives corteis, sage and the phrase ben apris are all more appropriate to a man than to a woman in this context. Thus the feminine forms are emended to masculine forms; sages in 178 and ben apris in 177 are in any case masculine. The emendation of toutes celse in 180 also regularizes the metre; with the feminine forms the line is too long.
- IX 188 This line is identical with 194.
- IX 190 'He who sees you does not know you!', i.e. 'your looks do not reveal your true nature'.
- IX 193 MS luis is emended to lius, as in VI 46.
- IX 193-194 amee:honouree. For the probability that these forms are scribal for masculine forms in é see note to 177-180 above. 194 is identical to 188, while 196 is identical to 14. See note to 14.
- IX 197 MS sere is replaced by the correct form ser for the sake of the metre, as in VII 118. One should probably translate 'Fair mistress', with ser in the sense of 'friend' rather than 'sister'.

GLOSSARY

The glossary is intended to include all meanings, forms and spellings found in the base texts: I P, II C, III Ma, IV L, V - IX D. The references are not exhaustive, but include at least the first occurrence of each meaning, form and spelling in each of the nine texts, with the exception of very common prepositions and conjunctions, and the definite article; for these very common forms line references are not given. References to the base text consist of Roman numeral + Arabic numeral. Rejected readings from the base manuscript, and line references to rejected readings, are given in round brackets, and in such cases the siglum of the base manuscript is also used. The asterisk is used to draw attention to an emendation or to a note, but not all forms discussed in the notes are marked with an asterisk. Variants from other manuscripts are followed by Roman numeral + siglum + Arabic numeral. In the glossary the use of i/j, u/v and of word division and capitalisation is modernised, even when forms quoted are from other manuscripts. Thus in the footnotes to the texts auiez occurs as a variant reading to I 6 (with u) but in the glossary the same form is transcribed as aviez (with v). The gender of nouns is only given in the glossary if it is indicated in the texts.

a

prep. to, at, for etc.

ad VI 38, VII 53, VII 205, VIII 8, VIII 9

+ sg.m.art. al I 10, I 61, II 27, II 44, III 1, III 5
III 11 etc., IV 148, IV 161, V 133, VII 48 N, VII 217 N,
VII 219 N; au III 80, III 231, VI 14, VI 30, VI 62,
IX 112, IX 113; o IX 105; od VI 58?

+ pl.art. as I 43 DKL, III 44, IV 11, IV 12, IV 13 etc.,
V 1, VI 27, VII 55, V I 97, IX 48

modal

a gré I 8, I 93 DKL, III 208, VIII 154, IX 159

according to your/his will; a vostre volonté

III 120 according to your will; a volonté III 176,

III 182 according to his will; a dreit IV 34

rightly; a grant plenté IV 65 P in great abundance; a

tort V 17 wrongly; (a sa manere IV 71 in his fashion);

a greinour dreit V 47 with more justification;

a sa fasoun V 50 in his fashion; a vrai VI 7 in

truth; a enviz VI 17 unwillingly; ad eus overs

VI 38 with open eyes; a mal port VI 39 in poor

condition; a bon dreit VII 14, VIII 147 quite rightly;

a tout le meins VII 33 at the very least; a nuisance

VII 44 N tiresome; a gas VII 80, VIII 151, VIII 309

as a joke; tout a loisir VII 98 quite at leisure;

a de certes VII 143 certainly; ad pé VIII 2 on

foot; a nul fer VIII 6, IX 99 at any price; a estours

(MS a estours) VIII 73 entirely; a bon gré VIII 116

willingly; a moun talent VIII 214 according to my

wishes; a graunt peine VIII 289 with great diffi-
culty

temporal

a la resurrecciun I 92 at the resurrection; a chief

de pose II 7 after a time; a chef de tur II 40 M

after a time; dekes al murir II 44 until death;

au jour de juisse III 231 on the day of judgement;

a mun vivant IV 58 during my lifetime; a cele heure

IV 150 at that hour; al jugement IV 161 on the day

of judgement; al tens VII 219 N in the time; a poy

d'heure VIII 50 in a short time; a l'anutere VIII 82

at nightfall; a la fin IX 35 H, au derein IX 39,

IX 112, IX 167, au definir IX 113 in the end, finally.

possessive

main al mal leire II 27; mere al Creatur III 1,

III 113; verge al rey Gessé III 5; tour al rey David

III 11; mere al rey Jhesu III 19; mere a nostre

Seignour III 70; porte al Sauveur III 105; espuse

al Creature III 267 Mb; file au chevaler VIII 209

- local** al secle III 119 DLaMb in this world; a sa destre III 238 Mb on his right hand; a quer V 128 E, VIII 75 in one's heart; a meimes de VII 47 near; a Paris VII 76 in Paris
- causal** a lour dit VII 12 at their words
- + infinitive** a) after verbs:
 (se delitent a regarder I 15), doner a aver IV 169, n'avroum a beivre n'a manger V 83, fest a douter V 136, manace a destrure VII 237 N, prendre a loher VIII 44, comencer a tencer VIII 277
- b) after nouns:
poesté a demoustrer IV 158, molins a revendre VII 78, semeisoun a semer pois VII 94, un pale-fray a porter VIII 248
- c) after adjectives/adverbs:
tart a semer VII 95, tard a dire IX 35 H
- final** a mensounge tost trover IX 19
 between verb and noun:
aver a gage VII 81 N, aver a noun VII 117, aver a feme IX 12, prendre a espous IX 74, aver a baroun IX 181
- abatre** fut.1 abaterai VII 173 N v.a. knock down
- abesse** IV 45 sg. abbess
- abesser** VII 173 v.a. degrade
- abitaciun** III 242 (MS aminciatiun) s. dwelling
- abstinence** I 49, III 61 s. abstinence; see under fere
- acemé** sg.f. acemee VIII 327, ascemee IX 96
 adj. adorned
- achater** pret.3 achata IV89, pp. achaté I 16, acaté IX 138 H.
 v.a. buy, redeem; IX 38 H win
- acoler** VIII 182, imper.5 acolez VIII 37, pret.1 acolay VIII 94,229; pp. acolé III 147 A v.a. embrace
- acordence** VI 49 s. agreement; see under aver
- acorder** imper.5 acordez IV 141 v.a. reconcile

acourer	VI 44 v.a. kill, destroy
acrestre	ind.pr.6 <u>accressent</u> IV 68 v.n. increase
acroire	VI 52 (MS <u>ad croire</u>) v.a. believe
acunter	III 222 GLa v.a. recount
adés	IV 147 adv. at the same time
adeser	pret.3 <u>adessa</u> V 96 E v.a. touch; see also <u>endeser</u>
admirable	III 44 Mb adj. wonderful
adrescoer	imper.5 <u>adrescez</u> I 64 v.a. direct, guide
adversaire	II 27 L; <u>adversere</u> III 34, III 172; <u>adversarie</u> III 246 Mb sm. enemy, devil.
adversité	I 95 s. adversity
afeitement	IX 118 s. accomplishment
afiance	IV 136 s. trust; see also under <u>aver</u>
afier	ind.pr.1 <u>afi</u> VIII 47 v.a. assure
aforcer	VII 192 N v.a. encourage
agarder	III 48 v.a. look at
age	III 225 ff. Mb <u>en age ou en enfance</u> in old age and in youth
agenouillant	III 142 A, <u>agenuillant</u> III 142 B p.pres. kneeling; see also under <u>enjunelaunt</u>
agreer	ind.pr.3 <u>agree</u> V 10 v.n. be agreeable
agruceer	ind VII 83 N v.a. grumble at
agu	I 78 adj. sharp
ahan	III 172 ff. A s. trouble, distress
aidable	IV 18 adj. helping

- aider** III 220, IV 169 D; aider III 166; imper.5 aydez IV 75; p.pres. aidaunt III 175, III 212, aidaunt III 183, eydant III 72 Mb v.a./v.n. help
- aie** III 67, III 127, III 131, IV 78*, IV 167; aye IV 183 s. help; see also under aver, estre
- ailour** V 19, ailurs IV 8 adv. elsewhere
- aisil** I 46 s. vinegar
- aitant** VII 214 N adv. thereupon
- alas** IV 83 interj. alas
- alegance** IV 135 s. relief; see also under aver
- aleine** VIII 65 s. smell
- aler** I 66, IV 63, VII 55, VIII 2, 62, 193; ind.pr.1 vois VII 130, VII 211, N, VIII 240; ind.pr.3 vet VII 209 N, vest VII 109; ind.pr.6 vount III 174 DL; subj.pr.3 voit V 7, aut VIII 102; imper.2 va VII 230 N ind.imp.1 aloie VII 139, aloye VIII 16, 119; pret.1 alai VII 139 N; fut.1 irrai VII 201 N, irray IV 149 J; fut.2 irras IX 165; fut.3 irat IX 6 H; fut.5 irrez IX 6; cond.1 irroie V 23 v.n./v.a. go, + ger. = verbal periphrasis III 174 DL, V 7, 23; aler + pur + inf. IX 165-166 a.en us VII 109 go customarily; a.de jouste la voire VII 130 just fail to hit the truth; a.ad pé VIII 2 go on foot; a.de mal en pis IX 6 go from bad to worse
- alme** I 5, 81, 97, II 45, 46 D, III 34, 49, 171 etc., IV 57, 155 pl. almes I 4, 143 sf. soul
- aloer** pp. aloé III 238 Mb v.a. place
- alosé** nom.sg.m. alosez IX 144, alosee VII 146; sg.f. alosee IV 3 adj. praised, acclaimed
- alumer** III 132 B v.a. light up, see following word
- aluminer** III 132; pp. aluminé III 96, 103 v.a. light up
- amans** IV 17 s.pl. lovers

amarveiller	III 79 v.n. marvel
ameité	V 113, <u>amisté</u> I 67 s. friendship, love
amen	III 234 interj. Amen
amendement	III 225 ff. Mb, IV 140 J s. improvement
amender	imper.5 <u>amendez</u> III 38 v.a. improve, amend
amer (1)	I 46, III 172 ff.A; f. <u>amere</u> III 270 Mb adj. bitter
amer (2)	I 48,68,75 etc., II 1,2,5 etc., V 103, VI 54; ind.pr.1 <u>eim</u> VIII 152, <u>aim</u> VII 142 N; ind.pr.3 <u>aime</u> VI 41, <u>ayme</u> IV 113, <u>aymit</u> IX 67 H; ind.pr.6 <u>aiment</u> IV 134; subj.pr.1 <u>eim</u> V 22; subj.pr.3 <u>aint</u> IX 188 H; ind.imp. <u>amoye</u> VIII 53; fut.1 <u>ameray</u> VIII 149,234; fut.3 <u>amera</u> IX 185, fut.5 <u>amerez</u> IX 125; cond.1 <u>ameray</u> VIII 222,304; pp. <u>amé</u> IV 32, VI 42, VIII 264; <u>amee</u> VIII 328, IX 193 v.a. love; VI 41 v.n.; <u>meus amer</u> IX 125 prefer to be
amorous	VIII title, IX 137; <u>amurus</u> II 26; pl. <u>amorous</u> VIII 198 adj. in love; II 26, VIII 198 sm. lover
ami	III 154 BL, III 198,203 etc., VIII 272; <u>amy</u> II 18, VIII 89,173,295; nom.sg. <u>amis</u> IX 91; pl. <u>amis</u> VII 183 N,192,241 N, IX 175 sm. friend, lover
amiable	III 44 B, VIII 168,193; <u>amyable</u> IV 17 adj. kind, pleasant; VIII 168,193 adverb
amie	IV 2,9 D,29, VII 70, VIII 31,33,83 etc., IX 13,16 etc. <u>amye</u> III 14 sf. mistress, friend
amisté	see under <u>ameité</u>
amour	I 76 DKL, III 61,148,174 etc., V 20,131, VII 59, 69,VIII 54,108,113 etc.; <u>amur</u> I 78,80,84, II 3,9,etc., III 158, IV 58,73,82 etc.,VII 44 N; <u>amor</u> I 4 <u>amours</u> VIII 143,223 pl.? s. love; VIII 54 sweetheart

amplir	pp. <u>amplie</u> III 149 ff.A v.a. fill
amy(e)	see under <u>ami</u> , <u>amie</u>
an	III 129 D, V 58; pl. <u>aunz</u> VII 71, <u>auns</u> III 129 sm. year; <u>mal an</u> V 58 bad luck, see under <u>metre</u>
ancele	III 4 A s. maiden
ancheisoun	VII 92,153 s. occasion, cause; see under <u>par</u>
angle	III 16,95,134; <u>angre</u> III 16 A; nom.pl. <u>angle</u> IV 25; <u>angles</u> I 15, <u>aungles</u> III 2,44 sm. angel
anguise	sg. <u>aunquise</u> VIII 100,244; pl. <u>anguises</u> I 60 DL suffering, pain; VIII 100 effort
anguisé	IV 95 DJP adj. tormented
anguissus	IV 95, <u>anguisus</u> V 80; sg.f. <u>anguissuse</u> I 89 pl.f. <u>anguissuses</u> I 60 adj. fearful, dreadful IV 95 afraid
anutere	VIII 82 s. nightfall
anveiser	IX 136; <u>envoisier</u> III 130 A v.refl./v.n. be delighted
aourer	I 44-D v.a. adore
aparailler	ind.pr.3 <u>aparaille</u> VII 64 v.a. prepare
apareir	pret.3 <u>aparust</u> IV 118,VIII 57,130; <u>aparut</u> III 98 v.n. appear
apeler	ind.pr.1 <u>apel</u> VII 69 N; ind.pr.4 <u>apelum</u> VII 229 N, pret.3 <u>apela</u> VII 246 N; pp. <u>apelé</u> VII 112, 114 v.a. call, name
apendre	ind.pr.3 <u>apent</u> IV 97, V 116 v.n. belong to
aperceivre	pp. <u>aperceu</u> VIII 121 v.a.notice
apert	<u>en apert</u> IV 166 adv. openly
apertement	VIII 201 adv. openly

aporter	ind.pr.3 <u>aporte</u> VI 9; pp. <u>aporté</u> III 100, III 150 D v.a. bring
aposer	pp. <u>aposee</u> VII 147 v.a. oppose
apostele	III 201 s. apostle
aprendre	VII 77; ind.pr.5 <u>apernez</u> IX 118, <u>apernét</u> IX 11 H imper.5 <u>apernez</u> II 34 M; pret.1 <u>apris</u> VII 155 pp. <u>apris</u> VII 155 N v.a./v.n. learn, II 34 teach + infinitive VII 77-78 learn to
aprés (1)	II 8 M, VII 124, VIII 249, IX 164 adv. afterwards; see also under <u>en</u>
après (2)	III 145, IV 129, V 82 prep. after
apris	IX 177 adj. educated
aquiter	imper.5 <u>aquitez</u> III 22; pp. <u>aquité</u> III 50 A, Mb v.a. save
aratés	I 64 D; scribal for <u>adrezce</u> or <u>arestez</u> ?
arbre	III 156 A, V 87, V 89, V 90 etc., VII 173 sm. tree <u>arbre de la crois</u> III 156 A holy cross
ard	see under <u>art</u>
ardaunt	III 211 adj. burning
arester	II 20 v.n. resist, withstand
armé	pl. <u>armez</u> VII 221 N adj. armed
armes	IX 144 s.pl. battle, arms
aroier	pp. <u>aroiee</u> VII 181, <u>aroé</u> VII 181 N v.a. make sober, temperate; restrain
art	VI 31, <u>ard</u> IX 11 H s. (magic) art; IX 11 H skill
asay	see under <u>essay</u>
ascemee	see under <u>acemé</u>

assez	V 28,VII 58,VIII 310,IX 30,IX 55,IX 78 etc. <u>assez</u> VII 220 N adv. enough, sufficiently
assaillir	ind.pr.3 <u>assaut</u> III 149 ff.A; subj.pr.3 <u>assaille</u> V 32 v.a. attack
assayer	fut.1 <u>assairay</u> VIII 314, <u>assayray</u> VIII 48 v.a./v.n. put to the test
assené	sg.f. <u>assenee</u> VI 30 adj. married
assis	IX 35 adj. set
assise	VII 37 sf. session, seat
atacher	I 87; pp. <u>atachez</u> I 61 v.a. fasten
attendre	imper.4 <u>atendoum</u> VII 96; imper. 5 <u>atendez</u> for <u>entendez</u> IV 81 D v.a. wait for, IV 81 D listen to.
atrere	ind.pr.3 <u>atrait</u> III 111 A v.a. deliver
aucun	VII 5,61 N; fem. <u>aucune</u> VI 9, <u>aucun</u> VII 6 adj. any
aukes	V 142 adv. a little
aumones	IX 47 s.pl. alms
aunbleure	(MS <u>aunblure</u>) VII 107 s. trot, amble
aungle	see under <u>angle</u>
aunguise	see under <u>anguise</u>
auns,aunz	see under <u>an</u>
ausi...cum	V 64,86-87,145 (MS autresi...cum) correl.conj. just as
autre	V 57,VII 96,VII 157,VIII 184,IX 20,IX 165 etc., pl. <u>autres</u> I 43 (MS autre), IV 47, VII 57,VIII 146, VIII 296; <u>aultre</u> VII 56 N adj./pron. other VII 96 next; <u>le autre jour</u> VII 157 the other day <u>autre tere</u> IX 165 abroad

autreher	1' <u>autreher</u> VII 138 adv. the other day
autresi	IV 153, <u>autresy</u> VIII 296 adv. moreover, also
autretaunt	IX 16 adv. just as much
avanter	IX 65 H s. boasting
avauncer	ind.pr.3 <u>avaunce</u> VII 43 v.a. further, promote
avaunt	III 234, VII 149, VIII 139, VIII 343, IX 148 <u>avant</u> VII 234 N adv. before <u>avaunt ne pus</u> VII 149 sooner or later; <u>toudis</u> <u>avaunt</u> VIII 343 from now on; see also under <u>en</u>
Avé	III 1, III 3, etc., IV 44; pl. <u>Avés</u> III title D interj. hail; pl. salutations
avecques	III 149 ff.A prep. with
avenable	III 45 D adj. pleasant
avenir	Ind.pr.3 <u>aveint</u> IX 95 H, subj.pr.3 <u>aveine</u> VI 7 v.n. happen, befall
aventure	VII 238 N s. chance, see under <u>par</u>
aver (1)	nom.sg. <u>avers</u> IX 32 adj. avaricious
aver (2)	I 48 D, I 50 etc., II 6, III 126 ff.D, III 247, IV 169, V 114, VII 197, 241 N, VIII 11, 12 etc. <u>avoir</u> VI 49; ind.pr.1 <u>ai</u> I 21, 30 etc., IV 165, V 15, 142, VII 4 N, VII 13 etc.; <u>ay</u> IV 80, 167, VIII 4, 121 etc.; ind.pr.2 <u>as</u> (III 149), IX 161 ind.pr.3 <u>ad</u> II 8, III 16 BDGLa, III 42 etc., IV 71, 74, V 49, V 121, 123 etc., VI 21, VII 51, 70 etc., VIII 46, VIII 51 etc. <u>a</u> II 47, III 159 D, V 78*, 127*, VII 212 N; ind.pr.4 <u>avoum</u> V 73, 75; ind.pr.5 <u>avez</u> I 6, IV 65, 181, IX 132, 133; ind.pr.6 <u>ount</u> VI 6, 20, VIII 163, 269; <u>unt</u> III 115, IV 132, 136, 138, VII 58 N <u>hount</u> VII 149*; subj.pr.1 <u>aie</u> (MS <u>ai</u>) I 42, <u>eie</u> I 32 DKL, VIII 213, 317; <u>eye</u> I 35 DL, VIII 338 subj.pr.3 <u>eit</u> II 45, III 192, 200, IV 103, 157, V 36, VIII 238; <u>eyt</u> IV 122; subj.pr.6 <u>eyent</u> IV 135 imper.5 <u>eiez</u> III 160, 229, <u>eyez</u> III 128, 140 etc., IV 61, 124; <u>eez</u> III 112, 152; <u>aiez</u> I 5, IV 7; <u>ayez</u> III 108; <u>aez</u> III 10, 14, 30 etc.

aved ctd.

imperf.ind.1 avoye VIII 73,75,232; ind.imp.3 aveit III 99 D; avoyt VIII 125; ind.imp.5 aviez I 6 D, III 141,147, IV 5; ind.imp.6 aveient VII 220 N,227 N; subj.imp.1 heuse VIII 220; subj. imp.3 eust III 127 (MS ust), V 76,98, VIII 221 subj.imp.5 eusez III 127 D; pret.1 oy VII 158; pret.3 out I 70, III 25,98 etc.; od III 16 fut.1 averoy VIII 320; fut.2 averas IX 153; fut.3 avera III 116, IX 183; fut.4 avroum (MS averoum) V 83; fut.5 averaz IX 30 etc., avrez (MS averéz) IX 8,12 etc; fut.6 averount VIII 273; cond.3 avroit (MS averoit) VIII 310; pp. eu VII 72
v.a. have; v.n. be
i a. II 8, V 78, VII 212 N,220 N be
ne a. si...nun be nothing but II 47; a. ke + inf. be nothing (in order) to II 8
a.a baroun IX 181 have as husband; a.a beivre V 83 have to drink; a.a. feme IX 12 have as wife; a.a gage VII 81 N wager; a.a grant plenté IV 65 P have in great abundance; a.a noun VII 117 be called; a.acordence VI 49 be in agreement; a. afiance IV 136 trust; a.aie IV 167 receive help; a.alegance IV 135 find relief; a.charité I 70 be charitable; a.cure VII 239 N care; a.damage VIII 337-8 be harmed; a.delit de I 32 DKL,I 42 delight in; a.destruccion III.247 be destroyed; a.durée II 6 last; a.en baillie V 127 have in one's keeping; a.en oubli III 201 A forget; a.en pover V 123 have in one's power; a.en remembraunce I 72 ff.D remember; ~~xxx~~ ~~xxx~~ a.joie V 76, VIII 260 be joyful; a.merci de III 14,30 etc., IV 122,124 have mercy on; a.mesure I 50 be moderate; a. noun III 16,VII 119 be called; a.perdition II 45 be lost; a.pité de I 5,III 10, III 64 etc.,IV 7,61 have pity on; a.plenté IV 65 have in abundance; a.poesté IV 103 ~~be able~~; a.pour VII 158 be afraid; a.relés VIII 339-340 be free from; a.seingnourie V 114, VIII 276 dominate; a.socur III 127 receive help; a.tendroure III 127 D, III 192 take pity; a.volunté de IV 140 J want

avis

VII 75 s. opinion; see also under estre

aviser

II 20 v.a. contemplate

ayder, aye

see under aider, aie

bacheler	VII 229 N s. young man
baillie	IV 155, V 127 sf. keeping; see also under <u>aver</u>
bailliee	III 172 ff.A pp. committed to
baivre	see under <u>beivre</u>
balaunce	V 29 sf. balance
baptist	III 158 sm. baptist, see under <u>Johan</u>
barayne	VIII 307 adj.f. barren
baroun	VIII 299, IX 181; <u>barun</u> III 177 lord; VIII 299, IX 181 husband
bataille	VII 28 s. battle; see also under <u>prendre</u>
batre	fut.5 <u>batrez</u> (MS <u>bateriez</u>) IX 124; pp. <u>batuz</u> III 236 B v.a. beat
baudestrote	IX 192 eg. procuress
beau	see under <u>bel</u>
beauté	II 22,39; <u>beuté</u> I 15, VIII 159 sf. beauty
befs	VII 49; <u>bous</u> VII 49 N sm.pl. oxen
beiser (1)	VIII 96 sm. kiss
beiser (2)	VIII 182, IX 172; ind.pr.3 <u>beise</u> VIII 63 imper.5 <u>beysez</u> VIII 38; pret.1 <u>beisay</u> VIII 95, VIII 230, <u>beisoy</u> VIII 106 v.a. kiss, make love to
beitournee	VII title; <u>besturné</u> VIII 246 N sf. topsy-turvy
beivre	V 83, VII 182, <u>baivre</u> I 46,50; ind.pr.3 <u>boit</u> VI 15; pret.3 <u>but</u> III 172 ff.A v.a. drink sbst.inf. I 46,50
bel	VI 12; <u>beu</u> I 10,73, VIII 26; <u>beau</u> III 52 nom.sg.m. <u>beaus</u> II 30, IX 91; pl.m. <u>beaus</u> IV 65 D <u>beus</u> I 51,87 (MS <u>beles</u>); <u>beauz</u> IV 119 sg.f. <u>bele</u> I 14,92, III 53 B, IV 22, VIII 213,284, IX 41 etc., pl.f. <u>beles</u> I 9, V 140, VI 6, VIII 316 adj. fair, beautiful

bel	III 150, VIII 229 adv. beautifully, splendidly
ben (1)	I 16, I 24, I 32, I 55, VII 132, IX 55, IX 163 <u>bien</u> IV 69; pl. <u>bien</u> IV 49, IV 59, IV 65 etc. sm. wealth, profit; pl. wealth
ben (2)	I 33, I 41, I 69, etc., II 7 D, III 84, III 211 D, V 71, V 72, V 102, etc., VI 47, VI 52, VII 174, VII 193, VIII 155, VIII 234, etc., IX 9, IX 26 H, IX 42 etc.; <u>bein</u> I 77 D. <u>bien</u> IV 53, IV 167 adv. well; + adj./adv. very <u>ben ke</u> IV 53 P conj. although; <u>ben toust</u> IX 176 soon
beneisun	III 196; <u>benisun</u> III 178 s. blessing
beneit	IV 153, V 113, VII 64; <u>benei</u> VI 61 adj. from pp. blessed
beneuré	IV 31; <u>benuré</u> II 25 R adj. fortunate, blessed
berz	VIII 255 s. cradle
besinous	IV 16 adj. needy
beste	VIII 59; <u>beite</u> VII 107; pl. <u>bestes</u> VII 56 sf. animal. VII 107 horse; VII 56 fools?
besturné	see under <u>beitournee</u>
beuté	see under <u>beauté</u>
bien	see under <u>ben</u>
blamer	V 17, V 21, V 51, VI 45; ind.pr.4 <u>blamoum</u> V 45 ind.pr.6 <u>blament</u> IX 108 pp. <u>blame</u> VIII 224 v.a. blame, accuse
blanc	VII 224 N adj. white
bloie	VII 128 adj.f. fair, blond
bloundette	IX 169 adj.f. blond
bon	III 173, IV 100 D, IV 134, VII 14, VII 19 N, etc., VIII 28, VIII 116, etc., IX title, IX 17 etc. nom.sg.m. <u>bons</u> V 144*; pl. <u>bons</u> VII 34 N, IX 175 sg.f. <u>bone</u> I title D, I 96, VII 107, VII 187, VIII 324, IX 88, IX 96 etc.; <u>bonne</u> III 7 A; pl.f. <u>bones</u> V 140 adj. good; III 173 subst. IV 100 JP

bonement	I 20 adv. well
boskage	VIII 219 s. woodland
bosoing	IV 148 s. strife
bote	VII 175 sf. boot, used in asseveration
bounté	II 22 D, III 6, V 112, V 142, V 149, VIII 163, VIII 165 <u>bunté</u> III 60, III 119, IV 33; pl. <u>bountez</u> V 28 <u>buntez</u> IV 51, IV 68 sf. virtue, goodness
bous	see under <u>befs</u>
boutre	VIII 36 v.a. shove
bras	pl. VIII 30, VIII 256; <u>braz</u> I 51, III 147, VIII 175 IX 22 s. arm
bref	II 15; sg.f. <u>brieve</u> II 11 adj. brief, fleeting
bruere	VII 116 sf. heath
brun ^e _{tte}	VIII 49 sg. dark-haired girl
buche	I 38, I 40 s. mouth
bunté	see under <u>bounté</u>
car	see under <u>kar</u>
carue	see under <u>charue</u>
ce	see under <u>ceo</u>
cel	III 58, III 68 etc., IV 19, IV 25, V 116, VIII 47, VIII 91 <u>ciel</u> III 36 sm. sky, heaven
celestiel	f.sg. IV 26 adj. celestial
celestien	pl.m. <u>celestiens</u> IV 11; sg.f. <u>celestiene</u> III 126 ff.D, III 191 adj. celestial; IV 11 subst. dwellers in heaven

cent	(V 6), VII 231 N num. 100
ceo	III 94,98 etc., V 39,41 etc., VII 14 N,18,65 etc., VIII 15,41 etc., IX 3,11 etc.; <u>ce</u> I 43, IV 123, VII 75, VIII 297; <u>c'</u> (MS <u>ceo</u>) II 25, VII 37 neut.pron. this, that
certein	sg.f. <u>certeine</u> VIII 290 adj. certain, steady
certes	VII 143, 165 adv. certainly; see under <u>a</u> , <u>de</u>
cesser	III 130 v.n. cease
chaitif	see under <u>cheitif</u>
chaler	ind.pr.3 <u>chaut</u> VII 134; <u>Quoi k!en chaut</u> come what may
chalour	VII 16; <u>chalur</u> III 122 Mb sf. warmth
chanoine	VII 120 s. canon
chanter	see under <u>chaunter</u>
char	I 90, II 13, III 130,135 D, IV 104, V 75 sf. flesh
charité	I 70,93, III 61, IV 66, IX 149 sf. charity; see also under <u>aver</u> , <u>par</u>
charnel	II 9 adj. carnal
charpenter	VII 32 N; <u>karpenter</u> VII 32 s. carpenter
chartre	III 100 sf. charter
charue	VII 66; <u>carue</u> VII 66 N sf. plough
chaste	III 65 B adj. chaste
chaste	III 227 A s. chastity, see following word
chasteté	III 61 B sf. chastity

chaumbre	III 109; <u>chaunbre</u> VII 49 sf. chamber, room; domain
chaungoun	II title D s. song
chaundeler	III 89 s. chandelier
chaunger	VIII 43; cond.3 <u>chaungereit</u> VIII 293 v.a. change
chaunpioun	V 34 s. champion, defender
chaunter	IX 66; <u>chanter</u> VII 228 N v.a./v.n. sing
chaut	VII 135, VIII 101 adj. hot
cheaunce	IX 166 sf. fortune; <u>c.quare</u> seek one's fortune
checun	V 134; nom.sg.m. <u>checuns</u> VII 51; <u>chescun</u> III 64, IV 163, VII 51 N, VII 222 N; obl.sg.f. <u>checun</u> I 95 adj./pron. every, each
chef	(I 12), II 40 M, III 59, IX 151; <u>chief</u> II 7 sm. end; I 12 head; <u>a bon c.trere</u> IX 151 come to a good end; <u>c.d'humilite</u> III 59 acme of humility
cheitif (1)	III 64 D, IV 7 J, IV 124 etc.; <u>chetif</u> III 33, 144 etc, <u>cheitifve</u> IV 83; pl. <u>cheitifs</u> IV 14*, IV 182 <u>chaitifs</u> I 18, <u>chetifs</u> III 240 sm. wretch
cheitif (2)	pl.m. <u>cheitifs</u> I 18 DL; sg.f. <u>chetive</u> III 65, pl.f. <u>cheitifs</u> III 222 Mb adj. wretched
chen	V 70; pl. <u>chens</u> VII 220 N, IX 29 sm. dog
cher (1)	II 24 D, III 46, 75 etc., IV 109 DP, IV 115, VIII 26 sg.f. <u>chere</u> III 198, 203, VIII 33, 83; <u>chire</u> III 249 Mb, <u>cher</u> IV 89 D adj. dear, beloved <u>tenir c.</u> V 22, 103, VIII 304 love
cher (2)	I 51 D, IV 89 J adv. dearly
cherir	pp. <u>cheri</u> (MS <u>cherie</u>) VIII 265 v.a. cherish
cherment	IV 89 adv. dearly
chescun	see under <u>checun</u>

cheval	VII 217 N sm. horse
chevaler	III 217, VI 12, VIII 209; <u>chivaler</u> III 165 sm. knight
chevelure	VII 128 sf. hair
chever	VIII 25 v.a. bring to an end
chevre	VII 31 sm. goat
chief	see under <u>chef</u>
chose	II 5, III 58,237, V 10, VI 8, VII 90, IX 26,31 sf. thing, matter
chou	pl. <u>chous</u> VII 188 s. cabbage
chrestian	see under <u>crestien</u>
ci	III 234*; <u>cy</u> VIII 84, <u>si</u> IV 149; <u>ici</u> IV 165, VIII 46 <u>icy</u> VIII 89, <u>issi</u> III 224 ff.L adv. here
ciel	see under <u>cel</u>
cil (1)	VII 43; nom.sg.m. <u>celui</u> VIII 69*, IX 171; obl.sg.m. <u>celui</u> IX 120, <u>celuy</u> VIII 91; <u>cel</u> VII 234 N; nom.pl.m. <u>icil</u> VI 61; <u>ceus</u> III 115 BD, III 121, V 53 <u>ceux</u> IV 31 J, <u>iceus</u> III 124 D; obl.pl.m. <u>ceus</u> I 97* III 71 BDGLaMb, IV 30,137, V 25,67, VII 116, IX 180 (MS <u>celes</u>); <u>iceus</u> III 115 (MS <u>ceus</u>), III 174, IV 30 P IV 132; pl.f. <u>celes</u> I 97 *, <u>ceus</u> VIII 157*, IX 132 dem.pron. this one, that one
cil (2)	V 36; sg.m. <u>cel</u> I 71, III 191,211 etc., VIII 76 <u>icel</u> I 62, I 71 K; <u>ceo</u> III 119, V 141 E; sg.f. <u>cele</u> I 93 DL, III 12,79 etc., IV 150; <u>cel</u> III 124; <u>ceole</u> III 133; <u>icele</u> I 19,29; pl.f. <u>celes</u> I 13, III 227 (MS <u>cele</u>); <u>iceles</u> I 13 DKL, I 53 dem.adj. that, those
cinkaunte	V 6 num. fifty

cist	nom.sg.m. <u>icest</u> V 4; obl.sg.m. <u>cest</u> I 16,77, III 126 ff.D, IV 118, VII 15 N, VII 137 N <u>ceo</u> IV 118 D; pl.m. <u>ces</u> III 71, IX 35; <u>ses</u> VII 137 sg.f. <u>ceste</u> IV 80,93 etc., VII 38; <u>cete</u> III 237 Mb neut.sg. <u>cet</u> VII 155 N dem.adj. this; III 71 = <u>cil</u> pron.
clamer	V 122 v.a. call
clarté	III 47,52 etc.; pl. <u>clartez</u> VI 6 sf. radiance
cler	obl.sg.f. <u>clere</u> VIII 327 adj. fair, bright
clos	obl.pl.f. <u>closes</u> VI 19 adj. from pp. shut
clou	pl. <u>clous</u> I 52, 61 etc., VII 190 sm. nail
coi	sg.m. <u>coys</u> III 86 Mb; pl.m. <u>cois</u> VII 68 obl.sg.f. <u>coy</u> VIII 326 adj. quiet, gentle
coler	VII 51 sm. collar
colum	III 86 (MS <u>colur</u>) s. dove
comaundement	V 117 sm. command
comaunder	ind.pr.1 <u>comaunt</u> VIII 140, IX 116; <u>comand</u> IV 57 v.a. commend
come	see under <u>cum</u>
comencement	III 20 s. beginning
comencer	VII 40 N; ind.pr.3 <u>comence</u> VII 84; ind.pr.6 <u>comencent</u> VIII 277 v.n. begin
coment	VI 53, VIII 24 adv. how; <u>c.que</u> VIII 102,148 concessive conj. however
communement	V 63; <u>communement</u> III 263 Mb adv. of one accord; see also under <u>communalment</u>
compaignie	IV 130,184 sf. company

conchier	see under <u>cunchier</u>
conclure	pp. <u>conclus</u> VII 148 v.a. conquer
confermer	imper.5 <u>confermez</u> I 93; pp. <u>confermé</u> III 99,149 v.a. make firm
confés	VIII 341 adj. having made confession
confessiun	IV 92 s. confession
confessor	III 221 Mb; pl. <u>confessurs</u> III 225 sm. believer, confessor
conforter	see under <u>cumforter</u>
confundu	III 22 adj. confounded
communalment	IV 179 adv. together
commune	III 225 ff.Mb sg. community, communion (of saints)
conoistre	ind.pr.1 <u>conoie</u> IX 105; ind.pr.3 <u>conut</u> IX 190 v.a. know
compunction	IV 91 s. compunction
consail,conseil	see under <u>cunsail</u>
consenter	subj.pr.1 <u>consente</u> (MS <u>consent</u>) I 94 v.n. consent
conversaciun	II 43 sf. way of life
copeier	ind.pr.1 <u>copei</u> VII 214 N v.a. cut off
corage	IV 127, VIII 218,291, IX 69 sm. heart
coroucer	VII 67,83; imper.5 <u>coroucez</u> IX 197 v.a. anger; IX 197 v.refl. become angry
core	I 3,10 etc., IV 57,151 etc., VIII 128,196, IX 98 <u>corps</u> III 34,49 etc. sm. body

corteis	see under <u>curteis</u>
corteisie	IX 101,117; <u>curteisie</u> IX 195 sf. courtesy, breeding
corteisement	IX 63 adv. graciously
coruner	I 12; adj. from pp.f. <u>coroné</u> III 74, <u>coruné</u> III 104 obl.sg.m. <u>coronés</u> III 156 Mb v.a. crown
costé	I 68,72, III 237 B sm. side
coster	pret.3 <u>costa</u> VII 231 N v.a. cost
coun	VIII 36 sm. = Lat. <u>cunnus</u>
countraliér	ind.pr.6 <u>countraliént</u> V 25 v.a. oppose
countre	III 184 D, V 25 prep. against
countredire	IV 114 D, IX 156; <u>cuntredire</u> I 28 v.n. answer, contradict
coupes	I 94 DKL s.pl. faults, blame
coveitise	IX 34 s. envy
coveitous	IX 107; <u>cuvetus</u> II 32 adj. covetous, desirous
covenable	pl.f. VIII 171 adj. agreeable
covenir	ind.pr.3 <u>covent</u> VI 31, VII 42, IX 20 v.impers. be fitting
covert	nom.pl.m. <u>covers</u> VI 37 adj. base, cowardly = <u>culvert</u>
covrir	pp. <u>covert</u> IV 165, VII 207 v.a. IV 165 hide; VII 207 cover
coy	see under <u>coi</u>
creance	III 225 ff. Mb sf. belief
creature	I 70; pl. <u>creatures</u> III 102, IV 22 sf. being

creire	<u>croire</u> VI 51; ind.pr.6 <u>creient</u> IV 140; subj.imp.6 <u>creusent</u> VIII 286 v.a./v.n. believe
crestien	sg. <u>chrestian</u> IX 95 H; pl. <u>crestiens</u> IV 50, 139 sm. christian
crier (1)	ind.pr.1 <u>cri</u> III 165, IV 73, 147; ind.pr.3 <u>crie</u> III 64 BDGMB; pret.3 <u>cria</u> VII 160 v.a./v.n. cry, cry for; <u>c.merci</u> III 64, 165, IV 73, 147
crier (2)	pp. <u>criee</u> IV 23 v.a. create
cristal	III 93 sm. crystal
croiz	I 4, 46, 51 etc. sf. cross
cruel	I 27, III 241 B adj. cruel; III 241 B subst.
crueleté	IV 158 af. cruelty
cuard	II 1 s. coward
cul	VIII 130, IX 200 sm. = Lat. <u>culus</u>
cum	I 49, I 88 DK, II 40, III 29, 84 etc., V 4, 94, VII 30, 139 N, 189, VIII 78, 162 etc., IX 56 etc.; <u>cume</u> VIII 176, IX 4 (MS <u>cum</u>); <u>come</u> V 43 E etc., IX 7 compar. and modal conj. as etc.; see also under <u>ausi</u> , <u>si</u> , <u>taunt</u>
cumfort	VII 45; <u>cunfort</u> V 18 s. comfort, help
cumforter	VII 192; ind.pr.3 <u>conforte</u> VII 45 N v.a. help
cumpaine	VIII 308 sf. mistress, companion
cunchier	ind.pr.6 <u>cunchient</u> V 55; pp. <u>conchié</u> III 28 A v.a. foul
cuncte	IX 18 H adj. wise, clever = <u>cointe</u>
cunquere	pp. <u>cunquis</u> VIII 232 v.a. win
cunsail	IV 62 DJ, VIII 28; <u>cunseil</u> VIII 23; <u>consail</u> III 8; <u>conseil</u> VII 141 N sm. advice, counsel

cunsailler (1)	III 221 sm. helper, councillor
cunsailler (2)	pret.2 <u>cunselas</u> III 222 Mb v.a. advise
cunte	VII 243 N sm. tale
cunter	III 222, IX 66 H; pp. <u>counté</u> V 148 E v.a. recount
cuntredire	see under <u>countredire</u>
cuntree	IX 129 sf. country
cure	III 66, VII 239 N sf. care; see under <u>aver, metre</u>
curt	IV 20,26 s. court
curteis	IX 58; <u>corteis</u> IX 177; pl.f. <u>curteis</u> VIII 285 adj. gracious, courteous
curteisie	see under <u>corteisie</u>
curtine	VII 61 sf. curtain
cuvertur	VII 67 N s. cover
cuvayté	IX 194 H adj. from pp. desired
damage	VIII 337; <u>damaje</u> VIII 74 sm. harm; VIII 74 evil
damaisele	VIII 190, IX 49,189; sg. <u>damisele</u> VII 229 N pl. <u>dammaiseles</u> V title,V 1; <u>dammayseles</u> VIII 315 sf. lady of lesser birth, young lady
dame	III title D, IV 1, VI 22; pl. <u>dames</u> III 40,74, V title,V 1, VII 7 lady, lady of noble birth
dampner	pp. <u>dampné</u> III 28 L, IV 168; <u>dampnez</u> IV 112 v.a. damn
dart	I 78 sm. dart
daunger	IX 154 sm. subservience
daunner	VIII 13,208; pret.1 <u>dunnoy</u> VIII 105; pp. <u>dauné</u> IX 132, <u>daunnie</u> VIII 228 v.a. court, woo

daunz	obl.sg. VII 141 s. master, lord
dé	<u>dez</u> IX 27 sm. dice
de	prep. of, from, etc. + sg.masc.art. <u>del</u> I 78, II 4 D, III 18 etc., IV 56 etc., V 131, 141, IX 8, H, IX 160; <u>du</u> IV 19, 25 + pl.art. <u>des</u> I 12, 52, III 2 etc., VII 34, 170, VIII 143, 198 etc., IX 78
local	<u>de juste</u> III 151, VII 130 next to; <u>de hors</u> III 223 outside; <u>de ver</u> IV 17 P towards; <u>de par</u> VII 118 among; <u>de suz</u> VII 203 N beneath; <u>de sur</u> III 237 B on.
modal	<u>de fin quer</u> I 75, VIII 230 with a pure heart <u>de bone volunté</u> I 96 willingly; <u>de quer humble e</u> <u>de cors enclin</u> III 240 Mb with humble heart and prostrate body; <u>de quer piteus</u> IV 121 with pity <u>de quer</u> V 69 whole-heartedly; <u>de certes</u> (MS <u>certes</u>) VII 165 for sure; <u>de bon quer</u> VIII 236 with all my heart; <u>de praunt joie</u> IX 66 joyfully
respective	<u>aver pité de</u> I 5, III 10 etc., IV 7, 61; <u>requere par-</u> <u>dun de</u> I 40.53; <u>aver grace de</u> I 8; <u>aver merci de</u> III 14 etc., IV 122, 124; <u>aie de horrible pechez</u> IV 79 D; <u>aver tendrour de</u> III 192; <u>ferre present de</u> IV 98; <u>ferre l'essay de</u> VIII 150; <u>estre confés de</u> VIII 340-1; <u>prendre garde de</u> IX 11; <u>aver joie de</u> IX 13
instrumental + material	<u>de vostre precius saunc</u> I 6, <u>des espines</u> I 12, <u>de vostre buche</u> I 38, <u>des...clous</u> I 52 etc., <u>de mes</u> <u>mains</u> I DKL 54, 57; <u>de mes pés</u> I 63 D, <u>de...launce</u> I 68, <u>del aqu dart</u> I 78, <u>de sun sanc pretius</u> II 28; <u>de vostre amur</u> II 34, <u>de vous</u> III 90, <u>de sun cher</u> <u>saunc</u> IV 89 P, <u>de voz beauz oilz</u> IV 119, <u>fest de</u> <u>marbre</u> VII 52, <u>de m'espee</u> VII 186, <u>fest de soye</u> VIII 177, <u>fest de fer</u> VIII 249, <u>acemee de face clere</u> VIII 327, <u>de parol</u> IX 156
determining	<u>pecchés de beivre</u> I 47, <u>vai d'iniquitez...veritez</u> I 65-6, <u>plaie de quer</u> I 69, 73; <u>funtaine de pité</u> I 71, <u>joie de secle/mund</u> I 77, <u>reygne des aungles</u> III 2, <u>esteile de mer</u> III 3, <u>saluz de peccheur</u> III 4, <u>comencement de joie e veie de salu</u> III 20, <u>porte de parais</u> III 23, <u>du cel reygne</u> IV 9, <u>rimeours</u> <u>d'Engleterre</u> VII 170, <u>roinous de pel</u> VIII 270
partitive + quantitative	<u>taunt de charité</u> I 70 DKL, <u>point de per</u> II 22, <u>quanke promet de duçur</u> II 38, <u>mult de labour</u> III 191 A, <u>des beaus douns plenté</u> IV 65 D, <u>de ces eliz</u> IV 110, <u>une des beles clartez</u> VI 6, <u>un d'eus</u> VII 231 N, <u>a poy d'houre</u> VIII 50, <u>taunt de femmes</u> VIII 161, <u>asez...des deners</u> VIII 311, IX 78

de ctd.

qualifying de si grant pussanse II 19, de grant resplendissur II 3, iceus de secle III 115, de fole vie IV 38, de valour VII 17, VIII 158; de pover VIII 251, de bele parole VIII 284, de trop gros grein IX 81, de bone entente IX 141

possessive duzur de wus I 76, III 45; quer d'hume II 4, file de serjaunt VIII 210, la face de l'enfaunt VIII 242

objective amor de nos almes I 4, amour de vous I 76 DKL, pour de Deu III 9, amour de luy III 148, 156; amour del fiz V 131, fesour des freins VII 34, poour d'une pie VII 159

temporal de nut ou de jur III 126, de nut e de jurs III 226

causal de pité I 15 L, 17; de mautalent VI 24, de pour VI 25

comparative plus d'un chen V 70

measure de set auns III 129, d'un an III 129 D

passive agent III 103 etc., IV 4 etc., V 63, VI 42, VIII 61 etc., IX 52 etc.

+ infinitive a) after verbs:

finer de peccher III 129, cumforter de ben vivre VII 193, penser d'aver VIII 12

b) after sbst.:

grace de wus servir I 8, grace de ma lange gouverner I 41 DK, delit de vanité parler I 42, folie d'amer chose II 5, socur de vivere III 124, poer de fere sun voler III 168, force e corage de vous servir IV 128 DJP, aye de venir IV 183-4, semblaunt d'amer VI 54, mester de medire IX 174

c) after adj.:

coveitous de lui servir II 32 D, quer estable de vus servir II 36, aidaunt de server III 176, vaillaunt de servir III 182, tarjaunt de souffrir III 210, recreaunt de souffrir III 210 D, dingne d'estre damnez IV 122 D, fol de countredire IX 156

deable see under diable below, and index of proper names

deboneire II 25, VII 126; sg.f. IV 64, debonere VIII 326
pl.f. debonere VIII 170 adj. handsome, gracious
VII 126 gentle

deça VII 48 prep. on this side of

deceivre VII 183 v.a. trick

decevable II 39 M adj. treacherous, deceptive

decheir	ind.pr.3 <u>dechiet</u> II 7 v.n. decline
declin	IX 87 sm. decline, death
decliner	ind.pr.3 <u>decline</u> III 82,110 v.n. set (of sun)
dedein	IX 133 s. contempt, scorn
dedenz	III 57 BG, V 74 E; <u>deen</u> V 41,74 prep. inside
dedire	V 39 v.a. deny
deduire	IX 136 v.n. amuse oneself
deduit	IX 29; <u>deduyt</u> VIII 9; <u>deduz</u> IX 30 H,93 H sm. pleasure
defaute	IX 103 H,104 s. lack
defendre	III 172, VI 33; subj.pr.3 <u>defende</u> III 180 etc. imper.5 <u>defendez</u> III 21, IV 107 v.a./v.n./v.refl. defend, save
defensable	III 45 adj. protecting
defie	V 137, scribal for <u>del</u> <u>fiz</u>
definer	IX 113 sm. end; <u>al</u> <u>d.</u> at the end
defouler	ind.pr.3 <u>defoule</u> V 104 v.a. blacken, defoul
degasté	IV 60 DJ adj. from pp. desolate
degeter	pp. <u>degeté</u> III 98 L v.a. reject
deguerpir	III 62 A v.a. abandon
deingner	ind.pr.3 <u>deigne</u> III 236 Mb, ind.pr.5 <u>deingnez</u> IV 169 D; subj.pr.3 <u>deygne</u> III 166; pret.3 <u>deyngna</u> III 80, <u>deigna</u> IV 116,152; pret.5 <u>deignastes</u> I 2,18 etc v.a. deign to
deité	III 57 A, III 94 sf. deity
dekes	see under <u>des</u> <u>k'a</u>

del	V 8 sm. sorrow
delay	VIII 115 sm. delay
delez	VIII 120 prep. by
delit	I 32 ^{KL} Q, I 35, I 42, II 15, VII 13, VIII 180; sg. <u>deliz</u> IX 29 H; pl. <u>deliz</u> I 91 sm. delight
delitable	II 33 M, IV 15 adj. pleasing
deliter	ind./subj.pr.1? <u>delit</u> I 32; ind. subj.pr.6? <u>delitent</u> (I 15), I 24 v.refl. delight in
delitus	II 30 adj. delightful
deliverer	III 88 etc., IV 170; imper.5 <u>delivrez</u> IV 142 <u>deliveré</u> I 7; pp. <u>delivré</u> III 49 A, <u>deliverée</u> IV 46 v.a. save; IV 170 inf. as subst.
delivre	VII 194 adj. free, healthy
deloial	nom.sg.m. <u>deloiaus</u> IX 59 adj. faithless
delytaunz	II 30 R adj. delightful
demaunder	IX 20; ind.pr.3 <u>demaunde</u> IX 94; fut.1 <u>demonderai</u> IV 84 v.a. ask for
demeine	V 37, V 55 adj. own
demi	VII 215 N adv. half
demorer	III 124 G v.n. remain
demoustrer	IV 158; <u>demontrer</u> III 92 A v.a. show
denaturel	pl.m. <u>denatureaus</u> V 54 adj. unnatural, against nature
deners	VIII 311, IX 78, IX 142 s.pl. money
denier	ind.pr.6 <u>denient</u> V 66 v.a. denounce
departir	IV 106 P; ind.pr.4 <u>departum</u> III 232 B; pp. <u>departiez</u> IV 143 J v.n. depart

deques	see under <u>desques</u>
derein	IX 39,112,167; sg.m. <u>dereyn</u> III 124 Mb adj. last, final; <u>au d.</u> IX 39 etc. in the end
derere	VIII 279; <u>par d.</u> behind their backs
descendre	ind.pr.3 <u>descent</u> II 14, pret.3 <u>descendi</u> III 17 etc. . v.n. descend
descord	VIII 332 sm. disagreement
discovert	IX 200 adj. from pp. laid bare
descrei	III 164 s. disbelief
descrire	VII 111 (MS <u>descrivre</u>), VIII 132,165; <u>descrivre</u> III 188 (MS <u>destrure</u>); pp. <u>descrit</u> V 149 E v.a. describe
descunseillé	IV 62 adj. bewildered, at a loss
deserité	IV 59 adj. robbed of an inheritance
deservir	III 67,196; <u>deserver</u> I 77 D; ind.pr.1 <u>deserve</u> I 36 v.a. deserve
desesperer	ind.pr.1 <u>desqeir</u> IV 52; ind.pr.3 <u>desepoie</u> VII 131 v.refl. despair, give up
desevrer	pp. <u>desevré</u> III 49 BLmb v.a. sever
desir	II 42, IV 105 sm. desire
desiré	IX 194 H adj. from pp. desired
des k'a	VII 88 (MS <u>deske a</u>); <u>deke a</u> I 10 D; <u>dekes a</u> II 44 <u>deske a</u> IV 128 prep. as far as, until
desonour	V 133 é. insult; see under <u>fere</u>
des or	V 34 (MS <u>des ore</u>) adv. from now on
des ore més	I 55, VIII 145; <u>des or més</u> I 23, IV 101 adv. from now on

despendre	VII 27; pp. <u>despendu</u> IX 161 v.a. spend
despire, despicer	imper.5 <u>despicez</u> III 237 v.a. scorn, despise
desplaire	subj.pr.3 <u>desplaise</u> I 79 v.n. displease
desques	VIII 322; <u>deques</u> VIII 238 conj. until
desroy	III 164 AGLMb; <u>deroi</u> VII 172 s. insolence, disorder; see also under <u>par</u>
destaunce	VIII 333 sf. quarrel, enmity
destiner	pp. <u>destiné</u> V 98 v.a. destine
destre	III 149 ff.A, III 238 Mb, VII 234 N adj./adv. right <u>a sa destre</u> III 238 Mb on his right <u>turner a destre</u> VII 234 N save
destresse	V 79 sf. distress, anguish
destruccion	III 247 s. destruction; see under <u>aver</u>
destrure	(III 188), V 89, VII 237 N; <u>destruit</u> IV 60 v.a. destroy; adj. from pp. IV 60 ruined
desturbance	III 225 ff. Mb s. confusion
deus	III 147 num. two
devaunt	I 27, III 236, VIII 112, VIII 247 etc.; <u>devant</u> IV 40 prep./adv. before, in front <u>par d.</u> VIII 247 in front
devenir	I 2, V 27; ind.pr.1 <u>devenc</u> (MS <u>devenge</u>) V 34; ind.pr.3 <u>dewent</u> IX 101 H; pret.3 <u>devint</u> III 13 B fut.1 <u>devendray</u> IV 84 DP; cond.3 <u>deveyndreit</u> II 32 M v.n. become; III 13 B come back to; IV 84 D come to
dever	ind.pr.1 <u>dei</u> VII 153; <u>dai</u> I 16; ind.pr.3 <u>deit</u> V 4, 21 etc.; <u>dait</u> I 100; <u>doit</u> VI 26, 29, 34; ind.pr.4 <u>devoum</u> V 44, 47 etc.; <u>devoums</u> V 108; ind.pr.6 <u>deivent</u> VIII 276; subj.imp.1 <u>deuse</u> VIII 178; subj.imp.5 <u>dussez</u> III 135; subj.imp.6 <u>dussent</u> III 92 <u>deusent</u> VIII 283 v.n. ought, must; I 100 be destined

devinaille	V 31 sf. evil (words)
deviser	pp. <u>devisé</u> VIII 318 v.a. describe
devoi	pl. <u>devois</u> (MS <u>devenois</u>) VII 97* s. wrong path
devotement	III 225 ff.Mb adv. with devotion
dez	see under <u>dé</u>
diable	IX 116; pl. <u>deables</u> VIII 140; <u>vif(s) deable(s)</u> the very devil; see also index of proper names
digne	III 74, IV 112 adj. worthy + inf. IV 112, + <u>de</u> + inf. IV 112 D
dignement	IV 151 adv. deservedly, worthily
dileccioun	III 17 sf. love
dire	IV 49, V 97, VII 110, VIII 52, VIII 131 etc., IX 26 H etc. ind.pr.1 <u>di</u> V 38, 72 etc., VII 143, IX 101; <u>dy</u> VIII 183 <u>dis</u> VIII 151, 155 etc., IX 198; ind.pr.3 <u>dist</u> V 31 etc., VI 15, IX 45; ind.pr.6 <u>dient</u> V 26 etc., VII 11 subj.pr.1 <u>die</u> VIII 212; subj.pr.6 <u>dient</u> III 234 ind.imp.1 <u>disoye</u> VIII 83; pret.3 <u>dist</u> III 95, VII 168 N, VIII 26; fut.1 <u>dirrai</u> VI 47, VII 99, 123 <u>diray</u> VIII 203; <u>dirray</u> VIII 27, 216, 262; ger. <u>disaunt</u> V 23; p.pres. <u>disant</u> IV 44; pp. <u>dist</u> V 142, VIII 109 <u>dite</u> V 148 v.a./v.n. say, speak <u>d.a gas</u> VII 164, VIII 309 say as a joke <u>d.gas</u> VII 143 talk nonsense; <u>d.mauveité</u> V 56 say evil things; <u>d.mes volountez</u> IX 198 say what I like.
dis	see under <u>toudís</u>
distrei	III 164 B s. distress
dit	VII 12; pl. <u>diz</u> V 130; <u>dis</u> VII 80, VIII 233, IX 5 etc. em. word; <u>a lour dit</u> VII 12 at their words
diverse	VI 14 adj. unpleasant
divin	sg.f. <u>divine</u> III 84; <u>escripture d.</u> Holy Scripture.

doctrine	IX 162 sf. learning
dolent	IV 96, VI 4, VII 2, VIII 71; pl.m. <u>dolens</u> IV 15 adj. sad; IV 15 subst.
doler	I 20 v.n. lament
dolereux	VIII 72; sg.m. <u>dolereux</u> IV 7 J; sg.f. <u>dolereuse</u> III 38 adj. sorrowful
dolour	III 26,71 etc.; V 9,77 etc.; <u>dolur</u> III 41,106, IV 7,149; pl. <u>dolurs</u> I 83; <u>dolours</u> IV 7 D sf.sorrow
donec	see under <u>dounke</u>
doner	VIII 246; ind.pr.3 <u>done</u> VII 44, IX 62; <u>dune</u> VII 141 N; ind.pr.5 <u>donez</u> IX 47; subj.pr.3 <u>done</u> III 76; <u>doint</u> III 196 etc., IV 91, VIII 144,325, IX 71 etc.; <u>doynt</u> III 171; subj.pr.5 = imper. 5 <u>doingnez</u> I 72 D ff.; imper.5 <u>donez</u> I 48 etc., III 60; III 116 etc., IV 126,169; <u>dunez</u> I 8,41,95,II 35,44 pret.3 <u>dona</u> III 190,IV 90; fut.1 <u>dorray</u> VIII 28 fut.3 <u>dorra</u> IX 1, <u>dura</u> IX 157, <u>durat</u> IX 7 H,196 H fut.5 <u>durrez</u> IX 183 v.a. give <u>d.</u> + inf. I 95-96,III 196; <u>d.</u> + <u>a</u> + inf. IV 169 grant; <u>d. conseil</u> VII 141 N, VIII 28 gave advice <u>d.grace</u> I 8,41 etc. mercifully grant; <u>d. medicine</u> III 76 provide a remedy; <u>d.nusaunce</u> VII 44 harm <u>d.socours</u> III 228 D, VIII 144 give help
dormir	ind.pr.6 <u>dorment</u> VI 38; ger. <u>dormaunt</u> VII 137, VII 140 N v.n. sleep
dos	VIII 127 sm. back
doucement	III 17,154,197 etc.; <u>ducement</u> IV 144 adv. tenderly
douçour	I 76,VIII 159,231; <u>dulcur</u> III 2,39,54 etc.; <u>doucur</u> III 124,128; <u>dousour</u> III 45; <u>ducur</u> III 114,IV 10,175; <u>duceur</u> IV 99; <u>duzur</u> I 76 sf. tenderness, gentleness
doun	IX 120; pl. <u>douns</u> IV 65 D sm. gift

dounke	V 45,47 etc.,VIII 118,300; <u>dounkes</u> V 108; <u>donke</u> V 121; <u>dounc</u> IV 160, V 97, IX 151; <u>dunc</u> I 29 L, II 8 L, IV 164; <u>done</u> V 128; <u>dounk</u> (MS <u>dounke(s)</u>) V 21,42,126 adv. so, then <u>dounke e pus</u> VIII 118 then and later
dount.	see under <u>dunt</u>
douter	V 136 v.a. fear
douz	IV 106; <u>duz</u> I 1,9 etc.,II 24,III 75 BDLmb,III 148, III 151 etc.,IV 88,109 etc.; sg.m. <u>douce</u> III 143, III 214; pl.m. <u>douz</u> I 60 D; sg.f. <u>douce</u> III 38,58 etc., IX 169 (MS <u>doucette</u>); <u>duce</u> IV 159; <u>duz</u> III 206; <u>douz</u> IV 106 D; pl. <u>douces</u> (MS <u>douce</u>) III 227; <u>douz</u> (MS <u>douces</u>) V 140; <u>duz</u> IV 120 adj. gentle, tender
dragun	III 87 em. dragon
dras	VII 81, VIII 257,310, IX 93 s.pl. sheets, linen; clothing
dreit (1)	IV 34,V 47,VII 14,VII 101 etc.,VIII 147,188 etc. <u>dreyt</u> VIII 87 em. justice, right
dreit (2)	V 48,104, VIII 333 (MS <u>drit</u>), IX 188 H; sg.f. <u>dreite</u> IV 102, VII 59,93; <u>draite</u> I 50 adj.just, right, direct
dreit (3)	VII 44 N, VII 47 adv. directly
dreiture	V 124 s. justice
#dreiturere	V 124 E adj.f.' just, right
drue	IV 29, VII 65; masc. VIII 18 s. friend, lover
druerie	VII 69 s. love
duble	III 86 adv. double
ducement, ducur dunc, duner	see under <u>doucement</u> , <u>doucour</u> , <u>dounke</u> , <u>doner</u>

dunt I 58,62 (MS dut), III 137, IV 95,112 etc.;
dount V 11, VI 8 adv.pron. with which etc.

dur I 61 adj. hard

durable III 262 Mb adj. lasting

duree II 6 s. permanence

durement III 206 Mb, VIII 99 seriously, greatly

durer I 100, II 12, V 4; ind.pr.3 dure II 16; fut.3
durra IX 23,186 v.n. last

durette IX 170 adj.f. firm

dustre IV 12 s. guide

dutance II 23 s. doubt

duz, duzur see under douz, douçour

conj. and; e...e VI 5,56, VII 86 both...and
e si III 227, VI 15, VII 19 N, VII 102, VIII 71,
VIII 312, IX 10 H, IX 76,82 and
in negative co-ordination IX 136

eglise III 90 sf. church

eider, eim see under aider, amer

eins ke III 49 conj. before

einz VII 11; ens II 7,40 adv. following neg.clause
= but, rather

el V 71,139 neut.pron. el ke other than

ele pers.pron. fem. she
III 166,171 etc., IV 156,183, V 43, VI 55, VII 70
VIII 125 etc., IX 24,51
el (MS ele) VI 33,53, VIII 90,194

- ele ctd.** dir.obj. la III 68, IV 182, V 102, VI 13 etc., VII 40, VIII 38 etc., IX 22 etc.; l' I 6 D, VIII 37 (MS la), VIII 228, 304
indir.obj. li V 130 E, VI 52, VIII 223; lui VI 31
luy VIII 216
stressed obj. ly VIII 184; lui III 253 Mb, VII 72; luy IV 181, VIII 32 etc.; lu VIII 120
nom.pl. eles V 140 E
dir.obj. les V 25 etc., VIII 254, VIII 267
enclitic jeo's (MS jeo les) V 17, V 22
indir.obj. lor VIII 275; les V 5
stressed obj. eles (MS eus) V 75; eus V 26
- elire** subj.pr. ellise (for i lise) I 83 DK; pp. ellite VIII 192; pl. eliz IV 110, 174 v.a. choose
IV 110, 174 pp. as subst. = chosen people
- elluminer** III 90 BD, III 132 D; enluminer III 90; ind.pr.3
enlumine III 82 Mb; pp. elluminee III 103 BD,
elluminé III 96 D, enluminee IV 4, enluminez
VIII 161 va. light up, illuminate; VIII 161 pp.
as adjective; see also under aluminer
- em, l'em** see under houme
- emplaire** fut.3 employserat IX 186 H v.a. please
- en (1)** prep. in etc.
+ art.masc.sg. el III 65 DLb, IV 24, IX 40 (MS en le).
+ art.pl. es III 149 ff. A
- local** I 3, I 4 etc., III 13, III 17 etc., IV 5, IV 24 etc.,
V 35, VI 21, VI 26 etc., VII 49, VIII 36, VIII 39 etc.,
IX 6, IX 126; en apert IV 166 openly; en cest mund
IV 118 in this world; en ceo secle IV 118 D in this
world; en present IV 180 close at hand
- temporal** en après VII 124 afterwards; en avaunt VIII 139
forthwith; en cel tens VIII 76; en ceste vie IV 80
in this life; en fin IX 88, IV 128 D in the end;
en moun vivaunt IV 58 D during my life; en mun tens
VIII 4 in my time; en nuiz en jours IX 138 day and
night; en un esté VII 245 N one summer
- modal** en aunbleure VII 107 ambling; en autre manere
V 57 in another way; en bon amur IV 134 lovingly;
en fez ou en diz V 130 in word or deed; en povertéz
IX 28 H in poverty; en tel point VI 16 to such an
extent; en us VII 109 customarily; en vein IX 82 in vai

en <u>ctd.</u> + gerund <u>en disaunt</u>	IV 44 DJP; <u>en dormaunt</u> VII 137, 140 N
en (2)	adv.rpon. a) of things; VI 23, VI 47, VII 134, VIII 51 thereof V 7, VII 196 N, VIII 338, IX 12 H, IX 108 in consequence IV 82 etc., VII 125 etc. respective b) of persons: V 26, V 67, VI 60, VII 74, VIII 137, 178
enbrasé	II 93 adj. from pp. burning
enbrazer	pp. <u>enbrazé</u> III 147 v.a. clasp
encelé	III 101 adj. from pp. sealed
enclin	III 240 Mb adj. bowed
encliner	ind.pr.3 <u>encline</u> III 75, IV 20 v.n./v.a. bow down to
enclos	sg.f. <u>enclose</u> III 56; pl.f. <u>encloses</u> VI 20 pp. enclosed; III 56 adj.
encountredire	IV 114 JP v.a. contradict
encumbré	IV 85 adj. weighed down
encumbrer	I 97, III 250 Mb, V 36 sm. guilt; <u>mal e.</u> V 36 misfortune
encuntre	III 184, III 218 prep. against
endeser	pret.3 <u>endesa</u> V 96 v.a. touch
endormir	ind.pr.3 <u>endort</u> VI 40 v.refl. go to sleep
endreyt	VIII 86 adv. directly; see under <u>ore</u>
enemi	III 18, III 200 D, 204 etc.; pl. <u>enemis</u> III 184, IX 176 sm. enemy; III 18, 200, 204 the devil
enfantement	III 83 A <u>e.virgine</u> immaculate conception
enfaunce	VII 41; <u>enfance</u> III 225 ff.Mb s. infancy; VII 41 folly
enfaunt	III 143, V 95, VIII 238, VIII 242 etc.; pl. <u>enfaunz</u> VII 72, 184, N, IX 43 sm. child

enfaunter	V 82, VIII 303 v.n. give birth; V 82 eubst.
enfern	I 99, III 22, III 100 etc. sm. hell
enfernal	III 180, III 248; <u>emfernal</u> I 36; <u>infernal</u> III 88 adj. hellish, infernal
enflamber	imper.2 <u>enflambe</u> III 72 v.a. burn up
enforcer	pp. <u>enforcee</u> V 9 v.a. increase, strengthen
engendrer	VIII 298; fut.5 <u>engendrez</u> (MS <u>engedrez</u>) IX 44 pp. <u>engendrez</u> VIII 61 v.a. beget
engin	IX 11 H s. trade, craft
enginer (1)	IX 68 H adj. wily
enginer (2)	IX 67; fut.3 <u>enginera</u> IX 24; pp. <u>engynné</u> III 28, III 98 v.a. trick
engrés	VII 126, VII 240 N adj. savage, fierce
engrossee	IV 45 adj. from pp. pregnant
engynnur	III 188 Mb adj. wily
enhaucer	pp. <u>enhaucé</u> III 244 Mb, IX 194; <u>enhaucee</u> III 102 <u>enhause</u> IX 188 v.a. extol
enjoir	pret.3 <u>enjoy</u> III 159; pp. <u>enjoir</u> III 241 B v.n./v.refl. rejoice in, enjoy
enjuneler	p.pres. <u>enjunelant</u> III 142, <u>enjenulaunt</u> III 142 D v.n. kneel; see also <u>agenoullant</u>
enloingner	ind.pr.3 <u>enloingne</u> V 12 v.a. keep at a distance.
enluminer	see under <u>aluminer</u> , <u>elluminer</u>
enmaier	ind.pr.1 <u>enmai</u> VII 11; <u>enmay</u> VIII 134 v.refl. be dismayed, downcast
enmerviler	III 79 DMb v.n./v.refl. wonder at

ennui	VI 62; <u>ennuy</u> VIII 24 sm. nuisance, grievance
ennuire	III 188 B; ind.pr.6 <u>enuient</u> V 57 v.a. harm
enpeirer	IV 172 v.a. damage
enpenir	IV 94 D v.a. expiate; see also under <u>eepenir</u>
enpreiser	ind.pr.3 <u>enprise</u> III 215 v.a. praise
enprendre	VII 28 N; imper.5 <u>enpernez</u> IV 137 P <u>e.pité</u> IV 137 take pity; <u>e.bataille</u> VII 28 make war
enrevre	VII 30 adj. bad
ens	see under <u>einz</u>
ensample	III 251 Mb s. example
en ^e signer	III 92 v.a. teach
enseingnement	IX 117 s. learning
ensement	III 68 D, IV 139, VIII 170, IX 10 H adv. likewise
ensercher	pp. <u>enserchee</u> IX 130 v.a. investigate
entendement	III 7 sm. understanding
entendre	VII 24; ind.pr.1 <u>entenck</u> III 238; imper.5 <u>entendez</u> IV 81, (<u>atendez</u> IV 81 D); p.pres. <u>entendaunt</u> V 120 v.a./v.n. hear, listen to; III 238 hope for, expect V 120 obey
entente	IX 141; <u>entent</u> IV 162 s. understanding, purpose
enterin	IV 127 adj. loyal
entier	III 170 A adj. intact
entour	VII 73, 140; prep. about (of numbers)
entre	III 80, 147, VII 156, VIII 30, 169 etc., IX 22 prep. between; <u>par entre</u> VIII 330
entree	VI 21 sf. way in

entremettre	VII 151 (MS <u>entremttre</u>) v.refl. concern oneself
entrer	pp. <u>entree</u> VI 22 v.n. enter
enveer	III 91 v.a. send
envers	IV 18 J, IV 172 D prep, towards
envieus	III 172 ff.A adj. malicious
enviroun	VIII 129 adv. around
envirouner	pp. <u>envirouné</u> IX 38 v.a. make a tour of
enviz	<u>a enviz</u> VI 17 adv. unwillingly
envoisier	see under <u>anveiser</u>
eschaper	I 99 v.n. escape
eschars	IX 10; adj. mean; <u>par eschars</u> VII 230 N meanly
escheile	III 4 s. stairway
eschure	I 65; subj.pr.3 <u>eschue</u> II 11 v.a. avoid
esclendre	VII 26 adj. slender
escole	IX 134 sf. school
escorcher	VII 191; pp. <u>escorché</u> VII 191 N v.a. skin
escouper	I 11 DK v.a. strike
escracher	I 11 v.a. scratch
escrier	ind.pr.6 <u>escrient</u> V 66 v.a. scream at
escripture	III 84 sf. scripture; <u>e.divine</u> Holy Scripture
escrire	VII 90 (MS <u>escrivre</u>); imper.5 <u>escrivez</u> I 81; pp. <u>escrite</u> V 149 v.a. write

escrit	V 94 (MS <u>estorie</u>) sm. Bible
escribein	nom.sg.m. <u>escribeins</u> V 144* sm. writer
escu	III 184 s. shield
escundire	IV 114 v.a. deny, refuse
escuser	IV 171 v.a. accuse
esgarder	imper.5 <u>esgardez</u> I 31 K v.a. guard
esgarré	IV 62; <u>esgaré</u> III 274 Mb adj. from pp. lost III 274 sub _{st} . lost souls
esjoir	pret.3 <u>esjoi</u> III 159 A; pp. <u>esjoie</u> III 149 ff.A v.n./v.refl. delight, be delighted
esmirable	III 44 adj. marvellous
espaule	pl. <u>espaules</u> VIII 126 s. shoulder
espandre, espanir	pret.3 <u>espanist</u> III 6; <u>esganit</u> III 78; <u>espandi</u> IV 154; <u>espaundi</u> III 78 D; <u>espanust</u> III 6 D pp. <u>espanie</u> III 6 A v.n. unfold, blossom
especialment	IV 133 adv. especially
espee	VII 186 sf. sword
espeir	II 42 L sf. hope
espenir	IV 94 v.a. expiate; see also under <u>enpenir</u>
espène	pl. <u>espines</u> I 12' s. thorn
espirer	imper.5 <u>espirez</u> II 34 v.a. inspire
espleiter	pp. <u>espleitè</u> VII 199 N v.a. make use of
esplendissante	III 55 B adj.f. radiant, splendid
espous	IX 74, IX 121 sm. husband
espouse	III 37, VIII 325; <u>espuse</u> IV 2; pl. <u>espouses</u> V 2 sf. III 37, IV 2 bride; V 2 married women; VIII 325 wife

espouser	pp. <u>espousé</u> VIII 322 v.a. marry
esprendre	imper.5 <u>espernez</u> II 34 L v.a. inflame
essay	VIII 150; <u>asay</u> VIII 217 sm. attempt; <u>feré</u> e. assay
estable	II 35,39; pl.f. VIII 172 adj. constant, faithful
estage	VIII 292 sf. short space
estat	VIII 20; <u>estast</u> VIII 261 sm. condition
esté	VII 245 N sm. summer
esteile	III 3 s. star
estendre	I 87; pret.5 <u>estendistes</u> I 51 v.a. stretch out
ester	IX 114; ind.pr.6 <u>estount</u> VII 49 v.n. stand <u>lessen</u> e. IX 114 abandon, let be
estorer	pp. <u>estoré</u> V 99 v.a. establish
estorie	see under <u>escrit</u>
estraungment	VII 1 adv. strangely
estre (1)	VI 2,VII 123 sm. being, essence
estre (2)	IV 112,V 99,V 117,VI 29,VII 144,VIII 89,VIII 341, IX 73,IX 119 H ind.pr.1 <u>sui</u> III 65 D,IV 59,IV 62 etc.,VII 17,19 etc. <u>suy</u> VIII 71,206 etc.; <u>su</u> III 237; ind.pr.2 <u>es</u> III 14 ind.pr.3 <u>est</u> I 16,49 etc.,II 1,II 2 etc.,III 6,9 etc. IV 69,IV 87,V 14,41 etc.,VI 3,4 etc.,VII 2 VII 14N etc. VIII 41,69 etc.,IX 45,119; ind.pr.4 <u>sumes</u> V 40,V 74, VIII 84; ind.pr.5 <u>estes</u> III 14 ABDGLb,III 102 etc., IV 11,IV 15 etc.,IX 10,IX 18 etc.; ind.pr.6 <u>sount</u> V 3,V 53 etc.,VI 28,VI 39 etc.,VII 53,VII 76,VIII 154,VIII 158 etc.; <u>sunt</u> III 65,III 121,IV 31,IV 32 IV 48 etc.,V 3,V 28 etc.,VII 53 N,VII 76 N,VIII 168 subj.pr.1 <u>seie</u> VII 145,VII 181 N; <u>söie</u> VII 181 <u>seye</u> III 233,IV 76,IV 101 etc.; <u>soye</u> VIII 261; <u>sei</u> III 21; subj.pr.3 <u>seit</u> III 46,48,etc.,IV 58,178, IX 112; <u>soit</u> V 110,115 etc.,VII 100,VIII 191,192 etc <u>soyt</u> VIII 307,329; <u>sait</u> I 57,92

estre ctd.

subj.pr.5 = imper. seiez III 198,203,IX 32; seyét III 72 Mb; seyez IV 148; seez I 58; seiz IX 17 H; sé IX 193 H; subj.pr.6 seient III 49; soient VI 61, VIII 316; ind.imp.1 estoye VIII 15; ind.imp.3 estoit IV 38,VI 55,VIII 126; pret.1 fu I 22,III 129,VIII 101,VIII 141; pret.2 fu I 33 D; pret.3 fu I 33, I 89,III 24,III 100 etc.,IV 23,IV 46,VII 121,VII 129 etc; pret.3 fust III 94,VIII 54,VIII 61 etc.; pret.5 fustes III 137,III 150 etc.; futes III 96, III 145 etc.; fuites I 94 DKL; pret.6 furent I 61, I 62,III 29,III 71; subj.imp.1 fuse V 144 (MS fusent) VIII 224; subj.imp.6 fusent VIII 284; fut.1 serai VII 201; serray VIII 93,322; fut.3 sera VI 60, VIII 308,IX 24 H; serra VIII 197,IX 187 H; ert II 13, IV 6,IV 24 etc.,IX 35 H,IX 122,IX 173; herd IX 25 H; fut.4 serons III 65 A; fut.5 serrez IX 15,17 etc.; serrez IX 25,IX 57 etc.; fut.6 serount IX 35; serrunt IV 166; cond.1 seroie VIII 312; cond.3' seroit V 148; serreit II 32; pp. esté VII 70,IX 199 v.n. be; e.de IV 110,IV 174 J be one of e.a + inf.V 3 = future construction, are to be e.+ p.pres. = verbal periphrasis III 65 A,III 72 Mb, III 175,V 14,V 110 etc.; e.a gré VIII 154 be agreeable; e.avis VII 75 v.impers.seem; e.aye IV 183 J help; e.confés VIII 341 be Confessed of one's sins; e.enaye III 225 ff.Mb, IV 183 be of help; e.en vie V 115 be alive; e.gas IX 189 be a joke; e.maté III 9 be defeated; e.mester I 49,IX 158 be necessary; e.ley VIII 255 be the rule; e.paié I 58 be pleased; e.quite VI 60 be rid; e.sucurs III 228 be of help; e.recreaunt III 210 D be a coward; si rens ne fust VIII 217 if there was nothing doing

estreindre

imper.5 estreinez I 90 v.a. constrain

estreit

VII 199 adv. closely

estrount

IX 84 sm. dung

estrous

a estrous (MS estours) VIII 73 adv. entirely

eus

see under il, oil

eveske

III 239 Mb sm. bishop

ewangeliste	III 155 s. evangelist; see under <u>Johan</u>
ewe	III 241 Mb, IV 41 s. water
fable	II 37, IX 45 sf. story, lie
fablel	VI title sm. tale
face	I 14, VIII 40, VIII 195, VIII 242 etc. sf. face
fade	VII 197 adj. languishing
fai	see under <u>fei</u>
faillir	ind.pr.3 <u>faut</u> III 110 A, VII 210 N; ind.pr.6 <u>faillent</u> VII 74; fut.3 <u>faudra</u> IX 26, IX 102; fut.5 <u>fauderez</u> IX 3 v.n./v.refl. be lacking
fasoun	V 50 sf. manner, likeness
faus	IX 59, IX 68 etc. adj. false, deceitful
fauser	ind.pr.3 <u>faus</u> IX 5 H; ind.pr.5 <u>fausez</u> IX 5 v.a./v.n. cheat, falsify
fausseté	VIII 108; <u>fauseté</u> VIII 202 s. deceit
faute	IX 103 s. lack
feble	III 237 (MS <u>beble</u>), VII 25; nom.sg.m. <u>febles</u> VII 25 N adj. feeble, weak
fei	V 16; <u>foy</u> VIII 319, VIII 324; <u>fai</u> I 93 (I 98) sf. faith; in asseveration <u>par ma foy</u> VIII 319
feil	V 87 s. leaf
feint	IX 100 <u>f.de quer</u> adj. cowardly
fel	I 46; <u>fiel</u> III 172 ff.A sm. gall
felun	III 18, III 244; nom.sg.m <u>fel</u> IX 90, IX 106 etc.; nom.pl.m. <u>feus</u> VI 37; sg.f. <u>fel</u> IX 123 adj. wicked

- femme** I 2, V 20, V 81 etc., VI 10, VI 16 etc., VIII 42, 187 etc., IX 41, IX 72 etc.; feme V 24, 32 etc., IX 12; pl. femmes V 40 E, VI 20, VII 227 N, VIII 161, 271 etc.; femes V 52, 68 sf. woman, wife
- fendre** VI 34 v.n. split
- fenestre** III 101 s. window
- fer (1)** VIII 249 (MS fers); pl. fers VII 190; VIII 249 iron; VII 190 horse-shoes
- fer (2)** VIII 6, IX 99 sm. price; a nul f. at any price
- ferre** I 49, III 143, VII 78, VII 101 etc., VIII 7, VIII 56 (MS Vere), IX 99, IX 152 etc.; faire IV 63; feire IX 64; ind.pr.1 faz VII 31, VII 190 etc.; fas VII 185 ind.pr.3 fest V 13, 87 etc., VII 46, VII 66 etc.; VIII 67, IX 9; fet II 40, VII 2 N; feyt VIII 184 ind.pr.5 faites IV 50, 98 etc.; ind.pr.6 fount V 52, VIII 258, VIII 282; subj.pr.1 face I 57; subj.pr.3 face I 76, III 76 AD, IV 100, 106 (MS facent); fasse (MS fas) V 133; subj.pr.5 facét IX 20 H; imper.5 fetes I 20, 65 etc.; faites IV 98, (MS fates) IV 133 ind.imp.3 fesoit V 50 etc.; feseit V 106, VIII 2 (MS fest); pret.1 fis VII 137, VIII 20, VIII 117; pret.3 fist I 19, 29, III 241 Mb, V 107 (MS fesoit), VI 1, VII 245 N, VIII 91; fiz VII 216 N; pret.5 feites III 27, 214; feistes IV 35; fut.1 frai IV 78 DP, IV 161, VII 24; ferray VIII 92; feroi IV 83; fut.3 fra VII 238 N, IX 51; fut.5 ferrez IX 79 frez VIII 29, IX 182; fré IX 10 H; fut.6 ferount VI 62; cond.1 feroie VI 52; feraye (MS feray) VIII 113; ferráy VIII 223; cond.3 ferroit VI 53, 54 pp. fest V 15, VII 52, VII 63, VIII 150 etc.; fet I 74, III 115, III 222 etc.; fait IV 71, 74; fayt IV 80 v.a. make; v.n. do f.+ inf. verbal periphrasis V 52 f.+ inf. in causal constructions I 98, VI 52, V 136, VII 185, VII 190-1, VIII 20, VIII 42-3, IX 51-2; verbum vicarium II 40, V 30, V 87, VIII 67, IX 64 f.abstinence I 49 be abstinent; f.ben VIII 282, IX 9, IX 72 act well; f.desonour V 133 insult; f.ennui VI 62 annoy; f.essay VIII 150, VIII 217 try out

ferre <u>ctd.</u>	<u>f.homage</u> e <u>feuté</u> V 15 swear homage and loyalty; <u>f.honour</u> III 115, IV 74, 100 honour; <u>f.mal</u> VIII 258, IX 20 H harm; <u>f.medicine</u> III 76 AD provide a remedy; <u>f.present</u> IV 98 give; <u>f.sacrifice</u> III 214 make a sacrifice; <u>f.semblaunt</u> VI 54 seem; <u>f.sucur</u> IV 35, IV 133 etc. provide help; <u>f.treisun</u> IX 182 betray
ferir	I 11; pp. <u>feru</u> III 237 B v.a. strike
ferm	IX 36 adv. firmly
fermail	VIII 249 sm. clasp
ferme	III 225 ff.Mb adj. firm, constant
fermement	IV 140 adv. firmly
fers	VIII 312, IX 77, IX 145; <u>feer</u> III 210 ff.Mb adj. proud, fierce
fesour	VII 34 sm. maker
feste	pl. <u>festes</u> VII 55 sf. feast
fet	V 130 E; pl. <u>fez</u> V 130, IX 178; <u>fés</u> IV 163, IX 102 H sm. deed
feuté	V 15 sf. loyalty
feverer	VII 39 s. February
fevre	(MS <u>fefere</u>) VII 32 sm. smith
fez	V 6, IX 172 (MS <u>feze</u>); pl. <u>feze</u> VIII 95 s. time
fiel	see under <u>fel</u>
fierement	I 88 L adv. fiercely
fille	III 256 Mb; <u>file</u> VIII 209 sf. daughter
fin (1)	I 98 (MS <u>fai</u>), I 100, II 16, III 42, III 242 Mb, IV 128, V 146, VIII 21, IX 12H, IX 35 H sf. end VIII 21 truth; <u>en fin</u> IV 128 D, IX 88 (MS <u>e fin</u>) in the end

fin (2)	I 75, II 26 L, VII 59, VII 69, VIII 230 adj. fine, pure; <u>fin amour</u> VII 59, 69 true love
finir	III 216; ind.pr.3 <u>fine</u> III 110 A, VII 84; pret.1 <u>finai</u> III 129 v.n. end, finish; III 216 die
fiz	III 46, III 75 etc., IV 18, IV 36 etc., V 119, V 122 etc. VII 113, VII 179, IX 53 sm. son
flaeler	I 10 v.a. beat
flaunc	V 74 (MS <u>flauncs</u>) sm. womb
fleirur	I 35 sm. smell; see also under <u>fleur</u>
flere	VIII 63 v.a. smell
flestrir	ind.pr.3 <u>flestriet</u> II 40 v.n. wither
fleur	I 35 K; <u>fleur</u> I 35 L sm. smell
florir	pp. <u>florie</u> II 13 v.n. blossom
flur	II 40, III 6, III 40 etc.; pl. <u>flurs</u> III 227 sf. flower
fol	IV 105, IX 155; sg.m. <u>fous</u> VII 131, VII 189 etc., VIII 69; pl. <u>fous</u> VIII 3; sg.f. <u>fole</u> IV 38 adj. mad, foolish
folement	VIII 136 adv. foolishly
foleté	III 62 Mb s. folly
folie	II 5, II 9, III 41, IV 30, IV 79 etc., VII 104, VII 166 VIII 8, IX 114, IX 161 sf. folly
folur	IV 36; pl. <u>folurs</u> IV 36 J sf. folly; <u>par f.</u> foolishly
force	III 7, III 60 etc., IV 127 sf. strength, power <u>metre f.</u> exert strength
forment	I 88; <u>forement</u> I 75 DL adv. firmly, severely

fora	I 24 etc., IV 64, VIII 299; <u>for</u> V 20, VII 74, VIII 8 conj./prep. except, unless; I ^{24,} 43, 80, VIII 8 but
fort (1)	III 218, VII 25, IX 89; obl.sg.f. <u>forte</u> III 194, IX 192 adj. coarse, difficult; II 214, VII 25 strong III 194 severe
fort (2)	IX 76 adv. extremely
fous	see under <u>fol</u>
foudre	VIII 35, IX 52; ind.pr.5 <u>fotez</u> IX 138; fut.3 <u>fotira</u> IX 184; fut.4 <u>foutrez</u> (MS <u>fouterez</u>) IX 140 cond.1 <u>foteray</u> VIII 80; pp. <u>fotue</u> IX 199 v.a. make love to
franc (1)	IX 101 H sm. from adj. free man, gentleman
franc (2)	II 24 L; <u>fraunc</u> IX 69; sg.f. <u>franche</u> IV 3 adj. noble, gentle
fraunchise	III 187 D sf. generosity
frein	pl. <u>freins</u> VII 34 s. bridle; restraint
freit	VII 15, VII 135 adj. cold; VII 15 subst.
frele	IV 104 adj. frail
fremir	ind.pr.3 <u>fremist</u> VI 24 v.n. tremble
frere	VII 119, VIII 18, VIII 26 sm. brother, friend
fresche	VI 10 adj.f. fresh
frestele	IX 128 sf. flute
fruit	V 89, V 91 etc. s. fruit
fu	III 96, III 211 sm. fire
funtaine	I 71 (MS <u>funtain</u>) s. fountain
fust	I 61; <u>fut</u> V 43 E sm. wood, tree

gaber	fut.3 <u>gabera</u> IX 50; pp. <u>gabbé</u> IV 60 v.a. trick, deceive
gage	VII 81 N s. pledge
gaillarde	IX 12 sf. frivolous woman
gainer	pret.1 <u>gainay</u> VIII 96 v.a. win
ganglaunt	sg.f. IX 123 adj. quarrelsome
garantir	pp. <u>garanti</u> III 233 v.a. defend
garaunt	III 184 (MS <u>gardaunt</u>) s. protection
garcete	VIII 190 s. girl
garde	IX 11 s. care; <u>prendre q.</u> take care
garder	III 48 ^{BD} ; ind.pr.3 <u>garde</u> VI 23; subj.pr.3 <u>gart</u> (MS <u>garde</u>) V 134; <u>garde</u> III 250 Mb; imper.5 <u>gardez</u> I 23, I 31 etc., IX 31; fut.3 <u>gardera</u> IX 160; fut.5 <u>garderez</u> IX 42; <u>garderét</u> IX 4 H v.a./v.refl. guard, take care of; III 48 look at; IX 4 keep from
garisun	III 238 s. healing
gas	VII 80, VII 143 etc., VIII 151, VIII 309, IX 189 sm: joke; see also under <u>a</u> , <u>dire</u> , <u>tenir</u>
gaster	ind.pr.1 <u>gaste</u> VII 4; pp. <u>gasté</u> IV 60 P, VII 4 N <u>gausté</u> VIII 137 v.a. waste (time); IV 60 P ruin
gauncillie gaunsilee	VII 187; <u>gauncillie</u> VII 187 N sf. xxxxxx foxglove
gaunt	V 24, VIII 237; <u>gaunz</u> VII 185 sm. glove V 24 <u>tendre mun q.</u> lay down my glove (i.e. act as champion)
gelous	VI title, VI 1 etc., IX 110 adj. jealous; subst. jealous man
gemme	III 259 Mb sf. gem

gent	I 26, III 28, III 111, VII 7 N, VIII 169, VIII 329, IX 52, IX 63 etc.; pl. <u>gens</u> (V 144) sf. people
genterie	III 187 B sf. chivalry
gentil	II 21, III 165 adj. noble
gentillece	III 187 A sf. chivalry
geske	see under <u>jeske</u>
geter	VI 13; pp. <u>getté</u> III 29 v.a. throw, cast
geu, geur	see under <u>jeu</u> , <u>jurer</u>
gisir	VI 26, VIII 255; imp.ind.3 <u>gisoit</u> IV 117 P; pret.3 <u>just</u> IV 117 v.n. lie
glorie	III 262 Mb; <u>gloire</u> IV 131 s. glory
glorious	VIII 331; sg.m. <u>glorouse</u> III 89? sg.m. <u>glorouse</u> III 239 Mb; sg.f. <u>glorouse</u> III 10, III 31 etc. <u>glorouse</u> I 92 adj. glorious, splendid; III 35 subst.
glotounie	IX 33; <u>glutunie</u> III 12 Lb s. gluttony
goie, goious, goliver	see under <u>joie</u> , <u>joyous</u> , <u>joliver</u>
grace	I 8, I 41, etc., III 61 ff.D, IV 4, IV 126 sf. grace
gras	sg.f. <u>grase</u> VIII 196; pl.f. <u>gras</u> VIII 148 adj. fat
graunge	VII 57 sm. granary
graunt	I 56 DK, V 58, V 77 etc., VII 158, VIII 45, VIII 100, IX 1, IX 2 etc.; <u>grant</u> I 3, I 70 etc., II 19, III 3, III 30 etc., IV 65, IV 74 etc., V 121 E etc., VII 17 N, VIII 188, IX 95; nom.sg.m. <u>graunz</u> VII 26; pl.m. <u>grauns</u> V 112; <u>granz</u> IV 49; <u>grant</u> I 90 adj. great, large
graunter	imper.5 <u>grantez</u> IV 178; pp. <u>graunté</u> VIII 107, VIII 221 v.a. grant
gré	I 8, I 93 DKL, III 208, VIII 116, VIII 154, IX 159 sm. will; see also under <u>a</u> , <u>estre</u>

gref	pl.m. <u>gref</u> I 59 adj. grievous
grein	IX 81; <u>de trop gros q.</u> too coarse
greinour	V 47; pl.f. V 28 compar.adj. greater; <u>a q. dreit</u> V 47 with more right
grever	VI 43; ind.pr.3 <u>greve</u> VII 43 v.a. vex
groin	VII 214 N sm. snout
gros	I 52, I 61 etc., IX 81; sg.f. <u>grose</u> VIII 126, 196 pl.f. <u>gros</u> VIII 148 adj. large; see also under <u>grein</u>
gueiter	pp. <u>queitee</u> VII 199 v.a. watch
guer	see under <u>juer</u>
guere	VII 169 sf. war
guerpir	II 37, III 62 BDGMB v.a. abandon
guerrer	III 218 sm. warrior
guise	VII 38 sf. fashion
guster	I 45 v.a. taste
guverner	I 41 v.a. rule
habiter	III 80 v.n. dwell
hachie	III 149 ff.A sf. distress
hair	V 69, V 70 v.a. hate
hanap	pl. <u>hanape</u> VII 79 s. goblet
haraz	VII 218 N s. stud
hardi	VII 28 adj. bold
hasart	IX 27 s. game of chance

haunche	pl. <u>haunches</u> VI 36 sf. hip
haunge	VII 59 sf. hate
haut (1)	III 150 DMb, III 162, IV 113; pl.m. <u>hauz</u> VII 200, pl.f. <u>hautes</u> VII 55 adj. high; VII 55 solemn
haut (2)	III 149 ff.A, VII 205, VII 209 N adv. high <u>monter h.</u> III 149 ff.A ascend on high
hautement	III 150 B adv. highly
heité	sg.m. <u>heitee</u> VII 198 adj. joyful
herbergez	V 74 E; <u>herbiqé</u> V 74 pp. harboured, lodged
hidous	sg.f. IX 122; <u>hiduse</u> I 91 adj. hideous
hirré	IV 96 DJP adj. angered
hirus	IV 96 adj. angry
ho	see under <u>od</u>
holer	nom.sg.m. <u>holers</u> IX 89 sm. debauched man
hom, home	see under <u>houme</u>
homage	III 99, V 15 sm. homage
honir	V 51, V 69; pp. <u>honie</u> IX 112; <u>hunie</u> IV 168 v.a. put to shame
honour	V 111, IX 1, IX 55; <u>honur</u> III 115, III 189 etc., IV 74, IV 100; <u>honours</u> IV 74 D sm. honour; see also under <u>ferre</u>
honourer	V 102, V 109; <u>honurer</u> I 44; ind.pr.3 <u>honoure</u> V 105 imper.4 <u>honoroum</u> V 138; imper.5 <u>honurez</u> V 138 E pp. <u>honouré</u> IX 188; <u>honouree</u> IX 194 v.a. honour, respect
horible	obl.pl.m. <u>horible</u> IV 79 D adj. horrible
hors	III 24 adv. outside; <u>hors de</u> III 126 ff.D, III 191, IV 145 prep. away from

hos, hose	see under <u>oser</u>
hostel	VII 232 N sm. dwelling-place, lodging
houme	V 42, V 49 etc., VII 17, VII 86 etc., VIII 61, VIII 251, IX 61; <u>homme</u> III 237; <u>home</u> V 42 E, V 86 E etc., VII 19; <u>hume</u> II 4, VII 195 N, IX 68 H; <u>houm</u> VI 48; <u>hom</u> I 2; pl. <u>humis</u> IX 187 H sm. man <u>l'em</u> I 88, V 104, VI 15, VI 40 etc. indef.pron. one
hounkes	V 19, 96; <u>unkes</u> I 70, III 130 etc.; <u>ounkes</u> VI 1; <u>ounques</u> VIII 59, 142; <u>unke</u> III 125; <u>unk</u> III 78; <u>hounk</u> V 107 (MS <u>hounkes</u>) adv. ever; <u>ne...h.</u> never
hounte	IX 71 sf. shame; <u>la male h.</u> great disgrace
houre	IV 150, VII 6, VIII 50; <u>hure</u> VII 140 N; <u>oure</u> VI 14 sf. time, hour
houster	I 72 ff.D; <u>oster</u> III 106 v.a. remove
huan	V 59, 60, 65 sm. owl
huer	VI 46; ind.pr.6 <u>huent</u> V 65; pp. <u>hué</u> V 62 v.a. screech at, abuse
hui mēs	VII 201 adv. from now on
humanité	III 25 A, III 138 D s. humanity, human form
humble	III 240 Mb; <u>umble</u> III 86 D adj. humble
humblement	III 271 Mb; <u>humbelment</u> I 28 adv. humbly
humilité	III 7, 25 etc., sf. humility
i	I 83, II 8, III 22 A, IV 81, V 78* etc., VI 22, VII 74 N VII 154 etc., VIII 51, VIII 93 etc., IX 143 adv. there; adv. pron. to it IV 81 <u>i</u> + <u>aver</u> II 8, V 78, VII 212 N, VII 220 N
icel, icest, ici	see under <u>cil</u> , <u>cist</u> , <u>ci</u>

il	pers.pron. he, it; for fem. see <u>ele</u> nom.sg.m. II 24 D, III 76, III 127 etc., IV 91, IV 100 etc., VI 18, VI 25, VII 62 N, VII 240 N, VIII 325, IX 183 <u>hil</u> IX 8 H dir.obj. <u>le</u> III 83, III 147, IV 119, V 66, VI 44, VI 53, VII 243 N; <u>l'</u> (MS <u>le</u>) V 66, VII 64; following imper. <u>le</u> IV 99 D; <u>lui</u> IV 121; indir.obj. <u>li</u> III 99, V 116 E, V 120 (MS <u>a lui</u>), VII 214 N, VIII 20, IX 7 H, IX 182; <u>lui</u> IX 157; <u>luy</u> II 18, III 100, VIII 44 stressed obj. <u>lui</u> II 20, II 32, VI 41; <u>luy</u> III 151, III 156, VIII 23; <u>li</u> IV 120, V 120 E, VIII 273, IX 40 H nom.pl.m. <u>il</u> III 29, III 65, III 67, V 59, V 60, VI 20, VII 174; with fem. antecedent VII 58 N; <u>eus</u> III 225 ff.Mb; dir.obj. <u>les</u> I 64, III 66, IV 145, V 58, VII 173 N, VII 183, VIII 254, VIII 267; following imper. I 23, I 55; indir.obj. <u>lor</u> VII 185; <u>leur</u> III 119 ADGLMb; <u>lur</u> III 116; stressed obj. <u>eus</u> VII 231 N, VIII 277; following inf. V 69 nom.sg.neut. <u>il</u> I 49, V 126, VI 8, VII 42, VII 88 etc., VIII 102; + <u>i</u> + <u>aver</u> VII 212 N dir.obj. <u>le</u> III 84, V 38, V 44 etc., VIII 151, VIII 183, VIII 201 etc., IX 26 H, IX 86; <u>l'</u> V 98, VII 127 (MS <u>le</u>) enclitic <u>nel</u> V 126, VII 164 (MS <u>ne le</u>), VIII 151 (MS <u>ne le</u>), VIII 309 (MS <u>ne le</u>)
ilec	IV 169 D; <u>ilok</u> III 24 adv. there
infernal	see under <u>enfernal</u>
iniquitez	I 65, III 231 B, IV 84 J s.pl. iniquities
ire	III 212 Mb, IX 107, IX 123 sf. wrath; <u>jur de ire</u> III 212 Mb day of wrath
irrément	IV 162 D adv. 'full of wrath
issi	III 228 ff.La, IV 178 adv. like this; see also <u>ci</u>
issir	VIII 66; pret.3 <u>issit</u> I 72 D; <u>issi</u> III 12 A pp. <u>issue</u> V 40 v.n. come from
issue	VI 23 sf. way out
itel	sg.f. <u>itele</u> II 43 DL dem.adj. such

iveresse	IX 33 s. drunkenness
ivre	VII 195 adj. drunk
ja	I 32 DL, I 42 L, III 82, III 110 etc., V 139, VI 3, VI 4, VII 70, VIII 93, VIII 149 etc., IX 42, IX 139; adv. ever <u>ja...si</u> co-ord.conj. VI 4; <u>ja...ne</u> never <u>ja...si...ne</u> VIII 261, IX 42 concessive conj. however
jadis	IV 43, IV 45 adv. long ago, at that time
jammés	I 32, I 42 DK, III 110 DLb, IX 57, IX 79 adv. ever; <u>jammés....ne</u> never
jaunbe	IX 200 sf. leg
jaune	VIII 194 adj. sallow
jefne	VI 12; pl.m. <u>junes</u> III 223 Mb adj. young
jeo	III 21, III 41 etc., IV 51, IV 59 etc., V 5, V 17 etc., VII 4, VII 11 etc., VIII 27, VIII 35 etc., IX 101 etc. <u>je</u> I 22, V 97 (MS <u>jeje</u>), VII 90 (MS <u>jeo</u>), VII 105 etc. <u>jo</u> VII 4 N etc.; <u>joe</u> I 21; <u>j'</u> VII 15 N dir.obj. + refl. <u>me</u> III 66 D, III 248, IV 51, IV 52 etc., V 13, V 21, etc., VI 51, VII 3, VII 11 etc., VIII 2; <u>m'</u> IV 89 etc., V 32 (MS <u>me</u>), VIII 134 etc. <u>moi</u> IV 89 D; <u>mai</u> IV 106, III 224 D; <u>mey</u> III 242 Mb indir.obj. <u>me</u> I 8, I 14 etc., II 44, III 76, III 175 etc., IV 91, IV 111, V 19, VII 42*, VII 44 etc., VIII 26, 90 etc., <u>m'</u> VIII 98, VIII 107 (MS <u>me</u>) etc.; <u>mei</u> III 166 dir.obj. after imper. <u>mei</u> II 34, III 21, III 22; <u>moy</u> IV 107; <u>mai</u> I 7, I 20 etc. indir.obj. after imper. <u>mey</u> II 35, <u>moi</u> III 60 etc. <u>mai</u> I 30, I 34 etc.; stressed obj. <u>mei</u> III 30, 108 etc., VIII 200; <u>mey</u> III 10; <u>moi</u> IV 58 etc., VII 171, VII 178 <u>moy</u> III 104, III 112 etc., IV 61, IV 66 etc.; <u>mai</u> I 43, III 40 etc.; <u>may</u> III 14, VIII 253 pers.pron. I
jesk'a	II 44 L; <u>geske a</u> I 10 K; <u>jesk'en</u> VII 162 N; <u>josk'a</u> VII 221 N prep. up to, as far as
jeu	VIII 223; <u>geu</u> IX 128 sm. game

- joie** I 77 D, I 100, II 47, III 20, III 24 D, III 68 etc., IV 11, V 11, V 18 etc., VI 55, IX 2, IX 13 etc.; joye IV 5, IV 15 etc., VIII 178, VIII 260 etc.; goie IX 21; IX 23; pl. joies I 77 sf. joy, happiness
- joir** pp. joi III 159 DLb v.n./v.refl. rejoice
- jolif** V 13; nom.sg.m. jolifs VIII 206, IX 137 adj. gay
- jolifté** VIII 1 s. merriment, lasciviousness
- joliver** pp. jolivé IX 37 H; qolivé IX 37 v.a. fritter away
- joek'a** see under jesk'a
- jour** III 141 etc., VII 157, VIII 10, VIII 16 etc.; jur II 36, III 52, III 126 etc.; pl. jours V 146, VI 39, VII 195, IX 6, IX 54 etc.; jurs III 226, IV 6, IV 70, VII 210 N sm. day; pl. III 270 Mb life jur de ire III 212 Mb day of wrath; jour de juise III 231, jour de jugement III 225 ff.Mb day of judgement; see also under autre, de, nuît, toujours.
- jouste** III 151 DLbMb; de jouste VII 130, de juste III 151 prep. next to
- joyous** goious IX 73; sg.f joieuse III 37 A, joyuse III 262 Mb adj. joyful, joyous
- juaunt** V 13 adj. merry
- juer** VIII 19; quer VII 68; pp. jué VII 81 v.a./v.n. play; VII 68 inf. as subst.; VII 81 gamble
- jugement** I 27, III 225 ff.Mb, IV 161 sm. judgement IV 161 last judgement; jour de j. III 225 day of judgement
- juger** IV 163; pp. jugé I 94 DKb v.a. condemn
- juise** III 231 sm. justice; jour de j. day of judgement
- june** see under jefne
- jur** see under jour

- jurer** ind.pr.1 geur VIII 40; fut.1 jurray VIII 313;
pp. juré V 16 v.a. swear; serment j. V 16 swear
an oath
- jue** VII 8, VIII 119, VIII 240; sus e jue backwards and
forwards; VII 8 so much
- just, juste** see under gisir, jouste
- justise** VII 36 s. control; justice
- justiser** ind.pr.3 justise IX 120 v.a. govern
- kar** II 11, III 238, V 18, V 33 etc., VI 34, VII 81, VII 203 etc.
IX 18, IX 24 etc.; car I 16 DJK, VIII 40, VIII 53 etc.
conj. for, as
- karpenter** see under charpenter
- kaunt** see under quant
- ke** IV 63, IV 78* etc., V 23 (MS ki), VII 133 (MS ki),
IX 173; que 168 N, VIII 29; quay VIII 263
interr.pron. what; see also under pur
quoi que VII 100, VII 134, VIII 114 indef.pron.
whatever; see also quant ke
- ke** conj. that, than etc.
- subordinating** Que/que V 40 etc., VI 15, VII 4 etc., VIII 73 etc.,
IX 32 etc.; ke I 14, I 35 etc., III 46, III 76 etc.,
IV 93, IV 100 etc., V 98; k' IV 91, IV 122 etc.
(MS ki V 72, V '104, VI 15, VI 25, VII 11)
- final** Que/que IV 76, VIII 67, VIII 337 etc.; ke I 32 etc.,
II 45, III 21, III 41 etc., IV 101, IV 157 etc.; k' I 23
- consecutive** Que/que V 120, VII 22, VII 161, VIII 6, VIII 10 etc.,
IX 135; Qu' VI 18, VII 22 N, IX 116; Ke/ke I 76, 79 etc.
II 14, II 20, IV 103, IV 151; K' VI 7
- comparative** Que/que V 30, V 110, VI 32, VII 106, VII 177, VIII 67,
IX 128, IX 140; ke V 81, VII 136; Qu' VIII 249
(MS ki I 88, V 71, V 73 etc., VI 16)

- ke conj. ctd.**
 causal ke I 16, III 92, III 103 etc.
 (MS ki I 6 D)
 temporal Que VIII 317
 + imper. clauses with subj. verb; I 72 ff. D, III 68,
 III 200, VII 127, VII 154 N, VIII 192
- ki** II 1, II 17, VII 64, IX 9 etc. indef. pron. whoever;
ki ke V 31, V 33, V 76, IX 186 H, IX 188 H whoever
- ki** rel. pron. who, which etc.
 nom. sg. m. Qui/qui V 37, V 46 etc., VI 13, VII 89 etc., VIII 18,
 VIII 51 etc., IX 62 etc.
 ki I 17, I 37 etc., II 18 etc., III 16 etc., IV 82 etc.,
 V 49 etc., VII 43 etc., IX 120
 (MS ke I 1, I 9 etc., III 48, III 64 etc., IV 36, IV 41 etc.)
 obl. sg. m. Que/que V 50, V 96; ke I 16, I 84, IV 154
 (MS ki V 81, ky III 98)
 following prep. ky III 75
 ki = cui (whose) I 15 D, I 33
 ke = to whom III 82 DG
 nom. pl. m. Qui/qui V 52, VI 6, VI 62, VII 172
 ki V 25, V 26 etc., VII 227 N
 (MS ke III 71, III 115 etc., IV 30, IV 32 etc.)
 obl. pl. m. Que/que VIII 4; ke III 234, IV 50, IV 80 etc.; k' I 74
 nom. sg. f. Qui/qui V 122, VI 9, VII 66, VII 129, VII 160, VIII 42,
 VIII 61 etc.,
 ki I 29, III 27 etc., V 10 etc., VII 61, IX 49
 (MS ke I 19 etc., II 6, III 14, III 24 etc., IV 6,
 IV 11 etc.; que VII 209 N)
 obl. sg. f. Que V 96; ke I 6, III 25, III 28 etc., IV 5, IV 181
 k' VIII 125
 following prep. ki I 94 DKL, IV 97, V 14; ky III 9, 12.
 nom. pl. f. Qui/qui V 3, VIII 288, VIII 316
 (MS ke IV 143, V 68)
 obl. pl. f. que VIII 271; k' IV 116
 (MS ki I 82)
 following prep. quei III 62
 nom. sg. n. ke I 57, I 79
 obl. sg. n. ke I 43; que VII 212 N
 (MS ki V 105)

la	VII 159 N, VII 211 N adv. there
labur	II 38 M, III 116, III 191 sm. labour, travail
laiter	IV 116 v.a. draw milk from
langage	pl. <u>langages</u> V 65 s. language
lange	see under <u>launge</u>
languir	I 80 v.n. languish
lapider	pp. <u>lapidé</u> III 205 v.a. stone
larcine	IX 146 s. larceny
large	VII 27 adj. generous
latin	V 147 Latin
launce	I 68 sf. lance
launge (1)	VII 58 s. woollen garments
launge (2)	V 143; <u>lange</u> I 41 (MS <u>lang</u>) sf. tongue; V 143 language
laz	VIII 176 s. ribbon
lé	nom.sg.m. <u>lez</u> VI 3; obl.sg.m. <u>lee</u> III 27 sg.f. <u>lee</u> III 137, III 145 adj. joyful
le	def.art. the enclitic after conj. <u>ke</u> : <u>ke.l</u> (MS <u>ke le</u>) V 81 for other enclitic forms see under <u>a</u> , <u>de</u> , <u>en</u>
nom.sg.m.	<u>li</u> III 13, III 52 etc., IV 103, IV 105 etc., V 35, VI 23, VI 45, IX 36 H; <u>le</u> II 4, II 25 etc., IV 41, IV 43, etc., V 58, V 61, VI title, VIII 98, IX 70 <u>l'</u> (MS <u>le</u>) V 87, V 90 etc.
obl.sg.m.	<u>le</u> I 27 etc., II 35, III 16, III 56 etc., IV 153, V 59 etc., VI 18, VI 58, VII 13, VII 27 etc., VIII 96, IX 38, IX 62 etc.; <u>l'</u> I 4, III 230, IV 125, V 45 (MS <u>le</u>) etc., VIII 150; <u>li</u> III 155, III 194 etc., IV 88, IV 117

le ctd.

- nom.pl.m. li IV 25, IX 108; les V 53, V 54 etc., VII 76
 obl.pl.m. les I 74, I 90, III 142 etc., IV 49, VI 46, VII 188 etc., IX 54
 nom.sg.f. la I 76, III 13, II 40, III 5, III 6 etc., IV 20, IV 26 etc., V 10, V 41 etc., VI 22, VII title, VII 7 N etc., VIII 41, IX 23, IX 26 etc.; le III 49; l' IV 45
 obl.sg.f. la I 4, I 22 etc., II 27, III 9 80, III 28 etc., IV 4, IV 5 etc., V 29, V 31 etc., VI 5, VI 7 etc., VII 62, VII 82 etc., VIII 13, VIII 16 etc., IX 8, IX 35 H etc.
 nom.pl.f. les VII 7, VIII 153 etc.
 obl.pl.f. les I 73, I 77, III 227, IV 116, IV 143, VI 36, VII 54, VIII 126

lechere II 15 M s. lecher

lecherie II 5, IX 34 s. lechery

lede VIII 59 (MS le), VIII 138, IX 122, IX 139 adj.f. ugly.

ledement III 237 B adv. foully

ledenge pl. ledeingnes (MS lendeingnes) I 26 s. insult

ledenger V 52, VIII 278; pp. ledengé III 236 B v.a. insult

leger IX 18; nom.sg.m. legers IX 146 adj. light, carefree

leidure VIII 132; leydure VIII 123 sg. ugliness

leire II 27 (MS maleire); lere II 27 M sm. thief, devil

leiser see under lesser

leisir VII 98 s. leisure; see under a

leoun IX 69; leun (MS flur) III 85* sm. lion

lequel ke VII 135 indef.pron. whichever, whatever

lermer I 19 v.n. weep

lesser, laier lesser III 62, III 126; leiser VII 174; ind.pr.1 les VII 243 N, VIII 146; ind.pr.6 lessent IV 30; ind.pr.3 let II 12; imper.5 lessez III 247, IX 114, IX 150; lescées IX 65 H, lessét IX 21 H; fut.1 leray VIII 207; leray VIII 156; fut.3 lerad IX 111

lessar <u>ctd.</u>	v.a./v.n. leave, stop; <u>l.ester</u> IX 114 leave, desist <u>l.+</u> inf. II 12,III 247; let; <u>ne l.que ne</u> VIII 207-12, IX 111-112 not refrain from
lettre	VII 150,IX 45 sf.letter, book
leument	I 75 K adv. loyally
leuté	IX 188 H sf. loyalty
lever	imper.5 <u>levez</u> IV 120; pret.5 <u>levastes</u> IV 120 P v.a. raise
levre	VII 29 sm. hare
ley	VIII 255 s. rule, law; <u>estre l.</u> be the rule
leydure	see under <u>leidure</u>
lez	VIII 17 prep. along
lier	I 9; pp. <u>liez</u> VII 53; <u>lyé</u> IV 86 v.a. bind
lige	IV 58 D s. servant
lignie	III 149 ff.A s. lineage
linge	VII 58 s. linen
linois	VII 95 s. linen seed
lire	VII 89; subj.pr.1 <u>lise</u> I 83 v.a. read
lit	VII 61 N,VII 62,VIII 179 sm. bad
liu	see under <u>lu</u>
livrer	pret.3 <u>livrat</u> (MS <u>liverat</u>) II 28 v.a. save
loer	I 44,V 48; <u>loher</u> VIII 44; pp. <u>loué</u> VIII 198,IX 187 H <u>loee</u> VII 180 v.a. praise; VII 180 advise <u>l.merci</u> VIII 44 thank
loial	pl.m. <u>loiaus</u> VI 28 adj. trustworthy

loins	VII 201; <u>loing</u> VI 17 adv. far
long	VIII 308, IX 166; sg.f. <u>longe</u> IX 14, IX 196 pl.f. <u>longe</u> VIII 152 adj. tall, long <u>long tens</u> VIII 308, IX 166 for a long time
longaine	VI 27; <u>lounqaine</u> VIII 68 sf. dung
longement	VI 49, VIII 70, VIII 100 etc., IX 64; <u>lungement</u> II 12 adv. for a long time
longes	II 6 L adv. for a long time
los	IX 179 sm. prize
losenger	IX 67 H, IX 68; nom.sg.m. <u>losengers</u> IX 75 adj. deceitful; IX 67 H subst.
loué	see under <u>loer</u>
lour	V 27, VII 12, VIII 173, VIII 272; <u>lur</u> I 39, III 53, III 143, IV 138 P, V 74, V 111, V 112, VII 12 N etc. <u>lor</u> V 20, V 28 etc., VI 19, VI 20 etc., VIII 165, VIII 280 poss.adj. their
lu	VIII 81, VIII 85; <u>liu</u> III 24 L; pl. <u>lius</u> (MS <u>luie</u>) VI 46, IX 193 sm. place
lune	III 53, VI 5, VI 7. sf. moon
lyé	see under <u>lier</u>
mace	VII 222 N sf. mace, club
mai, may	see under <u>jeo</u>
main	II 27, VII 223 N; pl. <u>maine</u> I 9, I 52 etc., VII 35; <u>mayns</u> IV 120 sf. hand
maindre	ind.pr.3 <u>meint</u> III 207 v.n. dwell, remain
majesté	VIII 324 s. majesty; <u>roi de m.</u> king of majesty

mal (1)	I 7, I 76 etc., IV 86, V 26, V 67 etc., VIII 51, VIII 258 etc., IX 6, IX 152; pl. <u>maus</u> I 90, IV 94 DJ, IV 142 etc.; <u>mals</u> III 21 B sm. evil <u>de mal en pis</u> IX 6 from bad to worse
mal (2)	II 27 (MS <u>maleire</u>), III 172 AD, III 204, V 36, V 58 etc., VI 39; pl.m. <u>maus</u> V 53; sg.f. <u>male</u> VI 44, VI 57, IX 7.H, IX 8 etc. adj. bad; <u>a m. port</u> VI 39 in a bad way
malade	VII 196 adj. ill
maladie	V 79, VII 46 sf. illness
malencolie	VII 105 sf. madness, folly
malette	I 26 adj.f. accursed
maleuré	pl.f. VIII 288; sg.f. <u>maluré</u> IV 104 adj. accursed
malfé	see under <u>maufé</u>
malure	II 27 DR s. misfortune
mamele	V 85, IX 127, IX 170; pl. <u>mameles</u> IV 116 sf. breast
manacer	VII 225 N; ind.pr.3 <u>manace</u> VII 236 N v.a. threaten
manere	IV 71, V 57, VII 111, VIII 13, VIII 205 etc. sf. skill, handiwork IV 71; way V 57, VIII 13 behaviour VII 111, VIII 205 etc.
manger.	I 47, V 83 v.a./v.n. eat; I 47 subst.
mar	VII 194 adv. <u>mar fu nez</u> accursed is
marbarine	III 109 adj.f. marble
marbre	VII 52 s. marble
marc	VII 231 N s. mark (monetary)
martir	III 213, V 80; pl. <u>martirs</u> III 225 sm. martyr; V 80 suffering (MS <u>materie</u>)

martirer	pp. <u>martiré</u> III 206 AG v.a. martyr
martirizer	pp. <u>martirizé</u> III 206 v.a. martyr
mater	pp. <u>maté</u> III 9, III 28 D v.a. defeat
meterie	see under <u>martir</u>
maufé	IX 160; <u>malfé</u> IV 170 (MS <u>mal</u>) sm. devil
maufés	VIII 340 s.pl. bad deeds
maunder	ind.pr.1 <u>maund</u> V 5 v.a. send
mautalent	VI 24 s. bad temper
mauveis	III 204 D, V 54; sg.f. <u>mauveise</u> III 130, VIII 124 pl.f. <u>mauveis</u> VIII 286 adj. bad
mauveité	V 56; <u>maveisté</u> IV 86 D sf. baseness, vice
medicine	III 76, IV 28 s. remedy; medicine; see also under <u>doner</u> , <u>fere</u>
medire	IX 174; p.pres. <u>medisaunt</u> V 135 v.n. speak ill
medisaunt	IX 147 adj. slanderous
megre	pl.f. <u>megres</u> VIII 152 adj. thin
meins	VII 33; s. least; see under <u>a</u>
meinsné	VIII 192 sm. household
meint (1)	VII 147; <u>ment</u> IX 101 H adj. many a
meint (2)	see under <u>maindre</u>
meintenaunt	VIII 211 adv. at once
meinténir	<u>meyntenez</u> imper.5 IV 75 v.a. support
meis	see under <u>mois</u>
meisoun	VI 21, VI 56, VII 203; pl. <u>meisuna</u> VI 19 sf. house

meiter, meitre	see under <u>mester</u> , <u>mestre</u>
meitrie	VIII 274, IX 111, IX 162 sf. authority; IX 162 skill
membres	I 87, IX 98 sm.pl. limbs
membrer	I 88 D v.a. remember
memes	VIII 200; pron. self; <u>a meimes de</u> VII 47 prep. near
memoire	IV 132 s. memory
men	VII 27, VII 133; <u>le m.</u> poss.pron. mine; for adj. forms see under <u>moun</u>
mendiaunt	III 144 adj. <i>indigent</i>
mener	ind.pr.3 <u>maine</u> VIII 69; subj.pr.3 <u>meygne</u> IV 145 v.a. lead; VIII 69 court, carry on with
mensounges	IX 19; pl. <u>messunges</u> IX 19 H sf. lie
mensounger	nom.sg.m. <u>mensoungers</u> IX 76 adj. untruthful
ment	see under <u>meint</u> (1)
menter	VIII 250; ind.pr.1 <u>ment</u> VII 125 v.n. lie
mer	III 3, III 223 sf. sea
merci	III 14, III 30 etc., IV 34, IV 42 etc., VIII 45 <u>mercy</u> III 160, III 200; <u>mercie</u> VIII 32 s. grace, mercy; see also <u>aver</u> , <u>crier</u> , <u>loer</u> , <u>prier</u> , <u>requere</u> , <u>venir</u>
merciabile	II 33, III 46, IV 14* adj. merciful
merde	VI 26; <u>mert</u> VII 216 N sf. shit
mere	III 1, III 19 etc., IV 2, IV 21 etc., V 106, V 132, VII 112; pl. <u>meres</u> V 68 sf. mother
merveiller	<u>merveillier</u> III 79 A; ger. <u>mervilaunt</u> V 7 v.n. wonder

mervilous	VII 19; <u>merveillos</u> I 84 adj. strange, terrible; I 84 wondrous
mes	I 58 etc., II 5, II 16 etc., III 202, III 233, V 94, V 101 etc., VI 51, VIII 141, VIII 144 etc., IX 24 H, IX 26 etc. conj. but
més	I 35, V 139 E, VII 125, VIII 338 adv. more; see also under <u>des ore més</u> and under <u>ne</u>
mesager	IX 17 sm. messenger
mesavenir	subj.pr.3 <u>mesaveine</u> VI 8 v.n. happen inopportunately
meseisé	obl.pl. <u>messeisez</u> IX 48 s. those in distress
mesfesaunce	V 30 s. wrong-doing
message	VIII 336 sm. message
mester	I 49, IX 173; <u>meiter</u> IX 158 sm. profession <u>estre m.</u> I 49, IX 158 be necessary
mestre	III 235 Mb, VII 145, VII 219 N, VII 232 N; <u>meitre</u> VI 32 sm. master
mesure	VII 106, VIII 205; I 50 (MS <u>mesur</u>) sf. temperance, moderation; see also under <u>aver</u> , <u>par</u>
metre	ind.pr.1 <u>met</u> IV 56; ind.pr.3 <u>met</u> VII 46 N; ind.pr.6 <u>mettent</u> VII 7; subj.pr.3 <u>mette</u> III 262 Mb, V 58, <u>met</u> III 242 Mb; imper.5 <u>metez</u> III 66, III 71 etc. <u>mettét</u> III 201; pret.3 <u>mist</u> IV 54; fut.6 <u>mettrount</u> IX 28; pp. <u>mis</u> III 24, VII 56; <u>mise</u> III 212 Mb, IX 119 v.a. put, place <u>se m.a</u> , <u>se m.en</u> IV 54, IV 56 commit oneself to <u>m.a bon fin</u> III 242 Mb bring to a good end <u>m.a la mort</u> VII 46 N bring to the point of death <u>m.a poverté</u> IX 28 reduce to poverty; <u>m.cure</u> III 66 exercise care; <u>m.force</u> III 68 ABDGL exert power <u>m.en mal an</u> V 58 put in a bad way; <u>m.en ublie</u> III 201 forget; <u>m.soure</u> VII 7 impute to
meuz	VIII 25, VIII 245, IX 125; <u>meus</u> VII 105 adv. better

meyntenir	see under <u>meinténir</u>
mie	see under <u>ne</u>
mil	III 86 (MS <u>nul</u>) a thousand times; <u>miles</u> V 6 thousand
mine	VII 82 sf. game of dice
minote	IX 191 sf. dainty woman
mirable	III 44 A adj. wonderful
mire	IX 36 H sm. physician, doctor
misericorde	III 160 Mb s. mercy
miserine	III 111 D adj.f. wretched
moine	VI 11, VII 121; <u>moygne</u> IV 141 sm. monk
mois	VII 96; <u>meis</u> VIII 167 sm. month
molin	pl. <u>moline</u> VII 78 sm. mill
monter	III 149 ff.A ascend; <u>m.haut</u> ascend on high
mort	I 84 L, I 94 DKL, III 13, III 146, V 12, VI 44, VI 57, VII 46 N, VIII 341; <u>mors</u> IV 89 D sf. death
mortel	I 94, III 204 B, III 232; sg.f. <u>mortele</u> IV 129 pl.m. <u>morteus</u> IX 176 adj. mortal, deadly
mot	VII 85, VII 150, VIII 142; pl. <u>mos</u> VII 68 sm. word
moun	I 72 ff.D, III 34, III 172 etc., V 8, V 14 etc., VII 62 etc., VIII 5, VIII 8 etc.; <u>mun</u> I 73 etc., III 34, III 198 etc., IV 58, IV 87, V 24, VII 2 etc., VIII 4, VIII 36; nom.sg.m. <u>mi</u> VIII 18 obl.sg.m. stressed <u>le men</u> VII 13 pl. <u>mes</u> I 20, I 22, III 76, III 184, IV 7 D, IV 52 etc., VII 35, VII 49 etc., VIII 3, VIII 175 etc. sg.f. <u>ma</u> I 31, I 41 etc., III 21, etc., IV 7, IV 32 DJP, IV 42 etc., V 9 etc., VII 16, VII 57 etc., VIII 34, VIII 40 etc.; <u>m'</u> I 5, I 97, II 45, III 34 (MS <u>ma</u>), IV 155, VII 70 (MS <u>ma</u>), VIII 227 (MS <u>ma</u>) pl.f. <u>mes</u> IV 136, VII 56, IX 198 poss.adj. my

mounde	V 123; <u>mundde</u> III 91 sm. world
mount	V 4, V 141, VIII 91, VIII 259, IX 83; <u>mund</u> I 16, 77, II 37, III 44, III 56 etc., IV 24, IV 97 etc.; nom.sg. <u>mounz</u> VI 45 sm. world
mouster	VII 139 sm. church, minster
mout	III 202, IV 16*, VI 29, VII 2*, VII 19 etc., VIII 28, VIII 38 etc., IX 15, IX 36 etc.; <u>mult</u> III 145 etc., IV 31, IV 38 etc.; <u>moust</u> VIII 46, VIII 172 adv. very, greatly; <u>mout par</u> III 145, IV 31, VII 2 very much
moveir	pp. <u>mous</u> VIII 4 v.a. stir up
moygne	see under <u>moine</u>
mulier	VIII 299 sf. wife
mult	see under <u>mout</u>
multiplier	ind.pr.3 <u>multiplie</u> IV 70; fut.6 <u>multiplierunt</u> IV 70 P v.n. multiply
mund	see under <u>mount</u>
murir	I 4, II 44; pret.3 <u>morut</u> III 12; fut.5 <u>morrez</u> IX 40 v.n. die; II 44 subst. death
mustrer	I 14, II 18; imper.5 <u>mostrez</u> IV 115; ind.imp.1 <u>moustroye</u> VIII 104; pret.5 <u>mustrates</u> I 84 (MS <u>mustraes</u>); pp. <u>mustré</u> I 69, <u>moustrez</u> IV 166 v.a. show, display
nature	V 88, V 124, VIII 204, IX 103, IX 119 sf. nature
natureument	V 62 adv. naturally
ne (1)	neg.adv. not; <u>nel</u> = <u>ne</u> + neut.obj. V 126 <u>Que.n</u> (MS <u>Que ne</u>) IX 135 expletive, pleonastic in compar.construc: III 86, V 30, VIII 67, VIII 261, IX 42; following <u>de pour ke</u> ^{VI} ₂₅ <u>ne...fors</u> I 42-43, VII 74 not...except, but only

ne ctd.

ne...hounkes I 70, III 78, III 125 etc., IV 23, V 19 etc., VI 1, VIII 59; ne...hounkes...fors never except V 19-20
ne...hounkes...nul IV 53 no-one ever
ne...ja II 13, III 41 BLa, III 82, III 110, V 139, V 147-8, VIII 93, VIII 149, IX 3, IX 19 H etc. never
ne...ja...fors I 32 DL never except
ne...ja...mie VI 3 never; ne...ja...plus IV 24 never again; ne...ja...si...ke...ne IX 139-140 never so that not; ne...jammés I 42 D, I 94, III 110 DLb, IX 57, IX 79 never; ne...jammés...fors I 32 never except; ne...ke VI 21, VII 74 N, VIII 165-6 only, except; ne...més I 35, II 45-6, VII 125, VIII 338 not any more; ne...mie II 39 L, IV 160, V 126, VI 28, VII 143 N, VIII 77, VIII 188, IX 45, IX 103 H not; ne...nent...plus VII 9 N not any more; ne...nul II 20 D, II 22 DLMR, III 48, III 58, III 188 etc IV 49, V 7, V 21 etc., VI 48, VII 178, VIII 6-7, VIII 265-7 not any, none; ne...pas II 26, II 39, III 210, V 104, VII 22 N, VII 142 N etc., IX 189, IX 190 not
ne...plus VII 136 no more; ne...poi II 26 M not a little; ne...point II 22 not; ne...rien I 16 DKL, II 20, IV 52 P, IV 114, VI 2 nothing, IV 52 P not at all
ne...ren...més I 57, I 79 nothing any more
ne...si...ne V 83-85 not..except; ne...si...noun II 47, IV 8-9*, VIII 130 nothing but, except
ne...weres VII 201 N scarcely

ne (2)

II 4, II 23, III 58, IV 24, IV 63 etc., V 18, V 79. etc. VI 2, VII 10, VII 35, VIII 133, VIII 166 etc., IX 58, IX 155 etc. conj. nor; III 126, VII 163 or

neier

pret.3 nea IV 43 v.n. drown

neir

VIII 128; eg.f. noire VII 129 adj. dark, black

nen

VI 41, IX 67 H (MS. ne) neg.pron. none

nent

I 77 adv. not at all; nent plus VII 9 N, VIII 239 no longer

nessance

III 253 Mb; neyssanse II 21 s. birth

nestre

I 2, III 236 Mb, V 3, V 93 etc., VI 1; pret.3 nasquit V 95; pp. né I 22, III 48, IV 23 D; nez V 3, VII 194

netteté	I 24 L, I 55 sf. purity
ni	V 37, V 42, V 43 etc., sm. nest
niule	VII 208 N sf. cloud
noble	III 77 D, III 177 etc. adj. noble
noblee	IX 95; <u>noblez</u> IX 168 sf. nobility
noir	see under <u>neir</u>
noisee	VII 161 sf. noise, disturbance
nomeiment	VIII 199; <u>numément</u> IC 123 adv. especially
nomer	pret.1 <u>nomai</u> III 234; pp. <u>nomee</u> IV 34 v.a. name
nori	nom.sg.m. <u>noriz</u> IX 134 adj. from pp. educated
norture	IX 104 (MS <u>noreture</u>) s. upbringing
nostre	I title D, II 41, II 42, III 70, III 166 etc., V 43 <u>noustre</u> II title D, III title D; pl. <u>nos</u> I 4, I 59 poss.adj. our
noun (1)	III 16, VII 117, VII 119; <u>nun</u> I 44, III 236 sm. name <u>aver n.</u> be called III 16, VII 119
noun (2)	V 33, VIII 92, IX 103; <u>nun</u> II 47, IV 9, VII 238 N, IX 164 (MS <u>nus</u>) neg.adv. not <u>n.pas</u> IX 103 not at all; see also under <u>ne</u> , <u>si</u>
noune	VII 140 sf. noon
nous	III 68, III 84 etc., IV 6 D, IV 141 DP, V 45, V 81, VIII 84, VIII 330; <u>nus</u> I 69, I 82, I 85, II 28, IV 182, IV 183, VII 229 N pers.and refl. pron. we, us
novele (1)	VI 9 sf. piece of news
novele (2)	VII 37 adj.f. new
noveleries	IX 66 H apl. news

nue	IX 200 adj.f. naked
nuit	III 52 A,VIII 111; <u>nuyt</u> VIII 10,VIII 55; <u>nut</u> III 126,III 172 etc.; <u>nuith</u> II 36; pl. <u>nuiz</u> III 226 DL, IX 138; sf. night <u>de nuit ne de jour</u> III 126 D,III 188; <u>nuit e jour</u> II 36,III 172; <u>de nut ou de jur</u> III 126; <u>de nut e de jurs</u> III 226; <u>de nuiz e de jours</u> III 226 DL <u>jour ne nuyt</u> VIII 55, <u>en nuiz en jours</u> IX 138 by day and by night, by day or night
nul (1)	III 48,III 188,IV 49,IV 53,V 7,V 101,VII 172 N, nom.sg.m. <u>nule</u> V 39,VII 178; <u>nuli</u> V 21, <u>nuly</u> VIII 297; obl.sg.m. <u>nului</u> VI 42 following prep.; fem.sg. <u>nule</u> VIII 290 pron. any, + <u>ne</u> none
nul (2)	I 35,I 94,III 125,V 26 etc.,VIII 6,VIII 7, etc., IX 99,IX 163; nom.sg.m. <u>nus</u> VI 48; sg.f. <u>nule</u> I 23,III 58,VIII 156,VIII 209 etc.,IX 72 adj. any; + <u>ne</u> = no I 23-24 = 'no' without neg. particle <u>ne</u>
numbrer	I 88,III 188 Lb v.a. count
numément	see under <u>nomeiment</u>
nuncier	III 134 v.a. proclaim
nure	III 232 v.a. harm
nurir	Ind.pr.3 <u>nurrist</u> V 86 E v.a. nourish
nus	see under <u>nous</u> ,
nusaunce	VII 44 sf. harm
nut	see under <u>nuit</u>

- obbeir** V 108; subj.pr.3 obbeie V 125 v.n. obey
- obbliance, oblier** see under ubliance, ublier
- od** I 61 D, III 53, III 124 DGL, IV 58, IV 66 DP etc., VI 48, VII 188, IX 125, IX 135 (MS ovea), IX 168 o VII 141, VIII 18; ho IX 95 prep. with; instr. I 61 D, VII 188; o = au, see under a
- odur** I 34; odour VIII 65 s. smell
- odurement** I 33 s. smell
- offrendre** III 143 s. offering
- oie** I 31* sf. hearing
- oil** pl. oilz IV 119; oiz I 19, I 22; eus VI 38 sm. eye
- oir** I 25, I 30 etc.; subj.pr.1 oye V 17; subj.pr.3 = imper. oie VII 127; imper.5 oiez III 169, III 193 etc., V 38, VII 30, VII 133, VII 189, VIII 34; oyez III 114, III 118; pret.1 oi VII 159 N; oy III 125; pret.3 oy III 199; fut.5 orrez V 38 E, VII 136; orez VIII 87; pp. oie VII 161 v.a. hear; I 30 subst.inf.
- oisel** V 36, V 45; pl. oiseaus V 53, V 63 etc., IX 29; oiseus V 61 sm. bird
- omnipotent** III 225 ff.Mb adj. omnipotent
- ord** IV 103, IV 157; pl.m. I 91; orz IV 79 adj. horrid
- ore** IV 95, IV 160, V 38, V 118 E, VII 40, VII 96, VIII 34, VIII 86 etc.; or (MS ore) VII 183, VII 185, IX 7 adv. so, then, now; ore endreyt VIII 86 now at once
- oreisun** III 179, III 193 etc. s. prayer
- orgoillous** IX 77; orgoillous IX 145; orgulus III 72 sg.f. orgulus I 90 adj. proud, presumptuous
^{↖ (MS orgulus)}
- orphanin** pl.m. orphanins IV 13; sg.f. orphanine III 111 adj. orphaned, desolate; IV 13 subst.

orphanise	IV 13 D sf.coll. orphans
orphelin	sg.f. <u>orphelinne</u> III 111 A adj. orphaned
os	I 88 sm.pl. bones
osé	IX 155 adj. daring
oser	ind.pr.1 <u>hos</u> VIII 35; <u>hose</u> IX 26 H; ind.pr.3 <u>ose</u> II 1; ind.pr.6 <u>osent</u> VII 241 N v.a. dare, venture to
ost	III 219 sm. army
oster	see under <u>houster</u>
otreier	subj.pr.3 <u>otrie</u> III 68, IX 86; <u>ostroit</u> III 46 A imper.5 <u>otriez</u> III 228 ff.La v.a. grant
ou (1)	III 42, III 116 ABDLbMb, IV 8, IV 63 etc., VI 20, VII 139, VII 158; <u>u</u> II 47, VII 243 N, IX 36 H interr.adv. where; VII 139, 158 conj. when
ou (2)	III 126, IV 168, V 57, V 130, VI 11, VI 12, VII 187 (MS <u>od</u>), VIII 190, VIII 194, VIII 196 etc., IX 8, IX 126 etc. conj. or
ounkes,ounques	see under <u>hounkes</u>
ouscur	VIII 81 adj. dark
outrage	V 129; <u>utrage</u> IX 8 H sm. excess, outrageous act
overaigne	pl. <u>overaignes</u> I 58 sf. work
overt	pl.m. <u>overs</u> VI 38 adj. from pp. open
oves	(IX 135); <u>ove</u> III 124 prep. with
pacience	I 93 DKL, I 95 sf. patience
païé	I 58 adj. pleased
paille	VII 63 s. straw

pain	VII 224 N sm. bread
paine	see under <u>peine</u>
païs	IX 38, IX 129 etc. sm. country
pale	VIII 194 adj. pale
palefray	VIII 246; pl. <u>palefraie</u> IX 143 palfrey
par	prep. by, through etc.
modal	<u>par vostre seint pleisir</u> I 1, <u>par folur</u> IV 36 foolishly, <u>par de sa</u> V 97 moreover; <u>par droit</u> V 109 E, VIII 87, VIII 263 by right; <u>par folie</u> VII 104, IX 161 foolishly; <u>par reisoun</u> VII 91 according to reason; <u>par racine d'ancheisoun</u> VII 92 by the power of the occasion; <u>par ancheisoun</u> VII 153 according to the occasion; <u>par deroi</u> VII 172 insolently; <u>par tant</u> VII 183 N thus; <u>par eschars</u> VII 230 N meanly; <u>par mesure</u> VIII 205 in the right proportion; <u>par aventure</u> VII 238 N perhaps; <u>par graunt douçour</u> VIII 231 very tenderly; <u>par parole</u> VIII 278 in words; <u>par bone foy</u> VIII 324 in good faith
causal	<u>par beuté</u> I 15, <u>par vostre amisté</u> I 67, <u>par grant dileccioun</u> III 17, <u>par vostre graunt pité</u> III 30 DL, <u>par unt</u> I 36 whereby
local	<u>par tut le mundde</u> III 91; <u>par sa meisoun e par voie</u> VI 56, <u>par la voye</u> VIII 16, <u>par les espaules</u> VIII 126, <u>par devaunt</u> VIII 247; <u>par derere</u> VIII 279 behind their backs; <u>par entre nous</u> VIII 330 between us; <u>par tut</u> IX 193 H
temporal	XXXXXXXXXXXX <u>par tute sa vie</u> IX 34 H
final	<u>par quey</u> + subj: III 238 Mb <u>par quei ke</u> + subj. II 45 D
in appeals	and asseveration: <u>par celes saintes paines</u> I 13, <u>par pité</u> I 19, I 29; <u>par plaies</u> I 53, <u>par icel saunc precius</u> I 62, I 71; <u>par passiun</u> I 89, <u>par charité</u> IV 66, IX 149; <u>par ma bote</u> VII 175, <u>par ma face</u> VIII 40, <u>par moun gaunt</u> VIII 237, <u>par Deu le roy</u> VIII 305, <u>par seint Pere</u> VIII 314, <u>par ma foy</u> VIII 319

par	emphatic part. <u>mout par</u> III 145, IV 31, VII 2* very much
parailler	ind.pr.3 <u>paraille</u> VII 64 N v.a. prepare
paraie	III 23; <u>parays</u> III 4 sm. paradise
pardun	I 40, I 53, III 235 sm. forgiveness; <u>requere p.</u> beg for forgiveness
parduner	I 39; subj.pr.3 <u>pardoint</u> IV 111; imper.5 <u>pardonez</u> . I 21, I 30 etc., v.a. forgive
pareir	ind.pr.3 <u>pert</u> II 40 M, V 126; pret.3 <u>parust</u> III 98 DGL v.n. appear
parenté	III 13 s.coll. relatives
parler	I 42, IV 164, VII 153, IX 135; pret.1 <u>parlai</u> VIII 142; p.pres. <u>garlaunt</u> IX 115 v.a./v.n. say, speak <u>mal parlaunt</u> IX 115 slanderous
parmeindre	pret.2 <u>parmeindras</u> III 83, pret.5 <u>parmeystes</u> III 83 LaMb, <u>parmanastes</u> III 83 Lb v.n. remain
parole	VIII 172, VIII 278 etc., IX 133; <u>parol</u> IX 156 sf. word, speech; IX 133 word of honour
partie	III 149 ff.A sf. <u>a sa destre p.</u> at his right hand
partir (1)	IV 106 D; ind.pr.5 <u>partez</u> IV 67; imper.5 <u>partez</u> IV 66 v.a./v.n. share; IV 106 separate
partir (2)	IV 106; fut.1 <u>partyrai</u> IV 149, <u>parteray</u> III 273 Mb; pp. <u>partez</u> III 121; <u>partyz</u> IV 143; <u>partye</u> IV 156 v.n. depart
pas	VII 142 sm. <u>aler tout le p.</u> go at a walking-pace see also under <u>noun</u> , <u>ne</u>
passiun	I 89, III 145, III 157 etc.; <u>passioun</u> VI 59 sf. passion
pautoner	nom.sg. <u>pautoners</u> IX 90, IX 106 sm. debauched fellow
pé	VIII 2; pl. <u>pez</u> VII 35; <u>piez</u> I 60, I 63 sm. foot

pecché	I 7, I 39 etc., III 50, III 122 etc.; <u>peché</u> IV 30, IV 85; pl. <u>pecchez</u> I 20, I 59 etc., III 76; <u>pecchés</u> VIII 339; <u>pechez</u> IV 52, IV 79 etc. sm. sin
pecchere	III 33, III 171; sg.f. <u>peccheresse</u> I 5 adj. sinful
peccheresse	III 199 sf. sinful woman
peine	(MS III 42, V 8, VIII 289, IX 24 H; <u>paine</u> I 3, I 96 <u>pain</u> I 91); <u>peyne</u> IV 145 (MS <u>meyqne</u>); pl. <u>paines</u> I 13, I 60 etc. sf. suffering, pain; <u>a graunt p.</u> VIII 289 with difficulty
peire	V 87 E s. pear
pel	VIII 270 s. skin
penance	III 251 Mb s. penance
pendre	ind.pr.3 <u>pent</u> VII 205 N; pp. <u>pendu</u> III 236 MB, VII 205 v.a. hang; VII 205 N v.n.
pener	I 86; pp. <u>pené</u> III 206 Mb v.a. torture
penser (1)	II 4, VIII 15 sm. deliberation, thought
penser (2)	I 74, I 80; subj.pr.1 <u>pense</u> I 83 L; imper.5 <u>pensez</u> III 235 B; ind.imp.1 <u>pensoye</u> VIII 79, VIII 102 pret.1 <u>pensay</u> VIII 12 v.n. think; I 83 L v.a. think of; I 80 be sad; inf. as subst. I 74
people	III 18, III 92 etc. sm. people
per	II 22, III 78, IV 23 sm. peer, equal; IV 23 sf.
percer	I 52 D, I 68 v.a. pierce
perdition	II 45 s. perdition
perdre	subj.pr.3 <u>perde</u> VI 25; pret.3 <u>perdi</u> III 232 ⁰ FD pret.5 <u>perdistes</u> III 139; pp. <u>perdu</u> III 21, VII 13 v.a. lose

pere (1)	III 32, V 107, VII 117 sm. father
pere (2)	III 12; <u>peire</u> II 31 sf. stone
perer	VII 205 sm. pear-tree
perir	pret.3 <u>peri</u> IV 41 v.n. perish
pes	III 61, VII 241 N sf. peace
pesance	III 254 Mb; <u>pesanse</u> II 17 s. heaviness, distress
pesaunt	V 8 adj. heavy, grave
peser	ind.pr.6 <u>peisent</u> V 29; subj.pr.3 <u>poist</u> (MS <u>poet</u>) V 33 v.n. weigh; <u>ki k'en poist</u> V 33 whoever may care
petit	V 134; nom.sg.m. <u>getiz</u> VII 26; <u>petith</u> II 26 sg.f. <u>petite</u> VIII 174, VIII 187 etc.; pl.f. <u>petis</u> VIII 153, VIII 162 adj. small; subst. VIII 174
pie	VII 159, VII 167 sf. magpie
pigace	(MS <u>pigaz</u>) VII 221 N s. slipper
pir	VIII 67 compar.adv. worse
pire	<u>la plus pire</u> VIII 53, IX 131 superl.adj./subst.f. the very worst
pis	IX 6, IX 16 ^{sbst.} H ^{adv.} worse; see under <u>aler</u>
pit6	I 5, I 17, etc.; III 8, III 10 etc., IV 7 etc. <u>piet6</u> IV 10, IV 61 etc. sf. pity; see under <u>aver</u> , <u>prendre</u>
piteus	IV 121; sg.m. <u>pituse</u> IV 98 ff.P adj. compassionate
place	VII 235 N, VIII 39, VIII 241 sf. spot, place
plaie	I 69, I 72; pl. <u>plaies</u> I 53 etc. sf. wound
plaindre	ind.pr.1 <u>pleyn</u> IV 81 v.n. lament

plegage	IV 39 s. pledge
plein (1)	VII 215 N, IX 107; sg.f. <u>pleine</u> III 2, III 39 etc. <u>pleyne</u> III 249 Mb; <u>pleygne</u> IV 33; <u>pleyn</u> III 6, <u>plain</u> IX 123 adj. full
plein (2)	VII 213 N adv. full
pleisir	I 1, II 48, VII 99; <u>plaisir</u> I 31 sm. will, pleasure
plenere	IV 6, IV 72 adj.f. abundant, full
plenté	IV 65 sf. plenty
plere	ind.pr.3 <u>plest</u> IX 157 v.n. please
plevir	ind.pr.1 <u>plevie</u> VIII 154, VIII 234; pp. <u>plevie</u> V 16 v.a./v.n. swear, pledge
plom	VII 207 s. lead
plourer	I 20 DKL; <u>plurer</u> I 18; pret.5 <u>plorustes</u> III 164 p.pres. <u>ploraunt</u> VIII 267 v.n. weep
ployer	ind.pr.3 <u>ploye</u> VIII 178 v.a. embrace
plur	pl. <u>plure</u> III 42 s. lamentation, tears
plus	IV 67, IV 68 DJP, V 6, V 23 etc., VI 31, VII 9 N, VII 24, VII 108, etc., VIII 167 compar.adv. more V 10, V 61, VIII 42, VIII 53 etc., IX 70, IX 131 most <u>plus de</u> V 70; <u>plus ke</u> III 86, V 73, V 80-1, V 108-110, VII 136 more than; see also under <u>nent</u> , <u>tout</u>
plusours	IX 43, IX 108; <u>plusurs</u> IV 47 adj. several; IX 108 indef.pron. most people
poer	see under <u>pouer</u>
poesté	IV 103, IV 157 sf. power
poi	II 26 M, V 143, IX 23; <u>poy</u> VIII 50; <u>pou</u> III 149 ff.A adv. a little, for a short time; <u>poy de</u> VIII 50 little

poing	VI 18; <u>poin</u> VII 213 N sm. fist
point	VI 16; pl. <u>poins</u> VII 200 s. VI 16 extent; VII 200 point of dice; see also under <u>ne</u>
poirre	ind.pr.3 <u>poit</u> VI 16 v.n. fart
pois	VII 94 sm. pea
port	VI 39 sm. condition; <u>a mal port</u> in a bad way
porte	III 23, III 105 sf. gateway
porter	III 135, VIII 248; subj.pr.6 <u>portent</u> VIII 337 ; pret.2 <u>portas</u> III 268 Mb; pret.5 <u>portastes</u> III 32; III 47 etc.; pp. <u>porté</u> III 150; <u>portee</u> III 100 DGLMb v.a. bear, carry
pose	II 7, IX 25 sf. short while; see also under <u>a</u>
poser	pp. <u>posé</u> III 151 v.a. place
pouer (1)	V 121, V 123 etc., VIII 251; <u>poer</u> III 167 sm.power
pouer (2)	ind.pr.1 <u>pue</u> VII 9, VII 125 etc., VIII 52, VIII 132 etc; <u>puis</u> V 97 E; ind.pr.3 <u>poet</u> IV 49, V 39, V 92 etc., VII 196 N, IX 172; <u>poest</u> VI 48, VII 144, VII 197, VIII 63, VIII 180; <u>puet</u> II 6, II 20 etc.; <u>poet</u> III 48; <u>put</u> III 188, III 222; ind.pr.5 <u>poez</u> III 132, IX 99; subj.pr.1 <u>puise</u> I 79 (MS <u>puis</u>); <u>puisse</u> I 43, IV 93, IV 151; <u>puyse</u> VIII 340, <u>puse</u> VIII 89; <u>pusse</u> III 62, III 120 etc.; subj.pr.3 <u>pusse</u> II 46, III 232; <u>peust</u> VI 44, VI 57; subj.pr. = imper.4 <u>pussum</u> III 79; subj.pr.5 = imper. <u>puisseez</u> IX 64; subj.pr.6 <u>puissent</u> III 120 ABDGL, <u>pussent</u> III 67; ind.imp.1 <u>poeie</u> VIII 55; <u>poeye</u> VIII 10; pret.3 <u>pout</u> I 88; <u>pot</u> IX 119 H; subj.imp.1 <u>peuse</u> (MS <u>puse</u>) VIII 79; subj.imp.3 <u>peust</u> VI 43, VIII 219, VIII 298; <u>puest</u> V 99; <u>puet</u> II 29; fut.1 <u>purai</u> VII 183; fut.2 <u>puras</u> IX 151; fut.3 <u>pura</u> IX 65, IX 73; <u>porra</u> IV 164; <u>purrad</u> IX 171; fut.6 <u>purount</u> VII 174; cond.1 <u>purroye</u> VIII 302; <u>purroy</u> VIII 306, <u>purray</u> VIII 49, <u>puray</u> VIII 24; cond.3 <u>purreit</u> IX 67 v.n. be able <u>jeo n'en pus més</u> VII 125 I cannot help it

poume	V 43 E, V 87, VII 20 sf. apple
pour	III 9, VI 25; <u>poour</u> VII 158 sf. fear; see also under <u>aver</u>
pouz	VII 215 N sm. thumb
poverté	IX 28 s. poverty
povre	III 274 Mb, IV 60; pl. <u>povres</u> IV 14*, IX 48 adj. poor; IV 14, IX 48 subst.
poy	see under <u>poi</u>
praele	IX 126 s. meadow
precher	I 38 v.n. preach
precius	I 6 etc.; <u>pretius</u> I 62, II 28; <u>precieus</u> III 77 A sg.f. <u>preciuse</u> III 259 Mb, IV 1; <u>precieuse</u> III 36 <u>pretieuse</u> III 32 adj. precious
preiser	<u>prisier</u> III 48 A; ind.pr.1 <u>pris</u> VII 105; ind.pr.3 <u>prise</u> III 215 ABDGLMb; subj.imp.3 <u>preisast</u> II 31, cond.3 <u>presreit</u> II 31 M; pp. <u>preise</u> VIII 197, VIII 265, IX 187; <u>preisee</u> VIII 329 v.a. praise <u>p.meus</u> VII 105 prefer
premer	III 219; sg.f. <u>premere</u> VII 115 subst.adj. first
premereyne	III 248 Mb adj.f. first
prendre	VII 28; ind.pr.1 <u>preng</u> VII 212 N, VIII 44; ind.pr.5 <u>pernez</u> IX 11, IX 82; subj.pr.3 <u>prenge</u> VII 178; imper.5 <u>prenguez</u> IV 137; pret.3 <u>prist</u> III 138 D, III 253 Mb; pret.5 <u>preites</u> I 93 DKL; fut.3 <u>prendra</u> IX 49, IX 74 etc.; fut.5 <u>prenderez</u> (MS <u>prendrez</u>) IX 131; pp. <u>pris</u> III 25, VII 218 N v.a. take, seize <u>p.a</u> + inf. VIII 44 begin; <u>se p.a</u> VII 178 attack <u>p.a espoue</u> IX 74, IX 121 marry; <u>p.bataille</u> VII 28 make war; <u>p.garde de</u> IX 11 pay attention to <u>p.humanité</u> III 25 A, III 138 D take human form <u>p.nessance</u> III 253 Mb be born; <u>p.pité de</u> IV 137 take pity on

prés	IV 148 adv. near
present	IV 98 sm. present; <u>en present</u> IV 180 close at hand
prestre (1)	VI 11, VII 227 N sm. priest
prestre (2)	III 237 Mb v.a. prepare
preu	nom.sg.m. <u>preuz</u> IX 58; pl.f. <u>prus</u> VIII 168 adj. wise, prudent
prier	I 97 ff.P; ind.pr.1 <u>pri</u> III 117, III 154 etc., IV 58 J, IV 73 D, IV 82 etc., VIII 323, VIII 331 etc., IX 113, IX 149; <u>pry</u> VIII 88; ind.pr.3 <u>prie</u> III 64; subj.pr.3 <u>pri</u> III 253 Mb; imper.5 <u>priez</u> III 161, VIII 32; pret.1 <u>priay</u> VIII 22; fut.1 <u>prierai</u> IV 82 P v.a./v.n. pray, pray for; <u>p.merci</u> III 64, IV 73 D pray for mercy
priere	III 114, III 118 etc., VIII 34, VIII 87 etc. <u>preere</u> I title D; pl. <u>prieres</u> IV 136 sf. prayer
pris	VIII 163, IX 179 sm. prize
prisun	III 88, III 180 etc., sm. prison
privé	VIII 85; nom.sg.m. <u>privez</u> IV 76 adj. secret, intimate; <u>de vos p.</u> IV 76 one of those close to you
prochein	sg.f. <u>procheine</u> VIII 111 adj. <u>la plus p.</u> next
prodoume	IX 57, IX 181 sm. good man, wise man
profiter	I 43 v.n. be of help
prometre	ind.pr.3 <u>promet</u> II 38 v.a. promise
prophitable	IV 16* adj. helpful
proveour	V 27 s. advocate
prus	see under <u>preu</u>

pucele	IV 3, IV 21, VIII 189, IX 125; pl. <u>puceles</u> V 2 sf. girl, maiden; V 2 unmarried girl; IV 21 virgin
puis	see under <u>pus</u>
puissaunt	IX 98; <u>puisaunt</u> V 119; <u>pussaunt</u> III 70, III 138 etc., adj. powerful, mighty; <u>tut p.</u> III 70, 138 etc. almighty
pur (1)	I 33 adj. pure
pur (2)	<u>por</u> , <u>pour</u> prep. for etc.
causal	I 4, I 20 etc., III 122, III 163 etc., IV 5, IV 52, V 131, VII 132, VIII 15, VIII 244 etc., IX 103, IX 104 etc. <u>pur ceo</u> III 139, VIII 15, VIII 134 ; <u>pur ce</u> VIII 297 adv. through this, because of this; <u>pur quel</u> V 38, V 118, VIII 263 why, for what reason; <u>pur ceo que</u> VIII 267, <u>pur que</u> III 95 conj. because
on behalf of	I 18, III 161, IV 88, IV 90, V 24, V 81
instead of	VII 79
final + inf.	I 37, I 85, III 18, III 88 etc., VII 23, VII 27 etc., VIII 19, VIII 132 etc., IX 127, IX 166
in asseveration	III 30, IV 5, IV 125, VIII 22; <u>pur voir</u> V 43, VIII 183 in truth
purchaser	pret.5 <u>purchasastes</u> III 178 v.a. buy, win
purgatorie	III 50, III 122 s. purgatory
puriture	II 14 sf. rotting, decay
purpenser	ind.pr.1 <u>purpens</u> VII 3, VIII 135; ind.pr.5 <u>purpensez</u> IX 80 v.refl. think, reflect
purtenir	p.pres. <u>qurtenaunt</u> V 14 v.n. belong
pus (1)	II 8, III 91, V 82, VII 149, VIII 37, VIII 94 etc., adv. then; <u>pus ke</u> III 95 DLbMb, III 129, VII 4 N, <u>puis ke</u> I 22 conj. since, after
pus (2)	VII 39 prep. since
pussance	III 225 ff.Mb; <u>pussanse</u> II 19 s. power
pute	IX 41 adj.f. promiscuous

putrif	nom.sg.m. <u>putrife</u> IX 89 adj. rotten, debauched
puur	I 36 s. stench
quant	I 61, III 146 etc., V 10, V 56, VI 22, VI 40, VII 3, VII 61 N etc., VIII 30, VIII 98 etc., IX 22, IX 37 etc. <u>quaunt</u> III 142; <u>kant</u> III 24, IV 51, IV 90 etc. <u>kaunt</u> III 138, III 164 adv. and conj. when
quant ke	V 116, IX 183; <u>quant que</u> I 30, I 34 etc.; <u>quanque</u> I 21; <u>puanke</u> II 38, II 48 indef.pron. whatever
quarré	IX 27 adj. square
quarter	VII 224 N sm. loaf (of bread)
quatre	VII 71, VII 76, IX 35 num. four
quei	see under <u>ke</u> , <u>ki</u> , <u>par</u> , <u>pur</u>
quel	sg.f. <u>la quele</u> III 52 stressed rel.pron.f. which
quer	I 17, I 69 etc., II 4, II 24 etc., IV 121, V 14, V 69 etc., VI 58, VII 2, VII 197, VIII 5, VIII 75 etc., IX 36, IX 69 etc. sm. heart
quere	IV 8, IX 166; fut.1 <u>querei</u> IV 78*; fut.6 <u>querrount</u> VIII 274; ger. <u>pueraunt</u> III 174 v.a. seek; <u>cheaunce q.</u> seek one's fortune IX 166; <u>q.aie</u> IV 78, <u>q.socur</u> IV 8 seek help
qui	see under <u>ki</u>
quidaunse	II 23 D s. thought, doubt
quider, quier	ind.pr.1 <u>quit</u> VII 165, <u>quy</u> VIII 85; ind.pr.5 <u>quidez</u> IX 83 v.a./v.n. think; + inf. IX 83
quisse	VII 216 N sf. flank
quite	VI 60 adj.f. rid(of)

quiter	pp. <u>quité</u> III 50 v.a. free, exonerate
racine	IV 27, VII 92 s. origin, root
rage	V 128, VI 59, IX 7 H, IX 8; <u>raje</u> VIII 75 sf. rage; <u>male r.</u> IX 8 violent madness, despair
rebel	f.pl. <u>rebel</u> VIII 271 adj. rebellious
receivre	ind.pr.3 <u>receit</u> III 52; subj.pr.3 <u>receive</u> IV 100, IV 174; imper.2 <u>receif</u> IV 130 J; <u>receive</u> IV 130 P imper.5 <u>recevez</u> IV 130, IV 155; ind.imp.3 <u>receveit</u> III 52 B; pret.3 <u>resut</u> III 52 DL, <u>receut</u> IV 39; pret.5 <u>reçutes</u> III 83, <u>resutes</u> IV 39 J; pp. <u>receu</u> VII 15 N v.a. receive, obtain
rechater	I 85, IV 152; pret.3 <u>rechata</u> IV 89 JP va. redeem
reclaim	IX 102 H s. reputation
recomencer	VII 40 v.n. begin again
recorder	ind.pr.1 <u>record</u> IV 51; imper.5 <u>recordez</u> IV 131 fut.5 <u>recorderet</u> IX 39 H v.a./v.refl. + <u>de</u> , v.n.+ <u>de</u> recall
recounter	pp.f. <u>recounté</u> V 148 v.a. narrate
recreaunt	III 210 D adj. cowardly
redemptiun	II 41 sf. redemption
refere	(MS <u>fere</u>) VII 103 v.a. re-make
refu	IV 87 sm. refuge
regarder	I 15; imper.5 <u>regardez</u> IV 119; pret.5 <u>regardastes</u> IV 119 P v.a. look at
rei	V 119; <u>rey</u> III 5, III 11 etc.; <u>roi</u> VII 177; <u>roy</u> VIII 305, VIII 323; nom.sg. <u>reys</u> II 21; obl.sg. <u>reis</u> III 225 ff.Mb, III 256 Mb; pl. <u>reis</u> III 142, V 120 sm. king

reindre	III 238 B; pret.3 <u>reint</u> II 28 DLMR v.a. redeem
reine	VII 83; <u>reigne</u> III 36, III 43 etc.; <u>reyne</u> III 10; <u>reygne</u> III 2, IV 19 sf. queen
reisoun	V 46, V 49, VI 47, VII 84, VII 91 etc., VIII 263 sf. reason, sense; speech
rejoir	pret.3 <u>rejai</u> III 159 G v.a. rejoice
relés	VIII 339 s. release, dispensation
relever	pp. <u>relevé</u> III 146 v.a. raise
remeindre	pret.2 <u>remeindras</u> III 83 D v.n. remain
remembraunce	I 72 ff.D sf. memory; see under <u>aver</u>
remetre	III 13 A pret.3 <u>remit</u> v.a. bring back
ren	V 11, V 115, V 138, VIII 41, VIII 156, IX 102 sf. thing <u>ren</u> I 16 OKL, I 28, VI 2, VII 210 N, VIII 56; <u>riens</u> IV 114; <u>rens</u> VIII 217 pron. anything; see also under <u>ne</u> ; <u>autre ren</u> VIII 184 anything else <u>tute ren</u> IX 120 H everything; <u>sur toute ren</u> IX 102 above all else
rendre	pret.5 <u>rendistes</u> III 100 v.a. give back
reneer	pret.3 <u>renea</u> IV 36; pp. <u>renee</u> III 98 DMb v.a. deny
rente	IX 142 s. income
repentaunce	(I 39), I 72 ff.D, IX 88; <u>repentance</u> IV 92 sf. repentance
repentaunt	VIII 342; pl.m. <u>repentaunz</u> (MS <u>repentaunce</u>) I 39, adj. repentant; I 39 subst.
repentir	ind.pr.3 <u>repent</u> IX 9, <u>repentit</u> IX 8 H; imper.5 <u>repentez</u> IX 7; fut.5 <u>repentirez</u> IX 39 v.n./v.refl. <u>repent</u>
repleni	sg.f. <u>replenie</u> III 6 B, IV 10 adj. from pp. filled

repos	VIII 11 s. rest
reposer	ind.pr.3 <u>repose</u> III 3, III 57 v.refl./wn. rest
reproce	pl. <u>reproces</u> I 26 s. abuse
reprové	pl.f. VIII 287 adj. blameworthy
reprover	V 35 sm. proverb
requere	ind.pr.1 <u>requer</u> I 13, I 40 etc., III 131, III 133 etc. (IV 9); subj.pr.6 <u>requerent</u> III 228 DL; imper.2 <u>requer</u> IV 173; imper.5 <u>requerez</u> III 46, III 75 etc., IV 88, IV 99 etc.; subj.imp.3 <u>requeist</u> III 127 v.a./v.n. pray, beseech; <u>aie r.</u> III 131, <u>pardun r.</u> I 40 etc., III 235, <u>merci r.</u> III 133
requillir	pp. <u>requilly</u> VIII 174 v.a. gather
resembler	ind.pr.5 <u>resemblez</u> IX 61, IX 97 etc.; ind.pr.6 <u>resemblent</u> V 59, V 60 v.a./v.n. resemble, seem
resociter	pret.2 <u>resucitas</u> III 223 Mb; pp. <u>resocité</u> III 146 A v.a. bring back to life
resourdre	pret.3 <u>resurst</u> III 240 v.n. rise
respit	VIII 110 sm. delay
resplendisaunt	III 69; sg.f. <u>resplendisaunte</u> III 55, III 81 adj. radiant
resplendieur	III 3, III 53 s. radiance
respoundre	ind.pr.3 <u>respount</u> VIII 90 v.n. answer
rester	II 20 DMR v.n. withstand
resuer	ind.pr.1 <u>resu</u> VII 15 v.a. sweat out
resurrecciun	III 241; <u>resurecciun</u> I 92 sf. resurrection
retenir	subj.pr.3 <u>retenge</u> IV 100 D, IV 174 D v.a. keep, retain

retourner	imper.5 <u>retournez</u> III 22 A; fut.5 <u>retournerez</u> IX 167 v.n. return; III 22 A bring back
retrere	imper.5 <u>retréét</u> III 22 v.a. save
revendre	VII 23,VII 78 v.a. re-sell
revenir	pret.3 <u>revint</u> III 13; cond.1 <u>revendroye</u> VIII 103 pp. <u>revenu</u> VIII 122 v.n. come back
revertir	fut.5 <u>reverterét</u> IX 40 H v.n. come back to
ribaudies	IX 21 H s.pl. ribaldry
riche	III 77,III 178; nom.sg.m. <u>riches</u> IX 25 adj. rich
rix	ixix26xxxxxxmmghkxx
rigolé	IX 150 s. rejoicing, joking
rimeour	pl. <u>rimeours</u> VII 170 s. poet
rimoier	VII 5,VII 9 etc.; ind.pr.1 <u>rimai</u> VII 167 v.n. versify
riote	VII 176 sf. dispute
ris	III 26 s. laughter
roi,roy	see under <u>rei</u>
roinous	VIII 128,VIII 270 adj. creased, wrinkled
romaunz	V 147 s. French
rose	III 55,III 79 sf. rose
roser	III 77 sm. rosebush
rote	VII 176 N sf. band, crowd
rouncin	pl. <u>rouncine</u> IX 143 s. pack-horse
rubricher	pp. <u>rubrichez</u> I 62 v.a. make red
rue	VIII 17 sf. road

sacher	pp. <u>saché</u> III 28 B v.a. seize
sacrifise	III 214 s. sacrifice
sage	VII 86, IX 7, IX 70; nom.sg.m. <u>sages</u> V 145, IX 18 H, . IX 58 etc.; adj. wise <u>nun sage fere</u> IX 164 not act wisely
sagement	II 10 adv. wisely
saint, sainteté	see under <u>seint</u> , <u>seinteté</u>
sale	VIII 193 sf. hall
saluz	III 4, V 5 s. salvation; V 5 greetings
saubrement	I 20 KL; <u>solubrement</u> I 20 D adv. purely
salutation	III 195 Lb s. salutation
salver	see under <u>sauver</u>
saner	imper.5 <u>sanez</u> I 73 v.a. heal
saunc	I 6, I 62 etc., III 99, IV 89 P, V 75 (MS <u>sauncs</u>) <u>sanc</u> I 10, II 28, IV 153 sm. blood
saunté	VII 44, VII 46 N s. health
saunz	I 28, I 94 DKL, V 46, V 92 etc., VII 5, VIII 108, VIII 110 etc.; <u>sans</u> II 3, II 16 etc.; <u>sanx</u> III 42 prep. without; + inf. I 28, VII 5, VIII 250, VIII 303
sauvacium	III 195 s. salvation
sauvage	pl. <u>sauvages</u> V 64 adj. wild
sauver	I 37, III 18, III 111; pret.5 <u>sauvastes</u> III 24, pp. <u>salvee</u> III 225 ff.Mb va. save
saver (1)	II 23, IX 29 H sm. wisdom

saver (2)	V 118, VI 31, VIII 20, VIII 78; <u>savoir</u> V 44 ind.pr.1 <u>sai</u> II 18, IV 8, VII 10, VII 101 etc., <u>sei</u> IV 53, <u>say</u> IV 63, IV 167, VIII 165, VIII 244; ind.pr.3 <u>set</u> II 12 D, VI 2, VI 40; ind.pr.4 <u>savoum</u> V 44, <u>savum</u> III 84; ind.pr.5 <u>savez</u> VIII 29, IX 173; subj.pr.1 <u>sache</u> VIII 238; subj.pr.3 <u>sache</u> IV 171; imper.5 <u>sachez</u> IX 91; ind.imp.1 <u>savoye</u> VIII 14; cond.1 <u>savrei</u> (MS <u>saverei</u>) VII 90, <u>savroie</u> (MS <u>saveroie</u>) VII 20; cond.3 <u>savreit</u> (MS <u>savereit</u>) VII 89 v.a./v.n. know <u>s.</u> + inf. II 12 D, II 18, VII 10 etc., VIII 165 know how to, be able to; <u>s.ou</u> + inf. IV 8, IV 63 know where to
savour	VIII 64 s. smell
savourer	ind.pr.3 <u>savoure</u> VIII 51 v.a. savour
science	III 8 sf. science, learning
se	(I 15) I 24, II 3, III 57 AD, VI 17, VI 33 etc., IX 9, IX 51 etc.; <u>s'</u> III 159, V 7, VI 40 (VII 74); stressed <u>soi</u> V 134, <u>soy</u> VIII 66 refl.pron. himself etc.
secle	I 77 DL, III 26, III 62 etc., IV 118 D, V 99 sm. world
seingnour	I title D, II title D; <u>seignour</u> III 70; <u>seignur</u> III 185; <u>seingnur</u> IX 56; nom.sg. <u>sire</u> I 1, I 5 etc., III 189, IV 113, VII 112, IX 36 H, IX 124; <u>sir</u> (MS <u>sire</u>) II 33 sm. lord
seingnourie	V 114; <u>seinourie</u> VIII 275 sf. mastery; see under <u>aver</u>
seint (1)	pl.m. <u>seinz</u> III 91 LbMb; <u>seynz</u> IV 179; <u>seins</u> III 263 Mb; pl.f. <u>seyntes</u> IV 179 sm./sf. saint
seint (2)	III 123; <u>saint</u> I 1, I 31 etc.; <u>seynt</u> IV 40, IV 151 etc.; sg.f. <u>seinte</u> III 25, III 57 etc.; <u>sainte</u> I 12*, I 19 etc.; pl.f. <u>saintes</u> I 13 etc. adj. holy
seinteté	I 32 D; <u>sainteté</u> I 24 sf. holiness

sembler	ind.pr.3 <u>semble</u> VIII 97, VIII 185 etc.; ger. <u>semblaunt</u> VI 54 v.n. seem; see also under <u>ferre</u>
semeisoun	VII 93, VII 97 sf. time for sowing
semer	VII 94, VII 95 v.a. sow
sen	pl.m. <u>sens</u> III 91; <u>seiene</u> III 88; sg.n. <u>soen</u> IX 62 def.art. + <u>sen</u> poss.pron. his; III 88, 91 his people; IX 62 his possessions
senee	VI 29 adj.f. wise
sens	V 112 (MS <u>lens</u>), VII 5, VIII 3, VIII 77; <u>sen</u> V 46, V 49, VIII 8, VIII 122, IX 29 H sm. sense; VIII 3 humour, temperament
sentir	ind.pr.3 <u>sent</u> V 77 (MS <u>sente</u>), V 81 v.a. feel
ser	(MS <u>sere</u>) VII 118, IX 197 sf. sister
seré	VIII 257 pp. arranged
serjaunt	VIII 210 s. soldier
serment	(MS <u>serement</u>) V 16 s. oath
servir	I 8, II 32 D; II 36, III 182 etc., IV 128, V 103, V 109 <u>server</u> III 176; ind.pr.5 <u>servez</u> IX 159; ind.pr.6 <u>servent</u> IV 25, <u>servunt</u> III 226; pret.3 <u>servi</u> III 155 BDL; pret.5 <u>servistes</u> III 211; fut.5 <u>ser-</u> <u>virez</u> IX 53, IX 56; pp. <u>servi</u> III 155 v.a./v.n. serve
service	III 216, IV 102*, IX 40 s. service; <u>servis</u> I 64 sm.
seize	VII 73 num. sixteen
set	III 129 num. seven
seur	V 68 (MS <u>enseur</u>) adv. certainly
severé	III 49 pp. separated

si (1)	I 70, III 27, III 58 etc., IV 74, V 52, V 111 etc., VI 17, VII 4, VII 64, VIII 136, VIII 138 etc., IX 42. adv. so, thus; + adj./adv. emphatic <u>si ke</u> III 130 in such a way that I 8 K, III 227 D, IV 131 P, V 27, V 32, VI 47, VI 60, VII 35, VII 51 etc., VIII 22, VIII 32 etc., IX 64 etc. connective conj.; <u>e si</u> III 227, IV 131 DJ, VI 15, VII 19 N, VII 102, VIII 71, VIII 79 etc., IX 10 H, IX 76. <u>ja si</u> VI 4 VI 55 comparative conj.; <u>si...ke</u> I 88, II 19-20, IX 139-140; <u>si cum</u> I 49 OKL, III 29, III 45, VIII 176, IX 96 H; <u>taunt cum si</u> IV 67-68 <u>ja si...ne</u> VIII 261 concessive after neg. = however
si (2)	IV 167, V 8, V 9 etc., VI 33, VI 51, VII 125, VII 242 N, VIII 79, VIII 144 etc., IX 8 H, IX 11 etc. conditional conj. if; proclitic <u>s'</u> (MS <u>se</u>) VI 33, <u>si...ne</u> V 85; <u>si...nun</u> II 47, IV 9, VIII 130 after neg. = except
signefier	ind.pr.3 <u>signefie</u> VII 168 v.a. mean
sire	see under <u>seingnour</u>
sivre	ind.pr.3 <u>suit</u> IX 34 H; fut.6 <u>siverount</u> VIII 281 v.a. follow
sobresse	I 48 D s. soberness
sobreté	I 48 sf. soberness
socourable	IV 13*; <u>socurable</u> III 43 adj. helping
socours	VIII 144; <u>sucurs</u> III 228; <u>sucur</u> III 186, IV 8, IV 35 etc.; <u>succur</u> IV 133; <u>socur</u> III 123, III 127 sm. help; see also under <u>aver</u> , <u>doner</u> , <u>fere</u> , <u>quere</u>
sofferray	see under <u>suffrir</u>
soiller	ind.pr.3 <u>soille</u> V 37 v.a. foul, besmirch
solail	III 53, III 69 etc., VI 5 sm. sun
solascier	II 8 v.n. comfort

solaz	V 18 s. solace
soler	VII 50 sm. upper storey; granary
solubrement	see under <u>salubrement</u>
solum	IV 163 prep. according to
sommer	III 188 A v.a. list
sormounter	ind.pr.3 <u>sormounte</u> IX 72 v.a. get on top of
sot	VII 86,VIII 141 adj. stupid
souffir	ind.pr.3 <u>souffist</u> V 143 v.n. suffice
soul	<u>un soul</u> VII 85,IX 44 adj. single; IX 44 subst.
soulement	V 131,VIII 200 adv. only, uniquely
soume	V 41,V 72,VII 18 sf. the long and the short of it
soun	V 37,V 122,VII 132,VIII 43,VIII 291 etc.; <u>sun</u> II 28,III 18,III 99 etc.,IV 102*,IV 153 D,V 107, VI 2,IX 94 H; <u>son</u> II 29; <u>soen</u> V 147,119 (unstressed) pl. <u>ses</u> I 91,VII 241 N;; <u>ces</u> IV 110,IV 163 etc. sg.f. <u>sa</u> II 39,III 87*,III 159 etc.,IV 71,IV 158, V 50,V 106 etc.,VI 10,VI 16 etc.,VII 223 N, VIII 108,VIII 132 etc.,IX 34 H; <u>s'</u> IV 90,IV 106,VIII 113 (MS <u>sa</u>) etc. stressed adj. <u>le sen</u> IV 153; <u>la sue</u> III 67 etc. <u>la siene</u> III 148 A poss.adj. his,her
sour	V 115,V 138,VII 203,IX 102; <u>sur</u> III 102,IV 22, V 90,VII 205 N,IX 127,IX 187 H prep. on III 102 above; IV 22 beyond; <u>sour toute ren</u> V 138, IX 102 above all else; <u>sur tutis humis</u> IX 187 H above all men; <u>metre soure</u> VII 7 impute to
sourdre	pret.3 <u>surt</u> I 72 v.n. gush
souspir	pl. <u>souspire</u> III 42 A s. sigh
soutenir	ind.pr.3 <u>soutent</u> V 12,V 86; subj.pr.3 <u>souteine</u> V 84; pret.3 <u>soutint</u> (V title) v.a. support,sustain

sovent	VI 3,VII 244 N,VIII 38,VIII 106 etc.,IX 5,IX 50 etc.; <u>suvent</u> IV 50 adv. often
soverain	sg.f. <u>soveraygne</u> IV 146 adj. sovereign
soye	VIII 177 s. silk
sucur,sucurs	see under <u>socours</u>
suef	II 24,III 86; sg.f. <u>suef</u> VIII 176 adj. sweet,tender
suer	ind.pr.3 <u>sue</u> VI 24 v.n. sweat
suffrabelment	I 25 adv. patiently
suffrir	I 3,I 29 etc.; subj.pr.3 <u>sofer</u> I 91; imper.5 <u>suffrez</u> I 35; pret.3 <u>suffri</u> III 157,III 239; pret.5 <u>suffristes</u> I 9,I 52 etc.; fut.1 <u>sofferray</u> VIII 252 v.a. suffer, allow; + inf. passive I 52,I 67,I 86; active VIII 253
suitinaunce	V 84 s. sustenance
sur	see under <u>sour</u>
sus e jus	VII 8,VIII 119,VIII 240; VII 8 to such an extent VIII 119,VIII 240 backwards and forwards
sus	VIII 257 prep. on
suvent	see under <u>sovent</u>
suz	<u>de suz</u> VII 203 N prep. beneath
tai	see under <u>tu</u>
talent	VIII 214 sm. will
tard	see under <u>tart</u>
tardant	III 210 G adj. slow
tarjaunt	III 210 adj. slow, hesitating

tart	VII 95 adv. late; IX 35 H <u>tard</u> too late
taunt	I 70 DKL, I 89, III 22, III 137 etc., VII 136, VII 167, VIII 12, VIII 73 etc., IX 68, IX 106; <u>tant</u> I 16, II 13, II 30, III 167 L, IV 113, VII 183 N adv./pron. so, such, so much; see also under <u>par</u> <u>taunt</u> <u>cum</u> III 65, V 4, VIII 207, IX 4, IX 56 etc., conj. while; IV 67 inasmuch as; <u>taunt</u> <u>que</u> VIII 121 until
tauster	VIII 181; pp. <u>tausté</u> VIII 138 v.a. touch
tel (1)	sg.m. V 122; sg.f. <u>tele</u> VIII 219, VIII 318 etc., <u>tel</u> VIII 306 (MS <u>tele</u>); pl.f. <u>teus</u> VIII 150 pron. such a one
tel (2)	VI 16; <u>tiel</u> V 122 E; <u>teu</u> VIII 258; sg.f. <u>tel</u> VI 14, VII 90, VIII 64 etc.; <u>tele</u> II 43; pl.f. <u>teus</u> I 58 K, VIII 146 adj. such
temple	III 15 sm. temple
tence	VI 50 s. dispute
tencer	VIII 277, IX 174 v.n. quarrel
tendre (1)	VII 25; <u>tender</u> I 10 adj. tender
tendre (2)	V 24; v.a. stretch out; <u>t.mun</u> <u>gaunt</u> challenge
tendrement	III 164, VIII 235 adv. tenderly
tendroure	III 127 D; <u>tendrur</u> III 192 s. mercy; see under <u>aver</u>
tenir	V 103, VIII 257; ind.pr.5 <u>tenét</u> IX 20 H; ind.pr.6 <u>tenent</u> VI 19, VI 36; subj.pr.1 <u>tenge</u> V 22 ; subj. pr.3 <u>tenge</u> IX 14, IX 196; imper.5 <u>tenez</u> VII 80; pret.3 <u>tint</u> VII 222 N; subj.imp.3 <u>teniet</u> VI 18; fut.1 <u>tendray</u> VIII 321; fut.5 <u>tendrez</u> VIII 30, IX 22 cond.1 <u>tendray</u> VIII 304 v.a. keep, hold <u>t.cher</u> V 22, V 103, VIII 304 love; <u>t.a</u> <u>gas</u> VII 80 consider a joke; <u>t.longe</u> <u>vie</u> IX 14, IX 196 grant long life; <u>se</u> <u>t.</u> <u>ke</u> <u>ne</u> IX 20 H refrain from

tens	IV 18, VII 4, VII 219 N, VIII 4, VIII 76 etc., IX 166 sm. time; see also under <u>long</u> , <u>tout</u>
tere	III 58, III 168 etc., V 116, VIII 62, IX 165 <u>terre</u> III 80 ABDGMB, IV 5 sf. land, earth <u>autre tere</u> IX 165 foreign countries
teste	I 12*, VIII 58; pl. <u>testes</u> VII 54, VIII 269 sf. head
tiraunt	III 72 sm. tyrant
tiulle	VII 207 s. tile
tolir, toldre	cond.3 <u>toudreyt</u> VIII 294 v.a. remove, turn away
torment	III 226 Mb; <u>turment</u> II 16 sm. torment
tort	VII 101, VII 103, VIII 188 sm. wrong; <u>a tort</u> V 17 wrongly
toucher	IX 127; <u>tucher</u> I 54 v.a. touch; I 54 subst.
toudis	VIII 268, VIII 343, IX 36; <u>toutdis</u> I 50 DKL; <u>tutdis</u> I 44, I 75; <u>tudis</u> I 80 adv. always
toujour	I 33 DL; <u>touz jours</u> V 146, VI 35, VI 39, VI 50 etc., VII 195, IX 6, IX 15 etc; <u>tuz jurs</u> IV 6; <u>tutjurs</u> I 64 <u>tuz jorz</u> VII 210 N adv. always
toun (1)	IX 105 sm. tone (of voice)
toun (2)	IV 36 DJP, VIII 36, IX 56, IX 87 etc.; <u>tun</u> III 32 etc., <u>toen</u> III 154 D; sg.f. <u>ta</u> III 187 etc., IV 23, IV 54 DP etc., IX 111, IX 133 etc. poss.adj. your (sg.)
toust	VIII 42, IX 9, IX 28; <u>tost</u> IX 19, IX 26; <u>ben toust</u> IX 176 adv. soon
tout (1)	V 123, VII 33, VII 142, VIII 128, VIII 134 etc., IX 83; IX 185; <u>tut</u> I 76, III 44 (MS <u>tute</u>), III 56 etc., IX 38 H <u>tuit</u> IV 18, IV 97; nom.sg. <u>touz</u> VI 45; pl.m. <u>touz</u> V 44, V 61 etc., VII 81, VII 183, IX 54 etc.; <u>tous</u> V 67, IX 180*; <u>tuz</u> I 88, III 174, IV 27 etc.; <u>tutis</u> IX 187 H; <u>tus</u> III 115, III 184; <u>tut</u> IX 38 H; <u>tout</u> VI 61

tout <u>ctd.</u>	sg.f. <u>toute</u> V 11, V 115 etc., VI 59, VIII 329, IX 102, IX 187; <u>tute</u> III 28 (MS <u>tut</u>), IV 26, IX 34 H, IX 120 H; <u>tuitte</u> IV 20; <u>tote</u> III 238; <u>tout</u> VIII 21 pl.f. <u>toutes</u> (V 144, IX 180); <u>tutes</u> III 40, IV 22; <u>totes</u> III 74 (MS <u>tote</u>), III 102; <u>tute</u> IX 21 H; <u>tous</u> IX 132*; <u>tuz</u> VII 56 N neut. <u>tout</u> IX 37 etc.; <u>tut</u> I 29, III 149 (MS <u>tu</u>), IX 26 H pron./adj. every, all, everything <u>tuit tens</u> IV 18, VIII 134 all the time; <u>tout le pas</u> VII 142 at a walking pace; <u>tout le plus</u> VII 108 at the most; <u>tut pussaunt</u> III 70, III 138 etc. almighty <u>del tuit</u> IV 56 entirely; <u>par tut</u> IX 193 H everywhere see also under <u>toudis</u> , <u>toujours</u> , <u>treitouz</u>
tout (2)	VII 98, VIII 101, VIII 129 etc., IX 130; <u>tut</u> III 50 B, III 142, III 167; <u>tuth</u> II 37 adv. all, entirely <u>tout ne+</u> subj. VII 145 even if...not
toy	VIII 67 s. filth
trair	pp. <u>traiz</u> IX 92 v.a. betray
transmettre	pret.3 <u>transmist</u> III 16 v.a. send
traunse	pl. <u>traunses</u> VI 35 s. agitation
travail	I 3 s. torment
travailler	ind.pr.3 <u>travaille</u> VII 60 v.a. torment
treduz	I 17; sg.f. <u>tresduce</u> IV 9, IV 47 etc., adj. gentle
tregeter	VII 21 v.a./v.n. cast
tregetur	VII 19 N sm. juggler
treis	III 142, VII 74 N, VII 76 N; <u>trey</u> III 222 Mb num. 3
treisun	IX 182 s. treason, betrayal
treitouz	V 5, VI 46; <u>trestuz</u> VII 173 N adj. all; VII 173 pron.
trembler	ind.pr.3 <u>tremble</u> VIII 98, VIII 186; fut.1 <u>trembleray</u> VIII 243 v.n. tremble

trere	VIII 8, IX 151, IX 163; pret.3 <u>traist</u> III 191 A cond.3 <u>treroit</u> VI 17 v.n./v.refl. draw, move; v.a. bring; <u>a nul ben t.</u> IX 163 come to no good <u>a bon chef trere</u> IX 151 come to a good end
tres	I 46, II 24, III 8 A adv. very; <u>tresben</u> VIII 57 very well; <u>tresfyn</u> II 24 M very fine
tresk'a	I 10 prep. as far as
trespasser	ind.pr.3 <u>trespasse</u> V 130, V 132 (MS <u>trespas</u>) pret.2 <u>trespassas</u> III 149 ff.A v.n. sin; III 149 A pass
trespercer	I 52; imper.5 <u>trespercez</u> I 78 v.a. transfix
treeze	VII 74; <u>treze</u> VII 71 N num. 13
trinité	III 207 sf. Trinity
triste	IV 96 adj. sorrowful
tristesse	V 78 s. sorrow
tristour	VIII 301; <u>tristur</u> III 42 sf. sadness
trone	III 63 s. throne
trop	VI 43, (VII 46), VII 182, VIII 141, VIII 194, IX 5, IX 32 etc., adv. too, too much
trover	II 18 D, VIII 306, IX 19; ind.pr.1 <u>tref</u> VIII 176 <u>troes</u> VII 243 N; ind.pr.5 <u>trovét</u> IX 19 H; pret.1 <u>trovay</u> VIII 81; pret.3 <u>trova</u> III 78, III 107; fut.4 <u>trovroum</u> V 139 (MS <u>troveroum</u>); fut.5 <u>troverez</u> V 139 E, VIII 160, VIII 290, IX 139; pp. <u>trové</u> VIII 220, VIII 317; <u>trovez</u> VIII 320; <u>troves</u> IV 24 v.a. find, invent.
true	VII 31 sf. sow
truvur	VII 242 N sm. poet, inventor

- tu** IX 165; dir.obj. te III 174 BDLa, IX 184, IX 190
tei III 174; tai IX 160; indir.obj. te III 115
stressed obj. tei III 163; tay IX 119 H
pers.pron. you (sg.)
- tucher, tudis, tutdis** see under toucher, toudis
- tuer** VI 57 v.a. kill
- tun** see under toun
- turaille** VII 62 sf. brewing-pan
- tur (1)** III 11 s. tower
- tur (2)** II 40 M a chef de tur after a time
- turner** imper.5 turnez VII 234 N; pret.5 turnastes III 26
v.a. turn; t.a destre VII 234 save
- u** see under ou
- ubliaunce** I 83; obbliaunce VII 42 s. forgetfulness
- ublie** III 201 s. oblivion; see under aver, metre
- ublier** I 76; subj.pr.3 ublie III 66; imper.5 obliez
IV 160 v.a. forget
- umble** see under humble
- un (1)** III 129 D, VII 22, VII 231 N, VIII 16; f. une
VI 6, VI 21, VIII 225, IX 31, (IX 156), IX 172 num. 1.
un jour VIII 16 one day
- un (2)** II 18, III 179 BDLa, (V title), V 70, V 95, VII 85,
VII 204, VII 205 etc., VIII title, etc., IX 44, IX 61 etc.,
f. une I 68 D, II 31, VII 20, VII 159 etc., VIII 17 etc.
IX 12, IX 25 etc., indef.art. a, an
- unkes** see under hounkes

unkore	III 117 adv. again
unt	see under <u>par</u>
urer	I 38 v.n. pray
us	VII 109 <u>en us</u> adv. customarily
user	IV 151; ind.pr.3 <u>usit</u> IX 34 H; ind.pr.6 <u>usent</u> VII 58; pp. <u>usé</u> VII 38, VIII 225 v.a. enjoy, profit from
utrage	see under <u>outrage</u>
uverur	VII 34 N sm. maker
vai	see under <u>veie</u>
vaillaunt	III 173, III 181 etc., IX 15, IX 97; <u>veyllant</u> III 243 Mb adj. valiant, worthy
valer	IX 83; ind.pr.3 <u>vaut</u> III 149 ff.A, VIII 67; ind.pr.5 <u>valez</u> IX 84; subj.pr.3 <u>vaille</u> VII 61, VII 154 cond.3 <u>vaudreit</u> VII 22 v.n. be worth <u>Deus i vaille</u> VII 154 so help me God
vallet	(V title), VIII title sm. young man
valour	III 39 D, III 189 D, VII 17, VIII 158; <u>valor</u> III 187 sf. strength, worth
vanité	I 23, I 42 sf.coll. vain things
vaunter	IX 65, IX 171 v.refl. boast
veeir	ind.pr.1 <u>vei</u> VIII 186, VIII 242; <u>vey</u> VIII 98, VIII 254 etc.; ind.pr.3 <u>veit</u> IX 190; ind.pr.5 <u>veez</u> IV 180; pret.5 <u>veites</u> III 142; <u>veitis</u> III 146; subj. imp.5 <u>veisez</u> VIII 60; pp. <u>veu</u> III 22 A v.a. see + p.pres. VIII 267; + inf. III 143, VIII 254-5 etc.
veiaus	VI 27 sm.pl. calves

veie	III 20, IV 102*; <u>voie</u> VI 56; <u>veye</u> IV 12; <u>voye</u> VIII 16; <u>vai</u> I 65, I 66 sf. way, path
veille	III 130 D, VIII 292; pl. <u>veilles</u> VIII 288 adj.f. old; VIII 288, 292 subst. old woman
vein	<u>en vein</u> IX 82 adv. in vain
veintre	pret.3 <u>venki</u> (MS <u>venkistes</u>) III 87; pret.5 <u>venquistes</u> III 194 v.a. conquer
veir	(V 95), VIII 131, VIII 183; <u>voir</u> V 22, V 43, V 60 <u>veire</u> III 219 D adv. truly; <u>pur voir</u> V 43, VIII 183 in truth
veisin	pl. <u>veisins</u> IX 70 sm. neighbour
→ vengance	V 131 E, V 136 sm. neighbour
→ vendre	VII 23 N, VII 78 N; pp. <u>vendu</u> III 235 B va. sell
venir	I 100, II 46, IV 184, VIII 253; ind.pr.3 <u>vent</u> III 106, V 11, V 19; <u>vient</u> II 48; ind.pr.6 <u>veinent</u> III 174; subj.pr.1 <u>venge</u> III 41, VIII 110; subj.pr.3 <u>venge</u> V 32; <u>veingne</u> V 85; pret.1 <u>vinc</u> VIII 115; pret.3 <u>vint</u> III 12, III 106 ABDGL, III 134, IV 42; fut.1 <u>vendray</u> III 273 Mb; fut.3 <u>vendra</u> IV 162 pp. <u>venuz</u> IV 48 v.n. come <u>v.+ gerund</u> III 174; <u>v.+ inf.</u> III 134; <u>v.a merci</u> IV 42 find mercy; <u>v.a pleisir</u> II 48 be pleasing to
ventre	III 159, IV 117, VI 58 s. womb; VI 58 chest
verai	sg.m. <u>vrai</u> III 20 A; (<u>verrai</u> IV 162); pl.m. <u>verais</u> I 39 (MS <u>verai</u>); sg.f. <u>verré</u> I 72 ff.D <u>veroie</u> IV 91 adj. true; <u>a vrai</u> VI 7 in truth
veraiment	IX 10; <u>verraiment</u> IV 162 (MS <u>verrai entent</u>), IX 51 adv. truly
vere	see under <u>fere</u>
verge	III 5 s. rod (of Jesse)
verger	IX 126 s. field

vergoiner	V 51 v.a. insult
verine	III 81 sf. window
veritable	IX 46 adj. honest
verité	I 24 D,VIII 203; <u>veritez</u> I 66 sf. truth
vermaille	VI 10 adj.f. vermilion
verré	see under <u>verai</u>
vers (1)	VII 137,VII 242 N s. verse
vers (2)	III 167,III 198 etc.,IV 18,IV 120 etc.,V 26,VIII 142,VIII 173 etc.,IX 146; <u>ver</u> IV 172; <u>de ver</u> IV 120 P prep. towards
vertu	<u>vertue</u> III 87; pl. <u>vertuz</u> IV 72 sf. strength, power
vest,vet	see under <u>aler</u>
veue	I 22 (MS <u>veu</u>) sf. sight
veuve	pl. <u>veuves</u> V 2 s. widow
veyllant	see under <u>vaillaunt</u>
viaunde	VIII 310,IX 93; <u>viande</u> I 50 sf. food
vice	pl. <u>vices</u> I 7,IV 86 s. vice
vie	II 11,III 65,III 92 etc.,IV 38,IV 48 etc.,V 12,V 115,(VIII title),VIII 226,IX 14,IX 34 H etc. <u>vye</u> VIII 13 sf. life
viere	II 29 sm. face
vif	IX 116; nom.sg.m. <u>vifs</u> VIII 207; pl. <u>vifs</u> VIII 140 adj. living; <u>vif deable</u> VIII 140.IX 116 devil incarnate
vigour	IX 2; <u>viour</u> III 192 Lb,IV 127 J; <u>vigueur</u> III 186 A sf. vigour, strength

vil	V 61 adj. vile
vilainie	IV 108; pl. <u>vilaynies</u> IX 22 H s. baseness, meanness
vilein	VIII 211; <u>vilain</u> V 35, IX 101 H; nom.sg.m. <u>vilens</u> II 2; pl. <u>vileins</u> VII 225 N sm. villein; II 2 boor
vilement	III 236 B adv. vilely
vin	III 241 Mb; <u>vins</u> IX 27 H sm. wine
virgine	III 32, III 83 etc.; pl. <u>virgines</u> III 227 sf. virgin
virginé	III 56, III 107 D sf. virginity
virginité	III 56 ABDLMb, III 107; III 139 sf. virginity
vis	VIII 269 sm. face
viste	nom.sg.m. <u>vistes</u> IX 18 adj. quick
vit	VIII 36 sm. male member
vivant	IV 58 sm. lifetime
viver	VII 204 sm. birdcage
vivre	I 98, (V 146), VII 193, VIII 215; <u>vivre</u> III 120 fut.2 <u>viveras</u> IX 154; fut.5 <u>viverez</u> IX 4, IX 60 cond.1 <u>vivreie</u> V 146*, <u>vivroye</u> (MS <u>viveroye</u>) VIII 300; p.pres. <u>vivaunt</u> V 110, <u>vivans</u> III 65 A v.n. live
voie, voir	see under <u>veie</u> , <u>veir</u>
voire	VII 130 sf. truth; <u>aler de jouste la v.</u> just fail to follow the path of truth
vois	see under <u>aler</u>
voler (1)	III 168, VIII 280; <u>vouloir</u> III 176 A sm. will

voler (2)	ind.pr.1 <u>veil</u> V 24,V 27 etc.,VII 40,VII 87 etc.,VIII 164; ind.pr.3 <u>vout</u> II 10,V 124,VI 33; <u>voet</u> II 17; <u>vuot</u> II 2; <u>volut</u> IV 114; ind.pr.5 <u>volez</u> V 118,IX 135,IX 152; ind.pr.6 <u>veillent</u> VII 172; subj.pr.3 <u>veille</u> VI 13, <u>vbille</u> III 237 Mb; ind.imp.1 <u>voloie</u> VIII 6; ind.imp.3 <u>voloit</u> VI 51, <u>voleit</u> III 136; ind.imp.5 <u>voliez</u> III 136 D; pret.3 <u>vout</u> III 126,III 130; <u>vult</u> III 90; cond.1 <u>vodroye</u> (MS <u>vode-roye</u>) VIII 297, <u>vodray</u> (MS <u>voderray</u>) VIII 114, VIII 245 v.a./v.n. want, desire <u>ceo veil dire</u> VII 164 that is my opinion
volunteers	IX 47,IX 62,IX 140 adv. willingly
volunté	I 96,III 120,III 176 etc.,IV 140 J,VIII 117 pl. <u>voluntez</u> IX 198 sf. will,desire; see also under <u>aver,dire</u>
vostre	I 1,I 3 etc.,II 34,III 46,III 66 etc.,IV 18,IV 36 etc.,IX 13,IX 21 etc.; <u>voustre</u> VIII 31,VIII 89, IX 16,IX 94 etc.; pl. <u>vos</u> I 9,I 15 etc.,III 147, VIII 30,IX 5,IX 22,IX 70; <u>voz</u> IV 17,IV 51,etc., adj. your def.art. + adj. IV 176, as pron. IV 18 P
vous	III 6,III 12 etc.,V 23,V 38 E,etc.,VI 47,VII 24, VII 123 etc.,VIII 27,VIII 28 etc.,IX 1,IX 4 etc., <u>vus</u> II 36,II 46,III 25,III 154 etc.,IV 6,IV 9 etc., <u>wus</u> I 8,I 13 etc., pers.pron. you
voye,vrai,vye	see under <u>veie</u> , <u>verai</u> , <u>vie</u>
weres	see under <u>ne</u>
west	<u>al west de</u> VII 48 N to the West of
wus	see under <u>vous</u>
ymage	III 236,IV 40 s. image

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Abaelart	<u>meitre Peres Abaelart</u> VI 32 Peter Abelard
Adam	III 13, III 24, III 27 Adam <u>li parenté Adam</u> III 13, <u>la ligniee Adan</u> III 172 ff. A mankind
Andreu	<u>seint Andreu li duz</u> III 169; <u>Monseigneur saint Andrieu</u> III 172 ff. A St. Andrew the Apostle.
Auban	<u>seint Auban</u> VIII 33 ⁵ ; <u>saint Albon</u> III 224 ff. A St. Alban
Aubenie	VII 118 Albany, Northumbria; see also under <u>Crevequer</u>
l'Avernaz	VII 219 N of Auvergne; see under <u>Huge</u>
Barnabé	<u>seint Barnabé l'apostele</u> III 201 St. Barnaby
Bartholomé	<u>seint Bartholomé</u> III 185 St. Bartholomew
Bataille	<u>la Bataille</u> VII 156 Battle
Beatriz	VII 114 name given to the poet's son
Benet	<u>seint Benet ki estes nostre mestre</u> III 235 Mb St. Benedict
Brudeport	VII 47 N Bridport
Brutaine	VII 163 Brittany
Charité	<u>par seinte Charité</u> III 118 Holy Charity
Cicestre	<u>seynt Richard de Cicestre</u> III 224 ff. U Chichester see under Richard
Cornewaille	VII 155 Cornwall
Creatur	III 1, III 113 etc., IV 172 Creator <u>mere al C.</u> III 1 st . Virgin Mary

Crevequer	<u>Crevequer d'Aubenie</u> VII 118 name given to the poet's sister
Crist	III 190 B Christ; see under <u>Jhesu</u>
Cuchbert	<u>saint Cuchbert le bon</u> III 224 ff.A St. Cuthbert
Damnedeu	V 105, IX 86 Lord God
David	<u>tur al rey David</u> III 11 tower of David = Virgin
Deu	III 9, III 37, etc., IV 2, IV 4 etc., V 50, V 58 etc., VII 127, VIII 32, VIII 47 etc., IX 1, IX 14 etc. <u>Deus</u> III 25, III 66 etc., V 127, VII 154, VIII 144 God <u>le graunt Deu</u> V 58; <u>Deu le glorious</u> VIII 331 <u>Dieu le pere</u> III 4 A; <u>Deu de cel</u> VIII 47; <u>Deu le roy</u> VIII 305; <u>mere Deu</u> III 37, IV 2; <u>la Deu amye</u> III 14, <u>la Deu espouse</u> III 37
diable	III 28, III 98, IV 157; <u>deble</u> III 9 the Devil
Doone	see under <u>Phelipe</u>
Dovre	(MS <u>Dovere</u>) VII 156 Dover
Dunstan	<u>saint Dunstan</u> (MS <u>Dustan</u>) III 224 ff.A St. Dunstan
Eccestre	VII 233 N Exeter; see also under <u>Johan</u>
Edmund	<u>seynt Edmund de Pontenei</u> III 224 ff.L St. Edmund of Abingdon
egipcienne	<u>la peccheresse egipcienne</u> III 199; <u>seinte Marie egipciane</u> III 251 Mb; <u>la gypcienne Marie</u> IV 37 Egyptian, of Egypt
Eglise	<u>seinte Eglise</u> III 90, III 213 etc. Holy Church
Eguine	III 224 ff.A St. Egwin
Elfeg	III 224 ff.A St. Alphege
Engleterre	VII 170 England
Ephiphaine	III 141 Mb Epiphany; see under <u>Thephanie</u>

Espainne	VII 162 Spain
Esperit	<u>seint Esperit</u> III 96, III 103 Holy Spirit
Estevene	<u>seint Estevene ki pur Deu fustes lapidé</u> III 205 St. Stephen
Eauuald	III 224 ff.A St. Oswald
Gabriel	III 16, III 95 etc., the angel Gabriel
George	<u>seint George noble chevaler</u> III 217 St. George
Geroime	<u>saint Geroime</u> III 224 ff.A St. Jerome
Gessé	<u>la verge al rey Gessé</u> III 5 the rod of Jesse = Virgin
Gile	<u>saint Gile</u> III 224 ff.A St. Giles
Golye	III 12 Goliath; <u>cele pere par ky morut Golye</u> = Christ
Gregoire	<u>Sire seint apostoille Gregoire le veyllant</u> III 243 Mb St. Gregory the Great
Huge	<u>mestre Huge l'Avernaz</u> VII 219 N Hugh of Auvergne
Jake (1)	<u>seint Jake li bon ki taunt estes vaillaunt</u> III 173 St. James the Greater
Jake (2)	<u>seint Jake e seint Philippe ki taunt estes vaillaunt</u> III 181 St. James the Lesser
Jhesu	II 41, III 37 A, III 135 A; <u>Duz Jhesu</u> I 13, IV 88 <u>li bon Jhesu</u> IV 98 ff.P; <u>Duz Sire Jhesu</u> I 37 K <u>Sir Jhesu le merciabile</u> II 33; <u>Jhesu le deboneire</u> II 25; <u>rey Jhesu</u> III 19; <u>Jhesu nostre redemption</u> II 41; <u>vostre fiz Jhesu</u> IV 125; <u>Jhesu le tut</u> <u>pussaunt</u> III 70, III 138 etc. Jesus <u>Jhesu Crist</u> III 37BDGLMb, III 63 etc., IV 173, V 98 E <u>Duz Sire Jhesu Crist</u> I 1, I 37 etc.; <u>nostre Seing-</u> <u>nour Jhesu Crist</u> I title D Jesus Christ <u>mere al rey Jhesu</u> III 19, <u>la mere Jhesu Crist</u> III 37 BDGLMb; <u>la trone Jhesu Crist</u> III 63 = Virgin

Johan (1)	<u>seint Johan baptist</u> III 158; <u>s.Jan</u> IX 96 H St.John the Baptist
Johan (2)	<u>seint Johan...li duz ewanpelist</u> III 154-155 <u>Monseigneur saint Johan</u> III 172 ff.A; <u>seint Johan</u> VIII 334 St.John the Evangelist
Johan (3)	<u>mestre Johans de Eccestre</u> VII 233 N John of Exeter
Jude	<u>seynt Jude</u> III 193 Lmb St. Jude; ^{= Judas Thaddaeus} see also <u>Symon</u> .
Katerine	<u>seinte Katerine, Fille de reis coronés e fille</u> <u>de reyne</u> III 255 Mb St. Catherine
Laurenz	<u>Sire seint Laurenz</u> III 209 St.Laurence
Lazarun	III 240 Lazarus
Lindesie	VII 160 Lindsey Island
Loundres	VII 163 London
Lucifer	III 72 Lucifer
Lumbardie	VII 162 N Lombardy
Malot	VII 117 name given to the poet's father
Margarete	<u>seinte Margarete, gemme precieuse</u> III 259 Mb St. Margaret
Margerie	<u>Margerie la chanoine</u> VII 119 name given to the poet's brother
Marie (1)	<u>seynte Marie</u> III 1, III 5 etc., IV 1, IV 77 etc., <u>douce Marie</u> IV 47 D, IV 159; <u>tresduce Marie</u> IV 47, IV 55 Virgin Mary; <u>le fiz Marie</u> IX 53 = Christ
Marie (2)	<u>seinte Marie egipciane, ensample de penance</u> III 251 Mb; <u>la gypciene Marie</u> IV 37 St. Mary of Egypt
Marie (3)	<u>Marie la duce Magdalene</u> III 247 Mb St.Mary Magdalen

Martin	<u>seynt Martin</u> III 197 L; <u>Gloriuse eveske Sire</u> <u>seint Martin</u> III 239 Mb; <u>pur saint Martin</u> VIII 22 St. Martin
Matheu	<u>seint Matheu</u> III 189 St. Matthew
Mathi	<u>seint Mathi</u> III 197 St. Matthias
Nauntoil	VII 88 Nanteuil; <u>desk'a Nauntoil</u> used to express great distance
Nicholas	<u>Sire saint Nicholas riche cunsailleur</u> III 221 St. Nicholas
Normendie	VII 167 N Normandy
Paris	VII 76 Paris
Paul	<u>seint Paul gentil chivaler</u> III 165 St. Paul
Pere	<u>seint Pere</u> III 161; <u>par saint Pere</u> VIII 315 St. Peter.
Phelipe	<u>daunz Phelipe de Doune</u> VII 141 companion of the poet
Philippe	<u>seint Jake e saint Philippe</u> III 181 St. Philip
Pilat	I 27 Pontius Pilate
Poisee	VII 217 N name of a horse ?
Pontenei	III 224 ff. L Pontigny; see under <u>Edmund</u>
Redinges	VII 121 Reading,
Renfroi	VII 179 Reinfrei
Richard (1)	<u>seynt Richard de Cicestre</u> III 224 ff. L St. Richard of Chichester
Richard (2)	<u>Richard Robbe</u> VII 236 N Richard the Robber
Richard (3)	VII 245 N author of the <u>Beitournee</u>
Riulle	<u>un perer de saint Riulle</u> VII 206 Holy Rule

Roger	<u>Daunz Roger le fiz Renfroi</u> VII 179 Rôger
Salamon	<u>sages cum Salamons</u> V 145; <u>temple Salomon</u> III 15 = Virgin
Sanson	<u>saint Sanson</u> III 224 ff.A St.Samson
Sathan	<u>l'enuieus Sathan</u> III 172 ff.A Satan
Sauveur	III 105; <u>Sauveour</u> III 70 ADGLaMb; <u>Saveor</u> III 268 Mb Saviour; <u>porte al S.</u> = Virgin
Staunfort	VII 47 Stamford
Symon	<u>seint Symon e seint Thadé</u> III 193; <u>e.S. e seynt Jude</u> III 193 LMb St. Simon the Apostle
Taunbre	VII 48 R.Tamar
Teople	III 98; <u>Teofle</u> IV 35 Theophilus
Thadé	<u>seint Thadé</u> III 193 Judas Thaddaeus; see also under <u>Jude</u> , <u>Symon</u>
Thephanie	<u>le jour de Thephanie</u> III 141; <u>de la Typhainne</u> III 141 ABDGL Epiphany; see also <u>Ephiphaine</u>
Thomas (1)	<u>seint Thomas li noble barun</u> III 177 St.Thomas the Apostle
Thomas (2)	<u>seint Thomas li martir</u> III 213; <u>seint Tomas</u> VIII 336 St. Thomas Becket
Uolstan	<u>le dous saint Uolstan</u> III 224 ff.A Wulfstan
Vinceitre	VII 122; <u>Wincestre</u> VII 226 N Winchester
Vincent	<u>seint Lauerenz e seint Vincent</u> III 209 Mb St. Vincent