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Annear, D.

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D. ANNEAR

A COMPLETE GLOSSARY AND DESCRIPTIVE CLASSIFICATION OF THE
VOCABULARY OF CRESTIEN'S GUILLAUME D'ANGLETERRE

M.A. Thesis, 1967

ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

The purpose of this thesis has been to investigate in detail and from several standpoints the complete vocabulary of Crestien's Guillaume d'Angleterre.

The Glossary, compiled from an exhaustive inventory of all but the commonest words, attempts to define semantically and, as far as possible, syntactically, every word occurring in the text, and to provide copious references to the contexts in which the words defined occur.

The Notes to the Glossary discuss essentially problems of interpretation and definition. Some problems of textual criticism proper and etymology have inevitably been raised in these Notes, and tentative solutions advanced. It has been as much the purpose of the Notes to bring into the

open unresolved difficulties as it has been to suggest solutions.

The Descriptive Classification, in which all full words and most form words are arranged in their semantic categories, is intended firstly to provide an objective basis for any comparative study with the authenticated works of Chrétien de Troyes. Such a comparison may consequently have a valid contribution to make to any new enquiry into Crestien's identity. Secondly, it is intended to reflect the manners, customs and thinking of the period in which Guillaume d'Angleterre was written. Guillaume d'Angleterre, a remarkable social document, is worthy of such a study. Unlike most twelfth-century romances with their almost exclusively aristocratic attitudes, this poem shows, albeit from a point of view apparently in sympathy with or respectful of aristocratic 'otherness' and privilege, a remarkable interest in, and a considerable knowledge of the social position and commercial activities of a rising burgess class treated at the time with some condescension by the aristocracy. In a word, the Descriptive Classification of the vocabulary is intended to reflect the author's 'world-view', and to show the historical importance of the literature of the times.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABBREVIATIONS	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
GLOSSARY	17
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES	148
NOTES TO THE GLOSSARY	151
DESCRIPTIVE CLASSIFICATION	212
BIBLIOGRAPHY	244

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In preparing the glossary I have, naturally, relied heavily on the Old French dictionaries of Godefroy and of Tobler and Lommatzsch, as well as on W. von Wartburg's Französisches etymologisches Wörterbuch.

The glossaries of Foerster (GF), Reid, Roach and Wilmotte (GW) - see p. iv - have provided definitions for many less common words and model glossaries like those of Professor Reid and A. Henry's edition of the Jeu de saint Nicolas have solved many problems of arrangement.

The system of descriptive classification adopted in this thesis is that of R. Hallig's and W. von Wartburg's Begriffssystem als Grundlage für die Lexicographie. But the sections entitled 'Les formules du dialogue' and 'Proverbes, maximes, dictons et comparaisons' have been modelled on those of Roques' edition of Erec et Enide.

I should like to express my thanks to friends and colleagues who have drawn my attention to several works which have thrown much light on the social and historical background of Guillaume d'Angleterre, and, above all, to my supervisor, Mr. R. Anderson for the time and care he has given to the direction of my work. For his help with problems of interpretation and many a crux, I am particularly grateful. For the substance and flavour of much that appears in the Notes to the Glossary I owe him a special debt.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations and sigla have been used in the text of the thesis. Full bibliographical references are given in the Bibliography.

TEXTS

- Béroul The Romance of Tristan ... ed. A. Ewert.
Ed. W. Guillaume d'Angleterre ... ed. M. Wilmotte.
Erec Erec et Enide ... ed. Mario Roques.
G. d'A. Guillaume d'Angleterre.
GF The glossary to Wilhelm von England ... ed.
 W. Foerster (1911).
Gr. Aus. Das Wilhelmsleben von Christian von Troyes, ed.
 W. Foerster (1899).
GW The glossary to Guillaume d'Angleterre ... ed.
 M. Wilmotte.
Reid The glossary to The Romance of Horn ... ed.
 M.K. Pope, Vol. II ... revised and completed
 by T.B.W. Reid.
Roach The Continuations of the Old French Perceval ...
 ed. W. Roach, Vol. III, Part 2 - Glossary of
 the first Continuation by Lucien Foulet.

JOURNALS

- AL. Archivum Linguisticum.
FM. Le Français Moderne.
FS. French Studies.
Med. Aev. Medium Aevum.
Rom. Romania.
ZfS. Zeitschrift für französische Sprache und Literatur.

OTHER WORKS

- A.-N. Lit. M.D. Legge, Anglo-Norman Literature ...
- Arth. Lit. R.S. Loomis (ed.), Arthurian Literature in the Middle Ages ...
- Camb. Econ. Hist. The Cambridge Economic History, Vol. III.
- Chambers Chambers's Encyclopaedia ...
- Dedication M.D. Legge, 'The Dedication of Guillaume d'Angleterre' in Medieval Miscellany presented to Eugène Vinaver ...
- Encyc. Brit. Encyclopaedia Britannica ...
- FEW W. von Wartburg, Französisches etymologisches Wörterbuch.
- G F. Godefroy, Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française ...
- IAF G. Raynaud de Lage, Introduction à l'ancien français ...
- Keller H.-E. Keller, Etude descriptive sur le vocabulaire de Wace.
- Pope M.K. Pope, From Latin to Modern French ...
- Principles S. Ullmann, The Principles of Semantics ...
- Problèmes W. von Wartburg, Problèmes et méthodes de la linguistique ...
- Sem. S. Ullmann, Semantics ...
- Studies Studies ... presented to Professor Mildred K. Pope.
- Surv. Gaz. The Survey Gazeteer of the British Isles ...
- T-I A. Tobler and E. Lommatzsch, Altfranzösisches Wörterbuch.
- W W. Foerster, Wörterbuch zu Kristian von Troyes' sämtlichen Werken ... (1933).

MANUSCRIPTS

- P Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, f. fr. 375.
- C St. John's College, Cambridge, B 9.
- E Biblioteca del Escorial, E h-1-13.

PW indicates P as edited in Ed. W.

CF indicates C as edited in Gr. Aus. and GF.

GLOSSARY

(See also p. 17)

<u>abs.</u>	absolute	<u>m.</u>	masculine
<u>acc.</u>	accusative	<u>neg.</u>	negative
<u>adj.</u>	adjective	<u>neut.</u>	neuter
<u>adv.</u>	adverb	<u>nom.</u>	nominative
<u>art.</u>	article	<u>num.</u>	numerical
<u>cogn.</u>	cognate	<u>p.</u>	participle
<u>comp.</u>	comparative	<u>pers.</u>	personal
<u>cond.</u>	conditional	<u>pl.</u>	plural
<u>conj.</u>	conjunction	<u>pleon.</u>	pleonastic
<u>contr.</u>	contraction	<u>poss.</u>	possessive
<u>correl.</u>	correlative	<u>pr.</u>	present
<u>dat.</u>	dative	<u>prep.</u>	preposition
<u>def.</u>	definite	<u>pres.</u>	present
<u>dem.</u>	demonstrative	<u>pret.</u>	preterite
<u>f.</u>	feminine	<u>pron.</u>	pronoun
<u>fig.</u>	figuratively	<u>rel.</u>	relative
<u>fut.</u>	future	<u>s.</u>	substantive
<u>gen.</u>	genitive	<u>sg.</u>	singular
<u>imp.</u>	imperfect	<u>str.</u>	stressed
<u>impv.</u>	imperative	<u>subj.</u>	subjunctive
<u>ind.</u>	indicative	<u>subst.</u>	substantival
<u>indef.</u>	indefinite	<u>superl.</u>	superlative
<u>interj.</u>	interjection	<u>unstr.</u>	unstressed
<u>interrog.</u>	interrogative	<u>v. a.</u>	active verb
<u>invar.</u>	invariable	<u>v. n.</u>	neuter verb
<u>loc.</u>	locution, expression	<u>v. imp.</u>	impersonal verb
		<u>v. refl.</u>	reflexive verb

Persons of the verb are numbered from 1 to 6

INTRODUCTION

It is generally agreed that G.d'A. is a romance of the twelfth century (1). The difficulty is that no-one has yet been able to show convincingly whether it was written relatively early or late in the second half of the century (2). Nor has anyone succeeded to date in solving the tantalizing problem of the poem's authorship (3). Indeed, most scholars are reluctant to decide whether the 'Crestiens' who names himself at ll. 1 and 18 (4) is in fact Chrétien de Troyes or no more than a namesake (5). The problem is an interesting one, and it is part of the purpose of this thesis to provide some of the linguistic criteria by which a more objective decision might be reached. Arguments so far have mostly been advanced from a literary standpoint, not always unbiased.

(Full bibliographical details of author references will be found against the author's name in the Bibliography. For abbreviated titles and sigla, see pp. iv and v).

(1) Wilmotte and Foerster accept this consistently and without question. See Chevallier, pp. 125-131. (2) Cohen (pp. 108-10) argues that G.d'A. is an early work of Chrétien de Troyes, since it is not properly a roman courtois, nor does it make use of Celtic material, nor is it quoted in the prologue to Cligés. Rebuffat places it between Cligés and the Chevalier de la charrete. Like Foerster, Frappier (Chrétien de Troyes ..., p. 80) suggests that it is late.

(3) Wilmotte (Rom., XLVI, pp. 1-38), Cohen, Foerster and Rebuffat argue in favour of Chrétien de Troyes. Tanqueray and Becker argue against the attribution of G.d'A. to Chrétien de Troyes. For an up-to-date and very fair appraisal of the whole problem, see Frappier, op. cit., pp. 73-84. (4) All line references are to Ed. W. - see p. iv. (5) A.-N. Lit., pp. 141-2.

Another problem which a lexicological thesis of this sort may help to illuminate is that of how best to define a poem like G.d'A. It has been called a conte moral (1), a roman d'aventure (2), and a conte pieux (3). In fact it is all of these, but perhaps the label roman à thèse would be the most appropriate (4), since several important medieval theories are illustrated at length in the poem.

A text of the octosyllabic version of G.d'A. survives in three manuscripts - see p. iv. They are P, which Wilmotte used as the base manuscript for his edition; C, which Foerster had preferred to P for his editions; and E, a Spanish manuscript of the fourteenth century. Both Wilmotte and Foerster admit that all three manuscripts are full of errors (5). Wilmotte's claims for the superiority of P are much less reserved, however, than Foerster's claims for the superiority of C, and he argues in favour of P mainly on literary and 'logical' grounds whose conclusiveness is far from absolute (6). Perhaps P. Meyer's conclusion remains the most reasonable one (7).

(1) See Wilmotte, loc. cit., pp. 1-38, Tanqueray, pp. 75-116, and Cohen, pp. 108-10. (2) Cohen, p. 108, and Wilmotte, loc. cit., pp. 3-7. Wilmotte tries to 'prove' his point linguistically, but, quite apart from the strong probability that in G.d'A. aventure means 'what befalls', 'la septuple répétition d'un mot dans un poème de trois mille vers ne tire pas beaucoup à conséquence' (Tanqueray, p. 77). (3) E.A. Francis, 'Guillaume d'Angleterre' ..., pp. 64-6. (4) Foulon, pp. 222-3 and E.A. Francis, loc. cit., p. 64. See also p. 8, note 4, of this introduction. Frappier, op. cit., p. 73, describes G.d'A. as a conte édifiant and the description is general enough to cover most aspects of the poem. (5) 'Der überlieferte Text ist sehr schlecht; er ist an vielen Stellen hart, oft recht bedenklich und fast sinnlos' (Gr. Aus., p. 153). (6) See Ed. W., p. vii. (7) 'Il (P) offre en maint cas de meilleures leçons; mais l'inverse se produit aussi en des cas non moins nombreux. En somme, ces deux manuscrits représentent chacun une famille distincte et se corr-

E, although related to P, is rarely of much use (1) and omits many lines found in C and P (2). Exaggerated or modified claims once made for E (3) were finally dismissed or put in better perspective by Wilmotte (4).

G.d'A. has been successively edited by Francisque Michel, Foerster and Wilmotte, but only Foerster and Wilmotte provide glossaries - see p. iv. Foerster's Wörterbuch, as revised by H. Breuer (W - see p. v), is much better than either of these, and, although not as complete a glossary as it might be to the works of Chrétien de Troyes, it often defines rare and technical words in G.d'A. not attested in Chrétien de Troyes' authenticated works. Yet the wide scope of W has led to some neglect of G.d'A. In any case W draws principally and necessarily on G, although occasional variants from P are included. Wilmotte's glossary (GW - see p. iv), based exclusively on the edited text of P (PW), is disappointingly incomplete (5), mistranslates several words (6) and glosses others inadequately (7). In short Wilmotte's glossary compares badly, on the whole, with W.

/igent mutuellement' (Rom., VIII, p. 315, quoted in Ed. W., p. vi). Sometimes both manuscripts are so corrupt that neither can be accepted - see, for instance, the note to ll. 2277-8.

- (1) See the introductions to Gr. Aus. and Ed. W.. Yet E can sometimes provide useful clarification and/or corroboration - see note to l. 55. (2) Foerster counts 301 omissions in E - see introduction to Gr. Aus. (3) See Gr. Aus., pp. 158 and 160 as well as Ed. W., pp. iii-iv, note 2.
 (4) Ed. W., pp. iii-ix. (5) Many words are not mentioned - boure, doit mame, foire, latin, etc. (See Glossary).
 (6) e.g. garmos, siesme, awan, etc. (See Glossary).
 (7) e.g. entendre, faire, metre, etc. (See Glossary).

A complete glossary (1) seems to impose itself in the interests of a better textual exegesis than has been offered hitherto by the various editors. The purpose of the Glossary has been to review the glosses in GW, W, GF and the notes to Gr. Aus., and to try to attach an accurate semantic definition to every word occurring in the text. Because some words need to be examined in detail (2), a section entitled 'Notes to the Glossary' has been introduced, firstly to prevent the Glossary from becoming too cumbersome and irritating to read, and secondly to provide a convenient place for the discussion of textual difficulties and of emendations, new or already proposed, to C and P. PW sometimes keeps readings whose retention is hardly defensible, so that some of the proposed emendations are of considerable textual and lexicological importance.

To consider the vocabulary of G.d'A. as a number of independent, isolated words, is surely, however, to neglect the important social and ideological connotations of these words (3). The synchronic or descriptive view of language (4) has led to the notion of structure being a starting-point for lexicological studies. Although the idea of a

(1) See the introductory note to the Glossary. (2) I have quoted, amongst others, supporting examples from Chrétien de Troyes, not to imply that Crestiens and Chrétien de Troyes are identical, but to provide corroborating evidence of meaning and function. (3) Every word should be 'no sólo un artículo más que va a sepultarse en las páginas de un folio, sino una realidad viviente de comunicación del pensamiento' (Casares, p. vi). See also Keller, pp. 9-13. (4) See Sem., 'Introductory' for a brilliant summary of theories of language and of the work of F. de Saussure. T.B.W. Reid (A.L., VIII, 1956, pp. 28-37) compares the structural and philological approaches to language. See also Problèmes, passim.

structure inherent in each language has been sceptically received (1), no linguist would seriously argue that a language is without pattern or organisation (2). On the other hand, statements such as 'le mot n'^{est}~~est~~ que par le contexte et n'est rien par lui-même' (3) and 'aucun mot n'est isolé dans l'esprit' (4) are too rigid for practical purposes. If they were absolutely true, it would, as Ullmann points out, be impossible to compile a dictionary (5). In fact 'there is usually in each word a hard core of meaning which is relatively stable and can only be modified by the context within certain limits' (6). Yet, 'every word is...surrounded by a net-work of associations which connect it with other terms' (7), And if this be true, then 'le vocabulaire est un vaste tout, à l'intérieur duquel chaque mot et chaque membre occupe une place à part dans le monde qui l'entoure et entretient des relations avec les membres avoisinants' (8). To place words in some kind of social and ideological context (9) has been one of the purposes of a descriptive classification of the vocabulary of G.d'A. In Roget's words (10), 'the study of correlative terms existing in a particular language may often throw valuable light on the manners and customs of the nation using it.'

(1) & (2) See Sem., pp. 236-8. (3) Rosetti, quoted in Sem., p. 48. Rosetti (p. 38) expresses himself more acceptably when he goes on to say: 'C'est le contexte qui détermine le sens du mot.' (4) Vendryès, p. 212. (5) Sem., pp. 48-9 (6) Ullmann, Sem., p. 49 and Words ..., pp. 27-8 (7) Sem., p. 238. (8) Problèmes, p. 189. (9) Sem., pp. 50-1. (10) p. 564; see also Hume's remarks quoted in the notes to Roget's introduction (p. 564) and cf. the quotation from Diderot which Matoré used as epigraph to La méthode ...: 'La langue d'un peuple donne son vocabulaire, et le vocabulaire est une table assez fidèle de toutes les connoissances de ce peuple: sur la seule comparaison du vocabulaire d'une nation en différens tems, on se formeroit une idée de ses progrès.'

Roget's Thesaurus is the first of a series of conceptual dictionaries (1) which attempt to 'describe' a language at a given moment in time; and his scheme, although criticised by some (2), has been used by most other lexicographers, and notably by Bally and von Wartburg.

In 1952 Hallig and von Wartburg published a general classification of concepts (3) which could serve as a framework for lexicological studies. The classification is structural in the sense that it represents the world of concepts as an integrated, hierarchically organised whole. Hallig and von Wartburg justify this structural classification in the introduction, and more succinctly in the preface to the second edition of the Begriffssystem, on the grounds that the world is not chaos and has some kind of order. Insofar as different languages are attempts to comprehend reality - 'se saisir du monde', they will to some extent be an organised whole (4). The authors were guided by two principles: firstly that language does not serve merely as a means of communication but creates 'un monde spirituel intermédiaire qui s'insère entre le moi et le monde extérieur' (5); and secondly that classification should be natural and prescientific, seen from the standpoint of 'l'individu doué moyen' (6), since it takes some time for a language to be touched by scient-

- (1) The idea of a conceptual dictionary is discussed in Jespersen, pp. 30-5, Sem., pp. 254-6, Principles, pp. 313-5, in the prologue to Casares' Diccionario Ideológico (pp. vi & xi especially), in Bally, I, pp. 122-39, etc. See also Matoré, p. 11. (2) See Bally, I, p. 125.
- (3) This Begriffssystem has been used in a number of lexicological studies - see, for instance, Problèmes, p. 190, note 2. (4) Begriffssystem ..., (1963), p. 32.
- (5) ibid., p. 77. (6) ibid., p. 35.

ific progress and the conceptual devices used by a language are usually prescientific (1). The 'average man' standpoint prevents one from losing sight of the pragmatic basis of a scheme of classification which aims at being more practical than logical and philosophical. The relationship between the 'average man' and the 'world' he perceives gives rise to the arrangement of the classification in three parts - 'The Universe', 'Man', 'Man and the Universe': 'Pour réaliser le classement, notre règle était qu'une chose devait résulter de l'autre, l'une suivre l'autre selon la logique propre à la vie' (2).

The system of classification adopted in this thesis follows the Hallig and von Wartburg scheme, because it is clearer than Bally's (3) and less cumbersome than Roget's (4).

From a purely practical point of view, a descriptive classification could be helpful to a scholar wishing to compare the vocabulary of G.d'A. with that of other texts. It does not lie within the scope of this thesis to advance a conclusion on the authorship of G.d'A., despite the fact that attempts to solve the problem have not been spectacularly successful to date (5). But if the known works of Chrétien de Troyes were treated in the same way in which, for example, Keller has treated the vocabulary of Wace, one would be better equipped to examine in detail what case there may be for identifying the author of G.d'A. with Chrétien de Troyes on linguistic and stylistic grounds (6).

(1) Begriffssystem ... (1963), p. 34. (2) ibid., p. 36.
 (3) Bally, II. (4) See the introductory note to the Descriptive Classification. (5) See Tanqueray, pp. 75-116, Wilmotte, Rom., XLVI, pp. 1-38, Cohen, pp. 108-10 and A.-N. Lit., pp. 141-2. (6) Descriptive classifications of /

Without complete glossaries and descriptive classifications, the task can hardly be begun, and no-one, not even Foerster, has undertaken a thorough comparative study of the language of Chrétien de Troyes and that of G.d'A. (1).

'Il est bon, à mon sens, il est indispensable que l'historien possède au moins une teinture de toutes les principales techniques de son métier ... Des hommes qui, la moitié du temps, ne pourront atteindre les objets de leurs études qu'à travers les mots, par quel absurde paralogisme leur permet-on, entre autres lacunes d'ignorer les acquisitions fondamentales de la linguistique?' (2).

The second purpose of the Descriptive Classification is to show how language, seen synchronically, can reflect a way of life. Historical studies which have a strongly sociological bias (3) rely to a large extent on evidence provided not only by such primary sources as legal and ecclesiastical documents but also on works of the imagination reflecting, as they do, the life and times in which they were written.

The interest shown by the author of G.d'A. in contemporary society is striking. G.d'A. can be said to be in many ways an apology not only for the aristocracy but also for the feudal society in which it is set (4).

/ the vocabulary of the works of a single author would not only provide convenient 'visual aids' but would positively encourage studies in comparative linguistics - see Ullmann, 'Style and Personality'.

(1) It seems doubtful whether such a comparison could be usefully made until such time as we possess an exhaustive inventory of the vocabulary of Chrétien de Troyes. Le français moderne XXIV
 (2) M. Bloch, Apologie ..., p. 28. See also Greimas, pp. 195-7, who also quotes from the Apologie, and Matoré, pp. 6 & 47-51. (3) La société féodale by Bloch is a good example. See also J. Evans, Dress... and W. Ullmann, Principles of Government ... (4) E.A. Francis, loc. cit., pp. 66 & 69-72, is tempted to see, in this 'tract in support of the gentry', 'some reflection of "family" /

Guillaume, the king, is indispensable to society, for he is God's representative on earth (1). After Guillaume and his wife Gratïene flee from their palace in obedience to the divine command, their apartments are anxiously ransacked and the kingdom scoured - see ll. 377-427 (2). Guillaume's nephew has no thought of usurping power - ll. 2223-8, but thinks of himself as maires, eskievins, and vicaires - as deputizing for the king. When Guillaume, the merchant, puts in at Sorlinc, he is made aware that unwell-

/ history or legend' and puts forward the claims of the Lovel family. M.D. Legge (A.-N. Lit., pp. 139-41 and Dedication, pp. 196-205) describes G.d'A. as an 'ancestral' romance. Miss Legge suggests that, since the eldest sons of William the Conqueror's vassals inherited lands on the Continent and the cadets the acquired lands in England, a need was felt by this new insular aristocracy for some written claim to a pre-conquest background or link with England. The pattern was set by Geoffrey of Monmouth's Historia regum Britanniae. Contemporaries, of course, often recognised Geoffrey's Historia for what it was, but nonetheless, as Fourrier says with reference to the treatment of Arthur, p. 20 'l'auteur se donnant pour historien, le personnage ne laissait pas d'être considéré et présenté sous le seul angle de la réalité historique.' The Historia was adapted and amplified, Gaimar's Estoire des Engles appeared in Anglo-Norman French and was succeeded by Wace's Brut, presented to Queen Eleanor in 1155. Fourrier²² concludes: 'Cette alliance entre l'histoire et le roman a donné naissance à toute une série de poèmes fondés à l'origine sur une légende plus ou moins historique, sur laquelle vinrent ensuite se greffer des éléments romanesques.' Thus romances such as G.d'A., Waldef and Gui de Warewic purport to be historically true (see G.d'A., ll. 1-17, 33-34, 46 & 3306-10) in order perhaps to flatter the genealogical pretensions of aristocratic patrons and despite the fact that much of the content is borrowed or invented. See E.A. Francis, loc. cit., p. 67, Wilmotte in Studies..., pp. 413-9, Arth. Lit., pp. 72-89 & 94-111, Frappier, op. cit., p. 79, Fourrier, pp. 19-22, Bell, pp. li, liii, lxxv, lxxviii-lxxix, Ewert, Gui de Warewic ..., p. iii-ix, Dictionnaire des lettres ..., p. 760.

(1) Note tenir 'to rule', l. 29 and see W. Ullmann, pp. 19-29 & 117-37. (2) See Foulon, p. 228.

/ come feudal dues are exacted by the dame and her household against guaranteed cover for incoming merchandise - ll. 2353 ff. Fathers have the right to beat their children - ll. 1451-5, and barons, vassals and lords are united to their ruler by 'des liens plus forts que les coutumes' (1). Guillaume, inviolable as king, saves his life by revealing his royal status - ll. 2768-72. Gratiene can command Gleolais' men to help her against her enemies - ll. 2985-3001. Gleolais, the ruler of Sorline, can dispose of his domains as he likes, since he has no heir - ll. 1095-6, and he makes over his lands to Gratiene before his assembled vassals - ll. 1250-63 (2). Despite their cynical murmurings, there is never a hint of rebellion on the part of the vassals. They accept the feudal law - ll. 1305-8, as does Guillaume's crew in the human imagery of warring winds and nature's inhuman sport at ll. 2325-32. The author of G.d'A., conscious of the responsibilities of aristocratic privilege, is not blind to its inherent possibilities as an instrument of man's inhumanity. 'Dans cette suite hiérarchique, le roi est fait pour régner, le forestier pour punir, le marchand pour gagner de l'argent, le serviteur pour obéir, même si on l'insulte' (3).

The idea of a permanent change in social status is impossible (4). People are, as it were, to their manner born, and exemplify the mentality, qualities and shortcomings of their class (5). Guillaume refuses to accept money from the merchants, and they think him a fool or disdainful, whereas he remains conscious of what becomes a king's

(1) Foulon, p. 229. Feudal terminology is common in the poem, e.g. revestir in its feudal as well as extended senses (cf. Ed. W., p. 116 and ll. 2924-8. (2) All the vassals swear loyalty to Gratiene. The term used is jurere et plevir. See Ganshof, pp. 128-9. (3) Foulon, p. 229. (4) J. Evans (Dress ..., p. 79) points out that even dress was symbolic of class and profession. (5) Foulon, p. 232.

dignity in his very act of humility - ll. 730-40; nor does he allow the merchants' jibe at his 'professional' truandise to pass without correction - ll. 603-11. He declines the post of seneschal with plausible and amusing resourcefulness - ll. 2201-12 (1). Gratiene, likewise, had needed all her inventiveness to avoid marrying the chevalier Gleolaïs - ll. 1053 ff. Whatever had become of her king, she could not consider marrying a baron - ll. 1108-10. 'La conception aristocratique du monde, chez Chrétien de Troyes, repose sur la croyance à l'inégalité naturelle, considérée comme exactement parallèle à l'inégalité sociale' (2).

One of the most interesting aspects of G.d'A. as a portrait of twelfth-century society is its very detailed illustration of the medieval conviction that physical and moral superiority accompany rank (3). Nobles (4) are endowed with physical and moral distinction by virtue of being high-born; even prolonged exposure to a lowly environment does nothing to impair this innate gentility. A very full exposition of this idea is given in ll. 1343-83. The twin boys, Lovel and Marin, have been brought up by two vilains, but their upbringing has no detrimental effect on them - ll. 1378-9. And it is worth noting how their natural aristocratic grace and politeness are revealed in their speech: Foukier and Goncelin, the foster-fathers of Lovel and Marin, are normally addressed as dan, but at ll. 1702 and 1719 they are called sire, and it is of course their adopted sons

(1) In situations like these the high-born have to rationalise their reluctance and refusals, so as not to give offense. (2) Foulon, p. 232. Cf. Wilmotte, Rom., XLVI, p. 12: 'Telle la Nature, tel est l'homme. Il reste toujours ce qu'elle l'a fait.' (3) See Ed. W., p. 112. (4) Cf. sage, which means not only 'wise' but 'noble', and the modern connotations of words like 'noble' and 'villain' in modern English.

who thus address them. Sire and dan are used in the poem to convey various subtleties of respect or consideration, condescension or contempt. Gratiene addresses Guillaume, whom she does not recognise, as sire marchans - l. 2352. On the other hand, the merchants address Guillaume as dan truand, and later on his sons arrogantly call him dant vassal (1), before they realise who he is - l. 2757. The children's very appearance proves that they are not the sons of Foukier and Goncelin - ll. 1431-35, whereas the latter are not only physically vilains but morally so - ll. 1459-61, whatever unintended good may come of their 'vilen-
ie' - ll. 1503-16. Such was the law of Nature.

When Foukier and Goncelin are introduced to Guillaume's court, their reception is full of interest as social comment. We observe the amused and patronising indulgence shown by the nobility towards a borgois and merchant middle class which was just beginning to acquire economic importance - ll. 3196-9. A vilain's doubtful claim to be human (cf. fole beste) is good for a laugh in high society - l. 3199. The incident in which the merchants insist on first selling to the queen what she intends to bestow on them in free gift pokes fun not only at the acquisitiveness and mercenary preoccupations of the vilains but also at the gracelessness of their idiom - ll. 3187-94. The vilains do not expect to better their social standing in return for their bravery - for saving the royal twins from death and bringing them up as their own sons. Indeed the spectacle of the vilains' comic unease in the fine clothes which the queen has given them - ll. 3215-19 - dismisses picturesquely, and with the finality of burlesque, all possibility of a merchant and

(1) See Notes to the Glossary, notes to ll. 618 & 1702.

vilain assuming aristocratic status. Significantly, the merchants are rewarded with money - ll. 3304-5.

It should be noted that the term vilain is usually applied, in the poem, to the well-to-do middle class townspeople and merchants rather than to the serfs and peasants who worked the land. The merchant's position in feudal society was as yet uncertain and ill defined, but there is no question of his being anything but vilain (1). The rudeness with which the merchants address Guillaume - ll. 588-9 & 636-9 - and Gratienne - ll. 672-7 - contrasts forcibly with the courtly (2) manner in which members of the aristocracy address one another (3).

G.d'A. shows a marked awareness of the growing power of money. Whatever the reasons for the king's reluctance to accept money, they make no sense at all to a merchant mentality - ll. 734-7. And when Lovel takes leave of Goncelin, the latter instructs him in the ruthless philosophy of material success and fulfilment - ll. 1571-88. Likewise the borgois who sets Guillaume up in business unlocks the secret of happiness: 'De povreté est lais mehains, 1972
Et tu en es moult mehaigniés.'

Although G.d'A. probably gives a more comprehensive picture of the aristocrat than do many courtly texts, one can also discern very clearly (4) that the age of trade was well under way and that it would result in the rise of the

(1) See Camb. Econ. Hist., III, pp. 46-8 and Bloch, La Société féodale, II, pp. 111-6. (2) English 'courteous' and French 'courtois' both retain the sense of 'polite'.

(3) Good examples of this are the dialogues between Guillaume and Gratienne - ll. 224-351 - and between Gleolaïs and Gratienne - ll. 1095-1181. (4) See Foulon, p. 237: 'Ainsi, malgré les tendances aristocratiques de Chrétien, nous trouvons dans son roman la description d'autres catégories /

borgois and merchants. The author is well informed about the trade-routes of the time. As merchant, Guillaume sails from Galvaide to Bristol for the feste plaine. And, in an important passage - ll. 1960-76, the principal fairs of Europe are mentioned: in the twelfth century the fairs of Champagne were the most important in Europe (1), and Crestfien is perfectly aware of the fact - see, in particular, l. 1967. Merchants themselves are regularly found following the sea routes: from Yarmouth, where Guillaume, Gratfiene and their sons meet the merchants, Guillaume is taken by sea to Galvaide and the boys to Catenasse. Guillaume, the merchant, is expected to sell his wares himself (2) when he arrives at Bristol - ll. 1982-7 & 1994-2002. Merchants were apparently in the habit of travelling with their merchandise, partly in the interest of the safe transit of their goods, partly because the idea of a middleman seems to have been unknown (3). Guillaume's success in the competitive market at Bristol is entirely due to his own salesmanship - ll. 2057-66. He is in charge of his own stall at the market - l. 2126 - and no arrangements have been made in advance for the sale of his wares. Medieval practice therefore seems quite different from the modern practice of arranging a market before setting out

/ ies sociales, très différentes de la noblesse. Nous voyons que cette société, fondée sur la propriété du sol, commence à connaître le pouvoir de l'argent. Par delà les idées conventionnelles et les fictions romanesques, il y a, dans Guillaume d'Angleterre, une compréhension de la réalité.'

notable

(1) See Camb. Econ. Hist., III, pp. 42-3, 68, 126-37; Heer, pp. 46-73; Encyc. Brit., IX, p. 35; Chambers, V, p. 569 & J. Evans, Life ..., p. 13. (2) These wares are grain, graine, alun, bresil, cordouan, gorges de woupil, pians de cas gaies et noires, cire, warance and waide - mostly connected with the dyeing and cloth industry. Foukier and Goncelin are also tanners by profession. See Camb. Econ. Hist., III, pp. 127-9. (3) See Camb. Econ. Hist., III, p. 69.

for a fair or trade centre (1). When Guillaume sets sail again for Bristol - l. 2272, the ship is laden. His cargo includes luxury articles which he shows to Gratienne at Sorline - ll. 2418-21. Guillaume can sell, buy and barter with more expertise than the trained professional.

G. Cohen (2) reminds us that Lanson saw in Chrétien de Troyes 'un Bourget du douzième siècle, très au courant des habitudes du "high life", et qui flatte par là son public.' The author of G.d'A. qualifies for inclusion in this old-world compliment at least. He must surely have enjoyed the friendship, patronage or protection of the great to have portrayed with such obvious sympathy all that was best in their traditions and institutions (3). His lesson in humility is, of course, in no sense incompatible with his faith in an aristocratic ethos (4). The interest he shows in trade and in the lives and characters of the borgois and vilains, as yet uncharacteristic of courtly literature in France at least, not only reflects a growing awareness of an important social and sociological phenomenon, but makes the aristocratic tendencies of the poem stand out, by contrast, in even bolder relief. Indeed every aspect of the poem contributes to what Foulon calls 'une apologie de la société courtoise et une plaidoirie pour le système féodal.' (5)

Crestien's 'sens de la courtoisie' (6) is at once perceptive and comprehensive. A descriptive classification of his vocabulary reveals in a usefully inventorial form the scope and diversity of the artist's perception of a whole way of life which, for Foulon (7), is synonymous with

(1) See Camb. Econ. Hist., III, pp. 44-5.

quoted in Foulon, Rom. LXXI
(2) p. 222.

(3) Most scholars are agreed on the author's intention, and, as we have seen, the accuracy of his observation is confirmed by the historians.

(4) See E.A. Francis, loc. cit., pp.

64-6. (5) p. 223.

(6) Foulon, p. 224.

(7) p. 224.

courtoisie. Particular, even peripheral manifestations of this courtoisie (1) start from the pages of the glossary or descriptive classification like signposts to adventure. But the numerous courtly features of G.d'A. recorded by Foulon (2) as well as other aspects, indeed minutiae, of twelfth century life need hardly detain us more, since the structural (3) and exhaustive nature of a descriptive classification should be not only an invaluable mnemonic device but an equally invaluable precaution against oversight.

This thesis could not aspire to do more than was practicable in a prescribed space of time. It falls consciously short of the ideal, but it may have some practical utility as an 'instrument de travail' for further research on G.d'A. The descriptive classification, which concludes the thesis, is intended as a conclusion in its own right - the most objective, perhaps, that one man can arrive at when reviewing another's words. In short it is hoped that the exhaustive inventories of Crestien's vocabulary assembled in the thesis may afford concentrated insight into the generality and particularity of an artist's perception and into all that compelled the attention of one of history's subtlest records - the art of a moment in time.

(1) Hunting, for example. Cf. the Glossary and Descriptive Classification with ll. 1748-53, 2550-5, 2567-74, 2621-35 & 2684-714. (2) p. 225-7; see, for instance, what he has to say about the rôle of Gratienne, the analysis of love, and courtly respect for women. (3) See p. 6 of this introduction, and Hallig and von Wartburg, op.cit., p. 51: 'SC (the system of classification adopted) sert à des recherches lexicologiques qui consistent à mettre en valeur le caractère structural du vocabulaire. Il n'est pas davantage, mais pas moins non plus.'

GLOSSARY

This glossary records both meaning and function and is also intended to act as a reference index for use in conjunction with the Descriptive Classification. It has therefore been alphabetically arranged for convenience of consultation. It is complete in the sense that it seeks to include all words occurring in the text and to record all their meanings and functions. Adjectives of nationality are placed in the Index of Proper Names. The references are exhaustive, unless followed by etc., but those given for any word or meaning do not necessarily include the earliest example in the text.

The glossary is based on Wilmotte's edition of G.d'A., and P is reproduced in the glossary as it appears in his edition, except for misprints, which have been corrected. The latter are listed in the Notes to the Glossary. Appended to a line reference, (P) and (C) mean that the reference given applies only to the manuscript in question, and n refers to the Notes to the Glossary. Appended to a definition, (GF), (GW), (FEW), (G), (T-L) and (W) - see pp. iv-v - mean that the word so defined is well attested, with the meaning proposed, by the authority named.

Variant forms of words in P have been illustrated, but no attempt has been made to record variant forms from C, many of which have been standardised by Foerster - see Ed. W., pp. ix-x. Words in P which Wilmotte has emended, or rejected in favour of C, are referred to only in the Notes to the Glossary.

Verb forms are listed under the infinitive, but the infinitive is followed by a line reference only if the form occurs in the text; declinable words, unless otherwise stated, are listed under the form of the accusative singular (masculine, in the case of words varying in gender); most pronouns are recorded under the form of the nominative singular (JE, CIST, IL etc.), but possessives are recorded under the form of the weak, accusative singular, masculine (MON, TON etc.).

The functions of A, DE, EN, QUE and other form-words have been illustrated within their linguistic contexts. Information given under the lemmata A, DE etc. is meant to serve as a general guide to usage only, since not every example of these form-words can be forced into a category which may be to some degree arbitrary.

- A, 10 etc.; with article: AL 818(P), 974(P), AU 55 etc., AS 149 etc.; adv.loc. A ÇOU 1743 in these circumstances; conj. A ÇOU QUE 2476 since, considering that (T-L); prep.(1) local: (a) to 10 etc., see DUSQUE, JUSQUE; against 717 etc., see COMBATRE; (b) at 15, 73 etc.; with 291(P), 741 etc.; (c) in, into 280(P), 567 etc.; (d) on: 564, 694 etc.;
- (2) temporal: (a) at, on 55 etc.; (b) to 493; (c) in 377, 975; (d) for 2142; see EÜR, FOIS;
- (3) dative: (a) to 111, 113 etc.; (b) for 2525; (c) from 881, 1500 etc.;
- (4) possession: 873, 1797, 2030, 3235;
- (5) final: 1274, 2942 etc.;
- (6) + inf.: 13, 69 etc.;
- (7) modal: (a) with, etc. 110, 113(P), 317 etc.; (b) in accordance with, at 1033, 2176, 2912(P) etc.; (c) in 2986, see GRÉ, PLAISIR;
- (8) means, instrument: by, with 505(P), 1193, 2299 etc.;
- (9) price, value: 162, 164, 917 etc.

A!, interj. ah! 591(P); see HA!

AANCRER; past p.f. AANCREE 1040; v.a. to anchor.

AASIER 487; v.a. to make comfortable; ESTRE AAISIÉS DE+ inf. 2468 to be capable of.

AATINE, s.f. anger, provocation 2824.

ABAISSIER 3210; pr.ind.3 ABAISSE 924(C), 2811; impv.5

ABEISSIEZ 2332g; pret.1 ABASSAI 2101(P); v.a. to abate 2332g; to reduce, lower 3210; v.refl. to bend over 2811, 2101(P).

ABANDONEE, adj.sg.f. 672, 1152(C) given over to; COMMUNE

A. prostitute(T-L) 1140(P); see GARCE.

- ABANDONER; pr.ind.3 ABANDONE 2296; past p.f. ABANDONEE 2523; v.a. to give over (to the waves)(GW) 2296; v.refl. +A+inf.(with passive sense) to allow oneself 2523.
- ABATRE; pr.ind.6 ABATENT 704, 1453; v.a. to fell 704; to throw 1453.
- ABÉ 1293; nom.sg. ABES 964; acc.pl. ABÉS 180; s.m. abbot.
- ABEESSES, acc.pl. 182; s.f. abbess(W).
- ABEÏE, s.f. abbey 1137, 1791.
- ABELIR; pr.ind.3 ABELIST 2363; pret.3 ABELI 713, 1044; v.imp. to please.
- ABONDANCE, s.f. abundance, plenty 902.
- ACATER 538(P), 1438, 2357; pr.ind.6 ACATENT 2238; fut.3 ACATERA 3201; v.a. to redeem from 538(P); to buy 1438, 2238, 3201; A. CIER 2357 to buy dearly.
- ACHOISON, see OCOISON.
- ACLARIR; pres p. ACLARISSANT 2340(P); v.n. to brighten, clear up (GW)(W).
- ACOINTANCE, s.f. friendship 2887.
- ACOINTES, nom.sg.m. 3310; adj. friendly, acquainted (DE=with).
- ACOISIER; impv.5 ACOISIÉS 554(C); v.refl. to calm down.
- ACOLER; pr.ind.1 ACOL 2618, 3 ACOLE 2169, 2606, 3067, 6 ACOLENT 2869; v.a. to embrace.
- ACOMPAIGNIER 2009; pr.ind.6 ACOMPAIGNENT 1420; v.n. to associate 1420 (AVOEC=with); to accompany 2009 (+A+acc.).
- ACONTER 2800(P); v.n. to relate.
- ACORDE, s.f.; METRE A. ENTRE 2336(C) to make peace, pacify.
- ACOSTUMÉ; AVOIR A. 64 to be wont to.
- ACOUCHIER 66, ACOUKIER 300; past p.f. ACOUCIE 613; v.n. 66, 300, v.refl. 613; to be confined(W) 66; to be delivered 300, 613.
- ACOUPLER; past p.m. ACOUPLÉ 2622, f.pl. ACOUPLEES 706; v.a. to attach 706; to leash (hounds) 2622.
- ACROCHIER; pr.ind.3 ACROCHE 744(C)n; v.n. to hook on(A=to).

- ACUITIER; pr.ind.1 ACUIT 1899; impv.5 ACUITIÉS 103; past p.m. ACUITIÉS 2454; v.a. to set free, release, redeem 2454; v.refl. to make proper restitution 103; +DE+acc. to fulfil the obligations of 1899.
- ADESER; pret.3 ADESA 1303; v.n.+A+acc. to come together (sexually).
- ADEVINER; pr.ind.1 ADEVIN 1794(P); v.n. to guess.
- ADIÉS 62, ADÉS 1399(P), 2334; adv. always (W) 62; all the time 1399(P); nonetheless, still 2334.
- ADIRE 2160(P)n; v.n. to talk about, tell (G)(GW)(T-L).
- ADOLÉ 778; adj. distressed, sorrowfull.
- ADONC 354, 2216, ADONT 2828, ADONS 3129(C); adv. then.
- ADRECIER; pr.ind.3 ADRECE 796, 3248; v.refl. to make one's way 796; (+VERS) to set out towards 3248.
- ADROIT, nom.pl.m. 1426; acc.pl.m. ADROIS 1902; adj. active, agile 1426; capable 1902.
- AESCHIER; pr.ind.3 AESCHE 1272; v.a. to allure, entice (as with bait) (W)(T-L).
- AFAIRE 1061 etc.; nom.sg. AFAIRES 1237; s.m. 1061 etc., s.f. 1481(P); matter, affair 1061, 1237, 2607; birth, rank 1481(P); occupation 2149.
- AFAITIER; pr.ind.6 AFEITENT 1397(C); past p.m. AFAITIÉS 1346(P); v.a. to prepare, educate 1346(P); v.refl. to develop 1397(C).
- AFAITIÉS, acc.pl.m. 1361(C)n; adj. well-bred, noble.
- AFERIR; pr.ind.3 AFIERT 3080, 3089; v.n. (+dat.) to befit 3080; v.imp. to be concerned 3089.
- AFICIER; pr.ind.6 AFICENT 1381(P); v.refl. to assert oneself, resist (GW).
- AFIER; pr.ind.6 AFIENT 2026; v.n. to assure.
- AFIT 1021; s.m. insult (GW)(W).
- AFITIER; pr.ind.3 AFITE 1020; v.a. to insult (GW).
- AFOLER; pr.ind.3 AFOLE 840; v.a. to drive to distraction.
- AFOLER; pr.ind.3 AFOLE 1058; v.a. to destroy, ravage.

AFUBLER; past p.m. AFUBLÉ 1489(P), f. AFUBLEE 1505(C);
v.a. to put on (garment).

AGENOILLIER; past p.m. AGENOILLÉS 1520; v.refl. to kneel
 down.

AIDIER 468; pr.ind.5 AIDIÉS 2940(P); impv.5 AIDIÉS 2311;
pr.subj.3 AÏT 2818; cond.3 AÏUEROIT? 813(P)n; past p.m.
 AIDIÉ 2924; v.a. to help. See DIEU.

AÏE, 466, 1792; s.f. help.

AIGNIAX, acc.pl. 3191; s.m. lamb's skin(W).

AIGLE, 879, 2847(C), AIGLES 2803(P); s.f. eagle.

AILLORS 2415, 2429, AILLEURS 1856(P); adv. elsewhere. See OEL.

AINS---NE 1918, AINC---NE 513(P), 1456(P), 2190(P); adv. of
negation, never; ever 2633(C); AINS MAIS---NE 2819 never
 until now.

AINS, adv. but, on the contrary 343, 355, 386, 787, 789,
 869, 971 etc.; sooner 1203; conj. rather---than that
 272, 1112; before (+ind.) 1217, 1740(P), (+subj.)
 772, 1305, 1619, 1822, 2673, 2906, (+inf.) 2619.

AINSI COM 276(C); conj. as, just as. See ENSI.

AIR, 2294, 2345; nom.sg. AIRS 2289; s.m. air.

AÏRER; pr.ind.6 AÏRENT 2303; v.refl. to get angry.

AIS, nom.pl. 2280; s.m. timbers, planks.

AISE, 287 etc.; s.f. comfort, ease 287 etc.; opportunity
 1320(P); A GRANT A. adv.loc. 681 very comfortably;
 VENIR EN A. A 1336(C) to find an opportunity.

AJORNEE, 2267, 2987; s.f. daybreak.

AJORNER; pret.3 AJORNA 974; past p.m. AJORNÉ 975; v.n.
 to dawn.

AKEVER; pr.ind.3 AKIEVE 1028; v.n. to be successful(GW).

ALAINE, s.f. blast, sound of a horn(G); REPENDRE A. 2714
 to blow again (?).

ALEGIER; pret.3 ALEJA 531(C); past p.m. ALEGIÉS 184; v.a.
to relieve, lighten 184; v.n. to abate, grow less (Gr.Aus)
(W) 531(C).

ALER 26 etc.; pr.ind.1 VOIS 2612, 3 VA 931 etc., VAIT 2631,
VET 355(C), 880(C), 2433(C), 4 ALOMES 1907, 5 ALÉS 244(P),
1610, 6 VONT 746 etc.; impv.2 VA 83 etc., 4 ALONS 345, 351,
2148, 5 ALÉS 557, 652, 2559; imp.ind.1 ALOIE 1697, 3 ALOIT
1810, 2413, 2552, 6 ALOIENT 1940; pr.subj.1 VOISE 278,
2 AILLES 207, 3 AILLE 6, 17(C), 875, 2021, 2369n, AUT 1807(C),
VOISE 17(P), 5 AILLIEZ 240(C), 2932(C), 6 VOISENT 1435(P);
pret.1 ALAI 2097, 3 ALA 62 etc.; fut.1 IRAI 1600, 1789, 3274,
IRA 1598, 3 IRA 222, 1443, 1448, 4 IRONS 1850, 2957, 5 IRÉS
235, 6 Iront 629, 765, 2010, 2011; cond.1 IROIE 1606,
3 IROIT 2603; past p.m. ALÉ 441, 985 etc., ALÉS 1880(P), f.
ALEE 420, 1900(C), 2715; v.n. to go, proceed etc. 17, 26, 68
etc.; (with adv. acc.) see VOIE; (+EN) to go away 1141,
1598(P), 1697; v.refl. (+EN) to go away, off 131, 205 etc.;
(+PAR+EN) to adhere to, keep to(GW) 6; v.imp. BIEN VA QUE
2280 it is a lucky thing that; ALER + gerund=pr.ind. 746, 765,
1436 etc. See BOIS, ENCONTRE, ESBATRE, FUIR, PELERINAGE,
RALER, RUIT, VOIE.

ALEÛRE, s.f. speed; GRANT A. adv.loc. at all speed, quickly
356, 631.

ALEVER 2208(P); pr.ind.3 ALIEVE 1027; v.a. to exalt(GW).

ALIES, acc.pl. 435; s.f. sorb-apple (GW).

ALOSER 1231(ÿ)n; subst.vb.(?) a commendable thing, what is
commendable.

ALUMER; pr.ind.3 ALUME 373; v.a. to enrapture, inspire, fire.
ALUN, 1985, 2193, 2245; s.m. alum(W).

AMASSER; pr.ind.6 AMASSENT 2124; past p.m. AMASSÉ 2998,
3293(C), AMASSÉS 951, 1988; v.a. to collect 1988;

v.n. to assemble 951, 2124, 2998, 3293(C).

AMBEDOI 202 etc., AMBESDUI 2012(P); acc.pl. AMBESDEUS 2956(P), ANBEDEUS 3002(C); indef.pron. both 202, 1450, 1647, 2012(P), 2639, 2952, 2956, 3002(C).

AMBLER, see EMBLER.

AMBLEÛRE, s.f.; TOUTE L'AMBLEÛRE ET LE PAS adv.loc. at a steady amble 2680.

AME, s.f. soul 273, 1225, 2223, 3301.

AMENDER 100; pret.6 AMENDERENT 1342; v.a. to make good, make amends for 100; v.n. to improve, prosper 1342.

AMENER; pr.ind.3 AMAINE 1262, 2773; pret.3 AMENA 683; past p.m. AMENÉ 2838, AMENÉS 1891; v.a. to lead, take away 683, 1262, 1891; to bring 2773, 2838.

AMER 376 etc.; pr.ind.1 AIM 1925, 2187, 2463, 3 AIME 460, 1204, 1577; impv.5 AMÉS 144; imp.ind.3 AMOIT 2425; pret.3 AMA 20 etc., 6 AMERENT 2253; imp.subj.6 AMAISSENT 3289; fut.1 AMERAI 1218, 3 AMERA 3153, 6 AMERONT 1312; v.a. to love.

AMER, nom.sg.m. 375; nom.sg.f. AMERE 1351, 2931; adj. hard, bitter.

AMETRE; pr.ind.1 AMET 2948; v.a. to accuse(GW)(W).

AMI 1106 etc.; nom.sg. AMIS 640 etc.; acc.pl. AMIS 924, 1574; nom.pl. AMI 2230; s.m. friend, companion 640, 723, 727, 924, 1094, 1106, 1116, 1495, 1574, 1717, 2582.

AMIE, s.f. friend, companion 1092, 1149, 1170.

AMISTIÉ, s.f. friendship 2639.

AMONT 751, A MONT 917(C), adv. up, above; A. NE AVAL(P), N'A. NE AVAL(C) 2989 either over hill or down dale, anywhere. See TRAIRE.

AMOR 40, 978, 982, 1318, 1413; nom.sg. AMORS 1089; s.f. love. See DIEU.

AN 1199, 1201, 1207, 2651; nom.sg. ANS 1217, 1221; acc.pl. ANS 53, 1153(C), 1210, 1213, 2615; s.m. year.

ANCIENNETÉ(P), ANCIENNETEZ(C), nom.sg. 1060; s.f. old age.

- ANÇOIS adv. rather, but rather 1629; first 2860; A. QUE
conj. (+ind.) 405, 562, (+subj.) 2332e before; A. DE 1672,
 A. 2996 prep. before.
- ANCUI, 589(P), 738, 1606; adv. today, shortly.
- ANDOI, nom.pl. 197, 834, 1650, 2279; acc.pl. ANDEUS 1411,
 1453, 1713, 2872; indef.pron. both.
- ANEL, 2449, 2453, 2460, 2482; acc.pl. ANIAUS 151; s.m. ring.
- ANELET, 2444, 2465; s.m. ring.
- ANEMI, nom.pl. 2671, 3057; acc.pl. ANEMIS 2983; s.m. enemy.
- ANFER, see INFER.
- ANFLER; pr.ind.3 ANFLE 2297(C); v.n. to swell up.
- ANFORCIER 3029(C); v.n. to get stronger(W).
- ANGOISSE, 457 etc.; s.f. distress, violence(GW) 2308;
 agony, pain, torment 457, 556, 1479.
- ANGOISSEUS nom.sg.m. 715; adj. distressed.
- ANGUILLES, acc.pl. 1001; s.f. eel (T-L).
- ANRACINER 1402(C); v.n. to take root(W).
- ANTICIER; pr.ind.3 ANTICE 2610(C); v.a. to urge on, incite(W).
- ANTRESAIGNE, 2947(C); s.f. sign, proof, token(W).
- ANUI, 857, 926(C), 1642 etc.; acc.pl. ANUIS 2616(P); nom.pl.
 ANUI 3270; s.m. grief, distress 857 etc.; anger, vexation
 1482; FAIRE A. A 2786 to harm.
- ANUIT; adv. tonight 134, 2495; today(G) 613; A. MAIS 1603,
 MES A. 1868(C) this one night more.
- ANUIIER 1628; pr.ind.3 ENUIE 1614, ANUIE 1782; pr.subj.3
 ANUIT 133, ENUIT 2364b; v.n. to displease 1628, 1782;
v.imp. to vex, distress 133, 1614, 2364b.
- AOURER; pr.ind.3 AOURE 869; v.a. to thank (God)(T-L).
- AORSER; pr.ind.3 AORSE 1459; v.refl. to become furious(W).
- APAIER 2332c; v.a. to appease(W).
- APANSER; pr.ind.3 APANSE 2773(C); past p.m. APANSEZ 762(C);
v.refl. (+DE) to think of, call to mind.

APARILLIER; pret.3 APARILLA 1876, 1990; v.a. to make ready (A=for) 1876; v.refl. (+DE+inf.) to prepare to 1990.

APARILLIÉS, nom.sg.m. 1609; acc.pl.m. 1979; adj. ready, prepared.

APARLER; impv.5 APARLÉS 1230(P); v.n. to speak to.

APAROIR; pr.ind.3 APERT 2319; pres. p. APARISSANT 2339; v.n. to appear 2339; v.imp. to be evident 2319.

APARTENIR 1186, 1397; fut.3 APARTENRA 1576; v.n. to have anything to do with, in common with(T-L)(W) 1576, (+A(P), VERS(C)) to be united (through family ties) 1186, 1397.

APELER 1334, 1924; pr.ind.3 APELE 30(P), 128, 457, 998, 2350, 6 APELENT 394, 2333; impv.5 APELEZ 1242(C); pret.3 APELA 30(C), 1078, 1465, 6 APELERENT 1351(C); past p.m. APELÉ 276(C), f. APELEE 1090; v.a. to call 30 etc.; to address 1078, 1242(C); to call upon 2333; EN A. to appeal to 1090; to call upon, invoke 457.

APERCEVOIR 2255; pr.ind.1 APERÇOI 887; pret.3 APERÇUT 56(P), 2261 etc.; past p.f. APERCEÛE 240; v.a. 56(P), 887, 2602, v.refl. 240, 2255 to perceive.

APERT; EN A. adv.loc. 811(P), 2395 openly.

APLAIDIER; pr.ind.3 APLAIDE 2382; impv.5 APLAIDIÉS 2312; v.a. to ask for, procure by intercession(G)(W) 2312; to interrogate, address 2382.

APORTER 179; pr.ind.1 APORT 2402, 3 APORTE 310, 1485, 1816; past p.f. APORTEE 711; v.a. to bring 179, 1485, 2402; to carry 711, (+A+inf.) 1816; to suggest(GW) 310.

APOSTOLES DE ROME, nom.sg. 1214; s.m. the pope(T-L)(W).

APRENDRE 1437; pr.ind.3 APRENT 1376; impv.5 APRENÉS 1572; pr.subj.3 APRENGE 1930; pret.3 APRIST 1933; past p.m.

APRIS 1346; v.a. to teach (DE=about), instruct 1346 etc.; (+A+inf.) to learn how to 1572.

APRÉS, adv. afterwards 1292(P); behind 2698, 2708, 3005;
prep. after 89 etc.

APRESSER; pr.ind.6 APRESSENT 2686; v.a. to press upon(W).

APRESTER; past p.m. APRESTÉ 770, 837; v.a. to make ready,
 prepare 837; to leave ready 770.

APROCIER 65; v.n. to approach.

AQUERRE 1963; v.n. to earn money(W).

AQUEST, 1976; s.m. dividend, share in the profits(GW)(W).

ARACHIER, see ESRACHIER.

ARAISSNIER; pr.ind.3 ARAISSONE 2636n; v.a. to address(G).

ARC, 1630, 1633, 1749, 1762, 2991; acc.pl. ARS 2627;
s.m. bow.

ARÇON, 1632; s.m. bow(GW).

ARDRE; pr.ind.6 ARDENT 2328; past p.f. ARSE 1193; v.a.
 to burn.

ARESTER 930, 971, 3012; pr.ind.3 ARESTE 773, 6. ARESTENT
 2146(C), 2149(C); impv.5 ARESTÉS 1636; pret.6 ARESTERENT
 1038; past p.m. ARESTÉ 1775; v.n. 971, 1636, 1775, 3012,
v.refl. 773, 930, 1038, 2146(C), 2149(C) to stop.

ARGENT, 147 etc.; nom.sg. ARGENS 1771; s.m. silver 147, 966,
 1771, 1853, 1860, 2421; money 3168.

ARIVER; past p.m. ARIVÉ 1838; v.n. to arrive, land.

See PORT.

AROUSER; pr.ind.3 AROUSE 1182; v.a. to wet, water.

AROUTEEMENT, adv. 3001n without stopping, directly.

ARRIERE 697 etc., ARRIER 2438(P), 3011(P), ARRIERS 2478(C);
adv. backwards 697, 790, 932; back 1667, 2258, 2438,
 2669; behind 3011, 3267; CE D'A. 1185(C) what is past(?)

See POOIR, RETORNER, TRAIRE.

ASPRE, sg.f. 1162; adj. rough, spiky.

ASSAILLIR; pr.ind.3 ASSAUT 899; v.a. to attack.

- ASSAMBLER 218, 967, ASSANLER 1587; pr.ind.6 ASSAMBLENT 1257, 2124, 2127; pret.5 ASSAMBLASTES 655; past p.f. ASSAMBLEE 3127; v.a. to amass 1587; v.n. 218, 655, 1257, v.refl. 967 to meet, come together, assemble.
- ASSASÉS, nom.sg. 989; adj. wealthy, well-to-do(GW)(W).
- ASSENER 252; past p.f. ASSENEE 650; v.a. to instruct, direct 650; subst.inf. 252 guidance. See DIEU.
- ASSEOIR 794(C), ASSEÏR 792(P), 2796(P); pret.3 ASSIST 2442, 3304; past p.m. ASSIS 486, 507, 934(P); v.a. to give, settle upon 3304; v.n. 792, 2796(P), v.refl. 486, 507, 2442 to sit down.
- ASSERIR, 2619; subst.inf. evening(GW).
- ASSÉS, adv. enough 336, 1900, 2332i, 2616; very 387, 478, 705, 837, 952(P); considerably 720, 964(C), 1871, 1987, 2548; well enough 1222; in plenty 3081; much (+noun in apposition) 1308(C); A. PLUS 1995, 2006, 2787 much more; A. ERT QUI 2192, A. FUT QUI 2518 there will be (were) plenty who/to ---.
- ASSEÛR; adj., see SEÛR.
- ASSEÛRER 1201; pr.ind.3 ASSEÛRE 1198; past p.f. ASSEÛREE 1102; v.a. to guarantee, secure 1102, 1201; to reassure 1198.
- ATAINDRE 785; past p.m. ATAINS 3034(P), 3035, ATAINTE 1687, f. ATAINTE 615; v.a. to seize 615, 3034(P), 3035; to catch up with 785, 1687.
- ATALANTER; pr.ind.3 ATALANTE 755; v.n. to please.
- ATARGIER; pr.ind.6 ATARGENT 3004(P); v.n. to delay, wait.
- ATEMPRER; past p.f. ATEMPREE 1358; v.a. to soften, make smooth.
- ATENDRE 1222, 1579, 3022; pr.ind.3 ATANT 651, 6 ATENDENT 386, 389, 3052(C); impv.5 ATENDÉS 134, 139; fut.4 ATENDRONS 3213; past p.m. ATENDU 387, 1750, ATENDUS 2742; pres. p. ATENDANT 746; v.a. to wait for 1222, 2742 etc.; v.n. to wait 134, 139 etc.; v.refl.(+A) to invest one's hopes in 651; A. QUE (+subj.) to wait until(T-L) 386(C).

ATENDUE, s.f.; SANS A. adv.loc. 2720, 3064, 3155, 3224
at once, without delay(GW)(W).

ATISIER; pr.ind.3 ATISE 748; past p.m. ATISIÉS 1273;
v.a. to excite, enflame(GW).

ATORNEE, nom.sg.f. 571; nom.sg.m. ATORNÉS 1608, 1640, 1726;
nom.pl.m. ATORNÉ 2625; adj. ready. See POR.

ATORNER 1819 etc.; pr.ind.6 ATORNENT 2031; past p.m.
ATORNÉ 709, 976, f. ATORNEE 2268; v.a. to prepare 709,
976, 1819, 2519, 2624, 2970; v.refl. (+DE+inf.) to give
one's mind to 2031.

A TOUT, prep. 767 with.

ATRAIRE 3253; pr.ind.6 ATRAIENT 596; v.a. to earn 596;
to attract, win over 3233.

AUBE, 2339; s.f. dawn.

AUCUN, 105, 1439; nom.sg.m. AUCUNS 1032(C); acc.sg.f.
AUCUNE 366; indef.adj. and pron. any 105, 366; some 1439;
anyone 1032(C).

AUMOSNES, nom.pl. 150; s.f. alms.

AUMOSNIERE, 728n, 741, 745, 873, 880, 2801, 2807, 2810;
s.f. purse.

AUQUANT, nom.pl. 1430(P); indef.pron. some, a certain
number(G).

AUS, see IL.

AUSI, adv. also, likewise 187 etc.; conj. as 824(P), 3174;
A. QUE 586, A. COMME 903, A. C' 2299(P), A. COM 2566(P)
just as 903, 2299(P); just as if 586, 2566(P); A. COM SE
(+subj.) 76n, 2581 just as if; correl.conj. A.---COMME
2325 just---as; A.---COM 2561 as---as.

AUTANT, adv. 47, 913(P) as much.

AUTEL, 1404 etc.; acc.pl.m. AUTEX 1404 etc.; acc.sg.f.
AUTELE 40 etc.; adj. and pron. the same 40, 1404, 1405,
1718; just such 2469.

AUTRE, indef.adj.unstr. 7 etc.; indef.adj. and pron.str.acc. and dat. AUTRUI 102, 611, 1578, 2212; other 504, 698 etc.; another 7, 1534; different 532, 602, 2706; next (week, etc.) 2019. See COSE, EURE, PART, UN.

AUTREMENT, adv. 1242, 2858 otherwise.

AUTRESI---COM, conj. 828(C), 2097 in the same way as, just like.

AUTRETÉS, acc.pl.m. 1403; indef.adj. the same.

AVAINNE, s.f. oats 2234; oat-field(GW)(W) 1751.

AVAL, adv., see AMONT.

AVALER 1660; pr.ind.3 AVALE 924(C), 2521; past p.m. AVALÉ 403, 442; v.a. to take down 2521; v.n. 403, 1660, v.refl. 442, 924(C) to go down.

AVANT, adv. 790, 932 forwards. See ILLUEC, P~~O~~IR.

AVENIR 348 etc.; pr.ind.3 AVIENT 135; pr.subj.3 AVIEGNE 1447; pret.3 AVINT 2084 etc.; imp.subj.3 AVENIST 298, 1189; fut.3 AVENRA 2191; past p.m. AVENU 2004, f. AVENUE 1649, AVENUES 2805; v.n. to happen 135, 298, 348, 1189, 1447, 1649, 2095, 2191; v.imp. to befall, happen, come about 2084, 2214, 2547, (+A BIEN) to go well 2004.

AVENTURE, 319 etc.; s.f. events 1648; fortune 312, 2904; chance 440n, 943, 1737, 2348; adventure 1741, 2773, 2898; PAR NULE A. under no circumstances 1225(C); S'A. what happened to him 1710(C), 1707; PAR BOINE A. 2201n good Heavens (?).

AVENTUREUS, nom.sg.m. 1997; adj. lucky(GW).

AVERIR 2662(C); v.n. to come true(W).

AVILLIER; past p.m. AVILLIÉ 1110; v.a. to abase, shame.

AVIS; ESTRE A. QUE 2290, 2565(P), 2592, 2596 to seem that.

See VIS.

AVISION, 92, 104; s.f. vision, appearance.

AVOEC 360, 1069, 1350, 1420, AVOEQUES 1727(P); prep. with;
A. ÇOU conj. 82 moreover. See ACOMPAGNIER.

AVOIIER; pr.subj.3 AVOIT 351, 565; v.a. to guide, lead(GW).
See DIEU.

AVOIR 54 etc.; pr.ind.1 AI 337 etc., 2 AS 848 etc., 3 A 78
etc., 4 AVONS 286 etc., AVOMES 2889(C), 3074(P), 5 AVÉS
93 etc., 6 ONT 195, 196 etc.; impv.5 AIIÉS 142, 145, 314;
imp.ind.1 AVOIE 2405 etc., 2 AVOIES 1974, 3 AVOIT 59 etc.,
4 AVIEMES 3075(P), 5 AVIÉS 254(C), 2755, 6 AVOIENT 357
etc.; pr.subj.1 AIE 172 etc., 3 AIT 578, 5 AIÉS 311,
AIIÉS 3172, 6 AIENT 1379, 2875; pret.1 EUC 1565(P),
3246(P), OI 1583(C), 2105(C), 3299(C), 3 OT 19, 28 etc.,
4 EÜMES 3123(C), 6 ORENT 53 etc.; imp.subj.1 EÜSSE 1727,
3 EÜST 25 etc., 5 EÜSSIÉS 264, 265 etc., 6 EÜSSENT 383,
1821(P); fut.1 ARAI 1596, 1616, 1792, AURAI 2107(P),
2 ARAS 2079, 2110, 3 ARA 824, 928(C), AVRA 1282, 4 ARONS
1740, 5 ARÉS 160 etc., AVRÉS 2482, 6 ARONT 2321, 3152,
AVRONT 3002; cond.3 AROIT 1110, 1412, 4 ARIEMES 1978(P),
5 ARIÉS 322, 1411, ARIIÉS 2770, 6 AROIENT 1673; past p.m.
EÜ 286 etc.; v.a. to have, possess 25, 28 etc.; to hold
145, 479 etc.; to be the matter 224; to be (of age) 1280;
(+A+inf.) to have to, must 1738; v.imp. 19, 47 etc.,
(accompanied by I) 101, 410 etc., there is, are, etc.,
A CI 2528 here is, etc.; (expressing time) ago 2615;
I AVOIR + past p. = there is, was, etc.+ noun(T-L) 1294.
See ACOSTUMÉ, BESOIGN, CIER, COMPAGNIE, CURE, DESPIT,
DROIT, ENVIE, FAIN, FORS, GAGES, GARDE, HONTE, JOIE, MAIS,
MAISTRISE, MAL, MERVELLE, MESTIER, NON, PAIS, PART, PITIÉ,
PLACE, PORPRIS, PREU, RAISON, SOIF, SOING, TALENT, TESMOING,
TORT, USAGE, VESTIR.

AVOIR 568 etc.; acc.pl. AVOIRS 2402 etc.; s.m. wares, goods 568, 2032, 2043, 2402, 2407, 2417; money, possessions 730, 736, 921, 924; article 2065, 2425; property 893; wealth 1046; JA POR AVOIR 2368 not for all the wealth in the world, not for anything (?).

AVULER; past p.m. AVULÉ 892; v.a. to blind.

AWAN(P), OAN(C), adv. 1983_n, 1987 soon, before long(T-L).

BAAILLIER; pr.ind.3 BAAILLE 1866; v.n. to be agape(DE=with).

BAILLIE, 1824; s.f. purview.

BAILLIER; pr.ind.3 BAILLE 1032, 1748 etc., 6 BAILLENT 970; pret.3 BAILLA 1989, 2825; fut.3 BAILLERA 2013; past p.m. BAILLIÉ 1647(C), BAILLIEZ 1884(C); v.a. to give, hand over 1032, 1748, 2022, 2825; to take(W) 1865; to catch 970.

BAISIER; pr.ind.3 BAISE 1695, 2435, 3067, 6 BAISENT 2869; v.a. to kiss.

BALANCE, s.f.; LAISSIER EN LA B. 2297 to leave to its fate.

BALANCIER; pr.ind.3 BALANCE 2298; v.a. to toss, throw(W).

BALLIER 2345; v.a. to sweep out, clean.

BANC, 2100(P); s.m. seat, bench(G).

BANDON, s.m.; A B. adv.loc. 2091, 2694; METRE A B. 3151 to let go.

BANS, s.m., nom.sg. 2993 proclamation. See CRIER.

BARGAIGNIER; pr.ind.6 BARGAIGNENT 2063; v.n. to bargain, haggle (A=with).

BARON, 1109; nom.sg. BERS 1129(P), BER 1243(C); acc.pl. BARONS 2330, 2331; nom.pl. BARON 760, 2348(C); s.m. baron 760 etc.; adj. noble, gallant 1234(C)_n.

BAS; BASSE, nom.sg.f. 3093; adj. low, base; EN BAS adv.loc. 2178 down, humbly.

BASTON, 958; acc.pl. BASTONS 800; s.m. stick.

BATEL, 818, 1471, 2792, 2847, 3147; acc.pl. BATIAX 762, 763, 770; s.m. boat,

- BATRE 124, 718; pr.ind.3 BAT 1480, 1532; pr.subj.6
 BATENT 540, 1454; pret.3 BATI 1723; past p.m. BATU
 1496, 1711(P), BATUS 588, 954, 959; v.a. to hit, beat
 588, 718, 954, 959, 1454, 1480, 1496, 1532, 1711(P),
 1723; v.n. to beat, throb 540. See COUPE.
- BAUSME, s.m. balm(W) 1357.
- BAUTISIER; past p.m. BAUTISIE' 1341; v.a. to baptise.
- BEL 478, 813(C), 2254; nom.sg.m. BIAX 269, 723, 1563,
 BIAU 1206, 1521 etc., BIAUS 1121, 2818; nom.pl.m. BEL 1426;
acc.pl.m. BIAX 500(P), 1344, 1902, 2045; sg.f. BELE 31,
 639, 1071, 1075, 1233, 1770, 1785(C), 2154, 2904;
pl.f. BELES 2525; adj. fine, handsome 31, 478, 639 etc.;
(in address) dear 269, 723, 1121, 1206, 1247, 1563,
 1602, 1913, 2876; ESTRE BEL A, v.imp. (+QUE+subj.) 1188
 to please. See BIEN, CIERE, SAMBLANT.
- BERSER 1826, 1942, 2555; pret.6 BERSERENT 1888; v.n.
 to hunt(W); v.a. to shoot 1888.
- BESANS, acc.pl. 296, 724, 728, 737, 741, 2801; nom.pl.
 BESANT 732, 2807; s.m. coin, besant.
- BESOING, s.m. urgent affair, matter of urgency 470; need 578;
 AVOIR B. DE 3176 to need.
- BESOIGNE, s.f. necessity(G) 996(P); FAIRE SA B. 1966
 to apply oneself to one's trade.
- BESOIGNEX, adj.nom.sg.m.; ESTRE B. DE 736 to need.
- BESOIGNIER; pr.ind.3 BESOIGNE 1008(C), 2831; v.imp.
 (+A+inf.) to be necessary.

BESTE 774, 776, 3199, 853; acc.pl. BESTES 1945;
s.f. beast.

BIAUTÉ, s.f. beauty 666, 1059, 1151.

BIFACE, s.m. sort of material(G) 3182n.

BIEN, adv. (pleon.) 12, 138, 264(P); well 13, 57, 336
etc.; quite 285, 1148, 1344(C), 1640; certainly 1274,
 1427, 1845; very well 96, 150 (?); at least 2615; very
 much 368(C), 682; very 2539(P), 2754, 3160(P); duly
 2866(P); B. ET BEL 3148 very well; s.m. 52(P), 112
etc.; acc.pl. BIENS 52(C), 1904; advantage 1904;
 goodness, good qualities 52; kindness 1561; gain,
 profit 112; good 292 etc.; A BIEN 3165 well; FAIRE
 BIEN A 146(C), 559, 580, 1124, 1535 to do good to;
 BIEN VIGNANT, see VENIR. See also ALER, AVENIR, CAÏR,
 EMPLOIIER, PRES, TRES.

BISSES, 1944 acc.pl.; s.f. hind.

BLANCE, sg.f. 1270; pl.f. BLANCES 2525, BLANKES 947;
adj. white.

BLASME, s.m.; METRE B. A 2947 to blame, censure.

BLASMER 132; pr.ind.3 BLASME 925, 2117, 2935; v.a.
 to blame, censure, reprove.

BLASONS, acc.pl. 2724; s.m. shield(W).

BLECIER; pr.ind.3 BLECE 795; v.a. to wound.

BOCHE, 794, BOUCE 1405(P), 1477(P), 1504(P); s.f. tongue
 1504; mouth 794 etc.

- BOGES, acc.pl. 407(C); s.f. bag (for travelling).
- BOILLIR; pr.ind.3 BOUT 1298; v.n. to be astir(T-L).
- BOIN 331, 332 etc.; nom.sg.m. BUENS 1054, BOINS 3154(P);
acc.pl.m. BOINS 362, 831, BONS 1168; nom.pl.m. BUEN 686,
 BOEN 1169; sg.f. BOINE 36, 337, 1375, 2248, 2842, BONE
 2888(C); pl.f. BOINES 706, 3174; adj. good. See CUER, DROIT,
 EÜR, GRÉ, PART.
- BOIS 1945, BOS 703, 744, 935, 1763, 1888(P), 2634; nom.sg.
 BOS 1767, 2555, 2635, 2662; s.m. wood 703, 935 etc.; EN BOS
 hunting (in woodland) 415, 1931; ALER EN B. 2611, 1960(C),
 ALER EL B. 1940(P) to go hunting. See AVENTURE, CACIER.
- BOISSE, s.f. chestnut husk(T-L)(W) 1161n.
- BOISTES, acc.pl. 407(P); s.f. box, case.
- BOIVRE 1816; pr.ind.6 BOIVENT 437; pret.6 BURENT 1384, 1871,
 2338; v.a. to drink.
- BONTÉ, s.f. good qualities 1086(C); favour, kindness
 1760, 2815.
- BORGOIS 1947, 2000, 2030, 3231; nom.sg. 989, 991, 1032, 1996;
acc.pl. 3235(P); s.m. citizen, townsman, burgess.
- BORSE 1862, BOURSE 2875(P); s.f. purse.
- BOSCAGES, nom.sg. 431; acc.pl. 297; s.m. woodland, forest.
- BOURE, s.f. false hair, chignon 637n.
- BOUTER; pr.ind.6 BOUTENT 394, 2278(P)n; pret.3 BOUTA 2096;
past p.m. BOUTE 395, 697(P), 1487, f. BOUTEE 697(C);
v.a. to hit, beat on 394, 395, 2096; to push 697;
 to thrust 1487.
- BOUTONS, acc.pl. 434; s.m. bud(GW)(W).
- BRAIEL, s.m. waist-belt(W) 2447(P).
- BRAIER, s.m. waist-belt(W) 2487(C).
- BRAIRE 1457; pr.ind.3 BRAIT 1753; v.n. to scream, cry out.
- BRANLER; pr.ind.6 BRANLENT 2366(C); v.n. to roll, toss(W).
- BRAONS, acc.pl. 524, 2710; s.m. fleshy part (of the thigh)(GW).

- BRAS, acc.pl. 960, 2168, 2618, 3065; s.m. arm.
- BRESIL, 1985_n, 2193, 2245; s.m. red dye-wood(G), brazil.
- BROCIER; pr.ind.3 BROCE 1656; v.a. to spur on.
- BRUIT, s.m. noise, din 116.
- BRULLER 1112; v.a. to burn.
- BRUNETES, acc.pl. 2014(C); s.f. light-brown woollen material(W).
- BUEN, adj., see BOIN.
- BUEN, s.m.; FAIRE TOS SES BUENS 1281_n to take unlimited pleasure of.
- BUER 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035; adv. it was fortunate that---.
- BUIRE, acc.sg.f. 1620_n; adj.? dark brown(FEW).
- BUIRE, s.f. pitcher 1803.
- BUISSON 1696(C); acc.pl. BUISSONS 1676(P); s.m. bush.
- C' dem.pron.neut. etc. See ÇOU, ENSI, QUE, SI, TANT.
- CACEOUR 2695; acc.pl. CACEOURS 2623; nom.pl. CACEOUR 2691; s.m. hunting-horse(GW) 2623, 2695; hunter 2691.
- CACIER 2470, 2739, 3032, CACHIER 2603(P); pr.ind.3 CACE 782, 6 CACENT 2685, 2692; imp.ind.1 CAÇOIE 2592, 3 CAÇOIT 2567; pret.1 CHAÇAI 3266, 3 CACHA 2795; past p.m. CACIÉ 1711; v.a. to chase, pursue, hunt 782 etc.; v.n. (+A+acc.) to seek(T-L) 2470; C. EN BOS 2555 to hunt.
- ÇAIENS 2739, 2886, ÇAIANS 2889(P); adv. here.
- ÇAINDRE; past p.f. ÇAINTE 359; v.a. to buckle on (sword).
- CAÏR 2216(P); pr.ind.3 KIET 868, CIET 979, 1755; pr.subj.3 CHIE 519; pret.3 CAÏ 884, 1389, KAÏ 2810; past p.m. KEÏ 858, 1084, 3069, f. KEÏE 678; v.n. to befall 519_n; to fall 678, 868, 979, 884, 1755, 2216(P), 2810; v.imp. to turn out, happen 858, 1084, 1389 (+DE ÇOU=in this matter);
- CEANS 2218, BIEN CEANS 580, BIEN CHEANS 1997 adj. lucky, fortunate; ESTRE SI CEANS 2218 to find such an eventuality. See DIEU.

CAISNE, s.m. oak-tree 2743, 2745, 2767.

CAITIF 594(C); nom.pl.m. CAITIF 594(P), 2329; acc.sg.f.

CAITIVE 2915, CHETIVE 1277; adj. 2329, 2915; s.m. and f. 594, 1277 poor, wretched (man, woman).

CALENGE, s.f.; METRE C. 1103 to put forward a claim.

CALENGIER; pr.ind.3 CALOIGNE 1591; v.n. to forbid.

CALER; impv.2 CALE 2302; v.n. to lower the sails(T-L).

CAMBRE 79, 352, 391, 406, 2572, 3261; acc.pl. CAMBRES 327, 408, 1069; s.f. room.

CAMBRELAIN, s.m. chamberlain(W) 3298.

CAMP, s.m.; A C. adv.loc. in the open(T-L) 2742; CANS, nom.sg. 2635(P); s.m. countryside.

CANCELER; pr.ind.6 CANCELENT 2334; v.n. to roll, toss.

CANELE, s.f. cinnamon(W) 1354.

CANGIER 516, 1369; past p.m. CANGIÉ 544; v.a. C. LE SAN 516(C), C. LE SENS 544 to go mad, C. LES IEX 516(P)n to go mad (?); v.n. to change 1369.

CANOINE, nom.pl. 1261; s.m. canon.

CANS, see CAMP.

CAPE 1487, 1489, 1613; acc.pl. CAPES 948n; s.f. cloak, mantel; CAPE A PLUIUE 1613 raincoat (?).

CAPELAIN, s.m. chaplain(W) 88, 128.

CAPELE, s.f. chapel 127.

CAR, adv. (used pleonastically to strengthen an impv.) 204, 2333(C), 2332c; conj. for 190, 197 etc.

CARDEMOME, s.m. cardamom 1355.

CARGIER; pr.ind.3 CARGE 1799; imp.ind.6 CARGOIENT 569; fut.3 CARGERA 2014; past p.f. CARGIE 2269; v.a. to load 569 etc.; to hand over, give 1799.

CARIERE, s.f. carriageway(GW)(W) 368.

CARITÉ, s.f. kindness, charity(W) 27, 43.

CARNEL, nom.pl.m. 3058; adj. consanguineous(T-L).

CARNEMENT, adv. 1195 carnally. See COMPAGNIE.

- CAROLER; pr.ind.6 CAROLENT 1290; v.n. to dance(G).
- CAS, acc.pl. 1992; s.m. cat (W).
- CASCON 22 etc.; nom.sg.m. CASCONS 813 etc.; acc.sg.f. CASCUNE 1408; indef.adj. each, every 22, 2065, 2232; indef.pron. each one 111, 198 etc.
- CASTAIGNE 157, CASTENGE 1160; s.f. chestnut(W).
- CASTEL 2373, 2375, 2491, 3126, 3274; acc.pl. CASTIAX 3237; s.m. castle.
- CASTELAINE, s.f. lady of a castle(T-L) 1128.
- CASTELAINS, nom.sg. 1129(P), 1141(C); nom.pl. CASTELAIN 3297; adj. 1129(P); s.m. 3297 lord of a castle.
- CASTOIER 2664; pr.ind.3 CASTIE 1175, 1178; past p.m. CASTIIE 2702, f. CASTIEE 1179; v.n. (+dat.) to warn 2702; (+DE+acc.) to warn about 2664; v.refl. (+DE+acc.) to desist from(T-L) 1175, 1178, 1179.
- CATEL 102; nom.sg. CATEUS 2475; s.m. goods, property, chattels(W).
- CAUCIER; pr.ind.3 CAUCE 214; v.refl. to put on one's shoes(T-L).
- CAUT 1834; nom.sg. CAUS 2688; adj. furious(W) 1834; hot, excited 2688.
- CAVER; past p.f. CAVEE 446; v.a. to hollow out.
- CAVIAX, acc.pl. 1402; s.m. hair.
- CEANS, see CAIR.
- CELEE, s.f. concealment 419n.
- CELER 1923; pr.ind.3 CELE 2546; impv.5 CELÉS 169, 1229; pret.3 CELA 1077, 6 CELERENT 2547; v.a. to hide, conceal.
- CELERS, nom.sg. 234; s.m. concealment, secrecy.
- GEMIN, s.m. road 796, 1352(C), 1466(P); TENIR UN C. 1881 to follow a road.
- GEMINER 1735; imp.ind.6 CHEMINOIENT 799(C); v.n. to travel 1735; to pass by 799(C).
- CENELES, acc.pl. 433; s.f. haw-berry(G)(GW).
- CENELIER 1800(P); nom.sg. CENELIERS 964(P), CELERIERS 976(C); s.m. cellar-keeper (in a monastery) (G)(GW).

CENT 162, 164, 296, 2458; pl. CENZ 1962, 1975; num.adj. hundred. See DOUBLES.

CERF 2568, 2571, 2629, 2678, 2860; nom.sg.m. CERS 2574, 2631, 2633, 2687_n; s.m. stag, deer.

CERKIER 12, 281; pr.ind.3 CERQUE 1994(P); pret.3 CERCHA 2016(C); pres. p. CERKANT 2097; v.a. to search 12; to look for 1994, 2016(C), 2097; v.n. to wander about(GW) 281.

CERTAINEMENT, adv. 2754, 2844 certainly, positively.

CERTES, adv. 266(P), 604, 642(P), 654, 670, 1528, 3030 assuredly; A C. adv.loc. in earnest, serious(Gr.Aus.) 1237; earnestly 2598.

CESSER; pr.ind.3 CESSÉ 2163; v.n. to delay, stop.

CHA, adv. 944, 2814(C) here.

CHALOIR; pr.ind.3 CAUT 591, 1185(C), 2579; pr.subj.3 CAILLE 1586; imp.subj.3 CAUSIST 267, 1750(C); v.imp. to matter 267 etc.; to concern oneself 1586; CUI CAUT 1286_n, 1921 what does it matter that.

CHAR 1216, CAR 539, 541, 545; nom.sg. CHARS 535; s.f. flesh 535, 539 etc.; body 1216.

CHARGIER, see ENCARGIER.

CHEVAL 1657, 2744, 2767; acc.pl. CEVAX 1002, 1193, 1877, 1938, 2044; nom.pl. CEVAL 2721; s.m. horse; A C. 1651 on horse; HOM A C. 2990 horseman. See TRAIRE.

CHEVALIERS, nom.sg. 1054, 1255; acc.pl. CHEVALIERS 2910; nom.pl. CHEVALIER 1259, 2716; s.m. knight.

CHEVAUCHIER; imp.ind.6 CHEVAUCHOIENT 2759(C); v.n. to ride.

CHI 294 etc., CI 605, 739, 839^{3037 n} adv. here; PAR CI 5_n, 3265 right here; VOIS CI 1170, VEÉS CI 3260, VÉS ICI 3261(P) here is, etc. See DUSQUE, JUSQUE, ICI, TAILLIER, VEOIR.

CHIEN 1284; acc.pl. CIENS 2549, 2553, 2684, CHIENS 1930, 1933, KIENS 953; nom.pl. CIEN 2692, CHIEN 2595, 2622 s.m. dog.

CHIEREMENT, adv. 2364g dearly.

CHIÉS 1014, CIÉS 1700, 1947, 2093; prep. to the house of 417(C); at the house of 1014 etc.

CHOISIR; fut.1 CHOISIRAI 2449(C); v.a. to choose.

CI, see CHI.

CIEF, s.m. head 78, 489, 508, 1713; VENIR AU C. DE 1343 to accomplish(T-L)(W); DE C. EN C. 2775 from beginning to end(W).

CIER 479, 824, 1424, 2003; nom.sg.m. CIERS 723(C), 1701; acc.pl.m. CIERS 1425, 2416; sg.f. CIERE 59, 1174, 2360 etc.; pl.f. CIERES 3215; adj. dear 59, 479 etc.; expensive 2416, 3215; AVOIR C. 59 etc., to love dearly; TENIR C. 2003 to hold dear. See ACATER, DAME, VENDRE.

CIERE 698; nom.pl. CIERES 3216; s.f. face; MOUSTRER BELE C. 3027 to welcome, receive joyfully.

CIERTÉ, s.f. affection 1073; PRENDRE EN C. 1934 to esteem, hold dear(T-L).

CIEX, nom.sg. 2289; s.m. sky.

CIL, nom.sg.m. 43 etc.; f. CELE 1246; acc.sg.m. CEL 431(P), 2453; f. CELE 116 etc.; str.acc.sg.m. CELUI 1401 etc.; str.acc.sg.m. and f. CELI 44, 1839(P) etc.; nom.pl.m. CIL 378 etc.; acc.pl.m. CIAX 109, 375; dem.adj. and pron. that one, that, those 116 etc.; pers.pron. he, they 43, 90, 399, 428 etc.; the other 176; the former 956, 1246; CELI---CELUI 1304 the one---the other.

CINC 724, 737, 1294(C), 2078; num.adj. five.

CIRE, s.f. honey-comb(G) 1359(P); bees-wax 2193.

CIST, nom.sg.m. 2364d, CIS 962 etc., CIUS 1217, CIX 1402, 2577; f. CESTE 271 etc.; acc.sg.m. CEST 284 etc., CE 592, 957; str.acc.sg.m. CESTI 1133(C), CESTUI 2465(P); acc.sg.f. CESTE 92 etc.; nom.pl.m. CIST 1431 etc.; f. CES 3188; acc.pl.m. and f. CES 52 etc.; dem.adj. and pron. this one, this, these 92 etc.; CIS---CIST 1064 one---the other; CE SONT 3175 these are. See FOIS.

CITÉ, s.f. city 3274(P).

CLACELIER, s.m. keeper of the keys (in a monastery)(W) 1820(C).

CLAMER 1339, 1556; pr.ind.1 CLAIM 1926, 2188, 3 CLAIMÉ

2583; pret.3 CLAMA 38, 6 CLAMERENT 1335(P); v.a. to call, name 38, 1335(P), 1339, 1926, 2583; to declare, call 2188; to have a claim (on=SOR) 1556. See CUITES.

CLARTÉ 80, 117, 200; nom.sg. CLARTÉS 137; s.f. light.

CLEF 3150; acc.pl. CLÉS 1032; s.f. key; AVOIR SOR CLEF 3150n.

CLER 1271; sg.f. CLERE 1352, 1765(P), 1766; adj. clear.

CLINER; past p.m. CLINÉS 1705; v.a. to lower (of the eyes).

CLORE; past p.f. CLOSE 1780; v.a. to seal (DE=with).

COFFRES, acc.pl. 407; s.m. coffer, trunk.

COI, see QUI.

COI, nom.pl.m. 392; nom.sg.f. COIE 2033, 2341; adj. quiet, calm.

COIEMENT, adv. 213(P) calmly, quietly.

COITISE, s.f. extortion(Gr.Aus.)(W) 2408(C)n.

COL, s.m. neck 2168, 2683.

COLEE, s.f. blow 886(C).

COLER; pr.ind.3 COLE 645; v.n. to flow out.

COLOR, s.f. complexion 1271, 2522.

COLPER 1842; pr.ind.6 COPENT 704; fut.6 CAUPERONT 701;

past p.m. COPÉ 483, f. CAUPEES 705; v.a. to cut 483, 701 etc.; to cut off 1842.

COLS, see COP.

COMBATRE 717 etc.; va. 1390(C), v.n. 717, 2294, v.refl. 1374(P) to fight (A=against).

COMMANDEMENT, s.m. command 346, 1031, 2027, 2534.

COMMANDER 3118; pr.ind.3 COMMANDE 86, 107, 179, 1631, 2023;

pret.3 COMMANDA 69, 2070(P); past p.m. COMMANDÉ 243, 1208, 2621; f. COMMANDEE 1016; v.a. to order, command.

COMME 775 etc., COM 2578 etc., CON 826 etc., CONME 1072, adv. how, (1) interrog.: 2578, (2) exclamation: COM OR 618, 621(C), 3026; conj. (1) causal: (+subj.) since 2502(P); (2) temporal: CON BIEN QUE (+subj.) 376(C) as long as; (3) comp. and modal: as 775, 826, 1072, 2184; like 429, 1496; as befits 2584, 2722; as one who is 490, 2220; as if (+noun) 1481; (4) correl.: C. PLUS---PLUS 904(C) the more---the more. See AUSI, AUTRESI, SI, TANT, TANTOST.

COMMENCEMENT, s.m. beginning 993.

COMMENCIER; pr.ind.3 COMMENCE 2550, 2557, 2604; pret.3 COMMENCA 2648, 2788; past p.m. COMMENCIÉ 600, 604; v.a. to begin (A+inf.= to).

COMMENT, interrog.adv. how, in what manner 1586, 1731(C), 2001, 2083, 2643, 3059; C.(VOS AVÉS NON, etc.) 1922, 2134 what; conj. C. QUE (+subj.) 595, C. QUE ONQUES (+subj.) 374(C) however (much).

COMMUNE, adj. or s.f. C. ABANDONÉE 1140(P), prostitute(T-L).

COMMUNEMENT, adv. 424 all together, unanimously.

COMPAIGNIE 53 etc.; s.f. (sexual) intimacy 53, 1195; company, following 2058, 2513; companionship 341, 2842; AVOIR C. DE 1733 to have for company; FAIRE CARNELEMENT C. A 1195n to have sexual intercourse with; PRENDRE C. (+A+acc.) 1212(P) to have sexual intercourse with, associate with; TENIR C. to accompany 219; to keep company 1399.

COMPAIGNON 1495, 1925; nom.sg. COMPAINS 1444, 1693, 2842(P), 3309; nom.pl. COMPAIGNON 2494, 2845; s.m. comrade, companion.

COMPARER 2331; pr.subj.3 COMPERT 2320; fut.4 COMPERRONS 2329; v.a. to suffer for, pay for 2320, 2329; to compare (A=with) 2331.

COMPLAINDRE; pr.ind.3 COMPLAINT 754; v.refl. to lament.

CONCEVOIR; pret.3 CONCHUT 55; v.n. to conceive.

CONCORDE, s.f. agreement 1062; METRE C. ENTRE 2314(P) to make peace among, settle strife (amongst).

- CONDUIRE; impv.5 CONDUISIEZ 2332f; v.a. to lead, guide.
- CONFESSE, s.f. confession 1143.
- CONFESSION, s.f. confession(T-L) 171.
- CONFONDRE; past p.f. CONFONDUE 3043; v.a. to confound, destroy.
- CONGIÉ, s.m. leave 278; permission to depart (A=from) 1527, 1597; PRENDRE C. 1641 (abs.), 1598 (DE=of), 2264 (A=of) to take leave (of); DONER C. A (+acc.) DE (+inf.) 2677 to give permission (to).
- CONINS, acc.pl. 2013(C); s.m. rabbit(W).
- CONJOÏR 3138, 3161, CONGOÏR 2881; pr.ind.3 CONGOT 2872; v.a. to welcome 2881, 3138, 3161; v.n. to rejoice 2872.
- CONNISSANCE, s.f. recognition 1392; acquaintance, friendship 2888.
- CONNISSANS, nom.sg.m. 1828; adj. familiar, acquainted.
- CONNOISTRE 1166, 2256, 2263, 2347; pr.ind.1 CONNOIS 1984, 2353, 3 CONNOIST 1561, 5 CONNISSIÉS 2352, 2939; imp.ind.1 CONNISSOIE 2841, 3 CONNISSOIT 2175; pret.1 CONNUI 1267, 2819, 3 CONNUT 1885, 2543, 6 CONNURENT 1391(P); imp. subj.6 CONNEÛSSENT 2928; past p.m. CONNEÛ 1654, 2122; v.a. to know 1267, 2263 etc.; to recognise 1166, 1561, 1654, 2819; to make known 1885, 2256; v.refl. to recognise each other 1391(P); (+EN) to be familiar with, an expert in 1984.
- CONQUERRE; past p.m. CONQUIS 3036, f. CONQUISE 1318; v.a. to win 1318; to win over 3036.
- CONQUEST, s.m. profit, gain 1975.
- CONQUESTER; pret.3 CONQUESTA 1995; past p.m. CONQUESTÉ 2001, 3099(P), 3149(C); v.a. to earn, win (money)(W) 1995; to earn from, win from 3149(C), 3099(P).
- CONREER 1721n; v.a. to tan hides(T-L)(W), dress (furs, pelts).

CONSEL 90 etc.; nom.sg. CONSAUS 101; s.m. advice 90, 101, 129, 140, 258(P), 260, 331, 333, 723; design, purpose 2738; A C. 1090 in private, privately; PRENDRE C. 2226 to give thought; TENIR C. 2174 to hold conversation; TRAIRE A C. 1959 to take aside.

CONSENTIR; pr.ind.2 CONSENS 3244(P); v.a. to permit, allow. CONSILLIER 841; pr.ind.1 CONSEILLE 334, CONSEL 2668, 3 CONSELLE 88, 1416, 5 CONSILLIÉS 1980; v.a. to counsel 334; to advise 1980, 2668; v.n. to talk freely (A=with)(T-L)(W) 1416; v.refl. to make one's mind up 841; to ask for advice(GW) 88.

CONSILLIERS, nom.sg. 3293; s.m. advisor, counsellor. CONSONANT(P), COMSONANTE(GF), acc.sg.f. 4; adj. rich, harmonious(G)(W).

CONTE 3 etc.; nom.sg. CONTES 3296; s.m. story 3, 34, 2776, 3306; account, source 7(P); RENDRE C. 1954, 1956 to account for, give an account (DE=of).

CONTENANCES, nom.pl. 3216; s.f. appearance.

CONTENIR; pr.ind.3 CONTIENT 936; pret.3 CONTINT 1315; fut.6 CONTENRONT 2028; v.refl. to behave 936, 1315; to abide (A=by)(G) 2028.

CONTER 3, 1969(C), 2128; pr.ind.3 CONTE 414, 2637, 2775; pret.3 CONTA 2828(C), 3308; past p.m. CONTÉ 2816, 3121, 1948, f. CONTEE 1050, 2897; v.a. to recount (poetry)(T-L) 3; to relate 414, 2637 etc.

CONTRAIRE 1482; nom.pl. 3270; s.m. vexation.

CONTRALIÈRE; pr.ind.6 CONTRALIÈRE 2315, 2337(C); v.a. to ill-use 2337(C); v.refl. to quarrel, dispute 2315.

CONTRE, prep.; C. TERRE 1453(P) down, to the ground; SEI DESREER CORANT C. 1832(C) to run to meet; SEI DRECIER C. 1832 to meet(T-L), rise to meet.

CONTREDIRE; pr.subj.6 CONTREDIENT 2025; v.n. to oppose.
 CONTREDIT, s.m. contradiction, opposition 146(P), 244, 2653.
 CONTREE, s.f. land, country 2347.
 CONTREVAL, adv. 1657 down.
 CONVENIR 472; pr.ind.3 CONVIENT 2982, COVIENT 1798; pret.3
 COVINT 1316, 2797; fut.3 CONVENRA 3206, COVENRA 300;
cond.3 COVENROIT 2216; v.n. to look after matters(G) 472n;
v.imp. to be necessary 300, 1316, 1798 etc.
 CONVERSER 1941; v.n. to stay.
 CONVOIIER; pr.ind.6 CONVOIENT 3114; v.a. to accompany, escort.
 CONVOIIER, subst.vb. abduction 720.
 COP 1750n, 1754; nom.sg. COLS 1570; s.m. blow.
 COPE 151, COUPE 192; s.f. goblet(T-L)(W).
 COR 413, 417, 2069, 2422, 2424, 2430; nom.sg. CORS 2081;
acc.pl. CORS 2627; s.m. horn.
 COR, s.m., see CORS.
 CORAGE, s.m. heart 1076.
 CORDÉ, s.m. (thick) woollen material(GW)(W) 3191.
 CORDES, acc.pl. 2038, 2305; s.f. ropes, cords, rigging(W).
 CORDOUAN, s.m. leather from Córdoba(T-L) 1984.
 CORNELLES, acc.pl. 434; s.f. cornel-berry(GW).
 CORNER 2713n; v.n. to sound a horn, announce by blowing a
 horn (Reid).
 CORONE, s.f. crown 2052, 2224, 3281.
 CORONER; past p.m. CORONÉ 2054; v.a. to crown.
 CORRE 2571, COURRE 2678(P); pr.ind.3 COURT 2196n, 3136,
 CEURT 1483, 6 KEURENT 2765; imp.ind.3 COUROIT 1769, 2666(P),
6 COUROIENT 2951; pret.1 COURUI 3265, 6 COURURENT 805;
fut.1 COURRAI 2679, 3 CORRA 1670(P), 5 COURRÉS 2679;
pres. p. COURANT 1757, 1809, 1812; v.n. to run 805 etc.;
 to flow 2196. See ENCONTRE, SUS.

- CORS 272, 622, 1194, COR 3192(P); s.m. body; EN C. 622n incarnate. See DIEU.
- CORS, s.m.; A DROIT C. adv.loc. 3238 on a straight course.
- CORTOIS, nom.sg.m. 2220; acc.pl.m. 1345; nom.pl.m. 1905; nom.sg.f. CORTOISE 3195; adj. noble, courtly, courteous.
- COSE 97 etc.; acc.pl. COSES 2548; s.f. thing 97, 1018; reason 1445; matter, affair 169, 174, 385, 522(C), 1050; something 653, 1846, 2084; anything 1016, 1153, 1319, 1569; DE NULE C.---NE 1396(P), 2064 in no way; NE---NULE C. 477, 1707, 1729 nothing; NE---NULE AUTRE C. 1779, NE---AUTRE C. 1907 nothing else.
- COSER; pr.ind.3 COSE 1446; v.a. to reprove, remonstrate with.
- COSINE, s.f. female cousin 1084(C).
- COSTE, s.f. hillside 1657; C. A C. 2539 side by side.
- COSTÉ, nom.pl. 2279; s.m. side.
- COSTUME 2387, 2401, CONSTUME 2505(P), COUSTUME 2476; acc.pl. COUSTUMES 2236; s.f. customs duties, rights, dues.
- COTE 482, 504, 1486, 1502, 2791, 2825; acc.pl. COTES 152n; s.f. tunic, gown.
- ÇOU 87 etc., ÇO 1135(P), 1538(P), CH' 2086(P), Ç' 2108(C), C' 101 etc., IÇOU 2488, 2921; dem.pron.nom. and acc.sg. neut. this, that, it 87 etc.; (pleon.) 232, 1235(?); conj. C.---QUE 2394, C. QUE 2979 the fact that; C. QUE 1546 in that, because; rel.pron. TOT C. QU' 371(C), C. QUE 107 etc., what, that which. See A, AVOEC, POR, SANS, SAUF.
- COUCHIER 792, COUCIER 480; pret.3 COUCHA 793; past p.m. COUCHIÉ 506; v.a. to lay 480, 506; v.n. 792, v.refl. 793 to lie down(T-L).
- COUCIÉS, nom.sg.m. 115; adj. in bed.
- COUPE, s.f., see COPE.

COUPE, s.f.; BATRE SA C. 124 to confess one's sins.

COUPER, see COLPER.

COURECIER; pr.ind.2 COURECES 208; past p.m. CORECIÉS 749, f. COURECHIE 2914, COURECIE 3240; v.a. to anger 208, 749 etc.; v.refl. to get angry (A=with) 890(C).

COURECIÉS 1703, CORRECIÉS 1831, COURCIÉS 886(P) nom.sg.m. adj. angry (A=with).

COUROUS 586, 1527, COUROUC 1731, 2824; COUROS 2933; s.m. anger.

COURT 378, 1257, 2195, CORT 108, 1903, 2232; nom.sg. COURS 1298, 3127; acc.pl. CORS 1582; s.f. court.

COURTE, sg.f. 306, 2976; adj. short.

COVENANT, s.m. agreement, understanding 2676.

COVENT, s.m. agreement 2650, 3173; PAR TEL CONVENT QUE (+ind.) 2080(P), PAR COVENT QUE (+ind.) 2102(C) on condition that, provided that, on the understanding that.

COVERTEMENT, adv. 994 indirectly, covertly.

COVOITEUS, nom.sg. 901; s.m. greedy, covetous person.

COVOITIER; pr.ind.3 COVOITE 919(C); v.a. to long for.

COVOITISE, s.f. greediness 893, 895, 898, 916, 926, 1866.

COVRETOIRS, acc.pl. 153, 2419; s.m. blanket(W).

COVRIR; pr.ind.3 COEVRE 2767; past p.m. COVERT 2396, f. COVERTE 1781; v.a. 1781, 2396, v.refl. 2767 to cover (DE=with).

CRAINBRE; pr.ind.1 CRIENG 614, 3 CRIENT 67, 1665, 1709, 2687; v.a. to fear.

CRAISSE(P), GREISSE(C), s.f. grease(W), greasiness 2689.

CRAS 852, adj. fat, well-fed.

CREANCE, s.f. faith 337(P).

CREANT, s.m.; FAIRE SON C. 112n to pay what one owes(GW).

CREANTER; pr.ind.6 CREANTENT 2026; v.a. to assure, promise.

CRESTIEN, nom.pl.m. 1333; sg.f. CRESTIENE 36 adj. Christian.

CREVER 2207; v.n. to die (DE=of).

CRI, s.m. barking (of hounds) 2684.

CRĪER 98 etc.; pr.ind.3 CRIE 1320(P), 6 CRĪENT 1336(C),
2746; past p.m. CRIÉS 2993; v.a. to beseech 2957;
(FAIRE) CRĪER 98, 2987 to have a proclamation made;
v.n. to cry out 1320(P), 1457, 2746. See BAN, FAIRE.

CROCE, s.f.; A C. 744(P)n hooked(GW).

CROIRE 13, 331, 589, 1981; pr.ind.1 CROI 1227, 1839, 1912,
3 CROIT 333, 461, 1084, 1204, 2143, 5 CREOIZ 1426(C),
6 CROIENT 810, 982, 2023; impv.5 CREÉS 335, 723; imp.ind.3
CREOIT 1957; pret.3 CRUT 41, 6 CRURENT 1342; pr.subj.1
CROIE 2856, 6 CROIENT 2023; imp.subj.5 CREÏSSIÉS 1410(P);
fut.5 KERRÉS 2858; cond.6 QUERROIENT 665; past p.m. CREÛS
664; v.a. to believe 13 etc.; to follow, have faith in
(advice) 331, 1981; to listen to 2023. See FAIRE.

CROIS, s.f. cross 118, 2309.

CROISSIR; pr.ind.6 CROISSENT 2279; v.n. to crack, creak, groan.

CROISTRE 2981; pr.ind.3 CROIST 865; pr.subj.3 CROISSE 2290;
v.n. to grow, increase 865, 2981; to swell up 2290.

CROLLANS, nom.sg.m. 1056; adj. doddery, old.

CRUEL 3145; nom.sg.f. CRUEX 2931(P); adj. cruel.

ÇUCRE, s.m. sugar 1375(C).

CUENS, nom.sg. 1053; acc.pl. CONTES 3296; s.m. count.

CUER 734, 888, 1272 etc.; nom.sg. CUERS 862, 866, 1477,
2412; acc.pl. CUERS 362, 1385; s.m. heart 888, 2412 etc.;
courage 734, 866; goodness 362n; inclination (?) 310;
DE BOIN C. 1172 with all one's heart.

CUI, see QUI.

CUIDIER; pr.ind.1 CUIC 962, 1287, 2512(C), 3 CUIDE 861,
1119(P), 1664, 6 CUIDENT 410, 1321, 1646; imp.ind.1
CUIDOIE 1699, 3092, 3 CUIDOIT 217, 1645, 4 CUIDIEMES 3077,
6 CUIDOIENT 1394, 1396, 3003; pr.subj.5 CUIDIÉS 1410;

pret.3 CUIDA 2793(P), 6 CUIDIERENT 3048; imp.subj.1 CUIDAISSE 1733, 2598; cond.3 CUIDEROIT 968; v.a. to think 217, 410, 962 etc.; to believe 2598, 3092; to expect 3003; (+inf.) to expect 1321; to wish 2512(C), 2536; to try to 3048; to be about to 2793(P).

CUIDIER, subst.vb. thought 1647.

CUIRE 1804, 2971; v.a. to cook.

CUISANÇON, s.f.; ESTRE EN C. 3068(C) to worry.

CUISINE, s.f. meal, food 451.

CUISSE, s.f. thigh 524.

CUITES, nom.sg.m. 235 etc.; nom.pl.m. CUIITE 1065; adj. free 235, 658, 2239, 3018; unconditionally ceded 829; rewarded 1065; released from an obligation 2456; adv. CUIITE 1096(P) in free gift; CUIITEMENT 2258 completely, unconditionally; CLAMER CUIITE 1566 to forgive, absolve(W); ESTRE CUITES 1594 to be forgiven.

CURE, s.f.; AVOIR C. DE to care about 311; to esteem, respect 1417; N'AVOIR C. DE 731(P), 1197, 1589, 2202 to have no wish for; 2218 not to care to.

DAARAINS; A D. adv. 3052 finally, in conclusion(GW)(W).

DAIGNIER; pr.ind.5 DAIGNIÉS 737, 6 DAIGNENT 1377;

v.a. (+inf.) to deign.

DAIN 1744, 1806, 1843; nom.sg. DAINS 1753, 1755; acc.pl.

DAINS 1889; s.m. fallow-deer.

DALÉS, adv. nearby 1772; prep. by, beside 791, 2433(P).

DAMAGE 2321; nom.sg. DAMAGES 298; s.m. harm, injury, loss.

DAME 38 etc.; pl. DAMES 1314(C); s.f. lady 702, 712, 747, etc.; wife 38, 537, 561 etc.; title of respect: 225, 228, 232, 246, 277, 293, 348, 537, 561, 1095, 2455, 3014, 3072, 3103, 3187, 3192, MA CIERE DAME 2399, 2480, 2588, 2613.

DANGIER, s.m.; ESTRE EL D. A (+acc.) 1370 to be in the power of; SANS D. 3177 as you wish, according to your wishes.

DANT 1423, 1433, DAN 3184, 3185; nom.sg. DANS 618n, 1440, 1446, 1462, 1497, DANT 2757(P); s.m. (title) master, sir(W).

DANSER; pr.ind.6 DANSENT 1290, 1299; v.n. to dance.

DE 3 etc., D' 40 etc.; with def.art.: DU 110 etc., DEL 374(P), 611 etc., DES 524, 617 etc.;

correl.conj.: DE---A 194, 1946, 2430, 2431;

prep. (1) local: (a) from 175, 217 etc.; (b) (defence, etc.) from 584 etc.; (c) in 176; (d) from, out of 356 etc. See FORS, HORS; (e) origin: DE REKIEF 507, 619; DE BOINE PART 2248; of 11, 32 etc.; (f) fig.: DE PAR DIEU 84, 95, 136 etc. in God's name, see DIEU; DE PAR MOI 86, DE PAR SON FIL 84;

(2) partitive: (a) from, of, out of 193, 296, 309 etc.; in (after comp.adj.) 3054; see MOULT, PLUS, POI, POINT;

(b) some of (+superlative) 2402;

(3) respective: concerning, in the matter of, about, of;

(a) after adj. 465 etc.; (b) after substantives 337, 839 etc.; (c) before substantives, after verbs 92, 335, 548 etc.; (d) DE ÇOU---QUE 337, 465, 808 etc., DE ÇOU QUE 209, 596 in that, because;

(4) comparative: than (+subst.) 468, 2462;

(5) measure: 40, 544(C), 1033 etc., see MIX, TANT, TOT;

(6) modal: in, with 167, 693 etc.;

(7) qualifying: of 734 etc.;

(8) causal: from, out of 318, 320 etc.;

(9) material and instrumental: of, with 413, 708 etc.;

(10) possessive: (a) of 110, 744 etc.; (b) over 1051;

(c) belonging to 2375;

(11) determining genitive: of 504, 524 etc.;

(12) objective genitive: of, etc., 157, 391 etc.;

(13) agent: by 671, 1102, 1253;

(14) +inf.: (a) subject inf. 598 etc.; (b) dependent on substantival locutions 376, 673 etc.; (c) dependent on verbs 3, 1990, 2031 etc.; (d) dependent on adjectives 100, 2469 etc.

DEBATRE; pr.ind.3 DEBAT 910; v.refl. to struggle.

DEBOINAIRE, acc.sg.f. 253(P), DE BONE AIRE 249(C); adj. kind, charitable.

DEBOINAIRETÉ, s.f. goodness 474.

DEBOUTER 719; v.a. to push, shove (back).

DEÇA, adv. 2972(P) from here.

DEDENS, adv. 1677, prep. (local) 447, 983, 1829, 2717(P) inside; (temporal) 1201, 1232(C), 2651 within; ENVOIER D. 398(C) to knock in, break down; EN MER D. 2273 far out on the sea, out at sea.

DEDUIRE; pr.ind.6 DEDUIENT 372, DEDUISENT 2327(P); pr.subj.3 DEDUIE 918(C); v.refl. to rejoice 372; to take pleasure (DE=in) 2327; to be amused at (?) 918(C).

DEDUIT 2551; acc.pl. DEDUIS 189; s.m. object of pleasure(W) 189; hunting, sport 2551; FAIRE LOR D. 2324 to make sport.

DEFFENDRE 1845, 2477; pr.ind.3 DEFFANT 1133(C), 6 DEFFENDENT 1451; impv.5 DEFFENDÉS 2748; pr.subj.3 DEFFENDE 584, DEFFENGE 1617; v.a. to preserve 584, 1617, 1845 (DE=from); to defend 1133(C); to refuse 2477; v.refl. to defend 1451, 2748. See DIEU.

DEFFENSE, s.f. defence 1120; prohibition 2700, 2732.

DEGIÉS, acc.pl.m. 183n; subst.adj. ill, sick (GW)(W).

DEGRÉS, acc.pl. 2205; s.m. stairs.

DEGUERPIR; past p.f. DEGUERPIE 802; v.a. to abandon, release(W).

DEHORS, adv. outside 749.

DEHURTER; pr.ind.6 DEHURTENT 2278; v.a. to beat, batter.

DELA(P), DE LA(C) adv. 2671 on the other side(T-L).

DELAIIER; pr.ind.6 DELAIENT 752; pres. p. DELAIANS 2890;
v.n. to delay.

DELISCES, acc.pl. 304; s.f. delight, pleasure.

DELIVRANCE, s.f. deliverance 463.

DELIVRE, adj.; ESTRE D. DE 315 to give birth to, be
delivered of.

DELIVRÉR 301; pr.ind.3 DELIVRE 185; pret.3 DELIVRA 3264;
past p.f. DELIVREE 502; v.n. 301, 502(P), v.refl. (+DE+acc.)
502(C), 3264 to give birth to; v.refl. to give up
entirely(G), be relieved of 185.

DEMAIN, adv. 1849, 2922, 2955, 2956 tomorrow.

DEMAINE, nom.pl.m. 126ln; adj. instituted by the feudal
lord(GW), private, personal.

DEMANDER 99, 114, 597; pr.ind.1 DEMANT 1206, 1241, 2753,
3 DEMANDE 129, 224, 647, 1927, 5 DEMANDÉS 2400, 6 DEMANDENT
3019; impv.5 DEMANDÉS 140; pr.subj.3 DEMANT 822; pret.3
DEMANDA 2073; past p.m. DEMANDÉ 1799; v.a. to ask for.

DEMENER; pret.3 DEMENA 1314; past p.f. DEMENEE 3109; pres. p.
DEMENANT 931; v.a. to manifest 3109; to vex 931; v.refl.
to behave 1314.

DEMENTER; pr.ind.3 DEMENTE 754; v.refl. to lament, fret.

DEMORER 1324; pr.ind.2 DEMEURES 209, 3 DEMEURE 74, 2252;
imp.ind.3 DEMOROIT 198; pres. p. DEMOURANT 1810; v.n.
to remain 2252; to delay 209, 1324; to waste one's time,
be slow 1810; v.imp. to be a long time (?) 74n; to long
(to=QUE+subj.) 198n.

DEMOUSTRER; past p.m. DEMOUSTRÉ 2814; v.a. to show,
demonstrate.

DENIERS, acc.pl. 1634, 1739, 1864, 1962, 2119, 3168; s.m.
money 1739; coins 1634 etc.; NE---DENIERS 2115, NE---
DENIER 3210(P) not a denier, not at all.

DENS, acc.pl. 645; s.m. mouth (?); A D.(P) 884n adv.
face downwards.

DEPARTIR; pr.ind.3 DEPART 2665; impv.5 DEPARTÉS 146, 148(P);
pr.subj.1 DEPARTE 269(C); pret.3 DEPARTI 3301; imp.subj.6
DEPARTISSENT 1305; fut.1 DEPARTIRAI 1575(C), 3 DEPARTIRA
217(C); past p.m. DEPARTI 195, 3108, f. DEPARTIE 272;
pres. p. DEPARTANT 2119; v.a. to distribute 146, 148(P),
195, 2119, 3301; to divide 2665; to separate 272; v.n.
269(C), 1305, 1575(C), 3108; v.refl. 217(C) to depart
(DE=from).

DEPORT, s.m. entertainment, pleasure 3226(P); joy 570, 3278(C).

DEPORTER 416; pr.ind.3 DEPORTE 1762, 6 DEPORTENT 362;
v.refl. to amuse oneself (A=with) 416, 1762; to be cheered
by, take pleasure in (?) 362n.

DEPROIIR; pr.ind.3 DEPRIE 462(P); v.a. to beg, entreat(GW).

DERRIERE 367, DERRIER 1761; prep. 1761 behind; adv. PAR D.
367 behind.

DÉS, acc.pl. 990; s.m. dice.

DÉS, prep. 1391(P) from; D. QUE conj. as soon as 454;
seeing that 2000(C). See ENFANCE, ICI, ILLUEC.

DESABELIR; pret.3 DESABELI 2394; v.n. to displease.

DESAPARILLIER; impv.5 DESAPARILLIÉS 340; v.refl. to depart
(DE=from)(GW)(W).

DESCARGIER 2047; v.a. to unload(W).

DESCAUCIER; pr.ind.3 DESCAUCE 1023; v.a. to take off someone's
shoes.

DESCENDRE 1694, 2205, 2286; pr.ind.6 DESCENDENT 2777; impv.5
DESCENDÉS 2399; past p.m. DESCENDU 1775, DESCENDUS 2167,
2741; v.n. 1694 etc., v.refl. 2167; to go down 2205, 2286,
2777; to dismount 1694, 1775, 2167, 2399. See PIÉ.

DESCLORE; past p.f. DESCLOSE 170, 2897; to disclose,
tell(GW).

- DESCONFITOUR, nom.pl. 3050(P); s.m. destroyer(GW)(W),
discomfiter.
- DESCONFORTER; past p.m. DESCONFORTÉ 847; v.a. to
discourage(G), leave dejected.
- DESCONNOISTRE; past p.m. DESCONNEÜ 2450(P); v.a. to fail
to recognise.
- DESCONSILLIÉS, nom.sg.m. 339; adj. helpless, at a loss(GW)(W).
- DESCORDE, s.f. dispute(W) 2320.
- DESCROISTRE; fut.3 DESCROISTRA 163(P); v.n. to depreciate.
- DESDAIGNEUS, nom.sg.m. 735; adj. haughty, disdainful.
- DESDAIGNIER 1531; pr.ind.3 DESDEGNE 106, 476, DESDAINE 212,
6 DESDAIGNENT 1419; pres. p. DESDAIGNANT 1814; v.a.
to scorn, disdain(W).
- DESDIRE 1914; v.a. to contradict, give the lie to.
- DESERVIR; fut.2 DESERVIRAS 1007; past p.m. DESERVI 2911;
v.a. to deserve.
- DESEVRAILLE, s.f. parting(W) 1526.
- DESFAIRE 1841; pr.ind.6 DESFONT 2861; impv.4 DESFAISONS
2860; past p.m. DESFAIT 2862; v.a. to kill 1841;
to cut up(W) 2860, 2861, 2862.
- DESFIER 2657; past p.m. DESFIÉ 2736; v.a. to declare private
war on 2657; to challenge. 2736.
- DESFIEOR, nom.pl. 3098(C); s.m. destroyer, declared enemy.
- DESIRANS, nom.pl.m. 1322(P); adj. longing (DE=to), desirous of.
- DESIRRER; pr.ind.6 DESIRRENT 807(C); imp.ind.1 DESIROIE
2171; imp.subj.3 DESIRAST 2537; v.a. to wish (to=A+inf.)
- DESJEÜNER; past p.m. DESJEÜNÉS 850; v.refl. to eat, take
breakfast(T-L).
- DESKIRER; pr.ind.6 DESKIRENT 2304; v.a. to rip, tear.
- DESLIER; pr.ind.6 DESLIÉNT 807; pret.3 DESLIA 1863;
v.a. to uncover 807; to untie 1863.
- DESLOIAL, acc.sg.f. 1138; nom.sg.f. DESLEAUS 895; adj.
faithless(W), unworthy 1138; perfidious 895.

- DESMESURÉS, nom.sg.m. 2336; adj. big, great(W).
- DESMESUREMENT, adv. 2834 without limit, unrestrainedly.
- DESOR 459(C), DESEUR 3056(P) prep. above; DESEURE TOS
adv.loc. 3290(P) above all.
- DES ORE MAIS 684, DES OR MES 2332i, adv. henceforth.
- DESOUS, prep. 413, 2123(C) under, beneath.
- DESPENDRE 1739; pr.ind.3 DESPENT 922; pr.subj.3 DESPENGE
1955; v.a. to spend.
- DESPERANCE(P), DESESPERANCE(C), s.f. despair(W) 868.
- DESPIRE 1531; impv.5 DESPISIÉS 141(C), 1234; v.a. to despise;
- DESPITE, past p.f. (with adj. function) 1019, 1144 shameful;
- DESPISANS, pres. p. (with adj. function) 1279 arrogant(T-L).
- DESPIT, s.m. disdain 142; AVOIR EN D. 142, 145 to hold in
disdain; AVOIR D. DE (+acc.) 3091 to be angry, displeased,
vexed, resentful (at) (T-L).
- DESPLAISIR; pr.subj.3 DESPLAISE 682; pret.3 DESPLOT 477;
v.n. to displease.
- DESREER; pr.ind.6 DESROIENT 1832(C); v.refl. to run without
restraint(W). See CONTRE.
- DESROI, s.m.; A GRANT D. 399 hastily(G), helter-skelter.
- DESRONPRE; pr.ind.6 DESROMPENT 2304; v.a. to tear, mutilate.
- DESTEMPRER; past p.f. DESTEMPREE 1357; v.a. to blend(GW).
- DESTINEE, s.f. fate, destiny 607; FAIRE SA D. 1139 to live,
follow one's destiny(T-L).
- DESTINER; pr.ind.6 DESTINENT 1430; past p.m. DESTINÉ 606(C),
f. DESTINEE 606(P); v.a. to ordain, determine 606;
BIEN D. 1430 to wish well(GW)(T-L).
- DESTORBER; pr.ind.3 DESTORBE 3112; v.a. to prevent(GW),
attempt to oppose.
- DESTRE 483; adj. right(hand).
- DESTRIER 2153; acc.pl. DESTRIERS 155; s.m. charger.

- DESTROITE, acc.sg.f. 517(C); nom.sg.m. DESTROIS 610; adj. distressed, apprehensive (DE=about) 610; fierce, gnawing (of hunger)(Gr.Aus.) 517(C).
- DESTROSSER 1815n; v.a. to unload (W).
- DESTRUIRE; pr.ind.3 DESTRUIT 1058, 6 DESTRUISENT 2328; past p.m. DESTRUIT 2324; v.a. to overthrow, destroy, ruin.
- DESUS, adv. 707 above, over, on top.
- DESVOIER; pr.ind.6 DESVOIENT 369; v.refl. to wander(GW).
- DESVOLEPER; pr.ind.6 DESVOLEPENT 807; v.a. to unwrap.
- DETENIR; pr.subj.6 DETAIGNENT 361(C); v.a. to detain.
- DETORDRE; pr.ind.3 DETUERT 910; v.refl. to writhe(GW)(W).
- DETRAIRE; past p.f. DETREITE 1205(C); v.a. to tear apart, quarter(W).
- DEUS, acc.pl.m. and f. 52, 320, 612 etc.; nom.pl. DOI 685, 831, 1918, 2716, 2780; num.adj. two; TOT DOI 1406(P) both.
- DEVANT, adv. in front 1878(P); PAR D. 367 before; conj. (temporal) D. QUE (+subj.) before; prep. before (local) 179, 695, 1262, 1520, 1653(P), 1671; before (temporal) 1224(C), 2081(C); in the presence of 1051; PAR D. 2123 in front of.
- DEVENIR 220, 780; pret.6 DEVINRENT 1329, 2089; fut.3 DEVENRA 1278; v.n. to become (of).
- DE VERS, prep. 2850(C) out of; PAR DEVERS 2806(P) from the direction of (T-L).
- DEVINER 1736, 1795; pr.ind.1 DEVIN 1814(C), 6 DEVINENT 1429; v.n. to guess, conjecture (DE=about)(GW).
- DEVISE, s.f.; A D. adv.loc. 2269 completely, with all that one could wish for.
- DEVISER; pr.ind.3 DEVISE 700; past p.f. DEVISEES 1296; pres.p. DEVISANT 1436; v.a. to explain 700; to plan 1436; to arrange, discuss 1296.

DEVOIR; pr.ind.1 DOI 228 etc., 2 DOIS 1140(C), 1901, 3 DOIT 462 etc., 4 DEVONS 289(P), 1735(P), 2958 etc., DEVOMES 2926(C); 5 DEVÉS 226, 1566, 2905, 6 DOIVENT 595(P); imp.ind.3 DEVOIT 379, 2020, 5 DEVIÉS 1538, 6 DEVOIENT 2961; pr.subj.3 DOIE 1060(C), 1866(C), DOIVE 174, 348, 376(C), 4 DOIONS 1846(P); pret.1 DUI 1326, 3 DUT 42, 66, 894 etc., 6 DURENT 2926, 2960, 3252; imp.subj.1 DEÜSSE 2150(P), 3 DEÜST 67(P), 76, 668, 2056, 5 DEÜSSIÉS 262, 6 DEÜSSENT 2927(P); fut.4 DEVRONS 1755(C); v.a. to owe 536(P); must 228 etc.; v.n. to be the reason(G) 379; EN DEVOIR 42n to be inferior (?)(GW). See FOI.

DIABLE 622, 957; nom.pl. DEABLE 665n; s.m. devil.

DIRE 542 etc.; pr.ind.1 DI 85, 138 etc., 3 DIT 815(C), 828(C), 878(C) etc., 5 DITES 236, 336, 1593, 6 DIENT 629, 827, 833, 1431 etc.; impv.2 DI 999, 1922, 5 DITES 237, 657 etc.; imp.ind.3 DISOIT 1400; pr.subj.1 DIE 997, 1047(C), 1265, 3 DIE 2586; pret.3 DIST 18, 23 etc., 6 DISENT 2576, 3167(P); fut.1 DIRAI 236, 2083, 2590, 2 DIRAS 2080, 3 DIRA 992; cond.1 DIROIE 3052; past p.m. DIT 243 etc., f. DITE 166 etc.; pres.p. DISANT 1435, 2414; v.a. to say 83 etc.; to tell 85, 1143 etc.; to relate 18, 2590; to order 1208.

DIS, s.m.acc.pl.; TOZ DIS adv.loc. 927(C) always.

DIS, num.adj. ten 1218, 1343.

DOCTRINE, s.f. warning(GW)(W), instruction 2699.

DOCTRINER; pr.ind.3 DOCTRINE 1392(C); v.a. to teach, instruct.

DOEL 288, 292, 320 etc., DUEL 781; nom.sg. DEUS 748, 840,

931; s.m. grief, pain, affliction; FAIRE D. 2973 to grieve, lament.

DOIS, nom.sg. 897; s.f. channel(G)(W)(T-L), source.

DOIT 2443(P), 2485(P), 2490(P), DOI 2464, 2525(C), 2530(C);

s.m. finger; D. MAME 2443n little finger(W).

- DOLANS, nom.sg.m. 928; adj. distressed, wretched.
- DOLOIR; pr.ind.1 DOEL 1723, 3 DEUT 332; imp.ind.3 DOLOIT 488; v.refl. to lament, complain 332, 488; to be in pain 1723.
- DOLOR 962(C); nom.sg. DOLORS 864; s.f. grief, affliction.
- DON 1240, 2483; nom.sg. DONS 828; s.m. gift, present.
- DONC 237 etc., DONQUES 1019(C), DONT 136, 1007(P), 1602(P), 2480(P), 2563; adv. then 858(P), 1543, 1616(P) etc.; (+impv.) please (T-L) 237, 1149(?), 1240, 2077(?).
- DONER 595(C), 3082; pr.ind.1 DOING 1234, 1859, 3175, 2 DONES 2112, 3 DONE 186, 187 etc., 5 DONÉS 1527(P), 1601; impv.5 DOUNÉS 151, DONÉS 151-6, 1240(P); pr.subj.3 DOIGNE 1199, DOINST 252, 581, 585, 1618, 1795, 5 DOIGNIEZ 1543(C); pret.3 DONA 91, 882, 3302; fut.1 DONRAI 725, 1008, 1614, 3 DONRA 525, 4 DONRONS 1852, 1854; cond.3 DONROIT 3237(P); past p.m. DONÉ 195, DONNÉ 2053, f. DONEE 671, 2486; v.a. to give 151-6 etc.; to allow 581, 585, 1795; to grant 1601, 1859; v.pronominal 1655 see GARDE. See CONGIÉ, DIEU, TRIVE.
- DONT 240 etc., DON 552; adv. (1) interrog: whence, from where 2771; (2) abs. wherefore 614, because of which 552; rel. pron. (with) which 1383, 2246, 2618; which 240; (at) which 242; (of) which 2458, 3100; (over) which 2035; (as a result of) which 1621, 2902, 3009; whence, (from) which 2210, 2951; (the means with) which 2530; of whom 314, 467; with whom 1890.
- DONTER; pr.ind.3 DONTE 1178; past p.f. DONTEE 1179; v.refl. to control, subdue, restrain oneself.
- DORMIR 2797; pret.3 DORMI 511; imp.subj.3 DORMISSE 2597; past p.m. DORMI 196, 2581; v.n. to sleep.
- DOTER 2364h; pr.ind.3 DOUTE 461, 1689; impv.5 DOUTÉS 312(P), DOTÉS 2563; pret.3 DOUTA 122; v.a. 312(P), 461, 1689, 2364h, v.refl. (+DE+acc.) 122 to fear(G); v.n. (+DE+acc.) to doubt 2563.

- DOUBLER; pr.ind.3 DOUBLE 865; v.n. to double.
- DOUBLEMENT, adv. calmly 1122(P); sincerely 1315, 1523, 1560; tenderly 2583.
- DOUBLES, acc.pl.adj.(?): A CENT DOUBLES adv.loc. 162, 164 a hundred-fold.
- DOUC 3229; nom.sg.m. DOUS 490, 723(P), 1602, 2818; acc.pl.m. DOUZ 500(C); nom.pl.m. DOUC 3269; sg.f. DOUCE 906, 1161, 1170, 1351; adj. sweet 906, 1161 etc.; kind, gentle 490 etc.; (in address) dear 1170 etc. See SIGNOR, SUER.
- DOUÇOR, s.f. charm, pleasantness 1317.
- DOUTANCE, s.f. doubt 269.
- DOUTE, s.m. or f.(T-L); SANS D. 3061, 3256 without doubt.
- DRAS, acc.pl. 2246, 2418; s.m. cloths, stuffs. See EMPERIAUS.
- DRECIER; past p.m. DRECIÉS 750 etc.; v.a. to raise 750, 1704; v.refl. to stand up 1832. See CONTRE, IEX.
- DROIT 97 etc.; nom.sg.m. DROIS 1035 etc.; acc.sg.f. DROITE 8 etc.; s.m. right 97, 1138(C), 2938; dues 2505; A BOIN D. 332 very rightly, quite rightly; A D. 334 rightly; DE D. 1256 by right(T-L); AVOIR D. 1425, 2938, 3077 to be right; AVOIR D. SOR 1557 to have rights over; DROIS EST QUE 1594, EST DROIS QUE 1328, 2962 it is right that; adj. straight(T-L) 8, 3124; proper, right, appointed (GW) 73, 201n, 1035, 1926; adv. straightway 116; straight 743(C), 1752; directly 1881; TOT D. 819 adv.loc. straight(way); prep. DROIT EN 1330, DROIT A 1791 straight for, straight---at. See CORS.
- DROITURE, s.f.; A D. adv.loc. 632 directly, straight(W)(T-L).
- DRUS, nom.sg. 1094; s.m. lover.
- DUR 451; nom.sg.f. DURE 2660; adj. hard.
- DUREE, s.f.; AVOIR D. 2976 to last.
- DUREMENT, adv. to a high degree, passionately 495; hard 2686; violently 2783.

DURER 376(C); pr.ind.3 DURE 2659; pret.3 DURA 2335; v.n. 376(C), 2659, (with cogn.acc.) 2335 to last.

DUS, nom.sg. 1053; s.m. duke.

DUSQUES 1038(P), 1154(P), DUSQU'A 250(P), 511(P), 908(P), 974(P); prep. up to, as far as, until 250(P) etc.; as many as 628(P); for (+stated time) 1207(P), 1213(P); DUSQUES EN 1523(P) up to; DUSQUES CI adv.loc. 1154(P), 1523(P), 3076(P). See GAIRES.

EAGE, s.m.; EN TRESTOUT VOSTRE E. 3179 for the rest of your lives.

EFFORCIER 2982; pr.ind.3 ESFORCE 787; v.n. 2982, v.refl. 787 to strive, make an effort (to=DE+inf.)

EGLISE 21, 175; acc.pl. EGLISES 149; s.f. church.

EL, indef.pron. 1030 anything else; ET D'UN ET D'EL 2965 about one thing and another(T-L).

EL (=EN+LE), see EN and VENTRE.

ELE, pers.pron.; see IL.

ELES, acc.pl. 883; s.f. wing.

EMBLER 968; pret.5 EMBLASTES 656; v.a. to take away, abduct.

EMBLER 217; impv.2 AMBLE 204; pres.p. AMBLANS 2044, 2046; v.refl. 217, (+EN) 204 to go away, depart; v.n. to amble (of a horse) 2044, 2046.

EMBRACIER; past p.m. EMBRACIÉ 2735; v.a. to hold (a shield) on one's arm.

EMPERERE(C), EMPERERES(P), nom.sg. 1164; s.m. emperor.

EMPERIAUS, acc.pl.m. 2418n; adj. imperial (used of cloth).

EMPIRER; pr.ind.3 EMPIRE 2934; past p.m. EMPIRIÉS 1568 v.n. to degenerate, get worse.

EMPORTER; pr.ind.3 EMPORTE 1803(P); v.a. to take away.

EN, adv. (1) local: (with verbs of motion) away, off, hence 159, 204, 351 etc., ENT 205(P), 345(P); see ALER, EMBLER (v.refl.), ISSIR, MENER, MOVOIR, PORTER;

(2) forming adv. locutions: see APERT, DESPIT, ENBLEE,

EN ES LE PAS, ESCOUT, ESTANT, HAUT etc.; (3) pronominal: on that account, because of this, thereby 78, 202, 383 etc.
 EN 19, 29 etc.; with art.: EL 34, 703 etc., U 1332(P), ES 1297(P), 3228(P);
prep. (1) local: (a) in 19, 297, 703 etc.; fig. 28, 47, 52, 83 etc.; (b) on 747, 750, 762a etc.; (c) to 987, 2018 etc.;
 (2) temporal: (a) at 2823 etc.; (b) in 309 etc., see EURE;
 (c) for 3179; (d) + gerund: 576, 1521, 1810 etc.;
 (3) modal: (a) as 2808; (b) in 29, 438 etc.;
 (4) forming prep. locutions: see ENS, EN MI.
 EN, pron. (1) pleonastic: 992, 1128, 3273.
 (2) of things: (a) respective: about it 91, 279, 384 etc.; for it 16, 550, 663 etc.; (b) partitive: of it 44, 47 etc.;
 ENT some of it 583; from it 2364a; (c) instrumental: with it 484, 701(?); (d) =DE+LE (=it) 56; (e) referring to what has preceded: 628, 1442;
 (3) of persons: (a) respective: about him, then 1674, 1949, of her 58; (b) possessive: their 964, from them 1379(P);
 (c) indef: 30(C), 589(C), 595(C) etc., see ON; (d) of him 816.
 ENAMER; pret.3 ENAMA 1088(C); v.a. to conceive a love for(G).
 ENBATRE; pr.ind.6 ENBATEMENT 703; past p.m. ENBATUS 953;
v.refl. (+EN) to rush into 703; (+SOR) to come upon 953.
 ENBLEE, s.f.; EN E. adv.loc. 1599 secretly, stealthily(W).
 ENBRACIER 2604; v.a. to embrace.
 ENÇAINTE 360, ENCHAINTE 616(P)n, sg.f.; adj. pregnant.
 ENCAUCIER; pret.6 ENCAUCIERENT 2708; v.a. to pursue.
 ENCAUS 2687, s.m. pursuit(GW)(W).
 ENCENSER 327; v.a. to perfume.
 ENCERCIER; pr.ind.3 ENCERQUE 1778(P); v.n. to search.
 ENCHARGIER(P), EN CHARGIER(C); pret.3 ENCHARGA 1215n;
v.a. to charge with, impose (a penance) on.

- ENCLINER; pr.ind.3 ENCLINE 1023, 1107; v.n. 1035(C), v.refl. 1023(P) to submit(G); to bow(G) 1107.
- ENCOMBRER; past p.f. ENCOMBREE 1225; v.a. to burden, impede.
- ENCONBRIER, s.m. misfortune 584.
- ENCONTRE, s.m. or f. meeting(T-L) 3003; prep. VENIR E. 1812(P) to come and meet; ALER E. 2393 to go and meet; CORRE A'L' E. A 3136 to run and meet; SAILLIR A L'E. A 2895 to go out and meet.
- ENCORE 134 etc., ENCOR 2110 adv. again 134, 139; still 643, 1010, 2445, 2827; even 1146, 1606; moreover, in addition (GW) 2135(P); yet 2111, 2110; (+MIE) not yet 1608.
- ENCUSER; impv.5 ENCUSÉS 1142; v.a. to accuse, denunciate.
- ENDEMAIN, s.m.; L' E. 89, 2049, 2998, L' EN DEMAIN 511 (on) the next day; adv.loc. 89, 2049, 2998.
- ENDOCTRINER; pr.ind.3 ENDOCTRINE 1376(P); v.a. to teach, instruct.
- ENDORMIR; pr.ind.3 ENDORT 491; pret.3 ENDORMI 453, 793; v.refl. to go to sleep, fall asleep.
- ENDROIT, see ORE ENDROIT.
- ENDURER 289, 375(C); pr.ind.3 ENDURE 905; v.n. to endure, suffer.
- EN ES LE PAS, adv. 178 immediately.
- ENFANCE, s.f.; DÉS E. (P), D' E. (C) 1391 since childhood.
- ENFANT 54 etc.; nom.sg. ENFES 412 etc.; acc.pl.m. ENFANTS 518 etc.; nom.pl. ENFANT 543 etc.; s.m. child. adj. young 2095.
- ENFANTER; pret.5 ENFANTASTES 498; past p.m. ENFANTÉS 617; v.a. to give birth to.
- ENFORCIER 2274; pr.ind.3 ENFORCE 865, 2275; v.n. to grow stronger.
- ENGIGNIER 1185; pr.ind.6 ENGAIGNENT 2064; v.a. to deceive.
- ENGOULER; past p.m. ENGOULÉ 777; v.a. to put in one's mouth(W).

- ENGRESSER; pr.ind.6 ENGRESSENT 2685; v.a. to pursue(W).
- EN MI, prep. (+acc.) in the middle of 118(P), 801, 1336.
- ENN' 1703(P), ENNE 2214 interrog. particle used to introduce a direct question.
- EMPLOIER; past p.m. EMPLOIÉS 1993, 828; v.a. to spend (on=EN) 1993; BIEN E. 828 to put to good use.
- ENPORTER; fut.4 ENPORTERONS 680(P); v.a. to take away.
- ENPRENDRE 261; pr.ind.3 ANPRANT 2976(C); imp.subj.5 ENPRESISSIÉS 255(P)n; v.a. to undertake, begin(GW). See FOLIE, GUERRE.
- ENPRISONER; pr.ind.3 ENPRISONE 921; v.a. to keep prisoner.
- ENQUERRE 12 etc.; fut.1 ENQUERRAI 2148; past p.m. ENQUIS 2135, 2138; v.a. to search through(T-L)(W) 12; to seek out 597(P); to enquire 2135, 2148, 2376; to ask 2138.
- ENS, adv. 399, 3279(C) inside; prep. ENS EN 2464(P) in, on.
- ENSAMBLE, adv. together 203, 284, 286, 346, 834 etc.; prep. 2011(P), E. O. 2033(C), 2840, 2512(P) with.
- ENSEGNE, s.f. sign, token, proof(GW) 2901(P); S' E. LAIER 330n ~~to abandon one's post~~ (?).
- ENSEIGNIER 1532; pr.ind.3 ENSEIGNE 475, 700; past p.m. ANSEIGNIEZ 1362(C); v.a. to teach.
- ENSELER 1625, 2623; v.a. to saddle.
- ENSEMENT, adv. 423, 2638, 3185 in the same way, likewise.
- ENSI, adv. 322, 371, 925, 936, 1219, 1289, 1429 so, thus, in this manner; conj. E. C' (+subj.) 1190 so that, in order that.
- ENT, see EN.
- ENTALENTÉ, nom.pl.m. 2725; adj. eager, desirous.
- ENTECHIÉS 660, ENTEKIÉS 1155, nom.sg.m.; adj. tainted, marked (DE=with)(GW).
- ENTENDANT, see FAIRE.

ENTENDRE 1086; pr.ind.3 ENTENT 1560, 6 ENTENDENT 810,
 372(C), 2778; impv.2 ENTENT 1121; imp.ind.3 ENTENDOIT
 877, 2067, 2424; pr.subj.3 ENTENDE 1123; pret.3 ENTENDI
 1509; past p.m. ENTENDU 2075, 2684, f. ENTENDUE 2719,
 3063; v.a. to note, interpret(T-L) 810; to listen to 2778,
 3063; to hear 1123, 1559, 2075, 2684, 2719; to intend
 (+inf.) 1509; v.n. (+A+inf.) to desire to 372(C); (+A+inf.)
 to be intent upon 877, 2424; (+A+acc.) to direct one's
 thoughts towards(T-L) 1086; to give heed 1121; (+A+acc.)
 to give one's attention to 2067.

ENTENTE, s.f.; METRE S' E. A (+acc.) 2428 to concentrate on.
 ENTENTION, s.f. interpretation(W) 91; SELONC S' E. 1513
 according to his opinion, will, intent.

ENTIERS, acc.pl.m. 363, 2078, 3214; acc.sg.f. ENTIRE 2371,
 see SAINE; adj. sincere 363; whole 2078, 3214.

ENTOUR, adv. round about 1767; prep. with 1572; around
 2709, 3293(C). See ENVIRON.

ENTRADOISIER; pr.ind.6 ENTRADOISENT 1300; v.refl. to have
 physical intimacy with each other(GW)(T-L).

ENTRAMER; pr.ind.6 ENTRAIMENT 1413; v.refl. to love each other.

ENTRE 1043 etc., ENTR' 716, 1049, 1062, 2576, prep. among
 1043 etc.; between 2662, 3065; correl.conj. E.---ET
 1080, 1774_g, 2143, 2461 both---and.

ENTRECLAMER; pr.ind.6 ENTRECLAIMENT 1414; v.refl. to call
 each other.

ENTRECONOISTRE; pret.6 ANTRECONURENT 1407(C); past p.m.
 ENTRECONNEU 3007; v.refl. to recognise each other(W).

ENTREMETRE 1, 2211; v.refl. to commit oneself, be involved
 2211; (+DE+inf.) to concern oneself with(T-L) 1.

ENTREPRENDRE; past p.m. ANTREPRIS 896(C); v.a. to take up(G).

ENTRER 2696; pr.ind.3 ENTRE 935(P), 2411, 2556, 6 ENTRENT
399(C), 2034; past p.m. ENTRÉ 358(P)n; v.n. (+EN+acc.)
to enter 399(C) etc.; to set out 2034.

ENTRESAMBLER; pr.ind.6 ENTRESAMBLENT 1258; v.refl. to
resemble one another(G).

ENTREVENIR; pr.ind.6 ENTREVIENENT 3006; v.refl. to come
together.

ENVAÏE, s.f. attack 854.

ENVEIER; pr.ind.3 ENVOIE 2018, 6 ENVOIENT 398, 2376; pret.3
ENVOIA 2808n; imp.subj.3 ENVOIAST 3231; v.a. to send 398
etc.; E. QUERRE 3231 to send for. See DEDENS, OUTRE.

ENVERS, prep. 1896(P) against. See MESPREDRE.

ENVIE, s.f.; AVOIR E. QUE (+subj.) 2514 to desire, long to
(T-L); FAIRE E. A 914(P) to arouse desire, tempt.

ENVIRON; ENTOUR ET E., prep. 2709 around(T-L).

ENVOISIER; pr.ind.6 ENVOISENT 1299; v.n. to make merry.

ENVOLEPER; past p.m. ENVOLEPÉ 484, 1511, 2826; v.a. to wrap up.

ERBE, s.f. grass 1768.

ERMINE, s.m.(?) ermine (T-L) 188.

ERRANS, acc.pl.m. 1624; adj. fast (T-L).

ERREMENT, s.m. adventure, experience(W) 2637.

ERRER; past p.m. ERRÉ 1672(C), 2643, 3123; v.n. to ride,
travel 1672(C); to fare 2643; (+cogn.acc.) to travel along
3123.

ES, interj. 778 behold!

ES (= EN+LES); see EN.

ESBAHI, nom.pl.m. 2809; sg.f. ESBAHIE 263, 465(C); adj.
worried, bewildered 263, 2809; frightened 465(C).

ESBAHIR; pret.3 ESBAHI 843; v.refl. to be astonished.

ESBATRE; S' ALER ESBATANT 2681 to walk, come slowly(T-L).

ESBLOIR; pret.3 ESBLEUI 81; v.refl. to be dazzled(G)(GW)
(DE=with, by).

ESBOLIR; pr.ind.6 ESBOLENT 2299(C)n; v.n. to foam, boil up, (W)(T-L).

ESBOUTER; pr.ind.6 ESBOUENT 2277(PW)n; v.refl.

ESCAMONIE 1360, ESCAMONEE 1474; s.f. scammony(GW)(W).

ESCAPER; pr.subj.3 (?) ESCAPE 1490_a, 2272; v.n. to escape, slip (DE=from) 1490; to leave, come out (DE=of) 2272.

ESCARBONCLE, s.f. carbuncle 2184.

ESCAUFER; past p.m. ESCAUFÉS 1462; v.refl. to be inflamed.

ESCHÉS, acc.pl. 2421; s.m. chess-boards and men(T-L).

ESCIRPER; past p.f. ESCIRPEE 1388(P); v.a. to pull out, tear out.

ESCLARIR; pres.p. ESCLARISSANT 2372(C); v.n. to clear, brighten up(W).

ESCONDIRE; pr.ind.3 ESCONDIST 1442; cond.1 ESCONDIROIE 663(C); v.refl. to excuse, exonerate oneself 663(C); to refuse 1442.

ESCORCIER 1001; past p.m. ESCORCIÉ 1806; v.a. to skin.

ESCOUT, s.m.; see ESTRE.

ESCOUTER 2776; pr.ind.3 ESCOUTE 503, 6 ESCOUTENT 393; past p.m. ESCOUTÉ 396, f. ESCOUTEES 126; v.a. 126, 2776, v.n. 393, 396 to listen (to); to be attentive 503_n.

ESCRIENE, s.f. workshop(T-L)(W)(Gr.Aus.) 1448.

ESCRÏER 2573; pr.ind.3 ESCRIE 2302(P), 2324(C), 6 ESCRÏENT 799, 956, 1813, 2276 etc.; pret.3 ESCRIA 2570; v.a. to shout to, urge on 2570; v.n. 799, 956 etc., w.refl. 2276, 2324(C), 2332(C) to cry out.

ESCRINS, acc.pl. 407; s.m. casket, jewel-case(G)(T-L).

ESCROIS 77, 201; nom.sg. 137; s.m. noise(GW).

ESCU, s.m. shield 2735, 2745.

- ESCUIER 1627; nom.sg. ESCUIERS 1748; s.m. squire.. See Roach, p. 91.
- ESCURER; pr.ind.6 ESCURENT 1383; pres.p. ESCURANT 1492; v.a. to scour, polish, purge 1383; to wash, wipe clean 1492.
- ESCURIAUS, acc.pl. 2014(C); s.m. squirrel(W).
- ESCUSER; cond.1 ESCUSEROIE 663(P); v.refl. to excuse, exonerate oneself, defend oneself.
- ESFORCIER, see EFFORCIER.
- ESGARDER 2147(C), 2149(C); pr.ind.3 ESGARDE 566, 1264; impv. 5 ESGARDÉS 1126(P), 1402, 2578; past p.m. ESGARDÉ 79, 2437; v.a. to look at 1264, 2437; to understand, know 1126(P); v.n. to look 79, 566 etc.
- ESJOÏR; pr.ind.3 ESJOT 2880(C), 2917(C), ESGOT 2871(P), EN GOT 2834(P); v.refl. to rejoice (GW)(T-L). See JOÏR.
- ESKIEKIER; pret.3 ESKIEKA 2803(P); v.a. to steal(GW)(T-L).
- ESKIEVINS, nom.sg. 2228n; s.m. magistrate.
- ESLAISSIER; pr.ind.3 ESLAISSE 860, 2690, 6 ESLAISSENT 804; v.refl. to rush forward(W).
- ESLEVER 2230(C); v.a. to elevate.
- ESLIRE; pr.ind.6 ESLISENT 628; v.n. 628(P), v.refl.(?) 628(C) to choose.
- ESLITE, past p. and adj.; LA PLUS E. 1066 the choicest.
- ESMAIER 2332d; pr.ind.3 ESMAIE 548n, 2292; impv.5 ESMAIÉS 3171, ESMAIÉS 313, 1154; pret.1 ESMAI 242; past p.f. ESMAÏE 3009; v.a. to terrify 548n; to dismay 3009; v.refl. 242 etc., to be alarmed, terrified.
- ESMARIE, nom.sg.f. 465(P); adj. frightened.
- ESMERÉS, nom.sg.m. 1771; adj. pure, unalloyed, refined.
- ESMERVEILLIER; pr.ind.1 ESMERVEL 259, 3 ESMERVEILLE 87, 6 ESMERVELLENT 378; v.refl. to wonder, be astonished (DE=at).

ESMOVOIR; pr.ind.3 ESMUET 786(C), 6 ESMUEVENT 405(P), 2630;
pret.3 ESMUT 2288(C); v.a. E. LA PAROLE 405(P) to begin
to talk about(GW); v.refl. to set off 786(C), 2288(C),
2630.

ESPANDRE; past p.f. ESPANDUE 3279; v.a. to spread abroad.
ESPANS, s.m.; ESTRE EN E. DE (+inf.) 1338(C) to be intent on.
ESPARGNIER; past p.m. ESPARGNIÉ 958; v.a. to spare.
ESPARTIR; pr.ind.3 ESPART 2295; v.n. to flash (lightning)(W).
ESPASSE, s.m. or f.; SANS PLUS D' E. 3107 without any more
delay(GW)(W).

ESPEE 359, 481, 505 etc.; acc.pl. ESPEES 2724; s.f. sword.
ESPERANCE, s.f. hope, expectation 333(C).
ESPERDRE; pr.ind.3 ESPERT 2835, 6 ESPERDENT 2949; past p.m.
ESPERDU 3070; v.refl. to be beside oneself (DE=at 2835)(GW)(W).
ESPERITABLE 168; adj. spiritual, heavenly.
ESPERONER; pr.ind.3 ESPERONE 1656; v.a. to spur on.
ESPERONS, acc.pl. 1613, 1622; s.m. spur.
ESPÉS 2676(C); acc.sg.f. ESPESSE 370; adj. thick, dense.
ESPESSE; pr.ind.3 ESPOISSE 2289; v.n. to become dark(W).
ESPIER; pr.ind.3 ESPIE 966; pret.3 ESPIA 412; past p.m.
ESPIIÉ 3229; v.a. to spy, see 412; to have one's eye on 966;
to watch for 3229.

ESPIRER; pr.ind.3 ESPIRE 373; v.a. to inspire (G)(GW).
ESPOIR, adv. 1434(C), 2110 perhaps, I suppose.
ESPOUSSER; pr.ind.6 ESPOUSSENT 1757; v.refl. to lose one's
breath, be out of breath(GW)(W).
ESPOUSE, s.f. wife 1181.
ESPOUSER; pret.3 ESPOUSA 675; past p.f. ESPOSEE 1226,
ESPOUSEE 1263; v.a. to marry.

- ESPRENDRE; pr.ind.3 ESPRANT 903(C); past p.m. ESPRIS 1273, 3066; v.a. (fig.) to set alight, enflame, fill (DE=with 3066).
 ESROVER; past p.m. ESROVÉ 1971(C), ESROVÉS 1472; v.a. to show, prove 1971(C); v.refl. to reveal oneself(G) 1472.
 ESRACHIER; past p.f. ESRACHIE 1388; v.a. to tear out, uproot(W).
 ESRAGIER; pr.ind.3 ESRAGE 528; v.n. to go mad.
 ESRESE, acc.sg.f. 1468; adj. shabby, threadbare (GW)(W).
 ESSARS, acc.pl. 2628; s.m. clearing(W).
 ESSAUCIER; pr.ind.3 ESSAUCE 1024, 1026; v.a. and refl. to exalt (G).
 ESSIL, s.m. exile 83, 131, 207, 245, 2158, 2779.
 ESSUIER; pres.p. ESSUIANT 1508(C); v.a. to wash(W).
 ESTAINDRE; pr.ind.3 ESTAIN 909; v.refl. to die, perish.
 ESTAL, s.m. stall(GW)(W) 2126; A E. adv.loc. 2125 ceaselessly (GW)(W); PRENDRE E. 2285 to gain a firm footing, stay firm(W).
 ESTANCHIER; past p.f. ESTANCHIE 520; v.a. to stop, satisfy.
 ESTAVOIR, s.m. what is necessary 2626.
 ESTENDRE 912; pr.ind.3 ESTENT 911; v.refl. to stretch out.
 ESTER 929, 952(C), 3011; ^{pret.3 ESTUT 2262} v.n. to stay; to be still, at peace 929; SEI LEVER EN ESTANT 210 to rise to one's feet.
 ESTOILES, acc.pl. 2037; s.f. star.
 ESTOIRE 33, 46, 414; acc.pl. ESTOIRES 11n; s.f. chronicle, story(T-L)(W).
 ESTORDRE 961; cond.1 ESTORDROIE 321; v.n. 321, v.refl. 961 to escape.
 ESTOUTIER 719; v.a. to ill-treat.
 ESTOVOIR; pr.ind.3 ESTUET 218, 281, 349, 472^{netc.}; pret.3 ESTUT 793(C), 1886, ~~2262~~, 2796; imp.subj.3 ESTEÜST 1856(P); fut.3 ESTEVRA 2357; cond.3 ESTEVROIT 2207; v.imp. to be necessary.
 ESTRAIN, s.m. litter of straw(W) 1873.
 ESTRAINDRE; pr.ind.3 ESTRRAINT 2580(P); v.a. to pull, clasp.

ESTRANGES, nom.sg.m. 1022, 1828; acc.sg.f. ESTRANGE 2349;
adj. strange 2349; averse, unwilling (+DE+inf.)(T-L) 1022;
 unknown(GW) 1828.

ESTRANGIER; impv.5 ESTRANGIÉS 2231; v.refl. to depart
 (DE=from)(GW).

ESTRE 174, 339, 401, 825 etc.; pr.ind.1 SUI 206, 641, 642,
 670 etc., 2 ES 850, 852 etc., 3 EST 14, 94, 101 etc.,
4 SOMES 1908, 1916 etc., 5 ESTES 100, 295 etc., 6 SONT
 150, 194, 353 etc.; impv.5 SOIÉS 1562, 1571, SOIÉS 2398,
 3015; imp.ind.1 ERE 2590, ESTOIE 1567, 1607, 2094, 3 IERE
 722(C), 2257, 2565, ERT 1015, 1019, 1022, ESTOIT 355(P),
 446, 571, 574 etc., 5 ESTIÉS 2535, ESTIÉS 2945, 6 ERENT
 197, 2283(P), ESTOIENT 469, 567 etc.; pr.subj.1 SOIE 240,
 1554, 2 SOIES 1171, 1181, 3 SOIT 170, 279 etc., 4 SOIENS
 2332e, SOIOMES 2230, 5 SOIÉS 1594, 6 SOIENT 732, 1409(C),
 2024, 2622; pret.1 FUI 660, 1136(P), 2093, 3 FU 27, 32 etc.,
 FUT 3033(P), 6 FURENT 125, 403 etc.; imp.subj.1 FUISSE
 266, 610, 658, 1210, 2 FUISSES 849, 3 FUST 270, 608 etc.,
5 FUISSIÉS 1700, 3093, 3095, 6 FUISSENT 843, 1373, 1395;
fut.1 SERAI 1529, ¹⁵⁵⁴3 ERT 173, 272, 318, 605 etc., SERA
 616(P), 738, 761, 829 etc., 4 SEROMES 2324, SERONS 2142,
5 SERÉS 315, 589, 681, etc., 6 SERONT 543, 685, 686; cond.1
 SEROIE 664, 2222, 2405, 3 SEROIT 306, 308, 375 etc.,
4 SERIEMES 324(P), 5 SERIÉS 305, 309; past p.m. ESTÉ 648,
 1066(C), 2158 etc.; v.n. to be; SOIT 1247, 2176 so be it;
 E. EN ESCOUT 197 to be on the alert(GW)(W); N' E. GAIRES
 2002 to delay(T-L); v.imp. 2480; (= Y AVOIR) 950(C)(?),
 1133, 2192, 2518, 2641. See AASIÉS, ASSÉS, AVIS, BEL,
 BESOIGNEX, CAÏR, CUISANÇON, CUITES, DANGIER, DELIVRE, DROIT,
 ESPANS, GRANT, GRIÉS, JOR, MESTIERS, PAINE, PENITANCE,
 PLACE, PLAISIR, RAISON, REDOUT, SAIOLE, TALENT, TART, U,
 VENIR, VERITÉ.

ESTRE, s.m. rank, station 2149.

- ESTRELINS, acc.pl. 3305; s.m. English silver penny.
- ESTREPER; past p.f. ESTREPEE 1404(C); v.a. to pull out, tear out. See ESCIRPER.
- ESTRIF, s.m. quarrel 593.
- ESTROIT 1488(P), ESTROITEMENT 1504(C); adv. tightly.
- ESVILLIER; pr.ind.6 ESVELLENT 377; pret.3 ESVILLA 1875; past p.m. ESVILLIÉS 73; v.a. to waken 73, 1875; v.refl. to awake 377.
- ET 14, 20, 21 etc., E 1179(P); conj. and; see SI; yet 625; correl.conj. ET--- ET both --- and 137, 426, 498, 539, 599 etc. See ENTRE.
- EÜR, s.m.; A MAL E. QUAND 676 what a shame that ---; AU BOIN E. 3212 so be it, very well.
- EURE, s.f. 63, 73, 116 etc. hour, time; TOUTES EURES 870 all the time; EN POI D'EURE 309, 1687, 2781 soon, in a short time; L'UNE E. --- L'AUTRE 932, 2300 now --- now.
- EVE 436, 908, 1000 etc., IAUE 1766(P), AIGE 2524(P), 2665(P), 2667(P), 2696(P), 2697(P); s.f. water, stream; stream 2665.
- FABLE, s.f. fable, fabrication 621.
- FACE, s.f. face 883, 1183, 1492; EN LA F. 2515 face to face.
- FAÇON, s.f. appearance 1406.
- FAILLE, s.f.; SANS F. 1747, 2920 certainly, without fail.
- FAILLIR, see FALIR.
- FAIN 528, 556, 909 etc.; nom.sg. FAINS 517, 520 etc.; s.f. hunger; AVOIR F. 512, 928(C) to be hungry.
- FAINDRE; past p.m. FAINS 1694; v.refl. NE SEI F. DE (+inf.) not to be slow to.
- FAÏNE, s.f. beech-nut(GW) 430.
- FAINTISE, s.f. laziness, slowness, hesitation 1012.
- FAIRE 227, 230 etc.; pr.ind.1 FAZ 1944(C), 3 FAIT 23, 475 etc., 6 FONT 425, 619, 815 etc.; impv.2 FAI 86(C), 5 FAITES

98, 2332c; imp.ind.5 FAISIÉS 2946, 6 FAISOIENT 3256;
pr.subj.1 FACE 3181, 3 FACE 781, 914(P), 1184 etc.; pret.1
 FIS 1139, 1573, 2910, 3 FIST 57, 113, 692 etc., 6 FIRENT
 1307, 1332n, 2786, FISENT 1870(P), 1334(P); imp.subj.1
 FESISSE 1211(P), 6 FESISSENT 1306; fut.1 FERAI 230, 816,
 1747 etc., 2 FERAS 2109, 3 FERA 248, 687, 830 etc.,
4 FERONS 284, 5 FERÉS 537, 2886, 6 FERONT 760, 1311, 1437;
cond.3 FERAIT 1734, 2204, 4 FERIEMES 3189, 5 FERIÉS 552,
 FERIÉS 1231, FERIÉS 2221; past p.m. FAIT 118(P), 707, 854
etc., FAIS 1561, f. FAITE 308, 1309 etc.; v.a. to do 227
etc.; to make 23 etc.; to commit 552; to cause 914(P);
 to create (i.e. bestow an honour) 2910; to give 2483;
verbum vicarium 526, 1573, 1629, 2184; replacing DIRE in
direct speech 93, 225, 253 etc.; +A+inf. (in passive sense)
 to be worthy to be, deserve to be(GW) 13n see v.imp.;
+inf. to have something done 57, 98, 425 etc.; N'AVOIR QUE
 F. DE 1604 to have no use for, care nothing for; F.
 ENTENDANT (+dat.) 1205 to give to understand(G)(W); F. QUE
 (+adj.) to act as 205, 687, 1243(C); F. + noun, forming
verbal locution, see JOIE, PLAISIR, SERVICE etc.; F. DE
 2074 to do with; F. + adj. 1005 to make; v.imp. (+neut. adj.
+ inf.) 1734n to be a good idea to; (+A+inf.) 3081 to be
 worthy, deserve(T-L); v.refl. to become 1621. See ANUI,
 BESOIGNE, BIEN, BUENS, COMPAIGNIE, CREANT, DEDUIT, DESTINEE,
 DOEL, ENVIE, FEAUTÉ, FOLIE, GUERRE, JOIE, MAL, NOECES,
 PENITANCE, PLAISIR, SAMBLANT, SERVICE, SI, TORT, TRESOR, VENIR.
 FAIS 1367; nom.sg. FES 61(C); s.m. burden 61(C); influence 1367.
 FALIR 1743; pr.ind.3 FAUT 866, 900, 1348 etc.; pr.subj.3
 FAILLE 2115; imp.subj.3 FAUSIST 268, 1729; fut.3 FAUDRA
 3233(C), 6 FAURONT 3184(P); v.n. to be lacking 268, 1729,
 2115 etc.; to need 900; to fail 866; +A+subst. to fail to

achieve 1743; to come to an end, stop 1348, 2197; v.imp.
to need 1611.

FANTOSME, s.m. phantom(GW)(W) 105.

FARDER; past p.f. FARDEE 636n; v.a. to make up (with
cosmetics) (W).

FAUCONIER, nom.pl. 1260; s.m. falconer.

FAUS, see FOL.

FAUSER; pr.ind.3 FAUSE 1349; v.n. to practise falseness(T-L).

FEAUTÉ, s.f.; FAIRE F. A 1306, 1309 to swear allegiance to.

FEL, nom.sg. 1481; nom.pl. FELON 2945; sg.f. FELENESSE
2660(P); s.m. villain, scoundrel 1481; adj. dangerous,
desperate 2660(P); treacherous 2945.

FEME 31, 466, 623 etc., FAME 500, 1187, 2444; s.f. woman
466, 623 etc.; servant 500; wife 31, 613, 670 etc.

FENDRE; pr.ind.3 FANT 862, FENT 2039; past p.f. FENDUE 446;
v.a. to cleave(G) 446, 2039; v.n. to be broken (of the
heart)(T-L) 862.

FENESTRE 402; acc.pl. FENESTRES 352; s.f. window.

FERIR 718; pr.ind.3 FIERT 698, 1753, 2705; impv.2 FIER 2761;
past p.m. FERU 395; v.a. 698, 718, 1753, abs. 395, 2761 to
strike; v.refl. to rush 2705.

FERRANS, acc.pl.m. 1623; adj. grey (of a horse)(G).

FERRÉ 3124(P); adj. paved, metalled.

FESTE 3299(P); acc.pl. FESTES 1994(P)n, 1999(P), 3178(P);
s.f. fair, market; F. PLAINE 2020 ~~annual fair (2)~~.
see note to 1994

FESTU, s.m. straw 159.

FEU 1817, FŪ 1786(P), 1804(P); s.m. means of making a fire,
wherewithal to make a fire. See FLAME.

FIANCER; pr.ind.3 FIANCE 334(C); v.n. to put one's hope in.

FIANCHE, s.f. trust, confidence 338(P).

FIE, see FOIE.

FIEL, s.m. gall 1360.

FIER 1458; v.refl. to trust (in=EN).

FIL 84, 497, 538, 816, 1082, 1550; nom.sg. FIX 1563, FILS 1602, FIUS 2820, 2829; acc.pl. FIX 2009, 2022; nom.pl. FIL 2011, 2030, 2780; s.m. son.

FILLE 498, 1082; acc.pl. FILLES 3296; s.f. daughter.

FIN 724, 1357(P); nom.sg.m. FINS 1771; acc.pl.m. FINS 363; acc.sg.f. FINE 1769; ²¹⁸²⁽⁰⁾ adj. sincere, honest 363; fine, pure 724, 1769, 1771, 1357(P).

FIN 995; nom.sg. FINS 3306; s.f. end 3306; ending 995; EN LA F. (P), A LA F. (C) 872 at last; VENIR A F. 10 to bring to an end (W).

FINER 1796; pr.ind.3 FINE 2163, 6 FINENT 2628; pret.3 FINA 2894; past p.m. FINÉ 605(C), f. FINEE 605(P), 608; v.a. 605, v.n. 608 to end, conclude; v.n. to stop 1796, 2163, 2628, 2894.

FISIQUE, s.f. medicine (G)(T-L) 1362.

FLAME, s.f.; METRE A FEU A F. 2942 to ravage by fire (T-L).

FLANC, nom.pl. 540; s.m. side (W).

FLATER; pres.p. FLATANT 652; v.a. to persuade, wheedle(W).

FLATIR; pr.ind.6 FLATISSENT 2634; v.refl. to rush, dash(GW)(W).

FLAÛTES, acc.pl. 1313(C); s.f. flute(W).

FLEKIERE, s.f. fern(GW) 708(P).

FLEURS, nom.sg. 2185; s.f. flower.

FLOTER; pr.ind.3 FLOTE 2300; pres.p. FLOTANT 765; v.n. to float 765; to soar 2300.

FOELLE, s.f. leaf 708(P).

FOI, s.f. faith 226n, 536(P), 1717; loyalty 1897; F. QUE VOS DOI 2463 in truth, truly.

FOÏE 2913, FIE 274; s.f. time, occasion.

FOILLUZ, acc.pl.m. 708(C); adj. leafy (T-L).

FOIRE 590 etc.; acc.pl. FOIRES 1991 etc.; s.f. affair, bargain (T-L) 590n; fair, market 1982n, 1991.

FOIS 135, 139 etc.; acc.pl. FOIS 1167(P); s.f. time, occasion; A CESTE F. 609, 1327 on this occasion, now. See SOVENT.

FOL 1582, 1583 etc.; nom.sg.m. FAUS 330, 2577; sg.f. FOLE 2605 etc.; nom.pl.f. FOLES 3217; s.m. fool, idiot 1582 etc.; adj. foolish 330 etc.

FOLER; pr.ind.6 FOLENT 2300(C)n; v.a. to beat against(T-L).

FOLIE 255, 1176, 2499, 3198; acc.pl. FOLIES 1156; s.f. foolishness; ENPRENDRE F. 255(P)n to act foolishly (?)(GW); FAIRE F. 2474 to act foolishly.

FONTAINE, s.f. fountain 1765, 1783; source 897.

FORCE, s.f. force 398, 1046; strength 1059, 2040; A F. 398, PAR F. 2711, POR F. 1114 forcibly; A F. interj.(?) 2276(P)n; PAR F. 792, 2796 perforce.

FOREST, s.f. forest 358, 369, 444, 1470, 1671, 1821.

FORESTIERS, nom.sg. 1823, 1874, 1879, 1885; s.m. forester.

FORGE, s.f. fashioning, workmanship, kind 1422.

FORMENT, adv. greatly 216 etc.; very 2725.

FORS, adv. out, outside 349(C); adv.loc. F. QUE TANT 1710(P) except this much; conj. NE---F. QUE only, nothing but 575, 2227(P); IL N'I A F. DEL (+inf.) 3118(P) it remains only to; prep. except 160, 269, 427, 2453; (+DE) out of 352(C), 444(C), 645(C), 678(C), 1149(C).

FORS, nom.sg.m. 852; acc.pl.m. 2046; nom.sg.f. 517; adj. great, strong.

FORT, adv. loudly 2587; strongly 2288; very, greatly 3009(P); MOULT F. 492 very much; SI F. 1517 so much.

FOUCHIERE, s.f. fern 708(C).

FOUDROIIE; pr.ind.3 FOUROIIE 2295; v.n. to strike (of lightning).

FOULE, s.f. crowd 3159.

FRAINS, acc.pl. 1625; s.m. bit and bridle(G).

FRANCISE, s.f. nobility, 'generosity' 529n, 1317, 1539.

FRANS, nom.sg.m. 490n, 603, 2248, 2994; nom.pl.m. FRANC 1428, 2572; s.m. 2994, 2572, adj. 490, 603, 1428, 2248 noble, of noble birth, 'generous'.

FRARIN 1465; adj. poor, wretched(GW)(W).

FREMER; past p.m. FREMÉ 392, f. FREMEE 1861, 1862; v.a. to close, shut 392, 1862; to conclude 1861. See TRIVE.

FREMIR; pr.ind.3 FREMIST 1298n; v.n. to resound, be astir.

FRERE 2840; nom.sg. FRERE(C), FRERES(P) 1911; acc.pl.

FRERES 832; nom.pl. FRERE 1393, 1414, 1912, 1916, 2845;
s.m. brother.

FRESCHÉ, sg.f. 1271; adj. fresh (of a complexion).

FRESTELES, acc.pl. 1313(C); s.f. kind of flute(W).

FROIDE, acc.sg.f. 451; adj. cold.

FROISSIER; pr.ind.3 FROISSE 1480(P), 2307, 6 FROISSENT 2280;

impv.5 FROISSIÉS 960; v.a. to smash, shatter 960n; to beat 1480(P); v.n. to be smashed(GW) 2280, 2307.

FRUIT 431, 919(C); nom.sg. FRUIS 61(P); s.m. fruit 431;
(fig.) 61(P).

FU, see FEU.

FUER, s.m.; A NUL F. 733 at any price, for anything.

FUERRE, s.m. straw, fodder(W) 1873, 2234.

FUIR 1669; pr.ind.3 FUIT 782, 803, 920(C), 971(P), 2574,

2633, 6 FUIENT 371; impv.2 FUI 3245, 5 FUIÉS 587; pr.subj.3

FUIE 913, 2919; past p.m. FUIS 1691, FUI 2688; pres.p.

FUIANT 796, 1491, 2631; v.n. 587, 796 etc., v.refl. (+EN)

371, 782, 803 etc., S'EN ALER FUIANT 2631 to flee, fly.

GAAIGNE, s.f. gain 581(P), 585(P). See DIEU.

GAAIGNIER 1573, 1963, 2010; fut.1 GAAIGNERAI 1987; past p.m.

GAAIGNIÉS 1974; v.a. to obtain, earn (reward) 581(C),

585(C), 1987; v.n. to make money, earn one's living

1573, 1963, 1974, 2010.

GABER 1232; pr.ind.5 GABÉS 1228, 1229; pret.6 GABERENT 2575;

past p.m. GABÉ 1294, see AVOIR, v.imp., f. GABEE 1239;

v.a. 1229, 1232, 1239, v.refl. (+DE+acc.) 1228, 2575

to mock, make fun of.

GABOIS, nom.sg. 231; acc.pl. 1309(C); s.m. joke, jest.

- GAENG 1638; nom.sg. GAAINGS 1971; s.m. good prospects, earnings, livelihood(T-L)1638; profit 1971.
- GAGES, acc.pl. 1936, 1953(P), GAIGES 2235, WAGES 688; s.m. pledge, guarantee 688; pay, keep(T-L) 1936; payment, reward 2235; AVOIR EN G. 1953(P) to have command of, supervise(T-L).
- GAGONCE, s.f. jacinth(T-L)(W) 2461n
- GAIES, acc.pl.f. 1992(P); adj. mottled(T-L), coloured.
- GAIRES---NE adv. not much, scarcely 196, 838; not for long 3004; DE G. 2512(C), 2472; DUSQU'A NE WAIRES(P), JUSQU'A NE GUEIRES(C) 1238, 2594 soon(GW)(W).
- GALIE, s.f. ship, galley 992(C).
- GALOS, s.m.; ISSIR FORS DES GALOS 3124 to slacken pace to less than a gallop.
- GAMBES, acc.pl. 960; s.f. leg.
- GARANT, s.m.; TRAIRE A G. 1915 to take as witness(W).
- GARCE, s.f. hussy, strumpet 1127, 1144, 1232, 1467; G. ABANDONEE 1152(C) prostitute(T-L)(W).
- GARÇON 1013 etc.; nom.pl. 969; s.m. boy 1465; servant(G) 969, 1013; serving-boy 1626, 1631.
- GARDE 347; acc.pl. GARDES 303; s.f. care, protection 347; servant, maid 303; AVOIR G. DE 1868 to have cause to fear; AVOIR EN G. 1973(C) to have command of; SEI DONER G. DE (+acc.) 1655, 2112 to suspect, notice; PRENDRE G. 7(C) to notice, pay attention to; SEI PRENDRE G. DE to be aware of 1508; to protect(W) 58, 1929.
- GARDER 57, 328, 689; pr.ind.1 GART 2224, 3 GARDE 1679; impv.2 GART 687; pr.subj.3 GART 875; pret.3 GARDA 418; fut.3 GARDERA 343; past p.m. GARDÉ 2103, 2851, f. GARDEE 681; v.a. to look after 1004; to keep 57, 2103 etc.; v.refl. to be aware of 1679.
- GARIR 547, 1363; v.n. to be cured 1363; (+DE=from) to recover 547.

- GARIS, nom.sg.m. 642(P); adj. free from care, happy(T-L). *masculine*
- GARMOS, s.m. make-up for the eye-brows and eyelashes 637n.
- GAS, acc.pl. 1295(P); s.m. joke, jest; A GAS 1230, 1236
in jest, as a joke(T-L)(W).
- GAST, s.m.; METRE A G. 2704 to be in vain(W).
- GASTER; pr.ind.6 WASTENT 2048; pret.6 GASTERENT 2969; v.a.
to use up, spend (of time).
- GAUZ, nom.sg. 2677(C); s.m. wood, forest(W).
- GEHIR; pr.ind.3 GEHIST 2642n; v.n. to confess(W).
- GENOILLIERES, acc.pl. 2723n; s.f. knee-piece (of armour).
- GENOUS, acc.pl. 489; s.m. knee.
- GENT 148 etc.; nom.sg. GENS 3036(C); acc.pl. GENS 52, 3005(P),
3011; nom.pl.m.(?) GENT 1258(P), 1663(P), 2379(P); nom.pl.f.
GENS 365(P), 377 etc.; s.m. and f. people 148, 469 etc.;
person 52; men-at-arms 3005(P), 3011, 3022; retainers
1663(P); servants 377, 2112(C), 2605.
- GENTIL, nom.pl.m. 1428n; adj. noble, courteous.
- GENTILLECE, s.f. noble birth 1380.
- GESIR; pr.ind.6 GISENT 627; imp.ind.3 GISOIT 633; pret.3
JUT 694, 6 JURENT 1872; imp.subj.1 GEÜSSE 1224(C);
v.n. to lie 627 etc.; to sleep (A=with) 1224(C).
- GIERFAUS, acc.pl. 154; s.m. gerfalcon (?).
- GIROFLE, s.m. clove(T-L)(W) 1354.
- GIRON, s.m. lap, bosom(W) 1805.
- GITER; past p.f. GITEE 742(C); v.a. to throw.
- GLANT, s.f. acorn(W) 430.
- GLATIR; pr.ind.6 GLATISSENT 2633; v.n. to bark, bay(GW)(W).
- GLORIOUSE, sg.f. 458, GLORIEUSE 496, 499; adj. glorious.
- GONS, acc.pl. 397; s.m. hinge.
- GORGE 1421; acc.pl. GORGES 1986; s.f. mouth 1421; fox-fur
(of the throat) 1986n. See HONIR.
- GOT, see JOÏR.

GOULE 777, GEULE 1270; s.f. mouth, jaws(W) 777; neck, throat 1270_n.

GOVRENAL, s.m. rudder, helm(T-L) 2036.

GRACES, s.f.; RENDRE G. A 2857(C) to give thanks to.

GRAIN, s.m. corn (?) 2193_n.

GRAINE, s.f. kermes, from which red dye is extracted(G)(T-L) 2245_n.

GRANMENT, adv. 1731, 2969(C) greatly.

GRANT 399 etc.; nom.sg.m. GRANS 2336 etc.; acc.pl.m. GRANS 1624(P); nom.pl.m. GRANT 2099(P); acc.sg.f. GRANT 80 etc.; nom.sg.f. GRANS 517 etc.; adj. great, big 80 etc.; in great numbers 2165(P); ESTRE EN GRANT 2614_n to wish, desire(W). See ALEÛRE, AISE, JOIE, PIECE.

GRASSIER; pr.ind.3 GRASSIE 869; v.a. to thank(GW).

GRAVELE, s.f. 1769 sand, gravel.

GRÉ, s.m. will, good pleasure 1725(P); SAVOIR G. A 2612 to be thankful to; SAVOIR BOIN G. (+DE=for) 823 to be grateful; SAVOIR MAU G. (+dat.) 550, 1224, 1595 to bear ill will; SERVIR A G. (P), SERVIR AN G. (C) 2912 to serve well.

GREISSE, s.f., see CRAISSE.

GRENATE, adj., see PUME.

GRENER 1385; v.n. to spring up, develop, germinate(of seed)(GW).

GREVER 67 etc.; pr.ind.3 GRIEVE 216, 389, 522, 933; pr.subj.3

GRIET 374(C), 1248, 2364b; pret.3 GREVA 61; imp.subj.3

GREVAST 271; v.a. to oppress, vex 271; to ill-treat

2512(C); v.n. to harm 61, 67; to distress, grieve 382, 385,

522, 933; v.imp. to grieve 216, 389, 1248, 2364b.

GRIÉS, s.m.; ESTRE G. A 270 to cause sorrow to (G).

GRIGNOR, acc.sg.m. and f. 40, 513, 1146, 2978; nom.pl.m.

GREIGNOR 2121(C); comp.adj. greater.

GRIS 188; nom.sg.m. 3233(C); nom.pl.m. 3183; acc.pl.f. GRISES 2012(C), 3163; s.m. grey fur 188, 3183; adj. grey 2012(C), 3163.

GROS, acc.pl.m. 3191; sg.f. GROSSE 295; adj. great with child(W) 295; thick 3191.

GUÉ 2997; acc.pl. GUÉS 2992; s.m. ford.

GUERPIR; past p.f. GUERPIE 894(C); v.a. to abandon, give up, GUERRE 2260, 2659, 2913, 2931; acc.pl. GUERRES 2330; s.f. war; FAIRE LA G. 2325, 3053 to make war; ENPRENDRE G. VERS 2976(C), PRENDRE G. VERS 2930(P) to undertake, begin war against(G).

GUERREDON, s.m. reward, recompense 165n, 1136(C), 1619, 2492, 3152.

GUERRIER, nom.pl. 2718, 2722; acc.pl. GUERRIERS 3036; s.m. enemy(GW)(W) 2718n, 3036n; warrior(GW)(W) 2722.

GUERROIER 2983; pr.ind.3 GUERROIE 2932, 6 GUERROIENT 2316; v.a. to fight, make war on.

GUIER; pr.ind.3 GUIE 965; v.a. to lead.

GUIMPLE, s.f. veil(W) 2521n.

GUISE, s.f.; EN NULE G. adv.loc. 1893 in any way.

HA 293, 591(C), 603, 618 etc., HÉ 537, 3245, HAÏ 3295(C) interj. ah!

HAÏE, s.f. copse, thicket, hedge(T-L) 1745.

HAÏR 1530; pr.ind.3 HET 2935; past p.f. HAÏE 853; v.a. to hate.

HAITIÉS, acc.pl.m. 1345(P); adj. happy, gay(T-L).

HALETER; imp.ind.3 HALETOIT 2412(P); v.n. to pant, be out of breath.

HARDI, nom.pl.m. 2024; adj. bold.

HARS, acc.pl. 706; s.f. cord, rope.

HASTER; pr.ind.6 HASTENT 2047, 2519; pret.6 HASTERENT 2970; v.refl. to make haste (to=DE+inf.)

HAUBERJONS, acc.pl. 2765(C)n; s.m. coat of mail(W).

HAUT 1145, 2201; nom.sg.m. HAUS 2179; acc.pl.m. HAUS 2330; acc.sg.f. HAUTE 765, 985, 2310 see VOIS; nom.pl.f. HAUTES 2283; adj. high 765, 985, 2283; highly-placed, aristocratic 1145, 2201(C), 2179, 2330; adv. high 1180, 2203; EN HAUT 78 up. See VESPRE.

HAUTEMENT, adv. 3097 chiefly, especially.

HERBEGIER; fut.5 HERBEGERÉS 2495; past p.m. HERBEGIÉ 449; v.n. to lodge.

HERES, nom.pl. 3175n; s.f. savings, security(GW)(W).

HERMINS, acc.pl.m. 2420; adj. lined with ermine (Roach, p. 146).

HOME, HOM see OME.

HONIR; past p.m. HONIS 1477, f. HONIE 1421; HONIE SOIT 1421, SOIT HONIE 1475, HONIS SOIT 1477 cursed be.

HONIZ 642(C); adj. free from care, happy(T-L).

HONOR 287, 3083, HONOUR 924, ONOUR 919(P)n, ONOR 889, 1175; s.f. honour 287 etc.; wealth, possessions 889, 919(P)(?).

HONORER 1323, HONERER 2881(P), 3140(P); pr.ind.3 ONEURE 1027, 2007, 2251; pret.3 HONORA 21; imp.subj.6 ONERAISSENT 3290; past p.f. ONOREE 1252; v.a. to honour(W).

HONTE, s.f. shame 288; AVOIR H. 673, 1177, 1479, 1709, 3142 to be ashamed.

HONTEUSE, nom.sg.f. 1072(P); adj. modest, chaste(G).

HORS, adv. outside 353(P); (+DE) out of 356(P), 444(P), 645(P), 678(P), 1137(P). See FORS.

HOUSIAX, acc.pl. 1622(P); s.m. leggings(G)(GW).

HU, interj. 2574 ha!(W).

HUCE, s.f. trunk, chest(T-L)(W) 1483.

HUER; pr.ind.6 HUENT 799; pres.p. HUANT 2632(P); v.a. to shout (at) 799; v.n. to shriek, bay (of hounds) 2632(P).

HUESES, acc.pl. 1612; s.f. leggings, high-boots(GW)(W).

HUI; HUI MAIS adv. 645(C)n, 652, 1868 from now on; HUI EST LI JORZ 1581 nowadays(Gr.Aus)(T-L).

HUIS, s.m.; see UIS.

HUISEUSE, s.f. idle talk, foolish speech; TORNER A H. 2600n
to make light of (as being foolish)(T-L)(W).

HUIT, num.adj.; see UIT.

HUMELITÉS, s.f.; see UMILITÉ.

HURTEE, s.f. blow, beating(T-L) 882(P).

I, adv. and pron.: (1) local: there, thither 26, 51, 68 etc.;
(2) of things: in it 506, 771; to it 503, 878, 1103; about
it 385, 1087; in such a matter 3080; (3) of persons: in him (?)
822. See AVOIR.

ICI, adv. here 3296(C); DES ICI 2851 up till now(GW). See CHI.
IÇOU, see ÇOU.

IER, adv. 1887, 3031 yesterday.

IEX, s.m.; see OEL.

IGNORANCE, s.f. ignorance, unknowing(W) 3079.

IL, pers.pron. he, she, it, him, her, they, them; nom.sg. and
nom.pl.m.(conjunctive) IL 9, 17, 357, 363 etc.; (disjunctive)
IL 70, 1093(C), 2087, IL MEÏSMES 58, 486, AUS 2338(C);
nom.sg.f. ELE 51, 60 etc., EL 514(P)n, 1119(P); nom.sg. neut.
(impers.) IL 76, 101, 871 etc.; acc. and dat.sg.str.m. LUI
28, 179, 1022, 1532, 1665, 1915 etc., LI^{132, 216} 881(P), 3235(P);
f. LI 217, 714, 1043, 1323 etc., LUI 3111(P); acc.sg.unstr.m.
LE 208, 302, 418 etc., L' 30, 485 etc.; f. LA 57(C), 219(C),
366(C), 583(C), 695(C), 879(C), LE 223(P), 370(P), 583(P),
695(P), 875(P) etc., L' 37, 68, 875 etc.; neut. LE 85, 138
etc., L' 64, 981 etc.; dat.sg.unstr.m. and f. LI 61, 67,
83, 107 etc.; (contr. of LE + LI) ~~132~~, 1005(C), 1203, 1485(P),
1799, (contr. of LA + LI) 1307, 2803(P), L' 91, 214(C),
791 etc.; acc.pl.str.m. AUS 53 etc., EUS 2332a, AX 2810;
acc.pl.unstr.m. and f. LES 126, 365, 435, 440 etc.; dat.pl.
str.m. AUS 1937; dat.pl.unstr.m. and f. LOR 385, 576 etc.;
enclitic forms: JEL 236, JES 739; NEL 95(C), 236, 282, 657(P),
795, 1516, 1736, 2600, NES 733, 832, 1403(P), 1895, 2742;
SEL 1529, 2350, SES 1903, 1931, 3204.

- ILLUEC, adv. 842(C), 3158 there; DES I. EN AVANT 2364e
henceforth, thereafter.
- INFER, s.m. hell 904.
- INGAL, INGAUS, see YGAUS.
- INNOCENT, s.m. innocent (boy)(w) 855.
- IRE, s.f. anger 693, 738, 748, 840, 1835, 2332h, 2933;
resentment 1017; grief 3010.
- IRÉ 2644(P); nom.sg.m. IRIÉS 928, 1461, 1567; sg.f. IREE 3240;
adj. distressed, unhappy 928, 2644(P); angry 1461, 1567, 3240.
- ISLE, s.f. island 2384(C).
- ISNELEMENT, adv. 214, 515, 783 swiftly.
- ISNIAUS, acc.pl.m. 1624(P), 2046; adj. swift.
- ISSIR; pr.ind.3 IST 1161; pret.1 ISSI 1137, 6 ISSIRENT
3125n; past p.m. ISSU 353, 1168; v.n. 1168 etc., v.refl.
353 to come, go out (of=DE). See GALOS.
- ISSUE, s.f. way out 1485(C).
- IVOIRE, s.m.(?) ivory 413.
- JA, adv. already 571, 878, 1191, 1226, 2414; once upon a time
18; henceforth 532(C); now 822, 1232(C), 1978; (emphatic)
indeed 516, 1011; (with impv.) do not 140, 593, 2460, 2748;
(with negation) never 7, 172, 221 etc.; JA MAIS---NE 335,
1113, JAMAIS---NE 266 never again; JA MAIS---NE 3176, 3179
never again; 1118 ever again; JA MAIS PLUS---NE 2923(P)
never any more. See AVOIR, s.m., MAR.
- JADIS, adv. formerly 3297(C).
- JAME, s.f. precious stone, gem(w) 2360.
- JANTEMENT, adv. courteously 2650(C).
- JARRON, s.m. tree-branches(G), stick, rod 970(C)n.
- JE, pers.pron. I, me; nom.sg.str. and unstr. JE 94, 96 etc.,
JOU 34(P), 85(P) etc.; unstr. G' 1789(P), 2612(P), J' 337,
541 etc.; acc.str. MOI 173, 248, 268 etc., MI 2231(P);
unstr. ME 233, 271, 335 etc., M' 264, 265 etc.; dat.str.

MOI 2466; unstr. ME 226, 285 etc., M' 322, 349 etc.;
enclitic forms: JEL, JES; see IL.

JETER; pret.3 JETA 2802; past p.m. JETÉ 742(P); v.a. to throw.

JOIANS, nom.sg.m. 3013; adj. glad, joyful.

JOIAUS, acc.pl. 185(C); s.m. jewel.

JOIE 287, 292, 570, 1291, 1759, 2034, 2640, 2978, 3134; ply
 JOIES 1133; s.f. joy 287 etc.; rejoicing 1291; A GRANT J.
 1759, 2034, 3122 joyfully; AVOIR J. 2162, 2905 to be joyful;
 FAIRE J. 808, 1754, 1870, 2510 to rejoice (at=DE 1754, 2510);
 FAIRE J. A (+acc.) 2868 to welcome joyfully(T-L).

JOÏR 2487; pr.ind.3 GOT 2834(P); v.n. to be joyful.

JOLIVE, sg.f. 1278; adj. gay, fickle, flirtatious.

JOR 194, 1875, 2048, 2446; nom.sg. JORS 1849, 2287, 2953;
acc.pl. JORS 1415(C), 1740, 2335, 3214; s.m. day 194 etc.;
 daylight 1875, 2287; DE J. EN J. 441 from one day to the
 next(T-L); ESTRE JORS 1849 to be day; A CEL JOR 2094 at
 that time; TOTE JOR 936n, 2126 the whole day(T-L); TOUS
 JORS, adv. 38, 415, 1350, 2122 always(W); TOS LES JORS
 QUE (+fut.) 1093 as long as; A TOS JORS MAIS 1673, 2142
 for ever. See HUI, POINT.

JORNEE, s.f. voyage(W) 572; journey, day 2440.

JOUGLEOUR, nom.pl. 1259; s.m. entertainer, jongleur.

JOVENE 1745; nom.sg.m. JOVENES 2057; adj. young.

JUER; pr.ind.3 JUE 2299; v.n. to play (+A+acc.)

JÜERE, nom.sg. 990; s.m. player, gambler.

JUGIER; past p.m. JUGIÉ 606(C), f. JUGIE 606(P); v.a. to
 award, impose (upon), adjudge.

JUMIAX, acc.pl. 764; nom.pl. JUMEL 1427; s.m. twins.

JURER 1202; pr.ind.1 JUR 2617, 3 JURE 1443; pret.6 JURERENT
 1310n; past p.f. JUREE 1113(C), 1251; v.a. to swear by
 2617; to swear, pledge, make over on oath 1113(C), 1251n,
 1310, 1202, 1443.

JUS, adv. 454, 483 etc. down. See TOT.

JUS, s.m. juice(W) 1356.

JUSQU'A 246(C), 511(C), 773, 912(C), 2196, 2955, 3086,
 JUSC'A 1518; adv.loc. JUSQUE CI 1539(C), 2125(C), 3124(C),
 JUSQU'A CI 2103 up till now; conj. JUSQU'A TANT QUE (+ind.)
 1690(C) until; prep. up to, until 773 etc.; as far as 2196,
 2271; for (+stated time) 1219(C). See DUSQUE.

JUSTISE, s.f. punishment 915; PRENDRE J. DE 1892, 1894 to
 take revenge on, exact legal retribution from(T-L).

K', KE = QUE. See POR, QUE, SI.

KEÛ, KEÛE, KAÏ, see CAÏR.

KENUS, nom.sg.m. 1191; adj. hoary, white-haired.

KEU, nom.pl. 1818; s.m. cook.

KI; see QUI.

KIENS, s.m.; see CHIEN.

KOUQUE, s.f. couch 707.

L' (1) pers.pron.acc.sg.m., f. and neut.: see IL.

(2) pers.pron.dat.sg.m. and f.: see IL.

(3) def.art.m. and f.sg.nom. and acc.: see LE.

LA (1) pers.pron.acc.sg.f.: see IL.

(2) def.art.nom. and acc.sg.f.: see LE.

LA, adv. 17, 150, 445 etc. there; DE LA 1401 over there(?);
rel.pron. LA U 370, 427, 633 etc. where; conj. LA U 3244
 when, as soon as.

LAC, s.m. ribbon(T-L) 2448_n

LAIENGES, acc.pl. 1021; s.f. insult.

LAIENGIER; pr.ind.3 LAIDENGE 1020; v.a. to insult, abuse.

LAIER; pr.ind.3 LAIT 2744(P)_n; fut.1 LAIRAI 739, 843(C), 1159,
3 LAIRRA 330(P)_n 6 LEIRONT 2408(C); cond.3 LEIROIT 1124(C);
v.a. to neglect, abandon 330(P)_n; to leave 739, 843(C),
 2408(C); to let 1124(C); NE L. QUE NE (+subj.) 1159 not
 to fail to . See ENSEGNE.

LAINE, s.f. wool 2246.

LAIS, nom.sg.m. 1972(P); adj. great, severe.

LAISSIER 601, 3209; pr.ind.1 LAIS 839(P), 3 LAISSE 803, 859, 2694, 2812; impv.5 LAISSIÉS 316, 592, 597; pr.subj.1 LAIS 1552, 3 LAIST 276; pret.1 LAISSAI 1947, 3 LAISSA 68, 768, 2506; past p.m. LAISSIÉ 808(C), 3046, f. LAISSIE 265, 890, 2297; v.a. to leave 592, 768 etc.; to abandon 597, 601; to take not one penny less 3209; (+inf.) to let, allow 68, 859 etc. See BALANCE.

LANCE 2991; acc.pl. LANCES 2724; s.f. lance.

LANGE 1570, LANGUE 1475; s.f. tongue.

LARDER 1003; v.a. to lard.

LARDÉS, acc.pl. 1807n; s.m. joint(T-L).

LARECIN 661, 1599, LARCIN 667; s.m. robbery, theft 661; abduction, kidnapping 667; EN L. adv.loc. 1599 on the sly(W).

LARGE 1800, 2483(P); adj. generous, lavish.

LARMES, acc.pl. 1182, 1493, 1519; nom.pl. 2951; s.f. tear.

LARRON, s.m. thief, robber 957.

LASSE, nom.sg.f. 2975; adj. used as interj. wretched, unhappy.

LASQUETÉ, s.f. cowardice, moral frailty 888.

LASSER; past p.f. LASSEE 452; v.a. to weary.

LATIN, s.m. talk (?) 1604(P)n. See RELATIN.

LAVER; pr.ind.6 LEVENT 1383(P)n; impv.5 LAVÉS 2532; past p.m. LAVÉ 2538; v.n. to wash 2532, 2538; v.refl. to purify oneself(G)(?) 1383(P).

LÉ, see PAR.

LE pers.pron.acc.sg.m. and neut.: see IL.

LE, def.art.: nom.sg.m. LI 27, 37, 41 etc.; acc.sg.m. LE 6, 30, 66, 116 etc., L' 89, 199, 201, 241 etc.; nom.pl.m. LI 540, 594(P), 596, 619 etc.; acc.pl.m. LES 180, 397, 516, 541 etc.; nom.sg.f. LA 35, 50, 55 etc., LI 1049(P), 1070(P), 1081(P) etc., L' 273, 745, 1089; acc.sg.f. LA 8, 47, 127, 199 etc., LE 73(P), 79(P), 117(P), 201(P) etc., L' 46, 63, 176, 250 etc.; nom.pl.f. LES 150, 377, 436, 1296 etc.;

acc.pl.f. LES 11, 408(P), 2517; used before AN, ON, UN: for the sake of euphony: 276(C), 518(P), 595(C), 763 etc., see UN; expressing time: LA NUIT 115, 448, 937, 1301 at night; LES DEUS NUIS 190 on both nights; TOUTE LA NUIT 371 all night; enclitic forms: see A, DE and EN.

LEECE, s.f. joy 3247.

LEGIERS, nom.sg.m. 3130(C); nom.sg.f. LEGIERE 60; adj. light.

LES (1) pers.pron.acc.pl.m. and f.: see IL.

(2) def.art.m. and f.pl.: see LE.

LES, prep. about, in the area of 698(P); beside 2172, 2177, 2181, 3277.

LEU 509, LIU 929 etc.; s.m. place 929, 2081; EN LIU adv.loc.

1637 anywhere; EN LIU DE prep. by way of, as 509, 1013.

LEU 777(C), 779, 788, 1335, 1500, 2830; nom.sg. LEUS 775,

782, 794, 801, 808(C), 847, 853; s.m. wolf.

LEUR, poss.pron.: see LOR.

LEVER 223, 381; pr.ind.1 LIEF 229, 3 LIEVE 213(P), 390, 521,

5 LEVÉS 225; imp.ind.3 LEVOIT 63, 380; pr.subj.3 LIET 386;

pret.3 LEVA 121, 1042; past p.m. LEVÉ 78, LEVÉS 210;

v.a. to raise 78; v.n. to get up 63, 223 etc.; to arise

1042; v.refl. to get up 121, 210, 229 etc. See ESTER.

LEVRIERS, nom.sg. 1450(C); s.m. greyhound, whippet.

LI (1) pers.pron.str.acc.sg.m. and f.: see IL.

(2) pers.pron.dat.sg.m. and f.: see IL.

(3) def.art.nom.m.sg. and pl.: see LE.

LÏER; pret.3 LOIA 2791; past p.m. LOIÏÉS 501; v.a. to tie, wrap up.

LIÉS, nom.sg.m. 1621, 2222, 3013, LIEZ 2405; nom.pl.m. LIÉ

1908, 3166; sg.f. LIE 266, 267; adj. happy (DE=at 2222),

(DE=with 3166).

LIGNAGE, s.m. birth, descent, lineage(W) 32, 2953(C), 3180.

LIMER; pr.ind.6 LIMENT 1399(C); v.refl. to clean, purify oneself(T-L), to rub smooth, polish, smooth off.

- LIMES, acc.pl. 1382; s.f. file (fig.) (T-L).
- LIONIME, acc.sg.f. 4; adj. rich, leonine (G)(W)(T-L).
- LIRE; pret.1 LUI 46; v.a. to read.
- LIT 413, 451, 2123(C), 3260; acc.pl. LIS 327; s.m. bed.
- LITIERE, s.f. litter, 'pallet' 707, 711.
- LIU, s.m. and prep.: see LEU.
- LIVRER 302; pr.ind.3 LIVRE 186; past p.f. LIVREE 1101(P);
v.a. to hand over, deliver up; to make over 1101(P).
- LOER; pr.ind.1 LO 1784, 2668, 3103, LOÇ 1585n, LOS 1637,
3 LOE 107, 6 LOENT 202; v.a. to advise 107 etc.; to
praise 202.
- LOGE, s.f. arbour(W) 1772, 1776, 1780, 1783, 1823.
- LOI, s.f. commandment, law(W) 20.
- LOIAL 90, 1952, 1958; nom.pl.m. 2945; adj. sincere 90;
loyal, faithful 1952, 1958, 2945.
- LOIAUTÉ, s.f. loyalty, faithfulness; A L. 1310n loyally.
- LOING, adv. far 469, 626, 922(C), 1606, 2715; DE SI LOIN
1831(C) from afar.
- LOISIR; imp.subj.3 LEÜST 1841(C); v.imp. to be permitted.
- LONC 280(P), 1087, 3100; nom.sg.m. LONS 2954; acc.sg.f. LONGE
3132; adj. long; LONC TANS adv.loc. 1087, 3100 for a long
time; prep. LONC 91 according to (GW)(T-L). See PAR.
- LONGEMENT, adv. 418, 2843 for a long time.
- LOR, pers.pron.dat.pl.m. and f.: see IL.
- LOR, poss.adj.invar. 362, 439 etc. their; poss.pron. LE LEUR
110 theirs.
- LOR, s.m. laurel, bay 326.
- LORS, adv. then, at that moment 404, 762 etc.; LORES QUANT
conj. when, at that time 762b. See PRIMES.
- LOS, s.m. consent, approval(G)(GW) 257, 294; METRE L. A
(+acc.) 2947 to praise, approve of, commend.

- LOSENGIER 2511, 3253; pr.ind.3 LOSANGE 2350n; v.a. to flatter, talk flatteringly to(GW)(W).
- LUÉS, adv. 2387, 3278 at once; L. MAINTENANT 1564(P) at once, right away; conj. L. QUE 1849, 2272, 3135 as soon as.
- LUNE, s.f. moon 354.
- LUI, pers.pron.str.acc.sg.m. and f.: see IL.
- LUISIR; imp.ind.3 LUISOIT 354; v.n. to shine.
- LUISANS, nom.sg.f. 1770; adj. shining, glittering.
- LUOR, s.f. brightness 81.
- M' (1) refl.pron.: see ME.
 (2) pers.pron.acc.sg.m. and f.: see JE.
 (3) pers.pron.dat.sg.m. and f.: see JE.
 (4) poss.adj.f.sg.: see MON.
- MA, poss.adj.nom. and acc.sg.f.: see MON.
- MAIN 671, 696, 878, 2896n, 3259; acc.pl. MAINS 678, 881, 2525; s.f. hand; DES MAINS (+acc.) 1293 at the hands of; PRENDRE VERS (+acc.) EN MAIN 2921 to guarantee to(T-L).
- MAINS, comp.adv. 44, 1174 less; AU M. at least 316(P), 518; very much 3197; AU M. QU'IL PUEENT 836 for as little as they can.
- MAINT 3310; nom.pl.m. 1168; acc.sg.f. MAINTE 97, 1179(C), 1535, 2913; acc.pl.f. MAINTES 1167(P); indef.adj. and pron. much, many 1167, 1168; many a 97, 1535, 2913, 3310.
- MAINTENANT, adv. now, immediately 876, 984; M. 209(C), 2675, TOT M. 108, 521, 1249, 1257 at once, immediately; conj. M. QUE 798(P), 806, TOT M. QUE 1811(P) as soon as. See LUÉS.
- MAIRES, nom.sg. 2228; s.m. magistrate, steward.
- MAIS, adv. henceforth 1584; M.---NE no more, longer 311, 1057; never before 3076; NE---M. QUE 2249(C) only; N'I AVOIR M. QUE DEL (+inf.) 977, 3168(C) it remains only to; conj. M. 33, 65, 96 etc., M. QUE (+ind.) 524 but; M. QUE (+subj.) if only, provided that 6, 626, 1199, 1970, 2479;

although 682, 2927(P); see AINS, ANUIT, HUI, JA, JAMAIS, JOR, ONQUES.

MAISON 417, 1004, 1125, 1712, 2090, 2879; acc.pl. MAISONS 149, 181; s.f. house 417 etc.; monastery(T-L)(W) 181; M. DIEU 149 'hospital', hospice (T-L)(W).

MAISTRE 1491, 1530; nom.sg.m. MAISTRES 962, 2351, 2292, 3349(C); acc.sg.f. MAISTRE 1752; s.m. captain, shipmaster 2351; master 962; teacher, instructor 1530; adj. chief, main 1491, 1752n, 2292, 3349(C). See UIS.

MAISTRISE, s.f.; AVOIR LA M. DE 2035 to have mastery, control of(T-L).

MAL, adv. badly 1258(P), 1358, 1512; not (?) 1275. See MAR.

MAL 292, 904, 905, 1513, MAU 550; nom.sg.m. MAUS 375(C), 1245(C), 2364d; acc.pl.m. MAUS 896; nom.pl.m. MAL 3054; sg.f. MALE 312(P), 868(P), 923(C), 1504, 1716; s.m. evil 896, 1513, 1245(C); adversity, hardship 292, 905; evil thing 662; AVOIR M. 372 to suffer hardship; FAIRE M. 1700(C), 2936, 2937 to do evil; FAIRE M. A 1665 to cause harm to; QUERRE M. 1680(P) to seek to harm; TENIR A M. 2199 to take amiss; adj. black (fig.) 868(P); bad, wicked 1504, 1716, 2364d, 3054; ill-disposed 923(C); mis² 312(P). See EÜR, GRÉ, OISELER, US, USER.

MALES, acc.pl. 407, 949; s.f. box, trunk(W).

MALEÛREE, sg.f. 2975; adj. wretched, unhappy, hapless.

MALEÛREX 594(C); nom.pl.m. 594(P); s.m. wretched person, poor wretch.

MALTALENT, s.m. anger 1835.

MAME, adj.; see DOI.

MANACE, s.f. threat 2758, 2759.

MANCES, s.f.; TENIR LES M. A 2526n to hold back someone's sleeves.

- MANDER 3117; pr.ind.3 MANDE 85n, 108 etc.; past p.m.
 MANDÉ 130, 3287; v.a. to charge (with a duty) 85n; to
 proclaim 1250; to summon 108, 3117, 3287; to order, command
 130; to send for, summon 180, 182, 183.
- MANECIER 2740; pr.ind.3 MANACE 2763; past p.m. MANECIÉ 1712,
 2736; v.a. to threaten (to=A+inf. 1712).
- MANGIER 519, 525, 2512, MAINGIER 1822; pr.ind.6 MANGÜENT 433;
impv.5 MANGIÉS 545, 2232; imp.ind.3 MANGOIT 2545(P), 6
 MANGOIENT 947(P); pret.3 MANGA 623, 6 MANGIERENT 1871, 2338,
 2541; fut.3 MANGERA 535; cond.3 MANGERIÉS 551; past p.m.
 MANGIÉ 543; v.a. to eat.
- MANGIER 532, 2971; nom.sg. MANGIERS 1842(C); s.m. food.
- MANIERE, s.f. manner 789; habits, nature 1187, 1932; way 2757;
 EN NULE M. 1125(C) in any way.
- MANOIR; imp.ind.6 MANOIENT 1395(P); v.n. to dwell.
- MANTIAUS, acc.pl. 152n, MANTIAUX 3163, 3218; s.m. cloak.
- MAR, adv. it was unfortunate that--- 849, 2322, 3041;
 JA MAR (+fut.) 2858(P) not(T-L), (you) will not.
- MARC 1634, 1853; acc.pl. MARS 296 etc.; s.m. mark (coin)
 1634, 1975, 2015, 3209; weight of silver 296, 1853, 2458.
- MARCE, s.f. boundary, frontier(W) 2997.
- MARCEANDE, adj.; see NEF.
- MARCEANDISE, s.f. business 2005; goods 2061, 2270.
- MARCEANT 873; nom.sg. MARCEANS 742, 817, 2577; acc.pl.
 MARCEANS 567, 579, 946, 1043, 1998, 2959; nom.pl. MARCEANT
 619, 797, 804, 835, 845, 1037, 1331; s.m. merchant.
- MARCIÉ 2117, 2118; nom.sg. MARCIÉS 3205; acc.pl. MARCIÉS
 1991 etc.; s.m. market 1982(P), 1991, 1994, 2002(C), 2118;
 purchase 2117; transaction, bargain 3205.
- MARCIR; pr.ind.3 MARCIST 2655; v.n. (+A+acc.), to have lands
 adjoining, to march with(GW).
- MARRIAGE, s.m. marriage 3048.

- MARIËR 2658; pret.3 MARIA 3295; v.a. 3295, v.refl. (+A+acc.) 2658 to marry.
- MARIS, nom.sg. 641; s.m. husband.
- MARONIER, nom.pl. 751, 2410(C); nom.sg. MARONIERS 2292, 2370(P)n; s.m. sailor; MAISTRES M. 2292 master mariner.
- MASSE, s.f. part(W) 2968; A M. 1884, 3221 together(GW)(Gr.Aus.)
- MAST 2423, 2433; nom.sg. MAS 750, 2307; s.m. mast(W).
- MASTIN, s.m. watchdog 1450(C).
- MATIERE 1173(P), MATERE 3308; s.f. affair, matter 1173(P)n; subject-matter(T-L) 3308.
- MATIN, s.m. morning 377, 974, 975, 1434(P), 1603; adv. 381 early (in the morning).
- MATINE 48; pl. MATINES 24, 75, 89, 125, 228; s.f. matins(W).
- MATINEE, s.f. early morning 1600, 2266.
- MATINET, s.m.; BIEN M. 2267 very early.
- MAUDIRE; pr.subj.3 MAUDIE 1476(P); v.a. to curse.
- MAUFÉS, nom.sg. 1461; s.m. devil.
- MAUGRÉ, prep. 714, 2484 in spite of.
- MAUVAIS 258(P), 1368; acc.pl.m. 1169; nom.pl.m. 1168; acc.sg.f. MAUVAISE 1533, MALVAISE 2768; adj. bad; s.m. 1168, 1169.
- MAUVAISTIÉ, s.f. wickedness 1176, 1377, 1384.
- ME (1) pers.pron.acc.sg.m. and f.: see JE.
(2) pers.pron.dat.sg.m. and f.: see JE.
- ME, refl.pron.acc.sg.unstr. myself: 229 etc., M' 242 etc.
- MEESMEMENT, adv. 1498(P) especially, furthermore.
- MEHAIGNIER; past p.m. MEHAIGNIÉS 1973; v.a. to hurt, inflict with the pain of privation.
- MEHAINS, nom.sg. 1972; s.m. hurt, harm.
- MEÏSME 143 etc., MEÏSMES 1542; nom.sg.m. MEÏSMES 58 etc.; acc.pl.m. MEÏSMES 1381; sg.f. MEÏSME 1445 etc.; adj. self (with pers.pron.) 58, 143 etc., see IL; (with noun) 669, 2380, 2544; same 1445, 2186, 2944.
- MEMBRER; pr.ind.3 MEMBRE 1108, MAMBRE 3262; v.imp. to remember.

- MEMBRES, acc.pl. 328; s.m. limb.
- MENÇOIGNE 1565(P), 1592_n, MENÇONGE 2561; s.m. or f. lie.
- MENÇOIGNIER, s.m. liar 2558.
- MENDRE, nom.sg.f. 738; nom.pl.m. MENOR 2121(C); comp.adj. less 738; lesser 2121(C).
- MENER 766 etc.; pr.ind.3 MAINE 440 etc., 5 MENÉS 2233, 6 MAINENT 2692; impv.5 MENÉS 625; pr.subj.3 MAINT 1931; pret.1 MENAI 1138, 6 MENERENT 1037; fut.1 MENRAI 1840; past p.m. MENÉS 632(P), f= MENE 649, 2348, 3110; pres.p. MENANT 3115; v.a. to lead 1138, 1737, 2233; to drive 1006, 2348; to take 1840, 2512 etc.; to display (emotion) 3115; EN M. 1037 to take away.
- MENOR, comp.adj.; see MENDRE.
- MENTEVOIR; pr.ind.1 MANTOI 2703(C); v.a. to mention, bring to one's attention.
- MENTIR 34, 643, 673; pr.ind.5 MENTÉS 618; fut.1 MENTIRAI 2354; past p.m. MENTI 1563; v.n. to lie.
- MENTON 1405, 1518(P); nom.sg. MANTONS 1534(C); s.m. chin.
- MENUS, nom.sg.m. 1675; adj. small; SOVENT ET MENU 1763 often.
- MER 426, 442, 566, 588, 750(P), 762a, 765; nom.sg. MERS 2033, 2275, 2281; s.f. sea. See DEDENS.
- MERCHI 2815, MERCI 2312, 2753; s.f. mercy, pity; interj. mercy 603; for pity's sake 293, 2813; VOSTRE M. through your mercy 1855, 1908; if you please 1977; thank you 2498; LE VOSTRE M. 1524 in your mercy; VENIR A M. 2750, 3038_n, 3095 to surrender.
- MERCHIER; pr.ind.1 MERCI 3096_n, 3 MERCHIE 870, MERCI 2489; v.a. to thank (for=DE).
- MERCIEMENT, s.m. request for pardon(T-L) 3098_n
- MERE, s.f. mother 498, 2930, 2932, 2941.
- MERIR 2111, 2530; pr.subj.3 MIRE 1522; v.a. to reward.
- See DIEU.

MERITE, s.f. reward 165n, 1124(P).

MERVEILLIER; pr.ind.3 MERVEILLE 1683(C), 2835(P); pret.3

MERVILLA 74; pres.p. MERVILLANT 2559; v.n. to be astonished 2559; v.refl. to wonder 74, 1683(C), 2835(P).

MERVEILLE 119, 879 etc., MERVELLE 2000, 2190; nom.pl.

MERVOILLES 2850(C); s.f. wonder, marvel, miracle 119, 2190 etc.; adv. MERVEILLES FINE 2783(P)n; A M. 2881(C)

greatly, extremely; AVOIR M. 401, 1663(P) to wonder;

VENIR A GRANT M. A 2000 2939(C) to be a source of great wonder to, to strike (someone) as quite remarkable.

MES, poss.adj.; see MON.

MESAISE, s.f. discomfort, privation 288, 307, 439, 611, 1696.

MESAISIÉ 450; adj. wretched, uncomfortable(GW).

MESAVANTURE, s.f. ill-fortune 308(C).

MESAvenir; pr.ind.3 MESAVENT 871; v.imp.(+A) to turn out badly.

MESCHEOIR; pr.subj.3 MESCIE 614; v.imp. to go badly for.

MESCONNOISTRE; past p.m. MESCONEÜ 2490(C); v.a. to fail to recognise(W).

MESCONTER 2204; v.a. to omit, miss out(W), miscount every step.

MESCREANT, nom.pl.m. 620n; adj. suspicious, unbelieving(W).

MESERRER; pr.ind.3 MESOIRRE 2975(C); v.n. to commit a crime(W).

MESESTANCE, s.f. misfortune 871(C).

MESFAIRE; pret.1 MESFIS 2909(P); imp.subj.1 MESFEÏSSE

1916(C); past p.m. MESFAIT 3088; v.a. or n. (+VERS+acc.) 2909(P), 3088, v.refl. (+VERS+acc.) 1916(C) to do wrong, commit an offense against.

MESFAIT 1536; acc.ph. MESFAIS 3073; s.m. offense, misdeed.

MESIRE, see SIRE.

MESKEANCE, s.f. misfortune 867(P).

MESOVRRER; pr.ind.3 MESOEVRE 2929(P); v.n. to do evil, wrong(GW).

MESPRENDRÉ; pr.ind.1 MESPRENG 2474, 3 MESPARENT 2929; pret.1

MESPRIS 2955(C), 2102; imp.subj.1 MESPRESISSE 1896(P);

v.n. to commit an offense 1896(P), 2955(C), 2102, 2929,
(towards=ENVERS 1896(P)); to make a mistake 2474.

MESPRISIER; impv.5 MESPRISIÉS 143(P); v.a. to despise.

MESSAGES, nom.sg. 206; nom.pl. MESSAGE 3047, 3119; s.m.
messenger.

MESSE, s.f. mass 24.

MESTIER 602 etc.; nom.sg. MESTIERS 598 etc.; s.m. need 918;
trade, profession 598, 602, 1437, 1439, 1824, 2213; AVOIR
M. A 729 to be of use to; I AVOIR M. 419 to avail, have
effect(W); AVOIR M. DE 467, 731(C) to need; ESTRE MESTIERS
2120 to be need, to be required.

MESURER 290; v.n. to appreciate, value(G).

METRE 2 etc.; pr.ind.1 MEC 3101n, MET 2947, 3 MET 564 etc.,
5 METÉS 662; impv.5 METÉS 560, 1860; pr.subj.3 MECE 1103,
2314, 6 MECENT 980; pret.3 MIST 508, 1878, 6 MIRENT 2969;
fut.3 METRA 764; past p.m. MIS 447 etc., f. MISE 454 etc.,
MISES 150; v.a. to add, append 2, 2759; to place, put(GW)
506, 747, 764 etc.; to lay down 454, 485 etc.; to impute
(GW) 662, 2948; to use, employ 150; to put forward 1103;
to set up 1441, 2517; to put on 1625; to spend (of time)
2969; to impose (conditions) 3101; v.refl. to place oneself
447; to set off 564, 876(P), 1878, 2152. See ACORDE, BANDON,
BLASME, CONCORDE, ENTENTE, FLAME, GAST, LOS, REPAIRE, TABLE,
TERRE, VOIE.

MEÛRE, nom.sg.f. 906; adj. ripe.

MEURES, acc.pl. 433; s.f. mulberry.

MIE, s.f.; adv. M.---NE 44, 235 etc. not. See ENCORE.

MÏEDIS, nom.sg. 388; s.m. midday.

MIEL, s.m. honey 1359.

MIL, num.adj. a thousand 2015, 2306, 3303(P), 3305.

MILE, num.adj. and s.m. invar. thousand (pl.) 296, 2015.

- MILLOR 2508(P); nom.sg.m. MIUDRES 1055; acc.pl.m. MILLORS 2416; acc.sg.f. MILLOR 437, 1066, 2270; comp.adj. better 437, 1055; best 1066, 2270, 2416, 2508(P).
- MIRACLE 810; nom.pl. MIRACLES 2806(P); s.f. miracle, wonder(W).
- MIRE, see MERIR.
- MIRRE, s.m. myrrh(G) 326.
- MISERICORDE, s.f. mercy (on=DE) 2313.
- MIUDRES, comp.adj.; see MILLOR.
- MIX 326 etc., MIEX 2463 etc., adv.comp. and superl. better 326, 526, 952, 1438, 1659; best 2404; rather 1192; more 1165, 2463; M. DE 468 better than; M. 2067_n for the most part, most of all; MIEX MIX 1322(P) emulously, vying with each other; conj. M. QUE 290(P) more than; AU M. QUE (usually + POOIR) 113(P), 249, 286(C), 555, DEL M. QUE 113(C) as best; s.m. 2410 the best. See REVOLOIR, VALOIR, VOLOIR.
- MOEBLE 185, 193(P); nom.sg. MOEBLES 163(P); acc.pl. MOEBLES 158, 189(C); s.m. (movable) goods, possessions.
- MOI, pers.pron.str.acc.sg.: see JE.
- MOIENEL, s.m. hunting-horn of average size(W) 1777.
- MOILLIER; past p.m. MOILLIÉS 1519; v.a. to wet.
- MOINES, acc.pl. 1797; s.m. monk.
- MON, poss.adj.unstr.: my, mine: nom.sg.m. MES 101, 2846_n etc.; f. MA 609, 1097 etc., ME 535(P), 613(P), M' 1181, 1225, MES 517(P), 520(P); acc.sg.m. MON 257, 272 etc.; f. MA 341, 607 etc., ME 539(P), 547(P), M' 556, 1137; nom.pl.m. MI 543, 2452; acc.pl.m. MES 518, 1002 etc.; f. MES 1001; str.adj. and pron.nom.sg.m. MIENS 3309; f. MOIE 1097; acc.sg.m. MIEN 611, 1008 etc.; f. MOIE 3022, 3030.
- MONCEL, s.m. group(G), number, quantity 945(P).
- MONDE 280(P), 599(C); nom.sg. MONDES 2332a; s.m. world.
- MONDER 2345; v.a. to cleanse, purify(W).
- MONS, acc.pl. 2282; s.m. hill, mountain.

MONT, s.m. world 142, 599(P).

MONTER 1877, 2203, 2286; pr.ind.3 MONTE 674, 2388(P), 2892;
pret.3 MONTA 2428(C); past p.m. MONTE 1759, 3122, f.

MONTEE 1049, 1180; v.a. to elevate 1180; v.imp. to avail 674n;
to mount, increase (of rage, etc.) 1049; to mount a horse
1759, 1877, 2388, 2892, 3122; to rise, be elevated 2203;
to go up 2286; to come up 2428(C).

MORIR 2750; pr.ind.3 MUERT 317, 909; pr.subj.1 MUIRE 1619;
pret.3 MORUT 1081; imp.subj.3 MORIST 3022(C); fut.1 MORRAI
250, 316(C), 3 MORRA 690; cond.1 MORROIE 320(P), 3 MOROIT
2974(P); past p.m. MORS 1755, 2651, MORT 323, 855 etc.,
f. MORTE 264, 309, 3043; v.a. to kill 855, 894, 2466, 3043;
v.n. to die 250 etc. See PASMISON.

MORT, s.f. death 318, 538, 1099, 2751.

MORTEL 552n; nom.pl. 3057; adj. mortal.

MOSTRER 2417; pr.ind.2 MOUSTRES 3027; pret.3 MOSTRA 2947(C),
6 MOSTRERENT 2254, 2901(P); fut.1 MOUSTERRAI 2849; v.a.
to show. See CIERE, SAMBLANT.

MOT 2071, 2900; nom.sg. MOZ 645n; s.m. word; adv. NE---M.
1836, 2438 not a word, nothing.

MOULT, adv. much, a lot 1157, 2036 etc.; very much 20, 21 etc.;
very 13, 36 etc.; indef.pron. (with DE) 28, 52, 1120(P),
2045; (without DE) 457(P), 1294(P), 1297, 1574, 3246 much,
many. See FORT.

MOUSTIER, s.m. church 123, 1332.

MOVOIR 977, 2625; pr.ind.3 MUET 784(P), 1506, 2039, 6 MUEVENT
405(C), MOEVENT 3119; pret.3 MUT 693, 1042, 2266(P), 6 MURENT
2210(P); past p.m. MEÜS 3233, 3033, MEÜ 984, f. MEÜE 1291;
v.a. to move, start 405(C); to incite, stir 693(?), 3033;
v.n. to begin 1042; to start, set off 977, 2625, (+DE) 984,
2210(P), 3119, 3233; to originate (in=DE) 1506; v.refl. to
start up 1291; to set off 784(P), (+EN) 2266(P).

264 x-imbue
T.L.L. W.P.V.
282

MUCIER; cond.3 MUCEROIT 1677; v.refl. to hide.

MUIS, acc.pl. 917; s.m. measure, bushel (of wine, grain).

See SESTIERS.

MURS, acc.pl. 3045; s.m. wall.

MURDRIERS, acc.pl. 963; s.m. murderer.

NAGE, s.f. buttock (GW) 527.

NAÏS, nom.sg. 2577; adj. or s.m. simple(ton), idiot(G).

NAISTRE, v.n.; see NESTRE.

NAPES, acc.pl. 947; s.f. table-cloth.

NATURE, s.f. nature, disposition, temperament 1347, 1349, 1364, 1365, 1367, 1382, 1418, 1506, 1533.

NAVIE, s.f. ship(G) 980(P).

NE 94 etc., N' 97 etc., NEN 1117(P), adv. of negation not 94, 97, 101 etc.; (pleon.) 918, 1771, 1996(?), 2960; NE QUE 1434, NE PLUS QUE 1476(C) any more than; enclitic forms: NEL, NES, see JE; forming various neg. expressions with other words: see AINS, AINC, FORS QUE, GAIRES, JA, JAMAIS, MAIS---PLUS; MIE, MOT, NIENT, NUL, NULE PART, NULE RIEN, OME, ONQUES, PAS, PLUS, POINT, POOIR, PREU, QUE=only, QUE=without, QUE=lest, QUANT, RIEN, SE. See also LAIER, PAR.

NE, conj. (1) co-ordinating: and 34, 737 etc.; or 661, 1020, 1178; nor 624, 411(P), 937, 973, 1158; (2) correl: (NE)---NE---NE 24, 247 etc. neither---nor.

NEF 569, 679, 747, 750(C), 983, 2014; nom.sg. NES 572n, 1040, 2039, 2272, 2371; acc.pl. NES 3228(P), 3268; nom.pl. NES 3225; s.f. ship; N. MARCEANDE 2377 merchant-ship.

NENIL, adv. 232, 2137 no.

NE POR QUANT, adv. 608, 625, 718, 955, 1198 nevertheless, yet.

NERS, acc.pl. 2710; s.m. sinew, tendon.

NÉS, s.m. 907, 920(C), 1404 nose.

NES, adv. 2006(C) even.

NESTRE 1938(C); fut.3 NAISTRA 329, 344; past p.m. NÉS 849, 3041, NÉ 834, f. NEE 361, 1801(P); v.n. to be born. See OME, RIEN.

- NESUN 1213(P); nom.sg.m. NESUNS 2160; acc.sg.f. NESUNE 1018;
adj. not (even) one, (not) a single.
- NETE, acc.sg.f. 1005; adj. clean, tidy.
- NEVEU 2264; nom.sg. NIÉS 2051, 2247n, 3275; acc.pl. NEVEUS
 826; s.m. nephew.
- NICES, nom.pl.f. 3217; adj. foolish, simple.
- NIENT 171, 1460(P) etc., NOIENT 674, 1610, 2909(P), NEANT
 1076(C), 1593(C) etc.; adv. of negation: nothing 171, 674,
 1076(C) etc.; anything 2(P), 410(P); in no way, not at all
 1510(C), 2909(P); NE---N. PLUS 1927(P) nothing more; N. PLUS
 QUE 1460(P) any more than(?); negating pron. or loc.: POR N.
 726, 784, 2315 to no purpose; DE N. 1610 in vain.
- NO, poss.adj. and pron.: see NOSTRE.
- NO, s.m.; TRESPASSER A NO 2667 to swim across(W).
- NOBLE, nom.sg.f. 1279n; adj. noble, aristocratic. *prind*
- NOECES, acc.pl. 1296(P), 1297(P); s.f. wedding; FAIRE SES N.
 1254 to celebrate one's wedding.
- NOER 2698; v.n. to swim.
- NOEVE, sg.f. 864, 1830; adj. renewed(T-L) 864; adv.loc.
 TOUTE N. 1830 just recently.
- NOIENT, adv.; see NIENT.
- NOIRES, acc.pl.f. 1992; adj. black.
- NOIS MUSCADES, acc.pl. 1355; s.f. nutmeg.
- NOISE, s.f. argument 1042; noise 199(P); fuss 277.
- NON, s.m. name 991, 2241; reputation 1110; AVOIR N. (+acc.)
 35, 1052, 1626, 1922, 2830 to be called(W); AVOIR N. DE
 (+acc.) 2110(C) to be reputed to be, have a reputation.
- NON, adv. of negation not 1239, 2133, 2829, 3078. See SE.
- NONE, s.f. nun 1136.
- NORETURE 1348, 1379, NOURETURE 1373; s.f. training, education,
 upbringing.
- NOS 286, 289, 347 etc., NUS 16, 968; (1) pers.pron.nom.acc.

- and dat.pl.m. and f.: we, us, to, for us: (2) refl.pron. ourselves 345.
- NOSTRE, poss.adj. and pron. our, ours: acc.sg.m. NOSTRE 966, 1805(C), 1872(C), 2860, NO 1785(P), 1882(P); nom.pl.m. NOSTRE 2671; acc.sg.f. NOSTRE 679, 2332f; nom.pl.f. NOS 3188.
- NOUER; past p.m. NOUÉ 2448; v.a. to tie.
- NOURICES, acc.pl. 303; s.f. nurse.
- NOURIR; pr.ind.6 NORISSENT 1371; imp.ind.6 NORRISOIENT 1411(C); pret.3 NOURI 2821, 6 NOURIRENT 1331n, 2959, 3149; past p.m. NOURRIS 2093, NORI 1390, NOURI 1522 etc.; v.a. to feed, nourish 1331, 3146, 3148 etc.; to bring up 1371 etc.
- NOVEL, nom.pl.m. 1333; nom.sg.m. NOVIAUS 2878; sg.f. NOVELE 1353; adj. newly baptised(?) 1333; new 1353 etc.; DE N. 1773 adv.loc. newly, only just.
- NOVELE 420, 3279; acc.pl. NOVELES 2892; s.f. news, piece of news; SAVOIR NOVELES DE 1674(P)n, OÏR N. DE 1694(C)n to hear about.
- NUEME 3224; adj. ninth.
- NUES, pl. 436, 2300, 2806; s.f. cloud.
- NUIT 72, 115, 239(P), 448, 2696; nom.sg. NUIS 355; acc.pl. NUIS 190, 235(C); s.f. night; TOUTE N. 1299, 1870, TOUTE LA N. 371 all night. See LE, def.art.
- NUL 54 etc.; nom.sg.m. NUS 298 etc.; sg.f. NULE 71, 470, 513, 1362 etc.; adj. (with negation) no 54, 71, 549 etc.; (in neg. sentence) any 298, 513 etc.; NULE PART---NE 222 nowhere. See COSE, FUER, GUISE, MANIERE, NUS, indef.pron., RIEN, OME, PART.
- NUS, pers.pron.dat.pl.m. and f.: see NOS.
- NUS, nom.sg.m. 211, 574; acc.sg.f. NUE 481; adj. naked 211, 481; short of clothing 574.
- NUS, indef.pron.: nom.sg.m. NUS 99 etc.; acc.sg.m. NUL 1576(C); nom.pl.m. NUL 1420; (with negation) no-one 338, 822, 1047 etc.; (in neg. sentence) anyone 99, 830, 1020 etc.

O 214(C), 648, 2080(C), 2495, OT 3024(P), prep. with. See ENSEMBLE.

OBLĪER 2958; pr.ind.3 OUBLIE 177(P), 2800; pret.3 OBLIA 173(C), 1802, OUBLIA 2569; fut.3 OUBLĪERA 342; past p.m. OUBLĪÉ 2588, OUBLĪIÉ 3230; v.a. 342 etc., to forget; v.refl. 177(P), 173(C), 2569 to forget, be forgetful, daydream.

OCIRRE 325, 2727, 2769; pr.ind.6 OCĪENT 2316; past p.m. OCIS 2755, 2770, 3035; v.a. to kill.

OCOISON, s.f. reason (for refusing) 1147.

OEL 2751; acc.pl. IEX 500, 1182, 1288, 1404, 1492, 1842, 2951; nom.pl. OEL 2452; s.m. eye; AS IEX(P), A MES IAUS(C) 2409 with my (own) eyes; A L'OEL 2751 imminent, face to face; DRECIER LES I. 1704 to look up; TENIR SES I. AILLORS 2429 to keep one's eyes on anything else. See CANGIER.

OES, s.m.; A SON O. 1274 for herself.

OEVRE, s.f. act, deed 2768.

OFRIR; past p.m. OFERT 2249; v.a. to offer, proffer.

OĪE, s.f. (the carrying range of) sound, noise 2715.

OĪL, adv. 2613, 3061 yes. See VOIR.

OĪR 2488, 2645, 2882; pr.ind.3 OT 77, 75(C), 122(P), 166, 1559, 2833, 6 OENT 201, 2950; impv.5 OĪÉS 842(P); imp.ind.3 OOIT 22, 75, 5 OĪIÉS 1408(P); pr.subj.2 OĪES 1134; pret.1 OĪ 241, 242, 3 OĪ 82, 116, 119, 691, 1706, 2740, 6 OĪRENT 2573; imp.subj.3 OĪST 2641, 5 OĪSSIEZ 1878(C), 6 OĪSSENT 199; fut.5 ORROIZ 846(C); cond.6 ORROIENT 1694(C); past p.m.acc.pl. OĪS 1411, f. OĪE 191, 2716; pres.p. OĪANS 3141(P); v.a. to hear; OĪANS TOS 3141(P), OĪANT TOZ 3294(C) in everyone's hearing. See NOVELES.

OIR, s.m. heir 1099, 1166, 2055.

OISELER; past p.m. OISELE 1275; v.n. MAL O. to make a poor catch.

OISIAX, acc.pl. 1003, 1933, OSIAX 1930; s.m. bird; falconry 1930, 1933.

- OME 468, 1059, 1365, HOME 1026, 1213, 1952; nom.sg. HOM 603, 1103, 1366, 1534; acc.pl. HOMES 3042(P), 3051, 3292; s.m. anyone 1534; man 468, 603, 1026 etc.; NE---NUS HOM 2641, NE---HOM NÉS 1103, NE---NUL HOM NÉ 2837 no-one. See CHEVAL.
- OMECIDES, acc.pl. 963; s.m. murderer.
- ON, indef.pron.nom.sg.impersonal: one, they etc.: 30(P), 534(P), 589(P), 998(P), 1025(P), 1166(P), 1400(P) etc. See EN, LE.
- ONCE, s.f. ounce(G)(W) 2462.
- ONCLE, s.m. uncle 2141, 2166, 2183.
- ONDE 2298; pl. ONDES 2040, 2277, 2283, 2332b; s.f. wave.
- ONOR, s.f.; see HONOR.
- ONORER, see HONORER.
- ONQUES, adv. ever 9, 260, 1267, 1422, 2403; (with negation) never 24, 48, 622, 624, 654, 660, 675, 867, 912, 1055, 1078; O. MAIS NE 2837(P) never before; O. PUIS NE 3245 never again. See COMMENT.
- OR, s.m. gold 147, 724, 966, 2421, 2461.
- ORCE, s.f.; A O. interj. 2298(C)n to the left, to port(W).
- ORDRE, s.m. order 962; D'O. 1261 in holy orders(G).
- ORE 263, 351 etc., OR 891, 553 etc.; adv. then 263, 891; now 351, 553, 642, 672 etc.; (pleon.) 650; a moment ago 621, 2281, 2755(P); correl.conj. OR---OR 934, 935, 940, 941 now---now; OR TOST 2384, 2985 make haste. See COMME, PRIMES.
- ORELLE, s.f. ear 454.
- ORE ENDROIT 98(C), 679(C), 1697, 2791(C), ORENDROIT 98(P), 679(P), 2749, 3272 adv. immediately(GW).
- ORER 123; v.n. to pray(GW).
- ORÉS, nom.sg. 2335; s.m. storm(W), gale.
- ORFROIS, acc.pl. 2418; s.m. orphrey.
- ORGILLEUSE, acc.sg.f. 2915; adj. proud.
- ORGOELLIER; pr.ind.3 ORGOELLE 1463; v.refl. to rebel, revolt because of one's pride(G).

- ORILLIER, s.m. pillow 509.
- ORINE, s.f. birth, lineage 845, 1375.
- OS, acc.pl. 541; s.m. bone.
- OSCURE, nom.sg.f. 355; adj. dark.
- OSCURER 2287(P); v.n. to darken, become dark.
- OSCURTÉ, s.f. darkness 2309(C).
- OSER; pr.ind.1 OS 246, 542, 2086, 2 OSES 1920, 3 OSE 1708, 3022, 5 OSÉS 643; imp.ind.1 OSOIE 1147(P), 3 OSOIT 2160(P)n; pr.subj.3 OST 132; pret.1 OSAI 1722, 5 OSASTES 261, 2739; imp.subj.1 OSASSE 1159(C), 6 OSAISSENT 1457; v.a. to dare.
- OSIAX, s.m.; see OISIAX.
- OST 2986; nom.sg. OST 2988(P); s.f. army; A OST 2986 in a troop(T-L).
- OSTE 2540; nom.sg. OSTES 2874 etc.; s.m. guest 2540, 2878; host 2874, 2876.
- OSTEL, s.m. lodging(-place) 450, 2493; household 1029; house 1455; knights' quarters in a palace(?) (Roach, p.147) 2850, 2894; PRENDRE O. 448, 1785 to spend the night(W). See SIGNOR.
- OSTER; impv.5 OSTÉS 2224(C); pr.subj.3 OST 2042; pret.1 OSTAI 2854, 5 OSASTES 1549; past p.f. OSTEE 881; v.a. to take 2042, 2854; to take out 881; to take away 1549, 2224(C).
- OSTOIRS, acc.pl. 154; s.m. hunting-hawk(GW).
- OTROI, s.m. permission, leave 2738.
- OTROIIER; pr.ind.1 OTROI 1095, 1547, 1867, 3 OTROIE 3102, 4 OTRIONS 815, 6 OTROIENT 981, 3113; impv.5 OTROIIEZ 1254(C); pr.subj.3 OTROIT 817(C), 1203; v.a. to give 1095, 1254(C); to agree to, grant 815, 817(C), 981, 1203, 1547, 1867, 3102, 3113.
- OURS, s.m. bear 1460.
- COURSE, s.f. bear 1460.
- OUTRAGE, s.m. abuse, insult 691; outrageous injustice 2322.
- OUTRE, adv. right 2186(C); ENVOIIER O. 398(P) to burst open

(a door); PASSER O. 2434(P), 2707, O. PASSER 2739(C), 3292(C) v.n. to pass on 2434(P); to cross over 2707, 2739(C), 3292(C); VENIR O. 2041(P) to reach port.

OUTREEMENT, adv. 2028 completely, utterly(GW).

OVRIR; past p.f. OVERTÉ 402; v.a. to open.

PACIENCE, s.f.; EN P. adv.loc. 438 patiently.

PAIAGE 2504; nom.sg. PEAGES 2364d; acc.pl. PAIAGES 2236; s.m. toll, charge.

PAIEMENT, s.m. payment 590.

PAIER; past p.m. PAIÉ 3165; v.a. to pay.

PAIN, s.m. bread 1030, 1786, 1793, 1817.

PAINE, s.f. hardship, difficulty 439, 1540, 2774; A QUELQUE P. 2372 with considerable difficulty; ESTRE EN P. DE (+inf.) 2432 to be anxious to.

PAIRE, s.f. pair, pouple 3190n.

PAÏS, s.m. country 1051, 1788, 2136, 3278.

PAIS 29, 1851; nom.sg. 308; s.f. peace; EN P. 1562, 1571 at peace; AVOIR P. A (+acc.) 2917 to have peace with(W).

PAISIVE, nom.sg.f. 2033(P); adj. calm.

PAISTRE; past p.f. PEÛE 305; v.a. to feed, regale.

PALAIS, s.m. palace 1291.

PALEFROI, s.m. palfrey 1615.

PALES, nom.sg.m. 950; acc.sg.f. PALE 2522; adj. pale, pallid.

PAN 483, 504, 1468, 1484, 2825; acc.pl. PANS 2790, 2854; s.m. coat-tail(W).

PANTESIER; pr.ind.3 PANTUISE 2689; v.n. to pant(GW)(W). - *in slouans pan + ei sea*

PAOR, s.f.; AVOIR P. 2180, 2696, 2766 to be afraid (to=DE 2696).

PAR, prep. (1) local: (a) by 426; (b) around 79, 2097(?); (c) through 353, 369, 1491, 2634; (d) throughout 599, 1250 etc.; (e) along 798(C), 797, 1769; (f) on, over 765, 985;

- (2) instrumental: by, through PAR MOI 173, PAR LUI 1408_n, PAR AUS MEÏSMES 1381;
- (3) agent: by 1015, 2332a;
- (4) in asseveration: by 226, 533, 1699, 2170;
- (5) causal: because of, out of 325, 1382 etc.;
- (6) modal: (a) according to 1926; (b) out of 586, 640(P), 1482 etc.; (c) in 3; (d) with 879, 1295; (e) by 1028, 1046, etc.;
- (7) forming adv. locutions: PAR LONC NE PAR LÉ 280(P)_n everywhere, in all directions(GW); PAR TOT 103, 420, 427 etc. everywhere; See ALER, AVENTURE, CI, COVENT, DE, DERRIERE, DEVANT, DEVERS, DIEU, FORCE, PARMi, RAISON, RIME, SAINT NICHOLE, SAINT PERE, TAILLIER, TANS, TERRE, U, VERITÉ, YGAUS.

PARAGE, s.m. family, stock, lineage(GW) 2907(P).

PARAINS, nom.sg. 1338; s.m. godfather.

PARANT, nom.pl. 1916; s.m. kin, kindred.

PARÇOIVRE; pret.3 PARÇUT 56(C); v.a. to perceive.

PARDONER; impv.5 PARDONÉS 3073; v.a. to pardon.

PARDONS, nom.sg. 3130(C); s.m. pardon.

PARÉILLE, nom.sg.f. 2836; subst.adj. same.

PARENTÉ, s.f. family, kin 1158.

PARFONDES, nom.pl.f. 2284; adj. deep.

PARLEMENT, s.m.; TENIR P. A 2174 to talk to, converse with.

PARLER 2140; pr.ind.3 PAROLE 2609(P), 6 PAROLENT 1289;

pr.subj.3 PAROT 2649(C); pret.6 PARLERENT 2548; past p.m.

PARLÉ 279, 1412; pres.p. PARLANT 1610, 2965; v.n. to talk, speak, converse (about=DE 2548).

PAR MI(P), PARMi(C), prep. in the middle of 883; along 1672(C), 1678(C); through 1888(P), 2186(C), 2567; throughout, all over 2106; by 1337.

- PAROLE 167 etc.; acc.pl. PAROLES 1325, 2968; s.f. account 839, 1325, 3132; conversation 405; manner of speaking 1407, 1583(C); power of speech 1057; story 3156; speech 3086; word 170; words, speech 167n; See ESMOVOIR.
- PART, s.f. part 1066; party 703(C); share 817(C); side 127; direction 176, 362(C), 1735; CELE P. 876, 2666, 2720 in that direction; D' AUTRE P.(P), DE L'AUTRE P.(C) on the other hand 1192; elsewhere 2061; DE BOINE P. 2248 noble, worthy; DE NULE P. 939 in any direction; AVOIR P. A 1969 to participate in; AVOIR P. DE 2223n to be kindly disposed towards, have an interest in(?). See DIEU, NUL.
- PARTIE, s.f. parting, separation(GW) 271; party, group 703(P); share 822; region, direction(?) 366(P).
- PARTIR 291, 1943; pr.ind.3 PART 175, 983(C), 2682; pr.subj.1 PARTE 273(P); fut.1 PARTIRAI 3273, 3 PARTIRA 221(P); v.a. to participate in, share(G) 291; v.n. 221(P), 3273, v.refl. 175 etc. to leave, depart from.
- PARTIR, s.m. departure 1643, 2235.
- PAS, s.m. foot pace 2680, see AMBLEÛRE; adv.of negation. (with NE) not 163(P), 177, 212, 600 etc.
- PASMER; pr.ind.3 PASME 926; v.refl. to faint.
- PASMISON, s.f. swoon; MORS SANS P. 1755 stone dead.
- PASSAGE, s.m. way across 2706.
- PASSER 2697; impv.5 PASSÉS 2670; pr.subj.3 PAST 2434(P); imp.subj.3 PASSAST 2703; past p.m. PASSÉ 2997, PASSÉS 388, 1221 etc.; v.a. 2670, 2697, 2703, 2997 to cross; v.n. to pass, elapse (of time) 388, 1221, 2615. See OUTRE.
- PASTURER; imp.ind.3 PASTUROIT 1751; v.n. to graze(W).
- PAU, see POI.
- PAUTONIER, s.m. tramp, vagabond 651.
- PEAGE, s.m.; see PAIAGE.

PECHIE 552_n, PEKIE 1158; nom.sg. PEKIES 891, PECIES 1132;
acc.pl. PECHIES 659, PEKIES 1156; s.m. sin.

PECHIER; pr.ind.3 PECCE 3079; pret.4 PECCAMES 3078; v.n.
 to sin.

PEÇOIER; pr.ind.6 PEÇOIENT 397; v.a. to break, smash.

PEISIBLE, nom.sg.f. 2055(C); adj. calm.

PELERINAGE, s.m.; ALER EN P. 2105 to go on a pilgrimage.

PELETERIE, s.f. furrier's trade. 1716_n.

PELETIER, s.m. furrier 1440, 1714, 1715.

PELICES, acc.pl. 3163, 3218; s.f. light furred robe. (Reid,
 and Roach, p.222).

PELIÇONS, acc.pl. 2420; s.m. furred robe. (Reid, and Roach
 p.222).

PELOTE, s.f. ball game(G) 2299.

PENEANCE, s.f. punishment 3080.

PENDRE 1841, 1846; pr.ind.3 PENT 907, 920(C); imp.ind.3
 PENDOIT 2423; past p.m. PENDU 1776, 2683; pres.p. PENDANT
 745; v.a. 1841, 2683, v.n. to hang (from=A 745(C), 2423, 2683).

PENER 251, 1668; pr.ind.3 PAINE 3140; pret.3 PENA 1313;
past p.m. PENÉS 3138; v.n. 1668, v.refl. 251, 1313 etc.,
 to strive, try(G)(GW) (to=DE).

PENIAX, acc.pl. 1872_n; s.m. saddle-cloth(GW).

PENTTANCE, s.f. penance 1215, 270; ESTRE EN P. 1210, 1223(C)
 to be doing penance; FAIRE P. 1211(P) to do penance.

PENNES, acc.pl. 2420_n; s.f. furs, fur linings (?).

PENSER 261; pr.ind.1 PENS 1794, 3 PENSE 480, 525, 757, 1120,
 1668, 2731, 3201, 6 PENSENT 385, 404; imp.ind.1 PENSOIE
 2591, 5 PANSIIEZ 251(C); pret.1 PENSAI 888, 3 PENSA 765(C),
 1123(C); past p.m. PENSÉ 1087, PENSÉS 762(P); v.a. to
 decide, resolve 1668, 3201; to ponder 888, 1123(C), 2591,
 2601; to judge 404; to think 385, 525 etc.; v.refl. to
 ponder, think 480, 757; to call to mind 762(P), 2731.

- PENSER 2556; nom.pl. 2562; s.m. thought(s), absorption.
- PENSIS, nom.sg.m. 2590; adj. lost in thought, absorbed(W).
- PERCE 1777; acc.pl. PERCES 701, 704, 3164(P); s.f. pole, perch(G).
- PERDRE 71; pr.ind.3 PERT 1536; imp.ind.3 PERDOIT 25; pret.3 PERDI 48, 2789; fut.1 PERDRAI 1982, 5; PERDRÉS 1098; past p.m. PERDU 1616, 1673, PERDUS 421, 2087; v.a. to miss 25, 48, 71, 1982; to lose 421, 1098, 1536 etc.
- PERE 497, 1700, 1731, 2819; nom.sg. PERES 1130, 1163, 1551, 1702, 1719, 2820; acc.pl. PERES 831; nom.pl. PERE 1394; s.m. father.
- PERIL, s.m. danger, peril 1549.
- PERILLEUSE, nom.sg.f. 2702(C); adj. dangerous.
- PESANCE, s.f. grief, worry 383.
- PESANS, nom.sg.f. 295, 2977(C); adj. heavy 295; arduous, severe 2977(C).
- PESCHIER; past p.m. PESCHIE 1274; v.a. to catch (a fish).
- PESER; pr.ind.3 POISE 424, 1552, 3196, 6 POISENT 2502(C); pr.subj.3 POIST 682, 2240; pret.3 PESA 1304; v.n. to weigh 2502(C); v.imp. to cause grief, worry (DE=about) 424, 682, 1304, 1552, 2240; to be offended (DE=at) 3196.
- PESNE, s.m. bolt, bar(W) 397.
- PETIT 1745; nom.sg.m. PETIS 412, 1675, 2094; adj. small; adv. UN PETIT 577, UN PETITET 554, 1122(P) just a little.
- PEU, see POI.
- PEÛE, see PAISTRE.
- PIAUS, acc.pl. 1992; s.f. skin.
- PIÉ 3069; acc.pl. PIÉS 695, 979, 1454, 2812; nom.pl. PIÉ 972; s.m. foot; A PIÉ 2990, A PIET 534(P) on foot; AU PIÉ DE 1652 at the foot of; DESCENDRE A P. 2741, 2777 to dismount.
- PIECES acc.pl. 2306; s.f. bit, piece; GRANT P. 387, 396, 2437,

UNE GRANT P. 393 adv.loc. for a long time; PIEÇ'A QUE 2150 for some time now, long ago.

PIERRES, acc.pl. 800; s.f. stone.

PIS, adv. 2756 the worse; AU P. QUE (usually followed by POOIR) 1505, 2764, DEL P. QUE 1499 as badly as---(possible).

PITEX; nom.sg.m. 490; adj. compassionate.

PITIÉ 529, 2640, 2646; nom.sg. PITIÉS 530, 721; s.f. pity, compassion; AVOIR P. (+DE+acc.) 314 to pity, have pity on. PLACE, s.f. place, spot 3031, 3108; EN LA P. 884 on the spot, immediately; N'A P. 938(P), N'EST P. 950(C) there is nowhere.

PLAIDIER; past p.m. PLAIDIÉ 2923; v.a. to argue, dispute.

PLAIE, s.f. wound 547, 1570.

PLAIN 1805; nom.sg.m. PLAINS 27, 43; sg.f. PLAINE 1270, 1803, 2020, 2282; adj. full; smooth, full 1270. See Roach, p.229, and FESTE.

PLAIN; TOT A P. 2296(P)n, TOT DE P. 2318(C) adv.loc. completely.

PLAIRE; pr.ind.3 PLAIST 275, 345(C), 1105, 1312 etc., 5 PLAISIÉS 1150, 6 PLAISENT 2870; imp.ind.3 PLAISOIT 1086, 1398, 1937, 2554; pr.subj.3 PLAISE 938, 1319, 2436; pret.3 PLOT 713, 1044, 1304, 1629, PLEUT 1515(P); imp.subj.3 PLEÜST 658, 1840(C), 2404, 2645; fut.3 PLAIRA 740, 1850; v.n. 938, 1150, 1319, 1515(P), 2404, 2554, 2870, v.imp. 275 etc. to please. See DIEU.

PLAISANS, nom.sg.f. 14, 1161; adj. pleasing, pleasant(W).

PLAISIR, s.m. (good) pleasure 212, 248; wish 3114; A SON P. 1033 as he wishes; A VOSTRE P. SOIT 2176 as you wish; AU DIEU P. 281 at God's will; FAIRE SON P. A 2608 to please.

PLAISSIÉ, s.m. enclosed stronghold 3045. See Roach, p.230.

PLAIT, s.m.; TENIR P. 2386 to discuss.

PLEISSIER; impv.5 PLEISSIEZ 2332h; v.a. to calm, make to abate.

PLENTÉ, s.f.; A P. adv.loc. 545 abundantly, in plenty.

- PLEVIR; past p.f. PLEVIE 1251n; v.a. to pledge, guarantee.
- PLONCIER; past p.m. PLONCIÉS 588(P); v.a. to plunge.
- PLORER; pr.ind.3 PLEURE 2782, 2787, 6 PLEURENT 2640; imp.ind.3 PLOROIT 1517, 6 PLOROIENT 2952; past p.f. PLOREES 1493; pres. p. PLORANT 1521; v.n. 2952, (+cogn.acc.) 1493 etc. to weep.
- PLOVOIR; pr.ind.6 PLEUVENT 436; v.n. (+cogn.acc.) to rain(down).
- PLUIE 1781, PLUIUE 1613, s.f. rain. See CAPE.
- PLUS, (1) comp.adv. more (+QUE=than) 171, 610, 634, 852, 914(P) etc., (+DE) 3107, 3254; P. DE 2462 more than; (2) superl.adv. most 8, 370, 1066, 2402, 2536, 2593; AU P. +adv.+QUE (followed by POOIR) 743, 783, 2364g as---as; AU P. QUE (+ind.) (followed by POOIR) 1669(P) as far as, as fast as (?); (3) adv. of negation NE---P. 33, P.---NE 68, 746, 752, 1089 no more, any more, P.---NE 647, 1177(C), 1856, 1949, 3307 no more; P. (in neg. context) 983(C) any longer. See ASSÉS, COMME, DE, ESLITE, JA, NIENT, TOST.
- PLUISORS, acc.pl.m. 382; nom.pl.m. PLUSOR 916, 1446(C); indef.pron. the most, the majority.
- POI 376(P), 3128, PO 3104(P), PEU 893, 2456, PAU 1282; adv. 376(P), 2456, 3128; s.m. 1132(C), 1282, 3104 little; UN P. DE 893 a little. See EURE.
- POIGNANS, nom.sg.f. 1162; adj. prickly.
- POINDRE; pr.ind.3 POINT 2390, POINST 2164; pres.p. POIGNANT 1664; v.n. to spur on (one's horse).
- POING 1860; acc.pl. PUINS 1454, 1842; s.m. wrist 1842; fist 1454; hand 1860.
- POINT, adv. any 582; NE---P. DE no 466, 2389; not at all 234(P).
- POINT, s.m.; AU P. DU JOR 3279(C) at daybreak.
- POIRES, acc.pl. 432; s.f. pear.
- POIS, s.m. pea 2365.
- POISSANCE, s.f. power 464.

POISSANS, nom.sg.m. 1827; adj. powerful.

POOIR; pr.ind.1 PUIS 247, 2409(P), 2619, 3 PUET 339, 401, 783, 790, 860, 929, 939, 1166, 4 POONS 1743, 2318, 5 POÉS 1222, 2212, 2477, 6 PUEENT 836, 984(C), 1378; imp.ind.3 POOIT 379(P), 382, 717, 967; pr.subj.1 PUISSE 1983, 2 PUISSES 1587, 3 PUISSE 523, 930, 973(C), 1100, 2515 etc., PUIST 10, 780, 2362, 6 PUISSENT 1337(C); pret.3 POT 51, 113, 121, 743, 912(P), 6 PORENT 54, 449, 972(P), 1918, 2721; imp.subj.1 PEÛSSE 2906, 3 PEÛST 26(P), 67(C), 471, 1369, 1374 etc., 4 PEÛSSONS 1857, 6 PEÛSSENT 2728; fut.1 PORRAI 249, 315(C), 547, 555 etc., 3 PORRA 480, 526, 689, 729(P), 757, 785, 5 PORRÉS 558, 6 PORRONT 729(C); cond.1 PORROIE 319(P), 2203, 3 PORROIT 379(P), 1123(C), 1242, 2214 etc., 4 PORRIEMES 298(C), 3194, 5 PORRIÉS 302(P), 1165, 2471; v.n. to be able; NE POOIR AVANT N'ARRIERE 790(P) not to be able to go forwards or backwards (FEW)(GW). See MAINS, MIX, PIS, PLUS, QUANQUE, TOST.

POOIR, s.m. power 1618, 2198, 2317.

POR, prep. (1) for, for the sake of 145, 186, 463 etc.; (2) in asseveration: by, in the name of 168, 1142; (3) causal: because of 437, 927, 1043 etc.; (4) purpose: in order to (+inf.) 416, 572, 911 etc.; ATORNÉ POR 2625 ready to; (5) concessive or causal: in spite of 867, 1158, 1447; (6) for, in exchange for 296, 1115, 2454, 2456, see AVOIR, s.m.; (7) modal: as 988, 2492; see DIEU, SOFFRAITE; POR COI interrog adv. why 74, 225 etc.; POR ÇOU adv.loc. therefore, because of this 921(C), 1206, 1585, 1654 etc.; (in neg. context) nonetheless 786, 1065, 1174; see NE POR QUANT, NIENT, VERITÉ, VOIR; POR ÇOU K' 487, POR ÇOU QUE, conj. (+ind.) because 14, 1075 etc.; (+subj.) in order that 365, 914, 1203 etc.; provided that 2674; POR + noun + QUE + subj. 1379 whatever. See FORCE, TENIR.

PORCACIER 2469; v.a. to hanker after.

PORPRE, nom.sg. 3182n; s.m. or f. material (unspecified), dyed dark red or some other colour.

PORPRIS, s.m. spot, place 3271; AVOIR P. 3277n to settle down.

PORT 567, 569, 838(P), 856, 984, 2272; nom.sg. PORS 2652; s.m. port, harbour; PRENDRE P. 986, 1039, 1346(C), 2355 to make port; TENIR P. 1330(P) to make port; TRAIRE A P. 2372 to bring into port; (fig.) ARIVÉ ESTES A MAL P. 1838n your account is settled, you've landed yourself in trouble.

PORTE, s.f. gate 1797.

PORTER 415, 972, 1067, 1332; pr.ind.1 PORT 2465, 3 PORTE 431, 1350, 1823(C), 5 PORTÉS 2453, 6 PORTENT 361; impv.5 PORTÉS 159; imp.ind.3 PORTOIT 1337, 2445, 6 PORTOIENT 568; pret.3 PORTA 417, 2792; fut.6 PORTERONT 702; past p.m. PORTÉ 848, f. PORTEE 712; v.a. to wear 2445, 2453, 2465; to produce 431; to take, carry 415 etc.; EN P. 159 to take away.

POURIR; pr.subj.6 POURISSENT 1372; v.n. to rot(W).

POVRE 1581; nom.sg.m. POVRES 574, 1579, 2475; acc.pl.m.

POVRES 183, 2106, 3301; acc.sg.f. POVRE 148; acc.pl.f.

POVRES 181; s.m. 183, 3301, adj. 148 etc. poor.

POVRETE 288(P), POVRETÉ 284(C), 1972; s.f. poverty.

PRAEL, s.m. meadow, field 946.

PREÇIEUS 2361; adj. precious, costly.

PREER 2472(P)n; v.a. to deprive, rob (of=DE)(GW).

PREMERAINE, acc.sg.f. 2017(P); adj. first.

PREMIER 2071, 3098; nom.sg.m. PREMIERS 820; nom.pl.m.

PREMIER 3047; acc.sg.f. PREMIERE 2039(C); adj. first.

PREMIEREMENT, adv. 2021 first of all.

PREMIERS, adv. 655(C), 2359, 2690(C), 2784 first. See PRIMES.

PRENDRE 695, 737, 875(P), 911, 1085 etc.; pr.ind.1 PRENG

2473, 3 PRENT 527(C), 899, 1267, 1486 etc., 6 PRENDENT 406;

impv.5 PRENDÉS 593, 727, 1855, 2234; pr.subj.3 PRENGE 1159,

1929, 4 PREIGNIENS 1805(C), PRENDONS 1785(P); pret.1 PRIS 2101, 3 PRIST 527(P), 721, 2264 etc., 5 PRESISTES 638, 6 PRISENT 1039, 2090; imp.subj.1 PRESISSE 1212(P), 1895, 2594, 3 PRESIST 1277; fut.1 PRENDRAI 2410(P), 5 PRENDRÉS 740, 6 PRENDRONT 2367; cond.1 PRENDROIE 733, 1976, 2226, 6 PRENDROIENT 3168(P); past p.m. PRIS 448, 817, 892(P), 986 etc., f. PRISE 530, 699; v.a. to take 817, 1085, 1633, 1855, 2234 etc.; to take, seize hold of 527, 892(P), 899; to catch, apprehend 1685, 1837, 1895, 2594, 2712; to take, receive, accept 727, 3168(P), 3193; to take, steal 638, 2090; to take in marriage, marry 1159, 1269, 1277, 2649, 2656; to take up 1483; to take away 699; to start 593; (abs.) 3205n; (+A+inf.) to begin to 3294(C); v.imp. to seize (of pity, etc.) 530, 721; v.refl. or pronominal see GARDE. See also CIERTÉ, COMPAIGNIE, CONGIÉ, CONSEL, ESTAL, GUERRE, JUSTISE, MAIN, OSTEL, PORT, PRISON, TRIVE.

PRENDRE, subst.inf. taking up 877.

PRES, adv. near, near at hand 299, 907, 2595; almost, nearly (GW) 571; DE P. closely 1662; close 3006, 3044; BIEN P. QUE (+NE+ind.) 2188(P) nearly, almost; P. DE (+inf.) 100 on the point of (G); prep. P. DE 2349, 2539 near.

PRESANT, s.m. present, gift 731, 2808.

PRESSE, s.f. crowd, multitude 2164.

PRESTER 1590; pret.3 PRESTA 1996; fut.1 PRESTERAI 1961; past p.m. PRESTÉS 1635, 3219; v.a. to lend 1635 etc.; P. A USURE 1590 to lend on interest, practise usury.

PRESTES, nom.pl.f. 3225; adj. ready.

PREU 2110, 3084; nom.sg. PREX 1133; s.m. profit, what is to one's advantage; PREU I AVOIR 2110 to be to one's advantage; NE---PREU adv. 3210(C) hardly, not much, scarcely.

PREUDOM, see PRODOME.

PREUS, nom.sg.m. 825; acc.1pl.m. 1935; sg.f. PREU 1087(C),

- PREUDE 2110(C); adj. noble, brave.
- PREVOS, see PROVOST.
- PRIEUS, acc.pl. 180; s.m. prior(GW)(W).
- PRIEUSES, acc.pl. 182; s.f. prioress(GW)(W).
- PRIIERE 727, 1605, PROIERE 1114, 2704, 2758; acc.pl. PROIERES 1123; s.f. prayer 1123; plea, entreaty 727 etc.
- PRIME, s.f. prime 2996.
- PRIMES, nom.sg.m. 3293(P); adj. first, chief; adv. first 655(P), 2648(P); OR P. 1541 now, for the first time; LORS P. 2543 then, for the first time. See PREMIER.
- PRIS, s.m.; DE P. adj. 2502 worth, to the value of.
- PRISE, s.f. (capture (?)) 2713n.
- PRISIER; pr.ind.3 PRISE 1577, 2006, 2062; impv.5 PRISIÉS 142(C); imp.ind.3 PRISOIT 634; fut.3 PRISERA 1284; v.a. to commend(W) 2062; to value, esteem 142(C), 1577 etc.; v.refl. to think highly of oneself 634n.
- PRISON, s.m.; PRENDRE P. 2727 to take prisoner (Roach, p.243).
- PRISON, s.f. prison 3018(P).
- PRISONIERS, nom.sg. 3066(C); s.m. prisoner(W).
- PROCAIN 2055; adj. immediate, near (of kin).
- PROCAINEMENT, adv. 3002 soon, before long.
- PRODOME 3310; nom.sg. PREUDOM 722, 1255, 2086, 2821; nom.pl. PRODOME 596n; acc.pl. PREUDOMES 3143; s.m. good man.
- PROECE, s.f. knightliness, noble qualities 1059, 2954(C).
- PROIE, s.f. prey 802, 803.
- PROIIER 124, 2216(C), PROIER 2663(P), PRIIER 2194(P), 2705(C); pr.ind.1 PRI 1524, 1526, 2229, 2497, 2668, 3 PRIE 275, 462(C), 576 etc., 6 PRIENT 3071; impv.5 PROIIÉS 144; pr.subj.6 PRICENT 463; fut.1 PRIERAI 2144; past p.m. PRIIÉ 2701; v.a. to pray to 124, 576, 3071 etc.; to ask 275, 821, 979, 2194, 2663 etc.; to beg 2668.
- PROIERE, s.f.; see PRIIERE.
- PROLOIGNIER; pr.ind.3 PROLOIGNE 1200; v.a. to postpone, put off.

- PROMETRE 2212; pr.ind.1 PROMET 563, 3 PROMET 3236(P); pr.subj.1
 PROMECE 1104; pret.3 PROMIST 3288(C); v.n. to promise.
- PROSPERITÉ, s.f. good fortune(W) 49.
- PROVER 537(C); pr.ind.3 PROEVE 1533; pret.3 PROVA 1512, 6
 PROVERENT 2964; past p.m. PROVÉ 1951(P), PROVÉS 2848, f.
 PROVEE 640, 1489(C), 2876, 2903; v.a. to make manifest, prove
 640, 1533, 2876 etc.; to test 1951(P); v.refl. 1512, 2964
 to show oneself.
- PROVOIRE, s.m. priest 654, 671.
- PROVOST 1684; nom.sg. PREVOS 2228; s.m. bailiff, provost(W).
- PRUNELES, acc.pl. 434; s.f. sloe (W).
- PUC, s.m. well (G) 1000.
- PUCELE 458, 1072; nom.pl. PUCELES 1314(C); s.f. maiden (Gr.Aus.)
 1072; the Virgin Mary 458; nobleman's daughter (?) 1314(C).
- PUEPLES, nom.sg. 2187(C); s.m. crowd, populace.
- PUIS, adv. thereafter, from then on 140, 319, 2616; then 394,
 481, 486, 507, 1137; after that 419, 771(P), 973; conj.
 P. QUE (+ind.) after 1101; since (=because) 1247, 1299(C),
 1308, 1548(P), 1980(P); as soon as 1459. See ONQUES.
- PUME 906, 911, 913, 925(C), 1356; acc.pl. PUMES 432, 1372(C);
s.f. apple; P. GRENATE 1356 pomegranate(W).
- PUT 1497(C); sg.f. PUTE 845, 853, 1481(P); adj. vile.
- PUTOIS, acc.pl. 1720; s.m. polecat(W).
- QUANQUE 972, QUANQUES 871; conj. 972, 2721 as fast as; indef.
pron. whatever, all that 114, 406, 409, 475, 933, 1205 etc.;
 QUANQU'IL PUET adv.loc. 860, 1662 as fast as possible.
- QUANT, conj. when 65, 115, 125, 390, 455 etc.; when, whenever
 435; if, in the event that 173, 551, 664 etc.; since 56,
 350, 2082, 2589 etc. See EÜR, LORS.
- QUANT; NE TANT NE Q. adv.loc. of negation 1432 not at all.
- QUART 2339; nom.sg.m. QUARS 700; acc.sg.f. QUARTE 274;
adj. fourth.
- QUASSER; pr.ind.3 QUAISSSE 795; v.a. to hurt, crush.
- QUATORZE 3190; num.adj. fourteen.

- QUATRE 628(C), 2159, 2293, 2303; num.adj. four. See VINT.
- QUE 6, 9 etc., C' 478, 1190 etc., K' 19 etc., KE 616(P), QU' 23 etc.; adv. how 844(P), 849; rel.adv. that, when, on which 63, 66, 250 etc.; adv.loc. of restriction: NE---QUE 1412 only; conj. (1) introducing a substantival clause: that (+ind.) 47, 75, 96 etc., (+subj.) 207 etc.
- (2) causal: in that, because, for 59, 71, 85 etc.;
- (3) consecutive: 10, 81 etc., see MIX, TANT, SI ;
- (4) final: so that, in order that (+subj.) 583, 1618 etc.;
QUE---NE 105, 1336(C) so that---not, lest.
- (5) concessive: QUE---NE without (+ind.) 54, 2160, 2226, (+subj.) but that 1410, 2366; see QUI (4);
- (6) introducing an optative subj.: 580, 658, 1123 etc.;
- (7) introducing an impv. of the third person: 166(C);
- (8) comparative: as 121, 160, 743 etc., see PLUS; than 171, 611, 918 etc.; than that 1194 etc., see AINS, MIX ;
- (9) temporal: until 386(C), see ATENDRE; before (?) 1761(C);
- (10) forming compound conjunctions: see A, AINÇOIS, AINS, COMME, COMMENT, DE, DÉS, DUSQUE, FORS, HORS, JUSQUE, LUÉS, MAINTENANT, MAIS, PLUS, POI, POR, QUEL, QUI, SI, TANT, TOST.
- (11) replacing a conj. previously stated: 26, 541(P), 977' etc.;
- (12) correl. conj.: QUE---QUE 944(P), 1163(C), QUE---NE 1151(P)_n both---and;
- (13) rel. pron.: see QUI.
- QUEL 1437, 2081, 2136, 2738; acc.pl.m. QUELS 1402; nom.pl.m.(?) QUEL 1663(P); acc.sg.f. QUEL 1735, 2347, 2379, 2757;
acc.pl.f. QUELS 303, 304; interrog.adj. which, what; QUEL---QUE (+subj.) 857 whatever.
- QUELQUE, acc.sg.f. 2372; adj. see PAINE.
- QUERRE 17, 425, 557, 597(C), 760 etc., QUERE 772; pr.ind.1
QUIER 282, 1923, 2762, 3210, QUIERC 1969(P), 3 QUIERT 816(C), 821, 1778, 1796, 4 QUERONS 3193, 6 QUIERENT 425, 3120(P);

imp.ind.6 QUEROIENT 1944; cond.6 QUEROIENT 1943; past p.m. QUIS 761; v.a. to beseech 816(C), 821; to seek for 17, 425, 557, 1944 etc.; to wish, seek to (+inf.) 1796, 1923, 1943, 1969; to ask, require (+subj.) 1956. See ENVEIER, MAL.

QUI, pron. (1) relative: who, whom, which, that; nom.sg.m. and f. QUI 13, 18, 20 etc., KI 2821(P), QUE 132; (+subj.) optative function) 347, 584; (+subj. generic function) 132; acc.sg.m. and f.unstr. QUE 93 etc., QU' 119 etc.; str. CUI 748, 840, 2988(C); acc.pl.m. QUE 762a; after prep. COI 702, 712, 1846(P), CUI 109, 522, 982 etc.; dat. CUI 1824, 2412, 2579;

(2) interrog: who, whom, what; (a) persons: nom. QUI 1167, 1278, CUI 522(C); dat. CUI for whom 2757; (b) things: acc. QUE 99, 224, 999 etc.;

(3) absolute: he who, if he, those who, that which, what; (a) persons: nom. QUI 11, 330, 331, 1024, 1255 etc.; acc. CUI 373, 899, 1364; (b) things: acc.sg. QUE 166(P);

(4) generalising: whoever, whomever, whatever, etc.; (a) persons: nom. QUI (+ind.) 1253, QUI QUE (+subj.) 2320, 2649(C), QUI K' (+ind.) 2609(P); acc. or dat.(?) CUI QUE (+subj.) 2364b; (b) things: nom. whatever COI QUE (+subj.) 220(P), 348(P), 1189(P), QUE QUE (+subj.) 216(C), 344(C), 519, 1201(C); however much COI QUE (+subj.) 1435(P), QUE QUE (+subj.) 1451(C); see CHALOIR, QUEL, QUE.

QUINZE 628(P), 2608(C), 3214; num.adj. fifteen.

QUITEMENT, adv.; see CUI TE.

RAAINS, see RAEMBRE.

RACHETER 538(C); fut.6 RACATERONT 688; v.a. to redeem(GW)(W).

RACHINE, s.f. root 896.

RACHINER 1386; v.n. to take root(W).

RACONTER 3142(P); pr.ind.3 RACONTE 33, 1710(P), 2654; fut.1

RECONTERAI 1970(C); v.n. to relate.

- RAEMBRE; past p.m. RAAINS 3051; v.a. to hold to ransom(W).
- RAENÇON, s.f. ransom 3019.
- RAI, s.m. beam, flash of light 241.
- RAIN 744; acc.pl. RAINS 708, 1780, 2568, 2629; s.m. branch 708, 744, 1780; (antler) points 2568, 2629.
- RAINS, acc.pl. 1337; s.m. midriff, small of the back.
- RAISON, s.f. reason 1126; cure 1362; account 1954; EST RAISONS 285 it is right; AVOIR R. 2938 to be right; PAR R. 2880 rightly, as is right; SAMBLER RAISONS 3072(P) to seem right. See RENDRE.
- RALER 51; pr.ind.1 REVOIS 1946, 3 REVET 773(C); pret.3 RALA 51, 123, 6 RALERENT 2210; v.n. to go again 123; to go for one's part(GW) 51; to return 773(C); v.refl. to go back again, return 1946, 2210.
- RAMENER; pr.ind.3 RAMAINE 2431; v.a. to bring back.
- RAMER; pret.3 RAMA 39(C), 1076(P); v.a. to love for one's part.
- RAMPOSNER; past p.m. RAMPOSNÉ 1498; v.a. to insult, revile.
- RANÇAINDRE; past p.f. RANÇAINTE 617(C); v.refl. to become pregnant again (?).
- RANCUNE, s.f. resentment, rancour 1017.
- RANDON, s.m.; DE R. adv.loc. 2693 impetuously(GW)(W).
- RAPAIER; impv.5 RAPAIÉS 554(P); past p.f. RAPAÏE 3010; v.a. 3010, v.refl. 554(P) to calm down(GW).
- RAPAISIER; pr.ind.3 RAPAISE 937; v.refl. to calm oneself.
- RASOTER; pr.ind.3 RASOTE 1266(P); v.n. to be in one's dotage, to have lost all sense.
- RASSISE, past p. nom.sg.f. 2341; adj. calm, stilled.
- RAVALER; pret.6 RAVALERENT 2209; v.n. to come down again (fig.)
- RAVISER; pr.ind.3 RAVISE 2427; pres.p. RAVISANT 2413; v.a. to look closely at(GW)(W), to keep looking at.
- RAVOIER 2346; v.refl. to get back on course.
- RAVOIR; pr.ind.2 RAS 847, 3 RA 129, 504, 1129(C); imp.ind.3 RAVOIT 190; pr.subj.1 RAIE 1970; fut.3 RARA 1118(P), 5

RARÉS 164; v.a. to get back 164, 1118, 1970; to have again(G) 129; to have---in turn 190, 504, 847.

RE-, R; frequently used prefix with four meanings:

(1) back, e.g. RAMENER, RECHACIER, REVENIR.

(2) meaning has been virtually lost, e.g. SEMBLER/RESSEMBLER, SOVENIR/RESOUVENIR.

(3) again, e.g. RAVOIER, RAVOIR, RECOMMENCIER.

(4) for my part, for myself, in turn, e.g. RAMER, REDIRE, RISSIR; see Roach, pp.250-2.

REBAISIER; pr.ind.3 REBAISE 2872; v.a. to kiss in turn.

RECET, s.m. refuge 1670, 2785(C).

RECHACIER; pr.ind.3 RECHACE 925(C); v.a. to push back.

RECLAMER; pr.ind.3 RECLAME 459, 6 RECLAIMENT 2309; past p.f.

RECLAMEE 501; v.a. to call upon, invoke.

REÇOIVRE 1815; pr.ind.6 REÇOIVENT 438; pr.subj.3 REÇOIVE 347;

past p.m. RECEÜ 983, RECEÜS 1909, 3284, f. RECHEÜE 1292;

v.a. to marry 1292; to accept 438, 1815; to receive 347, 983, 1909, 3284.

RECOMMENCIER; pr.ind.3 RECOMMENCE 494, 510; fut.4

RECOMMENCERONS 1950(P); v.a. to begin again.

RECONOISTRE; pr.ind.1 RECONOIS 136(C); impv.5 RECONNISSIÉS

656; past p.m. RECONNUS 2866(P); v.a. to confess, admit(W) 136(C), 656; to recognise 2866(P).

RECORDER; pr.ind.3 RECORDE 2731; v.refl. to remember.

RECOVRER 859; v.a. to recover.

RECOVRIER, s.m. recovery(GW) 549.

RECROIRE; pr.ind.3 RECROIT 787, 789; pret.1 RECRUI 3266, 3

RECRUT 2795; v.n. 787, 2795, 3266, v.refl. 789 to grow tired, exhausted(W).

RECUIDIER; impv.5 RECUIDIÉS 1235; v.refl. to think for one's part, in turn(G)(W).

- REDEVOIR; pr.ind.4 REDEVONS 285(C); imp.subj.6 REDEÜSSENT 2973(C); v.n. to owe in one's turn(G) 285(C); to have to again 2974(C).
- REDIRE; pr.subj.1 REDIE 1035(P); v.n. to tell in my turn.
- REDONER; fut.3 REDONRA 546, 3202; v.a. to give back.
- REDOTER; pr.ind.3 REDOTE 1280(C); v.n. to be in one's dotage(G).
- REDOUT, s.m.; ESTRE EN R. 2132 to be afraid.
- REDOUTER; impv.2 (?) REDOUT 104; v.n. (+DE+acc.) to fear(W).
- REDRECIER; past p.m. REDRECIÉS 885; v.refl. to get up again.
- REFRAINIRE 786; v.refl. to stop(G).
- REFUSER 246; pr.ind.1 REFUS 1009, 3 REFUSE 1018; past p.m. REFUSÉS 1141, f. REFUSEE 1015; v.a. to refuse 1009, 1015, 1018, (to=A 1009); to reject(G) 1141; to repudiate, gainsay, deny 246.
- REGARDER 2125(P), 2127(P), 2424; pr.ind.3 REGARDE 2542; impv.5 REGARDÉS 499; imp.ind.3 REGARDOIT 2422; past p.m. REGARDÉS 1808, f. REGARDEE 635; v.a. 499, 635 etc., v.n. (+A+acc.) 2422(P), 2424(?) to look at; v.refl. to look around 1808.
- REKIEF, s.m.; DE R. adv. 507, 619 again.
- RELATIN, s.m. repetitious talk (?) (G) 1624(C)n.
- RELEVER; pr.ind.3 RELIEVE 215, 934; pret.3 RELEVA 455, 1041; v.n. 1041, v.refl. 455 etc. to get up again; to get up in one's turn(GW) 215.
- RELIGNIER 1186; v.n. to be of the line of, be descended from (GW)(W).
- REMANOIR 69, 350; pr.ind.3 REMAINT 753, 759, 5 REMANÉS 725, 1602, 6 REMAINENT 2691; impv.5 REMANÉS 1571; pr.subj.3 REMAIGNE 158, 2989, 2994, 5 REMAIGNIÉS 2195; pret.3 REMEST 70, 745, 749, 1082; imp.subj.1 REMANSISSE 263; fut.5 REMANRÉS 294, 6 REMANRONT 2368; past p.m. REMÉS 1039, 2344, 2653; v.n. to stay behind 69, 725, 749, 753 etc.; to remain

745, 1082, 2653 etc.; to go no further 2691; (with negation +QUE+subj.) to fail to 2368.

REMANTOVOIR; pr.ind.1 REMANTOIS 138(P), RAMENTOI 2661(P);

v.a. to recall, remind(G)(GW) 138(P); to mention 2661(P).

REMESE, nom.sg.f. 1467; past p. and adj. profligate(GW).

REMIRER; past p.m. REMIRÉ 2408(P); v.a. to examine, inspect.

REMISSION, s.f. absolution(W), remission (of sin) 172.

REMUER; past p.m. REMUÉS 3158; v.a. to take away(GW).

RENDRE 2728; pr.ind.1 RENT 3105, 3 RENT 1485, 1954, 2918, 5

RENDÉS 2747, 6 RENDENT 2237; pr.subj.3 RENDE 583, 1124,

2114, RENGE 1956; pret.3 RENDI 1510; fut.3 RENDRA 162, 2922;

cond.1 RENDROIE 2225; past p.m. RENDU 111, 1542, f. RENDUE

2980, 3223, RENDUES 2857(C); v.a. to give back 111, 162,

583, 1124 etc.; to give up 2728, 2918, 2922; v.refl. to

surrender 2747; v.n. to pay 2237. See CONTE, DIEU, GRACES.

RENFORCIER 2981(P); v.n. to become stronger(G).

RENTE, s.f. annual income(G), annuity 3303, 3305.

REOIGNIER; pr.ind.3 REOIGNE 995; v.a. to cut off(W).

REPAIRE, s.m. home 2241, 2863; SEI METRE AU R. 560 to come back.

REPAIRIER; pr.ind.3 REPAIRE 756, 2509; v.refl.(+EN) to return.

REPENTANCE, s.f. repentance 1209.

REPENTIR, s.m. repentance 644. See TART.

REPENTIR; pret.1 REPENTI 1564; v.refl. to repent.

REPOS, nom.sg. 938(P); s.m. rest.

REPOSER 950(C); pr.subj.3 REPOST 772; v.n. and refl. to rest.

REPRENDRE 1386; pr.ind.3 REPRESENT 925, 2287(P), 2364c; impv.5

REPRENDÉS 3204(P); fut.3 REPRENDRA 2364a, 5 REPRANDROIZ

3254(C), 6 REPRENDRONT 3208(P); past p.f. REPRISE 2714;

v.a. to blame(G) 925; to take for one's part, likewise

2364a, 2364c; to take back 3204, 3208(P); (+A+inf.) to begin

again (to) 2287(P); v.n. to take (root)(W) 1386. See ALAINE.

- again (to) 2287(P); v.n. to take (root)(W) 1386. See ALAINE.
 REPROCHE, s.m. rebuke, reprimand 1494(C).
 REPROCIER; pr.ind.3 REPROCE 1478(P); pret.3 REPROCA 1503;
v.a. to blame, reproach(G).
 REQUERRE; pr.ind.3 REQUIERT 534(P), 2586(P); pret.3 REQUIST
 2656; past p.m. REQUIS 2589, f. REQUISE 2760; v.a. to seek
 534(P), 2760; to ask in marriage 2656; v.n. to ask 2589,
 2586(P).
 RERE; past p.f. RESE 3044; v.a. to cut, shave, fig. to raze.
 RESANLER 1588; pr.ind.3 RESAMBLE 833 etc., 5 RESANLÉS 2183,
6 RESAMBLENT 1432; imp.ind.3 RESAMBLOIT 2130; v.a. to
 resemble 1400, 1432, 2130, 2141, 2183; v.n. 1588, v.imp.
 833, 2291, 2874 to seem.
 RESCORRE; pret.3 RESCOST 3195(C); v.a. to rescue (from=A).
 RESCRIER; pr.ind.3 RESCRIE 495; v.refl. to cry out.
 RESJOÏR; past p.m.sg. RESJOÏS 1692; v.refl. to rejoice.
 RESLIRE; pr.ind.3 RESLIST 2364; v.n. to choose in one's turn,
 likewise(GW)(W).
 RESNE, s.f. discussion, talk 3000.
 RESONER; pr.ind.3 RESONE 2635; v.n. to resound.
 RESOUVENIR 2146; pr.ind.3 RESOVIENT 872; pr.subj.3 RESOVIEGNE
 2674; v.imp. (+DE+acc.) to remember.
 RESPASSER 1363; v.n. to be cured, recover.
 RESPIT, s.m. respite, postponement 144(C)(?), 1199, 1207, 1241,
 1249.
 RESPITER 1245; v.a. to delay, postpone.
 RESPONDRE 1111; pr.ind.3 RESPONT 1243, 1257(C), 1836, 1844,
6 RESPONDENT 3212; v.n. to reply.
 RESTOVOIR; pr.ind.3 RESTUET 3030(C); v.imp. to be necessary
 for one's part, in turn.
 RESTRE; pr.ind.1 RESUI 1155, 3 REST 507, 923(C); cond.1
 RESEROIE 2217; v.n. to be again 507, 2217; to be likewise
 923(C), 1155.

RESOTER; pr.ind.3 RESOTE 1266(P); v.n.

To be in one's debtage.

RESVILLIER, s.m.; AU R. 493, 842, 843, AU RESVEILLIER 512
on awakening again.

RETENCIER; pr.ind.3 RETENCE 1446; v.a. to rebuke, argue with.
RETENIR 1903, 2145; impv.5 RETENÉS 102; pr.subj.6 RETIEGNET
365(P), 1666; pret.3 RETINT 2096(P); fut.3 RETENRA 1742;
past p.m. RETENU 193, 988, 2966, RETENUS 3034, 3234; v.a.
to detain 365(P), 1666, 2096(P), 2145(?), 3034; to retain
102, 193, 988, 1742, 2966, 3234.

RETER; past p.m. RETÉS 661; v.a. to blame, accuse.

RETORNER 2972; pr.ind.3 RETORNE 2309(C), 5 RETORNÉS 2669; impv.
5 RETORNÉS 1639; pret.3 RETORNA 973; fut.3 RETORNERA 2675;
past p.m. RETORNÉ 710, RETORNÉS 2383, f. RETORNEE 2439; v.n.
to go back 710, 973 etc.; to come back 2675; v.refl. (+EN)
to go back 2439; (+EN+ARRIERE) to come back 2669.

RETRAIRE 1378, 3269; pr.ind.6 RETRAIENT 1380; pr.subj.3
RETRAIE 2291; v.a. to relate 3269; v.n. to withdraw 2291;
(+A+acc.) to take after(W)(Gr.Aus.) 1378, 1380.

RETRAIT, s.m. refuge, cover 2743(P).

RETROUVER; pret.3 RETROVA 945(P); v.a. to come across.

REUBER; pret.6 REUBERENT 2092; v.a. to pillage.

REUBES, pl. 1938, 3166, 3172, 3188, 3193; s.f. clothes,
clothing. See Roach, p.262.

REVENIR; pr.ind.3 REVIENT 935; imp.ind.3 REVENOIT 2221; pret.3
REVINT 1999, 2798; cond.3 REVENROIT 2215; v.n. 1999, 2215,
2221, 2798, v.refl. (+EN) 935 to return, come out again.

REVEOIR; pr.subj.6 REVOIENT 2962; imp.subj.6 REVEÏSSENT 200;
v.a. to see again.

REVERCIER 2358(P), 2390(C); pr.ind.3 REVERCHE 1798(C);
pres.p. REVERCANT 2098; v.a. 2358(P), v.n. 1798(C), 2098,
(+EN+acc.) 2390(C) to ransack, search.

REVESTIR; pr.ind.1 REVEST 1890, 3 RAVEST 3106; pr.subj.3
REVESTE 3200; v.a. to invest with a fief 3106; to present,

give, hand over, endow 1890, 3200.

REVOLOIR; pr.ind.1 REVUEL 1046(C); cond.3 REVAUROIT 1192;
v.n. to wish for one's part (?) 1046(C); R. MIX (+inf.) 1192
 to prefer in turn.

RIBAUT, s.m. wretch 592.

RICE 1583, 2032, 3181; nom.sg.m. RICES 1574, 1827, 1968;
acc.pl.m. RICES 2402, 3231(C), 3296; acc.sg.f. RICE 854;
adj. powerful 854; costly 2032, 2402; rich 1574, 1827,
 1968 etc.

RICHEMENT, adv. 1937 sumptuously.

RIEN, s.f. or pron. 335, 361, 919, 1236, 1447, 1538, 1611, 1955,
 2025, 2102, 2354, 2452, 2614, 2702, 3088, RIENS 59, 110, 239
etc.; indef.pron. 2(C), 110, 335, 919, 1236, 1447, 2102, 2614,
 3209, R. NULE 2907(P), 2025, NULE R. 1955 anything; (with
negation) NE---R. 1538, 1611, 2452, 3088, R.---NE 230(C),
 268n, 476, 1464, 1730, 2138, NULE R. NE 1802(P)n, 2961, NE---
 NULE R. 2554, R. NULE NE 59, 755, NE---R. NULE 239 nothing,
 not anything, nor anything; adv.of negation NULE R. NEE NE
 361, R. NEE NE 1801(P) nothing at all(W); adv.loc. DE R. 335,
 2102, 2354, 2382, DE R. NULE 1412(C) in any respect. See SOR.

RIKICE, s.f. splendour, luxury, riches 287.

RIME, s.f.; PAR R. 3 in rhyme.

RIRE; pr.ind.2 RIS 3026, 6 RIENT 808; imp.ind.3 RIOIT 3197;
pr.subj.3 RIE 1715; pret.3 RIST 3023, 3169, 6 RISENT 2575;
pres.p. RIANT 809(P), 2527, 3170; past p. RIS 1294; v.n.
 809(P), 1715 etc., v.refl. 3023, 3169, 3197 to laugh (at=DE);
 to smile upon 3026. See DIEU.

RISEES, acc.pl. 1295n; s.f. laughter, jokes.

RISSIR; pr.ind.6 RISSENT 1169(P); v.n. to emerge, come out in
 one's turn(GW).

RIU, s.m. stream(W) 1765.

RIVES, acc.pl. 2301; s.f. shore.

- RIVIERE, s.f. river, river bank 2670, 2673, 2693, 2703; the hunting of river game 1931; field near a river(FEW)(?) 2566.
- ROCHE 445, 768, 773, 3248, ROCE 447, 710, 743, 756, 3257, 3277; s.f. rock, cave.
- ROCHIER, s.m. rock 791.
- ROI 30, 400 etc.; nom.sg. ROIS 27, 31, 37 etc.; nom.pl. ROI 3221; s.m. king. See SIGNOR.
- ROIAL 32; adj. royal.
- ROIAUME 29, 2052, ROIAME 890, 2225; nom.sg. ROIAUMES 422; s.m. kingdom(W).
- ROIE, s.f. measure of land(G) 1098.
- ROINE, s.f. queen 35, 42, 47, 50 etc.
- ROISCIER; pr.ind.3 ROISSE 1496(P); past p.m. ROISCIÉS 959; v.a. to thrash, beat(W).
- RONCI 1686, RONCHI 1615; acc.pl. RONCIS 1623, 1758; s.m. packhorse.
- RONPRE; pr.ind.3 RONT 2039, 2307; v.a. to go straight through 2039; v.n. to rend, split 2307.
- ROSE, s.f. rose 2185.
- ROSIER, s.m. rose-bush 2185.
- ROUTE, s.f. company, crowd 2154, 3062, 3255, 3282.
- ROVER 557(P); pr.ind.5 ROUVÉS 2082; v.a. to ask, enquire.
- RUBINS, nom.sg. 2184; s.m. ruby.
- RUER; pr.ind.6 RUENT 800; past p.m. RUIIEZ 588(C); v.a. to throw, hurl.
- RUISSIAX, nom.sg. 1768; s.m. stream(W).
- RUIT, s.m.; ALER EN R. 2552 to hunt a stag during the rutting season(FEW)(GW).
- S' (1) poss.adj.sg.f.unstr.: see SON.
 (2) conj.; see SE, SI.
 (3) refl.pron.: see SE.
- SA, poss.adj.sg.f.: see SON.

SAGE 692, 1583, 1581; nom.sg.m. SAGES 205 etc.; nom.pl.m.

SAGE 1905; acc.pl.m. SAGES 1935; sg.f. SAGE 31 etc.; adj.

wise 205, 687, 692, 1581, 1583, 1588; noble, courteous, gracious 31n, 1075, 1246, 1905, 1935; s.m. wise man.

SAGEMENT, adv. nobly 1314; wisely 2173.

SAIETE 1749; acc.pl. SAIETES 1630, 1632, 1633; s.f. arrow.

SAILLIR, v.n.; see SALIR.

SAIGNIER; pr.ind.3 SAINE 211, SEGNE 2902; v.refl. to cross oneself(GW).

SAIN 90, 809; nom.pl.m. 3144; nom.sg.f. SAINE 1766; adj.

sound 90; pure (of water) 1766; unharmed 809; S. ET SAUF 3144, ENTIRE ET S. 2371 safe and sound.

SAINT 2170, 2617; acc.pl.m. SAINS 460; acc.sg.f. SAINTE 21,

459(P), 536(P); acc.pl.f. SAINTES 460(C); s.m. 460, s.f. 460(C); adj. 21 etc.; holy 21, 536(P); saint 459(P), 460, 2170, 2617. See Index of Proper Names.

SAIOLE, nom.sg.f. 646, SAOULE 3160; ESTRE S. DE to have had enough of.

SAIREMENT, s.m. oath 1897, 1899.

SALE 2092; acc.pl. SALES 408; s.f. great hall.

SALIR 1659, 1744; pr.ind.3 SAUT 1695, 6 SAILENT 969, SAILLENT 2895; v.n. to make haste (to meet) 2895; to leap out 1744; to leap down 1695; to spurt out 1659; to spring up 969. See ENCONTRE.

SALU, s.m. greeting 1836.

SALUER; pr.ind.3 SALUE 2169, 2397, 6 SALUENT 1884; past p.m.

SALUÉ 1833, SALUÉS 955, 3157; pres.p. SALUANT 576;

v.a. to greet.

SAMBLANT, s.m. (courteous) gesture 2531; FAIRE S. DE to give the impression of acting like 692; to give a hint by one's expression 2864; FAIRE S. QUE (+subj.) 2436 to seem to give the impression that; MOSTREK BEL S. (+A) 2254 to welcome, be well disposed towards(FEW). See Roach, p.268.

- SAMBLER; pr.ind. 3 SAMBLE 285, 374, 1079, 2029, 5 SANLÉS 2179, 2182, 6 SANLENT 1427; imp.ind. 3 SAMBLOIT 575, 3219; v.a. to resemble 2182; v.n. 575 etc., v.imp. 285, 374, 2029, 3219 to seem, appear. See RAISON.
- SAMIZ, nom.sg. 3232(C); nom.pl. SAMIT 3182(P)n; s.m. samite.
- SANC, s.m. blood 539, 1659; SANS, nom.sg. 693, 866(?).
- SANLABLES(P), SANBLABLE(C), nom.pl.m. 1919; adj. alike.
- SANS, s.m.; see SANC.
- SANS, prep. 2, 222, 244, 257, 260 etc., without; S. CE QUE (+ind.) 1100(C), 1524(C) except that. See ATENDUE, DANGIER, DOUTE, ESPASSE, FAILLE, SAUF.
- SANTÉ, s.f. (good) health(W) 26, 546.
- SAS, acc.pl. 949; s.m. bag.
- SAUF, adj., see SAIN; S. ÇOU QUE (+ind.) 1088(P), 1508(P) except that.
- SAUSE, s.f. sauce (?) 1350, 1473.
- SAUT, s.m. leap, fall from above 2206; LES SAUS, adv.loc. 2631 in great leaps and bounds, quickly, fast.
- SAUVAGES, acc.pl.f. 432; adj. wild.
- SAUVECHINE, s.f. wild beasts(GW) 429.
- SAUVER; pr.subj. 3 SAUT 233, 2198; v.a. to save, preserve. See DIEU.
- SAUVETÉ, s.f.; A S. adv.loc. 986 in safety.
- SAVOIR 991, ¹¹³⁴2133, 3078; pr.ind. 1 SAI 94, 96, 887, 1104(P), 1283, 1541 etc., 2 SES 999, 1005, 1966, 3 SAIT 523, SET 99, 602, 780, 781, 841, 930 etc., 4 SAVONS 2137, 3075, 5 SAVÉS 95, 237, 1160, 6 SEVENT 1439, 2607(P); impv. 5 SACIÉS 120(P), 136, 259, 612, 641, 1150 etc.; imp.ind. 1 SAVOIE 2839, 3084, 3 SAVOIT 109, 1706, 1879, 2036, 4 SAVIEMES 3076(P), 6 SAVOIENT 1648; pr.subj. 3 SACE 1690, 5 SACIÉS 1329; pret. 1 SOI 2106(C), 3 SOT 56(C), 114, 1047, 1061, 1494, SEÜT 1516, 4 SEÜMES 3124(C), 5 SEÜSTES 2937, 6 SORENT 1393(P), 2337; imp.subj. 1 SEÜSSE 1728, 3 SEÜST

468, 1224, 6 SEÜSSENT 384, 2161; fut.1 SARAI 290, 1595, 2613, 2 SARAS 1000, 1002, 1003, 1004, 3 SARA 823, 5 SARÉS 2612, 2828, 6 SARONT 1438, 2963; cond.3 SAROIT 550, 6 SAROIENT 1674(P); past p.f. SEÜE 173; v.a. to know 94 etc.; (+inf.) to be able 114 etc.; to know how to 999 etc.; to know about 1061. See GRÉ, NOVELES.

SAVOIR 1151; nom.sg. SAVOIRS 2480; s.m. wisdom.

SE 16, 237 etc., S' 17, 333 etc., SI 453(P), 2612(P), conj. (1) if 16, 17 etc.; (2) whether 94, 558, 1239 etc.; (3) even if 1143, 1164, 1905; (4) COM SE (+ind.) 2535 as if; (5) SE---NE 544, 1444, 1449 etc., SE---NON 667 unless; (6) NE---SE---NON nothing but 2795(C), 1514, 2242, 2493; SE, adv. see SI, poss.adj. see SON. See AUSI.

SE, unstr. 1, 88 etc., S' 56, 58, 87 etc., str. SOI 74, refl. pron. himself, herself, oneself, themselves; each other 1391 etc.

SEBELINS, nom.sg. 3233(C); nom.pl. SEBELIN 3183(P)n; acc.pl. SEBELINS 2419, 1720; s.m. sable-fur(W).

SECONDE, acc.sg.f. 274; adj. second.

SECOURS, nom.sg. 1792; s.m. help.

SEIZE 2568(P); num.adj. sixteen.

SEJOUR 3227, 3228(P); nom.sg. SEJOURS 2954; s.m. sojourn, stay 3227; delay 2954, 3228(P).

SEJOURNER 1820; pr.ind.6 SEJORNENT 836; impv.5 SEJORNÉS 2384; pret.3 SEJORNA 3285; past p.m. SEJORNÉ 357, 838; v.n. to stay 357, 836, 3285; to delay 838, 1820, 2384.

SEL, s.m. salt 1786, 1793, 1817.

SELONC, prep. in conformity with 1513; along 1658(P). See ENTENTION.

SEMAINE, s.f. week 1738, 2019.

SEMONDRE 1256; pr.ind.3 SEMONT 141; pret.3 SEMONST 2570(P); v.a. to summon 141, 1256; to incite, urge 2570(P).

SEN, poss.adj.; see SON and VOEL.

SENÉS, nom.sg.m. 3137; adj. sensible, wise.

SENECAL 2200; nom.sg.m. SENESCAUS 2390, 2504, SENESCHAUS
2364c; s.m. seneschal.

SENS 376(P), 544; s.m. sense, reason(G). See CANGIER.

SENTIER 443; nom.sg. SENTIERS 1790; acc.pl. SENTIERS 364;
s.m. path.

SEDIR 940, 2172, 2178, 2538; pr.ind.3 SIET 373-5(C), 1247 etc.;
impv.5 SEÉS 2181; pret.3 SIST 1686, 2441; fut.1 SERRAI
2177; v.n. to sit 2172, 1686, 2177, 2181; to sit down 940,
2178, 2538; to be situated 1300(C); v.imp. to suit, please
373-5(C), 1247, 2364a, 2441 etc.

SERF, s.m.; see SERS.

SERJANT 988 etc.; nom.pl. 1259 etc.; s.m. servant, retainer
988, 1259, 1818, 1928, 2090(P), 2114, 2970; men-at-arms
2376. See Roach, p.275.

SERMONER 1858; v.n. to parley, haggle, discuss(W).

SERRÉ 2686(C); adj. depressed(W).

SERS, nom.sg. 2994; nom.pl. SERF 2572; s.m. serf.

SERVIR 57, 247(C), 1022, 1323, 2511; pr.ind.3 SERT 1013, 1558,
2250; imp.ind.5 SERVIIEZ 2986(C); imp.subj.6 SERVISSENT
3289; fut.6 SERVIRONT 2012; past p.m. SERVI 2912, f. SERVIE
305, 1252; v.a. to serve, provide for the needs of, attend
to; (+DE=with, 305). See GRÉ.

SERVISE 22, 1578, SERVISCE 1011, SERVICE 1028, 2249, 2944;
s.m. Divine office, worship 22; service 1028, 1578, 2944;
kindness, attention 2249; FAIRE S. 1011 to serve.

SES, poss.adj.; see SON; contraction, see IL.

SESTIERS, acc.pl. 917; s.m. measure of wine or grain; A MUIS ET
A S. 917 by the bushel, by the gallon, in abundance.

SET 1152(C), 1740(P), num.adj. seven.

SEÜ, s.m. knowledge(G)(GW) 257.

SEUL 128, 144, 2900; nom.sg.m. SEUS 716, 1412, 2344, 2479;
acc.sg.f. SEULE 265, 1102(C), 1269; adj. single 2900;
 alone 128, 144 etc.

SEULEMENT, see TANT.

SEÜR, nom.pl.m. 3211(P); adj. sure, assured; A S.(C), ASSEÜR
 (P) in safety 1869; sure, assured 3263(C); DE S. 542(C)
 assuredly, certainly.

SEÜREMENT, adv. 345, 542(P), 2181, 2533 secure, assured, in
 the certainty that.

SEVIAUS, adv. 312(C) at least.

SI 36, 60 etc., SE 68, 233 etc., S' 472, 1049 2167 etc.; adv.
 so, thus; (1) confirmation: 205, 687 etc.; SI EST 233, SI
 FERAI JOU 1747, SI FAIT 1612 yes indeed;
 (2) hortative: SE DIEX ME SAUT 233, 2198, SE DIEX M'AÏT 2818;
 (3) degree: (a) with adj. or adv. so, such 59, 60, 80, 907
etc.; (b) with verb so well, so much 1273, 1318, 1376(P);
 (4) manner: thus 1318; SI COM 1500, 1501 how;
 (5) concession: ET SI 1441(C), 833, 1516 and yet;
conj. (1) co-ordinating: and 36, 79, 123, 241 etc., see IL;
 ET SE 1485 and then; and even 2474; co-ordinating with
parataxis 2167; ET SI 77, 32, 211, 833 etc., and (moreover).
 (2) purpose: SI QUE (+subj.) 10 in order that;
 (3) consecutive: SI K' 744, SI C' 1078, SI QUE 1504(P) etc.,
 (+ind.) with the result that;
 (4) manner: SI COM as 64, 71, 440 etc.; as well as 449;
 just as 1504(P)(=SI QUE), 1573, 1645, 1724 etc.;
 (5) degree: SI---COM (+ind.) 2995 however;
 (6) correl: SI---COM 1937 as---as;
enclitic forms: see IL.

SI, conditional = SE. See SE.

SI, poss.adj., see SON.

SIECLE 2934; nom.sg. SIECLES 2935; s.m. (the secular) world.

SIEN, poss.pron., see SON.

SIESME 55n; adj. seventh(G).

SIGNOR 39, 514 etc.; nom.sg. SIRE 92, 134 etc., SIRE 1029; nom.pl. SIGNOR 579, 657(P) etc., SIGNEUR 3143(P); s.m. lord 1051; (lord and)husband 39, 514, 1106; possessor 1048; SIRE DEL OSTEL 1029 majordomo; (title of respect) MESIRE 1266, 1275; SIRE 92, 134, 173, 238, 252, 282, 336, 514, 553, 730, 996, 1009, 1214, 1240, 1592, 1617, 1887, 1923, 2082, 2137, 2202, 2243, 2610, 2617, 2655, 2813, 3015, 3041, 3105; BIAIX SIRE 269, BIAUS SIRE 1121, BIAU SIRE 1206, 1247, 1521, 1913, 2676; BIAU SIRE ROIS 1906, SIRE ROIS 3096, 3260; BIAUS DOUS SIRE 2818; SIRE MARCEANS 2467; SIRE FOUKIER 1702n, SIRE GONSSELINS 1719; SIGNOR 579, 657, 670, 816, 2752, 2852, 2768, 3143, 3171, 3203.

SIGNORIE, s.f. power, dominion, lordship 889.

SIMPLETÉ, s.f. simplicity of character, humility(G) 1074(P).

SIRE, s.m.; see SIGNOR.

SIS 53, 1280(P), 3046(P); num.adj. six. See VINT.

SIVRE; pr.ind.3 SIUT 1661(P), 1662n; pres.p. SIUANT 2674(C); v.a. to follow.

SOËLER; impv.5 SOËLÉS 532; v.a. to satisfy, satiate.

SOFFRAITEUS, nom.sg.m. 902; acc.pl.f. SOFFRAITEUSES 181; adj. 181, s.m. 902, poor, needy(W).

SOFFRAITE, s.f.; see SOUFFRAITE.

SOI, refl.pron.str.: see SE.

SOIE, poss.pron.: see SON.

SOIE, s.f. silk 2448.

SOIF, s.f. thirst 690, 909; AVOIR S. 928(C) to be thirsty.

SOING, s.m.; N' AVOIR S. DE (+acc.) 730, 1605 to have no desire for; N'AVOIR S. DE (+inf.) 1244, 1590, 3012 to have no desire to, to be disinclined to.

SOIGNIER 1939, 3228(C); v.a. to provide(W) 1939; to seek, look for 3228(C).

- SOLEIR; pr.ind.1 SUEL 230, 3 SEUT 18, 2007; imp.ind.3 SOLOIT 72, 381, 415, 2551, 6 SOLOIENT 2156; v.n. (+inf.) to be accustomed to (GW).
- SOLS, acc.pl. 2078, 2079, 2115, 3046(P); s.m. coin, penny.
- SOME, s.f.; ÇOU EST LA S. 1366 in short, in brief.
- SOMILLIER 510; v.n. to slumber, doze.
- SON, poss.adj.unstr. his, her, hers, its: acc.sg.m. SON 22, 29, 39, 78, 178, 248, 489 etc., SEN 2974, 3231; nom.sg.m. SES 61(P), 456, 598, 641, 693, 931, 1338 etc.; acc.pl.m. SES 189, 489, 508, 623(P), 688, 695 etc.; nom.pl.m. SI 2780, 2868; acc.sg.f. SA 20, 38, 108, 124, 219 etc., SE 527(P), 529(P), 1202(P), 1317(P), 1829(P), S' 91, 330, 355(C), 481, 527 etc.; nom.sg.f. SA 864, 1092, S' 1092; acc.pl.f. SES 678(P), 1032, 1069; str.adj. and pron. acc.sg.m. SIEN 111, 251, 1117(P), 1424(P) etc., SUEN 1129(C), 1440(C), 1948(C), 2680(C); nom.sg.m. SIENS 812(P), 814(P), SUENS 815(C), 818(C); acc.pl.m. SUENS 1282; nom.pl.m. SUEN 685; acc.sg.f. SOIE 254. See AVENTURE, OEL, VOEL.
- SONER 75; v.a. to ring.
- SONGE, nom.pl. 2562; s.m. dream.
- SONGIER 2557; pr.ind.3 SONGE 2560; pret.3 SONGA 2564; imp. subj.1 SONGASSE 2597; v.n. to dream, daydream.
- SOPER; imp.ind.6 SOPOIENT 959(C); v.n. to sup.
- SOR, prep. on 489, 508, 541, 702, 712, 768, 1686, 3150n; from 947; upon 953; towards 1479(C); above, more than 1998; against 2986; SOR TOTE RIENS adv.loc. 2664, 2702, 3344(C) above all, more than anything. See CLAMER, DROIT, ENBATRE.
- SORVENIR; pr.subj.6 SORVAIGNENT 362(C); v.n. to come up to.
- SOS, nom.sg.m. 735; acc.pl.m. 3187; nom.sg.f. SOTE 1131(P), 1265; adj. 735, 1131(P), 1265, s.m. 3187 fool, foolish.
- SOSPIRER; pr.ind.3 SOSPIRE 2787, SOUSPIRE 2782(P); v.n. to sigh.

- SOUATUME, s.f. delight(GW)(W) 374.
- SOUDRE; pr.subj.3 SOILLE 2366n; v.a. to compensate (Gr.Aus.)(W).
 SOUÉS, nom.sg.m. 2343; adj. gentle; adv. SOUEF gently, tenderly
 680, 3149; slowly, in leisurely fashion 2044, 2046n.
- SOUFFIRE 1148; v.n. to be enough.
- SOUFFRAITE, s.f. want, need, privation 307; POR S. DE 437
 for lack of.
- SOUFFRIR 349; pr.ind.3 SOEFFRE 904; impv.5 SOFFRÉS 277; fut.1
 SOUFFERRAI 556; v.a. to suffer 904; to suffer, put up with,
 endure 349, 556; (+QUE+subj.) to suffer, allow 277.
- SOUPECHON, s.f. fear, apprehension(G)(GW) 3020(P).
- SOURCOS, acc.pl. 153n; s.m. overcoat, worn over the cote and
 beneath the mantel (GW).
- SOURPLUS, s.m. what remains, what is left over(G) 1248.
- SOUS, prep. 1487 under, beneath.
- SOUSPRENDRE; past p.m. SOUSPRIS 891; v.a. to master, get the
 better of.
- SOVENIR 2550, SOUVENIR 2730; pr.ind.3 SOVIENT 3262; v.imp.
 to remember.
- SOVENT, adv. often 926, 1880, 2553(P), 2869, 3174; adj.
 SOVENTES FOIS 2943(P) often. See MENU.
- SUER, nom.sg. 1171; s.f. sister; ME DOUCE S. my beloved.
- SUER; pr.ind.3 SUE 2689; v.n. to sweat.
- SUS, adv. 944 up; CORRE S. (+A+acc.) 2765 to attack; TRAIRE S.
 2038 to hoist.
- T' (1) pers.pron.unstr.acc.sg.f.: see TU.
 (2) pers.pron.unstr.dat.sg.m.: see TU.
 (3) refl.pron.: see TE.
- TA, poss.adj.: see TON.
- TABLE 960(C); acc.pl. TABLES 948(P), 2421, 2517; s.f. table
 948(P), 960(C), 2517; the equipment for the game of "tables"
 2421n; METRE LES T. 2517n to set the tables.

a master mason's instruction to a stone-cutter:
'cut it straight through here'

TAILLIER; impv.2 TAILLE 5n; v.a.; PAR CI LE ME TAILLE 5n,
 TAINDRE; pr.ind.1 TAING 2246; past p.m. TAINTE 1688; v.a.
 to dye 2246; T. LE VIS 1688 to flush, colour.
 TAISIR 282, 1034; impv.2 TES 1937(C), 5 TAISIÉS 553, 1149,
 2467; past p.f. TEÛE 174; v.a. to conceal, withhold 174, 282;
v.n. 1937(C), 2467, v.refl. 553, 1034, 1149 to be silent.
 TALANT 874 etc., TALENT 106 etc., s.m.; A MON T. 1609 to my
 satisfaction; N'AVOIR T. QUE (+subj.) 106, 970, 2434, 3181
 to have no desire that; TALENS M'EST QUE (+ind.) 3272n
 I desire to; VENIR (v.imp.) A T. QUE (+subj.) 874 to wish to.
 TANS 1821(P); nom.sg. 1822; acc.pl. 1218; s.m. time 1218 etc.;
adv.loc. A T. 471, 1087, 1321 in time; PAR T. 299, 329
 soon(GW); TOUS T. all the time 3123; always 928(C). See LONC.
 TANT, (1) adv. so 59(C), 469, 517, 574(C), 928, 1131, 1287,
 2024; so long 209, 389, 677; so far 441, 912, 943, 985, 1652,
 1764; so much 395, 501, 761, 841, 920(P), 981, 1029; as much
 160; to this extent 1710, 3101; (2) adv.loc. A T. 175, 817,
 1744, 2247, 2411, 2509 then, thereupon; T. SEULEMENT 1732,
 1898(P) only; (3) conj. T. COM (+ind.) 49, 51, 60, 689, 1079,
 1200 etc., (+subj.) 25, 2916, T. CON 1079, T. QUE 540 whilst,
 as long as(G); as fast as 1689(C); T. COMME 2425, T. CON
 2554 as much---as; T.+adv.+subj. of ESTRE + adj. 1551n
 however(FEW); T. C' 478, T. QUE (+ind.) 389, 444, 491, 526
etc., (+subj.) 386(P), 578 etc. until; 520 before (after neg.)
 DE T. QUE 503, DE T.---QUE 1507, 1510 to the extent that;
 (4) with correl.conj. T.---NE (+subj.) 1827 however---or;
 (5) indef.pron. T.+ noun 2954(C), T.+DE+noun 1537, 1760,
 2908(P) so much; as many as 2233; see FORS, JUSQUE.
 TANTOST, adv. forthwith(GW) 210, 564, 628(C), 835(P), 2029;
conj. T. CON 1506(C) as soon as.
 TAPIR; past p.m.nom.sg. TAPIS 1681; v.refl. to hide.

TAPIS, acc.pl. 1682; s.m. carpet.

TARDER; pr.ind.3 TARDE 1680; v.imp. (+QUE+subj.) to long to, be impatient to.

TART, adj. 2029n late; adv. T. EN VENRÉS AU REPENTIR 644 you will be too late to repent; M'EST T. QUE (+subj.) 2151 I am impatient to.

TE (1) pers.pron.acc.sg.m. and f.: see TU.

(2) pers.pron.dat.sg.m.: see TU.

TE, refl.pron.sg. thyself, yourself T' 204, 205, 207, 1179.

TEL 431(C), 622, 651, 915; nom.sg.m. TEX 132, 1366, 2936; acc.pl.m. TEX 1415, TELS 1894, TEUS 2209; nom.pl.m. TEL 1456; acc.sg.f. TEL 789, 882, 915, 1211, 1540 etc.; nom.sg.f. TEL 270(P), 1063(P); TEX 650, 1349, 1365, 3306, TEUS 2476; nom.pl.f. TES 1272(C); adj. and pron. such, such a 270(P), 622, 651, 2936 etc.; indef.pron.neut. TEL 101n the like of it. See COVENT.

TENCIER 2293; v.n. to dispute, quarrel.

TENÇON 2260; nom.sg. TENÇONS 1042, 1049; s.f. quarrel, dispute.

TENDRE 696; imp.ind.3 TENDOIT 878; past p.m. TENDU 1749,

TENDUS 2168, f. TENDUES 2858(C); v.a. to stretch, string out.

TENIR 219, 776, 779 etc.; pr.ind.3 TIENT 1582, 1583, 5 TENÉS 2199, 3237(C), 6 TIENENT 364, 368, 443(P), 832 etc.; impv.5 TENÉS 2482, 2558, 3187(P); imp.ind.3 TENOIT 2074, 6 TENOIENT 2596; pr.subj.1 TIEGNE 2855; pret.3 TINT 29, 527, 1086(C), 2893n 6 TINRENT 2499, TINDRENT 806; fut.3 TENRA 8, 6 TENRONT 1580; imp.subj.3 TENIST 1190; past p.m. TENU 1881, 2003, 2386, TENUS 3276, f. TENUE 677, 1650; v.a. to hold 806, 1580 etc.; to hold to, follow 8, 364, 443, 1881; to keep, rule 29, 1190; to get hold of 527, 776, 779, 2710; to take 2482; (+A+acc.) 832, 1583, 2499, 2558, 2893n, (+POR+acc.) 1582, 2605, 3187 to take for, consider as; v.refl. to stay, remain(G) 392, 1219; (+A+acc.) to keep to 2213; to consider oneself as 3165. See CEMIN, CIERE, COMPAIGNIE, CONSEIL, MAL, MANCES, OEL, PLAIT, PORT, PARLEMENT, VIX, VOIE.

TENTIR; pr.ind.3 TENTIST 2635; v.n. to echo, resound(W).

TERDRE; pr.ind.6 TERDENT 2950; v.a. to wipe(GW)(W).

TERME 66, 1207; nom.sg. TERMES 161, 456; s.m. appointed time 66, 161, 456; postponement 1207.

TERMINE, s.m. time, moment in time(GW)2823.

TERRE, s.f. ground 1453, see CONTRE; land (as opposed to sea) 426; land, country (for possession) 998, 1096, 1097, 1115, 1250; A T. 1695, 1872, 2797, 2804, A LA T. 485, 694; on the ground 485, 694, 1872, 2797; to the ground 1695, 2804; DE T. 2326 landed; PAR T. 649, 1139 all over the country, here, there and everywhere; VERS T. 1107, 1705 down, towards the ground; METRE A T. 2711 to bring to the ground.

TES, poss.adj.pl.: see TON.

TESMOING, s.m. evidence(W) 16; AVOIR T. DE (+acc.) 2088(P) to be reputed to be, have the reputation for being.

TESMOIGNIER; pr.ind.3 TESMOIGNE 2832; v.a. to confirm, attest, testify(G).

TEX, adj. and pron.: see TEL.

TIERZ 1232(C); Nom.sg.m. TIERS 699, 1233(C); sg.f. TIERCE 135, 139, 141, 274; adj. third.

TIRE, s.f.; TRESTOUT A T. 2159 in unbroken succession; T. A T 2647 successively, one after the other(W).

TOI, pers.pron.str.: see TU.

TOILE, s.f. canvas, sail-cloth 2306.

TOLIR; impv.5 TOLÉS 2460, 2466; pr.subj.3 TOILLE 2365; pret.3 TOLI 2822, 3145(P), 5 TOLISTES 1545, 6 TOLIRENT 2785; past p.m. TOLU 1500, 2781(P), f. TOLUE 846, 1544; v.a. to take away (from=A).

TON, poss.adj. and pron. thy, thine, your, yours: nom.sg.m. unstr. TES 1911; acc.sg.f.unstr. TA 1125, 1966; acc.pl.f. unstr. TES 1123; nom.sg.m.str. TIENS 1172(P), 1971(P), TUENS 1184(C), 1991(C); acc.sg.m.str. TOEN 1170.

TONDRE 1112; past p.f. TONDUE 3044; v.a. to cut, crop (fig.)
 TORBE, s.f. troop, band, crowd(GW)(W) 3111.
 TORBLE, nom.sg.f. 1352; adj. turbid, cloudy.
 TORBLER; pr.ind.3 TORBLE 866, 2275(P), 2289, 6 TROBLENT
 2332b; past p.m. TORBLÉS 422, TROBLEZ 2332a, f. TORBLEE
 3239; v.a. 422, 2332a, 2332b etc., to trouble, disturb; v.n.
 866, 2275(P), 2289(P) to become disturbed, grow troubled.
 TORCIER 1002; v.a. to rub down(G).
 TORMENT, s.m. torment, agony 901, 915, 927(C); storm(W) 2332g.
 TORNER; pr.ind.3 TORNE 1642, 6 TORNENT 835; pret.3 TORNA 2600;
past p.m. TORNÉ 354(C), TORNÉS 1607, 1725; v.a. (+A) to
 interpret as 2600; v.n. to turn, make for 354(C); to go,
 be gone 1607; to change 1073(P); v.imp. to turn out 1642;
v.refl.(+EN) to go away 835, 1641, 1725. See HUISEUSE.
 TORNOIER; pres.p. TORNOIANT 2373; v.n. to tack, manoeuvre.
 TORS, acc.pl. 3237; s.f. tower, castle, stronghold.
 TORT, s.m. wrong 1100; wrong-doing 317; A T. 110 wrongly;
 AVOIR T. 3075 to be wrong; FAIRE T. A 830 to wrong.
 TOSCIQUE, s.m.(?) poison(W) 1361.
 TOST, adv. soon, quickly 10, 308, 589(C), 705, 837, 968,
 1387, 1490, 2041; at once, quickly 131, 205, 560, 608, 771,
 839(C), 1694; conj. AU PLUS T. QUE 743(P) as fast as; PLUS
 T. QU'IL POT VEOIR (+principal clause) no sooner had he seen
 (than)(Gr.Aus.)1874; as fast as, as quickly as 121. See OR.
 TOT, TOUT 112, 147, 178, 599 etc.; nom.sg.m. TOS, TOUS 422,
 693, 2344; acc.pl.m. TOS, TOUS 158, 375(P), 424, 460, 461,
 581, 585 etc.; nom.pl.m. TOT, TOUT 324, 629, 760, 827, 1307,
 2310, TUIT 804; acc.sg.f. TOTE, TOUTE 371, 439, 1096, 1421,
etc.; nom.sg.f. TOTE, TOUTE 1298, 2186; acc.pl.f. TOTES,
 TOUTES 408, 459(C), 460, 1382; (1) indef.adj. and pron.m.f.
AND neut. all 112 etc.; whole 2048; (2) adv. all 81, 770;

- quite 646, 976; completely, entirely 749(P), 814, 1172, 1217, 1407; VOSTRE TOUS 1528 entirely yours; TOT JUS 505 right down; DEL TOT 544(C), 1033, 1058, DU TOUT 2131 entirely; (3) forming adv. locutions: See DESOR, DIS, DROIT, EURE, JOR, MAINTENANT, NOEVE, NUIT, OÏR, PAR, PLAIN, SOR, TANS, TRESTOUT, VOIE. See also ÇOU, DEUS.
- TOUCIER; pr.ind.3 TOUCE 907, 921(C); fut.5 TOUCHERÉS 1216; v.n. to touch 907, 1216; to strike 921(C).
- TOUNER 76; pr.ind.3 TONE 2295; v.imp. to thunder.
- TOUNOIRE, s.m. thunder 191.
- TOUT, see TOT.
- TRAIÑER; past p.m. TRAIÑÉ 1497; v.a. to drag along the ground (GW).
- TRAIËR; past p.m. TRAIË 844, 894, f. TRAIË 264; v.a. to betray.
- TRAIRE 1000, 1713, 1826, 1842, 1942; pr.ind.1 TRAI 1915, 3 TRET 2620(C), 2786(C), 6 TRAIENT 751, 2038; pr.subj.3 TRAIÉ 1746; pret.3 TRAIÏST 1863, 1959, 2478(C); past p.m. TRAIT 2484, f. TRAITE 481, 1193, 2734; v.a. to draw 481, 1000, 2734; (+A CEVAX) to draw, quarter 1193; to pull, tear out 1713, 1842, 2620(C); to bring 2786(C); (+HORS) to take out 1863; (+AMONT) to hoist 751; v.n. to shoot 1746, 1826, 1942; to tear (from=DE) 2484; v.refl. (+ARRIERS) to go back 2478(C). See CONSEIL, GARANT, PORT, SUS.
- TRANLER; impv.5 TRANLÉS 2180; v.n. to tremble.
- TRAVERSER; pret.6 TRAVERSERENT 1887; v.n. to make one's way (through).
- TRAVILLIER 494; pr.ind.2 TRAVAILLES 208, 3 TRAVAILLE 2370(P)n, 6 TRAVAILLENT 1452, 2410(C); pret.3 TRAVILLA 456, 3263; past p.m. TRAVILLIÉ 492; v.a. to distress, annoy, try(GW) 208; v.n. to be in labour(GW) 456, 494, 492, 3263; v.refl. 1452, 2370(P), 2410(C) to exert oneself.

TREBUCHIER 2804; v.a. to knock down(G).

TRENCHIER; pret.3 TRENCA 2790; past p.m. TRENCHIE 505, f.

TRENCIE 1387; v.a. to cut 505, 2790; to cut out 1387.

TRENTE 3209; num.adj. thirty.

TRES, adv. very 2556; T. BIEN 954(P), 1547 certainly, for sure.

TRESOR, s.m. treasure(W) 178, 184; FAIRE T. DE 2108 to make money out of.

TRESPASSER; pr.ind.3 TRESPASSE 2900, 3086, 6 TRESPASSENT 2123, 3238; imp.ind.3 TRESPASSOIT 2667, 6 TRESPASSOIENT 797(P); pr.subj.3 TRESPAST 2474(C); past p.m. TRESPASSÉ 2732, TRESPASSÉS 1229(C); v.a. to cross over 2667, 3238; to infringe 2732; v.n. to pass 797(P), (of time) 1229(C); to pass on 2474(C); to escape one's attention 2900; to come to 3086. See NO.

TRESSAILLIR; pr.ind.3 TRESSAUT 77, 2580; v.n. to start, be startled.

TRESSÜER; past p.m.adj. TRESSÜÉ 1834 perspiring freely.

TRESTOUT 544(P), 933, 1488(P), 2159; nom.sg.m. TRESTOUS 1534(C), 1971; acc.pl.m. TRESTOUS 109, 1415(C), 2205; nom.pl.m. TRESTOT 425, 630, 1579; acc.sg.f. TRESTOUTE 1269, 2092(P); (1) indef.adj. and pron. all 109 etc.; (2) adv. completely, altogether 933, 1269, 1488(P), 2159. See EAGE, TIRE.

TRIVES, acc.pl. 1851; s.f. peace; DONER T. 1848, DONER LA T. 1879(C) to grant a respite(W); FREMER LA T. 1861 to conclude the agreement(W); PRENDRE T. 2342 to call a truce.

TROIS 1210, 1213, 1962, 2335; nom.pl. TROI 324, 1818, 1884, 2873; adj. three.

TROISIME 1220(P); adj. third.

TROP, adv. too 270, 295, 626, 734, 735, 2179, 2468, 3104; too much 61, 270, 271, 649 etc.; too long (of time) 648, 2746, 2784(C).

TROPEL, s.m. group, party 958(C).

TROS, s.m. fragment(W) 3094(C).

TROUBLER, see TORBLER.

TROUSSER; pr.ind.6 TROUSSENT 1758; v.a. to load.

TROVER 861; pr.ind.3 TROEVE 820, 863, 1534, 1574, 1829, 6
TROEVENT 392, 400, 402(C), 406 etc.; pr.subj.1 TRUISSE 2992;
pret.1 TROVAI 46, 2100, 3031, 3 TROVA 1466(P), 1511, 1800,
2799, 6 TROVERENT 2091, 2963; imp.subj.3 TROVAST 2271; fut.1
TROVERAI 1576(C), 5 TROVERÉS 1012; cond.3 TROVEROIT 15;
past p.m. TROVÉ 402(P), 769, 744 etc., TROVÉS 761, 1340,
1471 etc., f. TROVEE 445, 639, 1473; v.a. to find.

TRUANT 575, 592; nom.sg.m. TRUANS 587, 618, 638; nom.sg.f.
TRUANDE 648; s.m. tramp, vagabond 575: etc.; (attributively)
leading a vagabond's life 648.

TRUANDER 598, 686; v.n. to beg.

TRUANDISE, s.f. vagrancy(W) 609.

TU, pers.pron.sg. thou, thee, you: nom.sg.m. TU 209, 849, 855,
896, 897, 1005 etc.; acc.sg.unstr.m. and f. TE 1580, 1585,
T' 1174, 1180; dat.sg.unstr.m. and f. TE 85, 86, 206, 1008,
1124, 1961, T' 1586; acc.sg.str. TOI 1616, 1911; dat.sg.str.
TOI 1146(C), 1960.

TUER; impv.5 TUÉS 956; past p.m. TUÉS 3042(P); v.a. to kill.

U, (1) interrog.adv. where 480, 656, 930 etc.; (2) rel.adv.
where 357, 627, 861; in which 818, 938, 2791; on which 1877;
to which 97; PAR U along which 797; through which, by means
of which 403; (3) U QUE (+subj.) conj. 1554 wherever.

U, (1) conj. or 40, 588, 735, 964 etc.; (2) correl.conj. U---U
4, 367, 1368 whether---or, either---or; either ---or else
1596; U FUST---U 1046 whether it might be---or; SOIÉS---U
1921 whether you might be---or. See LA.

UIS 391, 394, 398, HUIS 1491; s.m. door; MAISTRE H. 1491
main door.

UIT 3214, 3220, HUIT 1760(C); num.adj. eight.

UMELIER; pr.ind.3 UMELIE 1024; v.refl. to humble oneself.

UMILITÉ 28, HUMELITÉ 45, HUMILITÉ 473; nom.sg. HUMELITÉS 1026;
s.f. humility, meekness.

UN. 3, 19, 77, 159, 413 etc.; nom.sg.m. UNS 412, 586, 989 etc.; acc.pl.m. UNS 1622(P), 2628; acc.sg.f. UNE 72, 80, 82, 127, etc.; nom.sg.f. UNE 615, 879; acc.pl.f. UNES 1612; indefl art. 3, 19, 77 etc.; partitive adj. some, a pair of 1612, 1622(P), 2628; num.adj. one 1406, 1407, 1646, 1647; pron. LI UNS 586(P), 634 etc., L'UN 763, 767, 1196, 1334, LI UNE 1352(P), L'UNE 353, 1367(C), 1368(C); LI UN---LI AUTRE 1289, 2576 some--others; LI UNS (nom.)---L'AUTRE 2546, 2761 (the) one---the other; L'UN (acc.)---L'AUTRE 2734 one---the other; L'un (acc.) ET L'AUTRE 2948, 3186, L'UNE ET L'AUTRE (Nom.) 3062, (acc.) 3111 both. See EURE.

US, s.m.; MAL US 904n torment(G).

USAGE, s.m.; AVOIR EN U. 1584 to practise, follow a practice.

USER 245, 1364; pr.ind.3 USE 905, 6 USENT 2048; v.a. to use, make use of 1364; to spend (time) 245, 2048; U. MAL 905n to suffer.

USURE, s.f.; see PRESTER.

VACE, s.f. cow-hide 1612.

VAILLANT(P), VAILLANZ(C), nom.sg. 157; s.m. worth, value(GW).

See VALOIR. 192

VAIN, adj.; EN V. adv.loc. 1452 in vain, to no purpose.

VAINE, s.f. vein 1752.

VAIR 188; nom.sg. VAIRS 3233(C); acc.pl. VAIRS 3163; nom.pl.

VAIR 3183(P); s.m. fur of the grey squirrel 188, 3183(P), 3233(C), see Roach, p.313; adj. of miniver 3163.

VAL 1652(P); acc.pl. VAUS 2282; s.m. valley, dale.

VALEES, nom.pl. 2284; s.f. valley.

VALLET 478, 2069, 3298; nom.sg. VALLÉS 2051, 2118; s.m. baby boy, youngster 478; young nobleman 2051; youth 2118, 3298.

See Roach, p.313.

VALOIR 1165; pr.ind.3 234, 1347, 2066, 6 VALENT 2462(P);

v.n. to be worth, worth while; MIX V. 1165 to be more worthy;

VAILLANT, 192n, 1284, 1634, 1853, 2015, 2506 etc., pres.p. and/or subst. the equivalent in value of, equivalent in value to.

VALOR, s.f. qualities, worth 1086(C).
 VASSAL(P), VASSAUS(C), nom.sg. 734, 2737, 2747; s.m. fellow,
 my man (used pejoratively or ironically).
 VASSELAGE, s.m. chivalry 2908.
 VEER 1722, 2471; pret.3 VEA 1801(P); past p.f. VEEE 1821(C);
v.a. to refuse.
 VELER; past p.f. VELEE 1148(C); v.n. to take the veil (of a
 nun) (G).
 VENDRE 1438, 2356; pr.ind.3 VANT 2060, VENT 2062, 6 VENDENT
 2238; impv.2 VENT 2077, 5 VENDÉS 3203(P); imp.ind.3 VENDOIT
 2068; fut.3 VENDRA 2192, 5 VANDROIZ 3253(C), 6 VENDRONT
 3217(C), 3207; cond.6 VENDROIENT 3167(P); past p.m. VENDU
 2076; v.a. to sell; V. CIER 2356 to sell dearly.
 VENEOUR, nom.pl. 1260; acc.pl. VENEOURS 2624; s.m. huntsman.
 VENIN, s.m. poison 1361.
 VENIR 10, 471, 562, 941, 1245(C), 1672, 2070; pr.ind.1 VIENG
 3095, 3 VIENT 136, 769(P), 874, 1797, 5 VENÉS 726, 6 VIENENT
 444(P), 2709; impv.4 VENONS 627(P), 5 VENÉS 2194(C), 2857;
imp.ind.3 VENOIT 1681(C), 2165, 2332j, 6 VENOIENT 1812; pr.
subj.3 VEGNE 105, VIEGNE 2673, 6 VIEGNENT 366(P), 1665; pret.1
 VING 1209, 3 VINT 456, 493, 771(C), 879, 951, 1823, 4 VENIMES
 3032, 6 VINRENT 444(C), 805, 2041, 2049, 2500; imp.subj.3
 VENIST 952, 1539, 3232; fut.1 VENRAI 563, 3 VENRA 161, 1741,
 2889n, 5 VENRÉS 644, 739, 2496; past p.m. VENU 194, 819, 987,
 1882, VENUS 573, 762b, 1676, 1910, 2059, f. VENUE 94, 1220;
v.n. to come 105 etc.; to happen, come about 1245(C); to
 befall 3271(P); EN V. to come round to 644; v.imp. to happen
 299; 2000 see MERVEILLE; (+MIX) to be better(G) 326, 952;
v.refl. (+EN) to make one's way, to reach 391; FAIRE V.
 2886(P) to bring, fetch; BIEN VIEGNANS 3014, BIEN VIGNANT
 1813 welcome; ESTRE BIEN VENUS 1910, 2398, 3015 to be welcome.
 See AISE, CIER, FIN, MERCHI, MERVELLE, OUTRE, TALENT, TART,
 VOLENTÉ.

- VENISON, s.f. game, venison 1756, 1804, 1819.
- VENT 2040, 3229; nom.sg. VENS 2275, 2274; acc.pl. VENS 2293, 2314, 2332; nom.pl. VENT 2303, 2325, 2332b, 2342; s.m. wind.
- VENTELÉS, nom.sg. 2343; s.m. light wind, breeze(W).
- VENTER 2288(P); pret.3 VENTA 2344; past p.m. VANTÉ 2332i; v.n. to blow, be windy.
- VENTRE, s.m.; EL V. 2412 inside (a person).
- VEOIR 807(C), 939, 1875, 2318, 2409(P), 2889, VEÏR 2155(P); pr.ind.1 VOI 1902, 3 VOIT 216, 223, 529, 566, 776, 788, 5 VEÉS 1638, 3144, VEOIZ 1425(C), 6 VOIENT 203, 370, 390, 798, 809, 1744; impv.2 VOIS CI (=me voici) 1170, 5 VEÉS MOI (=me voici) 1105, VEÉS CI (=voici) 3260, VÉS ICI (=voici) 3261; imp.ind.3 VEOIT 1958, 2426; pr.subj.1 VOIE 2151, 2406, 2855, 3 VOIE 1288; pret.1 VI 241, 3 VIT 65, 80, 117, 779, 4 VEÏMES 2190, 2322, 6 VIRENT 696, 1308, 1834, 3126n; imp.subj.1 VEÏSSE 2593, 3 VEÏST 1684, 5 VEÏSSIÉS 1409(P); fut.1 VERRAI 2147, 3 VERRA 1130(C), 4 VERRONS 627(C), 5 VERRÉS 516, 2620, 2857, 6 VERRONT 1580; cond.6 VERROIENT 666; past p.m. VEÛ 1653, 2129(P), 2208, VEÛS 762a, 2865, 3283, f. VEÛE 93, 239; v.a. to see 65 etc.; to behold 1105 etc.; to know, be convinced 1935, 1958. See CHI.
- VERAIS, nom.sg.m. 1551n; adj. true.
- VERDE, nom.sg.f. 1768; adj. green.
- VERITABLE, acc.sg.f. 167; adj. true(W).
- VERITÉ 50, 384, 1302n, 1690(P), 2876, VRETÉ 2828(P)n; nom.sg. VERITÉS 2832; s.f. truth; EST VERITÉS 1025, VERITÉS EST (QUE) 2591n it is true (that); (SOIT) VERITÉS 1593 be it true; PAR V. (P), POR V. (C) 640 in truth.
- VERMEL 724; acc.sg.f. VERMELLE 880; adj. bright red, vermilion.
- VERS, prep. towards (local) 358n, 442, 566, 743, 796(P), 860, 973; towards (of moral relationships) 923(C), 1463(P), 2934, 2964; against, towards 1463, 1916(C), 2748; from 2546; from

- (of a plea for mercy) 2312. See ADRECIER, APARTENIR, APLAIDIER, MESFAIRE, TERRE.
- VESPRE 1882; nom.sg. VESPRES 1434(P); s.m. evening; DE HAUT V. 1882 late in the evening(GW).
- VESTIR 3206; pr.ind.3 VEST 214, 6 VESTENT 3215; impv.5 VESTÉS 3173; past p.m. VESTUS 1726, VESTUE 482; v.a. to dress 1726; to put on 3173, 3206; v.refl. 3215 (+DE), 214 to dress; AVOIR VESTUE 482 to have on, be wearing.
- VEÛE, s.f.; A LA V. DE 1469(P) in sight of.
- VIANDE, s.f. food 582(C).
- VICAIRES, nom.sg. 2227; s.m. deputy, governor(W), (fig.) sherriff.
- VIE, s.f. life 245, 306, 1036, 1133, 1138, 1311, 1543.
- VIELLECE, s.f. old age 1060.
- VIERGES, acc.pl. 459(C); s.f. virgin. See VIRGE (Index of Proper Names).
- VIÉS, invar.adj. old 1353, 1468, 1502, 1622.
- VIF 957; nom.sg.m. VIS 321, 1093, 1461; nom.pl. VIF 665; nom.sg.f. VIVE 1132; adj. alive 321, 665 etc.; incarnate (cf. popular and dialectal use of 'alive' in expletives) 957, 1461.
- VIGNET(P), VISNÉ(C), s.m. neighbourhood(G)(GW)(W) 1390.
- VIL 1580; nom.sg.m. VIX 1575; nom.sg.f. VIX 1019, 1140(P), 1144(P); adj. vile, base; TENIR VIL 1580 to hold cheap, despise.
- VILAIN 1459, 1475, 2209(P); nom.sg.m. VILAINS 1130, 1461, 1472, 1559; acc.pl.m. VILAINS 1371, 1378, 3198; nom.pl.m. VILAIN 1373, 1451, 2209(P); sg.f. VILAINE 898, 1127, 2810(C); s.m. and f. 1130, 1127 etc. commoner; adj. ill-bred, boorish 898, 2810(C); adj.nom.pl.m. VILAIN 2209(P) of lowly estate, to low estate.
- VILE, s.f. town 1644, 1787, 2057, 2265, 3328(C).
- VILLIER; pres.p. VILLANT 2557, 2560, 2564; v.n. to be awake.
- VILMANT, adv. 1514(C), 2231(C) foully.
- VILONIE, s.f. baseness, coarseness (of manners, way of life) 1372.

- VIN, s.m. wine 1030, 1806(C), 1793, 1803, 1816.
- VINT, num.adj. twenty; V. ET QUATRE 2159, 2615 twenty-four;
V. ET SIS 1280(P) twenty-six.
- VIS, s.m. face 118, 1271, 1689, 2396; see TAINDRE.
- VIS, s.m. opinion; ESTRE V. A QUE 322, 858(P), 862(C), 2605(C)
to seem to someone that. See AVIS.
- VIS, adj.; see VIF.
- WISEES, see RISEES.
- WISEUSE, nom.sg.f. 2599; adj. cunning, perceptive(GW)(W).
- VISNÉ, s.m.; see VIGNET.
- VITAILLE, s.f. food 582(P).
- VIVRE 316, 595(P); pr.ind.1 VIF 1546, 3 VIT 825, 6 VIVENT 429;
pr.subj.1 VIVE 2916; past p.m. VESCU 2746; v.n. to live
(on=DE); to be alive 1546.
- VIX, adj.; see VIL.
- VIX, nom.sg.m. 1056, 1070, 1191, 1287; adj. old.
- VO, poss.adj.; see VOSTRE.
- VOEL, s.m.; SEN V. 2974 if she had her way.
- VOIAGE, s.m. journey 284.
- VOIE 8 etc.; acc.pl. VOIES 364 etc.; s.f. journey 2017, 3029;
road 801, 1336(P), 1790; way 8; ALER SA V. 1697 to go (on)
one's way; SEI METRE A LA V. 564, 1878, 2152 to set off;
UNE V. TENIR 1650 to take the same road; TENIR VOIE 368, 443,
TENIR VOIES 364 to take a road, path(GW); adv.loc. TOUTES
VOIES 428 meanwhile, however; TOUTE VOIE always 1553;
nonetheless, however 3101n.
- VOILE 752, 2305; acc.pl. VOILES 2038; s.f. sail.
- VOIR 978, 992 etc.; nom.sg.m. VOIRS 2563, 3061 etc.; nom.sg.f.
VOIRE 653; s.m. truth 992, 1134, 1708, 1886, 2161, 2256, 2561,
2848, 2882; adj. true 653, 978, 2563, 3061; adv. VOIR 660,
675 truly; truthfully 997, 2816; OÏL VOIR 2613 yes, indeed;
adv.loc. POR VOIR 1394, 1431, 2867, 2870 in truth.
- VOIRE, adv. 2015 indeed, truly; 2079, 2771 yes, indeed.

VOIRE, s.m. glass 192.

VOIS 82, 117, 191, 242, 2719; nom.sg. VOIS 204; s.f. invar. voice 82, 117 etc.; sound of a horn 2719; A HAUTE V. 2310 aloud.

VOLENTÉ, s.f. will 254, 1223, 1308; DE MA V. 1157 as I wished; D'UNE V. 2726 with one intention, of one mind; VENIR A V. (+A+acc.) 2332j to be one's will, pleasure (that).

VOLENTIERS, adv. willingly 238, 561, 1014, 1486, 1789, 3208; (+verb.) 2552, 2603 to like to do something.

VOLER; pr.ind.3 VOLE 2306; v.n. to fly.

VOLETER; imp.ind.3 VOLETOIT 2452(C); v.n. to leap(W).

VOLOIR; pr.ind.1 VOEL 34, 229, 251, 291, 538 etc., 2 VEUS 1134, 3244(P), 3 VEUT 1, 17, 207, 331, 589, 825 etc., 5 VOLÉS 227, 325, 350, 531, 2355, 6 VOELÉNT 3117; imp.ind.1 VOLOIE 2470, 3 VOLOIT 71, 487, 1721, 2073, 5 VOLIIEZ 252(C), 3082, 6 VOLOIENT 1939, 2155; pr.subj.1 VOELLE 2478, 3 VOELLE 220, 1048(P), 1116, 1464, 6 VOELLENT 559(C), 1667(P); pret.1 VOS 2700(C), 3 VAUT 695, 971(P), 991, 1045, 1306, 2956, 6 VAURENT 2864; imp.subj.1 VOSSISSE 2172(C), 3 VAUSIST 559(P), 1685, 5 VOSSSIÉS 256(P), 6 VAUSSISSENT 1687(C), 3129; fut.3 VAURA 601, 766, 1085, 1281, 2356, 2608, 6 VAURONT 2358(P); cond.1 VAUROIE 297, 3 VAUROIT 12, 2076; v.a. to wish, desire, want 1, 17, 207 etc.; to will 3244; V. MIX 3129 to prefer.

VOLOIR, s.m. will, pleasure 349.

VOS, pers.pron.sg. and pl. you 93, 95, 96, 160 etc.

VOS, refl.pron.sg. and pl. yourself 103, 325, 553, 554.

VOS, poss.adj.; see VOSTRE.

VOSTRE, poss.adj. and pron. your, yours: acc.sg.m. VOSTRE 147, 278, 301, 314, 323 etc., VO 731(P), 1638(P); nom.sg.m. VOSTRE 163(P), 310, 1163, 2829, VOSTRES 827, 829, 1554, VOS 2820(P); acc.sg.f. VOSTRE 245, 500, 1889, 2879; nom.sg.f. VOSTRE 306, 318, 738, 1097, 2941; acc.pl.m. VOS 327, 328,

500, 551, 2178, 3036; nom.pl.m. VOSTRE 732, 2494, 3058, 3059; acc.pl.f. VOS 327; s.m. 2473, 2478 your goods. See MERCHI, TOT.

VOUER; past p.f. VOUEE 1136(P); v.n. to take one's vows (of a nun)(G).

VOULT, s.m. face, countenance 2520n.

VRETÉ, see VERITÉ.

WAGE, see GAGE.

WAIDE, s.f. woad(W) 2244.

WAINON, s.m. watch-dog(W) 1496.

WAIRES, see GAIRES.

WANBISONS, acc.pl. 2723(P)n; s.m. long doublet(GW).

WARANCE, s.f. madder-dye(T-L) 2244n.

WASTER, see GASTER.

WAUCRER; pr.ind.6 WAUCRENT 2334(P)n; v.n. to drift (at sea).

WIDIER; pr.ind.6 WIDENT 409; v.a. to empty.

WOUPIL, s.m. fox 1986n.

YGAUS, acc.pl.m. 1063n; nom.sg.f. INGAUS 2281; adj. equal 1063; calm, even 2281; adv.loc. PAR INGAL 291 equally.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

The Index is meant to include all proper names occurring in the text, as well as all their variants. The case-forms of the names which are inflected are cited. References are exhaustive. For abbreviations see p.V, and see also p.17 of the introductory note to the Glossary. Appended to a line reference n means that a note or reference will be found in the Notes to the Glossary.

BAR 1967, Bar-sur-Aube. See Introduction, p.14.

BLIAUT 2574, name of a dog.

BRISTOT 356n, 2019, 2031, 2049, 3299, Bristol.

CASTELE 2153, Castille.

CATANASSE 1883, 2899, 2967, 3037, 3085, 3258, CATENAISE
1330n, CATENASSE 3222, Caithness.

CRESTIIENS, nom.sg. 1, 18; the author of Guillaume d'Angleterre.

CRIS; JHESU CRIS, nom.sg. 2980(P), Jesus Christ.

DAMEDIEU 202, DAMEDIU 2333; nom.sg. DAMEDÉS 3028(C), God.

DIEU 20, 41, 124, 144, 212, 281, 338, 346, 376, 457, 565, 869,
DIU 2309, 2934, DÉ 2104, 2852; nom.sg. DIEX 130, 161, 342,
373, 546, 550, 844, 859, 886, 1123, 1180, 1224, 1476, 1845,
2223, 2814, 2953, 3026, 3060, 3243, 3245, DIX 1795, 2935,
DEUS 2332c; DE PART DÉ 2104, DE LE PART DÉ 2852, DE PAR DIEU
84, 95, 136, 206 from, on behalf of, in the name of God; PAR
DIEU 1913 (oath) by God!; PAR CELI DIEU EN CUI JE CROI 1839,
PAR LE COR DÉ 3192; POR DIEU 145, 186, 559, 576, 890, 1234 by,
through God; POR DIEU 168, 1142 (oath) by God!; DIEX NOS AVOIT
351, DIEX VOS DOINST ASSENER 252, DIEX A TOS GAAINGNE DOINST
581, POR AMOR DIEU LE VOIR 987, POR L'AMOR DIEU 982, SE DOINST
DIEX MOI ET VOS JOÏR 2487, DIX TE DOINST BIEN DEVENIR 1795,
DIEX VOS EN DEFFENGE 1617, DIEX VOS FACE BIEN CEANS 580,

DIEX LE VOS MIRE 1522, PLEÜST A DIEU QUE 658, QUE DIEX LE VOS RENDE 583, QUE JA DIEX N'EN RIE 1715, SE DIEX ME SAUT 233, 2198, SE DIEX M'AÏT 2818. See PLAISIR and the Descriptive Classification.

ENGLETERRE 11, 19, 759, 1964, 2018, 2259, 2771, 2883, 3222, England.

ENGLOIS, acc.pl.m. 2058; s.m. Englishman.

EVROÏC 3131_n, York.

FLANDRES 1964, Flanders.

FOUKIER 1423, 1433, FOUCIER 3185; nom.sg. FOUKIERS 1446, 1702, FOUCIERS 3250, FOKIERS 1462; name of Marin's foster-father. See SIRE.

GALVAIDE 987_n, 2243, 2381, GALVEIDE 3287, Galloway or Galtway(?).

GASCOIGNE 1965, Gascony.

GERNEMUE 1470_n, Yarmouth. C has GIERNE NUE.

GLEOLAÏS 1052; nom.sg. 1061, 1077, 1091, 2649; name of Gratiene's second husband.

GONSELIN 1423, 3184; nom.sg. GOSSELINS 1440, GONSSELINS 1497, 1719, GONSELINS 3250; name of Lovel's foster-father.

GRATIIENE 35, 1262; wife of Guillaume.

GUI 998; nom.sg. GUI 999, 1960, GUIS 1009; pseudonym used by Guillaume.

GUILLAUME 30, 2051, 2131; nom.sg. GUILLAUMES 37, 421, 2060, 2085; king of England and husband of Gratiene.

HALAPE 2271, Aleppo.

JHESU, see CRIS.

LONDRES 3130, 3282, 3285, London.

LOVEL 1334, 1335, 1441, 1494, 1660, 1746, 1924, 2876(C); nom.sg. LOVEL 1774_n, LOVIAX 1449, 1517, 1630, 1640, 1651, 1686, 1692, 1752, 1774, 1844, 1906, 1913, 2830(P), 2945(C), 2949, 3116, 3137, 3141, 3249, LOVIAUS 1832, 2877; one of Guillaume's twin sons.

- MARIN 1339, 1447, 1463, 1643, 1653, 1926, 3147; nom.sg. MARINS 1444, 1478, 1645, 1660, 1679, 1688, 1704, 1746, 1754, 1774, 1778, 1833, 2949, 3116, 3136, 3249, 3267; name of one of Guillaume's twin sons.
- MARGERITE (sainte) 459, St. Margaret.
- MARIE (sainte) 496, St. Mary (the Virgin Mary).
- NICHOLE (saint) 2170; nom.sg. NICHOLAIS (sains) 2311; St. Nicholas; PAR SAINT NICHOLE 2170 (oath) by St. Nicholas!
- NICOLE 3131n, Lincoln.
- PATRE NOSTRE 536(P), s.f. the Lord's Prayer.
- PIERE; SAINT-PIERE DE ROME 533; PAR SAINT PERE 1699 (oath) by St. Peter!
- POL (saint) 2617, St. Paul.
- PROVENCE 1965, Provence.
- PROVINS 1967, Provins (Champagne).
- PUI 2016, Le Puy-en-Velay.
- RODAIN 1661, 1760; nom.sg. RODAINS 1626, 1748, 1786, 1802, 1862, 1876; name of Lovel's squire.
- ROGERS LI COINTES, nom.sg. 3309; friend of the author.
- ROLLANS, nom.sg. 1055, Roland.
- ROME 533(P), 534(P), 1214, Rome.
- SAINT ESMOING 15n, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
- SAINT GILLE 2016, 2105, St. Gilles.
- SORLINC 3115, 3221, SURCLIN 1038n; a port in Scotland.
- TAMISE, nom.sg. 2196; the Thames.
- TANTALUS 903, Tantalus.
- TERFÉS, nom.sg. 2268, 2346, THERFÉS 2035, 3233; pilot of Guillaume's ship.
- TROIES 1967, Troyes.
- VIRGE (la) 501(P), the Virgin Mary.
- WINCESTRE 3130, Winchester.

NOTES TO THE GLOSSARY

5. PAR CI LE ME TAILLE. Wilmotte defines this expression as 'bien droit' (Ed.W., p. 132), and Foerster as 'gerade aus' (GF, p. 92). See P. Meyer, Rom., VI, (1877), p. 498, and G. Paris, Rom., XVIII, (1889), pp. 288-9, who defines the expression as 'tout droit' and concludes 'on voit que c'est un dicton emprunté à la langue des maçons et tailleurs de pierre: faire quelque chose comme (celui à qui on dit) "par ci le me taille", c'est faire comme l'ouvrier qui taille bien droit sa pierre suivant la ligne que le maître lui a tracé.' See also Gr.Aus., p. 426, where Foerster quotes Gautier de Coinci in support of G. Paris's hypothesis. Another example occurs in the Jeu de la feuillée (see A. Henry, Chrestomathie de la littérature en ancien français, extract 151, l. 8, p. 282 and Henry's note, Notes, p.85.

11. ESTOIRE^S Keller (p. 89a) is perhaps more precise: he translates 'chronique.'

13. It is not clear whether qui in this line should be taken as the pronoun subject of fait a croire (with croire used passively) or whether qui should be taken as the stressed pronoun object of croire used actively (with fait a used normally as an impersonal verb.) For the authenticity of the former possibility, especially in Picard (?), see A. Henry, Le jeu de saint Nicolas, p. 229, note to l. 1021.

15. SAINT ESMOING. See Gr.Aus., note to l. 15, and p.8, note 4.

18. Wilmotte makes no case for preferring C's reading qui to P's que (the causal conjunction). Any such case would, in fact, be anything but absolute.

31. SAGE. See p. 11, note 4.

42. PLUS NE L'EN DUT. See Gr.Aus., p. 427, where Foerster translates 'schuldete ihm darin nichts,' suggesting that rien may have become plus in P because of mains in l. 44. See also Le roman de la rose ou de Guillaume de Dole, ll. 3422-3, where the expression ne l'en devoir de rien is glossed as 'n' être inférieur en rien (à une personne),' as in Ed.W. Instead of plus, C has rien. And riens is an intelligible misreading of meins. If the original reading were meins, the sense would seem to be 'the queen was no less obliged to do so because of this,' or 'the queen owed Him (God) no less (love and faith) for it.' If P is allowed to stand, it would seem to mean that 'the queen did not owe Him (God) more (love and faith)' or that 'consequently the queen did not have to do so more (than the king),' neither of which is exactly complimentary to Guillaume's piety. The presence of plus might well indicate that the scribe, as he copied this series of parallelisms, anticipated somewhat on his exemplar with 'plus ne l'en pot' running in his head but, nonetheless, let his eye wander back to his exemplar in time to get the rhyme word correct.

55. SIESME. Wilmotte wrongly translates this word 'sixième' (Ed.W., p. 132). See A. Thomas, Rom. XXXVI, (1907), pp. 96-8, and J. Vising, Rom., L, (1924), pp. 481-98, especially p. 491. For orthographic variants see Godefroy. E has al setymo. C has sepme, regularised as seme by Foerster. (See Gr.Aus.)

74. DEMEURE. Here, perhaps, as at l. 198, the verb is impersonal. W translates demeure que ne as 'es verzögert sich dass ...' Here, if the verb is used with a personal subject, one could translate 'he is kept waiting...' or, if the verb is used impersonally, one could translate 'the minutes dragged...' At l. 198 the construction is clearly impersonal but one could translate '(both) waited impatiently (to hear)...' T-L and FEW offer no similar examples.

76. Lozinski (p. 276) suggests correctly that, although ausi que (P) is less common than ausi com (which Wilmotte has taken from C), this is not a sufficient reason to alter P.

85. Lozinski (pp. 275-6) suggests that le te mande (PW) should be rejected and that le comande (P) should be restored. Comander has 'la valeur d'un commandement d'une portée générale ('telle est la volonté de Dieu'), tandis qu'au vers 86 il s'agit d'un ordre individuel adressé au roi ('te le commande'). It must be said, however, that an identical rhyme, in order to be respectable, should involve a very clear semantic differentiation in the uses of the rhyme word.

101. IL N'I A TEL. Both Wilmotte and Foerster accept this reading, which Foerster translates 'es giebt keinen solchen' (Gr.Aus., p. 427). The latter rejects the emendation il n'i a el on the grounds that the rich rhyme a tel : catel would be ruined. Because the number of rich rhymes in G.d'A. is not remarkably high, Foerster's argument seems to be untenable. See Lozinski, p. 277, and the lemma TEL. Although P has il nia tel, the sense is less good than that of il n'i a el 'there is no other (I can offer).' The use of etymological vait (P, l. 2631), vet (C, l. 2433 alongside analogical va (normal in

both MSS) or, more pertinently, the use of analogical fut (P, l. 3035) alongside etymological fu (normal in both MSS) might be an indication of some propensity on a scribe's part to retain final, unsupported t, after tonic vowels. However that may be, C.L. habet LL. *at (Pope, para. 953) had, in theory, as much chance of appearing with a final t in the Northern region as vertu, etc. (Pope, p. 489, para. xv). Contextual sense seems to require il n'i a(t) el.

112. FAIRE SON CREANT. Wilmotte translates 'payer ce qu'on doit.' Translations by G, T-L and W seem unsuitable in the context.

132. BLASMER LI OST. Presumably the form li, if properly interpreted by Wilmotte, is either a deliberate use of the stressed accusative to prevent elision (Foulet, para. 173, 1^o) or, far more likely, a stressed accusative of a sort used by Bérout. (See, for instance, Bérout l. 830 - li rois destruire eus veut, and cf. Foulet, ^{para.} 192). See also l. 276.

152. COTES. Roach glosses this word as a 'sorte de tunique qui se met par dessus la chemise ou la pelisse et sous le surcot ou le mantel. C'est un vêtement ordinairement porté par les hommes et les femmes de toutes les classes sociales' (p. 752). See also ^{J. Evans} Dress in Medieval France, pp. 11-14, 21, 78, and Bérout, l. 3569. Wilmotte's gloss (Ed.W., p. 128) is inaccurate.

152. MANTIAUS. The contexts in which this word occurs in G.d'A. generally seem to imply that the mantel is a cloak of rich material, as opposed to the chape, which was mainly functional. It is given and received as a gift. See Roach,

80
 p. 177; ^{J. Evans,} Erec, ll. 1589-94 and 6742-47, and Dress in Medieval France, p. 21. It is perhaps possible that the example at l. 3163 should be interpreted as in the fur trade (see Veale, pp. 28 and 220, where the word is defined as 'a number of skins sewn together to form a fur lining, usually, by the fifteenth century of an accepted size'): such an interpretation would seem to be confirmed by l. 3164, would not be belied by l. 3173 but would seem to be belied by reubes and pelices. Neither reubes nor pelices are defined or even mentioned by Veale and are, presumably, ready-made garments. Lines 3155-94 throw little light on the precise meanings of these words.

^{J. Evans,}
 153. SOURCOS. See Roach, p. 276, and Dress in Medieval France, pp. 14, 21, 78. According to J. Evans, this supplanted the cote after about 1210. The author of G.d'A. makes a clear distinction between the two garments in this text.

165. GUERREDON, MERITE. Although guerredon generally means 'reward, recompense in return for a service' (Roach, p. 142), and merite 'what is due, deserved' (Roach, pp. 184-5), the two words as used here seem to be virtually synonymous (cf. Cligés, ll. 3928 and 1436). The juxtaposition of such quasi-synonyms as these is a common medieval stylistic device frequently employed in this text. G and T-L seem to find little difference in the meaning of these words. See note to ll. 166-7.

165-6. The rhyme merite : dite and the unlikely use of a feminine past participle agreeing with the interrogative pronoun que, suggest that a scribe had the masculine synonym le merit of feminine merite (Picard le merite) before

him as he copied and that the feminine past participle dite is the consequence of such an error. An alternative and much less likely explanation of the feminine past participle might be that que is a conjunction and that D'une parole in l. 167 is a scribal error for a direct object Une parole.

183. DEGIÉS. A. Thomas (Rom. XXVIII, (1899), pp. 179-80) defines this word as 'lépreux', rather than simply 'infirm,' 'malade.' Cf. Bérout, ll. ~~3843~~ and ~~3932~~. See Gr.Aus., pp. 428 and 475, and cf. the use of malade in Old French, for instance Bérout, l. 1155.

192. VAILLANT. Keller classifies the word as a noun. Vaillant + direct object can be considered as either a gerund and its direct object, or as a present participle and its direct object, the former making a complete nominal entity, the latter an elliptical nominal entity in which present participle and direct object are adjectival. In either case they function as complements of one sort or another - direct objects, negative expletives or adverbial-cum-adjectival complements governed by a preposition and denoting quantity (l. 1634).

198. See note to l. 74.

201. DROITE EURE. See J. Orr, Old French and Modern English Idiom, p. 109.

226. LA FOI (PW) is a misprint. P has le foi (cf. Lozinski, p. 284).

255(P). ENPRESISSIÉS. Wilmotte's definition of enprendre folie 'agir follement' is much too loose a rendering. Enprendre folie means 'to get involved in a foolhardy enterprise', 'to embark upon an ill-considered project'.

268. RIENS. See Ed.W., p. xiii and the note to l. 1802.

280. PAR LONG NE PAR LÉ. The use of ne in this purely positive context may well be scribal and due to a scribe associating l. 280 with l. 279. On the other hand the 'error' might well be purely paleographic and conditioned by the nc of long. At all events, in the present context, one suspects that the author wrote par long et par lé.

330. Neither Foerster's nor Wilmotte's preferable emendation of this line are syntactically, semantically or contextually convincing. The reading of P, Faus est qui s'ens naistra should clearly be used more respectfully and as the basis for emendation. It should make excellent sense if the author had intended

Faus et qui sens n'a [nen or n'en] istra
Qui ... : 'A foolish and senseless person will not get out of his difficulty (will not solve anything, will not remedy matters) if he refuses to put his trust in good advice'.

356. BRISTOT. P has Bruiot in this line and on two other occasions Bistot. C's uncertainty is likewise shown in the forms Bricot, Britot and Britueil.

358. Wilmotte's editing of this line s'ont (=si ont ?) entré seems highly dubious and there seems to be no

evidence that entrer vers is any sort of authentic Old French. C, which has 'S'en sont vers la forest torné' seems to be much more authentic. It looks as if P has simply misread the rhyme word, possibly because, as he copied, he mistook the t of torné or ourné for the t of forest. The line might probably be edited Sont vers une forest torné (/ourné). See TORNER in the Glossary and, for the likelihood that sejorné : torné has Crestiien's rhyme, see l. 973.

362. SE DEPORTENT. T-L has 'sich fügen' and 'entraten,' which are neither contextually suitable nor well enough attested in these meanings at the date of G.d'A. The line seems to mean 'But they are cheered by their goodness of heart' - with reference no doubt to their recent generosity as well as to the righteousness of what they are about to undertake.

419. CELEE. 'concealment' or 'secrecy' (as in Yvain, l. 1911) is more accurate than Wilmotte's definition 'secret.'

440. AVENTURE. It is often difficult to determine precisely what this word means in a given context, since its meanings tend to overlap. Wilmotte defines this word as 'aventure' in ll. 440, 943, 1737, 2348, 2898, 2904 (Rom. XLVI, (1920), pp. 3-4), whereas Tanqueray rightly argues that ll. 943, 1737, 2348 mean 'hasard' (Rom. LVII, (1931), p. 77). The contexts of ll. 312, 2904-5 make it clear that aventure means 'fortune,' 'luck' in these places. See Reid, p. 127.

472. EN ... CONVENIR. This verb, of which the 'logical'

subject is le roi, is used in contexts such as the present with the general sense of 'to take measures with regard to the matter.'

The construction with estoveir and its prolate intransitive infinitive + complement is exactly the same as that of Bérout, l. 3467 - N'i estovra Tristran venir. The construction no more involves the use of a dative without a than l. 1206 of Bérout - l'estovra a nos couchier - involves an irregular elision of unstressed dative li: in both cases we seem to be dealing with an awareness on the part of medieval writers that the indirect object of estoveir is the 'logical' subject of venir and couchier and, given this priority, that estoveir should be made to function like a transitive auxiliary followed by a prolate infinitive as in Bérout, l. 667, or m'en laise covenir. Cf. the examples given by Foulet (end of para. 187). By contrast, when the prolate infinitive has itself a direct object, the construction with estoveir and similar impersonal verbs is what one would expect - the 'logical' subject of the prolate is put into the dative: cf. Bérout, l. 484, Le mal q'en mer li estut traire. Further evidence that constructions with impersonal verbs like estoveir and convenir vary with the nature and function of the prolate infinitive is not hard to find. In the Jeu de saint Nicolas, despite Henry's comment on impersonal convenir in the glossary - ('avec accus. de la personne et inf.'), the only example that demonstrably uses an accusative of the person is Prologue, l. 58, endormir les couvint, where, as noted above, we are dealing with an intransitive use of the prolate infinitive. All the examples in the Jeu involving personal pronoun 'logical subjects' of the prolate infinitive (ll. 1167, 1251, 1268, 1494, 1505) have the pronouns vous and

te, so that it is not possible to prove whether the pronoun is dative or accusative. But one suspects that at ll. 1251, 1268 and 1494 the pronoun is dative and that at ll. 1505, (intransitive use of faire) and 1167 (intransitive use of metre) the pronoun is accusative, in fact that Bodel's usage is the same as Crestien's and Béroul's. At l. 265 of the Jeu we are dealing with an ellipsis of the 'logical subject' and l. 393 provides an interesting example of a neuter pronoun as 'logical subject' and a passive prolate infinitive which, of course, can have no transitive function: Che qu'il nous ont forfait convient estre amendé. At l. 2796 of G.d'A. we are dealing, as one would expect, with an accusative of the 'logical subject' when the prolate infinitive is used intransitively in association with estoveir; at l. 1886 with a dative 'logical subject' and a transitive use of the prolate; at ll. 218-9 we have two prolate infinitives, the first intransitive and the second transitive, and the 'logical subject' of the first is put in the accusative; at l. 219 we are dealing with a constructio ad sensum. The other examples of estoveir in P, appearing in this glossary, cannot be used to prove anything. Finally ll. 1315-6 of G.d'A. confirm that when a convenir or estoveir type of impersonal verb is used with a prolate infinitive + direct object, the 'logical subject' of the prolate is put in the dative:

El si doucement se contint

Que a tous amer le (for l'en, less likely la) covint.

Foerster (Gr.Aus.) translates convenir, (v.n.) at l. 472 as 'fertig werden mit etwas,' which is none too sound. In fact Guillaume has to take measures to do the best he can with regard to a situation in which there is no hope of obtaining a midwife. For comparable uses of co(n)venir (v.n.), see

Béroul, l. 667 (quoted above), Erec, l. 5212 (quoted by Foerster) and the Jeu de saint Nicolas, l. 1068. A good example also occurs in Waldef. See also T-L, II, p. 983, 23 ff.

490. FRANS. See the Introduction, pp. 11-13, where the correlation of noble birth and nobility of character is discussed.

503. ESCOUTE. Foerster (GF) defines 'die Zeche bezahlen,' 'beitragen,' neither of which are very accurate. V., p. 106 has 'baisseuer'.

514. ELE (PW) is a misprint. P has el. See Lozinski, p. 28~~4~~-5

516. LES IEX CANGIER. This expression seems to be completely unattested, and Wilmotte's note (Ed.W., pp. 105-6) is unconvincing and largely irrelevant. There is no reason why cangier should mean torner. The fact that C has 'le san changier,' and that 'le sens cangié' occurs in l. 544 seem to support the hypothesis that les iex is due to a scribe who misread le sens as les (i)eus and hence the scribe's form iex. In any case eating one's children is a thoroughly unreasonable thing to do, not the sort of thing anyone in a faint (Wilmotte's interpretation of iex torner) would do, and Crestien explicitly tells us at l. 528 that the queen de fain esrage.

519. M'EN CHIE (PW). Lozinski prefers to restore me chie (P).

529. FRANCISE. See the Introduction, pp. 11-13, where

the correlation of noble birth and nobility of character is discussed.

548. ESMAIE. In C, this verb is impersonal. See Gr.Aus., p. 430.

552. DON PECHIÉ MORTEL FERIÉS (PW). Lozinski (p. 276) prefers to restore P's reading, De pitié morte seriés. 'La leçon de P est excellente: le roi invoque des arguments d'ordre humain, tandis que dans C la question de savoir si la reine mangera ses enfants est placée sur le terrain religieux.' Despite Lozinski, and as one would expect in G.d'A., Guillaume associates God with both the arguments he uses against the queen. It is perfectly clear that as a follow-on to the Lord's displeasure (l. 550) mortal sin and consequently eternal damnation are far more telling and relevant arguments than dying of what she would live to regret. P quite clearly, and very comprehensibly from a paleographic point of view, misread and misinterpreted what is authentically reflected in C.

572. NEF (PW) is a misprint. P has nes in keeping with all the examples of the nominative singular of nef in the text.

589. ME (PW) is a faulty editorial transcription. P has m'en. See Lozinski, p. 285.

590. FOIRE. See note in Ed.W., p. 106 and Gr.Aus., p. 430. The ironic metaphor, which comes naturally in the mouth of a trader, could be rendered in l. 590 as 'when it comes to settling what you have been bargaining for.'

596. PRODOME. In this context, prodome has primarily a moral connotation (good, worthy, honest, honourable, wise) but the deliberately flattering implications in its use are not without some social pretensions and point the contrast between the merchants' lot and that of 'unfortunates' like Guillaume. Guillaume's naturally polite 'frans hom' at l. 603 is a nice touch. The king has taken his cue from 'prodome' and he knows how to exploit 'bourgeois' susceptibilities to his advantage. For the connotations of prodome see, for instance, J. Crosland, F.S., I, (1947), pp. 149-56 (especially p. 153), Roach, p. 242, M. Bloch, La société féodale, II, pp. 35-6 and the Jeu de saint Nicolas, passim.

616. SERA ENCHAINTE. Wilmotte is embarrassed by this reading and by Foerster's embarrassing interpretation of it. It is clearly nonsense and probably conditioned in part by the following line: 'Des enfans que ele a enfantés.' As Guillaume pleads for food he must make it clear to the merchants that unless he gets some his wife may eat their children. That this^{is} what he does is proved by the merchants' sceptical rejoinder at l. 623: 'Feme ses enfans ne manga.' It would seem therefore that enchainte resulted simply from a careless and rather stupid scribal misreading of estainte: estainte or esteinte > encainte (enceinte) > the Picard and scribal form with ch. Estainte should be construed as agreeing with fains in l. 616 and not, like scribal enchainte, with the queen.

618. DANS. In G.d'A., dans seems to be restricted to lower members of the social hierarchy, and in this instance even takes on a pejorative connotation. See Foulet, Rom.,

(1950)

LXXI, pp. 1-48, especially pp. 7-8, and cf. M.K. Pope, Titles of Respect, pp. 226-32.

620(P). MESCREANT (PW). Wilmotte follows C and rejects recreant (P), which he describes as an 'épithète banale et injurieuse' (Ed.W., p. 106). Lozinski replies (p. 276) that recreant is a good adjective to use to describe the merchants, and that it is no more banal than most adjectives in this text. Wilmotte, nonetheless, was very wise to prefer C, since the merchants' disbelief is vital to the total context. There is nothing banal about Crestien's clever exploiting of 'seeing is believing' to bring the merchants to the queen: they look her over, promptly carry her off, and 'l'action est relancée.' Lozinski's general comment on the adjectives of the poem is in any case injudicious.

622. Foerster translates: 'Nie gab es einen solchen Teufel (ein so verworfenes Geschöpf) im menschlichen Leib oder Menschengestalt' (Gr.Aus., p. 431). Verworfen 'depraved, reprobate' is not exactly the nuance required. The essential tenor of the suspicious merchants' reply is that Guillaume is a liar and the particularly diabolical attribute that warrants the abusive comparison to a devil incarnate is the 'bearing of false witness.'

628. QUINZE. See Gr.Aus., p. 431 where Foerster rejects quatre (C), realising that ll. 697-704 make the reading of quatre very improbable. Wilmotte (Ed.W., p. 106) records with pleasure Foerster's admission that P is superior to C here.

634. SE PRISOIT. Wilmotte's note (Ed.W., p. 106) is

unsupported both by the context and by the attested uses of the reflexive verb. See Hatcher, passim. The merchant's language makes it clear that he 'fancies' himself (and his chances ?). The condescension, insolence and outrageous conceit of a prize 'loud mouth' of a spokesman is portrayed by Crestien with remarkable verve.

636. FARDEE. See Kuttner, pp. 219-21 who rightly translates this verb as 'schminken.' cf. W., p. 119.

637. BOURE, GARMOS. For a full discussion and bibliography of attempts to explain these words see M. Kuttner, ZfS., LV, (1932), pp. 219-221. Kuttner's conclusions, in keeping with findings from E.R. Goddard's Women's Costume in French Texts of the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries, seem sound. Boure appears to designate the false hair (plaits and tresses) used by women when somewhat short of 'crowning glory,' and garmos a toilet preparation of powdered charcoal and oil probably used to dye the hair of the head, and as a mascara for eyelashes and eyebrows. See A. Thomas, Mélanges d'étymologie française, (2^e édition), pp. 105-6 (quoted by Kuttner and Lozinski). Foerster misinterprets both words: boure - 'Polster' - see Kuttner's comments on padding for shaping the lady up (p. 219)!, and garmos - 'Schminke' - but the point had already been made in the previous line. Wilmotte dodges translating boure and his translation of garmos 'feinte, propos hypocrite' is at best too general, at (p. 284) worst a deliberate evasion. Lozinski's comments on l. 637[^] in his review of Wilmotte's edition have been superseded by Kuttner's article.

645. Neither Foerster (Gr.Aus., p. 432) nor Lozinski, (p. 281) would correct mais to moz. But for the line to make sense as it stands either cole would have to be construed impersonally or mais would have to be construed as an (elliptical) pronoun. Neither seems at all likely. Wilmotte is emphatic about the need for the correction to moz to be made, but the correction makes for better syntax than contextual sense (see below). Despite the 'evidence' of modern Walloon 'djâsé fou dè dint' adduced by Wilmotte, hors rather than mais might well be at fault and Crestien might well have intended the line to read:

Se hui mais sons des dens vos cole. In this connection it is worth noting that C has fors not hors and that fors would be a very comprehensible misreading of sons. What is more, threats like those made by the merchant do not make proper contextual sense without mais. In fact mais is far more important in the context than hui (cf. popular threats like 'any more of your chat and I'll ...'). An alternative but much less likely solution paleographically than a misreading of sons, is that hui is a misreading of rien(s). For the authenticity of sons in this sort of medieval context, cf. Bérout's use of ne soner mot (l. 247).

665. The best explanation of this line is that 'li vif deable' is so ironical that it is implicitly negative and amounts to 'not a living soul would believe.' See also J. Orr, Words and Sounds ..., pp. 47-52.

674. MONTE. For a parallel see Le lai de l'ombre, (ed. J. Orr), l. 764-5.

728. AUMOSNIERE. J. Evans describes this as 'a little square bag with draw-strings.' See Dress in Medieval France, p. 18.

744. A CROCE. Ed.W., makes no comment on this line. C has acroche, retained by Foerster. The use of acrochier + a in the sense of to 'hook onto' is attested in T-L, and although P has a croce, the adjectival use of 'a croce' meaning 'hooked' or 'provided with a hook' seems to be completely unattested.

813(P). S'EN AIUEROIT. Wilmotte's tentative explanations (Ed.W., pp. 107-8) are extremely illogical, since if the child were to belong to one merchant only, the others would have no advantage, whether in terms of joy and pleasure or help. P admits of a more satisfactory interpretation, namely that aiueroit is aïveroit and the conditional tense of the verb aïver 'to make equal, put on the same footing.' This interpretation of the reading is necessary to the logic of the argument and makes P as acceptable as C. For confirmation that this is the proper interpretation of P see the text of ll. 1061-64 in context. To settle a comparable quarrel which arises among the merchants as to who is to have Gratiene, Gleolaïs intervenes to make them all equal, and appropriates the lady. Entr'aus ala concorde faire

Tel que tos ygaus les en fist:

N'i orent nient ne cis ne cist.

In this latter context the correction ygaus is clearly necessary.

Braull,

884. AS DENS. See Rom., LXXXV, (1964), pp. 323-35.

904. MAL US. For the meaning cf. English 'to ill use' and in dialect 'to bad use.'

905. USE MAL. Cf. note to l. 904. For this meaning of user 'to experience, suffer, be habitually exposed to (hardship, torment, etc.)', see New English Dictionary. Incidentally, other Old French meanings of user such as 'to partake of' as at l. 1364 are also well attested in English from Middle English onwards.

919. RIEN N'ONOUR. Wilmotte makes no comment on this line except to make the obvious correction from set to sert, whereas he provides an unnecessary translation for the following line. Line 919 must mean in this context that 'he has too much whose wealth serves him naught, he has too much for whom wealth serves no good/useful purpose.' The n(e) before onour is consequently de trop and can be explained as a scribal mistranscription of the spelling with h. The line should almost certainly read Trop a qui rien honour ne sert.

936. TOUTE JOR. See Rom., LXXXV, (1964), pp. 145-80, and especially pp. 145-6, where Rickard quotes ll. 936-7 as his example, and, with T-L, defines toute jor as 'toute la journée du matin au soir.'

948. CAPES. ll. 1487, 1489, and especially 1613 make it clear that the cape is a more functional garment than the mantel, and is worn out of doors (l. 1613). See Roach, p. 177, Dress in Medieval France, pp. 14-18, and the note to l. 152 (MANTIAUS).

960. FROISSIÉS. Wilmotte's glossary does scant justice to the violence of this word. cf. W. p. 130 'in Stücke brechen'.

970(C). JARRON. Foerster defines as 'Eichenast' (see Gr.Aus.). T-L, less precisely, defines as 'Baumast.' English idiom would no doubt prefer the 'birch' to the 'oak' in this context, and the 'rod' to P's 'stick.'

987. GALVAIDE. Ed.W., Gr.Aus., E.A. Francis and Flutre all identify this with Galloway 'presqu'île du Sud-Ouest de l'Écosse, entre les golfes de la Clyde et du Solway' (Flutre, p. 243). M.D. Legge, however, narrows the field to Galtway, part of Kirkcudbright (see Dedication, p. 201; also Surv. Gaz., p. 277).

1038. SURCLIN. Foerster rejects von Knust's identification of Surclin with the Scilly Isles (Gr.Aus., p. 435). It is clearly adjacent to Catanasse. E.A. Francis tentatively suggests that Sorline could represent Stirling (pp. 69-70). Cf. Ed.W., p. 126, and Flutre, p. 300, '(un) port en Écosse.' M.D. Legge (Dedication, p. 202) rejects this suggestion, and proposes Scir-Iligh, the old name for Kildonan. Flutre quotes no other texts in which this name appears. This, and other place-names in G.d'A. are authentic, but it is doubtful whether one can justifiably argue from the premiss that the exact geographical location of such places was known to the author of G.d'A. Above all, a limited and inadequate acquaintance with certain British place-names may well condition the progressive scribal corruption of place-names. It is always well to bear in mind that neither P nor C seem to have any chance of having been copied from Crestien's autograph or

from the 'original' executed for him. Forms like P's Surclin (first mention) and Sorlinc, and C's Sollin may well be an indication that, although scribes eventually settled for a relatively well-known place Les Sorlingues (Sorlinc), the claims of forms like Sollin and Surclin still need further investigation. Given that the letter g is often misread as s in medieval MSS, the possibility of a place-name beginning with g might also be worth investigating.

1063. YGAUS. For a discussion of the form, see Pacé, Med.Aev., IX, pp. 23-5. See note to L. 813(P).

1140(P). ABANDONEE. See ^{Wilmotte} Rom., XLVI, (1920), p. 2, where this word is glossed as 'de mauvaise vie.' See also Ed.W. p. 127.

1151. QUE---NE. The sense requires que---que. Hybrids like que---ne are not unknown, but appear to be scribal. Line 407 of the York manuscript of the Lumere as lais associates ke and e, I believe. Que---ne in this line seems to have no connection with the positive use of ne--- ne 'either---or' used in hypothetical clauses as attested at l. 1905 for instance. In the present purely affirmative context que---ne seems to be conditioned by the scribe's anticipating a negative principal clause amounting to 'I will not ...' and by the misinterpretation of que as a subordinating conjunction after tant. Had such been the case, por biauté ne por savoir would have been excellent Old French. There seems to be no case for retaining ne but good reason for suspecting that a scribe put it there in error. Foerster was well advised to prefer que---que.

See also T-L. viii, p. 16

1161. BOISSE. See Gr.Aus., p. 436. Foerster prefers

brousse to boisse, and so, apparently, does FEW (vol. I) which derives this word from bruscia, not bustia. Boisse and brousse are both attested, but brousse only in C.

1173(P). IL N'I A PLUS DE LA MATIERE. See J.Orr, Old French and Modern English Idiom, p. 96.

1195. 'Est-il indispensable de remplacer faire carnèlement vilonie (P) par faire carnèlement compaignie (C)?' (Lozinski, p. 277). Compaignie is a euphemism meaning 'intimacy' (cf. l. 53 and l. 1212), vilonie has the meaning of 'opprobrious intimacy', cf. Bérout, ll. 34, 2229-30. Wilmotte's correction is unjustified, since it takes no account of the fact that at l. 1195 'thou shalt not commit adultery' is what directs the queen's conscience. At l. 53 we are dealing with the legitimate intimacy of her marriage and at l. 1212 with her story of being a reformed strumpet, precluded by the Pope from the legitimate intimacy of marriage for three years, with still one year to go.

1215. M'ENCHARJA (PW). Lozinski suggests (p. 277) that the admirable rime léonime ma char ja is not a reason for substituting C: 'Nous avons vu que le nombre des rimes riches dans Guillaume d'Angleterre ne dépasse même pas la moitié du nombre total.' There seems little chance of ever knowing whether C's m'encharja or P's less starry me dona is what Crestien intended.

1231 (P). ALOSER. There is no division between a and l in the writing down of this word, and consequently aloser would appear to be a substantival infinitive meaning 'a thing worthy of (any) praise, an honourable thing.' The possibility that

aloser may have grown out of an original 'a loer', complement to faire, is suggested by C's reading Vos ne feriez pas que ber. As one would expect, C's feriez is trisyllabic, whereas P's is disyllabic here but trisyllabic at l. 2221, and ber and loer are often indistinguishable in medieval manuscripts. If the line is sound, as it stands in P, then we are dealing either with a synaeretic conditional (unlikely) or the future of ferre and an unlikely (?) passive use of the infinitive direct object. C is impeccable if the conditional, que and ber are authentic. There remains the possibility that these divergences have grown out of

Que n'en fer(r)és mie a loer
Vos ne fer(r)ez mie/pas a loer.

A clear solution is not made any easier by the fact that scribes also misread, or interpreted according to need, a as q or as contracted que.

1243(C). BER. See the Introduction, pp. 11-13, and the note to l. 1231(P).

1251. JUREE ET PLEVIE. Here Gratiene is sworn and pledged by her marriage promise. Although she has done her part of the swearing and pledging, these participles are nonetheless passive and qualify the direct object feme of the verb of possession a. A good example of the same structure, and quite distinct in meaning from the active periphrasis made up of auxiliary avoir + past participle + its direct object (J'ai écrit une lettre) is provided by ll. 1110-1 of Bérout,

Qui avroit sol un escuier
Por moi destruit ne a feu mis . . . ,

where, despite the editor, escuier is the direct object of avroit, and destruit and mis retain their full passive and qualifying force. The tendency for past participles to agree

with any preceding direct object and not to agree with following direct objects is conditioned on the one hand by the strict logic of latin's passive habeo epistolam scriptam and on the other by the fact that j'ai écrit une lettre is a purely active construction. Instability of word order, especially in O.F. verse, and the fact that structures like qui avroit un escuier ... destruit are only sometimes ambiguous have clearly a considerable bearing on medieval exceptions to participial agreement or non-agreement. The passive use of jurer with which this note began is well attested at ll. 1199-1202.

The practice whereby a lord and husband swore to associate his wife in the ownership of his property and in the homage due to him is discussed in ^{Foulet,} Romania, ⁽¹⁹⁵⁰⁾ LXXI, pp. 228-30. Although Gratienne manages to deny her new 'husband' his marital rights, the feudal law is clearly implemented to the full: such are the implications of the second condition she makes at ll. 1199-1202, and such are the implications of the cynical comments made by those who witnessed the marriage (ll. 1264-1268); that her husband's vassals swore fealty to her is explicitly stated at l. 1307 and in the following lines.

The proper meaning of jurer, when used transitively in contexts like this, is 'to promise on oath'; of plevir 'to guarantee by pledge'; of asseürer 'to guarantee by solemn assurance.'

1261. DEMAINE. See Ed.W., pp. 110-1, and FEW. See also M. Bloch, La société féodale, vol. I, pp. 304-5.

1270. GEULE. Wilmotte's note (Ed.W., p. 111) to the effect that Gratienne has a full mouth of nice white teeth seems debatable. However attractive her teeth were, and although

geule would suit the cynicism of the speaker, this synecdochic use of geule does not seem to be substantiated by T-L, whose examples suggest that geule should mean 'neck' or 'throat'. W's suggestion that geule means 'Busen' is on the right lines, if inaccurate. See A. Colby, The Portrait in XIIth century French Literature, Geneva, 1965, pp. 54-6.

1279. NOBLE. In keeping with Crestien's ironic portrayal of a cynical worm's-eye view, the speaker uses the word here to parody the haughtiness of 'jumped-up' high degree. The lady will become very 'grand'.

1281. FAIRE TOS SES BUENS. This euphemistic way of expressing the pleasure taken in sexual gratification is not uncommon in O.F. romance. ^A Good examples occur in Perceval ^{l. 8341} and, I believe, in the romance of Waldef:

'Dereman ...
A Odenild issi veneit
E tuz ses bons de li feseit.' (ll. 451-2)

1286. CUI CAUT. This line, as well as l. 1921, should be punctuated with a question mark.

1295. VISEES (PW) is a misprint. P has risees. See Lozinski, p. 285.

1298. PREMIST. In association with boillir, as in wace, the verb fremir seems to connote movement, commotion, hustle, stir etc., as much as noise. The dictionary examples of fremir and fremier (formier) make it clear that there was both semantic convergence and some phonological convergence in these words in O.F.

1302. VERITE (PW). This misprint of verité has been pointed out by Lozinski, p. 285.

1310. ET JURERENT QUE LOIAUTÉ (PW). Lozinski (p. 277) would retain P's reading Et jurerent qu'il a loiauté, but, instead of giving his reasons is content to point out that Wilmotte's edited text of the line is taken from C without any indication to that effect. It is contextually important that those present at the wedding should not only 'faire feauté' (l. 1309) there and then, but swear to do so loyally and for all Gratiene's lifetime. Crestien is not only reproducing in the narrative mode part of the exact terminology of the oath - 'a loiauté' and 'Toute ... vie' - but very properly uses the present tense jurent in conjunction with the future of its dependent clause (feront).

1314. SAGEMENT. See the Introduction, p. 11, note 4.

1330. CATENAISE (P and PW). C has Quatenasse (see Wilmotte's note to this line), EA.W. p. III.

1331-2. NOURIRENT : FIRENT (PW). Lozinski (p. 277) prefers to restore nourissent : fisent (P). However, it is not clear to what extent, if any, weak preterites like nourirent could take, in Picard, forms that would rhyme with the Picard forms of strong preterites like fisent (cf. l. 1334). What is certain is that Crestien's rhyme has -irent. The scribal form nourissent has as much chance, if not more, of being a present indicative. On the other hand the interchangeability of s and ss (phonetic z and s) in the Picard spellings of forms like fisent (Pope, p. 490, para. XXX), seems a reason

for doubting the wisdom of correcting the spelling of a present subjunctive truisse to truisse, as Wilmotte does at l. 2992.

1361(C). ~~APETITE~~. See the Introduction, pp. 11-13. Ideally, the physical grace of being well-bred implied comparable intellectual, moral and behavioural distinction.

1383. SE LEVENT. Wilmotte adopts P's reading without comment. Unless one was as dirty as a Roman after his steam bath and needed a strigil, loofahs, pumice or something after the manner of fuller's earth seem to have been abrasive enough to ease the washing process. P's se levent appears to be conditioned by s'escurent, but washing with a file seems absurdly painful. C's se liment is possibly authentic, but not necessarily so - one logical thing to do to yourself with a file is precisely to file yourself. However, since the main point of the passage is that a young aristocrat is endowed by nature with filing instruments, not available from any other source, he is clearly so endowed that he may obtain smoothness and lack rough edges. The vilain, by contrast, is predestined to lumpiness. Half-way between lumpiness and royal smoothness is the squire who, having taken the queen for a reformed strumpet, pays her the dubious compliment of comparing her to a prickly chestnut (ll. 1160-2). For Crestien's knowledge of derivatives of latin aequus see note to l. 813. Here he probably intended s'evelent (s'ivelent).

1408. PAR LUI. Lozinski suggests (p. 284), and quite unnecessarily, that this should be emended to par l'uis

^{de}
 'derrière la porte,' 'par la porte'; but the reading in P is clearly par lui. Wilmotte's translation ^{Ed. W. p. 113} 'separément' is excellent and in any case perfectly confirmed, and at the rhyme too, by Bérout, l. 87 'Ja nu pensast nul jor par lui.' The meaning is precisely 'on his own.'

1428. GENTIL. See the Introduction, pp. 11-13.

1470. GERNEMUE. C seems to have been baffled by Yarmouth (see Wilmotte's note).

1478. QUI LI. The editing of this line seems to require an apostrophe in qu'i to clarify the nature of the interrogative pronoun. Whether one interprets i as the adverb or as the personal pronoun <il, seems less important.

1490. Wilmotte makes no comment on this line. As it stands 'Que plus tost de lui puet escape', it makes doubtful syntactic sense. Several solutions present themselves but by far the simplest is to take puet as a misreading of the adverb puer and to take escape as a present subjunctive. The boy is so hurt and humiliated by what he has been told that he cannot get away from his so-called 'father' quickly enough. This being so the boy takes advantage of the vilain's momentary absence to put his coat on, to get out of the house and escape from his 'father' as soon as possible.

1551. ME. Ed. W. retains P's reading (C has li). A correction seems nonetheless called for, since the boy is clearly talking in general terms. What one would expect is the adverbial expression tant ne fust 'however', and the correction ought to be made. No doubt the scribe misread ne

or corrected it to me for reasons that are intelligible, although they were probably not Wilmotte's (?). The whole point of the speech is that it must be directed in its entirety to the foster father, and it is characteristically perverse of Wilmotte to try to score off Foerster: the onus was on Wilmotte to prove that this is a youth '(se) rapportant la chose à lui-même.' There is nothing syntactically wrong with tant me fust verais where fust has the full syntactical force of the verb of a clause. What is awkward and illogical is the syntactical modification of the general principal clause by a clause in which no father acquires a degree of reality for a very unhypothetical me.

1554. C has sui je where P has serai je, and both Wilmotte and Foerster adopt P's reading. The line, as it stands in Wilmotte's edition, is hypermetric. By retaining P Wilmotte rejects the least obvious of three ways of restoring the metre. Although Crestien could quite clearly count syllables, Wilmotte is no doubt wise not to correct. Nonetheless one ought perhaps to make the point that medieval writers were highly sensitive to the stylistic effectiveness of using a present tense instead of a future. In the present tense this earnest young man's devotion is declared with the certainty of what is, although being made with reference to what will be. In the context the actual is far more successful, affectively speaking, than the contingent. It is pleasing to think that Crestien could have intended sui je.

1585. LOC. Analogical Picard first singulars of the present indicative would be better edited with a cedilla, (cf. A. Henry, Le jeu de saint Nicolas, passim) to indicate the affricated ending tš. For the forms see Pope, para. 900 and p. 490,

para. XXVIII. If the spelling represents an analogical form in -s (cf. los, l. 1637 and Pope, para. 899), a cedilla would be even more desirable.

1592. MENÇOIGNE. There is no means of telling from the two examples of this word in G.d'A. whether Crestien made it feminine (as was usual) or masculine.

1604. CEL LATIN. Both manuscripts have relatin, which Foerster keeps and discusses (Gr.Aus., p. 441) and which Wilmotte rejects. As far as I can ascertain O.F. has no other recorded example of relatin. In the circumstances Wilmotte's circumspection is understandable, and ce(1) latin suits the context very well - 'I really do not want anything to do with what you have been getting on about.' Both the demonstrative and latin are used pejoratively but not unfairly by the boy. He has just suffered a long and rambling account of Gonselin's philosophy, rejected it and made it quite clear that he intends to depart, but Gonselin will 'go on' and rather maddeningly starts to plead with Level.

1620. BUIRE. The use of an adjective connoting colour as a noun designating cloth distinguished by that colour - as well as the converse phenomenon (écarlate) - is common to many languages. Here buire is used attributively with its substantival meaning as much as with its proper adjectival meaning 'dark brown.' We are told at l. 1613 that the boy is to have a cape a pluie, in other words that the material is important. The 'father's' concern, pathetic and compensatory, is that the boy should be well protected from the weather. His concern is not with colour and far less with

elegance. At l. 1726 there is almost certainly a note of self-conscious apology for 'being dressed up for the road like this' - that is, in a coarse and dowdy coat.

1624(C). See note to l. 1604(P).

1662. SUIT (PW) is a misprint. P has siut. See Lozinski, p. 285.

1674(P). SAVOIR NOVELES DE. See Urr, Words and Sounds, pp. 117-8 and 139-40, where the entanglement of oir noveles and savoir noveles is fully discussed.

1694(C). See note to l. 1674(P).

1702. SIRE. In G.d'A. the use of this word as a form of address is restricted to the aristocracy. See the Introduction, pp. 11-13 and the note to l. 618. See also M.K.Pope, Titles of Respect, pp. 226-32 and ^{Foulet,} Romania, LXXI, ⁽¹⁹⁵⁰⁾ pp. 7-8.

1716. MALE PELETERIE. The expression has fairly clearly been amusedly coined by Crestfien and is a parody of some well-known ambivalent expression like male façon 'a misdeed' and 'a botched or unprofessional piece of workmanship.' Lovel's disrespectful bon mot articulates reassuringly for Marin what both boys feel about being in the fur trade. The boys' solidarity is even more engagingly established by the use of peleterie, since both had had a good hiding - what Bodel, using the same image, was to call a peleie (see Jeu de saint Nicolas, l. 618). Incidentally, critics have been too inclined to dismiss G.d'A. as a pious and tediously traditional roman d'aventure(s) with aristocratic axes to

grind. In any confrontation with the authenticated works of Chrétien de Troyes, G.d'A., interesting enough for its matière and sen, could be shown to be far more interesting for the subtle and ironic cast of its author's mind. As in the great romances of Chrétien de Troyes, much ~~there~~^{that} is tongue-in-cheek, even unconsciously ironic, is only indirectly discernable - in the manière and technique of presentation. Although Chrétien de Troyes, as well as Crestien had both attitudes to strike and convictions to uphold, it does not follow that obligations and a conscious respect for the best in an ethos coincide exactly with the way in which the artistic personality expresses itself. As always the integrity and wholeness of the artistic personality reveals ~~itself~~^{themselves} - often in spite of ~~itself~~^{themselves} - in the modes of expression. In this light, Frappier's final judgment on G.d'A. (op. cit., pp. 82-4) attempts to be fair for dubious comparative reasons. At all events, the comparison is incomplete. Above all the manière of G.d'A. needs to be subjected to an analytical scrutiny at least as searching as any of Frappier's studies on the authenticated works of Chrétien de Troyes. Some justice has been done to Crestien from this point of view, but, on the whole, grudgingly.

1721. CONREER. Although this verb's generic meaning is 'to prepare, make ready', T-L gives some examples of its particularised and technical uses. For a full discussion see D. McMillan, pp. 177-87.

1734. FERROIT ... BOIN SAVOIR. This example is analysed in T-L. Exactly the same construction occurs at l. 215 of the Jeu de saint Nicolas - 'Chaiens fait bon disner ...' Here the

infinitive has a dependent indirect question.

1750. A LE COP ATENDU. Crestien clearly does not mean that the deer was dim-witted. He presents Lovel with a perfect target. Unlike the medieval knight who consciously confronts what is coming as he 'atent le cop', the deer stays still, cropping quietly, and drops stone dead before he knows what has hit him. Compare a 'sitting duck.'

1752. MAISTRE VAINÉ. Provided del cuer is authentic and not a mistake for del col, say, it clearly meant something very different ^{from} ~~to~~ what it has meant in English since blood began to circulate - either the 'saphena' or 'a carotid artery.' No doubt the quarry revealed to a medieval huntsman what could be reasonably called the master or main vein of the heart. It will be noted that Lovel takes to hunting like a duck takes to water, and makes a perfect kill. There is no substitute for good breeding; one could even 'miss out' on part of a normal education without much hurt.

1759. S'ONT (PW). The abbreviated form of sont used by the scribe of P should be interpreted as sont rather than s'ont. After puis s' = si is in any case suspect. What is more sont monté has as much chance of being the present tense of estre monté (as in Froissart) as the perfect of monter - cf. the following present tenses. Whatever the function of sont, it is excellent O.F.

1764. S'ONT. By contrast with l. 1759 the manuscripts have S ont in full, and of course the reading is at the beginning of the line. Here, however, the conjunction is welcome. For avoir as the auxiliary of aler in O.F. see Foulet, Petite syntaxe ..., para. 139.

1774. ENTRE MARINS ET LOVEL. It is worth noting that the prepositional function of entre ... et is giving place to a purely conjunctive one by the scribe's time, if the nominative Marins is scribal. In all the examples of entre ... et in this text entre governs the accusative. At l. 1080 and l. 2143 the subject of the verb is separately expressed, but here and at l. 2461 (entre l'or ...) the subject is inherent in the verb. It is easy to see how a prepositional phrase, in reality an adverbial expression modifying the verb, can give rise to the impression that it is an expressed subject in a language which, for a time and in certain circumstances, was able to dispense with making verb subjects explicit. The rhyme de novel : Lovel and the metre of l. 2461 containing an accusative l'or prove that, for Crestien, in the cases under discussion, entre functions as a preposition.

1802. RIEN (PW). This is a misprint. P has riens. See Lozinski, p. 285.

Reid 1807. LARDÉS. 'A joint suitable for roasting on ^{the} a spit.'
 (F.S., ⁽¹⁹¹¹⁾AV, no 4, p. 300). See also Yvain, ll. 3462-67.

1815. DESTROSSER (PW). Lozinski correctly (p. 277) describes wilmotte's emendation as a 'correction inutile' and restores destorser (P).

1838. PORT. See Hoach (p. 238) for a full explanation of the figurative use of this word. See also De lai de l'ombre, J. Orr, l. 48a, and Orr's note to l. 48, p. 32.

1872. PENIAX. Contrast wilmotte's gloss 'coussin posé sur

la selle pour en atténuer la dureté' with Foerster's 'Seitenkissen unter dem Sattelbogen.' The history of penel, like so many O.F. words, is best illustrated by the examples of its English equivalent Panel in the N.E.D.: saddle cloth, padded saddle cloth or cushion, padded undersides of a saddle, used to prevent chafing of the horse. For want of a pallet, the boys remove their peniax to sleep on. Whether it was a cloth slung over the horses' backs and down each side or a padded device is not made clear in G.d'A. All one can say is that the boys would have slept better if the panels were padded. That they were padded by the time of Jean le Bel and Froissart is made clear in the famous passage about the exotic ways of the Scots who carried their stone griddle between the saddle and the panel. The padding saves the horse from being miserably galled, not the Scotsman's rear. See also G. Paris, A. Jeanroy, Extraits des chroniqueurs français, p. 204, note 8 in the 1927 edition. That padded saddles were desirable by the time of Yvain is made clear by Ke's taunting question at l. 598 - 'Sont vostre ^{panel} ~~peniel~~ aboré?' (Reid's edition).

1921. See note to l. 1286.

1982. FOIRES. See the note to l. 1994(P).

1983. AWAN. Lozinski (p.284) rightly rejects wilmotte's translation 'aujourd'hui'. His own suggestion 'bientôt' is perfectly in keeping with examples in T-L meaning 'soon', 'before long', See also Gr.Aus., p. 445.

1985. BRESIL. See the Introduction, pp. 13-15, and the

Descriptive Classification, p. 214, III, (f). Whatever its origin, bresil belongs to the language of international trade and is established at an early date in the Latin countries of the Mediterranean. It eventually gave Brazil its name. See N.E.D., brazil, and cf. alun, graine, waide, warance.

1986. GORGES DE WOUPIL. The throat fur of the fox. See N.E.D. gorge I and Ib. Foxes 'dickies' were clearly prized and probably at a premium for being small, soft and white. Guillaume's connoisseurship takes revealing forms. what the 'dickies' were used for does not seem clear, but, at a guess, they were used as discriminately as white ermine, maybe more so.

1994(P). FESTES (FOIRES). wilmotte (Ed.w., p. 117) considers these words synonymous, and his view is broadly acceptable. At this line P has festes and C foires. Unfortunately, unlike foire, feste does not occur in rhyme in G.d'A. These two words, which are in any case etymologically cognate (fer- and fes- in feria and fasta), were inevitably destined to converge semantically, most of all in the Middle Ages when everybody knew that the great feasts of the Christian Church coincided with fairs: feast days and Holy Days meant feasts and holidays, festivals and fairs. Incidentally, it does not follow that the converse is always true: a fair did not have to coincide with a feast, although most important ones did. Amongst the definitions of these words provided by G, T-L, and FEW, those of T-L are the soundest - feste 'Jahrmarkt' and foire 'Markt'. what is far more interesting than the near synonymity of these words in G.d'A. is the fact that feste not only designates Bristol fair at l. 1994 but also designates one of the great annual feasts (of the

Church) which the King of England, Guillaume's nephew and successor, and presumably on circuit, will celebrate at Bristol (cf. ll. 2057-61). A situation has to be plausibly contrived which will bring the merchant Guillaume and the King of England together. We do not know which of the great feasts - Easter, Whitsun or Christmas - Crestien has in mind, but Guillaume knows that it falls on the following week. And Crestien, at least, knows that the King of England is equally due to observe the royal feast with its crown-wearing and thaumaturgical ritual at Bristol. It should be pointed out too that the Midwinter royal feast was traditionally a Gloucester occasion. For the history of these royal feasts see A.L. Poole, From Domesday Book to Magna Carta, pp. 4-5 and in particular what he has to say about the origins of the institution in England under William the Conqueror and its observance by Henry I. As a follow-on to E.A. Francis' Lovel theory (loc. cit., pp. 69-72 and the corresponding notes) evidence, if it survives, should no doubt be sought which might prove that a turn in the fortunes of the Lovels (presumably after the revolt against Henry I) corresponded with one of Henry I's Midwinter feasts held in the Bristol-Gloucester area. The use of plaine in ~~this~~ line²⁰²⁰ also needs explaining. Despite the fact that there were categories of Christian festival, that feasts were designated among other things 'great' or 'muchele' (muckle), there appears to be no (?) evidence that they were ever designated 'full'. The construction would seem not to be that 'la feste plaine devoit estre' but that 'la feste devoit estre plaine' was due to be full, at its height'. But whether the statement is made with reference to time (cf. full Summer, the days were fulfilled, li termes est achevé, li an sont accompli - mostly monastic inheritances from biblical terminology) or with

reference to plain/plenary attendance of the King is not clear. The fact that Guillaume makes the point that the feast falls due on the following week (and possibly at the winter solstice) seems to favour the former hypothesis. At all events the 1087 (Poole 1187) account of such feasts quoted by Poole from the Peterborough redaction of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, is worth recording again: 'thrice he (William I) wore his crown every year, as often as he was in England; at Easter he wore it at Winchester; at Whitsuntide at Westminster; at Midwinter at Gloucester; and then there were with him all the rich men over all England, archbishops and suffragan bishops, abbots and earls, thegns and knights.'

(p. 277)

2029. Lozinski, does not accept Wilmotte's correction, taken from C, and prefers to keep Tantost li rois molt tost s'en amble (P). 'Le roi devance ses compagnons de voyage, tandis que ces derniers, que la décision de leur père a pris au dépourvu, 's'atornent' avant d'aller rejoindre Guillaume à bord du navire.' The explanation is mostly in Lozinski's head, not in the text. Haste and making ready to depart are called for all round since the feste is imminent, and either reading is defensible. On the other hand it is clear that the similarity of s'en amble and samble gave rise to confusion and therapy in the scribal tradition.

2046. SOUEF (PW) is a misprint. P has soués. See Lozinski, p. 285. G attests the use of soués as an adverb.

2067. MIX. See Gr.Aus., note to l. 2089 (CF).

2160(P). OUIT (PW) is a misprint. P has osoit. Wilmotte's own note (Ed.W., p. 118) makes it clear that he himself did,

in fact, intend to read osoit, as Lozinski (p. 285) points out.

2160(P). ADIRE. This verb is well attested by G and T-L, but Orr (see Old French and Modern English Idiom, p. 84) would have 'Que nessuns n'en ouit a dire' (but see the preceding note, which is a major reason for rejecting oir). The manuscript gives no clear indication as to whether one should interpret the reading as a dire or adire, but with osoit, adire as prolat~~is~~ infinitive, is necessary (cf. G.d'A., ll. 132, 246, 643, 542, 1722 etc.) Because of Guillaume's supreme importance in the feudal hierarchy, it is quite plausible to conclude that no-one would wish to publicise his mysterious disappearance. See the Introduction, pp. 9-10.

2193. GRAIN. Although the reading in P is clear, it is indefensible but intelligible in view of the following et. It should either be edited as grain(e) or much less acceptably as grain'. Guillaume's business has nothing to do with corn but a very great deal to do with scarlet grain.

2196. COURT. In view of l. 2197 court is almost certainly an error for sourt, induced no doubt partly by the rhyme and partly by the fact that a scribe would expect the Thames to run.

2201. PAR BOINE AVENTURE. It is difficult to determine the precise nuance of this expression, but it is clear that Guillaume is expressing incredulous even deprecatory surprise at the king's announcement that he is to make him his seneschal.

2223. AIT DE M'AME PART. The expression avoir part de appears to be very rare, but examples occur in Waldef, e.g. at ll. 527-8:

'Ja Damnedeu n'eit de li part
Qui si vus feri de cel dart.'

2228. ESKIEVINS. A judge or magistrate in a town court of common law (J. Evans, Life in Medieval France, p. 41). An eskievin was the assistant of a provost (p. 44). See also A. Henry's note to l. 606 of the Jeu de saint Nicolas. The context (ll. 2227-8) requires that all the words eskievins, prevos, maires, and vicaires be used principally as representative of deputy authority. See W. Ullmann, pp. 19-29 and 117-37.

2244. WARANCE. See Camb. Econ. Hist., vol. III, pp. 127 and 136, and the Introduction, pp. 13-15.

2245. GRAINE. See Camb. Econ. Hist., vol. III, pp. 127 and 136, and the Introduction, pp. 13-15. Cf. the note to l. 2193.

2247. Wilmotte prefers nies (C) to rois (P) 'à cause de la confusion à laquelle donne lieu la rencontre de Guillaume avec son neveu et successeur au trône, car tous les deux sont rois d'Angleterre' (Lozinski, p. 277). But cf. ll. 2163 and 2166, where the nephew is referred to as the king, and in 2175 it is Guillaume who is referred to as li rois. The appearance of the king of Catanasse

complicates matters. In l. 2902 roi refers to the latter, and in l. 2920 to Guillaume. L. 2247 seems better with the opposition niés - oncle, but this does not seem to be an incontrovertible case for correcting P.

2276. A FORCE! Force can mean 'help' (see T-L and FEW) but there seems to be no evidence that a force could ever be used as an interjection. On the contrary, it was well established as an adverbial expression with meanings that vary with the meanings of force. C has the well attested exclamation a orce! and it could well be that a force has grown out of the collateral expression a l'orce! The context requires an exclamatory exhortation of the sort that would make the crew respond quickly and prevent the boat from capsizing. C's very apposite reading is doubly interesting, since it is probably the earliest recorded example of the expression.

2277-8. S'ESBOUTENT : BOUTENT (Pw). P has esbolent : foulent and C s'esboulent : boutent. Both F. Michel and Foerster adopted P's rhyme foulent, but despite the chances (3 : 1) against a rhyme in -outent, Wilmotte 'corrects' to s'esboutent : boutent. It should be pointed out that the structure of the sentence with relative qui requires that l. 2277 should describe the ferocity, etc., of the sea and l. 2278 what the fierce sea does to the boat. With that in mind, there is no case for correcting esbolent, nor, for that matter, for adopting C's reflexive form (see T-L):

the sea is 'aboil' - les ondes forment esbolent as in P. The rhyme words in P and C consequently appear to be bunglings of an original boulent. The verb bolier 'to send rolling like a boule', 'to make to bounce', 'to pitch', 'to toss', is now attested for about 1220 in the work of G. de Coigny (cf. note to l. 5) - so why not earlier? In support of this hypothesis cf. the ball image used by Crestien a few lines further on (ll. 2298-9). See bolier in G, FEW, and Greimas' Dictionnaire de l'ancien français. One might also add that the verb sei esbouter is nowhere attested. But for the fact that bouler is attested relatively early, a more apposite hypothesis than fouler would have been the verb houler, given the widespread similarity of h and b in some scripts. It is attested with the meaning 'to throw', in Aucassin et Nicolette: ^{30, v.2} 'Il prist tox les dras ... si les houla aval le canbre.' The case for esbolent : bolent seems a good one. For the form and quite regular unpalatalised rhyme esbolent, see Pope, p. 392 (para. 1059, bolir, boillir).

2296(P). TOT A PLAIN. This is a better reading than C's tot de plain, which seems to be unattested. See a plain, Keller, p. 313b.

2298(C). ORCE. See the note to l. 2276(P).

2299-300. ESBOLENT : FOLENT (CF). See the note to ll. 2277-8(P).

2334(P). WAUCRENT. 'courir devant la tempête (en parlant d'un bateau); la nuance précise est celle d'une embarcation, poussée par le vent et une grosse mer, incapable de maintenir

une route droite et allant tantôt d'un côté, tantôt d'un autre' (Roach, p. 325). See also Reid and GW.

2350. LOSANGE. For the complimentary nuance, cf. Erec, l. 4036.

2366. SOILLE. Wilmotte's gloss 'payer' could be more precisely rendered: 'to compensate', 'to indemnify' (cf. Foerster's gloss and see Gr.Aus., note to this line).

2369-70. AILLE : TRAVAILLE (PW). These third singular endings are absurd. In view of remanront (l. 2368) and ont (l. 2372), PW should be corrected to aillent : travaillent, confirmed by C. Maroniers is no doubt a consequential error and should be understood as maronier (as in C).

2408(C). COITISE. See Ed.W., pp. vi-vii. Wilmotte, consequently, quotes this variant in his notes. See also Gr.Aus., p. 450 for a discussion of the etymology of this very rare word.

2413-4. It is amusing and amazing to find Wilmotte following Foerster in the editing of these lines, adopting the order in which they appear in C and rejecting P's order for reasons that can only be ascribed to ignorance of standard medieval structure. Following C and Foerster, he prints

A tant la dame en la nef entre,	
Cui li cuers haletoit el ventre	2412
Del roi, qu'ele aloit ravisant,	
Car il li aloit ja disant	2414
Qu'ele l'avoit veü aillors.	

The crux of the matter lies in the function of the preposition de in Del roi and not, as Lozinski thought (p. 277-9) in whether

or not disant is separated from its dependent clause. However, Lozinski's supporting evidence for such separation in medieval French does not come amiss. It is clear from the editing that both Foerster and Wilmotte relate Del roi syntactically to haletoit, since it would be ungenerous to suppose that either related to ventre. But if someone's heart went pit-a-pat because of or for someone in the Middle Ages, it quite certainly was not likely to 'haleter d'un alcunui' though it might well 'haleter de desir, de tendrur..', it ought to 'haleter por alcunui'. It will also be apparent that the line 'Car il (le coeur) li (à la dame) aloit ja disant' comes most confusingly after roi and qu' in l. 2413, and is very awkwardly divorced from li cuers in l. 2412. Properly edited P would read:

Atant la dame en la nef entre,
Cui li cuers haletoit el ventre,
Car il li aloit ja disant
Del roi, qu'ele aloit ravisant,
Qu'ele l'avoit veü aillors.

Del roi tells us about whom (qualified) her heart keeps telling her something (the dependent que clause). This anticipatory de with the value of 'about', 'concerning' is regularly used in O.F. syntax and followed up by a clarifying statement, a principal clause, a clause dependent on a verb already expressed, etc. One does not have to look far into G.d'A. for examples (see, for instance, ll. 91-4). It is also the structure used by Bérout at the start of the Saut Tristan (Bérout, ll. 909-10). But examples are legion in medieval French.

2418. EMPERIAUS. For 'cloth imperial' see N.E.D., imperial A10 and B3.

2420. ^NPENES. Robert defines this word as 'étouffe, tissu de laine, de coton, de soie, semblable au velours, mais à poils longs (moins cependant que ceux de la peluche) et peu serrés' (vol. V, p. 88). G's definition is similar. Cf. too Erec, ed. Roques, p. 258, and Veale, pp. 28-9.

2421. TABLES. Although often identified with trictrac or backgammon, tables is a generic term. See Murray, Med.Aev., X, pp. 57-69.

2443. DOIT MAME. See GF, p. 92, and Lancelot, ed. N. Roques, l. 4640. Wilmotte gives no gloss. See Lozinski, p. 284.

2448. LAC or LAÇ. It is not clear whether lac = laç or whether once indeclinable laz > las has been differentiated to lacs. Elsewhere in Chrétien de Troyes the form is laz, las. Cf. court for sourt (?) l. 2196.

2461. GAGONCE. This stone, now the jacinth or jargon (French jacinthe, jargon) has a complex phonological, morphological and semantic history. Despite the fact that jargon (jergon) is not attested till late in the North of France, the medieval forms and none too precise meanings of hyacinthe make best sense if there has been convergence with the forms of jargon attested in medieval Provençal. For the antiquity of jergons (acc.sg. - cf. romans) and other forms in the South, see J.H. Marshall, The Donatz Proensals of Uc Faidit, pp. 104-5, gergons in the glossary and, in particular, note 188 on pp. 264-5 as well as the morphological remarks on gergons 'thieves' slang, jargon', in the second of his notes on 188,^{p. 265} Given the etymologising tendency of the author of

the Donatz and the semantic imprecision of the names of (red) stones in medieval works of the imagination, one could suggest that the latin rendering gregnonum of gergons (scribal gregons) might represent granatum (deformed in the scribal tradition) or, more plausibly, a later formation made on the root gran- (cf. grenat 'garnet' in Énéas and graine 'scarlet grain'). It could even be that scribal gregons was conditioned by such a word. In connection with the theory which makes Romance jargon and zircon derive ultimately from the same etymon (cf. N.E.D. and Arabic zarqun, Portuguese zarcão), one might also mention the precious stone zer -os, -i attested only in Pliny, but which could have some bearing on vernacular jer-/ jar- forms (cf. zelosum > jaloux). One is reminded that the late latin adjective rubinus > rubis, so why not zer -ic[und]us (by analogy with rubicundus) > jergons/ jargons, or zer -ic[onem] > jergon. (cf. secundus > segons and furiconem > furgon)? Crestiien's use of gagonce does not allow us to be very precise about the sort of jacinth or jargon he had in mind.

2517. METRE LES TABLES. Roach glosses 'c'est ordinairement transporter dans la 'sale' avant le repas les tréteaux recouverts de planches qui vont recevoir les mets' (p. 290). See also Orr, Old French and Modern English Idiom, p. 113.

2520. VOULT (PW). Wilmotte adopts C in place of front (P). Lozinski argues (p. 289) that front corresponds to guimple better than voult (see the note to l. 2521). C has mont : voult. See Lozinski's discussion of rhyme endings in G.d'A. (pp. 278-81). Before rejecting them, one could add to Lozinski's arguments that since 'de signor n'i avoit point' (l. 2389) the wimple in question could well have been of

the modesty sort (forehead well hidden) worn for instance by widows and nuns. That, however, is not the point. Like the medieval knight's chain-mail helm, but for different reasons, the wimple hid as much of the face as possible - forehead, sides of the face and most of the chin (for a good ^{illustration} ~~attestation~~ see Bédier-Hazard, vol. I, p. 121, 1948). when it was slipped down to the chin - by being unwound or pulled back and down but leaving the 'modesty vest' part around the neck, much more than the forehead was revealed. what Guillaume had found so frustrating at l. 2396 was that 'ele avoit son vis covert'. Front makes sense as a piece of therapy, somewhere in the scribal tradition, for a misreading mou(l)t of mont and of course the forehead was well covered.

2521. GUIMPLE. See Erec, ll. 2085 and 3957-62; also ^{J. Evans,} Dress in Medieval France, p. 22. Lozinski^{p. 281} quotes the definition given by Enlart, Manuel d'archéologie française, t. III, (Paris, 1916), p. 37, 'pièce de tissu léger dont les femmes s'encadraient le visage.' See also note to l. 2520.

2526. TENIR LES MANCES. See Lyons, (Faith), Rom. LXXI, (1950), pp. 238-41.

2591. VERITÉ (Pw) is a misprint. P has verités. See Lozinski, p. 285.

2600. TURNER A HUISEUSE. Ed. w. p. 130 has 'négliger', which is not a good translation. See Orr, Old French and Modern English Idiom, p. 91.

2614. EN GRANT. The editing of en grant 'desirous' is open to question. The claims of engrant ought to be borne in mind. In so far as dates, morphological forms and syntax can help to unravel this problem, the chronology of confusion - a confusion that survives in the dictionaries - seems reasonably clear. Forms probably made on the old Norse root anгр (with the possible phonological and semantic influence of aigre and early forms hyngр, hingр, cf. modern hunger) made their first appearance in French in Western texts or in texts which have some association with England. Apparently the oldest of the words attested is the adjective enгр -eis in the Chanson de Roland. It is not until the middle of the twelfth century that the adjectival/participial form engranz/engrant is attested. That it should have arisen makes sense if one recalls that alongside ireis one had both the verb ir(i)er and the past participle/adjective ir(i)é, and that morphologically differing words like entalenté and desirant, meaning much the same as engrant, are well established in the twelfth century. Verbal periphrases made up of estre + present participle without agreement (see Foulet, Petite syntaxe, para. 137) or adjectival constructions consisting of estre and a present participle agreeing with the subject are attested in abundance in Asprement (see Foulet, ibid.) and with more discretion elsewhere in twelfth-century texts (cf. G.d'A., l. 1323 sont desirans : tans). For the instability and significance of agreement/non-agreement in these cases see again Foulet, ibid., and the note to l. 1251. That morphological confusion should arise, and reciprocal semantic influence, is probably due to the existence of expressions like estre en grant paine de (cf. G.d'A. l. 2432). From estre en grant de, thus elliptically

construed, to constructions like estre en grande de, sei metre en grande de cf. Folie Tristan de Berne, ed. Hoepffner, p. 79, note 154, and in Bérout expressions like estre en fort (l. 3073), estre mis en fort (l. 2459) is but a step. It seems quite unlikely that expressions like estre en grant(grande) de, tenir en grant de, sei metre en grande de have anything to do originally with the germanic root gram 'sad', but there has probably been a degree of morphological and semantic overlapping in view of the forms and meanings taken by grain and its derivatives in O.F. An example of engrant/ en grant, again in Gautier de Coincy, has been interpreted as adjectival - De l'espouser fut moult engrant, as well as later examples - fu mult engranz, proved by the flexion.

2628. ESSARS. The word is doubly interesting as apparently used by Crestien, since Yvain^(ed. Roques) l. 277 also has en uns essarz and since all the signs are that Chrétien de Troyes also rhymed in -ars. O.F. had not only essart but also the simple form sart, consequently l'essart, etc. on the one hand and les sarz, etc. on the other - a confusing situation. Furthermore denshiring land involved not only clearing the wild vegetation but also burning before ploughing up, and it is easy to see how, in the popular consciousness, the essarz forms could be associated with the past participle ars. What is clear from G.d'A. and Yvain is that for the author(s) the word was either a plural collective, or at worst, an indeclinable singular. It will also be noted that the G.d'A. example rhymes in a vowel supported by rs not rts. In Yvain, as Roques recognised, the rhyming line in the Guiot copy

(and others) is corrupt (see note to l. 278, p. 213): bears and leopards are contextually irrelevant and nonsense.

'L'ostel gaires esloignié n'oi l. 276
 Quant je trovai, en uns essarz,
 Tors salvages, ors et lieparz,
 Qui s'antrecombatoient tuit ...'

L. 285 makes it clear that Chrétien had only bulls in mind. Hoques was tempted to adopt, after Woerster, the reading in the Vatican copy, but resisted. In the latter copy there is no trace of ors, simply et espaarz. One possible solution of this crux is that it looks as though Vatican, puzzled by ors, omitted it and patched up by giving esparz an extra syllable, whereas Guiot, accepting ors, patched up by finding a beast in -arz and shifted et for syntactical reasons. One could take the view therefore that ors, esparz and et are all authentic but that nobody in the succession of scribes understood ors. Ors is a well attested form of what had been orz and a very suitable epithet (cf. orde beste) for Calogrenant to use with reference to these wild and horrid creatures. It therefore looks as though Chrétien intended

'Quant je trovai, en uns essarz,
 Tors salvages et ors esparz
 Qui ...'

It will be seen that the past participle or adjective espars 'dotted around (in the clearing)', like Crestien's ars in l. 2627 calls for a rhyme supported by -rs, in other words that the morphology and phonology of essars is the same in G.d'A. as in Yvain.

G. Paris,

2636. ARAISONE. A conjugation is given in [^]ROM. VII, (1878), pp. 425-6.

2687. CIERS (PW) is a misprint. P has cers. See Lozinski, p. 285.

Addition to the note on ESSARS (l. 2628):

In connection with the rhyming of historical essarz with ars, and essarz with espars (?) it is generally held that, in texts from areas south of the 'Northern line,' such rhymes are sporadic and precocious, and anomalous before the thirteenth century. Thus, most recently, the late Professor Ewert in vol. II of his edition of Bérroul's Tristan (p. 17 and 18) explains away a substantial number as either analogical remodellings (cf. what is said above about the possible influence of ars 'burned' in the form essars) or as 'tolerated imperfections' and 'dialectalisms reflecting the early reduction of -ts to -s in Northern dialects.' The following points, however, should perhaps be made. Chrétien de Troyes and almost certainly Bérroul were writing at a date considerably before the earliest texts used by Pope (p. 489, para. 21) to indicate the 'early' shift of -ts to -s in the North. Furthermore, when -ts rhymes are correct they give no clue whatever to the state of the pronunciation of the original affricate. Since this is so, evidence for the dating of the shift from -ts to -s has to be sought elsewhere - see Pope, para. 195. No single item of the evidence adduced by Miss Pope is in itself conclusive and it would be dubious logic to conclude that three inconclusive statements make for proof: twelfth century borrowings into English and German are only conclusive if they were made as late as 1199. The whole history of romance and particularly religious glosses owes^{too} much to tradition for spelling to be conclusive; and in any case early thirteenth century spelling is not markedly different from twelfth century spelling. It would seem possible to hold that educated writers like Chrétien de Troyes and the less conventional Bérroul appear on the whole to rhyme -ts words and -s words correctly,

because they were well read, because they had learned to spell traditionally, because rhyming lists were traditionally 'correct.' 'Correct' -ts couplings, spelt with a z no more prove that Chrétien de Troyes and Bérout said -ts than do 'incorrect' couplings -ts, -s. On the contrary, given the date at which these 'incorrect' couplings are attested south of the 'Northern line,' they seem to indicate that Chrétien and Bérout depart from convention because they said -s or were used to hearing it around them. In a carefully executed manuscript like the 'copie de Guiot' of Erec the spelling conventions are on the whole carefully observed. Thus the flectional forms of words like sen and sanc as well as indeclinable sens appear in rhyme spelt traditionally, and in the manner of Champagne - sanz, dans and sans. But for aesthetic reasons a historically incorrect coupling obliges author (?) or careful scribe (?) to abandon one traditional spelling: thus bouz - rescos becomes bous - rescos (Erec, ll. 2193-4) and rantis - Petiz becomes rantiz - Petiz (ll. 3847-8). It will be noted that though there be rhyme in -s, there is little reason in these examples: traditional bouz should have given rise to a beautiful rescoz in the next line or traditional rantis should have conditioned, by the same aesthetic-logical token, Petis. Finally it should be said that there are considerably more -ts, -s couplings in G.d'A. and in the authenticated works of Chrétien de Troyes than is generally said. They ought to be carefully collected, collated and compared with the nature and incidence of examples in significant earlyish texts like Bérout's Tristran and the Jeu de saint Nicolas. If the ors ('horrid') hypothesis put forward in this note is sound, it seems possible that Chrétien de Troyes said and wrote ors - which scribes confused with ours ('bear').

2642. GEHIST. The context seems to show that gehist is a present indicative. If, as is unlikely, gehist is an imperfect subjunctive, it can only be so by attraction.

2713. CORNER DE PRISE. Although C has corner la prise, which seems to be the normal construction, the reading of P need not be rejected (see Tilander, pp. 261-3). Prise itself must mean 'capture': that is the stag is 'taken' in the sense that it has been brought to bay. Neither FEW nor G attest the meaning 'kill,' 'mort,' adopted by W. The stag is held at bay by the dogs (cf. ll. 2709-10) and Guillaume, carried away by the chase and still apparently unaware that the rest of the hunt has not crossed the river with him, sounds for the mort but not the mort itself. No doubt in medieval times, as on Exmoor to this day, the hunt was summoned to witness the ritual of the mort once the stag had been brought to bay. On this occasion the hunt does not respond to the call, since they dare not trespass on the enemy's land. In the excitement of the chase, Guillaume forgets the queen's orders and all but sounds his own mort (cf. ll. 2725-8 and the following episode). Incidentally l. 2725 should be punctuated with a comma after entalenté and l. 2726 with a comma after volenté: the construction is entalenté ... d'ome ocirre.

2718. GUERRIER. See Gr.Aus. (note to this line), where Foerster rightly translates guerrier as 'enemy.' ("Feind")

J. Evans,

2723. GENOILLIERES. See Dress in Mediæval France, p. 13.

2723(P). WAMBISONS. J.Evans describes this as a padded garment worn under a halberk to prevent chafing, and G's definition is similar (see Dress in Medieval France, pp. 11-13).

2744. LAIT (P). The reading of the whole line in P is Et son escu après lui lait, which, following Foerster, Wilmotte corrects; hence Et son cheval après lui lait. Aware that Guillaume does not leave his horse behind him (cf. l. 2767) Wilmotte is also tempted to adopt with Foerster C's trait. Wilmotte however resisted the temptation. Lozinski (p. 284) follows Foerster. The surprising thing is that Wilmotte, who made so much of classical antecedents for medieval literature, should have missed his cue. Directly or indirectly, the passage seems clearly reminiscent of Horace abandoning his shield and running for dear life, and P's Et son escu après lui lait should be retained intact. For the extent to which Horace was known in the twelfth century see Bolgar, R.R., The Classical Heritage, (London and New York, 1954) passim. In Odes II, 7, l. 10 Horace tells amusedly (and with impunity now that Octavian-Augustus is his ultimate patron) of his inglorious soldiering at Phillipi - relicta non bene parmula. With somewhat comparable amused impunity Crestien can tell the same story against Guillaume but to the glory of his sons. Thus Guillaume's undistinguished performance, utterly inconceivable in any other confrontation, establishes with anticipatory flattery, and to the delight of Crestien's readers, which old block the chips are 'off.'

2765(C). HAUBERJONS. This was a smaller version of the halberk (Roach, p. 145). It was made of finer mail than the

J. Evans,

halberk, and only reached to mid-thigh (see also ^{J. Evans,} Dress in Medieval France, pp. 4 and 28).

2783. MERVEILLES. Wilmotte considers the reading of P, merveille, an adverb (Ed.w., p. 121), and adds an adverbial -s which he was only able to do by sacrificing est after merveille. T-L records the use of merveille as an adverb (without an -s) as well as the expression merveille est que (which is not necessarily followed by a subjunctive as Lozinski would have it - p. 282). But P has Si durement meruelle est fine and makes excellent sense, if properly understood and punctuated with a comma after durement. It is certain that fine is not a verb, but the superlative adjective used here to qualify the noun merveille. The expression estre merveille 'to be astonishing, etc.' is well-attested, and so is the adjective fin with the absolute meaning 'utter', 'sheer', 'pure'. See Lozinski (p. 282) who rightly rejects Wilmotte's correction and interpretation of merveille; and also T-L, where the whole expression estre merueille fine is well-attested. ll. 2782-3 mean 'again and again they all sigh and weep such copious tears that the sight is quite, quite fantastic.'

2808. ENVIA(Pw). This is a misprint. P has envoia. See Lozinski, p. 285.

2828. LA VRETÉ (Pw). La is a misprint. P has le. See Lozinski, p. 284.

2846. ESTES MES PERE (Pw). Lozinski (p. 278) says that the correction of nos (P) to mes (C) is unnecessary. In fact P's nos is logically preferable, coming after l. 2845.

2889. VENRA VEOIR (PW). Wilmotte has corrected without indication P's verra venir by adopting C's reading 'pour une raison qui nous échappe' (Lozinski, p. 278). The reason, however, is reasonably clear: everything hinges on who is the subject of ara in l. 2887 and consequently on whose acquaintance Crestien intended in s'acointance. If 'votre signor et le mien,' i.e. the king of Caithness, is the subject of ara, then venra veoir (C) is necessary. But if the subject of ara is the 'rois et sire d'Engleterre,' i.e. Guillaume, then verra venir (P) is necessary. It will be noted that the boy asks his host to go and fetch the king of Caithness to the host's house, because he is to meet the King of England. The boy has got his protocol right and it is the King of England who will receive a minor king and take pleasure in making his acquaintance. Lozinski is right in thinking that P's reading should be retained, but not in concluding that 'les deux leçons sont également bonnes.' C's reading could be seen as an understandable correction consequential on misinterpreting l. 2887. P's reading is at once contextually superior and the logical follow-on to 'faites çaiens ... venir' at ll. 2886-7. The stylistic placing of venir in l. 2887 and the polite authority of the boy's 'si ferés bien' exteriorise a prince's awareness of where grace and favour flow from now. In connection with s'ara ... grant joie, ll. 2887-8, it should be noted that the boy had been very explicit about whose joie he was concerned with (see ll. 2878-2881) and why.

2893. LE TINT (PW). Wilmotte has corrected li tint (P), whereas Lozinski (p. 282) would retain the manuscript reading, explaining it as a 'tournure impersonnelle (importer,

avoir de l'intérêt)' for which he quotes several supporting examples. But Lozinski's interpretation of tenir is not demonstrably apposite in the context and it is highly doubtful whether his interpretation of tenir makes any kind of acceptable sense or acceptable Old French for that matter, when modified by an adverbial 'a grant merveille.' If the manuscript reading is to be retained, it could just about be retained as 'a grant merveille l'i tint,' but the use of the temporal adverb i does not sound very authentic in the context. On the whole Wilmotte was well advised to make the correction. The king is naturally much astonished and, filled with wonder, makes haste to find out for himself: at l. 2903, in the king's own words, 'c'est cose provee.'

2896. PAR LE MAIN LI BAILLENT. This expression exteriorizes very nicely the ceremonial presentation of a great king to the king of Catanasse.

3001. AROUTEEMENT. The context, with ains after the negative statement of l. 3000, makes Wilmotte's negative translation '~~without delay~~'^{'sans arret'} stylistically pointless. At least Foerster's gloss 'in hellen Haufen' (W., p. 32) is conditioned by the context and positively stated. See Reid, p. 177, and especially p. 151. Everybody departs direct and directly for the venue.

3001. S'EN VONT (PW). Lozinski (p. 279) argues that P's ains s'en vient should not have been rejected in favour of ains s'en vont (C). But after l. 2997 Crestfien abandons the singular for the plural at l. 2998, for an impersonal construction at l. 3000 and a plural again at l. 3002. In any

case it is their 'going' not their 'coming' that matters at l. 3001. From their 'going' Crestien logically proceeds to anticipate what they are 'coming to' in the following lines - ll. 3002-3.

3011-12. These lines are inverted in P, but Wilmotte, following Q, rejects P's testimony. Lozinski (p. 279) argues that ains (pointing the contrast with n'a soing d' arester) makes P's order preferable. In connection with Lozinski's argument one has to point out firstly that Guillaume has no gens that are properly his own with him, since he alone had been taken prisoner, and secondly that it is also clear from ll. 3024-5, as well as from the ensuing conversation with the queen, that Guillaume, his two sons and the king of Caithness all come eagerly forward together to meet the queen, who has halted, to clear up the whole entangled situation. Used after a positive statement - the queen is riding to a bloody encounter when suddenly, at the sight of Guillaume her anger passes - ains points the contrast either with s'ire alone or with her angry intention of doing battle (see ll. 3002-7). The sense of ll. 3011 is 'But instead (of manifesting her anger) she bids her troops hold back' or the whole passage from ll. 3008-11 means 'the queen has got a glimpse of the king (Guillaume) on whose account she was in such a state, with the result that her anger is completely assuaged. Instead (of being angry, of proceeding to an encounter, etc.) she bids her troops hold back. By contrast Guillaume ...' Comparable constructio ad sensum uses of ains (and mais) in which the contrast is with the sense and not the syntax of what proceeds, are not uncharacteristic of O.F. cf. Bodel in particular.

3036-8. EST CI. Lozinski argues (p. 279) for the retention of P. The case for the retention of P is good but should be argued somewhat differently. P has

Car vos guerriers avons conquis
Et tote lor gent avoec li (.)
Venu sont a vostre merchi.

The passage should be punctuated with a full stop or colon after avoec li, and the meaning of avoec li is 'along with it, at the same time as we took the stag.' It is clear that at this point Guillaume is talking primarily about their two sons (cf. ll. 3039-40) and, in any case, the queen knows very well that the king of Caithness 'est ci' (C), since she is standing staring him in the face. Furthermore avoec li is the culmination of Guillaume's long-winded rhapsody on the theme of his stag-hunting: as he savours his joy, he is maddeningly slow in coming to the point, and even at the end of his circuitous conceits, he still has not clarified what sort of joy the hunt has revealed for his queen. As far as the queen knows the 'guerriers' are simply the two youths who had made war on her. For the rhyme ui : i, cf. Chrétien de Troyes, Cligés, l. 3363 (example quoted by Pope, para.515).

3096. MERCI. The occasion is somewhat ambivalent and seems to demand that here and at l. 3098 the queen is using the verb form merci and the noun form merciement with the double connotation of 'thanking' and 'giving someone his due in terms of forgiveness.' By contrast there had been nothing ambivalent at all in the way the king of Caithness used the noun merci at l. 3095.

3101. I MEÇ. If Foerster, Gr.Aus., note to l. 3151 (and T-L) are correct in interpreting i meç as 'aber soviel muss

ich dabei als Bedingung setzen,' then it looks as though the queen is still indulging a penchant for ambivalence. Her husband's reply at l. 3103 seems to make it clear that he has not taken her remark as a bon mot, but as a straight indication that she wishes 'to add this much to her first expression of gratitude - i.e. to having forgiven and to having conceded the King's victory.' The queen wishes at once to add to her expression of gratitude and express it with strings attached: she personally wishes to bestow on the king of Caithness the lands he has 'earned back' from her. The same point of pride in giving what is hers to bestow is made again but in burlesque fashion at ll. 3187-94 (see Introduction, p. 12).

3125-6. ISSIRENT : VINRENT (P), VINDRENT (C). Foerster corrects vindrent (C) to virent and rejects C's line for P's, which he modifies. Ed.W. simply follows Foerster. P has in fact Tant qu'au castel de Sorline vinrent, and C has Tant qu'a Solyn le castel vindrent. On the evidence of G.d'A. ll. 2089-90, devinrent : present (P), picard for Crestien's prirent (?), P's reading of ll. 3125-6 should be retained intact. On the other hand Lozinski, discussing the above mentioned difficult cases, as well as all the anomalous rhymes in P, is not justified in his general conclusion 'ces rimes ne sont nullement impossibles,' (see Lozinski, pp. 278-81). There is always a case, often supported by C, for correcting the remainder of the anomalous rhymes in P - and the editors were well advised to do so. Supporting evidence for the retention of such anomalies from the continuations of Perceval have to be weighed against the testimony of C, the probable date of G.d'A. and common

sense. For i : in rhymes see Pope, para. 455, but in view of the relatively early date of G.d'A., the rhymes devinrent : prirent and issirent : vinrent may reflect a popular tendency to assimilate n to following r as had been established in early O.F. for futures like dorrai, merrai or words like derree < denree (?). However that may be, one would expect men of letters to resist a possible pronunciation of vinrent as vir(r)ent in view of the homonymic clash with virent (?). Chrétien de Troyes' rhymes (or rejected manuscript readings) ought no doubt to be scrutinized for further indications of ir : inr rhymes.

3131. EVROÏC. P has Wiric. See Wilmotte's note to this line (Ed.W., p. 123). This is a good example of E's usefulness in clarifying P and C (cf. note to l. 55).

3150. SOR. The first use of sor in this line appears to be analogous to the use of sor in expressions like clore l'us sor (see Greimas' dictionary). The second use of sor seems to be a mistake for soz or sos. According to FEW the expression sous clef 'under lock and key' is unattested before Charles d'Orléans, but the practice of keeping things under lock and key was just about as old as man's acquisitiveness. On the whole it seems likely that Crestien knew the expression 'avoir soz (sos) clef' 'to have locked away, to keep under lock and key' and that, in view of l. 3151, 3150 can only mean 'they never had anything locked away from us, they never kept anything under lock and key against us.' Since z spellings are quite uncharacteristic of P, the scribe of P could well have misread soz as sor. Misreadings of z and s (especially if the vertical is short) as r are in many cases not uncharacteristic of medieval scribes, notably of the

Béroul scribe. In connection with sor nos one might also point out that in the major Western European languages, sur, auf and on are regularly used, governing the person, with a variety of verbs denoting a positively aggressive and/or defensive act. From the idiom of these islands the following come to mind: 'he shut the door on me, he turned the key on me.' On the other hand whether any case could be made for having things 'on key' as one has things 'on tap' seems quite problematic.

3175. HERES. To judge by his note to this line Wilmotte decided to reject heres, the reading of P, in favour of eres. In his text however he prints heres. In his glossary he gives at the lemma heres a renvoi to a normalised eres, correctly glossed as 'arrhes,' so no great damage has been done by his oversight.

3182(P). SAMIT. Roach (p. 268) glosses this word as ^{"riche étoffe de soie, d'origine orientale."} ~~'rich silk cloth of oriental origin.'~~ The New English Dictionary defines samite as 'a rich silk fabric worn in the middle ages, sometimes interwoven with gold,' and G comments 'le samit était plus riche que l'étoffe de soie appelée cendal.' Cf. Rom., III, 1874, p. 413.

3182. PORPRE. Unfortunately the context gives no clue to the colour of this material, but G's definition 'sorte de fourrure, ainsi nommée à cause de sa couleur' is not necessarily correct - cf. Roach, p. 237. Roques's definition in his edition of Erec (p. 259) is far more accurate - 'étoffe de couleur indéterminée, verte ou noire aussi bien que rouge, et non pas fourrure, mais support possible de la fourrure.' See Erec, ll. 1598-1601, and also Béroul, Tristran

1. 2736 where the material is described as bis, and 1. 2980 where it is described as inde.

3182. BIFACE. Ed.W., FEW and Meyer in his glossary to l'Escoufle define this word as 'éttoffe à deux envers,' which Foerster also accepts (Gr.Aus., p. 458). G and T-L make no attempt to define the nature of the material.

3183. SEBELIN. The number and case of the substantive is difficult to determine. It is quite likely that it is not a nominative plural. In view of the rhyming vocative Crestien could have intended sebelins : Gonselins. In any case we could even be dealing with an extension of the distinct tendency for the 'real' subject of an impersonal verb to be put in the accusative - contrast vairs ne vous faut with vair ne vous faut in which the flexional s (or lack of it) is the only clue to how the verb faillir is being used.

3190. PAIRE. For this and other survivals of latin n.pl. nouns (charre, doie, milie, etc.) which became fem.sg. nouns (witness faire : paire) and also retained their plural meaning, see Pope, para. 775.

3205. PRENDRA. I have been unable to find any other examples of prendre used absolutely. Perhaps one could translate 'but the bargain will take the following form - that ..., is to be on the understanding that ..., will be in the shape of your having to ...'.

3272. TALENT (PW) is a misprint. P has talens (see Lozinski, p. 285).

3277. PORPRIS. GW glosses porpris as 'occupper,' 's'installer sur' and gives as line reference 3281. Porpris occurs twice in G.d'A., once at l. 3271, where it is clearly a noun, and again at l. 3277. It looks as though we are dealing here with an expression avoir porpris 'to settle down, to encamp etc.' As an active verb porprendre certainly means 'to occupy,' but there is no direct object here. What evidence is there for an absolute use of the verb? If an intransitive use of porprendre is defensible - and there seems to be no evidence that it is, it probably ought to mean 'to spread out.' Plus porprenoit occurs in Énéas with the meaning of to 'spread out further' but grammatically speaking plus is the direct object of the verb. GW presumably can only refer to l. 3277 (although 3281 looks like a slip for 3271), and if that is so, Wilmotte should have adduced any evidence there may be for what otherwise looks like a guess. If porpris at l. 3277 has any chance of being a past p., then perhaps one would also have to conjecture that tost is a scribal error for toit.

DESCRIPTIVE CLASSIFICATION

The arrangement of this descriptive classification is based on two presuppositions. Firstly, the meaning of a word is not clarified syntactically or semantically. This classification therefore differs from that of, for example, Keller, whose study has no separate glossary. Secondly, the distinction made by Henry Sweet between full words and form words has had to be observed to a large extent, since not all words are capable of being classified descriptively. To arrange the complete vocabulary of Guillaume d'Angleterre in an uncompromisingly descriptive manner would perhaps be to sacrifice semantic values for historical and sociological ones. Sometimes logic has been sacrificed to descriptive accuracy. For instance, adjectives such as baron, frans, cortois, noble, riche, should, strictly speaking, be classified under La morale, yet they are so intimately associated with the feudal class structure that they have been classified under Les classes sociales. Words such as desfaire, apresser and encaucier, although classified under BI (h) and BI (e) 2 respectively, have also been classified under Les sports, since in the context of Guillaume d'Angleterre at least, they are used only to describe the stages in a hunt.

As in Pope and Reid's edition of the Romance of Horn, no line references are given, these being included in the Glossary. The nomenclature of von Wartburg and Roques has been used throughout this classification.

A. L'UNIVERSI. LE CIEL ET L'ATMOSPHERE

- a) Le ciel et les corps célestes
 ciex, nature, estoiles, lune, monde, ajorner, ajornee, aube, au point du jor.
- b) Les temps et les vents
 froide, nue, esclarir, aclarir, plovoir, pluie, escrois, touner, tounoire, espartir, foudroier; vent, ventelés, descorde, airs, torment, orés, torbler v.n.

II. LA TERRE

- a) La configuration et l'aspect
 terre, coste, mont, val, a camp, valees, cans, riviere, pais.
- b) Les eaux
1. Les eaux intérieures
 fontaine, puc, dois, riviere, riu, ruissiax, eve.
 2. La mer
 mer, anfler, croistre, port, ondes, esboillir, rives; isle.
- c) Les terrains et leur constitution
 terre, roche, rochier, gravele.
- d) Les matières minérales
 pierres; jame, joiaus, gagonce, rubins, escarboncle.
- e) Les métaux
 argent, or.

III. LES PLANTES

- a) La vie végétale en général
grener, reprendre v.n., rachiner, rachine, bouton, fleurs, fruits, meure adj., boisse, jus.
- b) Les arbres
1. Généralités
foelle, foilluz, rains, jarron.
 2. La forêt, les arbres forestiers
forest, gauz, boscage, bois, haie, essars; caisne, glant.
 3. Les arbres fruitiers
poire, pume, meure s.f., faine, castaigne, sauvage adj.
- c) Les arbrisseaux et plantes à baies
buisson; cornelles, pruneles, ceneles, cardemome, alies, canele, girofle, nois muscades, lor.
- d) Les plantes alimentaires
avaine, grain.
- e) Les plantes potagères
pois.
- f) Les plantes d'importance industrielle
bresil, graine, alun, warance, waide.
- g) Les plantes des prés et des bois
erbe, flekiere.
- h) Les plantes ornementales cultivées
rose, rosier, loge.

IV. LES ANIMAUX

- a) Les quadrupèdes
1. Généralités
sauvechine, beste, boche, gorge, goule, pel, vaine, ners,

braons; pantezsier, suer, craisse, caut, toute l' ambleüre et le pas, ambler v.n.

2. Les animaux domestiques

cas, kiens, mastin, waignon, levriers, ronchi, palefroi.

3. Les animaux des champs et des forêts

putois, conins, escuriaus, woupil, leu, cers, bisses, dain, rains, ours, ourse; ivoire.

b) Les oiseaux

1. Généralités

oisiæx, eles.

2. Les oiseaux de proie

aigle, gierfaut, ostoïr.

c) Les poissons

anguilles.

B. L'HOMME

I. L'HOMME, ÊTRE PHYSIQUE

a) Le sexe

homme, feme.

b) Le corps et les membres

chars, cors, rains, petit, legiere, gras, menus, nus; cief, caviæx, kenus; ciere, face, vis, vould, contenance, façon, color, taindre le vis, iex, nes, orelle, dens, langue, menton; cou; flanc, nage, ventre; membre, bras, puins, mains, doit, doit mame; gambes, cuisse, braons, genous, piet, giron; os.

c) Les organes et leurs fonctions1. La circulation

cuer, corage, sanc.

2. La respiration

nes, s'espousser, voleter, haleter.

3. La nutrition, la digestion, l'élimination

mangier, tressuer.

4. La procréation

concevoir, grosse, enchainte, sei rançaindre, fais, travillier v.n., acouchier, delivrer, estre delivre de, enfanter, delivrance.

d) Les sens et leur activité

sens.

1. Le sens de la vue

veüe, veoir, entendre v.a., reveoir, s'esbloir, esgarder, regarder, drecier les iex, remirer, raviser, espier, reverchier, entendre, apercevoir; moustrer, prover, esprover, s'esprover, demoustrer, demener v.a., celui, celi, cesti, celer, celers s.m., celee; avuler.

2. Le sens de l'ouïe

oir, entendre, escouter, croire, estre en escout.

e) Les mouvements et les positions1. L'activité du corps par rapport à lui-même

pas s.m., aler, torner v.n., trespasser v.n., corre, demener, venir, sei refraindre, s'arester, finer; s'en revenir, raler, s'en raler, s'en repairier, sei metre au repaire, retourner, s'en retourner, s'en retourner arriere, en aler, s'en aler, s'en ambler, prendre congié, s'en torner, retraire v.n., sei traire arriers, fuir, s'en fuir, s'en aler fuiant, escaper, s'enbatre en,

s'enbatre sor, s'eslaissier, sei desreer, sei flatir, sorvenir, sei ferir; saut, salir, tressaillir; monter v.n., descendre, avaler v.n., s'avalier; cheoir; sei metre, asseoir v.n., s'asseoir, seoir v.n., banc, s'abassier, s'agenouiller, couchier, sei couchier, couchiés adj., s'estendre, pendre, s'encliner, sei redrecier, relever, sei relever, lever, sei lever, sei drecier, sei lever en estant, ester, sei tapir, sei repondre, sei mucier; sei debatre, sei detordre, acrochier; adroit; gesir, reposer, repos, prendre estal.

2. L'activité physique exercée sur des objets et des personnes

traire, traire sus, trainer, laier, laissier, estraindre, escorchier, ploncier, rechacier, debouter, trenchier, reoignier, hurtee, colee, cop, cols, coper, ferir, mehains, mehaignier, desronpre, escirper, estreper, esrachier, deskirer, destruire, detraire, quasser, metre a terre, abatre, avaler v.a., tondre v.a., confondre, trebuchier, fendre v.a., peçoier, estoutprier, toucier, ronpre, envoier outre, froissier, bouter, bastons, roiscier, foler, batre, dehurter, ruzier, giter, jeter, balancier, porter, apporter, metre, prendre, prendre s.m., reprendre v.a., tenir, perdre, recevoir, destemprer, cerkier, apresser, encaucier, soignier v.a., acoupler, engouler, terdre, detenir, retenir, retrouver, trover, desvoleper, envoleper, deslier, lier, rendre, redoner, doner, baillier, cargier, ofrir, abassier v.a., oster, tolir, embler, emporter, ramener, en porter, preer, drecier, coucier, lever v.a., drecier v.a., remuer, tendre, monter v.a., enquerre.

f) Le sommeil

dormir, s'endormir, gesir, somillier, songier, songe, esvellier v.a., s'esvellier, villier, au resvillier.

g) La santé et la maladie1. L'état de santé

santé, entiers, degiet.

2. Les maladies, les infirmités, les déformations, les dispositions généralesaa) Généralités

plaie, sei pasmer, pasmison.

bb) Les soins

fisque; venin, toscique; garir, recovrer, respasser, recovrier; maisons Dieu.

h) La vie humaine en général: la naissance, les âges de la vie, la mort

vie, vivre, vis adj., eage, naistre, vallet, nourice; enfant s.m., garçon, pucele, vallet (=youth), enfance, jovene, enfant adj., nourir, dame, ancienneté, viellece, vix (=old), viés, crollans, resoter, redoter; mort, morir, v.n., s'estaindre, mortel; morir v.a., ocirre, tuer, desfaire.

i) Les besoins de l'être humain

besoing, besoignex, falir v.n., mestier, avoir mestier de, estre mestiers.

1. L'alimentationaa) Généralités

fain, mangier, mangier s.m., viande, vitaille, soif, boivre, soëler, paistre.

bb) Les repas

cuisine, sei desjeuner, soper, table, metre les tables.

cc) Les aliments

lardés, larder, pain.

1. La préparation des aliments

cuire.

2. Les assaisonnements

sel, sucre.

3. Les boissons

vin.

2. La vie sexuelle

s'entradoisier, compagnie, faire compagnie; prendre compagnie, abandonnée, garce, commune, garce abandonnée, carnement; honteuse.

3. Les vêtementsaa) Généralitésafubler, vestir v.a., vestir v.n., metre, porter, reubes, dras, esrese.bb) Les vêtements

sourcos, cape, cape a pluie, mantiax, peliçons, pelices, cotes, wanbisons, housiax, hueses.

cc) Les parties des vêtements et les vêtementsaccessoires

guimple, mances, pan, braiel.

dd) Les chaussures

caucier, descaucier.

ee) Les garnitures et les parures

anel, anelet, lac, orfrois.

ff) Les étoffes et les tissussamit, soie, gris s.m., vair s.m., hermins, penne, sebelins, ermine, porpre, laine, corde, brunetes, buire, biface, vace, cordouan, aigniax, toile, cas.gg) La toilette

boure, garmos, farder, sei laver, sei limer.

II. L'ÂME ET L'INTELLECT

- a) Généralités: l'intelligence, la sagesse, les aptitudes
 ame, sage, sagement, sain, senés; savoir, raison; nices,
 naïs, sos, sote, fols, fole, folie.
- b) La perception, la sensation
 parçoivre, prendre garde, sei prendre garde de, sei doner
 garde de, s'en garder de.
- c) La mémoire
 resouvenir, sovenir, membrer, remantovoir, recorder,
 s'apanser de, oublier, s'oublier, connoistre, sei
 connoistre, reconnoistre, connaissance, s'entreconnoistre,
 desconnoistre, mesconnoistre.
- d) La pensée
1. Généralités
 penser, sei penser, prendre conseil, entendre a, penser
s.m., pensis adj., cuidier, esgarder v.a., cuidier s.m.,
 sei recuidier, sei tenir, tenir a, tenir por.
 2. La notion
 connoistre.
 3. Le jugement, la conclusion
 - aa) Les procédés
 donc.
 - bb) La discussion du jugement
 sermoner, lonc prep., tesmoignier, ensegne,
 antresaigne, oil, mais, mais que (=but), ains que,
 ançois, voire, avoec çou, refuser, nenil, ne, non,
 nen, ne---pas, ne---deniers, ne---mie, ne---point,
 ne---riens, ne---nule rien, ne---rien nule, nule rien
 nee ne, (ne) ne---ne, ne tant ne quant, adiés,
 toute voie, neporquant, encore, por çou, por tant,

et, et si, aporter, metre acorde entre, metre, convent, par tel convent que, mais que (=provided that), covenant, noise, estrif, tençon, tencier, desdire, plaidier, tenir plait, contralier, sei contralier, comparer.

cc) La vérité, l'erreur.

verité, veritable, verais, voir adj., voir adv., voir s.m., droit adj., avoir droit, avoir raison, estre raisons, sambler raisons, resambler raisons, voire, tort, avoir tort, mesprendre, estre avis, estre vis, tesmoing, aparoir v.imp., entention, remese, faire samblant, sambler, resampl^r, tesmoignier.

4. L'attention

metre s'entente a, entendre a, veoir, s'atorner de; estre en espans de; mesconter.

5. Le savoir

aprendre, enseigner, deviser v.n., maistre s.m., castier v.n., semondre, doctrine, savoir, savoir s.m., seü; ignorance.

e) Les sentiments

1. Généralités

2. Les états d'âme

aa) Plaisir, déplaisir

plaire, abelir, atalenter, estre bel a, servir a gré, seoir v.imp., plaisir, faire son plaisir a, plaisans, delisces, douçor, souatume, sei deduire, faire tos ses buens, deduit, faire son deduit, deport, sei deporter, gabois, gas, a gas, saiole, aasier, aise; desabelir, desplaisir, ahuier v.n., mesaisé, mesaisie, mal s.m., avoir mal.

- bb) Bonheur, malheur
prosperité, lié, haitiés, maleüree, maleürex.
- cc) Joie, gaieté - tristesse
joie, avoir joie, faire joie, leece, jolive,
joians, congoïr v.n., envoisier, esjoïr, joïr,
sei resjoïr, deport, sei deduire.
- dd) Chagrin, ennui
paine, pesance, doel, faire doel, dolor, anui,
anuiier v.imp., travillier, angoisse, adolé,
angoisseus, dolans, destroit, griés, iriés, serré,
lasse, lais, amer, grever, peser, pesans adj.,
encombrier.
- ee) Douleur
endurer, souffir, user, us, torment, comparer,
sei doloir.
- ff) La plaisanterie
a certes, torner a huiseuse.
- gg) Tranquillité - inquiétude
coi, coiemment, doucement, souef adv., seürement,
abassiêr v.a., s'acoisier, rapaiier, sei rapaisier;
esbahi adj., estre en cuisançon.
- hh) Certitude, conviction - doute
croire, cuidier, certes, a certes, bien adv.,
certainement, sans faille, seürement, de seür,
espoir; doter de v.n., doutance, sans doute,
mescreant.
- ii) Attente - déception
avoir envie que, convoitier, tarder, desirans,.
- jj) Espoir - désespoir
esperance, fiancer; desperance, desconsilliés.
- kk) Patience
en paciënce adv.; m'est tart que.

11) Surprise, étonnement, stupéfaction

merveillier, sei merveillier, merveille, venir a grant merveille, s'esmerveillier, s'esbahir, estranges.

3. Les sentiments attachés au moi

sei prisier, essaucier; oser; hardi, preus, cuer, lasqueté, recreant; orgilleuse, desdaigneus, s'orgoellier, despisans; valoir mix; humelité, umelier; avoir paor, soupechon, estre en redout, redouter, doter v.a., sei doter de, craindre, avoir garde de, que---ne (+subj.)

4. Les sentiments ayant rapport aux autresaa) Sympathie - antipathie - indifférence

atraire, amistié, ami, amie, bien destiner, avoir part de, drus, cier, avoir cier, tenir cier, chierement, cierté, prendre en cierté, amor, doucement, enamer, s'entramer, ramer, baisier, rebaisier, embracier, acoler, esprendre, aeschier, s'escaufer; anemi, guerrier, hair.

bb) Confiance - méfiance

sei fier, s'atendre, fianche.

cc) Pitié - dureté

pitié, avoir pitié de, pitex, merchi s.f., misericorde.

dd) Respect, admiration, vénération

avoir cure, servir.

ee) Dédain, mépris

mesprisier, desdaignier, despire, despite adj., despit s.m., avoir en despit.

ff) Gratitude - ingratitude

grassier, rendre graces, merchier, merchi, savoir boin gré, savoir gré a, merir, merite, gaaignier v.a., cuites, wage, guerredon; aferir, deservir.

5. Les sentiments outrés
 esragier, esperdre, durement.
- aa) Enthousiasme
 entalenté, de randon.
- bb) Colère
 ire, iriés, maltalent, aatine, courous, courecier,
 sei courecier, coureciés adj., s'aorser, s'aïrer,
 avoir en despit de, rancune, contraire, caut.
- cc) Effroi, épouvante
 esmaier, s'esmaier, s'esbahir, esbahi adj.,
 s'esmarie. adj.
6. Les sentiments esthétiques
 biaux, biauté.
7. Les sentiments moraux
 sei repentir, repentance, repentir s.m.
8. Les sentiments religieux
 alumer, espirer
9. Les causes des sentiments
 prendre v.n., movoir, atisier, anticier, semondre.
10. Les manifestations et les résultats des sentiments
 sei complaindre, sei doloir, sei dementer, plorer, crier,
 larmes, tranler, tressaillir, troubler, crever,
 fendre v.n., sousprendre, esprendre, prendre v.n.,
 braire, manace, manecier, contralier, sei contralier,
 conquerre, conquerter, sospirer, rire, risees, gaber,
 sei gaber de, gabé, torner a huiseuse, afoier, daignier,
 boillir, baailier, monter v.n., mener v.a., cangier.
 le sens.

f) La volenté1. Le désir

desirrer, entendre, avoir talent que, estre talens que, venir a talent que, talent, avoir soing, avoir cure de, cacier v.n., demander, proier, proiere, deproier, rover, crier, querre, requerre, en apeler.

2. Le vouloiraa) Généralités

volenté, plaisir s.m., venir a volenté que, son voel, a bandon, desmesurement, sans dangier, estranges, voloir, voloir s.m., cuidier, querre, revoloir, destinee.

bb) Le but, la fin

encercier, que (=afin que), si que (=afin que), por çou que (=afin que), ensi que (=afin que), entendre, d'une volenté, por nient, por neant, por (+inf.).

cc) La délibération, la décision, l'hésitation

choisir, eslire, reslire, voloir mix, au boin eür, soit, par tel convent que, abandoner v.a., guerpir, deguerpir, sei delivrer de, laissier en la balance, s'ensegne laier, laier, laissier, alegier, destiner, conseil, penser.

dd) La résolution

s'aficier, calengier, desfier, estanchier, destorber.

ee) La volenté réciproque et imposée à autrui1. L'autorité, le commandement, l'ordre

commander, commandement, mander, semondre, enchargier, avoir en garde, avoir en gages, dire, deviser, poissance, poir, riche, fais, poissans, estre el dangier a; cuites.

2. L'obéissance, la désobéissance

donter, sei contenir, croire, sei deporter,
s'encliner, encliner v.n.; trespasser v.a.

3. La permission, la défense

consentir, s'abandoner, laisser, laier, otroier,
doner, souffrir, los, congié, doner congié a,
otroi, veer, refuser, s'escondire, deffendre v.a.,
deffense.

4. La promesse

prometre, afier, creanter; s'en aler par.

3. L'action

faire, oeuvre, matiere, afaire, aventure, cose, foire.

aa) Les principes1. Les aptitudes

adroit, estre aasiés; avoir acostumé, soleir,
avoir en usage; volontiers, a grand desroi, en
larecin, en emblee; force, a force, par force,
faintise, perdre.

2. Les modalités de l'action

savoir, pooir, devoir, redevoir, estovoir,
estovoir s.m., restovoir, convenir, besoignier,
besoigne, falir, par force.

3. Le motif (see C I g).

cose, por çou que, car.

4. Les moyens

servir, faire servir, servisce, bien emploier,
avoir mestier a, metre.

5. La possibilité

loisir, garder, asseürer, sauver, rescorre, a
sauveté, asseür, sain, sain et sauf, peril,
entire et saine, cuites, perilleuse, felenesse.

6. La préparation

atemprer, aparillier, s'aparillier, aparilliés adj., atorner, s'atorner de, atornés adj., aprester, prestes, deviser v.a., raison.

bb) La réalisation

averir, comment, parmi, en nule guise, de rien, de nule rien, de nule cose, maniere, de; enprendre, entreprendre, prendre a, s'entremetre, reprendre, besoing; a quelque paine; aferir v.imp., chaloir, escouter, convenir, efforcier, s'efforcier, pener, sei pener, sei travillier, estre en paine, cuidier; lasser, recroire, sei recroire, sei haster; venir au cieff de, castoier de.

cc) Ce qui favorise ou empêche l'action

cheans, bien cheans, avenir a bien, aventure, aise, venir en aise, bien s.m.; male aventure, prendre v.n., meskeance, encombrier, mesestance, mesaventure, mescheoir, mesavenir; aventureus, sei consillier, consillier, conseil, loer, prisier, cerkier, desconforter, espargnier; contredire, contredit, deffendre v.a.

dd) Le résultat

oiseler, akever, assener s.m., preu s.m., preu i avoir, porcacier, metre a gast, en vain, de noient, de nient, monter v.n., i avoir mestier, ariver a mal port.

ee) L'action dans le jugement des autres

blasmer, metre blasme a, blasme, coupe, coser, retencier, reprendre v.a., reprocier, reproche, reter, flater, losengier, los, metre los a.

g) La morale1. Le devoir

devoir, deporter, s'acuitier de, cuites, gari adj.,
honiz adj., rendre conte, faire son creant.

2. La disposition morale, les caractères

nature, bien s.m., faire bien a, valor, mal s.m.,
faire mal, tort, a tort, faire tort, querre mal,
sei contenir, sei demenar; boin, large, bonté, dous,
deboinaire, deboinaireté, carité, simpleté, proece,
mal adj., mauvais, mauvaistié, empirer, cruel,
blecier, grever v.a., damage, afitier, afit,
laidengier, laidenges, outrage, ramposner; vilonie,
vilain, vix, tenir vil, vilmant, pute, avillier, fel,
pautonier, ribaut, truand; clamer sor, loial, loiauté,
foi, droit adj., a droit, a boin droit, drois est
que, est drois que, par raison, entiers, doucement,
fins, desloial; mentir, mençoigne, mençoignier,
fauser, fable, engignier, viseuse; traïr, felensse;
durement; covoitise, covoitous; innocent, connoistre,
reconnoistre, confesse, gehir, ocoison, mesfaire,
mesfait, mesprendre, meserrer, mesovrer, pechier,
pechié; pardonner, pardons, cuites, estre cuites,
clamer cuite; loer, vanter, maudire; honte, avoir
honte, basse, despite, honor, aloser s.m., honorer,
alever, entechiés.

III. L'HOMME, ÊTRE SOCIAL

a) La vie de société en général

1. La constitution de la société

siecle, mont, gens.

aa) Le mariage, la famille, la parenté

1. La famille, la descendance

reignier, forge, lignage, parage, orine.

2. Le mariage

espouser, espouse, marier, sei marier a, maris, mariage, requerre, prendre, noeces, faire ses noces.

3. La parenté

apartenir a, carnel, parenté, parent, pere, mere, fil, fille, frere, suer, jumiax, neveu, oncle, cousins, cosine.

4. Le baptême

bautisier, parains, novel, non.

5. L'éducation

noretur, doctriener, endoctriener, afaitier v.a.

2. La langue

aa) Le langage

1. Les qualités et les défauts de la voix

vois, a haute vois, sei rescrier, escrier, s'escrier.

2. Les actions de la voix; l'expression et la communication de la pensée

mot; parler, aparler, apeler, aplaidier, araisnier, clamer, s'entreclamer, dire, adire, redire, mentevoir, rementevoir, tenir parlement a, tenir conseil, consillier v.n., esmouvoir parole, parole (=conversation), latin, relatin, querre, enquerre,

requerre, respondre, conter, aconter, raconter, retraire v.a., conte, parole (=account), estoite, matiere, novele, savoir noveles de, oïr noveles de, en apert, esprendre, connoistre, mander, desclore; taisir, covertement.

3. Les formules du dialogue

a) Les apostrophes et les répliques

dame, ma ciere dame, rois, sire rois, biau sire rois, sire, biax sire, mesire, signor, sire Foukiers, sire Gonsselins, sire marceans, dans, dans truans, dans Foukiers, dans Gonsselins, truans, dant vassal, vassal, compains, amis, biax dous amis, biax amis ciers, amie, douce amie, bele douce amie, me douce suer, biax fix, biax dous fix, enfes, frans hom, maistres, biax ostes; dites, or di, saciés, faites, soiés, créés, aiiés, or vos taisiés, taisiés, ne vos caut, fuiés, or tost, soit, au boin eür, volentiers, verités est, drois est, a vostre plaisir, ja por avoir ne---.

b) Les salutations, les remerciements, les imprécations

buer, merci, vostre merci, soiés vos bien venus, bien viegnans, honiz soit, que mar fuisses tu nés, Diex maudie, honie soit tote me gorge.

c) Les exclamations

a, ha, hé, haï, hu, seviaus (?), chi a male peleterie, nenil, oïl, si fait, certes, voire, voir, trop avés vescu, a mal eür quand, par boine aventure.

d) Les invocations

Deus, Diex, par Dieu, par le cor Dé, por Dieu, por amor Dieu le voir, por l'amor Dieu, par celi Dieu en cui je croi, se Diex m'aït, se Diex me saut, Diex nos avoit, pleüst a Dieu que, Diex le vos mire, Diex vos en deffenge, que ja Diex n'en rie, par Saint Pere, par Saint-Piere de Rome, par Saint Nichole, Sains Nicholais aidiés, par la foi que vos me devés, foi que vos doi, foi que doi Sainte Patre Nostre, glorïeuse Sainte Marie, Diex vos doinst assener, Dix te doinst bien devenir, Diex a tos gaainge doinst, se doinst Diex moi et vos joïr, Diex vos face bien ceans, que Diex le vos rende. (See DIEU).

4. Proverbes, maximes, dictons et comparaisonsa) Proverbes

cols de lange ne fait plaie.

b) Maximes et dictons

ausi com par ci le me taille; faus est qui s' enseigne lairra; cui Dex espire et alume, del cuer li samble souatume; trop a, qui rien n'onour ne sert; tex com la nature est en l'ome, tex est li hom, çou est la some; vilains iriés est vis maufés; en vilain a moult fole beste; qui rices est moult troeve amis; et rice fol tient on a sage (?); bourse trover; ausi de voir com de mençonge, sont li penser comme li songe; plus n'en sai, ne plus n'en i a.

c) Comparaisons

ne valoir un chien, une coupe de voire, un festu, un pois, une castaigne; s'il eüst emblés les tapis, n'i peüst il venir plus tost; du tost descendre ne s'est fains.

bb) La langue écrite
lire.

3. Les rapports de société

aa) La vie de société

amasser v.n., assamblar v.n., s'assamblar,
acompañier, compaignon, compaignie, avoir
compaignie de, tenir compaignie, appartenir,
connaissance, conmissans, acointes, acointance, oste.

bb) L'étiquette, la convenance

saluer, salu, samblant.

cc) L'entr'aide

aidier, aïe, secours, asseürer, assener v.a.,
guier, conduire, consillier, sei consillier, avoier,
avoir la maistrise de, mener, garder, sei prendre
garde de, baillie, deffendre.

dd) Les fêtes, les jeux, les distractions

1. Les fêtes

caroler, danser.

2. Les jeux, les distractions

juer, jüere, jogleour, pelote, eschés, tables,
dés.

3. Les sports

peschier; riviere, berser, cacier, cacier en bos,
aler en bois, en bos, bos, aler en ruit, deduit,
acoupler, ataindre, caceours, veneours, corner,
cor, moienel, venison, huer v.n., glatir, cri,
apresser, engresser, encaucier, encaus, prise,
desfaire.

b) L'homme au travail1. L'agriculture, l'élevage, le jardinage

prael, avainne, festu, fuerre, pasturer, cire, miel, arouser.

2. Les métiers et les professionsaa) Généralités1. L'organisation

affaire, mestier, atraire, gaaignier v.n., gaaing.

2. Les outils en général

nouer, hars, limes.

3. Les récipients en général et les autres objets destinés à contenir quelque chose

coffres, males, huice, boistes, sas, boges, buire, escrins, bourse, aumosniere.

bb) Les différents métiers et professions

fauconier, forestier, peletier, peleterie, conreer, escriene, marceans, maronnier.

3. Le commerce, la finance

marceans; foire, feste, ~~feste-plaine~~, marceandise, marceande adj., marciés, estal; vendre, acater, livrer, laissier v.a., bargaignier, paiier, rendre de, soudre, paiement, wages, heres, prester, prester a usure, cier, riche, aquerre, aquest, conquerer, conquest, gaaing, gaaigne, gaaignier, amasser v.a., deniers, estrelins, marc, besants, sols.

4. La propriété

avoir, ravoir, avoir s.m., vostre s.m., honor, moeble, marceandise, marcié, catel; signor; oir; otroier, revestir, departir v.a., partir v.a., partie, part, avoir part a, doner, asseoir v.a., faire, don, large, presant; truandise, truander; aumosnes, tresor.

faire tresor de; enploier, despendre; rikice, avoir s.m., rice, assasés, richement; povrete, povre, souffraite, por souffraite de, soffraiteus, frarin, caitif, servir de, rente.

5. L'habitation, la maison

aa) Généralités

recet, retrait, herbegier, ostal, prendre ostal, maison, repaire, sei metre au repaire, manoir, castel, tors, palais.

bb) L'extérieur et l'intérieur

porte, fenestre, ovrir, sale, cambre, uis, maistre uis, gons, pesne, clés.

cc) Le mobilier

nape, kouque, lit, estrain, covretoirs, orillier, perce, tapis.

dd) Les ustensiles de cuisine et la vaisselle

cope, voire.

ee) Le chauffage

fu.

ff) Les serviteurs

keu, serjant, feme, garçon, gens.

6. Le transport, la circulation

aa) Généralités

enveier, messages, cargier, descargier, trousser, destrosser, jornee, voiage, voie, sei metre a la voie, aler sa voie, traverser, errer, ceminer, passer, passer outre, passage, venir outre, trespasser v.a., trespasser v.n.

bb) La voie de terre

1. Le cheval de selle et les autres montures
cheval, a cheval, chevauchier, enseler, monter
v.n., descendre, descendre a pié, sei descendre,
frains, esperoner, esperons, brocier, poindre,
issir fors des galos.
2. Le transport effectué par l'homme
litiere.
3. Les routes
voie, tenir une voie, tenir voie, tenir voies,
cemin, tenir un cemin, ferré, cariere, sentier.

cc) La voie d'eau

1. Par cours d'eau
 - a) Les cours d'eau et les constructions
riviere, gué, passage.
 - b) Les moyens
noer, a no.
2. Par mer
 - a) La navigation
aancrer, a orce, tornoier.
 - b) Les navires
nef, nef marchande, navie, galie, batiax; ais,
mast, cordes, voile, caler, govrenal.
 - c) L'équipage
maronier, maistres maronier, maistre s.m.

IV. L'ORGANISATION SOCIALE

a) Les communes

vile, cité, bourgeois.

b) L'état

1. Les facteurs constitutifs

marcir, marce, contree, terre, Englois, tenir v.a.

2. Les régimes politiques

feauté, faire feauté a, signorie, signor, demaine, revestir, escuier, serf, vilain, serjants.

3. La monarchie

roiaume, rois, roine, roial, corone, coroner; emperere, emperiaus; dus; cuens, baron s.m.; pucele, vallet; cort, senescal, consilliers, cambrelain.

4. Les classes sociales

estre s.m., afaire, outrage, eslever, castelains, castelaine, dame, chevalier, vasselage, francise, gentillece, haut, de boine part, baron adj., noble, sage, sagement, afaitiés, cortois, riche, frans, gentil, fin, jantement, prodome; vilain adj.

5. Le gouvernement et l'administration

paiaage, coustume, droit s.m.

c) L'organisation judiciaire

1. La législation

loi, droit s.m., avoir droit sor, de droit.

2. Le pouvoir judiciaire

provost, vicaires, maires, eskievins.

3. Les procédés judiciaires

eskieker, larecin, larron, omecides, murdriers; proie; ametre, encuser, merciement; traire a garant, wage, sairement, jurer, plevir, prendre en main, metre calenge, metre, s'escusier, s'escondire, sei deffendre, deffense, jugier.

4. Les peines

peneance, justise, prendre justise de, penitance,
acater, amender, essil, metre a bandon, prison s.m. and f.

d) La politique extérieure

ordre.

e) La défense nationale1. L'organisation

ost.

2. Le personnel

serjant, guerrier, desfieor, desconfitour, gens.

3. Les armes

arçon, arc, lance, saiete, escu, blasons, enbracier,
espee, çaindre; destriers.

4. L'équipement, l'habillement

genoillieres, hauberjons.

5. La fortification

plaissié, murs.

f) La guerre1. Généralités

guerre, faire la guerre, guerrier, assaillir, corre
sus, envaie, combatre, sei combatre; sei deffendre.

2. Les phrases de la guerre

crier le ban, (faire) crier.

3. La stratégie et la technique

rober, rere, metre a feu a flame, conquerre, raembre,
raençon, acuitier v.a., racater, prison s.m., prendre
prison, prendre v.a., prisoniers, enprisoner, venir a
merchi, sei rendre.

4. La victoire, la défaite

pais, en pais, avoir pais a, trive, doner trives,
feemer la trive, prendre trive.

g) Les belles-lettres et les arts plastiques1. La littérature

rime, consonant, lionime, conter, conte.

2. La musique

flaütes, fresteles.

h) Les croyances, la religion1. Les sentiments religieux

creance, croire, foi.

2. La religion

faire sa destinee.

aa) Le surnaturel dans la croyance

avision, fantosme, vif.

bb) Le christianisme

crestien, crestiene; Dieu, Damedieu, Jhesu Cris, crois, Virge, glorieuse pucele, vierge, sains s.m., saintes s.f., saint adj., diable, maufés, infer; miracle, gløriouse, esperitable.

3. L'Égliseaa) L'organisation et le clergé

Sainte Eglise, apostoles de Rome, canoine, capelain, provoire.

bb) Les ordres

d'ordre, abés, abeesse, prius, prieuse, clacelier, ceneliers, none, moines, veler, tondre v.a., vouer.

cc) Les lieux du culte

eglise, moustier, abeïe, maisons, capele, soner.

dd) Les rites et les cultes

proier, proiere, reclamer, en apeler, orer, aourer, aplaidier, requerre, Patre Nostre, servise, prime, matines, messe, sei sainer, battre sa coupe, estre en penitance, penitance, faire penitance, confession; pelerinage.

C. L'HOMME ET L'UNIVERSI. L' A PRIORIa) L'existence

estre, restre, riens, cose, aparoir v.n., sambler,
falir v.n.

b) Les qualités et les états

quel.

1. La dimension

courte, haut, cliner, parfondes, grant, desmesurés,
estroitement.

2. La forme

a croce.

3. Les qualités physiques et chimiques

pesans, espesse, dur, esmerés; ardre, bruller; coler;
moillier.

4. Les qualités perçues par les sensaa) La vue

clarté, cler, luor, luisir, luisans, rai; oscure,
oscurer, oscurté, espesser; torble; taindre, verde,
noires, vermel, blanche, vairs adj., gris adj.,
gaires, ferrans; fresche, pales; nete, s'escurer,
monder, ballier, essuier, torcier.

bb) L'ouïe

oïe, bruit, noise, vois, alaine, tentir, resoner,
fremir; ingaus, rassise, peisible, paisive,
soués adj., apaiier, pleissier.

cc) L'odorat

encenser, bausme, mirre.

dd) Le goût

aspre, escamonie, fiel, sain.

ee) Le toucher

poignans.

c) La relation, l'ordre, la valeur1. La relation

s'entresambler, sambler, resambler, retraire v.n.,
 sanlables, pareille, meisme, autel, autretés, ausi,
 comme, si come, si---com, tex com---tex, ensi, si, se,
 ensement, autressi---com, autrement, ausi com se,
 ausi com, ausi que, ausi---comme, ausi---com, ygaus,
 par ingal, autre, autrui; comparer, l'un---l'autre,
 li un---li autre.

2. L'ordre

sivre, autre, procaïn; ains adv., ançois adv.,
 premeraine, premiers, primes adj., second, tierz,
 troisme, quarte, siesme, nueme.

3. La valeur

valoir, venir mix v.imp., vaillant, vaillant s.m.,
 mesurer, chaloir, prisier, de pris, precieus, bien adv.,
 millor, eslite, mix, le miex, grignor, le pis,
 meesment, a merveille, sor tote rien, deseure tos,
 hautement; degrés, maistres adj., fors adj., fort adv.,
 anforcier, enforcier, renforcier.

4. Les mesures, les poids

once, muis, sestiers, roie, marc, peser v.n.

d) Le nombre et la quantité

part, tros, masse, pieces, departir v.n., maint, moult,
 tel adj., tres, bien adv., granment, forment, fort adv.,
 si fort, moult fort, tant adv., tant de, si---que,
 tant---que, si, de tant que, abondance, a plenté,
 autant, tant (=as much), dusqu'a, por+noun+que, comant.
 que, trop, mix, plus, encore, come plus---plus, plus de,
 au plus que, li auquant, grant adj., les pluisors,

foule, pueples, route, partie, presse, torbe, tropel, gent, gens, moncel, assés, assés plus, assés estre qui, souffire, ne plus que, nient plus que, bien pres que ne, pres adv., a poi que---ne, por poi---ne, par poi---ne, par poi que, el, a nul fier, quelque, aucun, croistre, doubler, poi adj., poi adv., poi s.m., mains, au mains que, au mains, mendre, gaires---ne, ne---preu, de gaires, descroistre, alegier, cose, rien, mal s.m., riens---ne, rien nee---ne, ne---rien plus, nient---ne, ne---nient plus, noiant---ne, neant---ne, ne---plus, ne---plus de, nul---ne, ne---riens nule, ne---nule cose, ne---nule autre cose, ne---autre cose, point de---ne, nul---ne (=anyone), nés adv., nesun---ne, seul, un, l'un, hom ne, nus hom, uns, des, cascon, anbedeus, andeus, tot doi, çou est la some, tout indef.pron., vostre tout, tout adj., quanque, quel---que, que que, coi que, tot adv., trestot, del tot, a devise, a tire, tire a tire, communement, cuite, cuitement, outreement, plains; ~~sourplus~~; un, deus, tot doi, trois, quatre, cinc, sis, set, uit, dis, quatorze, quinze, seize, vint, vint et quatre, trente, cent, cenx, mil, mile, paire, a cent doubles.

f) Le temps

tans, a tans, terme, termine, deviner, adeviner, respit, jor; de jor en jor, tote jor, estre jors, a cel jor, matin, matinee, bien matinet, mïedis, asserir, vespres, de haut vespre, nuit, toute la nuit, eure, toutes eures, l'une eure---l'autre, en poi d'eure, semaine, an; ier, awan, ancui, anuit, anuit mais, des illuec en avant, demain, l'endemain; tart, venir a, par tans, procainment, tost, au plus tost que, or, or---or, adonc, lors, lors primes, or primes, puis, a tant,

tantost, tantost con, orendroit, droit adv., lués,
 lués maintenant, lués que, maintenant que, tot maintenant.
 que, puis que, des que, en es le pas, encor, mie encor,
 pas encor, de rekief; avoir duree, durer, arouteement,
 a estal, sans atendue, sans plus d'espasse, cesser,
 commencer, venir v.imp., commencement, recommencier,
 esmouvoir, mouvoir, finer, fin, a la fin, falir, a fin
 venir, sejourner, sejour, tous jours, toz dis, tos les
 jors que, toz tans, a tos jors mais, adiés, toute voie,
 de novel, lonc tans, longement, trop adv., grant piece,
 demorer, metre, user v.a., passer v.n., pieç'a que,
 waster; quant, après, comme conj., puis que, pres de +inf.,
 ançois, ançois de, ançois que, devant prep., devant que,
 ains que, que, dedans, jadis, a daarains, maintenant,
 tot maintenant, des ore mais, hui mais, hui est li jorz,
 ja, atendre que, dusques, dusqu'a, dusques en, dusques
 ci, jusque, jusqu'a, jusqu'a ci, jusqu'a tant que,
 des ici, tant seulement que, dusqu'a ne waires, tant
 com, premierement, tant que, con bien que; fois,
 a ceste fois, sovent, sovent et menu, soventes fois,
 ja---ne, ja mar---ne, jamais---ne, ja mais plus---ne,
 ne---mais plus, onques, onques---ne, onques mais---ne,
 onques puis ne, mais---ne, ainc---ne, ains mais---ne;
 noeve, toute noeve, novel; venir v.imp., cheoir,
 torner v.imp., avenir v.imp., s'aventure, devenir,
 aventure, estranges, errement.

g) La causalité

por coi, por çou que, raison, que conj., car, que+subj.
 (=so that), tout ce que, por, en pron. and adv., maugré,
 mais que, puis que, des que.

h) Le mouvement

voler, floter, branler, canceler, waucrer, isniaus, isnelement, errans, souef adv., grant aleüre, a droit cors, quanque adv., les saus, plus tost que, sei faindre; a terre, vers terre, par devers, vers, arriere, avant, droit adj. and adv., droit a, droit en, a droiture, tant adv., aprocier, s'adrecier vers, s'en venir, sei desvoier, s'entrevenir, torner, sei ravoier, s'aler esbatant, contre terre, sei desreer contrê, contre, contreval, encontre, aler encontre, corre a l'encontre a, saillir a l'encontre a, venir encontre, ataindre, entrer, ariver, sei desaparillier, departir v.n., sei departir, partir, sei partir, partir s.m., partie, part, cele part, de nule part, desevraille, movoir de, sei movoir, s'esmovoir, s'en movoir, sei metre, sei metre a la voie, s'estrangier, salir, rissir, issir, s'issir, trespasser v.n., estordre, s'estordre, escaper.

i) Le changement

cangier, amender v.n., sei faire, croissier, fremer, covfir, sei covrir, pourir, widier.

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