French Words in Wolfram von Eschenbach

Leo Wiener

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III.—FRENCH WORDS IN WOLFRAM VON ESCHENBACH.

The following essays deal on French words in the Middle High German writers:

Die Fremdwörter in den bedeutendsten mittelhochdeutschen epischen Dichtwerken von Otto Steiner (Bartsch's Germanistische Studien, vol. II, pp. 239–59).

Die französischen Wörter im Mittelhochdeutschen von Dr. Joseph Kassewitz (Strassburg i. E. 1890).

Die französischen Wörter bei Gottfried von Strassburg, R. F. Kaindl (Z. f. r. Ph. 1893, 3. 4. Heft, pp. 355–68).

Steiner pretends to quote every passage in a number of poets where foreign words occur. There is, however, an endless number of typographical errors in his work and it is otherwise unsatisfactory. Neither meaning nor etymology is given. Many important words of frequent occurrence are entirely omitted: one is surprised not to find *aventiur prîs kost harnasch bukel rotte lanze porte creatiure schahteliur.* In Wolfram he gives *kurtoys* and *kurtois*, and does not mention *curteis* and its family; *forest* and *foreht* are quoted, and not *foreist*; *schumpfentiure* is given in Parzival, *tschumpfentiur* in Willehalm, although both forms occur in either. All this makes the work of no value for phonetic or etymological studies, and no conclusions can be arrived at from it.

Kaindl's modest task consists in merely recording all French words in Gottfried and giving their etymologies. It is to be regretted that the French etymons are not always fortunately chosen. OF. *castel* would explain MHG. *kastêl* better than *chastel*; OF. *contrefait* would be better than 'vom afr. contrefaire' to explain MHG. *conterfeit*; OF. *plectrun* better than 'lat. *plectrum*' for MHG. *plectrûn*; OF. *mesnie* or *mehnie* better than *maignye* for MHG. *mehnîe*; OF. *marnier* better than 'mlat. *marinarius*' for MHG. *marnaere*; OF. *barc* better than *barge* for MHG. *barke.* He makes the same mistake as all who have dealt with the German infinitives in *ieren*, in that he ascribes them directly to French infinitives.

By far the most elaborate work on the subject is that by Kassewitz, but that too is full of mistakes. After reviewing the statements of Diez, Neumann, Havet and Wackernagel in regard to French words in MHG., he indicates his own method as follows: "Es wird vielmehr unsere Aufgabe sein, bei der Bestimmung in wie weit die deutsche Schrift dem gesprochenen frz. Laut Rechnung trug, auch die Lautgeschichte der lebenden frz. Mundarten und die Darstellung der afrz. Wörter in sonstigen fremden Sprachen des Mittelalters in Betracht zu ziehen. Zugleich ist der Versuch zu machen zu entscheiden, in wie weit mündliche Herübernahme afrz. Wörter ins Mhd. erwiesen werden kann und aus welchen afrz. Mundarten geschöpft wurde" (p. 10).

Nothing can be said against the first part of his program, and no fault could be found with the second, were it not that he sets out with the fixed purpose to prove that the Eastern dialects of France are responsible for most of the loan-words in German, and that the spoken idioms, and not the written forms, are to be mainly consulted.[1] This attempt is obvious from the very abbreviations he uses, there being only two to designate OF. forms, namely *ofrz.* = *ostfranzösisch* and *gfrz.* = *gemeinfranzösisch*; and his conclusions are all drawn from the critical editions in which a certain uniformity is produced and deviating forms are excluded. For our purpose such a procedure is not sufficient: the variorum forms are also entitled to a respectful hearing. These alone can enable us to judge of the degree of familiarity with foreign words and of the place of origin. It will frequently be found that the various manuscripts of the same provenience contain a certain word that ranges in form from the north of France to the south, from the east to the west; sometimes the French words are so changed as to rhyme with a German dialectic form of the copyist; at times the word is not understood by the transcriber and is grotesquely changed.

To illustrate in the case of Wolfram: *fintâle* is found in Lachmann's text in Parzival 44, 4; another reading is *finteile*. In 256, 9 and 260, 12 we have *vinteile*, but also the other readings *fintalie fantaile fintale vintele*. In 515, 19 we find again *fintâle*, but in the notes *fintaile fantale*. Now we can see from the

[1] "Bei ihm (Wackernagel) zuerst taucht auch die Ansicht auf, dass die frz. Wörter des Mhd. nicht auf schriftlichem Wege, sondern mündlich übernommen und dem ofrz. Dialecte entlehnt seien, die denselben daher aufzuhellen dienen würden" (p. 9).

very variations in the text that the rejected readings demand to be considered as well. Again, in the dialect of the copyist *aventiur* is changed to *aventiwer*, to rhyme with *fiwer* (P. 130, 10; 137, 17); *covertiur* becomes *covertiwer* : *aventiwer* (P. 540, 11); and the multitudinous forms of *krîgierre* (q. v.) show what may become of a word when its meaning is not understood. In several cases I could discover the etymology only by referring to the rejected forms (cf. *müzzel puntestât*), and in Modern German dialects the latter alone have often survived (e. g. *golter* for *kulter*).

On the other hand, the critical text itself, which is supposed to represent as nearly as possible the one prepared by Wolfram's secretary, shows so much inconsistency in the use of forms as to dispel all possibility of a uniform borrowing from any one dialect, and naturally enough. The epic poets read, or had read to them, the French epic poetry, which certainly was not confined to Christian's Champagne home; nor could they always procure Christian's works as copied by scribes of Troyes. Now, an overwhelming majority of French loan-words refer to acts of chivalry and kindred ideas, and these find their expression in literature rather than in active life. No wonder, then, that any one word should appear in a variety of forms in the same author.

These forms may be variable within the verse, hence subject to changes by subsequent copyists; or they may be perpetuated in rhymes, and then there is but little liberty left for changes. The rhyme alone is a safe witness of what the author (Wolfram in our case) may have originally used, and it remains to discover whether his usage is uniform there. It is this that Kassewitz has in mind when he says: "Demzufolge werden wir nicht fehlgreifen, wenn wir auf Grund unserer Belege im ofrz. *ei*, das mhd. *ei* im Reime gebunden erscheint, eine offene Aussprache des *e* annehmen. Dafür mag auch der Umstand sprechen, das an Stelle des dsch. *fôrëst* (*ë* = off. *e*) *fôreist* (: *volleist*) treten konnte" (p. 60). His conclusion is, however, invalid, since it rests on the assumption that Wolfram's rhymes (for *fôreist* : *volleist* is from P. 176, 4) are always pure. This is not the case. The following irregularities occur in the Parzival from book III–X:

a : *â* (*nâch* : *sach*, *man* : *kastelân*, etc.): 118, 23. 121, 23. 126, 9. 127, 11. 135, 19. 141, 5. 142, 7. 143, 1. 150, 3. 156, 21. 161, 7, 17. 162, 1, 27. 166, 24. 176, 1. 179, 7. etc.; altogether 115 times.

e : *ê* (*mêr* : *her*, *herte* : *lêrte*, etc.): 182, 23 (in Bartsch's edition). 261, 11. 291, 27. 456, 13. 486, 27.

i : *ie* (*lieht* : *niht*, *giht* : *Mâstrieht*, etc.) (Lachmann reduces them all to *ie* : *ie*) : 131, 23. 158, 13. 167, 19. 183, 7. 232, 21. 466, 3.

o : *ô* (*hôrte* : *orte*, *got* : *gabilôt*, *gebot* : *tôt*, etc.) : 128, 11. 133, 23. 138, 11. 152, 23. 156, 1. 157, 9. 215. 11. 221, 5. 231, 11. 239, 25. 246, 11. 358, 15. 418, 29. 426, 21. 427, 11.

u : *û* (*amûrs* : *curs*, *sun* : *Utepandragûn*, etc.) : 145, 11. 187, 21. 417, 1. 421, 13. 489, 23.

u : *uo* (*stuont* : *unkunt*, *sun* : *tuon*, etc.) (Lachmann reduces them all to *uo* : *uo*) : 180, 7. 181, 11. 185. 25. 198, 5. 214, 9. 218, 17. 221, 7. 237, 13. 242, 17. 282, 1. 288, 25. 344, 1. 345, 5. 348, 27. 352, 29. 353, 1. 359, 7. 367, 19. 368, 3, 13. 379, 29. 383, 5. 385, 13. 387, 9. 405, 15. 406, 15. 413, 29. 417, 9. 422, 29. 427, 17. 433, 15. 437, 21. 444, 13. 446, 1. 456, 25. 461, 3. 471, 15. 475, 19. 488, 21. 489, 25. 490, 23. 493, 17. 496, 5. The last case, *tuon* : *Gaurîuon*, shows how forced Lachmann's reductions are; besides, the reductions are not made within the verse.

Other irregularities are : *porten* : *vorhten* 182, 5. *ort* : *unervorht* (L. *unervort*) 222, 25. *vil* : *hin* 397, 15. To this also must be added *künegin künegîn kuneginne*, according to the rhyme, and words with or without final *e*.

In foreign words the exact sound is of less consequence because it is not universally known; besides, there were many dialectic forms from which to choose. Hence we find peculiarities in the rhyme we do not meet with elsewhere : *fundamint* by the side of *soldiment firmament* is to be explained only by the exigency of the rhyme; so, too, the choice between *curtois* and *curteis*, *franzoys* and *franzeys*, *forest* and *foreht* or *foreist* is purely arbitrary, and no significance can be attached to them—at least no conclusion can be drawn as to the pronunciation of the word by the German borrower. Kassewitz sees in *ei* for *e* a proof of Eastern borrowing, but in Wolf. *grêde môraz puntestât* show no such tendency, the last two being secured so by rhyme; the only word which could be adduced in his favor is *feie*, and here *ei* is due to *a*+*a*. By the side of *puntestât*, *Trinitât* (P. 795, 25. 798, 4. 817, 22) is probably not a Latin, but a French form.

Kassewitz repeats the current mistake of ascribing the infinitive in *ieren* to the French infinitive; he differs from other writers by ascribing its origin to F. *ir* instead of *ier* (pp. 67, 68). He believes he has discovered (p. 61) a reason for the dual derivation of verbs in *en* and *ieren* in their respective origin from a noun or a verb. The few exceptions (*jostieren* is the only one he does

not reduce), such as *flôren faljen fataljen feiten*, he explains away by supposing their derivation from unrecorded nouns (p. 64). Had he collected the words more carefully he would have found many more irreducible cases. Cf. *buhurdieren* by the side of *buhurt*, *kalopieren* and *walap*, *krîieren* and *krîe*, *kunrieren* and *kunreiz*, *eysiern* and *eise*, *hardieren* and *hardeiz*, *partieren* and *pârât*, *punieren* and *puneiz*, *rottieren* and *rotte*, *turnieren* and *turnei*; also the doublets *krîen* and *krîieren*, *faljen* (Karlm.) and *failieren*, *feiten* and *feitieren*, *flôren* and *flôrieren*, *hurten* and *hurtieren*; and the verbal forms *pansen*, *menen*, for which no nouns can be found. Besides, it is not thinkable that a French infinitive ending should be incorporated in German; at any rate, this would be an exceptional case in loan-words; only when the infinitive has the value of a noun, such borrowing is possible, e. g. *condewier* and *condewieren*, *leischieren*, *poinder*. We must then look for another explanation of the phenomenon, and it is not far to seek.

There are two very common sources of noun-derivations which German poets affect: the ending in *ier iur*, corresponding to OF. *ier eor ëur*, for *nomen agentis*, and *iure*, corresponding to OF. *ure*, for *nomen actionis*, and both are strangely confused in the minds of the scribes. By referring to the vocabulary, many illustrations of the last fact will be found. This confusion is the more natural, since the German itself offered the interchange in verbs with *iu* (*biute*, *bieten*). There is but a step from *ier iur* to the infinitive *ieren* and its generalization as an infinitive-forming suffix. It is strange that Kaindl did not see that, for in his vocabulary *feitieren figieren* directly follow *feitiure figiure*. Cf. in Wolfram *aventiure aventiuren*, *krîgierre krîieren*, *floitierre floitieren*, *pareliure parlieren*, *partierre partieren*, *punjûr punieren*, *quaschiure quaschieren*, *tjostiure tjostieren*, *zimier zimieren*. An interesting example of a wrong etymology is *amesier amesieren*, which, being based on the conception of infinitive derivations, is given by Lexer and Bartsch as from MLat. *amassare*, for which there is no corresponding French word. In reality it is OF. *amessure*, a law-term explained under *amessura* in Du Cange: *Major et jurati cognoscere, judicare et emendas taxare possunt in casibus Amessurarum, scilicet quando unus facit injuriam alteri conviciando, percutiendo et faciendo sanguinem . . .*

Of course, it is not necessary in every case to look for a French noun in *ier* or *ure* as the prototype of infinitives in *ieren*; the

habit once established, *ieren* is freely attached to any French word. But it may be safely stated that *ieren* belongs to the higher, the literary language, while *en* to words which gained general currency. And, indeed, *prîsen kosten prüeven*, etc., have become the common possession of the German language, while *ieren* has maintained itself as a suffix of French affectation.

Kassewitz says that the German poets did not represent soft *n* (p. 73). That such is not the case will be seen when we consider the different spellings of *muntâne fontâne punjûr*; so, too, all his arguments of the treatment of softened *l* (pp. 75, 76) in German as a proof of Eastern borrowing falls to the ground, when we consider the endless variety of the same word in the same author, but by different scribes. This last point is of great importance, for only where the same original copy was used should we expect some kind of agreement; whereas we find that every copyist treated the words according to his understanding of them, and it is hardly to be supposed that all of them, like Wolfram, spoke a corrupt Champagne dialect. On the contrary, we find several rejected readings (especially those from source *G* in Lachmann's edition) more consistent with the original French form than those accepted by Lachmann and Bartsch.

It is hardly necessary to take up the other points in Kassewitz, as enough has been shown how we need complete collections of French words in the MHG. writers before we can solve the problem of the borrowing and before we can draw from German sources for OF. phonetic studies. It will be further found that several etymologies in Lexer need revision, and this task is at present comparatively easy, as we have Godefroy to fall back upon. When I say easy, I do not mean that finding the proper word in Godefroy is a light task; frequently the proper dialectic form can be discovered only by acute guesses, and one does not know when and where to go to Littré; besides, several words are omitted there (cf. *dromon*), and were only accidentally found under some other articles.

From the form that certain Greek, Latin and Arabic words in MHG. have, it is evident that they came in through French sources. I have given all such as evidently came in through the French. Many words, especially names of precious stones, do not differ in French from their Greek or Latin origin, and so I have not given them; yet from their being coupled with those that show a distinctive French form, it is fair to suppose that

even they are French borrowings.[1] Proper names I have omitted: they have been sufficiently treated by Bartsch and in an article in 'Quellen und Forschungen,' No. 42.

P. = Parzival; T. = Titurel; W. = Willehalm; (B.) = Bartsch's edition; n. r. = not in rhyme. A semicolon between figures means that the form with its readings is the same.

A.

abestô, OF. abeston?, 'asbest'; P. 791, 16.

absist, OF. absictos (Pliny apsyctus), 'some precious stone'; P. 791, 19.

achmardî?[2] 'green silkstuffs'; P. 14, 22. 36, 29: ein grüenez achmardî: daz was geworht dâ z'Arâbî. 71, 26. (Achmardis) 235, 20. 810, 11. (ackmardi *p*) W. 426, 8.

ad, OF. prep.; sarjande ad piet (aphiet *gg*, apiet *g*, anphiet *Gg*) P. 386, 12.

adamas, OF. adamas, 'diamond'; P. 589, 18. : was W. 60, 6; 426, 3. (adomas *G*) 791, 27. adamant (dîâmant *I*) T. 142, 2.

admirât, OF. admirant amirant, etc., 'caliph'; (atmerât *I*) T. 93, 2. (ammirat *n*, atmerat *lopt*) W. 432, 16. : hât 434, 2. : rât 436, 1. 437, 26. : hât 438, 23. : lât 441, 2. 441, 22. 443, 13. : rât 449, 19. 450, 21. 455, 5. : hât 457, 21. (atmerat *ltv*) 463, 29. : hât 465, 5. 466, 27.

agraz, OF. agras agrat, etc., Prov. agraz, 'fruit-juice'; P. 238, 27.

ah, OF. prep. a; Salvâsche ah Muntâne (ab *g*, eh *g*, a *g*, an *d*) P. 261, 28.

alabandâ, OF. alabandina (Marbod), 'almandine'; P. 791, 19.

alûnen, from OF. alun, 'to treat with alum, to tan'; gâlûnt (galount *g*, galuonet *D*, gealunet *G*) P. 75, 6. 153, 9. 279, 5. 337, 20. 520, 25. W. 57, 13.

[1] A few words of doubtful origin (*härsenier*, *gampel*, *gampilân*, *jecis*, *meatris*, *lisis*, etc.) I have purposely omitted. I take this occasion to express my obligation to Dr. Schmidt-Wartenberg, who has been kind enough to look up for me a nnmber of words in the rich collection of books belonging to the German department of Chicago University, and also to the department collectively for sending me all books I needed in my work.

[2] A diligent search in Godefroy has not revealed the form, but we find *almande* (Uncore ai un capel de almande engulet D'un grant peissun marage ki fut fait sure mer.—*Charlemagne*) and also *allement* (ung chappeau d'allement.—*D'Auton*), for which he knows no meaning; it is probably the same as *achmardî* and of Arabic origin.

amatiste, OF. amatiste ametiste, 'amethyst'; (ametiste *D*, amatisten *G*) P. 589, 18.

amazûr, OF. amaçor amazur almazor, etc., 'Arabian governor'; amazzûr (amahzîur *K*) W. 18, 1; (amazzuor *Kl*, amanzur *t*) 21, 12. amazsûr 26, 21. amazûr 28, 16. amazsûr 34, 5, 22. (amassur *K*) 46, 30. amazsûr 54, 19. (amssur *K*) 72, 9, etc.

âmer, OF. ambre, 'ambergris'; W. 62, 16. amber (ammer *t*, amer *p*, ambra *o*) 451, 22; (ammer *g*) P. 789, 29.

amesier, OF. amessure, 'bruise'; -e : schiere (amesîere *D*, amasier *d*, amisiere *EGg*, amisier *gg*) P. 164, 25; 167, 6.

amesiern, verb from the above noun; gamesieret : zequaschieret (gaemsieret *D*, geamisieret *Gg*, gemisieret *g*, gemasciert *g*, geamisiert *g*, gemazieret *d*, gegasieret *g*) P. 88, 17.

amîe, OF. amie, 'sweetheart'; : Obîe P. 345, 23; 396, 14. -n : Flôrîen 586, 3. -n : philosophîen 643, 13. : vrîe 765, 13. : Obîe T. 83, 3. : Gurzgrîe 127, 1. : zwîe (B.) 143, 4. -n : Florîen 147, 2. amŷe : Turkânye W. 29, 4. 39, 12. 42, 4, etc. Always in rhyme.

amîs, OF. ami (nom. amis), 'lover'; : prîs P. 133, 10; 200, 7; 264, 10; 278, 8; 291, 22; 396, 16; 613, 1; 682, 13; 711, 18; 731, 3; 778, 2; amîse (dat. case) W. 19, 27. : wîs P. 216, 25; 271, 19; 728, 2; 776, 17; amîse (dat. case) W. 99, 17. bêâs amîs T. 59, 1; W. 101, 27; 164, 28. amîen (dat. case) : Flôrîen T. 152, 2. n. r. (dat. case, amise *g*) P. 310, 7.

amor, OF. amor, 'love'; amor was sîn krîe P. 478, 30. W. 24, 5. 25, 14.

âmûrs, OF. amurs, 'loves'; only in the name Condwîràmûrs.

âmûrschaft, from OF. amur, 'love affair'; : kraft P. 439, 15.

antrodrâgmâ, OF. androdragme, 'some precious stone'; P. 791, 8.

arômât, OF. aromat, 'aromatic plant'; (aromate *K*) W. 451, 22. arômatâ : dâ P. 789, 27.

âromâten, verb from the above noun; geâromâtet T. 21, 2. W. 462, 27.

âventiur, OF. aventure, 'adventure'; : fiur (-iwer : fiwer *D*) P. 130, 10; 137, 17. n. r. 224, 2; (aventure *G*) 271, 24, etc. aventiure P. 3, 18, 28; 4, 25; 12, 3; 15, 13, etc.

âventiuren, verb from the above noun; alrêrst nu âventiurt (aventiwert *D*) ez sich. P. 249, 4.

âvoy, OF. avoy, exclamation of surprise, etc.; P. 21, 14. 62, 19. 65, 2. 78, 21. (aphoy *G*) 105, 26. (avoi *G*) 168, 7. 206, 24. 235, 8. (avy *G*, awe *g*, owi *d*) 378, 18. (aphoy *G*) 401, 6. 661, 20. W. 394, 6.

B.

balax, OF. balas, 'pale ruby'; P. 791, 2.

baneken, MLat. banicare, 'to divert oneself'; (panchen *g*) P. 30, 1. banken (banchen *D*, banechen *g*, banichen *g*, banchen *g*, banicken *dd*) 32, 26. (baneken *D*, banechen *F*, banchen *G*) 678, 3. paneken (banchen *G*) 737, 9. banken (bancken *o*, banchen *t*) W. 236, 2; (panken *p*, paniken *m*, banichen *ln*, wanchen *o*) 305, 16.

baniere, OF. baniere, 'banner'; : Gaschiere P. 31, 19. : fiere 61, 27. 72, 17, 81, 12. : schiere 196, 25, etc. : schiere W. 25, 17. -n : zieren 305, 5, etc. banier : fier P. 59, 7; 64, 24; 79, 3; 106, 3. n. r. 69, 6. W. 16, 10; 22, 7, etc.

barbier, OF. barbier, 'chin-piece of hauberk'; : härsnier P. 155, 7. barbiere : schiere 265, 29; 598, 1. (barbarei *o*, barbane *p*) W. 408, 6.

barbigân, OF. barbecan, 'bastion in the outer wall of fortification'; : hân (barbegan *D allein*) P. 376, 14. : gâwân (barbegan *D*) 385, 24. : getân (barbegan *D*) 664, 11; 673, 9.

barel, OF. baril, 'barrel' (?); : wastel P. 622, 9. n. r. (parel) 622, 22.

barke, OF. barc, 'boat'; -n : starken W. 22, 6. : Tananarke 409, 20. n. r. parke 411, 3. 411, 8. 415, 4. n. r. 416, 6; 438, 14.

barûn, OF. barun baron, 'baron'; (Britun *Gg*) P. 785, 7. W. 143, 15. : garzûn 170, 9. 246, 7. 264, 13. 278, 11. : sun 428, 23; 451, 7.

bastart, OF. bastard, 'spurious'; ein samît pastart (bastart *Gg*, basthart *dgg*) P. 552, 12.

bätschelier, OF. bachelier, 'page'; : mir (baetscelier *K*, bäschelier *m*, betschelir *z*, betschilir *l*, batzelir *n*, patscelier *t*, etschlir *x*, eschelir *p*, esckelier *o*) W. 290, 24.

bêâ, OF. biaus, 'beautiful'; P. bêâcurs 39, 25; 187, 22; 283, 8; 323, 1; 324, 1; 327, 19; 333, 24; 720, 16. (Beahcursen *D*) 721, 21; 722, 1, 9, 13. bêâkunt 47, 17. bêâfîz (bean fiz *Gg*) 113, 4; 140, 6. Beâfontâne 125, 16. bêâ schent 313, 3. (beahzent *G*) 658, 27. Bêârosche 349, 2, 7; 350, 16; 354, 28; 377, 3; 378, 2; 393, 26; 698, 1; 432, 17. Bêâveis 380, 27. bêâ flûrs 508, 21; 732, 14. bêâs amîs (beus *D*, beaus *g*) 613, 1; (bêâmîs *I*) T. 59, 1. (besamŷs *K*, beamis *op*) W. 101, 27; (besamys *K*, bevsamys *t*) 164, 28. bêas sir (bea *gg*, bia *d*) P. 76, 11.

becken, OF. bacq,[1] 'bowl'; P. 236, 26.

berle, OF. perle, 'pearl'; T. 140, 1.

bien, OF. bien; bien sei venûz (ben *Ggg*) P. 76, 11. byen sey venûz 351, 7.

blîalt, OF. blialt bliat, etc., in French it means a peculiar garment (see Godefroy, *bliaut*), but in German it is some kind of silkstuff; plîalt (blialt *d*) P. 235, 10; (blialt *Gd*, plialt *gg*, pliât *Dgg*) 313, 11. plîalt sîden (B.) T. 224, 1.

boie, OF. boie, 'fetters, tie'; boye (bôye *D*, boige *G*) P. 56, 20. von boin (pain *K*, boyen *n*, poyen *mop*, poynde *t*) W. 220, 27. boyn *pl.* (boyen *lm*, poyn *op*, pôien *K*, poyen *mt*, boy *z*) 294, 14. boye : Muntschoye 397, 22.

bon, OF. bon, 'good'; bon fîz P. 113, 4; 140, 6. bon âventiure (bona ventura *o*, bona fortuna *p*, von *l*, wan *mn*) W. 109, 4.

bônît, OF. bonnet, 'cap, hat'; : wît (boit *G*) P. 570, 3.

bovel, OF. poble, 'people'; P. 18, 22. (povel *gg*) 183, 5. (pofel *Gg*) 350, 29. (povel *Gdgg*) 408, 3. gepüfel (gepûfel *D*, gepruovet *die übrigen*) 454, 16.

buckeram, OF. bouqeran, 'cloth made of goats' wool'; : nam (bucgram *G*, buckram *g*) P. 588, 15; (buchgram *G*, bucgram *g*, bücgeram *g*) 800, 17.

buhurdiern, verb from next noun; (buhurt gar *Gg*) P. 227, 11.

buhurt, OF. bouhourd behourt, etc., 'mass attack in jousts'; P. 242, 5; 623, 5; 624, 19; 665, 4; 777, 16. W. 21, 19; 120, 20; 225, 3; 239, 27; 351, 26; (puhurt *Kp*, puhuert *m*, bihurt *t*) 390, 21.

bukel, OF. bucle boucle, 'boss of the shield'; (buchel *D*) P. 37, 7. 70, 29. 91, 8. 139, 17. buckel 261, 5. buckelrîs 741, 10. buckelhûs 741, 11. buckel W. 125, 11.

buzzel, OF. boucel boussel, etc., 'keg'; (buzel *G*, bussel *g*, bünzel *g*) P. 190, 13.

C, K.

calcidôn, OF. calcidoine, 'chalcedony'; (galcidon *G*) P. 735, 21; 791, 3.

calcofôn, OF. calcofanum chalcophonus, 'some precious stone'; (gazcofon *G*, gazgofon *g*, jascofon *g*) P. 791, 12.

[1] Of the same origin as ModF. *baquet*. In Godefroy the form *bacane*? is given: "Cour *bacane* semble vouloir dire: l'assemblée, la cour plénière des verres et des bouteilles." This explanation is the more probable when we consider the German form of the word.

kalopeiz, freely formed from *galop* like OF. buhurdeiz buhurdeis, etc., from buhurt; : Passigweiz (galopeiz *l*, galopeis *p*, galopais *g*) W. 32, 11. : puneiz 118, 5. : sweiz 317, 13. kalopeyz : puneyz 362, 29; 435, 27. galopeiz : puneiz (kalopaeiz *I*, kalopeiz *mno*) W. 333, 24. 372, 14.

kalopieren, from OF. galop 'to galop'; (gewalopiert *G*) P. 37, 15. 286, 26. (galop *Ggg*) 300, 7; 597, 17.

kämbelin, OF. camelin, 'cloth made of wool and silk'; (chambelin *K*, chämbelein *m*, kemmelin *l*, käemelein (-lin *t*) *ot*, kemelin *n*, kemlein *p*) W. 196, 2.

kappe, MLat. cappa, 'mantle with cowl'; (knappe?) P. 313, 7.

kappel, MLat. cappella, 'chapel'; P. 644, 23. in der kappellen (kapeln *t*, chappeln *mt*) W. 278, 7.

kappelân, MLat. cappellanus, 'chaplain'; : man (chapelan *G*) P. 33, 17. : sân 36, 7. : hân 76, 1. n. r. 76, 8. : hân 87, 9. : getân (capelan *d*) 97, 15. : sân 106, 21. : man 196, 16. kapelân W. 89, 4; : man 89, 29.

kapûn, OF. capun, 'capon'; (kapun *D*, chappen *G*) P. 657, 8. W. 134, 12.

karacte, OF. caracte characte, 'sign, letter'; (karachten *G*, karachtern *g*) P. 470, 24. karakter 453, 15.

cardemôm, OF. cardamome, 'cardamom'; (cardemome *Dddgg*, kardemuome *G*) P. 790, 2. cardamôm (cardamôme *K*, cardemome *m*, kardemuem *n*, kardimum *t*, gardymon *l*, kardamuomen *u*) W. 151, 4.

karrâsche, OF. carroce carros, from Ital. carroccio, 'carriage' (the form *cariage*, prototype of English *carriage*, may account for the *â*); (karrotschen *g*, craschenaere *G*) P. 237, 22. (chraeschen *G*) 240, 13. (karratschen *G*, kartascen *D*, karatschen *ddg*, karrutschen *g*) 809, 20. W. (garrosche *K*, karruschn *t*, charren *mop*) 152, 1. (karratschen *lopt*, karroschen *m*, garroschen *K*) 352, 5. (karratschen *lopt*) 358, 10. (karratschen *p*, karroschen *Km*, karratschen *t*, karrotschen *l*, chrarreten *o*) 360, 25. : ganfassâsche (garrasche *t*, karratse *l*, karassie *op*) 383, 16. (karroschen *km*, karratschen *t*, karrotschen *l*, kartaisen *s*, garren *o*) 398, 27. (karratschen *t*, karrotschen *lo*, karoschen *m*, garrotschen *K*) 404, 14. karrûne (garrune *K*, charren *mnox*, charre *o*, karrotsche *l*, karrays *t*) W. 209, 2.

karre, MLat. carra, 'cart'; (karratsch *I*, karrotsche *l*, karrätsch *z*, karracken *t*) W. 315, 29.

casagân, OF. gasygan, 'riding cloak', (chasagan *km*, kassagan *op*, casegan *n*, casygan *l*, kassigân *t*) W. 406, 7; 407, 6.

castâne, OF. castaigne, 'chestnut'; : plâne P. 378, 17. (kastânien *kmt*, kastanie *l*, chesten *m*, chest *o*, keste *p*) W. 88, 26.

kastel, OF. castel, 'castle'; : snel P. 535, 7.

kastelân 'Castilian horse'; : man P. 121, 24. 157, 26. 210, 6. 289, 3. 312, 7. 357, 21. 452, 6. 522, 27. 669, 10. 671, 21. W. 42, 17. 53, 29. 63, 10. 70, 10. 118, 11. 128, 4. 405, 5. Found only in rhyme.

celidon, OF. chelidoine, 'swallowstone'; (gelidon *Gg*) P. 791, 11.

cerâuns, OF. ceraine, Lat. ceraunia, 'a meteorite' (see Godefroy, *ceraine*); (gerauns *Gg*, therauns *d*, theamis *d*) P. 791, 6.

clâret, OF. claret, 'wine made of spices and honey'; : Gahmuret P. 809, 29. n. r. W. 177, 4; 265, 10. 274, 27. 276, 7.

kobern, from OF. cobrer combrer, etc., 'take possession of' (refl. 'collect oneself'); W. 33, 29. 212, 21. 294, 6. 425, 5. 435, 21.

kocke, OF. coque koge, etc., 'battleship'; P. 55, 6. (choche *Gg*) 58, 6, 15. (chuche *G*, choke *D*) 546, 24. (choche *Ggg*) 663, 11; 667, 30. 682, 21. T. (B.) 120, 1. W. 9, 3. 438, 6.

collier, OF. colier, 'neck-piece of a hauberk'; (collir *D*, colier *G*, koller *g*) 739, 4. kollier (coller *l*, gollier *opt*) W. 406, 12. 422, 19.

kolze, OF. calce, 'foot-covering'; -n : stolzen (golzen *G*) P. 683, 17; 705, 12. 802, 19. W. 296, 3.

comûne, OF. commune comune comuigne, 'commune, union'; (commune *ln*, conmune *pt*, comun *o*, comuon *m*) W. 113, 13. comûn : Munlêûn (commun *n*, comuon *m*, conmûn *t*, comune *Ko*, commune *p*) 115, 5. comunîe : bîe (communye *np*, conmunîe *t*, communei *m*, comuney *o*, conmyne *l*) 117, 19.

condewier, OF. conduire,[1] 'guide, safe-conduct'; : Maliclisier (kundwir *D*) P. 401, 13. condwier : tier 741, 15. condwiere : schiere 821, 28. kundewiers : triviers (gundewiers *kt*, kandeweiz *l*, condiwiern *o*) W. 391, 1.

condewieren, verb from the above noun; : entschumpfiert (gekondiwiert *g*, gegondewiert *G*, gecondwîeret *D*) P. 155, 19. condwieren : tjostieren 174, 12; : entschumpfieret 199, 22; turnierte (conduwierte *G*) 495, 22; : floitieren 511, 28; : entschumpfierte (chundewierte *G*) 593, 4; : überparlieret (kondewiert *G*) 696, 18; zimierte (kondew. *G*) 736, 6; n. r. 820, 29. kundewierte : punierte W. 367, 10. kondewierde : sunderzierde (gon-

[1] That such a verbal noun may have existed in OF. is proved by the feminine *conduiress* 'conductrice' (see Godefroy).

duwîerde *k*, gundiwierde *t*, condiwierd *m*, conduirte *n*, condiwierde *o*) 382, 20.

cons, OF. cons cuens cunte conte, 'feudal lord'; leh cons Ulterlec (cuns *Ggg*) P. 121, 27. cons Lascoyt (very bad readings) 178, 11. cons Lîâz 429, 18. cons Lascoit 445, 24. cons Nârant (cans *d*, kuns *F*, kuns *G*, küns *gg*, kunz *g*) 682, 29. conz (cons *K*, kuns *tl*) W. 115, 7.

kuns. leh kuns de Muntâne (kons *gg*, kuns *G*, contz *d*, grave *D*) P. 382, 1. kuns Richart 665, 7. kuns Gwillâms (kons *t*) W. 3, 11. cuns Heimrîch (grave *or* graf *all readings*) 5, 16.

kunt. bêâkunt : wunt (chunt *D*, cunt *G*) P. 46, 17. fil li cunt schîolorz (cûns *D*, cons *d*, chuns *g*, kunt *g*, cunt *G*, chunt *g*, chumt *g*) 87, 24.

conterfeit, OF. contrefait, 'deception'; : breit (contrefeit *G*) P. 3, 12.

coralîs, OF. coral, 'coral'; (corallis *d*, corallus *g*, galralles *d*, gozalis *G*) P. 791, 4.

cornîol, OF. corneole, 'cornelian'; (gorniol *Gg*, garviol *g*) P. 791, 13.

koste, OF. coste, 'expense, value'; P. 32, 16. kost (choste *D*) 106, 30. 328, 26. W. 3, 21, etc. Very frequent; also kostebaere, kostenlîch.

kosten, verb from the above noun; W. 66, 10. 202, 28, etc.

kovertiure, OF. coverture, 'horse-blanket'; (choferture *G*) P. 14, 16. covertiur : fiur (covertîure : fîure *D*) 145, 21. : aventiur (covertiwer : aventiwer *D*, chovirture : aventure *G*, covertîure : aventîure G^a) 540, 11. kovertiure : gehiure 709, 1; c— 736, 19. : fiur (kovertiwer : fiwer *K*) W. 360, 15. : stiure 366, 11. n. r. (kofertiur *K*) 395, 9.

koverunge, OF. covrance, 'acquisition, increase'; W. 397, 11. 402, 27. koberunge (chob. *K*) 435, 16.

crêatiure, OF. creature, 'creature'; P. 283, 3. (creature *D*, creatu. *gg*) 466, 18. Malcrêatiure : ungehiure 517, 16; n. r. 520, 6. Malcrêatiur 529, 23. (creatûre *G*, creature *D*) 817, 27. W. 309, 18.

krîe, OF. crie, 'public proclamation, war-cry'; (chrîe *D*, crige *G*) P. 80, 3. 270, 17. : fîe 284, 13. 339, 9. 357, 6. 379, 27. 382, 29. krî (chrie *DG*) 385, 2. 478, 30. 739, 24. W. 39, 11, etc. Very frequent.

krîen, verb from the above noun; gekrîet (gechriet *K*, gekriget *l*, gechriget *m*, gekrigt *p*, gechriegt *o*, gekrigen *n*) W. 391, 5.

krîgierre, OF. criere, 'the herald who incites the knights to the battle'; (chrigîrre *D*, kroyerre *d*, schiere *d*, kirre *g*, grogiere *g*, chroieraere *g*, kaphare *g*) P. 32, 17. (croieren *Gg*, chrigîren *D*, kriegern *d*, kroierern *g*, grogiereren *g*) 81, 13.

krîieren, verb from the above noun; : fieren (chryeren *D*, kriegieren *d* = croyieren *Ggg*) P. 68, 19. creiieren (creyeren *Kl*, creierin *n*, kraygieren *p*, chriegieren *m*) W. 41, 27. kreiierten (cragîerten *Km*, kreierten *l*, kreireten *n*, groyerten *o*, grogierten *p*, krierten *t*, kryerten *z*) 372, 3. creigieren (criegiern *m*, kreyern *l*, kreiren *n*, krieren *t*, kroigieren *p*, groyern *o*) 401, 2.

crisolt, OF. crisolite, 'chrysolite'; -e *pl* (chrisôlte *D*) : wolte P. 566, 21. 589, 21. 791, 25. krisolte (krisolite *G*) T. 142, 2; W. 60, 7.

crisoprassis, MLat. chrysoprassus, 'chrysoprase'; : gewis (chrisoprasis *G*) P. 741, 6. : dîadochîs (crisopras *g*) 791, 27.

kulter, OF. coultre,[1] 'coverlet'; kultr (kulter *Ddgg*, golter *Gg*) P. 24, 4. (kulter *D*, gulter *G*) 82, 27. (kolter *g*, golter *g*, gulter *g*) 229, 30. (gulter *G*) 243, 13. (gulter *G*, golter *g*) 353, 5. (gulter *G*) 501, 7. (gultir *G*) 549, 29. (golter *G*) 552, 13. (gultir *G*) 565, 19. (gulter *G*) 621, 22. (chulter *G*) 627, 30. (chulter *Ggg*) 760, 13, 25. (gulter *G*) 790, 13. 794, 14. (kolter *l*) W. 132, 16. (kolter *l*, gulter *t*, koltern *n*, gölter *p*) 132, 29. (koltern *nz*, kolter *l*, gulter *op*) 244, 14. (kolter *lopz*, gulter *m*) 248, 16.

kumpân, OF. compainz cumpan, etc., 'companion'; : sân P. 158, 18.

kumpanîe, OF. compaigne, etc., 'company'; : vrîe P. 147, 18. c— : kurtôsîe (cumponie *G*) 297, 2. n. r. (conpanie *G*) 303, 13; (cunp. *G*) 340, 17.

kunreiz, OF. conrei cunreid (pl. cunreiz) 'feeding'; W. 59, 18.

kunrieren, verb from the above noun—'to prepare'; : parlierten P. 167, 13. n. r. 256, 30.

curs, OF. cors,[2] 'body'; Bêâcurs (churs *D*) P. 39, 25. : âmûrs 187, 22; 283, 8. n. r. (cors *D*) 323, 1; (chors *D*) 324, 1. : âmûrs 327, 19; 333, 24. kurs (chors *DG*[b]) 720, 16; (kûrs *G*, churs *G*[b], curs *D*) 721, 21; (cuors *D*) 721, 29; (curse *D*, chur *G*[b]) 722, 1, 9, 13.

[1] I have searched Godefroy and Littré in vain for this word, though Bartsch and Kluge give it. It is the MLat. *cultra*, *culcitra*, It. *coltre* (see Du Cange, *cultra*).

[2] Bartsch gives *curs* as a Norman form for *cors*; but that is hardly correct. More likely *curs* is a mistaken form from *curs* 'the race.'

kursît, OF. corset, 'dress worn over the coat of mail'; : samît (kürsît *gg*) P. 14, 25; 36, 28. : wît 145, 23. : strît 211, 9; 259, 7. n. r. 261, 9. : wît (cursît *Gg*) 262, 13, etc. Very frequent.

kurteis, OF. curteis curtois, etc., 'courteous'; : Wâleis P. 327, 16. : Bêâveis (beavoys : kurtoys *Gdg*) 380, 28. -e : reise (korteise *G*) 651, 5; 735, 2. : reis 748, 30. : templeis 792, 22; 797, 14. : reise 801, 26; 821, 20. : reise T. 79, 3. kurteys : ehcurneys W. 45, 10. -e : reise 88, 4; 96, 20. : weise 102, 28. : Bêâveis (kurtoys *kmnop*) 411, 18. -e : eise 449, 10.

kurtoys : Franzoys P. 46, 21; 62, 3; 312, 22. : Bertenoys 325, 28. : Logroys (kurteis *G*) 508, 25; 519, 30; 593, 12, etc.

kurtôsîe, OF. courtoisie, 'courtliness'; (curtose *G*, kurtoyse *gg*) P. 144, 21. (churtoise *Gg*) 284, 11. : cumpânie (curtoysie *Gg*) 297, 1. : drîe (kurtoisie *g*, chursoisie *G*) 630, 25.

küsselîn, dim. of *küssen*, OF. coussin, 'pillow'; wanküsselîn : în (wanchcusselin *k*, wang chüsselein *nopx*, wangen kusselin *l*) W. 282, 16.

D.

de, preposition; Terdelaschoye P. 56, 19. gurnemanz de Grâharz (der *Dgg*, von *Gg*) 68, 22; 162, 6. roys de Franze (von Vranchrihe *D*) 69, 30. rêgîn de Franze (der *Dg*) 76, 13; 88, 3. duc Orilus de Lalander 129, 27. Cunnewâren de Lalant 151, 22; 153, 2; 187, 15. Schoy delakurt 178, 21, etc. Urrepanse de Schoyen T. 10, 4. Schoy de la kurte 41, 4. de Franze 123, 4. duc Ehcunahten de Salvâsch florîen 151, 1. conz de Narbôn W. 115, 7. de Franze 330, 20.

dîadochîs, OF. diadocode, 'some precious stone'; P. 791, 28.

dialetike, OF. dialetique,[1] 'dialectics'; (dialetik *g*, dyaletike *g*, dialetiche *g*, dialetche *G*, dialetice *D*) P. 312, 23.

dictam, OF. dictam ditain, 'dittany'; (dittamme *g*, dittammen *G*) P. 579, 12. : nam (tictam *K*) W. 99, 23.

die, OF. dieu diu, etc., 'God'; die merzis (die marzîs *D*, diu *g*, deu *dgg*) P. 578, 3.

djonisîâ, OF. dionysiade dionyse, 'some stone'; P. 791, 10.

drîakeln, verb from OF. triacle, 'to besmear with treacle'; gedrîakelt (gedriachelt *G*, getriachet *g*) P. 484, 16.

drîanthasmê, MLat. triacontasimum, 'kind of silkstuff'; (trianth. *dgg*, dianth. *G*, sarantasme *g*) P. 775, 5.

[1] This form is not given either in Littré or Godefroy, but must be assumed from the parallel *dialetien* for *dialecticien*.

drîbok, OF. trebukiet, MLat. trebuccum, 'engine of war'; (dribock *op*, driboch *km*, dribocke *lnt*) W. 111, 9. drîbock 222, 17.

dublîn, OF. dublain, 'double coat of mail'; : sîn (dublein *m*, duplin *op*, tublin *l*, tubelin *n*) W. 410, 21.

duc, OF. duc, 'count'; (duch *G*, durch *gg*, untze (für cuns?) *d*, der her zoge *D*) P. 129, 27; 265, 4. duc Astor (ouch *d*, auch kastur *g*, de chastor *G*, der herzoge *D*) 343, 22. (tuc *g*, der herzoge *D*) 354, 18. (duch *Ggg*, der herzoge *D*) 382, 19. 429, 20. (ouch *d*, der herzoge *D*) 623, 24. (herzog *Ddg*) 665, 6. (duch *G*) T. 151, 1.

ducisse, OF. duchesse ducoise, etc., 'duchess.' ducisse ûz Katelangen (duzzisse *G*) T. 58, 1. (duzisse *G*) 102, 2. doschesse : messe (doscesse *Dg*, duscesse *g*, ducesse *gg*, dezesse *G*) P. 435, 23.

E.

echites, OF. echite echiste aetites, 'some precious stone'; (ethites *Dg*) P. 791, 14.

ehhurneis, OF. a cort nez, 'with the short nose'; : Franzeis (ekurnoys *l*, Erzkurnoys, accurnoys *m*, akurnois *n*, acornoys *p*, ancurnoys *o* : franzoys *lonnopt*) W. 11, 25. ehcurneys : kurteys (ekurnoys *l*, accurnoys *mp*, acurnoys *no*) 45, 9. 50, 2 (similar readings); 92, 17.

eise, OF. eise, 'ease'; : weise P. 167, 10. : kurteise W. 449, 10.

ekub, OF. acube aucube, etc., 'small tent'; (echube *t*, eycub *m*, eykube *n*, ecobe *l*, ekupe *op*) W. 197, 11. (ekuob *m*, erube *t*, ekoube *K*, ekkube *I*) 316, 7.

emerâl, OF. amiral emmiré, etc., the same as *admirat*; W. 34, 5. (emmeral *K*) 43, 1. 54, 19. 72, 11. 77, 27. 98, 27. (erameral *I*, emmeral *K*) 107, 7. 256, 5. 339, 17. (emmeral *K*) 372, 11. 417, 29. 434, 27.

enschumpfieren, verb from *schumpfentiure* (q. v.), 'to put to shame, destroy'; P. 43, 30. entschumphiert (entschunphiert *G*) 100, 11. ensch. (entschumfieret *G*) 137, 4; (entscumpfîeret *D*) 155, 17; (enschumpfieret *D*, entschumphiert *G*) 199, 21; 206, 25, etc. entschumpfieret W. 28, 4; 45, 8; 108, 15; 214, 22. geschumphieret (getscumphieret *K*, entschumphieret *loptz*) 303, 15.

eskelîr, OF. escler asclier, 'an Arabian dignitary'[1]; (eskelyr *mn*,

[1] Under *escler* Godefroy says: "Esclavon, mot devenu synonyme de païen, infidèle," and the examples adduced seem to agree with that definition. But *escler* must have meant also a dignitary; this meaning it has in the example found under *amiral*: "Puis fut il rois amiras et esclers" (Alesch.) So, too, in W. *eskelîre* and *emerâle*.

esckelier *ot*, eschelier *lp*, emeral *K*) W. 28, 16. (escelir *l*, eschelier *op*, eskeher *t*) 34, 22. (eskelier *K*) 72, 9. esklîr (eskelier *K*) 98, 26. 107, 6. (eskelier *Klmop*) 207, 14. (eskelier *K*) 256, 1. 258, 13. 288, 29. 339, 17. 366, 27. (eskelier *K*) 372, 10. Esserî? (esckelier *opt*) 417, 29. 434, 25. esklîr (eskelir *K*) 437, 24; 438, 16.

esklirîe, formed from the above—'office of an *eskelîr*'; : vrîe (eskelirîe *K*, eskelirey *m*, esckeliereie *o*, eskelarie *t*, eskelie *l*, escheliere *pz*, eskelyren *n*) W. 287, 5.

eysiern, comp. OF. aisier eisier heiser, etc., 'to ease, to comfort'; (aeisîern *I*, eysieren *Kt*, ayseren *z*, heysiren *n*, haesieren *o*, hasieren *p*, zieren *l*) 323, 19. geisieret (geisîert *K*, geaisert *z*, geserit *n*, gehesieret *lo*, gehasieret *p*) 326, 11.

F, V.

faile, OF. veile, 'veil'; (failen *Dd*, vale *Gg*, vêl *g*, vaeile *gg*, pfellel *g*) P. 301, 28. (faile *D*, vaile *d*, feile *g*, vaele *G*, vale *g*, vêl *g*) 302, 1.

failieren, verb from OF. faillir, 'to fail'; (falierten *G*, fallierten *gg*) P. 738, 28. (valiert *G*, falieret *d*, falliert *gg*) 754, 17. faylieren W. 87, 25. fâlieren (valieren *G*, failieren *dgg*) P. 211, 17. (val. *g*, fall. *g*, fail. *g*) 465, 24.

fasân, OF. faisan, 'pheasant'; (vashan *g*, phaysan *d*, vasan *G*) P. 287, 1. (vasan *G*, vashan *g*, vasande *g*, fasant *g*) 423, 20. (fashan *m*, vashan *op*) W. 134, 12.

feie, OF. fee, 'fairy'; (feyo *d*) P. 56, 18. von der feien (pheigen *G*, phain *g*, pheîen *g*) 96, 20. (pheigen *G*) 400, 9.

feiten, from OF. fait feit, 'to prepare, deck out'; gefeitet : bereitet (gefeît *Dgg*, gepheit *Gg*) P. 45, 21. : bereiten 702, 16.

feitieren, from OF. feiture faiture or faitier(ment), same meaning as above; (gefettirt *D*) P. 18, 4. : zieren W. 247, 3.

fenis, OF. fenis, 'phenix'; (fenix *Gdgg*) 469, 8. (fenix *all*) 469, 11.

venuz. See *bien*.

vesîn, OF. vesin, 'neighbor'; mâ vesîn (mavisin *t*, mals vesin *n*, mal visin *mp*, malvasin *o*, zorne sin *l*) W. 163, 16.

vesperîe, from Lat. vesper, 'exercises on the eve of a tourney'; P. 68, 24. 86, 21. (vesprie *G*) 95, 17. vesprîe 357, 4. (vesprîe *Dg*) 358, 29; 377, 17.

fianze, OF. fiance, 'fidelity, homage'; (phianze *G*) P. 38, 6. 86, 2. 134, 17. 198, 3. 275, 19. 611, 1. 707, 28. W. 87, 3. 105, 1.

fier, OF. fier, 'proud'; (phier *G*) P. 21, 11; 38, 18; 46, 4, etc. Of very frequent occurrence.

fil, OF. fil, 'son'; fil li roy (fil li roys *Gg*, Fili roys *gg*, Filluroy *D*, Frue min *d*) P. 10, 15. 40, 13. fil li roi (filliroi *g*, filüroy *D*, filyrois *Gdg*, fil lo roys *g*) 80, 15, etc.

vilân, OF. vilain, 'peasant'; P. 74, 13. : getân (villan *g*) 143, 11. : missetân 144, 15. : getân 257, 23; 524, 1. -e : Gawâne 529, 29. n. r. 570, 25.

vînaeger, OF. vinaigre, 'vinegar'; (vineger *g*) P. 551, 21. (vinager *K*, vinagre *l*, ezzich *the others*) W. 99, 24.

fintâl, OF. ventaile, 'ventail (of a helmet)'; (fantale *d* = phinteile *oder* finteile *Ggg*) P. 44, 4. vinteile (finteil *g*, phintalie *g*, fataile *dg*, fintale *D*, vintele *g*) 256, 9. finteil (finteile *g*, phinteile *Gg*, fantaile *dg*, fintale *D*, vintele *g*) 260, 12. fintâle (fintaile *g*, fantale *dd*) 575, 19. finteile (fintale *km*, fantasie *op*) W. 408, 4.

vintûse, OF. ventose, 'cupping-glass'; (ventůse *I*, ventosen *mnop*) W. 323, 23.

fischieren, from OF. ficheure, 'to buckle a girdle'; (gephischieret *EG*) P. 168, 17. (gefitschiert *G*) 232, 28.

fisike, OF. fisique fisike, 'medicine'[1]; (fisiche *g*) P. 481, 15.

fisîôn, probably OF. fisicien, 'physician'; : salmôn (vision *Gd*) P. 453, 25.

fîz, OF. fiz; bon fîz, schêr fîz, bêâ fîz P. 113, 4. 140, 6. Jofreit fîz Idoel 277, 4; (vizidol *Gg*) 311, 6; 413, 17; (fis *G*) 761, 8. 293, 12. 429, 18, 20. 445, 24. 682, 29. W. 21, 1. (fil *lv*, fis *K*) 56, 23.

floitieren, verb from the following noun—'to play on the flute'; floytieren P. 63, 8. (floyt. *G*) 511, 27. (floytieren *D*, floyten *dg*) 764, 27. floytieren W. 34, 8.

floitierre, OF. fleutiere fleutierre, 'player on the flute'; (floitirre *D*, floitieraere *Gg*, floytere *g*) P. 19, 11. floy. (floytier *o*, floitierer *p*, floytiere *l*, floitier *t*, flotiere *n*, flotyer *m*, flöten *z*) W. 382, 16.

flôren, verb from OF. flor, 'to deck with flowers, etc.'; geflôrte : hôrte W. 195, 4; (geflorierten *K*) 207, 7; 305, 9; 344, 21. geflôret : vertôret 352, 13. n. r. (gefloriert *Kmo*) 362, 11; 372, 27. (geflorierit *n*) 382, 18.

flôrî, OF. flori, 'pleasant, agreeable, beautiful'[2]; : bî P. 531, 25; 796, 5. flôrîs W. 146, 19. (vlorys *K*) 301, 1.

[1] Bartsch wrongly translates it *Naturkunde* (swaz die wîsen arzt' dâ für bejagent mit fisiken líste an würzen).

[2] Bartsch (and Lexer) gives for *flôrî*: "Blüte, wie *bluome*, *flûr* zur Bezeichnung des Herrlichsten." Since, however, Godefroy gives the adj. with the above meaning, there is no need to assume a noun *flori* which is not found in OF. By referring to the four examples it will be found that the first one gives a good meaning with the adjective, and the other three can be nothing but adjectives (comp. *floris* in Lexer).

flôrieren, other form for *flôren*; geflorieret : gezimieret (gefloieret *G*) P. 341, 3. n. r. (gefloierte *g*) 732, 14. : gezimieret W. 76, 19. n. r. (gefloriete *K*) 151, 12. 154, 14. 164, 30. 194, 13. 226, 10. 315, 6. 336, 8. 343, 22. 364, 2. 403, 27.

flôrsen, OF. florison?, 'adornment'; (vlorsen *k*, geflorsen *loptz*) W. 373, 16.

flûrs, OF. flurs; bêâ flûrs : âmûrs P. 508, 21; 732, 14.

fôle?, OF. fole, 'foolish'; : Spanôle (Lachmann has Fôle) P. 91, 16.

fontâne, OF. fontaine, 'spring'; : plâne (funtanie *G*, funtane *d*) P. 753, 23; (funtanye *K*) W. 49, 6. : Brahâne 398, 22.

fôrest, OF. forest foret, 'forest'; (voreis *G*) P. 27, 29; 129, 6. (voreis *G*, forst *gg*, vorecht *g*) 253, 2. (voreist *G*, forst *dgg*) 271, 8. (voreist *G*) 286, 12. (voreis *G*) 424, 17. fôreht : reht 548, 4. : sleht 601, 10. n. r. (voreht *G*) 736, 27. : reht 737, 9. n. r. (voreist *G*) 821, 12. foreist : volleist 176, 4.

forstaere, OF. forestier, 'forester'; : laere (forestere *nw*) W. 389, 28. forehtier : tier P. 592, 10; (forhtîer *K*, forestyer *op*, vorstier *ntz*, forster *l*) W. 379, 25.

franzeis, OF. franzeis franzois, etc., 'French'; this word occurs very frequently as franzeis franzeys franzois franzoys; franzeis is more frequent in the rhyme than franzois. franzoysinne 'French woman': P. 88, 26. T. 99, 2. franzoisinne T. 37, 3. 38, 1.

furrieren, from OF. furrier fourrier or fourriere, 'to line (a coat)'; (fûrrieren *E*) P. 168, 10. 225, 12. (gefurriet *G*) 301, 29; 313, 11; T. 138, 2. W. 368, 25. 377, 16. (gefürriert *K*) 443, 20.

G.

gabilôt, OF. gavelot?, 'javelin'; (gabylot *D*) P. 120, 2. gabylot 120, 16; 124, 13; 128, 12. 133, 24, etc.

gagates, OF. gagates, 'some precious stone'; P. 791, 15.

gâlander, OF. calandre, 'calander'; P. 544, 14. 550, 29. 551, 15. 622, 8.

galreide, OF. ?, 'jelly'; (kalrait *m*, galrede *p*) W. 134, 13.

gâmâne, MLat. camaynus cammaeus, 'cameo'; (gamane *mn*, gamanie *t*, gamânye *K*, gamaneye *l*, gemainen *op*) W. 16, 12. (gemane *op*, gemange *l*, gaman *t*) 401, 8.

garnasch, OF. garnache, 'upper garment without sleeves'; (garnatsch *g*, garnache *G*, garnasce *d*, garnetsche *g*, karnascen *D*) P. 588, 17.

garzûn, OF. garçun, 'page'; P. 18, 23. 62, 17, 27. 72, 2. 81, 16. (garzuon *D*) 132, 6. 283, 25, etc., W. 131, 27. 170, 10. 192, 5. 232, 25.

gênît, OF. genet, 'black horse'; : samît (jenit *g*, gennit *g*, timit *Gg*) P. 778, 20.

glaevîn, OF. glaeve glave, 'lance'; : în (glevin *D*, clavin *Ggg*) P. 231, 18. n. r. (gleven *D*, glaevei *g*, gleve *d*, clavine *G*) 232, 3. : sîdîn (glavin *G*) 443, 24. n. r. glâvîne (glevenie *gg*) 505, 5. glaevîne : pîne (clavine *G*) 531, 7. : vilzelîn (glavîn G^a, clavin *G*) 537, 5.

goufe, OF. coife, 'headdress'; : koufe (gouffe *p*, gôyfe *K*, coufe *n*, schouf, chnouff, etc.) W. 92, 12.

grâl, OF. gral, 'Grail'; P. 235, 23, 26, 27. 236, 1, etc.

gramerzîs, OF. grant merci, 'many thanks'; (gramaerzys *D*, grant merzis *Gg*) 357, 8.

grânât, OF. granate, 'garnet'; grânât jachant P. 233, 20. 589, 20. T. 142, 2. W. 188, 26.

grânât, OF. grenate, 'pomegranate'; P. 508, 11.

grêde, OF. gret gred, 'steps, staircase'; : bêde P. 794, 8; 806, 12. n. r. 816, 21. : bêde W. 139, 21.

grêden, verb from the above noun—'to provide with a staircase'; P. 186, 16. 589, 3.

gugel, MLat. cuculla, 'head-covering, cowl'; (kugel *g*, kogel *d*, gugelen *D*, gugelin (ein) *g*, chugelen *G*, kugeln *g*) P. 127, 6.

gügerel, from the above noun—'head-covering of a horse'; : snel (gugrel *D*) P. 145, 20.

guttrel, OF. goutteron?, 'vase'; (putrel *m*, barel *z*, kuterolfe *l*, etc.) W. 326, 17.

H.

hâberjoel, OF. habereau, 'some male garment'; (habriol *K*, huberol *l*, huberiol *t*, huoverschol *m*, huberschol *n*) W. 356, 7.

hâmît, OF. hamede hamete, 'intrenchment, fortification'; : strît P. 114, 27; 172, 21. n. r. 813, 22.

hardeiz, OF. hardeiz, 'torment, vexation'; : Marschibeiz (hardeyz *n*, hardîez *K*, hardier *tv*, hardir *l*, härdir *m*, hurdiere *op*) W. 56, 25.

hardieren, from OF. hardier, 'to annoy, attack'; (haerdierte *D*, barrierte *g*, parrierte *Gg*) P. 665, 23. (geherdieret *m*, gehurdieret *op*, gehurtieret *lx*) W. 90, 27. (hardiert *lt*, härdiert *m*, hardierte *Kn*, hartiert *x*, hurdiert *op*) 114, 6. (gehärd. *m*, gehart. *x*,

gehurd. *nop*, gehurt. *l*) 190, 7. (gehärd. *m*, gepart. *l*, gehurd. *op*) 205, 28. (herd. *m*, hurd. *op*, hurt. *l*) 282, 10. (hard. *Iz*, härd. *m*, hurd. *op*) 334, 27. (haerd. *Km*, hurd. *op*) 435, 26.

harnasch, OF. harnas, 'harness, equipment'; P. 7, 27. 36, 9, etc. Very frequent. harnas : was (harnasc *D*, harnasch *die übrigen*) 18, 3; 27, 15, etc.

hâsche, OF. hache, 'ax'; dat. case (hascent *D*, hachen *G*, hatschen *gg*, ackesen *g*) P. 183, 17. hâtschen (hakken *o*, matschen *t*, hartschen *l*, hakchen *m*) W. 60, 1. (hasten *o*, hatschen *pt*, tartschen *l*) 358, 9.

heistieren, from OF. haster, 'to hasten'; (gehaistiert *G*) P. 592, 28. 778, 26. (geiostieret *t*, gehurtieret *l*, gehurd. *op*) 200, 27. (geleistieret *p*, gelaizieret *o*) W. 439, 11.

hurt, OF. hourt hourd, 'attack in the tourney'; P. 65, 4. 68, 11, etc. Very frequent.

hurteclich, adjective formed from the above noun—'proper for the *hurt*, attacking with the *hurt*'; (hurtchlich *G*) P. 60, 24. 245, 12. 325, 23. 507, 6. (huorttechl. *F*, hurtchl. *G*) 679, 26; 680, 11. (hurtchlich *Gg*) 812, 15. T. 8, 2. 16, 3. 35, 4. (B.) 81, 4. W. 348, 19, etc. hurtlich (hurtchlich *G*) P. 36, 13.

hurten, verb from the above noun—'to attack in the tourney'; P. 80, 6. 139, 17. (gehuret *G*) 148, 21. 400, 21. W. 25, 12. 26, 1, etc. hurtâ (imp. of hurten) P. 597, 25. (nuta *G*) 673, 10. W. 54, 9. 77, 22, etc.

hurtieren, same as *hurten*; zerhurtieren 'to injure in a *hurt*' P. 702, 19; 802, 14. gehurtieret : gezimieret (gehurdiert *nop*) W. 24, 16.

J.

jachant, OF. jacint, 'hyacinth, a kind of ruby'; (iochant *Ggg*) P. 233, 20. (jochant *mp*, jechant *t*) W. 188, 26. jacinctus P. 791, 17.

jeroffel, OF. girofle, 'clove'; (ierofel *Gd*) P. 790, 2.

jope, OF. juppe jupe, 'tunic'; (ioppen *op*, scopen *m*, kobsen *K*) W. 356, 7.

jumente, OF. jument, 'mare'; (iumentum *op*) W. 395, 7.

juven poys, OF. jovene bois, 'young forest'; (corrupt readings) P. 271, 9; 286, 26.

L.

la, OF. article; Kyôt la schantiure P. 416, 21. la surziere 439, 1. Fantân la salvâtsche 452, 13; 456, 2. la surziere 579, 24; 780, 11; 784, 2; 821, 16. Schoy de la Kurte T. 41, 4.

lamprîde, OF. lamproie,[1] 'lamprey'; (lantpriden *Gg*, lantfriden *d*) P. 491, 16. W. 134, 13.

lampriure, OF. l'emperëur, 'emperor'; : gehiure (lampruore *D*, lanpriure *G*) P. 712, 9. : âventiure (lampartewer *m*) W. 91, 28. : ungehiure (lamprure *K*, lemperure *n*) 272, 14.

lanze, OF. lance, 'lance'; P. 38, 5. 134, 18. 183, 13. W. 105, 2. 114, 30, etc.

lâsûr, OF. l'azur, 'lapis lazuli'; (lasẘr *D*) P. 313, 5.

lâsûren, verb from the above noun—'to paint azure'; gelâsûrten (gelasowerten *m*, gelaswerden *K*, galazuren *l*, guet salme *o*) W. 99, 23.

lâtûn, ?[2]; : sun P. 551, 20.

leh, OF. article; lech *Ggg*, lah *D*, la *d*) leh cons P. 121, 27; (lech *G*, la *d*) 382, 1.

leischieren, from OF. laissur leisier,[3] etc., 'to give the reins to the horse'; (geleisiert *g*, geloisieret *G*) P. 121, 13. (leiscîerte *Dd*, leisierte *Ggg*, lesierte *g*) 611, 9. (leiscîeren *D*, laschieren *d*, loysieren *FG*, leisieren *gg*, lesieren *g*) 678, 11. (leiscierende *D*, lassierende *d*, lesiernde *g*, leisierten *Ggg*) 738, 25.

lekerîe, OF. lecherie, 'sensuality'; W. 193, 25.

li, OF. article; fil li roy P. 10, 15; 40, 13; 80, 15, etc.

lign alôê, OF. lignaloe lingaloel, etc., 'aloes-wood'; (lingaloe *G*, lignum (lingnum) aloe *dgg*) P. 230, 11. (ligna loe *G*, lingn aloê *g*) 484, 17. (ling aloê *D*, lingaloe *G*) 790, 7. (lingalwe *G*) 808, 13. (ligen *m*, lingn *K*, ling *t*, lignum *nx*, lingnum *o*) W. 69, 12. (lingnaloê *K*, ling aloe *m*, lignalowe *n*, ligalve *t*, lignum aloe *op*) 375, 24; 379, 25. (lignum *op*) 444, 15.

ligûrius, OF. ligure, 'some precious stone'; P. 791, 15.

lipparêâ, OF. liparea, 'some precious stone'; (limpparea *G*) P. 791, 24.

lît, OF. lit lict, etc., 'bed'; lît marveile (lit marvale *D*, let *Gg*, lot marnaile *d*, etc.) P. 557, 7. (let *Gg*, lecte *g*, lot *d*, marvale *Dg*) 561, 22. (let *Gdg*, lecte *g*, marvale *Dg*, marvaele (*so scheints*) *G*)

[1] Kluge derives the word directly from Latin; but it has not the same meaning as in Latin, and Lexer's derivation from MLat. is therefore preferable.

[2] Lexer and Bartsch think it is the Latin *lactuca*. Is it not rather misspelled for *legun*, *leun* 'herbs'? That would exactly agree with the meaning of the passage.

[3] Modern French *loisir* from Latin *licere*, and not, as Lexer and Bartsch have it, from *laissier*. The latter never has the meaning of 'giving the reins,' whereas *a leisir*, *a leisor*, etc., means 'à son aise' (Godefroy, *loisir*, *loisier*).

566, 16. (leit *g*, liht *g*, let *d*, lete *G*, lecte *g*) 598, 26. (liht *g*, leit *g*, let *G*, lecte *g*) 605, 25. (lit marvale *Km*) W. 403, 21.

loschiern, from OF. logier loigier, 'to harbor, to lodge'; (gelotsch. *Ggg*, geloisiert *g*) P. 350, 22. (geleisierten *Gg*, geloisierten *g*) 676, 28. (loysiern *Ggg*, leisieren *Fg*) 681, 15. (leisiern *G*, loysieren *gg*) 753, 4. (geloisiert *Ggg*) 755, 12. (lûtschierte *l*, loyschierte *Kt*, loysierte *n*, laisierte *op*, . . schierte *g*) W. 97, 23. (lotsch. *z*, loytsch. *K*, loyst. *t*, loysirten *n*, lays. *op*) 234, 1. (lotsch. *z*, loysc. *K*, loysch. *t*, loyziren *n*) 237, 3.

M.

mâ, OF. mal, 'bad.' See *vesîn*.

mahinante, OF. mainant,[1] 'residents, members of the household'; : sarjante (. de, mahinante *D*, machinande *g*, mahenande *Gg*, machenande *g*, machemant *d*) P. 646, 30; 662, 27; (machinante *dd*, mahenande *Ggg*) 794, 4; (machnande *t*, mahenant *m*, other readings corrupt) W. 185, 15.

ver*maldît*, from OF. maldit, 'accursed'; (vermaldiete *G*, vermaledieten *d*, ver maledite *g*, verfluohte *gg*) P. 526, 11.

mange, OF. mangan, 'engine of war'; W. 111, 9.

markîs, OF. marchis, 'marquis'; W. 50, 23. (markys *I*) 104, 1. 110, 11. 117, 23. 118, 24, etc. Very frequent.

marnaere, OF. marnier, 'mariner'; P. 19, 15; 55, 3; 58, 24; T. (B.) 145, 2. marnaer (marner *I*, marnaere *K*) W. 339, 22; (marnaere *Kt*, mernere *n*, morner *l*) 411, 8. marnaere 438, 18.

marveil. See *lît*, *terre*, *schastel*.

massenîe, OF. masnie masnide maisnie mesnie, etc., 'household, retinue'; P. 27, 25. (massenide *D*) 147, 28. (messenie *G*) 179, 9. (massenide *D*) 199, 5, etc. Very frequent. mässenîe (mass. *Gg*) 65, 13. (messnie *G*) 144, 14, etc. messenîe 13, 12. messnîe (massinide *D*) 216, 13. (massenide *D*) 315, 19. massenî (massnide *K*) W. 363, 25.

mat, OF. mat, '(check)mate'; (maht *D*) P. 41, 16. 115, 6. 275, 28. 347, 30.

matraz, OF. materas, 'mattress'; : saz P. 353, 5; 683, 13. n. r. matraze (matraz *dgg*) 760, 11; 760, 15. : paz 790, 17. : haz W. 100, 10. : saz 132, 29; 353, 21; 356, 2.

[1] Bartsch says: "eine andere Form zu *massenîe* . . . *h* steht für *s*"; but that does not explain the ending *ant*; *mainant* is, however, a word of frequent occurrence, and the *h* is merely adventitious, and probably due to analogy with *mahnîe*, *massenîe*.

melochîtes, OF. melochites, 'malachite'; P. 791, 28.

menen, from OF. mener, 'to conduct, to drive'; P. 55, 16. 90, 9. 241, 20. W. 352, 9. 360, 24. 437, 23.

merzîs. See *gramerzis, die*.

môraz, OF. moret (nom. morez) 'mulberry wine'[1]; P. 239, 1. 244, 13. 423, 17. 452, 19. 809, 29. (maraz *no*) W. 177, 5. (maraz *m*, marate *n*, mete *loptz*) 274, 27. (maraz *mo*) 276, 7. (maraz *m*) 448, 7.

mort, OF. mort, 'dead'; W. 10, 20.

movieren, from OF. mover, 'to move'; (mv̊ieren *G*) P. 678, 12. 305, 15.

muntâne, OF. montaigne, 'mountain'; (muntanie *G*) P. 71, 18. (muntanige *G*, montanie *gg*) 261, 28. leh kuns de Muntâne (de montange *g*, emontane *gg*, emuntange *G*, von der m. *D*) 382, 1. (montanie *Gdg*) 382, 24. (muntanie *d*, montanie *Gg*, montane *gg*) 742, 4. W. 36, 18. montâne (montanie *Kt*) 70, 13. (muntanie *K*, montange *t*) 84, 14. 377, 22. 436, 4.

mursel, OF. morsel, 'dainty piece (of food)'; P. 551, 5.

muscat, OF. muscat, 'nutmeg'; P. 790, 2.

müzzel, OF. muscel?[2], 'musk'; (můzzel *D*, mûssel *Gdg*, músel *d*, muscel *g*) P. 789, 27. (mv̊zzel *K*, muzzel *m*, mussel *l*, muskel *t*, monzari *o*, mozari *p*) W. 451, 21.

N.

nigrômanzî, OF. nigromance, 'necromancy'; (nigram. *gg*) P. 453, 17. 617, 12.

note, OF. note, 'chant, song'; reisenote P. 63, 9.

O.

ohteiz, OF. osteis, exclamation, something like 'lo!'; (otheis *g*) P. 325, 4. ahteiz 330, 25.

P.

palas, OF. palais, 'palace'; P. 16, 22. 23, 15. 27, 16, etc. Very frequent.

[1] But not necessarily so. "Bertier faisoit taverne d'un breuvage fait de miel et d'eaue que l'on appelle *moré*" (Godefroy).

[2] This form is not given in Godefroy, but the adj. *muscelin* presupposes the noun: "Huille muscellin . . . est un huille composé de plusieurs drogues, entre lesquelles est le musc, qui luy donne le nom." This explanation is perhaps to be preferred to Bartsch's derivation.

palmat, MLat. palmacium, 'kind of silkstuff'; P. 552, 17. 683, 12. (balmat *D*) 760, 14; 790, 17. W. 100, 10. (balmat *K*) 353, 21. 406, 9. (balmat *K*) 422, 19.

pansen, from OF. panser penser, 'to think'; W. 65, 1.

pârât, OF. barat, 'confusion, noise'[1]; P. 341, 17.

pardrîs, OF. perdris, 'partridge'; (perdris *g*) P. 423, 20. (pardyum *l*, pardreis *m*, partris *n*, partereis *op*) W. 134, 14. pardrîsekîn (dim. of pardris) (parelin *g*, rephuonlin *G*) 131, 28.

pareliure, OF. parlier, 'eloquent speaker, advocate'[2]; (parelure *DGgg*, pavelûre *d*, parlüre *gg*) P. 465, 21.

parlieren, verb from the above noun—'to speak'; P. 167, 14. überparlieren 696, 17.

parrieren, from OF. parier, 'to compare with, to adorn'[3]; P. 1, 4. 201, 25. 281, 22. (geparriet *G*) 326, 7. 458, 9. underparrieren 639, 18. (barriet *t*, parliert ?) W. 247, 27. (parieren *pz*, partyren *n*) 326, 20. (geparriet *K*, gebarrit *l*) 443, 22.

partieren, verb from the following noun—'to cheat'; P. 296, 29.

partierre, OF. baretierre baretiere barateor, etc., 'cheat, deceiver'; (paratierre *g*, partiere *d*, partieraere *Ggg*, partîrer *g*) P. 297, 9.

passâsche, OF. passage, 'ford, travel'; (passascên *D*, passashen *GG*[a]*g*, passas *g*, passanen *d*) P. 535, 1. (passaschen *g*, passascen *Dd*, passasse *g*, passahe *G*, passaie *g*) 592, 29. 721, 26.

patelierre, OF. batalier, 'warrior, skirmisher'; (pateliere *g*, patelirre *Ddgg*, putelirre *G*, pateliraere *g*) P. 183, 7. (patelirre *Klpt*, paselirre *n*) W. 223, 10.

pelliz, OF. pelice, 'fur coat'; (bellitz *g*, belz *Gdgg*) P. 231, 5.

pelzelîn, dim. of the above noun; (belcelin *K*, belzlin *t*, belzekin *l*) W. 84, 23, 26.

pfasch, OF. pas, 'narrow road'; : parnasch (pfnasch *p*) W. 439, 10.

pfelle, OF. palle pele, etc., 'rich silkstuff from Alexandria in Egypt,' etc.; (phelle *G*) P. 228, 8; pfell (pfelle *DG*) 235, 11; 270,

[1] Bartsch translates the word in this passage: "Wechsel, Tausch: Handel und die zu verhandelnden Waaren," but that makes no sense, and departs far from the meaning of *barat*.

[2] Bartsch and Lexer give for the origin of the word *parleor*, which, however, means 'parlor'; the earliest quotation for *parleur* in Littré is of the 15th century; *parlier* is very frequent in the above sense, and the form *pareliure* is probably due to confusion with *parlure* 'conversation.' Cf. *schantiure*.

[3] In this sense it represents *parer* rather than *parier*.

12; 316, 13, etc. Very frequent. phelle 11, 17; 39, 19. phellel (phelle *G*) 71, 27. pfellel (phelle *Gdgg*) 243, 3; (phelle *Ggg*) 261, 7; (phelle *GG*[a]*gg*) 540, 10. (phelle *G*) 552, 15; (phele *G*, pfelle *G*[b]) 721, 16; (phelle *Gg*) 808, 5.

pfeteraere, MLat. petraria,[1] 'engine of war'; : phaere (phetraere *G*) P. 197, 24. : waere (pheterer *m*, pfedelere *ln*, phaedelaere *t*) W. 111, 11.

pflûm, OF. flum, 'river'; : rûm (pfluom *D*, flûm *die übrigen*) P. 655, 7; 438, 12.

pflûmît, MLat. plumatium, 'feather cushion'; (pfumit *G*, plumit *d*, blumit *g*) P. 552, 9; (plûmit *D*, phumit *G*, plumit *ddgg*) 794, 13. (plumit *ln*, phleůmeit *m*, pulmit *t*) W. 132, 16. (pflumeit *o*, pflümit *p*, pfleumeit *m*, plumit *l*, pulmit *t*, plumete *n*) 132, 29. phlûmît (plumit *lnt*, phlemeit *m*) 244, 12; (phloumeit *m*) 244, 14. (phloumeit *m*) 248, 15. (phlumit *I*, phloumeit *m*, plumit *nt*, blumit *l*) 323, 29. plumît (pfluomît *D*) P. 627, 28; (phumit *G*) 760, 24.

piet, OF. pied, 'foot.' See *ad.*

pigment, OF. pigment, '(wine made of honey and) spices'; P. 789, 26. W. 62, 16. (picment *l*, pikment *op*, piciant *x*, pigmande ?) 276, 6.

pigmenten, verb from the above noun—'prepare with spices'; (gebigmentet *K*, gepigment *m*, pingment *l*, pigment *nto*, pitiment *p*) W. 177, 4.

pitit mangeiz, OF. petit mangier,[2] 'slight meal'; : enbeiz (manseiz *I*, mangeîz *K*, mansheiz *t*, manschaiz *m*, manzeiz *n*, mansweiz *l*) W. 103, 24.

plân, OF. plan plaigne, etc., 'plain, field'; P. 30, 27. 61, 16. 67, 21. 69, 10. 118, 12, 20, etc. Very frequent. plâne (plan *Ggg*) 59, 25. (planege *G*) 74, 7, etc.

plate, OF. plate, 'metal plate'; : state (blate *Dgg*) P. 261, 26.

pôfûz, OF. bofu bofuz, 'some kind of cloth or silk'; : strûz (pofuoz *Kl*, pohfuz *t*, posus *o*, bosus *z*) W. 364, 27. : ûz (pohvuz *t*, posus *oz*) 367, 27.

poinder, OF. poindre, 'attack, length of space in which an attack takes place'; (poindr *D*, ponder *G*, *so meistens*) P. 65, 3. 67, 3. 68, 11. poynder 69, 2. pônder 69, 11. poynder 69, 19, etc. Very frequent. poynderkeit 'celerity of attack'; (poyndecheît *K*, pondercheit *lmopy*) W. 32, 19.

[1] Comp. OF. *petereau* (Godefroy).

[2] The ending *eiz* is probably in analogy with *hardeiz*, *puneiz*, *kalopeiz*, etc. Compare, however, Godefroy, *mengiez*, *megniez* (under *mangier*).

porte, OF. porte, 'gate'; (borte *G*) P. 20, 12. (borte *G*) 30, 3, 18, etc. Very frequent.

portenaere, formed from the above noun—'gate-keeper'; (bortenare *G*) P. 652, 27.

portenoys, ?[1], 'gate-keeper'; : franzoys W. 332, 8.

poulûn, OF. pavillon paveillon, 'tent'; (poulun *immer nur D*, pavelun *G*) P. 59, 25; 62, 19. (bavelun *G*) 65, 16. 77, 27, etc. Very frequent.

prasem, OF. prasme,[2] 'a precious stone'; (parsm *G*) P. 791, 9.

prêsent, OF. present, 'gift'; P. 785, 20; 786, 27. T. (B.) 158, 4. prîsent (present *Ggg*) P. 77, 6. 210, 10. (present *Ggg*) 375, 13.

presse, OF. presse, 'press, crowd'; W. 391, 20.

prîs, OF. pris, 'praise, worth'; (bris *G meistens*) P. 2, 28. 3, 7, 24, etc. Very frequent. unprîs P. 321, 8, etc. prîslich 'praiseworthy, excellent'; P. 266, 30.

prîsen, verb from the above noun—'to praise'; P. 38, 4. 57, 30. 412, 30, etc. volprîsen T. 70, 2.

prisîn, OF. bresil[3]; : sîn (brisin *G*) P. 601, 12.

prisûn, OF. prisun, 'prison'; : Bertûn P. 429, 7. : garzûn W. 192, 6. n. r. (brisun *K*) 299, 3. 457, 29.

prüeven, from OF. prover, 'to prove, to judge, etc.'; (pruoven *D*, bruoven *G*) P. 3, 21, 26. (pruovet *G*) 7, 23. 14, 21, etc. Very frequent.

puneiz, OF. pogneiz poigneis pougnis, etc., 'rush against the enemy, combat'; : weiz (pŏneiz *G*, pungeiz *g*) P. 812, 11. (poneiz *G*) T. 81, 4. : kalopeiz W. 118, 6. Thesereiz (buneiz *K*) 214, 26. : weiz 320, 18, etc. Very frequent. pungeiz : Tesereiz (punaiz *mnopt*) W. 36, 11. : Ehmereiz 366, 24.

punieren, verb from the following noun—'to attack'; (pungieren *g*) P. 73, 4. 300, 8. (pungierte *g*, pungnierte *G*) 387, 9. 738, 27. T. 86, 2. W. 34, 8. (pvngieren *I*) 334, 28. 367, 9. 395, 14. 420, 20. pungieren (punierten *mn*) W. 35, 2; (gepuniert *mnop*) 90, 28. gepunschieret *Km*, gepunieret *np*) 190, 8; 372, 4.

punjûr, OF. pugneur poignier, etc., 'combattant'; : sûr (pumur *z*, pungiur *l*, punsur *n*, punschŵr *K*, punschower *m*, puntschuer

[1] Probably *porte* + *tenir*, to rhyme with *franzoys*.

[2] Lexer and Bartsch give wrongly MLat. *prasius* as the origin.

[3] "*prisîn*, eine nicht zu bestimmende Baumart: wahrscheinlich prov. *bresil*," Bartsch. But why *prov.*? In Littré *bresil* is given; the form *berzi* and *bersis* for the 13th century make *prisîn* possible, and the example: "Li barillier pueent fere baris de fuz de *tamarie* et de *brezil*" by the side of "*tämris* unt *prisîn*" in Wolfram makes the etymology certain.

op, pontur *t*) W. 310, 21. : ûr (pvniv̊r *I*, puniur *lt*, punnûr *K*, pumur *z*, punsur *n*, punschoyer *m*, puntschewer *p*) 335, 10. : sûr (puniur *t*, ponschûr *K*, pungur *l*, puonschower *m*, punsur *n*, puntschur *o*, pontschuer *p*) 346, 9. n. r. (puniur *l*, puniurre *t*, puntsch̊wer *K*, puntschur *op*, punschower *m*) 358, 27; (puniur *z*, puniurre *t*, pungiur *l*, punzur *n*, puntschur *op*, puntsch̊wr *K*, punschower *m*) 368, 7.

puntestât, OF. podestad poestet, etc., 'force'; : rât (pontestat *n*, potestat *lop*) W. 85, 18. : hât (potestat *n*, ponders stat *o*, an der stat *p*) 361, 24.

puover, OF. povre poure, 'poor'; puover schêtîs (povir *n*, poyer *t*, arme *o*) W. 242, 9. pôver schêtîs (bover *l*, pouver *n*, bower *op*) 401, 15.

pûsche, OF. pousse poulse, 'impetuosity'; (puosche *Km*, phusche *l*, pfusche *n*, puche *op*) W. 187, 14.

pusîne, OF. bussine, 'trumpet'; : schînen P. 63, 2. (busine *d* = busunen *g*, busunaer *Ggg*) 627, 19. (busin *g*, busunen *Fg*, bûsune *G*) 681, 25. pusîn (businen *I*, pûsinen *K*, busun *l*, puseinen *m*, bosynen *n*, pusaun *o*, pusunen *p*, pusine *t*, pusaunn *x*, bussin *z*) W. 316, 17. 360, 8. (busine *t*, busune *ln*, pasoune *op*) 360, 11. (busine *Kz*, pusine *t*, pusune *l*, posoun *m*, bosyne *n*, pusoune *o*, busune *p*) 382, 13. 390, 28. 400, 19. 403, 15. 427, 2.

pusînen, verb from the above noun—'sound the trumpet'; (businen *alle ausser D*) 764, 26.

pusûner, formed from pusûne, 'trumpeter'; (busuner *d*, busunaere *Gg*, bosuner *g*, pusonr *D*) P. 19, 7. (pusonerr *D*, busunare *Ggg*, busune *dgg*) 379, 11. (pusonrr *D*, pusmur *d*, busunar *Ggg*, busunr *g*, busunier *g*, busune *g*) 379, 15. pusûnaere (busunare *Gdgg*) 567, 21.

Q.

ze*quaschieren*, verb from following noun—'to wound, to bruise'; (zerquatschieret *G*) P. 88, 18. (zerquatschiuret *G*) 569, 22.

quaschiure, OF. quassure quachure, etc., 'bruise, contusion'; (quascîure *D*, coascure *d* = quatschiure *Ggg*) P. 75, 10. (quatschiure *Ggg*) 88, 14. (quatschuren *E*, quatschiuren *g*) 164, 24. (quatschiure *G immer*, quatsure *d*) 577, 22. (quetsure *d*) 578, 11. quaschiur (quatschiure *Gg*, quasiuren *d*, quasciuren *oder* quatschiuren *die übrigen*) 579, 20. quatschiure (quaschewr *m*, quaschewer *o*) W. 390, 23.

quater, OF. quatre, 'four points (in dice)'; (quattr *D*) 179, 11.

quît, OF. quite, 'free'; P. 531, 23. W. 186, 10. 212, 12. 368, 3. 453, 25. 459, 3. Always in rhyme.

R.

rabbîne, OF. rabine ravine, 'gallop'; rabbîn : schîn (rabin *alle ausser D*) P. 37, 23; 60, 24. 174, 26. 211, 4. (rabine *G*) 245, 12. 262, 23. rabîn (rabine *DG*) 295, 12. (rabine *G*) 444, 14. (rabyne *lo*, rabine *pt*, rabîn *K*) W. 24, 8. rabîne 32, 19; 77, 3; (rabbînen?) 87, 23; 118, 7. rabîn (rabine *K*, rabb. *mn*) 362, 30. rabbîn (rabine *Klt*) 404, 13.

rasûnen, from OF. rassener, 'to collect, bring together'; (rasuonten sih *K*, scharten sich *I*) W. 323, 11.

ravît, OF. arabi,[1] '(Arabian) war-horse'; P. 400, 4. 620, 29. W. 128, 17. 132, 2. 365, 27.

ribalt, OF. ribalt, 'vagabond, rascal'; ribbalt : scheneschalt (ribalt *Ggg*) P. 296, 18. ribalde : alde 341, 26. : ungezalt 360, 25. 314, 24.

ribbalîn, OF. revelin, 'shoe of undressed leather'; (ribalin *Ggg*) P. 127, 8; 133, 24; 156, 25. (ribalin *G*) 157, 8. (ribalin *DE*) 164, 6.

rivier, OF. riviere, 'country along a river, river'; P. 118, 12. W. 40, 23. 41, 28.

roch, OF. roc, 'rook (in chess)'; : doch (rok *G*) P. 408, 29.

roin, OF. roïne reïne, 'queen'; (kunegin *Ddg*) P. 301, 19. rêgîn (= roin *g*, roïne *gg*, raoine *g*, roy *G*) 76, 13; (= rein *g*, royn *gg*, roy *Ggg*) 88, 3.

rois, OF. roi, nom. rois, 'king'; roy (roys *Gggg*) P. 10, 15; (rois *Gg*, roys *ddgg*) 40, 13. roys 65, 30. (roy *Gg*) 69, 29, etc. Very frequent.

rotte, OF. rote, musical instrument; (rote *G*) P. 143, 26.

rotte, OF. rotte, 'troop'; (rote *G*) P. 48, 28. (rote *G immer*) 49, 4. 72, 19, etc. Very frequent. rottenmeister W. 296, 28.

rottieren, verb from the above noun[2]—'to arrange in troops'; (rotierte *G*) P. 669, 1. (gerotîeret *K*) W. 313, 13. 333, 2. 352, 19.

rottumbes, OF. retumbe, 'round clay vessel, musical instrument'; (rotte tumbes *t*, rotumbumbes *op*) W. 360, 5. rotumbes 382, 15.

[1] So Lexer and Bartsch give it; but I see no reason why OF. *ravit rabit* 'furious' could not be the origin of the word; *arabit* is not given in Godefroy.

[2] Or more probably from the adjective *rotier*.

rott. (rotumbes *mst*, rotumbs *K*, rotumbumbes *op*) 400, 17. rot. (rotumbs *K*, rottumbel *t*, rotumbumbes *op*) 403, 17; 407, 22.

royâm, OF. roiame, 'kingdom'; (roian *g*) P. 251, 3.

rubîn, MLat. rubinus, 'ruby'; P. 3, 17. 24, 12. 63, 16, etc. Very frequent.

runzît, OF. runcin roncin, 'jade, mare'; P. 256, 24. 342, 15. 520, 7. 522, 14. 529, 25. 536, 25. 545, 13. 647, 2. 687, 23. 779, 3. runcît W. 187, 24. 196, 18. 305, 17.

S.

saddâ, OF. sadde, 'sardonyx'; P. 791, 9.

safer, OF. safre, 'tinsel'; (sapher *G*, saffir *ddg*, saphir *g*, sapheir *g*) P. 3, 14.

salliure, OF. saleüre, 'saltiness, sarcasm'; (saliure *g*, tsalûre *G*) P. 531, 19.

salse, OF. salce, 'sauce'; salsse (salse *G*) P. 238, 27. 551, 2. W. 44, 13. 134, 10.

salvei, MLat. salvia, 'sage'; (salvai *Kmo*) W. 326, 21.

samît, OF. samit, 'some silkstuff,' 'samite'; P. 11, 19. 24, 4. 36, 27, etc. Very frequent.

samlieren, from OF. sambler, 'to collect together'; (gesambeliert *G*, gesamenet *g*, gesampt *g*) P. 270, 18. samelieren W. 45, 7; 362, 2; 367, 18; 397, 27; 427, 6.

sarapandratest, OF. serpent+teste, 'snake's head'; (serp. *Gg*) P. 50, 5. (serap. *G*, sherp. *g*) 68, 8.

sardîn, OF. sardine sardoine, 'sardonyx'; P. 85, 2. (sardine *Ggg*) 566, 22. sardîne (sardin *Gg*) 589, 22.

sarjant, OF. serjant sargant, etc., 'house servant, page'; sarjande (scariande *D*) P. 183, 11. (sargant *g*, scariant *D immer*) 210, 14. 214, 21, etc., W. 18, 13. (scariand *m*) 116, 25, etc. Very frequent.

schâch, OF. eschac eschec, etc., 'chess'; schâchzabelgesteine P. 408, 20. schâchzabel (schahtzabel *G*) 408, 26.

schahteliur, from OF. chastel, 'castellan'; li schahteliur de Bêâveys (tschatelurre *Ggg*, tschahtelurre *g*, sach de lurre *g*, burcgrave *Ddg*) (tschatalur *G*, tschatelur *gg*) P. 378, 21. (schahtellure *K*, tschahtelur *z*, tschahtelure *t*, schastelure *l*, thaschtelior *I*, purcgraf *mnop*) W. 335, 13. (schahtellûr *K*, scatelewer *m*, schahtelur *o*, tschachtelür *pz*, tchatelur *t*, tschasteluor *l*, thaschelior *I*, zastelur *n*) 336, 1. (schahtellur *K*, thaschtetiv̊r) 337, 3. (tschahtelur *t*, burcrave *die übrigen*) 365, 1. (schahtalur *K*) 367, 8.

schantiure, OF. chanteur,[1] 'singer'; Kyôt la schantiure (lascantiure *Dd*, latschanture *G*, latschantur *g*) P. 416, 21.

schanze, OF. chance cheance, 'chance, throw of dice'; (tschanze *G*) P. 2, 13; 13, 5; 60, 21; 88, 4; (scanze *D*) 150, 20; 272, 18. 320, 2. (tschanze *Ggg*) 747, 18. W. 87, 20. 110, 5. 368, 14, 17. 415, 16. tschanze (tschansze *G*) P. 494, 3.

schapel, OF. chapel, 'wreath of flowers,' 'chaplet'; (tschapel *G*) P. 232, 16; 234, 11. (scapel *D*, schappel *dgg*, tschapel *g*, tschappel *G*) 426, 28. 426, 30. (tschapel *G*) 776, 7.

scharlachen, OF. escarlatte, 'wool cloth of any color'; P. 168, 5, 9. scharlach (scharlachen *npt*, scharlach *Gg*, sharlat *g*) 232, 26. W. 63, 22. (scharlach *mop*) 63, 25.

schastel, OF. chastel, 'castle'; Schastel marveil (scastel *D*, schathal *d*, tschahtel *gg*, tschater *Gg*, kastelle *g*, marveil *g*, marnail *d*, marveile *g*, marfeile *Gg*, marvale *D*, maerval *g*) P. 318, 19; — marveille (scastel *D*, schahteil *d*, tschatel *g*, tschater *G*, tschahtez *g*, kastel *g*) 334, 7; (scastel *D*, tschastel *g*, tschahtel *g*, thsastel *g*, scahel *d*, tschatel *g*) 557, 9. (scastel *D*, kastel *dgg*, tschatel *G*, tschahtel *g*) 610, 11, etc. schahtelakunt *schahtel* + *cunt*; (schachtelakunt *D*, schahtelkint *d* = tschahtelakunt *g*, tschatelacunt *G*) P. 43, 19. schahtelacunt (schachtelacunt *D*, tschahtelakunt *g*, tschatelacunt *G*, scatelacunt *gg*) 52, 15.

scheneschant, OF. seneschal,[2] 'seneschal'; scheneschlant : Lalant (sine tschalant *g*, sinetschant *g*, thsenethsant *g*, scenescalt *D*, senschalt *G*, tschinet schalt *g*, zehant *g*) P. 151, 21; (sciniscant *d*, senetzant *g*, smetschant *g*, scenescalt *D*, seneschalt *G*, sineshalt *g*, schinneschalt *g*) 153, 1; (scenesclant *D*, senetsachant *g*, sciniscant *d*, schineshant *g*, schinschalt *G*, sineschalt *g*) 194, 15, etc. scheneschalt : walt (scenescalt *D*, sinschalt *G*, sinetschalt *gg*) 290, 23. schenescalt : gevalt (sineschalt *G*) 295, 17. : ribbalt (sinschalt *G*) 296, 17. : walt (sinschalt *G*) 304, 17.

schent, OF. gent, 'people.' See *bêâschent*.

scher, OF. chier cher, 'dear'; scher fîz (scer *D*, tschier *Ggg*) P. 113, 4; (tschier *G*, schere *g*, schera *g*, tschir *g*, chier *g*) 140, 6.

schêlîs, OF. chetif, nom. chetis, 'caitiff'; : prîs (tshettis *t*, tschetis *z*, boverschytis *l*) W. 241, 16; (cetîs *K*, schetis *nop*, tshettis *t*) 242, 9. n. r. (cetis *Km*, tschetis *z*, tshettis *t*) 243, 1; (scetiss *K*) 244, 19; (sceptiss *K*) 263, 18, etc.

[1] The ending *iure* due to confusion with the feminine abstract ending *ure*, hence the feminine gender. Cf. *schahteliur*, *pareliure*, *tjostiure*.

[2] Bartsch thinks that the ending is due to a wrong reading of *senescaus* (*n* for *u*).

schinnelier, OF. genoillier, armor covering the knee; (scinnelîer *D*, schinilier *d* = tschillier *gg*, tschilier *G*, schillier *gg*) P. 155, 23. (tschillier *Ggg*) 157, 23. schillier (scillîer *D*, tschillier *gg*, tschilier *G*, schinnelier *d*) 261, 18.

schoie, OF. joie, 'joy'; (ioie *D*, tschoye *G*) P. 217, 10. Repanse de schoye (scoye *Dd* = tschoye *g*, tschoy *g*) 228, 14, etc. joye (= tschoie *g*, schoye *g*, schouge *G*) 610, 20.

schumpfentiure, OF. desconfonture desconfiture, 'rout, destruction'; (tschunfenture *G*) P. 21, 25. (scumphentiwr *D*, tschumphenture *G*) 146, 10; 205, 27. (entschunfenture *G*, in tschumpfentiwr *gg*, an scumpfentiwer *D*) 212, 22. Very frequent.

schürbrant, MLat. scurum ? + ?, 'some kind of cloth'; (scurbrant *D*, ü *dgg*) P. 588, 19.

sei, OF. sei, 'be.' See *bien*.

seitiez, OF. saitie, nom. saities, 'small fast warship'; seytiez P. 668, 1; 686, 17. 826, 17.

sentîne, OF. sentaine sentine, 'hold,' 'lower part of a ship'; : sîne W. 414, 25. : sîn 415, 9.

serpant, OF. serpent, 'serpent'; : hant (serphant *G*) P. 276, 10.

sinôpel, OF. sinople, 'red or green color'[1]; (siropel *Ggg*, siropl *g*) P. 239, 1. (= siropel *gg*, sirophel *G*) 809, 29. (scinopel *K*, schinopel *m*, syropel *loptxz*, syroppel *n*) W. 276, 6. (syropel *lmopt*) 448, 7.

sir, OF. sire, 'sir'; bêâs sir (sûr *d*) P. 76, 11.

slavenîe, OF. esclavine, 'garment of coarse cloth'; (slavine *g*) P. 449, 7.

soldier, OF. soldier, 'soldier'; P. 21, 12. 25, 13, 22, etc. Very frequent.

soldierse, OF. soldeiere, 'prostitute'; P. 341, 24.

soldiment, OF. soldoiement, 'wages'; : prisent (soldem. *Gg*) P. 77, 5. : Trevrizzent (soldment *g*, soldement *G*) 493, 10. soldemente : presente T. (B.) 158, 3.

solt, OF. solde, 'wages'; P. 14, 10. 17, 21. 37, 8, etc. Very frequent.

spânôl, OF. espanol espagnol, 'Spaniard'; (Spangol *G*, spaniol *dgg*) P. 39, 15. (spangol *G*) 91, 15.

stanthart, OF. estendard, 'standard'; (zarckant *o*, sariant *p*) W. 368, 7.

[1] In MHG. it is the name of some wine, probably made of some fruit-juice, as the form *siropel*, which is found in most manuscripts, would indicate.

stivâl, OF. estival, 'boot'; (stifal *g*, stivale *D*, stifol *G*, stivel *g*, stiffel *d*) P. 63, 15. (stivâle *D*, stifal *g*, stivel *g*, stifelen *d*) 588, 21.

stîven, from OF. estive, 'to play a kind of flute'; P. 764, 27.

storje, OF. estorie estoire, 'crowd, tumult, armament'; (storie *d*, storî *D*, sturie *Gg*, stiur *Fg*, strite G^b, stosse *g*) P. 684, 16. (storie *g*, storien *G*, stoiren *g*, stiuren *g*, sturierin G^b, rore *d*, rotte *D*) 690, 17. (storîe *D*, sturie *Ggg*, stör *d*, storien *g*) 705, 2. W. 20, 8. 22, 13, etc. Very frequent.

suknî, OF. sougenie, 'garment of the common people'; (suknei, *g*, sukenîe *D*, suggenie *gg*, rok *Gg*, mantel *d*) P. 145, 1.

surkôt, OF. surcot, 'upper dress'; P. 145, 1. 570, 3. W. 196, 2. 296, 6.

surzengel, OF. sourcengle, 'upper girdle'; (surzingel *gg*) P. 257, 6. (sur zingel *g*) 295, 26.

surziere, OF. sorciere, 'sorceress'; (surzier *alle ausser D*) P. 312, 27. 319, 1. surzier (surzir *gg*, surziere *Dd*, surtziere *g*) 319, 14. 439, 1. 442, 15. 579, 24. 780, 11. 784, 2. surzier 821, 16.

T.

talfîn, OF. dalphin, 'dauphin'; T. 92, 2. 94, 2. 126, 1. 127, 2. (B.) 144, 1. 135, 2. (B.) 207, 1; 233, 2.

talfinette, formed from the above word—'wife (daughter?) of a dauphin'; (talfîalte *I*, talfinete *G*) T. 126, 3.

tambûr, OF. tambor, 'tabor'; P. 19, 9. 63, 5. W. 12, 29. 29, 22. 40, 3. (tambuor *K*) 187, 25. 225, 14.

tambûren, verb from the above noun—'to play on the tabor'; P. 511, 26. (tambuoren *D*) 764, 27. W. 34, 6.

tamburr, OF. tamburer, 'one who strikes the tabor'; (tamburre *g*, tambuorer *g*, tambur *Gd*) P. 19, 8. (tambuor *D*, thambur *d*, tambur *G*, tamburre *g*, tambure *gg*) 379, 14.

tämris, OF. tamarie, 'tamarisc'; (tempris *g*, tempreis *g*, ten pris *G*, tampris *g*) P. 601, 12.

tanz, OF. dance, 'dance'; P. 242, 5. 639, 10, 11. (tantz *Fgg*) 639, 17. 640, 3, 11. 641, 1. W. 128, 19.

tanzen, verb from the above noun—'to dance'; P. 511, 26. 512, 30. 639, 16.

tärkis, OF. tarcois, 'quiver'; (taerkis *I*) W. 321, 20. (taerkis *t*, tarkis *Kp*, terkys *l*, terkeis *m*, rerkis *n*, taerkeis *o*) 357, 2.

tavelrunder, OF. table ronde, 'Round Table'; (tavelrunde *Ddgg*) P. 284, 21. (tafelrunde *D*) 380, 11. (tavelunrunder *G*, tavelrunden *Dd*) 652, 8, 10, etc. Very frequent.

tavelrunderaere, formed from the above noun—'member of the Round Table'; (tavelrundaere *alle ausser D*) P. 652, 13.

taverne, OF. taverne, 'tavern'; W. 44, 12. (tavern *Km*, tabernen *tz*, taberne *p*, trowern *o*) 326, 10.

tehtier, OF. testiere, 'head-covering (of a horse)'; (testier *lnp*, testir *t*, tyostier *o*) W. 412, 24.

temperîe, from OF. temperer, 'proper mixture'; (temprîe *D*, temperi *Fd*, tempre *G*) P. 643, 23. (temprîe *DG*) 680, 26. W. 420, 2.

templeis, imitation of OF. formation, 'knight templar'; (tepeleis *G*) P. 444, 23; 468, 28. templeys 702, 24, etc.

tepich, OF. tapis, Prov. tapit, 'tapestry'; (tepech *G*) P. 69, 10. teppech (tepech *G*) 82, 29. tepch (tepech *G*, tepich *gg*, teppich *d*, teppiche *D*) 83, 29, etc.

terre, OF. terre, 'country'; P. 685, 22. 753, 4.

tjost, OF. joste, 'joust'; P. 25, 30. 27, 30. 37, 25. 38, 21. (tiost *D*) 38, 28, etc. Very frequent.

tjostieren, verb from the following noun—'to attack in the joust'; (tiustiren *D*, tiostiern *G*) P. 15, 29. (tiv̊stiren *D*) 23, 9. (tiostîren *D*) 32, 3. (tiustieren *D*) 36, 10, etc. Very frequent.

tjostiure, OF. josteor,[1] 'combattant in the joust'; (tiostiure *G*) P. 38, 19. tjostiur (tiostiure *D*, tiosture *Gg*, tyostier *g*, justier *d*, tiostiern *gg*) 174, 19. (tiostiure *G*, tyostiern *gg*) 496, 14. (tiostur *G*) T. 162, 2. (thiosture *K*) W. 26, 11. (thiostiv̊re *I*, tyostür *z*, tyosteur *mp*, tiustûr *K*, tiostiure *k*, schustuore *l*, tyostier *o*, tyostire *n*) 335, 12. (tyosteur *mp*, tiostiure *Klt*, zu sture *n*, tyostier *o*) 351, 25. 362, 3. 379, 15. tiostiur (tiostîure *Kl*) 412, 3.

topel, OF. doublet,[2] 'game of dice'; P. 115, 19. topelspil 289, 24. W. 427, 26.

topeln, verb from the above noun—'make a lucky throw'; (getopelt *Ggg*, getupelt *g*) P. 248, 11. ertoppeln W. 368, 15. (topeln *mnoptx*) 415, 17.

treif, OF. tref, 'tent' or 'hut'; (trufe *t*) W. 197, 10. (trefse *l*, treus *o*, trevirs *p*, treib *n*, trieîs ten *I*, treisten *t*) 316, 7.

treimunt, OF. dromon, 'fast warship'; (troyamunde *mn*, trymûnde *x*, tremunde *t*, tragem. *l*, tragam. *op*) W. 9, 2. (troyam. *n*, tragem. *op*, tragen munden *l*, tramungen *t*) 197, 29. tragmunt

[1] Cf. *schantiure*.

[2] So given by Lexer and Bartsch, but I can find nothing approaching the German meaning in O.French.

W. 431, 28. tragamuont (tragemunt *mnt*, tragmunt *los*) 438, 6. tragamunt 440, 29. 443, 14.

tremuntane, OF. tresmontaine, 'Polar star'; (trimuntane *D*, trehm. *gg*) P. 715, 17.

treviers, OF. trevers, 'from the side'; triviers (treviers *Ggg*) P. 812, 12. (trevers *Kt*) W. 87, 4. (trevirs *K*, terviers *o*, trevris *t*, triviers *n*, trivirs *l*) 88, 17. triviers (treviers *pt*, trivieiz *l*, teniern *o*) 391, 2.

trippânierse, OF. troppendiere, 'prostitute?'; trippenierse P. 341, 23.

tropel, OF. tropel, 'band, army'; (troppel *gg*) P. 68, 26. T. (B.) 220, 4. W. 57, 9. 407, 19.

trunzûn, OF. truncun, 'broken piece of a spear, splinter'; (drumzel *g*) P. 106, 17. 175, 2. 262, 18. (drunzun *G*) 304, 23. 480, 7. 665, 17. (drumzûn *K*, trumsun *o*, druom czuon *p*, strunt zun *l*, trutzen *z*) W. 269, 23. (trumzune *K*, drumczune *p*, ttrunzen *t*, drumsel *o*) 351, 24. (trumzün *K*, trunzit *l*, drumczun *p*, drümer *o*) 362, 25. (drumzun *K*, drunzun *t*, drumczunen *p*, truntzen *z*, drümer *o*) 379, 13. (drunzun *K*, drunzen *l*, trunzunne *t*) 429, 23.

tubieren, from OF. adouber, 'to deck out'; (getuppiert *I*, getupiert *u*, getuppieret *t*, getoubiert *m*, lab gezieret *op*) W. 155, 3. (gezimiert, etc., the others) 431, 15.

tumbrel, OF. tumberel, 'downfall'; (tumerel *l*, tumbel *z*) W. 373, 23.

turkopel, OF. turcople, 'light-armed soldier'; (turchopel *Ggg*, durkopele *g*) P. 351, 12. (turcopel *G*, turkoppel *g*, türchopel *g*) 386, 9. (tuorchopel *G*) 631, 20. W. 18, 17. 170, 19. 185, 1. (torkople *n*) 304, 26. 350, 27. 375, 7.

turkoys, OF. turquois, 'turkois'; P. 741, 6.

turnei, OF. tournei, 'tourney'; turney P. 60, 11. 79, 11. 81, 8. turney 95, 14, etc.

turnieren, verb from the above noun—'to take part in the tourney'; P. 80, 27. 86, 22. 96, 29. 222, 22. 495, 21. 772, 24. 812, 9.

U.

ulter, OF. ultre, 'beyond'; ultre juven poys (ultr *D*) P. 286, 26.

ussier, OF. ussier wissier, 'boat'; (vesier *G*, ursier *g*) P. 596, 10. (ursier *g*, urfier *G*) 621, 12. (visier *G*) 663, 12; 667, 30. urssier (üssier *m*, ussier *onp*, ussir *l*, gelein *x*) W. 9, 3. (ursier *t*, örser *l*, üssier *mop*, wisir *n*, hussier *x*) 9, 24; (ürsier *m*, usser *n*, uzier *lop*) 438, 6.

W.

walaþ, OF. walop, 'galop'; P. 37, 23. 173, 30. 211, 3. 262, 2. 295, 10. 444, 12.

wastel, OF. wastel gastel, 'cake'[1]; P. 423, 21. 551, 6. 622, 10. (wâstel *K*, pastel *l*, wasten *t*) W. 136, 6.

Z.

zimierde, OF. cimier, 'adornment'; (zimier *g*) P. 164, 21. zimierd (zimierde *Dd* = zimier das *Ggg*) 319, 25. (zimere *G*) 357, 19. 447, 3. 598, 10, etc. Very frequent.

zimieren, verb from the above noun—'to adorn'; P. 36, 22. 39, 17. 65, 1. 70, 26, etc. Very frequent.

zindâl, OF. cendal, 'a kind of taffeta'; (zendal *Ggg*) P. 19, 1; 59, 6; 64, 30. (zendal *Gg*) 301, 29. (zendal *G*) 377, 30. 549, 30. 579, 13. (zendal *lmot*) W. 16, 6. zendâl 96, 17.

zingel, OF. cengle, 'girth, outer fortifications'; P. 376, 11, 13. 378, 29. 382, 10. 386, 13. 664, 11. (zingen *g*, rigeln *t*, zinnen die *oþ*) W. 94, 20. (zinnen *oþ*, rigeln *t*) 97, 9.

BOSTON, MASS. LEO WIENER.

[1] Kõrting gives with Diez F. *gâteau* from MHG. *wastel*, but evidently the reverse is true. In all but the last case *wastel* rhymes with French oxytones (*Kyngrimursel*, *mursel*, *barel*); this would not happen if it were a German word.