

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Report
of
Committee on Thesis

The undersigned, acting as a Committee of the Graduate School, have read the accompanying thesis submitted by Sofie Elizabeth Nissen for the degree of Master of Arts.

They approve it as a thesis meeting the requirements of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

J. C. LeCompte
.....
Chairman

Frederick Klaeber
.....

Ralph E. House
.....

.....1918

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Report

of

Committee on Examination

This is to certify that we the undersigned, as a committee of the Graduate School, have given Sofie Elizabeth Nissen final oral examination for the degree of Master of Arts . We recommend that the degree of Master of Arts be conferred upon the candidate.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

June 2 1921

J. C. Lemple
Chairman

Ralph E. House
F. Klaeber
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A STUDY OF THE LANGUAGE
OF THE ROMAN DU COMTE DE POITIERS

A Thesis
Submitted to the Graduate Faculty
of the
University of Minnesota

-by-

Elizabeth Nissen

In partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the

Degree

of

Master of Arts

J u n e

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INTRODUCTION

The Roman du Comte de Poitiers, the earliest French form of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," is a singularly crude and naive member of the well-known "cycle of the wager." Because of the importance of its plot, especially in relation to the Roman de la Violette of which it is undoubtedly the source, it has been analysed by Gaston Paris,¹⁾ by R. Ohle,²⁾ and others.³⁾ However, it is worthy of more detailed study in this connection; in fact, Mr. Buffum in his discussion of the Songs of the Violette⁴⁾ promises in the near future an edition of the Violette in which he intended to compare more fully the development of the two poems.



- 1) Ed. Francisque Michel Paris 1834.
- 2) "Le cycle de la Gageure" by G. Paris in Romania XXXI
pp.481-552.
- 3) R. Ohle, Shakespeare's Cymbeline und seine romanischen Vorlauffer Berlin 1890.
- 4) "Studies in Honor of A. Marshall Elliot Vol. I, pp.129-157
(1904)

OCT 6 '23 Vol 1. 35,

Before this can be done, however, a new edition of the Poitiers is needed. The only edition is that of F. Michel, published in 1831, before any real progress had been made in the study of old French dialects; the notes are few and faulty; there is no vocabulary nor study of the language; the edition was limited to one hundred copies and is, therefore, out of print and hard to obtain.

In this discussion I will confine myself to a study of the language in an effort to establish the dialect of the author and of the scribe, and to determine as nearly as possible, their native town. My study is based on the above-mentioned edition, that of Francisque Michel, Paris 1831, collated by Mr. I. C. LeCompte, with the unique manuscript no.325 fol. 169 verso of the Biblio theque de l'Arsenal.⁵⁾ The poem contains,

5) For the other poems included in this manuscript see the description of the manuscript in the preface of Michel's edition.

1719 octosyllabic verses in rimed couplets.

The large number of inexact rimes would seem to indicate that the poet was often satisfied with a mere assonance. The brevity of the poem and the fact that the manuscript is unique necessarily limits the number of significant rimes. On the other hand, the scribe appears to be of the same dialect as the author, as I shall later prove, and to have been a fairly conscientious amanuensis.

MORPHOLOGY

The author observed the rules of declension and conjugation. The accusative is used as predicate nominative (28,29). Adjectives of the third declension do not have analogous e (127). Both moi and mi are assured by rime. No does not occur, but vo is assured by the meter. Both va and vait are proved by rime. Seir, veir, cair are found. The imperfect indicative of the 1st conj. is oi.

HIATUS

Article: Masc. sing: li escrics 1302, li, oisiaux 173, li
hiaume 1171, 1185
exc. l'escu, 1161, 1163, l'aniaux 372, l'Empire 1541
l'aufferant 496, etc. l'empereour 1501, l'estor 1211
l'Amiraus 1284
Masc. pl: li escu 1147, li oisiel 1312, li un 1360,
li haut non 571
Fem. sing: li amie 108, li entaille 372, li iaue 494
le heure 1017, li haus estoire 1343, l'orelle 1178
exc. l'heure 1238, l'aventure 247, l'erbe 603
l'espee 1183, etc., l'esclavine, 780,
Fem. pl: no cases
exc. l'une 1427
Se: se il 703, 1097, 1158, 1638
exc. s'il 1461
se elle 1414.
Que: 196, 250, 294, 311, 476, 520, 702, 708, 715, 866,
928, 929, 996, 1075, 1102, 1145, 1296, 1422, 1423,
1535, 1554, 1608, 1639.
exc. 176, 211, 221, 300, 331, 365, 370, 373, 445,
477, 482, 609, 641, 674, 739, 832, 844, 862, 864,
873, 876, 877, 882, 913, 949, 962, 968, 972, 1008,
1025, 1027, 1046, 1071, 1131, 1152, 1154, 1155, 1202,
1203, 1209, 1218, 1238, 1248, 1275, 1279, 1285, 1339,
1371, 1377, 1401, 1446, 1452, 1453, 1551, 1556, 1569,
1577, 1636, 1705.

ENCLISIS

jel: 168, 1437 exc. 267, 1012

sel: 530, 1002 exc. si le 665

ses: 1304

nel: 116, 1476, 1521, 533, 1188 exc. ne le 1693

qu' (= qui) qu'est 161, 1083, 1561: pour qu'est

(=pour quoi ?) 904, qu'a la cort 1519

exc. qui onques 179, 1236; qui emble 513; qui a 638,
qui orains 652; qui ot 711; qui est 1233,1464,
qui estoient 1441; qui assemble arent 1486,
1506, 1550, 1709.

LANGUAGE OF COPYIST

- 1) ai does not become e (cf 23, 24, 25)

exc. peles (palatium): esces (eschais) 1563

- 2) au for ou (cf 30, 31)

Examples - pau, 301 (also poi 528, 702, 996, 1154)

taurai 1419: vaurai, 120, 836, vaurra 789,
930, 1520.

vausist 1188: vausissent 1091

Exc. cols 71, 1200: cox 1187, 716

- 3) ellos > iaus (cf 32)

Ex. iaus 1718

exc. cavex

- 4) ie for e (cf 47)

castiel 1637, apiel 1096, viers 207, 1307

coviert, 1356.

- 5) ei > oi (cf 43)

Ex. doi, foi, fois, etc.

exc. seit (soit) 202

- 6) o remains instead of diphthongizing

Ex. soès 965

Ex. vuel, veus, velt, veulent, avec, avec, avecques,
or gueil, illuec, etc.

Language of Copyist (cont)

- 7) iei > i (cf 45, b,c)
veir 1465, seir 631
- 8) ieu > iu (cf Auc)
ex. miudre, balliu, ballius
exc. miex, lieu, Dieu, Diex, vies, viex,
giex, iex, ex (oculos), fiex
- 9) u (<1) remains before s (cf 8)
fix, 21, 1005, 1006, gentius 623, sorcius 101
tex, 303
- 10) Latin c before a remains hard (cf Auc 1)
cascun, 873, etc: caitive, 540, 617:
cangier 759; cambre 287, etc: cavex 371, 393:
castelain 879 etc: car (n) 703: Levauc 1313, etc.
castel, 859: camp 1121: cau 1612: cair 1614: etc.
exc. char 153, 542, etc: chancon 2: chaüter 4:
chevauce 465,
"In Picard and in Norman of the North Latin
k & g (initial and medial) remained intact
everywhere where in C.F. ts and dz have taken
their place" Schwan 139 R.
- 11) Lat. c before e, ie, i remains hard (cf Auc 2)
celiers, cemise, cel, cerkervous, cerqueroit,
cercle, cevau, cevex, ceval, cendre, cevauce,
rice, hances.

Language of Copyist (cont)

Exc. chier, chiet, chi (ici), chemin, chevalier,
riche, richete, etc.

"In Picard and in a part of the Norman and Walloon
domain in place of C.F. ts (when it corresponds to
Latin k before e, i) appears t^vs (written c, ch)

"Schwan 134 R. cf pr. subj. abace 1287 and abate 1639.

12) Latin g remains instead of j (cf 10)

genvier, gent (n), gent (adj) gorge, gesir, girfaut,
renge.

exc. jent (adj) joians, joir, joie

13) 1st pers. sing. of pres. and perf. ends in e

mech 546, comanc 814, renc 607, 647, cinc 514, etc.

enc 334, oc 822, 1044. juc 333

exc. cint 945, etc., lo 1437, 1539, fui, sui, etc.

14) d and b not intercolated between l-r, n-r, m-l (cf. Auc4)

vaurai, vaurra (de volo), tenrai, remanrai, remanra,
remanres, convenra, engenres

exc. prendrai, prendre, asamblerai, membres

"In Picard, in Walloon, and a part of the French domain
of the East the sound of liason did not develop between
l-r, n-r, m-l." Schwan 174 R.2, 186 R.

15) er > re

refrémee 288

Language of Copyist(cont)

16) re > er

enterra, soufferoit 1476

17) fisent 114 (cf 64)

exc. firent 1565

18) Fem. article

le, la, li

19) Fem. pronoun

li _ disjunctive and indirect obj.

le _ direct obj.

no case of la

CONCLUSIONS As To DIALECT

Of Copyist

From the foregoing traits it is evident that the copyist is from Hainaut. The use of ie for e (cf 4, 47) tends to prove that he is from Tournai. There is no reason for supposing that there was a copyist intermediary between the author and the copyist of the only extant manuscript, except for the lacunae which undoubtedly exist (cf Introduction and G.Paris Romania XXIII.) Otherwise the scribe has been a careful copyist and has left us an unusually legible manuscript, which shows that he must have been thoroughly familiar with the author's dialect.

AUTHOR'S LANGUAGE

Vowels

- 20) a final pure. va and vait are proved by
rime 1628, 1201
- 21) able rimes only with itself 490. Whether able > aule
is therefore in doubt.
- 22) age aticum > age (not aige)
face: salvage 566 would seem to be one of the
frequent cases of imperfect rime. cf force: gorge
600 and Turin fragment of Rigomer force: gorge 887.

1)
Neuman states that-aige for-age is found in
Picard, Lorraine, and Burgundy. However, in Picard,
he says, is also found an "extraordinary mass" of
age forms. The aige forms are comparatively rare
before the 13th and 14th century.

cf. Schwan III. In the Picard documents given
there is not a single example of aige, whereas we
find ties monage (Pas de Calais); winage, paiages
(Lille); ties monage, (Tournai 1239); mariage,
hiretages, (Tournai 1273).

- 1) Neuman: zur Laut und Flexions - Lehre des alt fr.
Hauptsachlich aus Pik. urkunden von Vermandois. P.12,13.

Author's Language

Vowels (cont)

- 23) ai final. Rimes with itself. Found only in verbal endings from habeo except esmai 905 and sai.
- 24) ait a + pal (c, g, ks) + t. Rimes with itself except vait < vadit: fait 1202. For vait cf. Thebes LXXII.
- 25) aie a + pal + a pure.
plaie < plaga: paie < paca 594.

ai rimes pure.

"Even after the middle of the 13th century, the Picard sources, instead of replacing ai by e, present this diphthong so regularly that it is not bold to draw a conclusion from it on the pronunciation: ai in Picard was still a diphthong at a time when ai in Normand and in Central French had for a long time lost its value as a diphthong."

Suchier in Auc. para. 8.

Note the orthography of pales < palatium:

esces₌ eschais 1563, evidently due to copyist.

- 26) ai n: a + n: a + n + pal
plains < planctu: castelains < castellanu 1041
a + n': e + n'
 enpaint (de pingere): ataint (de ad-
tangere) 754

Author's Language

Vowels (cont)

cont.

26) a+n: e+n'

aint< amat: faint (de fingere) 62

maint: estaint 1529

a+n: e+n

mains < manus: mains < minus 166

frain: vilain 758

main: plain < plenu 438

no cases of e+n: e+n'

Sources of ain

á[+ n

a]+ n+ pal

Sources of ein (orthography ain)

ē[+ n

ï]+ n+ pal

ĩ[+ n

27) agne ā+n': e+n'

compagnes: ensagnes 1411

a[+ n: e+n'

plagne: ensagne 1601.

28) aine The few examples show that author kept ei
(orthography ai) and ai distinct in feminine rimes

castelaine: Helaine 178

Author's Language

Vowels (cont)

28(cont)

aine

fontaine: saine 494

fontaine: Elaine 631

paine < pena: emaine (de menere) 1584

29) al alis > al except alem > el: mesel (missale) 978

30) aus, aux < al + s rimes with iaus < ellos.

loiaus: baus 878 (i in biaux omitted?)

carelessly by scribe)

roiaus: biaux 1335

Note caus < colaphum: assaus < assaltus 1204

Author's spelling must be caus.

31) au < ou < av (au) + pal cf. 30

pau < paucum: Poitau < Pictavum 72, a perfect
ou rime written au.

"In Picard and in a part of the domain of
France of the East one finds instead of ou,
au (< q + l + cons) the extent of which is not
yet determined. "Schwan para. 217 R 2

"Walloon atre = picard autre". H. Suchier
Z.R.P. II p. 276 cf. Auc. trau for trou.

Author's Language

Vowels (cont)

32) iaus < ellos eaus not found.

"In a dialectal domain which is still to be delimited with precision el+cons. passed to el+cons and to ia(u), and a(u)."

Schwan para. 211 R.

"illos, etc. developes in pic to iaus, wall. to eaz, Lorraine to eo or o (ex. ceos, ols)."
Suchier Z.R.P. II, 275 & note 2 of Schwan III.
chiaus (Lille), ials, ciaus (Tournai) aus,
Daniaus (Tournai), chiaus (Mons)

33) ame distinct from eme

sene: feme 368

feme: geme 498, 1703

ame: dame 230, 244, 1046, 1219

St. Jame: dame 328, 982

34) an distinct from en

except dolant (: galopant) 671

dolens (: dens) 356

convenant (: souspirant) 775

convenent (: talent) 258

Author's Language

Vowels (cont)

Haase ("Das Verhalten Der pikardischen und Wallonischen Denkmaler des Mittelalters in Bezug auf a und e vor gedecktem n") states that Picard from 1200 to 1500 distinguishes between ā and ē; except certain words, however, which could rime interchangeably. The following he gives as those hesitating: dolant, esciant, essample, oriant, talant, amender, asanler, convenance, convent, dans, dedans, diligamment, dimance, ensanle, famme, gemme, noiant (neant), penitance, sanler, sans, tans. cf. Meyer Lübke Vol I. p. 110 ff.

Our text has dolant and covenant hesitating; talent, serpent rime only in en; tans rimes only in an; dame riming with ame and Jame; geme with feme; the others mentioned by Haase as hesitating do not occur.

The present participle is always ant, except dolens, used as an adjective; quens < comes: gens 296 is the only case in which the e of ue from o rimes with ē.

35) o is found in only one rime as ue

trueve: nueve 408

otherwise it remaind o

cote: ancoste 406

parole: mole 252

pole: filole 816

Author's Language

Vowels

(cont)

(cont)
35)

cf. Auc. fillole

cf. the Dialogues de saint Gregoire (? Liege),
ovre, avoc, soffre, iloc, etc. (cited from
Suchier, Auc.)

cf. Chronique de Mousket (Tournai) fol: aiol 695,
dol, voil, etc. (cited from Suchier, Auc.)

36) on < o + n' Orthography o or oi

essoine (sonium): Babilone 1283

essone: Babylone 1595

essone: Babilone 1609

besongne: en songne 266

Rome: ensougne 1555

37) ō < o] + ñ

verb ending ons not ommes

creons (verb): traions (noun) 864

note horn: laiton 1391 cf. Rigomer m: n

home: some 1639

home: Roume 1713

38) ō < o] + ñ

aviroune: coroune 28

soume: Roume 1399

homo 1391 on (but comes > cuens: ẽ cf. para.34)

39) orem > or, our not eur

jor: calor 536

Author's Language

Vowels

(cont)

39) (cont)

coulor: jor 1401

empereour: jor 1489

valor: amor 180

empereor: cour 1078

amor: signor 1681

entor: coulor 154

signor: folor 1603

Note-signeur: deshonneur 130

"In C.F. ou passed to eu in the 12th century"

(Suchier V.T. 19)

"o > eu towards 1200 in the majority of dialects

(except Lorraine dialect and Burgundian)" Nyrop

Vol. I. p. 196.

cf. Suchier's map in Grundriss

cf. Schwan III. signeur (Lille), preeceurs (Lille)

ancisseur, sengnor, meillor, (Tournai) seigneur,

succeesseurs, ordeneur (Mons)

c.f. Rigomer Para. 32.

40) eus

Sources 1) il + s fiex (: aniey) 1068

2) osus aniey (in-odium-osus > enieus)

for envious: batus cf. D'Estula, Richel 19152

fol. 51 b.

Author's Language

Vowels

(cont)

41) ous

jalous: vous 68

dous (o+l+s): vous 772

42) ocum not found in rime

43) oi Sources

oi < ei (ē)

oi < o+i

u+i

oi < au+i

o+i

3 cases of oi < ei: oi

otroi: andoi 80

andoi: foi 1678

vois (vocem): drois 1439

2 cases of oi < ei: oi

Troie: coie 642

soie (setam): joie 1379

no case of oi: oi

ei > oi

"In the Norman dialects and the other French dialects of the West ei has given not oi but ei, e. An exact delimitation of the domain of ei is still lacking."

Schwan 225 R. cf. Schwan lll. mois, droit, ternois, savoir, troi, etc. from Picard documents.

Author's Language

Vowels

(cont)

43) (cont)

Imp. ind. 1st conj. oi

pensoit:droit 232

dolousait: droit 630

cf. H. Suchier Z.R.P. ll p.276 "imp.ind. 1st conj.

Wall. eve not in Pic."

Pronoun moi proved by rime. (also mi)

cf. Moi and mi in Auc., in Thais, in Garin le

Loherenc. (cited from Auc.p.83)

44) o instead of oi bos: gros 484

"In Picard and in the Fr. dialects of the east and of the south one finds o instead of oi."

"Schwan para.229 R.

cf. Auc.bos

cf. Rigomer avone, gregnor

cf. Schwan lll. (Lille) bos, (St.Quentin)avor;

other examples from Wallon, Lorraine,Burgundy.

45) i Sources Rimes a) b) c) interchangeable

a) L i

b) e + yod This combination never gives

ei or ie,

Examples, Demi, sis, pis, pri (preco), respit,

pire, air, empire, (entire not found)

"The i of the C.F. which comes from e + i is

Author's Language

Vowels

(cont)

45) cont.

found likewise in Picard, Champagne, and Normand of the East, whereas the French dialects of the East have ei and the dialects of the South and West ie, e, ei." Schwan 50 R. cf. "Walloon deis = pic. dis; wal. demei = pic. demi" in H. Suchier Z.R.P. 11 p.276

Pro. mi proved by rime (also moi) cf.43

c) yod+e Examples merchi, pais, marchis,
plaisir, gesir, cair

cair 1179, 1614 not cheeir, choir, cheoir.

"The dialectal delimitations of certain of these forms remain to be fixed. One encounters notably in Walloon and Picard text cheir for cheoir, veir for veoir, seir for seoir" Schwan para.344,2. Suchier (Auc.p.78) points out that these forms are also found in Lorraine.

cf. Rigomar cair, seir, veir

cf. veir 1465, seir 631, not in rime

cf. vir (Schwan 111. Tournai)

Note- sire 54 meaning silk from Gr. $\Sigma \eta \rho \epsilon \varsigma$

the seres, a people celebrated for their silken fabrics. Late $\eta > \bar{L} \cdot \bar{i}$

46) e > ie

cief: cief 398 cief: fief 828

Author's Language

Vowels

(cont)

47) ie spelling for e cf.4

travers: enviers 708

fers: sers 170

foriest: revest 853

oisiel: noviel 1373

"In part of the Picard domain and in Wallon e from v.l. e] (except before l+cons) becomes ie; the oldest examples have been found in Tournai documents from the beginning of the 13th century: bielle, fieste, apries, ivier, etc." Schwann ll 213 R.

"In Hainaut, at Cambrai, Maubeuge, Namur, Liege, and north of the line formed by these cities, e (ěL.entravé) became ie." Suchier (Auc.)p.74.
cf. Auc. iestre
cf. Grundriss I.² p.764
cf. Rigomer apries: premiers, etc.

48) ele Sources

1) ělla ex. novělla, bělla

2) pal + ělla, ex. vitěllam, cancella, dominicellam

3) pal + illa ex. maxilla, aucilla

ĩ : ě puceles: maiseles 462

ancele: pucele 544

cf. Rigomer para.20

Author's Language

Vowels (cont)

- 49) er < are cf. rime list
er does not rime with ier
- 50) ier Sources ārius, ěrium, ěrum, ěrem, pal + are;
rimes interchangeable
Note: emperium > empire
but monasterium > mostier 64
and mīnīsterium > mestier 1404
- 51) iere Sources ariam; pal + ariam, ěram, pal + aram
- 52) ie < iatum: ie < ae, e, a
- 53) ee < atam
- 54) iee > ie (no exceptions)
despouillies: lies 1456
amie: enseignie 1486
irie: legerie 186
noie: garallie 192
(maisnie: amaisnie spelled ie, but this may
not be due to author) Note that author
was familiar with both forms irare and iriare,
one giving ires m.p.p., the other iries (m.p.p.)
and irie (f.p.p.) cf. Rigomer iré, irié.
No examples of the reduction of ie to e

Author's Language

Vowels

(cont)

54) cont.

cf. Meyer Lubke I. para.267

cf. Schwan 243 R.2. "In Picard and in the French dialects of the east iee (iata) has been reduced to ie, and in a domain more restricted, ie to i. In Anglo-Norman from the middle of the 12th century every ie was reduced to e."

cf. Suchier Gr. 29e "i for ie is seldom, oftener one finds in C.P.S. and Q.L.R. ie from iee. In C.F. ie seldom appears in place of iee."

cf. Schwan 111. ie (-iatam) > i. cauchie (Pas-de-Calais); enseignies, maisnie, otries, resaisies (Tournai)

cf. Rigomer brisie, caucie, desconseillie.

55) ie < pal + a: ie < ě

piere: chiere 944

biere: caudiere 188

56) aille

faille: baille

57) ielle (orthography elle)

vermelles: orelles 958

CONSONANTS

58) c > tš

force (fortea): enporce (emportet) 654

force: aproche 746

brache (bracchia): mache (mateam) 8

force: gorge 600

salvage: face 566

cf. Rigomer esforce: boce; boce: gorge

59) Pres. subjunctive with spirant dental

force: enporce 654

cf. Rigomer para.72 "In the pres. subj. we find the Picard form porce (3.v.porter) 8707, 10910, 13197."

cf. Schwan lll. p.17 From Tournai Document "emporche", prenge,

cf. renga 862 not in rime.

60) il+s > ius flex not fis

"l and l' after i fell in Norman and C.F. before s, before l vocalized. Thus these dialects do as those of the East, which ordinarily drop l everywhere instead of vocalizing it. In Picard l after i did not fall and consequently became u when vocalization occurred" Suchier (Auc. para.6) Examples in Auc. fix, gentix.

61) l+cons remains as u cf. 60, 30, 31, 32, 40, 41

"In Walloon, and in a part of the French domain of the East, South and Poitou l before a consonant fell without leaving any trace. In C.F. it remained as u. "Schwan 281 R.

cf. Schwan lll p.102 for examples of dropping of l in Wallon, Lorraine, Champenois, and Normand.

62) ecem > is not iz

imperatricem > empeerris: avis 1339

vecem > fois: dois (n) 152 and: rois 338

crucem > crois: destrois 1403

"Old French dialects generally give z from ecem.

In Picard and Wallon is. Examples: nois, brebis, etc." Suchier Auc. para.9.

63) d(t)+s > s not z The letter z is unknown in our text.

examples:- traines: nes (nasum) 1221

dolens, venes, pies, biautes,

lies, dens, etc.

64) fisent instead of firent (Michel edition firent instead of fisent) cf. inexact rimes.

"When in the 3rd person pl. of the perf. indic.,

s and r come in contact, Norman and French interposed

t) pristrent, etc. but always firent), Picard,

Walloon, and Lorraine dropped r. Examples, fisent, fissent

etc." Suchier (Auc) para.13. cf. Schwan lll. disent (Mons)

65) vo instead of vostre proved by meter 66, 312, 179, 1439, 1546, etc.

no, nostre do not occur.

"In Walloon-Picard the shortened form no(s), vo(s) has likewise invaded the singular."

Schwan 329 R.

cf. Schwan lll. p. 104 for examples of no in Pas-de-Calais, Lille, Tournai, Mons. Not found in other dialects. Even Wallon has nostre.

66) Nasals.

prince: rice 32

tinrent: ferirent 1146

departirent: revinrent 1491

"Rimes in in^c -: i² are frequent in old French cf. prince: rice 2502, 4348, vinrent, irent 14357 in Monsket, etc. They affirm the reduction of the y following nasalization of the vowel."

Suchier V.T. R.35

67) r seems to be weakly pronounced as it occurs in so many inexact rimes. cf. Rigomer para.49.

foi: savoir 78

ramue: dure 486

amors: vous 532

os: mors 590, etc. cf. inexact rime list.

68) r for l

principar (l): Cesar 1385

69) s seems to be weakly pronounced as it occurs in so many
inexact rimes. cf. Rigomer para.52

sist: li 100

cote: encoste 406

respit: prist 786, etc. cf. inexact rime list.

70) t: d

honte: blonde 554

71) analogous e not yet added in 1st p.sing. of 1st conj.

Examples, cuit, lo, aim, proved by meter and doi,

otroi, otri, proved by rime

72) Fall of e

menrai, 834, donrai 1685, 694, lairoie

(for lais seroie) 1282, aidrai, 238

cf. Auc. acatrons 21,12. "The fall of e is

comparatively rare; one can observe it in

Cloetta, Poème Moral p.112, Wilmotte in

Romania XVlll.217; Huon de Bordeaux p.198,207."

Cited from Suchier Auc.p.80

73) e introduced

avera 1404, 1412, averes 127, 260,262,

averoit 1523 (also aura,etc.)

prenderoie 843 (also prendrai 1546)

atendera 1697 (also atendries 210)

cf. Auc. prendera 39,34 "This phenomenon occurs

occasionally in all the domains of the langue

d'oïl, but more often in Picard poets than

others." Suchier (Auc.p.80)

CONCLUSIONS AS TO AUTHOR'S

DIALECT

In drawing conclusions to the author's dialect from the characteristics described above, it is well to remember that since the poem is short, since many rimes are inexact, and since many **an ending** rimes with itself (cf.21-able) there are few significant rimes, thus leaving much room for conjecture in regard to what rimes the author's dialect might have permitted under different circumstances. Furthermore, there are traits which cannot be attributed to the author because they are matters of orthography. (e.g. *esces: pales, para.25; signeur, para.37, enviers, para.47*)

There are, however, some traits which are certainly due to the author and which are conclusive because they can be proved:

- 1) by the number of syllables in a verse (e.g. *vo not vostre, aidra not aidera) fiex not fie)*
- 2) by couplets in which an ending does not rime with itself (e.g. *au <ou, or > or, ei > oi, iei > i.*)
- 3) by a type of assonance, or imperfect rime, which occurs repeatedly. (e.g. *emporce*)

.....
The careful separation of ē from ā cf.33,34 would place the author in, or north of, Tréport, Amiens, St. Quentin, Mezières, Neufchateau, Bastognes. (cf.Grober, Grundriss Map. 1X.)

Ei > oi cf. 43, would place him in, or east of, Abbéville, (not in Tréport) Amiens, Beaupré, Clermont, Pontoise, Mantes, Paris, etc. (cf. G.G.Map X)

ei > i cf. 45b. would place him in or north of the Isle de France, St. Quentin (not Mezières) Valenciennes, Mons. (cf. G.G.Map X11)

These three traits place the author in Picardy.

This assumption is strengthened by these additional Picard

traits:- <u>ai</u> does not become <u>e</u>	cf. 23, 24, 25
<u>ou</u> > <u>au</u>	cf. 30, 31
<u>ellos</u> > <u>iaus</u>	cf. 32
<u>imp.</u> = <u>ois</u>	cf. 43
<u>oi</u> > <u>o</u>	cf. 44
<u>cair</u>	cf. 45c
<u>iee</u> > <u>ie</u>	cf. 54
<u>enporce</u>	cf. 59
<u>fiex</u> not <u>fis</u>	cf. 60
<u>ecem</u> is not <u>iz</u>	cf. 62
<u>fisent</u>	cf. 64
<u>vo</u>	cf. 65
<u>aidrai</u> , etc.	cf. 72
<u>prenderøie</u> , etc.	cf. 73
<u>li amie</u> , etc.	cf. P. 4

There are two so-called Picard traits which are not

observed:

1) The first pers. pl. of the verb is in -ns not -mes.

2) Final t has disappeared.

This does not invalidate the conclusion that the author is from Picardy.

1) -ns instead of -mes is found in Auc. & Tournai MSS.

2) Auc. has a single example of preservation of final t (jut) but many exceptions.

That the dialect is Hainaut and not Wallon is proved by para. 39, 43, 45b, 61, 65.

In fixing it more definitely within Hainaut, we discard Lille which uses forms foreign to the author, such as preeceurs, plera, poine; in Mons -eur is prevalent.

If we could prove that ie for e was due to the author and not to the scribe, the evidence in favor of Tournai would be overwhelming. For in the Tournai documents we find the following striking similarities to the Poitiers:

Dieu; -or; maisnie, etc.; v(e)ir, doit, oir;
ciaus; no; -ons (as well as -ommes), and (most striking of all) the spirant dental in the present subjunctive

We feel justified, therefore, in assigning the author to Tournai, the birthplace of the Rigomer and Mousket.

RIME LIST

conte: some 30	Inexact	entre: trente 1387
rice: prince 32	<u>Rimes</u>	espousee: emporere 1251
foi: savoir 78		pas: lupars 1198
sist: li 100		prise: sisile 1327
mot: mort 143, 340		caintures: batues 1441
cote: encoste 406		monde: aviroune 1499
lige: juise 426		Rome: ensougne 1555
remue: dure 486		pies: Poitiers 362, 1030
amors: vous 532		lies: Poitiers 504
honte: blonde 554		Poitiers: erragiés 996
branc: acorant 556		escangier: Poitiers 1040
salvage: face 566		chevaliers: pies 1319
avant: branc 574, 596		lies: chevaliers 82
os: mors 590		envoisies: Poitiers 36
force: gorge 600		proisiés: volentiers 1683
force: enporce 654		
travers: enviers 708		principar@Cesar 1385
ecris (t): benit 732		
force: aproche 746		fisent: departirent 1711
respit: prist 786		tinrent: ferirent 1146
respit: dist 806		departirent: revinrent 1491
foriest: revest 854		
loiaus: baus 878 (biaus?)		
col: or 950		
bras: gaillars 964		
pierelee: mere 1008		

Rime List

a

ala: dona 20
regna: conquista 24
ala: fausa 250
embla: dona 294
baille: douna 304
ela: amena 380
conta: esta 386
pasma: baisa 464
cuida: douta 684
passa: sfola 702
a: cuida 710
aida: lancha 752
a:finera 830
fera: torna 920
enbuscha: verra 928
a: Aleluia 976
laisse: pasma 1018
ala: osa 1102
pesa: agenoulla 1134
afola: douna 1168
escaucira: trencha 1178
ala: la 1241
ama: ala 1249
ala: baisa 1457
a: apela 1543

a (cont.)

ala: redreca 1559

finera: aura 1573

afia: aidera 1577

repaira: a 1591

honera: laissa 1627

va: aporta 1629

laissa: assena 1643

ala: onera 1659

esgarda: ama 1669

aclina: ama 1675

demora: apela 1679

ara: creanta 1691

hounera: baisa 1707

ala: enmena 1715

able

espoentable: delitable 490

ace

face: salvage 565

ache

brache: mache 8

age

sage: Carthage 1551

sage: corsage 1479

corage: parsage 1275

salvage: face 566

al

cristal: espirital 104

cendal: roial 348

vassal: estal 1114

vassal: senescal 1257

aval: senescal 1687

principar (sic): Cesar 1385

aille

faille: baille 728

ar

principar (sic): Cesar 1385

arbre

marbre: arbre 90, 499
sec-arbre: marbre 1637

ars

mars: Gerars 38
mars: gaillars 86
bras: gaillars 964
pas: eupars 1198

art

lupart: fausart 562
Lart: part 1108
tart: part 1437

as

Thumas: dras 778
Caifas: Baudas 794
bras: gaillars 964
las: solas 174
bras: solas 334
pas: lupars 1198
las: bras 1443

asse

crasse: passe 966, 1331

ast

aidast: delivrast 1130

astes

donastes: espousastes

astes (cont)

trencastes: donastes 818

ate

escarlante: esclate 764

amble

samble: ensemble 142
samble: tramble 1427

andre

Alexandres: Flandres 1070, 1084

ame

ame: dame 230, 344, 1046, 1219

Jame: dame 328, 982

eme

seme: feme 368

feme: geme 498, 1703

an

none

anc

branc v-ant

ance

blance: lance 162, 1409

lance: France 212

doutance: semblance 400

ence

rence: Plaisence 1313

ans

gaillans: desrubans 18

rians: blans 103

avenans: besants 110

dormans: vaillans 136

vaillans: avenans 382

ans: ans 418

frans: garans 448

trencans: flans 656

ans (cont)

ans: blans 770
corans: trencans 1118
joians: Normans 1227
vaillans: amblans 1261
Melans: vaillans 1301
alemans: ans 1323
plaisans: avenans 1397
joians: grans 1561
vaillans: enfans 1633
 (tempus)
rendans: tans 1645

ens

quens: gens 296
dolens: dens 356
herdemens: dens 578
gens: dens 1000

ant

poissant: Rollant 6
boullant: avant 190
maintenant: tenant 286
devant: besant 302
pensant: boullant 429
amblant: oliphant 452
errant: auferrant 497
ament: St. Amant 530
branc: acorant 556

ant (cont)

avant: branc 574, 596
maintenant: plorant 616
anblant: grant 666
galopant: dolant 672
souspirant: convenant 776
tant: garant 826
vaillant: recreant 836
aventurant: grant 870
encontrant: demandant 874
luisant: batant 952
owant: recreant 1061
noiant: recreant 1098
recreant: gehisant 1217
enfant: tant 1345
tant: amant 1527
contant: avant 1719

ent

ensement: carnelment 76
richement: gent 132
isnelement: sagement 254
convenent: talent 258
isnelement: omnipotent 278
tent: porfent 586

estent

isnelement 602
arpent: serpent 676

ent (cont)

maltalent: deffent 712
durement: escortement 898
prent: douchement 1034
parent: mandement 1088
porfent: durement 1172
liement: commandement 1299
asablement: parlement 1572

embre

membre: ramembre 472

endre

atendre: cendre 512
prendre: deffendre 584
prendre: pendre 984
rendre: pendre 1112
vendre: pendre 1433

entre

entre (v): trinte 1387
otrente: trente 1383

sut

saut: Laut 1192
faut: Laut 1209

aus

vassaus: cevaus 1126
caus(colaphum):assaus(assaltum) 1205

aus (cont)

paringaus: maus 1207

senescaus: loiaus 1291

bliaus: cendaus 1449

loiaus: vassaus 1673

iaus

mesiaus: biaus 202

loiaus: deslviaus 838

loiaus: baus 878

biaux: oisiaux 940

roiaus: biaus 1335

ai

sai: demorrai 122

derai: ai 246, 1545

derai: espousai 392

sai: morrai 524

plevirai: ferai 662

esmai: dirai 906

assemblerai: passerai 1281

é

crestiente: biaute 50

plente: clare 128

cite: conte 216

plente: richete 264

castee: avoe 548

é (cont)

navre: malfe 638
demande: purte 876
conte: erre 1016
parle: jete 1028
asamble: cite 1076
vole: encontre 1150
verite: afole 1154
dore: coppe 1186
demene: pre 1213
clare: ysoppe 1375
biaute: avoe 1501
enpense: sormonte 1517
volente: biaute 1537
atorne: ajouste 1589
conte: pre 1617
coppe: entre 1621
acieve: rene 1641
merchie: apreste 1699

es

biautes: roiautes 66
ires (v): venes 306
escries: oes 326
quarres: afiles 560
desarmes: remanres 610
entestes: aires 748
ires (adj.): nes 992

es (cont)

aves: demores 1142
mentes: seres 1196
traines: nes 1221
passes: hiretes 1239
foures: ouvres 1355
embrases: alumes 1377
prendes: tenes 1553
demanderes: ares 1685

ee, ees

fee: letree 60
inclinee: saluee 114
tornee: alee 226, 274
contee: recitee 248
entree: entree 288
monstrees: aportees 388
epousee: rouvee 416
ventee: adesee 422
recelee: provee 432
doree: pasmee 480
sonnee: valee 488
enluminee: encoloree 518
ramee: amee 528
epee: desmenbree 550
baee: quarree 588
baee: espee 570
espee: esgardee 604

ee, ees (cont)

clamee: pasmee 618
contree: escoutee 628
saluee: nee 634
lee: colee 718
espee: hendee 788
espousee: pasmee 832
loee: fermee 884
menee: espousee 916
ouvree: fourree 948
trainee: espousee 986
espee: levee 1004
Pierelee: mere 1008
trespasee: espousee 1048
dounee: mariee 1082
espousee: pavee 1233
espousee: emperere 1251
contree: Bete 1263
mariee: violee 1271
encortinees: passees 1347
celees: pavee (s) 1351
refusee: espee 1419
mariee: asougnete 1429
louees: jetees 1453
espousee: demenee 1563

aie

plaie: paie 594

el 1.

el (alem): mesel (missale) 978

el 2.

anel: manel 270

prael: ruisel 492

isnel: anel 858

castel: prael 860

nouvel: Marcel 1010

osiel: noviel 1372

ele, eles

novele: bele 52, 1314

puceles: noveles 96

bele: sautele 112

puceles: maiseles 462

ancele: pucele 544

bele: novele 606

ancele: pucele 648

vieles: puceles 894

bele: sautele 970

escuartele: cancele 1464

bele: pucele 1273,1340,1349

puceles: vieles 1365

demoiseles: beles 1381

elles

orelles: vermes 958

er

ester: arester 280

utrer: pasmer 360

vanter: amesurer 404

amer (v): amer (adj.) 522

parler: demonstrer 930

amer: seeler 1259

monter: retorner 1505

commander: retorner 1509

aler: desireter 1581

honorer: monter 1663

demande: corouner 1689

corouner: creanter 1693

ere

mere: clere 734

Pierelee: mere 1008

pere: mere 1095

pere: mere 1255

mere: frere 1333

mere: emperere 1395

emperere: clere 1635,1655,1709

ers

fers: sers 170

travers: enviers 708

erent

cevauchierent: maugierent 482
demorerent: menerent 1120
monterent: esporaunerent 1143
quasserent: tronconerent 1148
leverent: poserent 1156
differmerent: alerent 1481
menerent: erent 1487
erent: monterent 1507
durerent: desasamblerent 1569
remonterent: caplerent 1613
laverent: aresterent 1665
laverent: osterent 1671

erte

perte: overte 750
coverte: aperte 866

ains, eins

mains: nains 10

mains (manu):mains (minus) 166

plains: castelains 1041

aint, eint

aint: faint 62

enpaint: ataint 754

maint: estaint 1529

agnes

compagne: Espagne 118

apragne: pragne 914

iragne: Espagne 936

compagnes: ensagnes 1411

plagne: ensagne 1601

ié, iés

envoisies: Poitiers 36

lies: chevaliers 82

sachies: fachies 256

congie: courechie 454

lies: Poitiers 504

pies: baisies 538

drecies: pies 582

hirecies: pies 678

iries: lies 726

aies: lies 774

prisie: pie 924

Poitiers: erragies 996

ié, iés (cont)

brisies: pies 1002

Poitiers: pies 1030

aise

aise: St. Nicholaise 262

esse

contesse: messe 92

maistresse: contesse 812

ait

fait: detrait 474

brait: lait 756

lait: fait 766

fait: trait 792

vait: fait: entresait 1203

est

foriest: revest 854

estre

estre: fenestre 222

destre: destre 980

ain, ein

pain: main 150

main: plain 438

frain: vilain 758

castelain: antain 880

putain: antain 1006

aine

castelaine: Helaine 178

fontaine: saine 494

fontaine: Elaine 632

paine: emmaine 1584

ie, ies (cont)

proisies: lacies 1074

chevaliers: pies 1319

asentisies: feissies 1463

verries: coisies 1467

proisies: volentiers 1613

iee, iees

dounee: mariee 1082

ief

cief: cief 398

cief: fief 828

iel

oisiel: noviel 1373 (cf-el)

ier

chevalier: estrier 14

genvier: mostier 64

atargier: chevaliers 94

exploitier: loier 240

aisier: noisier 282

embrachier: baisier 336

fier: bagnier 396

chevalier: gagnier 444

ier (cont)

algonier: mier 534
achier: destrier 614
cangier: otroier 760
trenchier: moullier 790
mangier: paumier 802
pruer: moullier 862
lorier: tempier 892
mollier: Montpellier 908
mier: mostier 922
Gautier: moullier 990
escangier: Poitiers 1040
mangier: Forestier 1066
acointier: achier 1158
mier: mesagier 1295
chevalier: doublier 1305
destrier: levrier 1357
mestier: despouillier 1405

iere

proiere: Piere 1417
ariere: Piere 164
biere: caudiere 188
ausmoniere: sorchiere 393
prouere: chiere 434
premiere: Piere 564
fumiere: jonchiere 682

iere (cont)

piere: perriere 890

piere: chiere 944

piere: biere 1289

iers

envoisies: Poitiers 36

atargier: chevaliers 94

deniers: volentiers 260

moulliers: laniers 330

pies: Poitiers 362

premiers: Poitiers 390

lies: Poitiers 504

chevaliers: Poitiers 624,1231

Poitiers: fiers 670,1094

travers: enviers 708

deniers: fiers 738

Poitiers: laniers 762

Poitiers: volentiers 782,1701

Poitiers: erragies 996

Poitiers: paumiers 1024

Poitiers: pies 1030

escangier: Poitiers 1040

fiers: premiers 1160

chevaliers: Richiers 1307

chevaliers: pies 1319

proisies: volentiers 1683

iert

requiert: fiert 1200

ien

bien: rien 272

ueve

trueve: nueve 408

eus

ambedeus: ex 1221

i

oi: Ameri 4

demi: vanqui 12

sist: li 100

escondi: respondi 124

merchi: afi 168

nouri: jehi 228

chi: li 374

i: otri 378

noirchi: merchi 412

cesti: mi 446

traï: li 460

pri: merchi 540

anemi: ami 592

di: houni 658

retenti: li 668

espi: resorti 722

i (cont)

chi: mi 784
bouli: noirchi 796
establi: li 822
ronci: mi 902
rougi: respandi 994
merchi: li 1044
aati: vesti 1090
houni: mi 1110
chi: menti 1136
resali: mari 1182
celi: houni 1194
li: mari 1413
descendi: ami 1513

ice

rice: prince 32

ie

Marie: seignorie 2
normendie: folie 70
beneie: mie 116
envie: vie 182
irie: legerie 186
noie: garallie 192
amie: legerie 200
maisnie: amaisnie 284
Hongrie: chevalrie 318

ie (cont)

seigneurie: Normendie 352
norie: bruie 420
legerie: Normendie 440
hardie: Normendie 508
ami: enemie 526
vie: avoerie 546
amie: guerie 674
reflambie: Marie 714
mie: vie 742
vilounie: vie 842
amie: amie 852
gaagnerie: navie 886
Marie: estormie 904
mie: sentie 962
die: vie 968
vie: garandie 1020
Marie: partie 1060
Normendie: maudie 1080
praerie: reflambie 1124
mie: Normendie 1128
vie: ostelerie 1225
courtoisie: amie 1269
seigneurie: Yvorie 1311
Pavie: amie 1321
batellie: des pouillie 1393
amie: mie 1475

ie (cont)

amie: enseigne 1485

Tabarie: Persie 1575

ies

fichies: touchies 148

despouillies: lies 1456

ice

rice: prince 32

ige

lige: juisse 427

ile

prise: sesile 1327

ince

rice: prince 32

ir

joir: plaisir 58

desmentir: plaisir 74

plaisir: desir 184

issir: guerpier 456

escremir: bondir 896

tenir: ferir 998

aatir: mentir 1539

cair: gesir 1615

air: cair 1180

ire

sire: sire (sire) 541

contredire: ire 1534

ire (cont)

ire: Empire 1541
Empire: pire 1549
dire: souspire 156

irent

tinrent: ferirent 1146
departirent: revinrent 1491
partirent: mirent 1593
contredirent: ovrirent 1651
maintinrent: vinrent 1706
fisent: departirent 1711

is

sis: Paris 26
servis: hardis 34
asis: pis 160
pensis: esmaris 236
vis: pis 470
mis: pis 572
pis: amis 612
bis: vis 620
pais: ocis 684
pris: crucefis 926
Paris: avis 1038
pis: guencis 1176
pais: marchis 1297
escriis: partis 1303
dis: sis 1325

is (cont)

avis: empeerris 1339

mis: avis 1623

ise

Denise: prise 430

devise: cemise 934

prise: Sesile 1327

cemises: prises 1451

lige: juise 427

isent

fisent: tirent 1711

isse

gentilisse: asisse 138

it, ist

respit; prist 786

respit: dist 806

vit: despit 1597

asist: fist 810

ite

ellite: traite 840

iu, ius

anui: ancui 402

hui: anui 646

nasqui: Gui 1237

lui: anui 1497

ruis: puis 1533

oble

noble: constantinoble 1329, 1425, 1649,
1661, 1717

ole

parole: mole 252

pole: filole 816

or

seror: jor 22

or: sor 88

or: Ector 108

signor: ounor 140

entor: coulor 154

valor: amor 180

signor: honor 194, 206

saiguemor: or 210

sejor: jor 320

sor: or 372

traitor: amor 414

creator: dolor 468

jor: color 536

col: or 950

creator: honor 608

ator: tor 800

ounor: signor 820

empereor: cour 1078

coulor: jor 1401

empereour: jor 1489

dolor: amor 1531

empereour: pluisor 1565

signor: folor 1603

or(cont)

Empereour: sejour 1607

auctor: seignor 1653

amor: signor 1681

orce

force: gorge 600

force: enporce 654

force: aproche 746

ors

sors: ors 344

tours: amors 506

cors: mors 510

os: mors 590

bors: tors 888

effors: fors 1493

cors: fors 1557

ort

mort (de mordre): mort (noun) 172

mort: tort 694

tort: port 868

mot: mort 144

mort: mot 340

os

os: mors 590

bos: gros 484

osse

fosse: grosse 514

ote

oste

cote: ancoste 406

ous

dous: vous 772

vous: jalous 68

vous: cous 332

ome

home: some 1639

home: Roume 1713

seume: Roume 1399

some: Conte 30

on

son: traison 1096

sermon: sablon 1215

don: baron 1229

Asension: Noiron 1253

Noiron: prison 1285

faucon: esmerillon 1359

laiton: horn 1391

non: venison 126

raison: carbon 354

non: tesmon 424

baron: lion 476

on: facon 516

conversion: non 542

siglaton: auqueton 588

on (cont)

baron: compaignon 626

baron: lion 636

non: lion 652

non: siglaton 664

bordon: abandon 780

facon: lion 846

menton: facon 960

perron: menton 1032

oncle

oncle: ongle 436

one

essone: Babilone 1594,1608

aviroune: coroune 28

onques

onques: hontes 502

ons

creons: traisons 864

ont

mont: semont 44

despont: mont 176

vont: font 1054

mont: pont 1371

iront: esambleront 1579

onte, ontes

conte: raconte 1343

conte: some 30

onte, ontes (cont)

conte: honte 292,310,442,622,1056

onques: hontes 502

honte: blonde 554

oi

otroi: andoi 80

foi: savoir 78

doi (n): doi (v) 198

moi: foi 238

otroi: Jeffroi 376

otroi: moi 660

croi: moi 1050

moi: conroi 1268

soi: orfroi 1309

moi: otroi 1415

endoi: foi 1678

oir

soir: vouloir 46

decevoir: aperchevoir 290

savoir: pooir 1064

savoir: oir (n) 1279

pooir: vouloir 1293

foi: savoir 78

oire

mescroire: croire 343

ois

mois: pois 56

ois (cont)

cortois: crfois 98
fois: dcis 152
rois: fois 338
nois: estrois 956
fois: Blois 1036
trois: Genevois 1317
orfrois: espanois 1337
rois: trois 1389
crois: destrois 1403
vois: drois 1439

oise

cortoise: poise 1461

oit

porvoit: cerqueroit 48
droit: pensoit 232
estoit: avoit 276
dolousoit: droit 630
tourbloit: pooit 1211
aroit: averoit 1523

ongne

besongne: songne 266
Rome: ensongne 1555
essoine: Babiloine 1283

u

entendu: fu 242
escu: vestu 300
Alotru: fu 308

u (cont)

geu: eu 312
fu: arestu 324
vestu: perdu 350
feru: pendu 364
atendu: tolu 552
valu: feru 696
feru: fu 706
vertu: conseu 736
festu: veu 740
escu: batu 754
dru: perdu 988
vertu: esmolu 1166
batu: abatu 1170
vertu: rendu 1184
porfendu: vertu 1190
retenu: tenu 1243
porfendu: escu 1611
rendu: treu 1647

ue

esperdue: perdue 224
venue: descendue 384
ramue: dure 486
menue: resvertue 580
corrompue: drue 650
tolue: maintenue 1012
nue: nue 1465

uisse

puisse: anguisse 1459

ure

sure: dure 720

mesure: cainture 942

mesaventure: dure 872

ramue: dure 486

caintures: batues 1441

us

nus (nullus): nus (nudus) 42

venus: vestus 84

jus: dus 146

sus: dus 158

dus: confondus 204

esperdus: dus 234

creus: dus 316

rompus: estendus 358

parcreus: venus 690

connus: queus 798

jus: norcissus 856

vestus: botus 932

revestus: sanctus 974

plus: dus 1022

fiex: anlex 1068

pendus: drus 1106

escus: argus 1116

escus: jus 1152

us (cont)

ferus: festus 1174

nus: dus 1265

sus: escus 1353

plus: nus 1423

ronplus: plus 1447

venus: vestus 1599

devenus: reclus 1631

ues

caintures: batues 1441

urent

valurent: furent 1519

eurent: peurent 1619

ustes

geustes: eustes 1138

une

Panpelune: lune 16