

LIBER DONATI

PART A: GRAMMAR, PRONUNCIATION AND LEXIS

[1. Personal and demonstrative pronouns and adjectives]

[CUL MS Gg. 6. 44, fol. 19r]ⁱ Ego: *je/moy* in nominativo singulari, in ceteris casibus singularibus *moy* vel *me*, in quolibet casu plurali *nous*. *tu* in nominativo, in ceteris casibus singularibus *toy* vel *te*, in quolibet casu plurali *vous*. Ille: *il* et *cil* in nominativo, in ceteris casibus singularibus, *luy*, *cellui*, *se* et *soy*; *ils* in nominativo plurali, *eux*, *ceux*, *les* et *celles* et *loure* in ceteris casibus pluralibus. Illa: *ille*,ⁱⁱ *cele* et *la* in singulari; *eux*, *ceux*, *les* et *celles* in quolibet casu plurali.^A

Iste	}	<i>cesti</i> et <i>ceste</i> in quolibet casu [singulari]; ⁱⁱⁱ <i>cez</i> , <i>cestez</i> in quolibet casu plurali.
Ista		
Istud		

Meus	}	<i>mon</i> , <i>ma</i> , <i>ton</i> , <i>ta</i> , <i>son</i> , <i>sa</i> in singulari, <i>mes</i> , <i>tes</i> , <i>ses</i> in plurali ^{iv} <i>li</i> , <i>mien</i> , <i>toen</i> , <i>soen</i> in singulari, <i>mens</i> , <i>toens</i> , <i>soens</i> in plurali in neutro genere substantivale.
Tuus		
Suus		

Noster et vester: *nostre*, *vestre* in singulari; *nostres*, *vostres* in plurali, *noos*, *vous*.^B

[2. Pronunciation, spelling, and morphological notes]

Et nota quod quando due consonantes eveniant in una sillaba in gallico vel in diversis dictionibus, prima consonans non sonabitur communiter ut: *est*, *cest*, *prest*, et similia in una sillaba; in diversis sillabis et dictionibus ut: *il est prest pur alere ove nous*. *Qu'est la? Estez vous la?* et similia. Licet aliquando consonantes sonentur [CUL MS Gg. 6. 44, fol. 19v] in quibusdam dictionibus ut: *moun maystre fait ben*, ubi *a* littera sonatur ut *e* littera, et in ceteris aliis dictionibus ut: *faire*, *traire*, *raire*, et similia ut: *Savés vous faire ainsy? Savés vous traire de l'ark? Sevés vous raire le barbe?*^C

A I: *je/moy* in the nominative singular, in the other singular cases *moy* or *me*, in any plural case *nous*. [You] *tu* in the nominative, in the other singular cases *toy* or *te*, in any plural case *vous*. He/that: *il* and *cil* in the nominative, in the other singular cases, *luy*, *cellui*, *se* and *soy*; *ils* in the nominative plural, *eux*, *ceux*, *les* and *celles* and *loure* in the other plural cases. She/that: *ille*, *cele* and *la* in the singular; *eux*, *ceux*, *les* and *celles* in any plural case.

B This (m. f. nt.): *cesti* and *ceste* in any singular case; *cez*, *cestez* in any plural case. My, your, his/hers/its: *mon*, *ma*, *ton*, *ta*, *son*, *sa* in the singular, *mes*, *tes*, *ses* in the plural; *mien*, *toen*, *soen* in the singular, *mens*, *toens*, *soens* in the plural in the neutral gender as nouns. Our and your: *nostre*, *vestre* in the singular; *nostres*, *vostres* in the plural, *noos*, *vous*.

C And note that when in French two consonants occur in one syllable or in different words, the

Et nota quod quando diccio monasillaba desinit in *a*, *e*, vel *o* et sequens diccio incipit ab *a*, *e*, vel *o*, tunc prima vocalis debet de[s]ini^v in scriptura et in sono et ille due dicciones debent ad invicem conjungi et ut una diccio pronunciari: *j'ayme*, *j'ay*, *j'enseigne*, *j'escrie*, *j'oy*, *j'ottroy*, et sic de similibus.^D

[CUL MS Dd. 12. 23, fol. 2v]^{vi} Et quia in lingua gallicana *habeo*, *-es* est radix omnium verborum, ideo ab illo incipiendum est, et eciam an hoc verbo, *sum*, *es*, *fui*, quia ista due verba coincidunt in omnibus aliis verbis in lingua gallicana, nec talia verba gallicana sunt diverse conjugacionis sicut verba latina.^E

[3. Conjugated verbs with pronunciation, spelling, and morphological notes]

Habeo, -es [I have, you have]:

En l'endicati[v]e moed:^F *J'ay*, *tu as*, *il a*; pluralment: *nous avons*, *vous avez*, *ils ont*.

En le pretert n[ient] parfit: *J'avoie*, *tu avoiez*, *il avoit*; pluraliter: *nous avoions*, *vous avoiez*, *ils avoient*.

En le pretert parfit: *J'eu*, *tu eus*, *il eut*; pluraliter: *nous eumes*, *vous eustez*, *ils eurent*, vel sic: *J'ay eu*, *tu as eu*, *il a eu*; pluraliter: *nous avons eu*, *vous avez eu*, *ils ont eu*.

En le pretert plus que parfit: *J'avoy eu*, *tu [a]voiez eu*, *il avoit eu*; pluraliter: *nous avoions eu*, *vous avoiez eu*, *ils a[v]oient eu*.

En le tens avienire: *J'aray*, *tu aras*, *il ara*; pluraliter: *nous arons*, *vous arez*, *ils aront*.

first consonant is not usually sounded as in: *est*, *cest*, *prest* [is, this, ready] and similar cases in one syllable; and in different syllables and words as in: *il est prest pur alere ove nous. Qu'est la? Estez vous la?* [he is ready to go with us. Who's there? Are you there?], and similar cases. Although sometimes consonants are sounded in certain words as in: *moun maystre fait ben* [my master fares well],¹ where the letter *a* is sounded like the letter *e*, and in several other words as in: *faire*, *traire*, *raire* [do, draw, shave], and similar cases as in: *Savés vous faire ainsy? Savés vous traire de l'ark? Sevés vous raire le barbe?* [Can you do thus? Can you draw a bow (i.e. shoot a bow and arrow)? Can you shave a beard?].

D And note that when a monosyllabic word ends in *a*, *e*, or *o* and the following word begins with *a*, *e*, or *o*, then the first vowel must be left off in writing and in speech and those two words must be joined together and be pronounced as one word: *j'ayme*, *j'ay*, *j'enseigne*, *j'escrie*, *j'oy*, *j'ottroy* [I love, I have, I teach, I cry out, I hear, I grant] and so of the like.

E And because in the French language *habeo*, *-es* is the root of all verbs, for that reason it is a necessary starting point, as is the verb *sum*, *es*, *fui*, because these two verbs occur in all other verbs in the French language, and such French verbs are not in different conjugations as are Latin verbs.

F The French and Latin terms in the verb list below are discussed and glossed in the Commentary and Notes, pp. 120–22.

En le comendant manere ou moed: *eiez tu! eit il!* pluraliter: *eions nous! eiez vous! eient ils! ou ceux!*

En le desirant moed: *plust a Dieu ou a ma volunté que j'ar[o]i, tu aroiez, il aroit;* pluraliter; *nous aroions, vous aroiez, ils aroient.*

En le pretert et plus que parfit: *plust a Dieu que j'eusse, tu eussez, il eust,* pluraliter: *nous eussions, vous eussez, ils eussent.*

En le tens avenir: *plust a Dieu que j'eie, tu eiez, il eit;* pluraliter: *nous eions, vous eiez, ils eient.*

En le joynant moede: *come ou quant j'eie* si come desus.

En le pretert [nie]nt parfit: *come j'avoy ou [fol. 2r] aroie, tu avoiez ou aroiez, il avoit ou aroit;* pluraliter: *nous avoions ou aroions, vous avoiez ou aroiez, ils avoient ou aroient.*

En le pretert parfit: *come j'eie eu, tu eiez eu, il eit eu;* pluraliter: *nous eions eu, vous eiez eu, ils eient eu.*

En le pretert parfit et plus que parfit: *come j'eusse eu, tu eussez eu, il eust eu;* pluraliter: *nous eussions eu, vous eussez eu, ils eussent eu.*

En le tens avenir: *come j'arai eu, tu aras eu, il ara eu;* pluraliter: *nous arons eu, vous arez eu, ils aront eu.*

En le maner sauns fyne: *avoir.*^{vii}

En le pretert parfit et plus que parfit: *avoire eu.*

En le tens avenir: *aler avoir ou estre.*

En le participil del present tens: *eient ou aiant;*
le participil del pretert tens: *eu.*

Et nota quod in omni verbo in prima persona pluralis numeri, ut *avons*, *n* debet scribi sed *m* ibi sonatur. Eciam ista littera *l* habebit sonum ut *u*, quando consonans sequitur, ut *pluralment* et similia, et *z* habebit exiliorem sonum quam *s*. Ideo maxime usitatur in gallico.^G

G And note that in every verb in the first person in the plural number, as in *avons* [we have], *n* must be written but *m* is sounded there. Also the letter *l* will have a sound like *u*, when a consonant follows, as in *pluralment* [plurally, in the plural] and similar cases, and *z* will have a fainter sound than *s*. For that purpose it is much used in French.

Sum, es [I am, you are]:

En l'indicative moed: *je su, tu es, [i]l est*; pluraliter: *nous sumes, vous estes, ils sont*.

En le preterit nient parfit: *j'estoie, tu estoiez, il estoit*; pluraliter, *nous estoions, vous estoiez, ils estoient*.

En le preterit parfit: *je fu ou j'ay esté, tu fuis ou as esté, il fuist ou a esté*; pluraliter: *nous fuismes ou avons esté, vous fuistez ou avez esté, ils furent ou ont esté*.

En le preterit plus que parfit: *j'avoï esté, tu avoiez esté, il avoï[t] esté*; pluraliter: *nous avoions esté, vous avoiez esté, ils avoient esté*.

En le tens avenir: *je serry, tu serry, il serra*; pluraliter: *nous [fol. 2v] serrons, vous serrerez, ils serront*.

En le comendant manere: *soiez tu! soit il!* pluraliter: *soions nous! soiez vous! soient ils ou ceux!*

En le desirant moed: *plust a Dieu que je fusse ou serroie, tu fussiez ou serroiez, il fuist ou serroit*; pluraliter: *nous fuismes ou serroions, vous fuistez ou serroiez, ils fussent ou serroi[en]t*. En le preterit parfit et plus que parfit: en mesme le manere.

Et sachez que toutz lez autres tens sont si come l'indicative moed except le preterit parfit et le preterit plus que parfit en le joynant moed lezquelez sont ainsi come *j'eusse esté, tu eussez esté, il eust esté*;^{viii} pluraliter: *nous eussions esté, vous eussez esté, ils eussent esté*.^H

En le maner saunz fyne: *estre*.

Le participil del presentens:^{ix} *estant*, et le participil del preterit: *esté*.

Et nota quod *t* littera habebit sonum *s* vel *z* in plurali numero in gallico ut: *toutz, gentz, purpointz* et similia.^I

H And know that all the other tenses are like the indicative mood except the preterite perfect and the preterite pluperfect in the conjunctive mood, which are thus: *j'eusse esté, tu eussez esté, il eust esté* [I had been, you had been, he had been]; in the plural: *nous eussions esté, vous eussez esté, ils eussent esté* [we had been, you had been, they had been].

I And note that the letter *t* will have the sound *s* or *z* in the plural number in French, as in: *toutz, gentz, purpointz* [all, people, pourpoints]² and similar cases.

Amo, -as [I love, you love]:

En l'endicative moed et en le tens present: *j'ayme, tu aymez, il ayme*; pluraliter: *nous aymons, vous aymez, ils aiment*.

En le pretert nient parfit: *j'amoy ou amay, tu amoiez ou amas, il amoit ou ama*; pluraliter: *nous amoions ou amasmez, vous amoiez ou amastez, ils amoient ou ameront*.

En le pretert parfit: *j'ay amé, tu as amé, il a amé*; pluraliter: *nous avons amé, vous avez amé, ils ont amé*.

En le pretert plus que parfit: *j'avoï amé, tu avoiez amé, il avoit amé*; pluraliter: *nous avoions amé, vous avoiez amé, ils avoient amé*.

En le tens avenir: *j'ameray, tu ameras, il amera*; pluraliter: *nous amerons, vous amerez, ils ameront*.

En le comaundant manere: *aymez tu! aymet il!* pluraliter [fol. 3r]: *aymons nous! aymez vous! aiment ils ou ceux!*

En le desirant moed: *plust a Dieu que j'ameroy, tu ameroiez, il ameroit*; pluraliter: *nous ameroions, vous ameroiez, ils ameroient*.

En le pretert parfit et plus que parfit: *plust a Dieu que j'amasse ou eusse amé, tu amasses ou eussez amé, il amasset ou eust amé*; pluraliter: *nous amassons ou eussions amé, vous amassez ou eussez amé, il amassent ou eussent amé*.

En le tens avenir: *plust a Dieu que j'ayme, tu aymez et cetera si come en l'endicative moed*.

En le joynant moed: *come ou quant j'ayme, tu aymez et cetera si come auxi en l'endicative moed*.

En le pretert nient parfit: *come j'amoy ou ameroiy, tu amoyez ou ameroiez, il amoit ou ameroit*; pluraliter: *nous amoyons ou ameroions, vous amoiez ou ameroiez, ils amoient ou ameroient*.

En le pretert parfit: *come j'eie amé, tu eiez amé, il eit amé*; pluraliter: *nous eions amé, vous eiez amé, ils eient amé*.

En le pretert parfit et plus que parfit: *come j'amasse ou eusse amé et cetera si come desus en le pretert parfit et plus que parfit en le desirant moed*.

En le tens avenir: *come j'araie amé, tu aras amé, il ara amé*; pluraliter: *nous arons amé, vous avez amé, ils aront amé*.

En le maner saunz fyne: *amer*; en le preterit parfit et plus que parfit: *avoir amé*; en le tens avenir: *aler amer* ou *estre amé*.

Le participil del present tens: *aymant*, et del preterit tens: *amé*.

Et nota quod participia presentis temporis terminant in *ant*, ut *aymant, parlant*, sed participiorum preteriti temporis quedam terminant in *e*, ut il [fol. 3v] *est bien amé, il a bien parlé, il est bien enseigné* et similia; quedam in *t*, ut *cest chose est bien fait, ceste liver est bien escript, il a trop dit*; quedam in *u*, ut *il est bien respondu, j'ay veu, j'ai sceu, j'ay beu*; quedam in *i*, ut *il a trop dormy*; quedam in *-is*, ut *il a bien apris, il a a moy promys, il est sis* et similia.^J

Impersonalia: *l'en ayme, l'en amoit* ou *l'en amast, l'en amé,^x l'en avoit amé, l'en amera*, et cetera.

Amor, -aris [I am loved, you are loved]:

Je su amé, tu es amé, il est amé; pluraliter: *nous sumes amez, vous estes amez, ils sont amez. J'estoie amé, tu estoiez amé, il estoit amé*; pluraliter: *nous estoions amez, vous estoiez amez, ils estoient amez. J'ay esté amé, tu as esté amé, il a esté amé*; pluraliter: *nous avons esté amez, vous avez esté amez, ils ont esté amez. J'avoy esté amé*, et cetera. *Je serray amé*, et cetera. *Soiez tu amé!* et cetera. *Je serroie amé*, et cetera.

Et sic omnia verba passiva debent formari per participium sui passivi observando *amé* in singulari et *amez* in plurali.^K

Deceo, -es [I teach, you teach]:

J'enseigne, enseignez, enseigne, enseignons, enseignez, enseignent. J'enseignoie ou j'enseignay, enseignoiez ou enseignas, enseignoit ou enseigna, enseignoions ou enseignasme, enseignoiez ou enseignastez, enseignoient ou enseigneront. J'ay enseigné, tu as enseigné, il a enseigné, nous avons enseigné, vous avez enseigné, ils ont enseigné. J'avoy ensei-

^J And note that participles of present time end in *-ant* as in *aymant, parlant* [loving, speaking], but in the case of participles of preterite time, some end in *-e*, as in *il est bien amé, il a bien parlé, il est bien enseigné* [he is well liked, he spoke well, he is well taught] and similar cases; some in *-t*, as in *cest chose est bien fait, ceste liver est bien escript, il a trop dit* [this thing is well done, this book is well written, he has said too much]; some in *-u*, as in *il est bien respondu, j'ay veu, j'ai sceu, j'ay beu* [he answered well, I saw, I knew, I drank]; some in *-i*, as in *il a trop dormy* [he has slept too much]; some in *-is*, as in *il a bien apris, il a a moy promys, il est sis* [he has learned well, he promised to me, he is seated] and similar cases.

^K And thus all passive verbs must be formed by their passive participle, taking *amé* in the singular and *amez* in the plural.

gné, tu avoiez enseigné, il avoit enseigné, nous avoions enseigné, vous avoiez enseigné, ils avoient enseigné. J'enseigneray, enseigneras, enseignera, enseignerons, enseignerez, enseigneront. Enseignez tu! enseignet il! enseignons nous! enseignez vous! enseignent ceux! J'enseigneroy, enseigneroiez, [fol. 4r] enseigneroit, enseigneroient. J'enseignasse ou eusse enseigné, enseignassez ou eussez enseigné, enseignasset ou eust enseigné, et cetera; enseigner, enseignant, enseigné.

Doceor [I am taught]:

Je su enseigné, tu es enseigné, et cetera.

Lego [I read]:

Je lise, tu lis, il lit, lisons, lisez, lisent. Je lisoï ou lisay, tu lisoiez ou lisas, lisoit ou lisa, lisoions ou lisasmez, lisoiez ou lisastez, lisoient ou liseront. Je lieu ou j'ay leu, et cetera. J'avoï leu, et cetera. Je lirray, tu -as, et cetera. Lise! ou lisas tu! et cetera. Je liroie. Je lise ou eusse leu. Lire, lisant, leu.

Audio, -is [I hear, you hear]:

J'oie, tu oiez, il oie, oions, oiez, oient. J'oioy ou j'oïay, et cetera. J'ay oie, tu as oie, et cetera. J'avoye oye, et cetera. J'orray, et cetera. Oiez tu, et cetera. J'orroy, et cetera. J'oisse ou eusse oie, et cetera. Oier, oiant, oie, et cetera.

Facio, -cis [I do, you do]:

Je fay ou fas, tu fes, il fait, nous faisons, vous faites, ils font. Je faisoye ou faysaye, tu faysoiez ou faisas, il faisoit ou faisa, faisons ou faisiasmez, faisiez ou faisiatez, faisoient ou faisient.^{xi} Je fis ou j'ay fait, tu fis ou as fait, il fist ou a fait, fimez ou avons fait, fistez ou avez fait, firent ou ont fait. J'avoy fait, et cetera. Je fray, fras, fra, frons, frés, front. Fais tu! et cetera. Je froie, froiez, et cetera. Je fiste ou eusse fait, fistez ou eussez fait, fistent ou eussent fait. Faire, faiseant, fait.

Vado, -dis [I go, you go]:

Je vois, vas, va, alons, alez, vont. J'oloie^{xii} ou alay, aloiez ou alas, aloit ou ala, aloions ou alasmez, aloiez, [fol. 4v] ou alastez, aloient ou alerent. J'ay alé, et cetera. J'avoy alé, et cetera. J'irray, irras, et cetera. Va ou alez tu! et cetera. J'irroie, irroiez, et cetera. J'alasse ou eusse alé, et cetera. Aler, alant, alé.

Volo [I want]:

Je voile, veus, veut, voilons, voilez, voilent. Je voloy ou volay, voloiez ou volas, voloit ou vola, voloions ou volumez, voloiez ou volustez, voloient ou voluerent. J'ay volu. Je vorray. Je vorroye ou vodroye. Je vosiste ou eusse volu. Voiler, voilant, volu.

Bibo [I drink]:

Je boie, bois, boit, buvons, buvez, boyvent. Je buvoye ou bu, buvoiez ou buvez, buvoit ou but, buvions ou bumez, buviez ou bustez, buvoient ou burent. J'ay bu, et cetera. J'avoï bu, et cetera. Je buveray, et cetera. Bevez tu! bevoit il! Je buveroy, et cetera. Je buste ou eusse bu. Boire, bevant, beu.

Video [I see]:

Je veie, veiez, veil.^{xiii} Je veioie ou veu. J'ay veu. j'ayoy^{xiv} veu. Je verray. Veiez tu! Je verroie. Je veisse ou eusse veu. Veier, veiant, veu.

Venio [I come]:

Je vieng, tu viens, il vient, venons, venez, viennent. Je venoy ou viou, tu venoiez ou viouns, il venoit ou viount, venions ou venismez, veniez ou venistez, veneient ou vionerent. Je veiray.^{xv} Venroy. Vinst. Viner, vinant, viou.

Possum [I can]:

Je puisse, tu puis, il poet, poemaz,^{xvi} poez, poent. Je puisoie. J'ay peu. J'avoy peu. Je purray. Je purroye. Je puisse ou eusse peu.

Loquor [I speak]:

Je parle, -lez, -le, parlons,^{xvii} parlez, parlent. Je parloi ou parlay. J'ay parlé. J'avoï parlé. Je parleray. Parlez tu! Je parleroy. Je parlasse ou eusse parlé. Parler, parlant, parlé.

Dico [I say, tell]:

Je die, tu dis, il dit, dions, ditez, diont. Je disoie. J'ay dit. J'avoy dit. Je dirray. Dis tu! Je dirroie. Je disse ou eusse dit. Dire, disant, dit.

Capio [I take]:

Je preigne. Je preignoie. J'ay pris. J'avoy pris. Je prendray. Pernez tu! Je prendroy. Je prendisse ou eusse [fol. 5r] pris. Prendre, prentant, pris.

Disco [I learn]:

J'appreigne. J'appreignoie. J'ay appris. J'avoy appris. J'apprendray. Apprenez tu! J'apprendroi. J'apprendisse ou eusse appris. Apprendre, apprendant, appris.

Promitto [I promise]:

Je promitte. Je promittoï. J'ay promys. J'avoy promys. Je promittray. Je promittroye. Je promise ou eusse promys. Promittre, promittant, promys.

Sedeo [I sit]:

Je seie, seiez. Je seioie. J'ay sis. J'avoy sis. Je serray. Je seieroie. Je seisse ou eusse sis. Seier, seiant, sis.

Frango [break]:

J'enfreigne. J'enfreignoie. J'ay enfrint. J'avoy enfrint. J'enfrendray. Enfreignez tu! J'enfrendroie. Enfrendre, enfregnant, enfrint.

Teneo [I hold]:

Je teigne, tu tenez, il teigne. Je tenoie. J'ay tenu. J'avoy tenu. Je tendray. Tenez tu! Je tendroie. Je tenusse ou eusse tenu. Tenir, tenant, tenu.

Cogito [I think]:

Je pense, -sez, -se. Je pensoy. J'ay pen[sé]. J'avoy pen[sé]. Je penseray. Pensez tu! Je penseroy. Je pense ou eusse [pensé]. Pensier, pensant, pen[sé].^{xviii}

Dono et do [I give]:

Je doigne, donez. J'ay doné. J'avoy doné. Je doneray et dorray. Donez tu! Je doneroye et dorroie. Je doinsse ou eusse doné. Donner, donant, doné.

Credo [I believe]:

Je croie. Je croioie. J'ay creu. J'avoy creu. Je creray. Croyez tu! Je creoroie. Croer, croiant, crue.

[4. French infinitives with Latin equivalents]

amer	amare	[love] ^L
amasser	cumulare	[accumulate]
amener	ducere	[lead, or: bring to court] ³
aporter	portare	[bring, or: misappropriate, or: export] ⁴
apprendre	addiscere	[learn]
appaisier	ponderare	[weigh, or: reach agreement] ⁵
acustumer	solere	[be used to, or: pay customs duty on] ⁶
avenir	evenire	[happen, or: inherit] ⁷
avouer	vovere	[vow]
avoir	habere	[have, or: possess, own] ⁸
[fol. 5v] ambler	ambulare	[walk]
abbatre	prosternere	[cut down, or: abate] ⁹
appromptre	mutuare	[borrow, lend] ¹⁰
apprestre	accomodare	[make ready, equip] ¹¹
affier	confidere	[swear, trust] ¹²
avisier	providere	[see, or: advise] ¹³
affiert	pertinet	[pertains to] ¹⁴
app[ar]ier	apparere	[appear, or: appear in court] ¹⁵
alumer	luminare	[light]
areschier	eredicare	[tear out] ¹⁶
aler	ire	[go, or: proceed, or: concern] ¹⁷
ali[en]er	alienare	[make strange, or: alienate] ¹⁸
aschevier	vigere	[complete, or: transfer (a tenant or service), or: attorn (one's services to)] ¹⁹
attendre	expectare	[await, or: raise a sum of money] ²⁰
attayndre	curare	[reach, or: jeopardize, or: accuse] ²¹
basier	osculare	[kiss]
armer	armare	[arm]
accuser	accusare	[accuse, or: prosecute] ²²

L The translations from the *Liber* give first the general sense of the French term, then, where applicable, its potential specialist legal and/or financial senses as listed in AND. The relationships between selected French words and their Latin translations are discussed in the Commentary and Notes.

acquerer	adquirere	[acquire, or: ascertain (by inquest)] ²³
achater	emere	[buy]
alegier	leviare	[make lighter, or: reduce (sentence, tax), or: aledge] ²⁴
asconter	ascultare	[do sums?] ²⁵
ascouter	venari	[listen to, or: give an official hearing to] ²⁶
abascier	inferiorari	[lower] ²⁷
adherdre	adherere	[seize, or: be attached] ²⁸
appeller	vocare	[call, or: summon to court] ²⁹
app[er]ceivoir	concipere	[perceive]
aidier	ajuvare	[help]
ardoir	ardere	[burn, incl. as a method of legal destruction] ³⁰
apparlier	parare	[prepare] ³¹
approschier	approximare	[approach, or: enter into (inheritance)] ³²
acomplir	implere	[accomplish] ³³
avancer	pompare	[boast about, or: provide for in advance of testamentary provision] ³⁴
ballier	portare	[deliver, or: deliver seisin of] ³⁵
bautisier	baptizare	[baptize]
boire	bibere	[drink]
batre	verberare	[beat, or: be abated] ³⁶
boulir	coquere	[boil] ³⁷
benir	benedicere	[bless] ³⁸
bleschier	ledere	[injure]
bousoignier	indigere	[be in need of]
brisier	frangere	[break, or: break (an arrest)] ³⁹

[5. Adverbs, prepositions, and other parts of speech with French equivalents]

[fol. 6r] Adverbia et preposiciones mixtim cum aliis partibus^M

utinam	a ma volunté <i>ou</i> plust a Dieu	[o that...! would that...!] ^{N 40}
quatinus	que	[in what measure? to the extent to which] ⁴¹
nullatenus	nullement	[by no means]
ubi	ou	[where]
vel	ou	[or]
cum	ove, avesque, ovesque	[with]
simul	ensemble	[together]
una, pariter	ovesque	[together] ⁴²
isto modo	ainsi, ensi	[in this fashion]
sic	si, issint	[thus]
si	se	[if]
similiter	auxi	[likewise]
ita	oy, oildea	[thus; yes] ⁴³
de cetero	en avant	[furthermore; henceforward]
qualiter	coment	[how]
aliquantulum	ascune partie	[somewhat] ⁴⁴
ante	avant <i>et</i> devant	[before]
aliter	autrement	[otherwise]
alibi	ailours	[elsewhere]
certe	certez, adecertes	[certainly]
memoriter	amentinablement	[with good recollection] ⁴⁵
annuatim	annuelment	[yearly]
imperpetuum	a toutz jours	[forever]
deorsum <i>vel</i> ad terram	aval	[downwards, earthwards]
tantum	soulement	[so much; only] ⁴⁶

M Adverbs and prepositions together with other parts of speech.

N The translations from the *Liber* give first the general sense of the Latin or English term, then, where the correspondence is not otherwise clear, its shared sense with the French as listed in DMLBS and AND. The relationships between selected Latin and English words and their French translations are discussed in the Commentary and Notes.

quantum	combien	[how much]
modicum, parum	poy	[little, too little]
parvus	petite	[small]
cito, statim, illico	tantost, maintenant	[soon, immediately, at once]
implicite	deinzment	[implicitly] ⁴⁷
interius	deins <i>et</i> dedeinz	[on the inside]
explicite <i>vel</i> extrincede	forement	[explicitly, externally] ⁴⁸
extra	dehors	[outside]
ubique	chescune lieu	[everywhere]
undique	chescune partie	[from everywhere] ⁴⁹
quam procul, quam diu	come loige	[how far? for how long?]
sepe	sovent	[often]
valde sepe <i>vel</i> persepe	tresovent	[very often]
secrete	privément	[privately]
aperte <i>vel</i> patenter	overtiment	[openly, clearly]
propre	prés	[close]
post	après	[after]
postquam <i>vel</i> ex quo	depuis	[after, from the time]
penes	pardevers	[in the possession of; in the company of]
voluntarie	volunters	[willingly]
propter, pro, pre, ob	pur	[for] ⁵⁰
per	par	[through, by]
preter	forsque	[except]
nisi	sinon	[unless]
sed	meas que	[but; except] ⁵¹
sine	saunz	[without]
usque	desquez et jesquez	[continuously; as far as]
secundum	solonc	[according to]
secus	delez	[differently; alongside]
inter	entre	[between]
integer	entiere	[whole]
adversus	vers <i>vel</i> devers	[towards, against]
circa	entoure, environ	[around, about]

circumcirca	tout entoure	[round about]
contra	encountre	[against]
juxta	joust	[beside]
ultra	dela	[beyond]
citra	decea	[on this side]
ibi	i <i>et</i> la	[there]
preterea	enoultre	[besides]
super	sur <i>et</i> sus	[above, on]
supra	desus	[above, over]
sub	soubz, desoubz	[beneath]
recte	endroit	[vertically; correctly] ⁵²
usque huc	jesquez, [fol. 6v] encea	[until]
insuper	sur ceo	[above; moreover]
igitur	pur ceo	[therefore]
iterim	derechief	[again]
festinanter	hastiment	[quickly]
audaciter	hardiment	[bravely]
leviter	legierment	[lightly, easily]
pigre	lantement	[slowly] ⁵³
velociter	ingelement	[quickly]
diu	gairez <i>et</i> n'ad gairez	[for a long time] ⁵⁴
dudum, nuper	jadis	[some time ago, not long ago] ⁵⁵
tum <i>et</i> nichillominus	nepurquant, nequedent <i>et</i> nientmainez	[then, nevertheless] ⁵⁶
nunquam	ja, jammez	[never]
unquam	unquez	[ever, at any time]
tunc	donquez	[at that time]
quod tunc	qu'adonques	[that at that time]
nunc	ore	[now]
semper	toutdis	[always]
scilicet <i>et</i> videlicet	cestassavoir	[evidently, namely]
hoc est dicere	c'est a dire	[that is to say]
sicut	si come	[in the same way as]
quando	quaunt	[when]

subito	sodeignement	[suddenly]
falce	falcement	[falsely]
fideliter	loialment	[faithfully]
injuste	tortosement	[wrongly, unlawfully]
raro	relement	[rarely]
unde	dont	[whence]
nimis	trop	[too much]
minus	meins	[less]
alte	haut	[on high]
valde	trez	[very]
basse	bas	[low]
infideliter	disloialment	[unfaithfully]
adullacione	amentesement	[with flattery?] ⁵⁷
omnino	ourement	[utterly]
de procul	de loins	[from afar]
ab hinc in antea	de cy en avant <i>et</i> desormez	[henceforth]
adhuc	unquore	[still]
licet	mes que	[it is permitted; although] ⁵⁸
nimus tarde	trop tarde	[too late]
cur, quare	care, quare <i>vel</i> , quoy	[why? because] ⁵⁹
voharthorough	paront	[through which] ⁶⁰
conjunctim	jointement	[jointly]
divism	severalment	[separately]
pluriez	sovent fois	[frequently]
ultime	darrainment	[finally]
satis	assez	[enough]
a litil while	un poy de temps	[a little while]
anop tyme	autre fois	[another time] ⁶¹
to day more	uymays	[two more days] ⁶²

et cetera.

[6. Days of the week and feast days]

Lunedy, marsdy, meskerdy, joefdy, vendredy, samady, dysmeinge.

Hiere, hui, demayne, lendemayne, l'autre jours, l'autriere.

Semaine, quinsizme, trois semaine, mois, quarte an, demi an, annuelment, del an en an.^O

Novel, Circumcisione,^{xix} le fest de Chaundeler, le Meskerdy dez Cyndrez, Dysmeinge des Palmez *ou* [fol. 7r] Pasqueflore, Pasque, la nativité de saint Johan Baptistre, la nativité de Nostre Dame, l'enhaucement de saint Crois, saint Michel, le fest de Toutz Seintz, le fest dez Almez, et cetera.^P

[7. Cardinal and ordinal numbers]

Un, deux, trois, quatre, cinque, sis, sept, oet, noef, dis, unsze, dousze, tresze, quatours, quinsze, sesze, disept, disoet, disnoef, vint, vint et un, vint e deux, et cetera, trent et un, trente e deux et cetera, quarant et un, quarant e deux et cetera, cinquante et un et cetera, sessant et un et cetera, septant et un et cetera, octant et un, noefant et un et cetera, cent, cent et un et cetera, deux centz, trois centz et cetera, mile *ou* milers, un mile, trois mile, et cetera.^Q

Le primer, le secunde, le tierce, le quarte, le quinte, le sisme, le septisme, le oetisme, le noefisme, le disme, le unsisme, le dousisme, le tresisme, le quatresisme, le quinsisme, le seisisme, le diseptisme, le disoetisme, le disnoefisme, le vintisme, le vintisme primer et cetera, le trentisme primer et cetera, [le] quarantisme primer et cetera,^{xx} le cinquantisme et cetera, le sessantisme et cetera, le oetantisme et cetera, le noefantisme et cetera, le centisme et cetera, le milisme, l'an de grace milisme quatrecentisme quarantisme et septisme et cetera.^R

O Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Yesterday, today, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, the other day, the other day. Week, fortnight, three weeks, month, quarter year, half year, annually, from year to year.

P Christmas Day (25 December), Circumcision (1 January), Candlemas (2 February), Ash Wednesday (first day of Lent), Palm Sunday (Sunday before Easter),⁶³ Easter, the Nativity of John the Baptist (June 24), the Nativity of Our Lady (8 September), Elevation of the Holy Cross (September 14), Michaelmas (29 September), the Feast of All Saints (November 1), the Feast of [All] Souls (November 2), etc.

Q One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, etc. thirty-one, thirty-two, etc. forty-one, forty-two etc. fifty-one etc. sixty-one etc. seventy-one, etc. eighty-one, ninety-one, etc. a hundred, one hundred and one, etc. two hundred, three hundred, etc. a thousand, one thousand, three thousand, etc.

R The first, the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, the seventh, the eighth, the ninth, the tenth, the eleventh, the twelfth, the thirteenth, the fourteenth, the fifteenth, the sixteenth, the seventeenth, the eighteenth, the nineteenth, the twentieth, the twenty-first, etc. the thirty-first, etc. the forty-first, etc. the fiftieth, etc. the sixtieth, etc. the eightieth, etc. the ninetieth, etc. the hundredth, etc. the thousandth, the year of grace the one thousandth, four hundredth and forty-seventh [1447], etc.⁶⁴

PART B: DIALOGUES

[I. Salutations]

- [fol. 7v] Sir, bon jour.
- Sir, bon jour a vous, ou: Bon jour a vous doigne Dieu.
- Sir, bon matyne.
- Sir, bon matyne a vous.
- Sir, Dieu vous save.
- Et vous auxi.
- Sir, Dieu vous benoie.
- Sir, a Dieu soiez.
- Sir, Dieu vous doigne bon vie et leoigne.
- Sir, Dieu vous doigne bon sainté et bon joie.
- Sir, Dieu vous garde.
- Sir, et vous auxi.

Et après manger, vous dirrez ainsi:

- Sir, bonez veprez, ou: Bon seore.
- Sir, bon seore a vous.
- Sir, bon noet.
- Sir, bon noet a vous doigne^{xxi} et bon repos.
- Sir, reposez bien.
- Sir, vous estes bien venu.
- Sir, Dieu vous avance.
- Sir, vostre mercie.
- Sir, Dieu vous exploite.
- Sir, Dieu soit ove vous.
- Sir, voilez vous manger ove nous?
- Nony, sir, certez j'ay mangé.
- Sir, bevez.
- Sir, commencez.
- Sir, pernez le hanap.
- Sir, nonpas devant vous, se vous plest.
- Par Dieu, si frez.
- Sir, grand mercye.
- Sir, proue vous face, ou: Si graunde proue le vous face.

PART B: DIALOGUES

I. Salutations

- Sir, good day.
- Sir, good day to you, or: May God give you good day.⁶⁵
- Sir, good morning.
- Sir, good morning to you.
- Sir, may God save you.
- And you too.
- Sir, may God bless you.
- Sir, be with God.
- Sir, may God give you a good life and a long one.
- Sir, may God give you good health and much joy.
- Sir, may God keep you.
- Sir, and you too.

And after eating, you will say thus:⁶⁶

- Sir, good vespers, or: Good evening.
- Sir, good evening to you.
- Sir, good night.
- Sir, may He give you good night and good rest.
- Sir, rest well.
- Sir, you are welcome.
- Sir, may God speed you.
- Sir, thank you.
- Sir, may God help you.
- Sir, God be with you.
- Sir, will you eat with us?
- No, sir, really, I've already eaten.
- Sir, drink.
- Sir, begin.
- Sir, raise your cup.
- Sir, not before you, please.
- By God, you shall.
- Sir, many thanks.
- Sir, cheers! Or: Here's to your health!⁶⁷

[2. News from France]

- Ore, sir, dez queux partiez venez vous?
- Sir, je veigne dez partiez de Fraunce.
- Sir, quelez novelx de par dela?
- Sir, nostre seignour le Roy [est] en bon point,^{xxii} loié soit Dieu, ovesque tout sa company es lez partiez dez Normandye. Et il est en bon point lui mesme, meas plusours dez sez gentz sont maladez et bealcope d'eaux sont mortz. Et enoultre, le Roy arriva illeokes pres la ville de Harflu et avoit mys un grande seige sur ladicte ville ovesque le nombre de .xl. mile persons, et ore parmy la grace de Dieu il a conquis ladicte ville et il est remené de ladicte ville et seige et soy purpose pur aler vers Calis parmy la terre de Fraunce, et adonquez [fol. 8r] de illeoquez de retourner an Engleterre par la grace de Dieu.

Et puis j'ay oie dire qu'ore tarde que lez seignours de Fraunce ovesque le nombre de .l. ou .lx. mile persons armés ont encoutrez le roy par la haut chymyne et le Roy ove le nombre de .x. mile persons a combatu ovesque eux a un lieu appellé Agincourt a quy bataille y sont prisez et tuez. .xi. mile persons dez Fraunce. Et sont tuez des Engloiez forsque .xvi. persons dont le duk de Werwic estoit un et le count de Suffolke un autre, et le Roy avoit le champe et la victorie, loié soit Dieu, et myst toutz lez autres Fraunceis a ffuere.

Et issint le Roy tient son chymyne vers Calis et soy purpose de retourner en Engleterre par la grace de Dieu. Et enoultre, sir, je vous dye pur certeyn que lez seignours quy furent prisez a ladicte bataille, c'estassavoir le duk d'Orlians, le duk de Burbayn et plusours autres countez, chivalers et esquiers vaalantz, si bien d'autres estraunges terrez come de Fraunce, serrent amenez le joefdy procheyn après le fest de saint Martyne envers Loundres. Et ils sont arrivez a Doveze et toutz lez gentz de Kent et d'Essex serront suffisant moustrez en loure meiloure araie par la haute chymyne entre Canturbery et Londrez. Et auxi lez gentz de Londrez bien armez et araiez eux moustrent^{xxiii} sur le Blachethe pur encoutrez lezditz Fraunceis afyn q'ils purront veier quele peple [fol. 8v] sont lessez derere le Roy en Engleterre pur la savegarde de mesme la royalme.

[3. En route to London]

- Sir, ou pensez vous chivachere a nut?
- Sir, a la procheyne ville, se Dieu plest.
- Sir, qu'est appellé la procheyne ville?
- Sir, ele est appellé Loundrez.
- Verayment, d'ycelle ville j'ay oye parler graund bien et de mult gent. Sir, combien loigne de cy est ycelle ville, je vous prie?
- Sir, nous avons bien .x. leucez illeoquez unquore.
- Ore, sir, lessons chivacher ensemble, je vous prie, quar je pense chivacher ou aler a mesme la ville ove l'eide de Dieu, mez je ne cony pas le chymyne et se me voilez l'enseigner, j'estoie graundment tenus a vous.

2. News from France

- Now, sir, from what parts do you come?
- Sir, I come from French parts.
- Sir, what news from there?⁶⁸
- Sir, our lord the king is in good health—God be praised!—as are all his company in Norman parts. And he is in good health himself, but several of his people are ill and many of them have died. And what's more, the king arrived there near the town of Harfleur and had laid a great siege on the said town with the number of forty thousand people, and presently with the grace of God he conquered the said town and he turned back from the said town and siege, purposing to go towards Calais through the territory of France, and then from there to return to England by the grace of God.

And then I've heard say that before long the lords of France together with armed men to the number of fifty or sixty thousand met the king on the high road and the king together with men to the number of ten thousand fought with them at a place called Agincourt at which battle there were taken and killed eleven thousand men on the French side. And just sixteen men on the English side were killed,⁶⁹ of whom the duke of Warwick was one and the count of Suffolk another,⁷⁰ and the king won the field and the victory—God be praised!—and put all the other Frenchmen to flight.

And so the king is making his way towards Calais, purposing to return to England by the grace of God. And what's more, sir, I tell you certainly that the lords who were taken at the said battle, that is to say the duke of Orleans, the duke of Bourbon, and several other counts, knights, and worthy squires,⁷¹ from other foreign lands as well as from France, will be led next Thursday after the feast of saint Martin towards London. And they have already arrived at Dover and all the people of Kent and Essex will be worthily on show in their best array along the high road between Canterbury and London. And also the people of London, well armed and arrayed, will muster on Blackheath to meet the said Frenchmen so that they can see what people are likewise left behind the king of England for the safekeeping of the kingdom.

3. En route to London

- Sir, where are you planning on riding to tonight?
- Sir, to the next town, God willing.
- Sir, what's the next town called?
- Sir, it is called London.⁷²
- Indeed, I've heard many people speak much good of that town. Sir, how far from here is that town, I beg you?
- Sir, we still have a good ten leagues⁷³ until we're there.
- Now then, sir, let's ride together, I beg you, for I intend to ride or to walk to the same town with God's help, but I don't know the route and if you'll show it to me, I would be most indebted to you.

- Sir, par ma fay, volentrez, et je su tres lez de vostre company, mez je me doubte que je ne puisse mye vous suer, quar je su en partie maladie^{xxiv} et non pas tout garrie unquore, et mon chyval est laas et cloié devant et derere; son dos auxi de la selle est blessé et l'un oile este ousté, mez unquore il n'est pas avoigle, et quant il vient a un fosse profonde, donque moy covient lui portere,^{xxv} quar il ne poet mye sez jambez hors de la tay lever.
- Donque, sir, alons ensemble en noun de Dieu et nous y viendrons a ladit ville en bon tens par le haut soloile, se Dieu plest.
- Ore, sir, ou serrons loggez quant nous veignons la?
- Sir, a la Molyn sur le Hope en le haut rieu^{xxvi} est le meilour hostelle d'icelle ville, come je suppose, quar nous y arons bon chere et vitaille assez pur hommez et chivalx et de bon merché.

[4. Securing lodging; provisions for horses]

- Hostiler, hostiler.
- Sir, sir, je su cy.
- Purrons nous bien estre loggez ciens?
- Oy, certez, mez maistrez, [fol. 9r] vous estez tres bien venuz trestoutz. Combien estez vous en nombre?
- Mon amy, nous ne sumes yci a present forsque sis companons et trois garcions ovesque noef chivalx, mez y sont plousours de nous companons derere.
- Sir, vous serrez loggez ciens bien assez toutz se vous eussez centz chivalx.
- Sir, ont vous chivalx beu?
- Non pas unquor, quar ils sont trop chaudez pur boire pur ce que nous avons chivaché fort de Rouchestre tanque en cea et auxi nous estoions pursuez ove larons yci sur le Blachethe et se nous chivalx n'eussent esté meilours^{xxvii} et la grace de Dieu nous eust eidé, nous n'eussions mye eschapez saunz robber. Mez loié soit Dieu que nous ore sumes yci en saveté, quar nous y avoions graund pauore.

Et pur ce lessez nous garcions amener nous chivalx sus et jus en le rieu entanque ils soient enfroidez et puis lez ewar et laver bien profonde issint que lez estruez et lez senglez soient nettéz, savant^{xxviii} lez sellez ove lez harneys seccez. Et puis regardez que nous eions un bon estable chaude et bien littré, tanque a le ventre de le chival, quare le tens^{xxix} froide et auxi mettez voaddez de paille seccez desoubz lour senglez et frottez bien lour jambez issint q'ils ne soient mye drachez. Et puis lour donez provendre assez a chescun chival, deux botelx de fyne et un darrayn de payne.

- Hostiler!
- Sir!
- Coment vendez vous de l'aveyn?
- Sir, pur quater [fol. 9v] deners le busselle.
- Verayment, c'est bon merché.

- Sir, by my faith, with pleasure, I am very glad of your company, but I'm not sure I can keep up with you, for I've been a bit unwell and haven't quite recovered yet, and my horse is tired and cloyed⁷⁴ at the front and the back; also his back has been injured by the saddle and he's missing an eye—but he's not blind yet—and when he comes to a deep ditch, then I'm forced to carry him, for he can't get his legs out of the mud.⁷⁵
- In that case, sir, let's walk together, in the name of God, and we'll come to the said town in good time while the sun's up high, God willing.
- Now, sir, where will we be lodged when we come there?
- Sir, the best inn in that town is at the Molyn sur le Hope⁷⁶ in the high street, by my reckoning, for we'll get a good meal there and food enough for the men and the horses, and at a good price.

4. Securing lodging; provisions for horses

- Innkeeper! Innkeeper!
- Sir, sir, I'm here!
- May we take lodging here?
- Yes, certainly, my masters, you are very welcome all of you. How many are you in number?
- My friend, we are presently just six companions and three boys, with nine horses, but several of our companions are coming up behind.
- Sir, all of you'd be well enough lodged in this house if you had a hundred horses.
- Sir, have your horses drunk?
- No, not yet, for they're too hot to drink because we've ridden hard from Rochester to here and also we were pursued here by thieves on Blackheath⁷⁷ and if our horses hadn't been of the better sort and the grace of God hadn't helped us, we wouldn't have escaped without being robbed. But—God be praised!—we're here now in safety, for we were very afraid back there.

And so let our boys lead our horses up and down in the street until they've cooled down and then water and wash them thoroughly so that the stirrups and the straps are cleaned, keeping the saddles with the harnesses dry on one side.⁷⁸ And then see that we have a good, warm stable with a good litter of straw up to the horses' bellies, for the weather is growing cold, and also put wads of dry straw under their harnesses and rub their legs well so that they don't become scaly.⁷⁹ And then give provender enough to each horse, two small bales of hay, and a crust of bread.

- Innkeeper!
- Sir!
- How much do you sell wheat for?
- Sir, four pennies a bushel.⁸⁰
- Really, that's good value.

[5. A conversation with the lady of the house]

- Ore, ou est la dame de ciens?
- Sir, ele viendra tantost. Ele est ovesque [une] commere^{xxx} et ne demurra gueirez.
- Dame, bon seor.
- Sir, vous estez tresbien venuz. Sir, coment a vous est, et coment avez vous valu depuis que vous fuistez darraiment ycy?
- Dame, bien! Et coment valoit vostre marite et tout vostre mesnage?
- Sir, bien, loiez soit Dieu, et le meulx pur vous, graund mercye. Sir, veuillez vous approcher a la sale ou veuillez mouter a la chambur?
- Nonil, dame, nous voilons prendre nostre chambyr par tens. Et voilez vous nous faire avoir un bon feu en le chymney pur nous rechauffer. Et bailez a nous de vostre payne et un hanape de servoise pur nous rehaier, quar nous sumes moilez et laas et nous avons chivachez a jour de hui .xl. leucez et plus.
- Par ma fay, sir, c'est graund travaille pur vous qu'estez veilez et maladez, mez je vous promitte que vous arez la meilour servoise cyens qu'est en cest ville, et vous beverez de mesme la pot que nostre sir beveroit s'il fuist a l'ostel, quar je luy mettray a broche pur l'amour de vous. Et se vous veuillez boire de vyne, j'enverray a un taverner joust le quaterfaukez^{xxxi} lou est un pipe debon vyne vermaile novelment au broche, et a Corne sur le Hope vous arés de bon malvesey, romeney, osey, tyre, vyne ecreett,^{xxxii} vernage, yprocas, et vyne blanc.
- Ore, beal dame, qu'arons a soper?
- Sir, vous arés a soper viaunde assez. Mez ditez a moy se vous voilez aver vostre viaunde apparaillé ciens ou a la cuez?
- Nony, dame, en vostre cusyn de mesme^{xxxiii} ou autrement en le chymeney devant nous.
[f.10r]^{xxxiv}
- Sir, quele manere de viaunde aymez vous meulx?
- Dame, faites nous avoir dez meillours vitaillez que vous avez ou que vous purrez [t]rover a vendre.
- Sir, j'ay ciens bons pulcyns, chapons, gelyns [gloss: *hennys*], pigions, ovez [gloss: *gers*], porcellez joesnez et graas, perdris, plovers et [au]tres oiseux petitiz et grantz, heirons, feisantz et cokkis de bois, vel: becoye, allouez [gloss: *larks*] et esturneaux, dez gruez auxi et dez grivez [gloss: *fyldfarys*] et d'autre volatile savage. Je ne failiray rien: signez, malardez, colombe, dez pirez et pomez j'ay plenté, fromage [gloss: *chese*] et noez vous ne failerez point et puis dez ovys, un bon candelle et a vostre lit un beal damyselle.
- Dame, graund mercie de vostre soper, mez de nostre lit lessons parler et de nostre dyner demayn a matyne, e puis nous irrons nostre chymyne.
- Sir, vostre lit serra fait bien tost et bealment pur vous coucher et dormir en ycelle saunz soungez et [to]rment. Dez pilouez ou orilers, dez plumez et lynceux blancz, materassez, covrelitez et blankettez; curteynez, testers et cilours vous y arez tout entour.
- Ore, dame, graund mercie de vostre beal chier. Pernez le hanape [et b]evez le vyne clere, quar ove vostre congé nous vaillons^{xxxv} dormir. Appelez le hostiler pur ov nous counter^{xxxvi} combien nous paierons pur nous chivalx et nostre soper.

5.A conversation with the lady of the house

- Now, where is the lady of the house?
- Sir, she'll come right away. She is with a girlfriend and won't be a moment.
- Madam, good evening.
- Sir, you are most welcome. Sir, how are you, and how have you fared since you were last here?
- Madam, well! And how has your husband been, and all your household?
- Sir, well, God be praised! And the better for seeing you, thanks be! Sir, would you like to come to the hall or would you like to go up to your room?
- No, madam. We'd like to go up to our room shortly. And please provide us with a good fire in the hearth to warm us up. And give us some of your bread and a cup of ale to cheer us up, for we're wet through and tired and we've ridden sixty leagues today and more.
- By my faith, sir, that's a long journey⁸¹ for you who are old and ill, but I promise that you will have the town's best ale in this house, and you'll drink from the same jug that our lord would drink from if he were at the inn, because I'll tap it just because I like you. And if you want to drink wine, I'll send to a tavern next to the crossroads where there is a pipe⁸² of good red wine just broached, and from the Corne sur le Hope⁸³ you'll have good malmsey, romeny, osey, tyr, Cretian wine, vernage, hypocras, and white wine.⁸⁴
- Now, good woman, what will we have for supper?
- Sir, you will have enough food. But tell me if you will have your food prepared here or in the public kitchens?⁸⁵
- No, madam, in your own kitchen or otherwise in the hearth in front of us.
- Sir, what manner of food do you like best?
- Madam, give us the best victuals that you have or that you can find for sale.
- Sir, I have in house good chickens, capons, hens, pigeons, geese,⁸⁶ young and fat pigs, partridges, plovers and other birds little and large, herons, pheasants and cocks of the wood or woodcocks,⁸⁷ larks and starlings, cranes too and thrushes and other wild birds. I won't be lacking in anything: swans, mallards, doves, I have plenty of pears and apples, you won't lack cheese and nuts and then eggs, a good candle, and a beautiful young girl in your bed!
- Madam, many thanks for your supper. But let's talk about our bed and our breakfast for tomorrow morning,⁸⁸ and then we'll be on our way.
- Sir, your bed will be made speedily and beautifully for you to lie down and sleep in it without cares and trouble. Pillows and cushions, feathers and white sheets, mattresses, coverlets and blankets;⁸⁹ you'll have curtains, hangings at the bedhead, and canopies all around.⁹⁰
- Now, madam, many thanks for your fair welcome. Raise your cup and drink this clear wine, for with your leave we'll go to sleep. Call the innkeeper to reckon up with us how much we'll pay for our horses and our supper.

[6. Further provisions for horses]

- Hostiler!
- Sir?
- Sont nous chivalx apparailez pur tout la nut?
- Sir, non pas unquore. Mez lessez vostre garcion venir et dire que provendre ils aront.
- Johan!
- Maistre, que veuillez vous?
- As tu sopé?
- Oy, sir!
- Tien le hanape et bevez un fois, mez ne bevez my[e] trop haut [**fol.10v**] pur doubt que tu soiez iver, et puis va a la stable et oustez lez sellez de lez chivalx et eux corriez et frottez bien lour jambez. Auxi cerchez lour peeze et lez stoppez de coyn, et pernez de grece et bon seroise et lez boillez ensemble et lavez ove ycelle toutz lour jambez, et auxi pernez de ceef et lyne et lez friez en un payle veile de fere ou d'erasme et stoppez lez peeze de^{xxxvii} chival gris qu'estoit cloié. Et puis lour donez de provendre assez, cestassavoir a chescun chival un peek d'aveyn et plus de payne se vous veiez que boisoigne soit. Et demayn levez bien matyne et appelez un ferrouz, le meilour que purra estre trové a la ville, et lessez lui ferrer le chival blanc, le chival noir, le chival sore et lez autres hakeneis environ. Et, Johan, je toy promitte verayment, se ceste chose ne soit mye fait come je toy ay dit, ou se je trove ascune defaute en ta persone, je toy ffray coruscere issint que tu comparrez grevoisment!

[7. Paying the bill]

- Hostiler!
- Sir!
- Bailez cea dez gettours et lessons counter combien nous avons a la chambre et combien a la stable.
- Sir, j'ay counté ovesque vostre vadlet, Guilliam, en la presence de Sir Hüge, vostre chapeloy.
- Bien, de cella je su content. Tien ta mayne et pernez l'argent. Combien amount trestout a compte?
- Sir, il este amounté [a] 5s et 1d meins.^{xxxviii}
- Ore appelez la dame et emplez le hanape et bailez nous a boire. Et faites nous avoir lez pomez rostez et mestez de payn tosté a le feu, que fra le beverache plus freske. Dame, [**fol. 11r**] bevez!
- Sir.
- Commencez, dame, pernez vostre hanape, par Dieu.
- Sir, non pas devant vous, se vous plest.

6. Further provisions for horses

- Innkeeper!
- Sir?
- Are our horses ready to see the night through?
- Sir, not yet. But let your boy come and say that they should have provender.
- Johan!
- What do you want, master?
- Have you eaten supper?
- Yes, sir!
- Take a cup and drink a draft but don't drink too deeply in case you get drunk, and then go to the stable and take the saddles off the horses and curry them and rub their legs well. Check their feet too and plug them with straw,⁹¹ and take grease and good beer and boil them up together and wash their legs from top to bottom with the mixture, and also take suet and flax and rub them together in an old pot of iron or brass and plug the feet of the gray horse who was cloyed. And then give them enough provender, that is to say to each horse a peck⁹² of wheat and some bread too if you see that need be. And tomorrow get up early in the morning and call a blacksmith, the best that can be found in the town, and have him shoe the white horse, the black horse, the sorrel horse, and the other hackneys with them. And, Johan, I promise you truly, if this thing isn't done as I've told you, or if there's any fault to be found in you, I'll have you punished⁹³ so hard that you'll pay it dearly!

7. Paying the bill

- Innkeeper!
- Sir!
- Give some counters here⁹⁴ and let's reckon up how much we owe for the room and the stable.
- Sir, I've reckoned up with your valet, Guilliam,⁹⁵ in the presence of Sir Huge, your chaplain.
- Well, that's good enough for me. Hold out your hand and take the money. How much does the bill come to in total?
- It comes to five shillings less one penny.⁹⁶
- Now, call the lady of the house and fill the cups and give us something to drink. And let us have roasted apples and serve bread toasted at the fire, which will make the beverage all the fresher. Madam, drink!
- Sir.
- Start, madam. Raise your cup, by God.
- Sir, no. Not before you, please.⁹⁷

- Qu’arons demayn a nostre dyner?
- Sir, vous arez viaunde assez, coistez, rostez et pestez. Mez ditez a moy vostre volunté, que vous ameroiez meulx.
- Dame, faites nous aver braun de sengler ove le musterde, et bonez joutez ovesque boef, moton et porke boilez, et ceo sufficera pur homez travailantz.

[8. The market at Winchester]

- Dame, ou est vostre marit?
- Par Dieu, sir, il est alé a la feire d’un ville qu’est .x. leucez de cy appellé Wynchestre.
- Dame, quelez marchaundeز voet il vendre ou acheter illeoqueز?
- Sir, il a la pur vendre boefs, vaccez, bovetiez, veleز, tourez eisnez et jousnez, porkz, senglers, troiez, chivalx, jumentz, pullaynz, berbez, motons et mereberbez, toupez, agnelx, kedeaux, cheverelx, asneis, mules et autrez bestez ou avereز.

Et a auxi la pur vendre .xx. sakkez, .iii. toddez, .iiii. perez et .v. clovez de layne; .ii. centz peaux lanitz,^{xxxix} .xiii. drapeز longes et largeز, .x. douszeins de melleiez d’Oxonford, .xx. kerseyez d’Abyndon, .x. blanketz de Whiteney, .vi. rougez de Chastelcombe, .iiii. russetez de Colchestre, scarleteز, bloiez ou perz salestenz, plunketeز sanguynz et violetteز en greyneز raiez, motleiez de Salusbyry, et autres divers colours de plusours sortez pur faire lyvereis si bien as seignours, abbees et priours com as autres gentils du pais.

Il a auxi la de lyne, toille, canabas ou cambre, cordez, savon, oele, fer, pevre, zingebre [fol.11v] et autres espiceryre et mercerye a taunt comne lui costa .c. livreز.

[9. A mother’s request for help]

- Sir, je vous prie, ou pensez vous chivacher ore de cy?
- Dame, droit a Loundrez se Dieu plest.
- Sir, d’un chose je vous prioray, se j’osasse, ou fuisse si hardy.
- Dame, pur l’amour de vostre maistre et vous auxi je fray ce que je purray, savant mon estate, a vostre plesier.
- Sir, graund mercy et j’ay icy un fitz de l’age de .xii. ans et solonc vostre avise c’est la volunté de mon maistre et moy auxi pur lui estover a un bon homme de mester en Loundrez lou il purroit bien estre enseigné et gouverné en le manere d’apprentise illeokes.
- Dame, appelez l’enfant et lessez me lui veier.
- Mon fitz, avez vous esté a l’escole?
- Oy, sir, pur vostre congé.
- A quele lieu?
- Sir, a l’ostelle de Guilliam Scrivener.
- Beal fitz, qu’avez vous apris la en ycelle terme?

- What will we have tomorrow for our dinner?
- Sir, you will have enough meat, cooked, roasted, and ground. But tell me what you want, what you would prefer.
- Madam, let us have a cut of wild boar with mustard, and a good vegetable soup with beef, mutton, and boiled pork, and that will be enough for travelling men.⁹⁸

8. The market at Winchester

- Madam, where is your husband?
- By God, sir, he has gone to the fair at a town that is ten leagues from here called Winchester.⁹⁹
- Madam, what merchandise does he want to sell or buy there?
- Sir, he has for sale oxen, cows, bullocks,¹⁰⁰ calves, old and young bulls, pigs, wild boars, sows, horses, mares, foals, sheep, male sheep and mother sheep, rams, lambs,¹⁰¹ goats, roe-bucks, asses, mules, and other livestock and goods.

And he also has for sale twenty sacks, three toddees, four stones, and five cloves of wool;¹⁰² two hundred fleeces, fourteen bolts of long and large woollen cloth, ten kerseys of Oxford mix, twenty Abingdon kerseys, ten Witney blankets,¹⁰³ six bolts of Castlecombe red cloth, four bolts of fine Colchester russet cloth, scarlet, blue, or sky-blue cloth,¹⁰⁴ blood-red and fast-dyed and striped violet plunkets,¹⁰⁵ variegated Salisbury cloth, and cloths in various other colours of many sorts to make livery as well for lords, abbots, and priors as for other nobles in the land.

He also has flax, linen, canvas or cambric, ropes, soap, oil, iron, pepper, ginger, and other spices and wares—so many that they cost him one hundred pounds.

9. A mother's request for help

- Sir, I beg you, where do you intend to ride now from here?
- Madam, straight to London,¹⁰⁶ god willing.
- Sir, there's something that I would ask of you, if I dared or if I was so bold.¹⁰⁷
- Madam, for the love of both you and your master I will try to do what I can to please you, as far as my standing permits.
- Sir, many thanks. I have here a twelve-year-old son and if you agree it's both my master's and my own wish to find him a good professional man in London with whom he could be well taught and directed as an apprentice there.
- Madam, call the child and let me see him.
- My son, have you been to school?
- Yes, sir, by your leave.
- In what place?
- Sir, at the house of Guiliam Scrivener.¹⁰⁸
- Good son, what have you learned in that time?¹⁰⁹

- Sir, mon maistre m’a enseigné pur escrier, enditer, counter et fraunceis parler.
- Et que savez vous en fraunceis dire?
- Sir, je sçai mon non et mon corps bien descrier.
- Donque, ditz a moy qu’avez a noun?
- Sir, j’ay a noun Johan, bon enfant, beal et sage et bien parlant englois, fraunceis et bon normandie.^{xi}

[10. A would-be apprentice’s French]

– Benoit soit la virge que chast^{xli} l’enfant et le bon maistre que moy prist tant. Je prie a Dieu tout puissant nous graunt le joy tout dis durant.

Auxi, sir, j’estoie hier a le fest ovesque: mon chief, ou: mon teste, mes chiveux resersilez, le front devant, le colle derere, lez orelez, les oilez, le veu clere, lez paperez, lez sursilez, le noez, [fol. 12r] lez narez et le tiendroun, le bouche ove le pallet amont lez dentz, la lange, lez gyngyvez, lez faux qu’enclosent lez dentz enviroyn et lez jouez et mentoun, lez liverez desus et desoubz, le hanapele ove lez templez et le cervelle, le fosslet, le gorge devant, le gargelet lou mon aleyne est passant. En my le teste est le grive, le kakenel derere, la visage devant de tout le teste. Je n’ay cure de remanent.

J’ay auxi le pis ove le pestryrn, lez espausez, blaseon et le chyne, ventre, os, doos, mamels, costez, coustez, umbil et le penyle et la peal dehors que covere le vit, lez coillons, le cul, le char et tout le corps est en my lieu dencre mez braas,^{xlii} et j’ay lez coubtez sur queux je declyne quaunt je su laas; et parentre le coubte et la coue de ma mayn j’appelle un cubit en longure certeyn. Sur mez mayns j’ay diez, ove lez unglez d’eaux cresçantz, et la poyn que clost la mayn quant j’ay scié un poynon de blee dedeins la paum.

Et auxi dedeins le ventre j’ay le coer ove qy je pense de mon sen d’apprendre et faire bien, bouels, entrels, foy,^{xliii} esplen et renon, estomac, veinz et pulmon, reyne et punel dehors, feel dedeins et vescie. J’ay auxi lez jambez ov la ssure, quisseux et lez genulez, nagez et la forcheure, lez peez ov lez kevelez, lez urtils, la plant et le talon dont le [fol. 12v] fraunceis est comun.

Auxi, sir, j’ay drapez qu’appartinent a mon corps, dez linez et laynez, senглеz, furrez et doublez dedeins et dehors, chausez, solers, botez ou hoseux et boteaux, chausemblez, espiorns, chemise, brais et brael, cote, purpoint et kyrtil, surcote et mantel, tabarde, cloke, hopelond, chaperon, pilion, chapelet et autre garment ove manches longez, largez et bien taillez. Et, se mestre y soit, j’ay un coiffe, peigne et covrechief de soy, de file et de coton.

Mez je ne vuille mye obluier ma burse, mon aguler – et quant un femme serra enseintez, ele serra seyngtee de bon seingtour; et s’il ne soit de soi, il serra de couyre – mon dage et mon cutel bien trenchant, la gayne, beal espeie et bokelere d’acer fyn ov beal forure et l’aniel novel, mez je voile my traire mon espeie hors de la forure saunz graund eie ove cause resonabil, quar l’em dit e^{xliiv} seint escripture: Cil quy coveite a fereire ovesque le espeie, par le espeie il serra feru.

- Sir, my master has taught me to write, compose, calculate, and speak French.¹¹⁰
- And what can you say in French?
- Sir, I can say my name and describe my body properly.
- So then, tell me: what is your name?
- Sir my name is Johan. I'm a good child, handsome and well behaved, and I can speak English and French well, and good Norman.¹¹¹

10.A would-be apprentice's French

– Blessed be the rod that chastises the child and the good master who prizes me so highly. I pray that God almighty grant us everlasting joy.

Also, sir, I was at the festival yesterday with: my head or: my crown¹¹² my curly hair, my forehead at the front, my neck behind, the ears, the eyes, clear vision, the eyelids, the eyebrows, the nose, the nostrils and the septum, the mouth with the pallet above the teeth, the tongue, the gums, the throat¹¹³ that the teeth enclose round about and the cheeks and chin, the upper and lower lips, the skull with the temples and the brain, the hollow hole in the neck,¹¹⁴ the throat in front, the windpipe where my breath passes through. The parting is in the middle of my head, the back of the skull behind, the face in the front of the whole head. I don't care about the rest.

I also have the chest with the breast, the shoulders, shoulder-blade and the spinal column,¹¹⁵ stomach, bones, back, breasts, sides, flanks, navel and the penis and the foreskin that covers the prick, the balls, the arsehole, the flesh and the whole body is in the middle, behind my arms, and I have the elbows that I lean on when I am tired; and I call the space between the elbow and the tip of my hand a full cubit in length. On my hands I have ten fingers, with the nails that grow out of them, and the fist that closes the hand when I've reaped a handful of grain in my palm.

And also inside my body I have the heart with which I think using my capacity to learn and to do good, bowels, entrails, liver, spleen and kidney,¹¹⁶ stomach, veins and lung, kidneys, pubes¹¹⁷ on the outside, gall-bladder inside and bladder. I also have the legs with the calf, thighs and the knees, buttocks and the crotch, the feet with the ankles, the toes, the sole and the heel, for which everyone knows the French.¹¹⁸

Also, sir, I have the clothes that belong to my body, linens and wools, unlined, furred and lined inside and outside, slippers, shoes, boots or hose and boots, footwear, spurs, shirt, breaches and belly-band, coat, pourpoint and kirtle, surcoat and mantle, tabard, cloak, houppelande, chaperon, felt cap, cap, and other garments with sleeves long, wide, and well tailored.¹¹⁹ And, if necessary, I have a hairnet, comb, and kerchiefs of silk, yarn, and cotton.

But I don't want to forget my purse, my needle-case—and when a woman is pregnant, she will be girded with a good girdle;¹²⁰ and if it is not of silk it will be of leather—my dagger and my sharp knife, the sheath, good sword and shield of fine steel with a good scabbard and new ring, but I don't want to draw my sword out of its scabbard without great help, and with reasonable cause, for it is said in holy scripture: he who desires to strike with the sword shall be struck down by the sword.¹²¹

Auxi, sir, je toy enseigne de comune language et d'autre maner de parlance et dez diverse chosez, de bestez et de gaynerie issint que de parler droit. Vous ne failerez mye se traiez vous a bon company et guerpez le maveisez et lour folie, mez d'un homme ne d'un femme ne de lour enfant n'est boisoigne pur parler taunt de lour fitz, file ou filette, [fol. 13r] garçon, pusele ou garsette, vadlettez, lour servantz ne lour apprentis, veiciens, maistres, soverayne, seignours, subgettez, lour amys et bien vuillantz, auxi dez emperours, rois, dukez, countez, barons, chivalers, bachillers et esquiers.

Lessons parler del pape auxi et archevesquez, evesques, archideknys, denez, officials, prestez et clerkez, abbez, moignez et priours, freres et chanons, noignez et d'autres damez; de la Reigne et de la duchesse et de countesse, de la soer et sorceresse et dez veilez veves, virgynes, des ribaudez ou pailardez, putaynez, putiveils et vilayns, larons, felons et traitours.

Autres fraunceis j'ay appris: un chate, un rate et un sores, un liver, livre, livre, levere, leverere. Tablez pur la sale, docers, bankers ov quarreux, chaers, aundirez, furchez de fer pur le feu, basyns, ewars et chauffours, pot et pailez d'aresme, coupez d'or, picez ou tassez d'argent endorrez, hanapz de fraxinez ov lez coverclez peinte, lancez de verre, hachez de guerre, coynez pur couper bastons de keyne et cuynez pur lez busshez fyndre, et l'argent coigné prendre et autre armure, cestassaver basynet ou lumbrere et la ventaile, pisseins, platez, haburgion, vmbras,^{xlv} rerebras, quisseux et gauntez de plate, arcez, settez et cordez pur arcez, vesselez d'argent auxi et d'esteyn, cestassaver .ii. douszeins de cuillers d'argent merchez ov le teste de libarde, .iii. douszeins plateaux, .i. douszein esquilez, .iii. douszeins saucers et cetera.

Explicit *Liber Donati*.

Also, sir, I can teach you everyday language and other manners of speaking¹²² and about diverse things in order to speak correctly about animals and husbandry. You won't falter if you draw to good company and give up the wicked and their folly, but for a man, a woman, and for their child there is no more necessary topic of conversation than their son, daughter or little girl, boy, maiden or maidservant, manservants, their servants or their apprentices, neighbours, masters, sovereigns, lords, subjects, their friends and well-wishers; and also about emperors, kings, dukes, counts, barons, knights, knights bachelor and squires.

Let's talk about the pope also and about archbishops, bishops, archdeacons, deans, officials, priests and clerks, abbots, monks and priors, friars and canons, nuns and other women; about the queen and about the duchess and the countess, about the sister and sorceress and about the chaste matrons,¹²³ virgins, about the fuckers, or scumbags,¹²⁴ the whores, cheap sluts¹²⁵ and bad guys, crooks, felons, and traitors.

Here's some more French that I've learned: a cat, a rat and a mouse, a book, lip, pound, hare, hound for hunting.¹²⁶ Tables for the hall, curtains, bench-covers with squares on them, chairs, andirons, iron forks for the fire, basins, ewers and warming-pans, brass pots and pans, golden cups, objects or cups of gilded silver, ash-wood cups with painted covers, shimmering lances, war axes, axes to cut oak sticks and wedges to split logs, and take stamped silver¹²⁷ and other armour, that is to say, a light helmet or visor and the ventail, mail collar, breast plates, habergeon, vambrace, rearbrace,¹²⁸ plate cuisses and gauntlets, bows, arrows and cords for the bow, silver and tin vessels, that is to say, two dozen spoons of silver hallmarked with a leopard's head,¹²⁹ three dozen platters, one dozen bowls, three dozen saucers et cetera.

Here ends the *Liber Donati*.¹³⁰