NOTES ON TRANSLATION

The bold numbers refer to the appropriate line in the French text where the presence of the note is indicated by an asterisk.

3. *De verdure, et.* The first example of lyric caesura, also in ll. 105, 181, 249 and so forth, and less common here than epic caesura. The final *e* of *verdure* is not elided into the following initial vowel, as it would normally be, and counts as a syllable.

8. *Joyeux et gay.* In MidF it was common to use pairs of words meaning the same, or almost the same. See also *infra* l. 10, *dueil et esmay*; l. 38, *les despiz et deulx*; l. 43, *a repoz në a paix*. See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, no. 1, p. 40, l. 1, note. In the prose section and epistles Creton occasionally launches into triplets. *Infra*, p. 195, l. 11; p. 201, ll. 8–9; p. 307, ll. 7–8.

13. *je vous pri.* 1st person present indicative of -*er* verbs are more common with an analogical *e* than without, e.g. ll. 719, 1141, *prie*; ll. 912, 1346, *crie*; l. 3658, *desire.* But cf. also ll. 313, 611, *affi*; l. 712, *pri*; ll. 1657, 2089, *lo.*

24, 26. *certains … plains.* The OF form of the masculine singular noun and adjective, with -*s*, occurs alongside the ModF form, e.g. l. 346, *grans homs*; l. 1055, *li sires de Persi*; l. 1071 *li homs.*

38, 39. These are the first examples of epic caesura: at the break in the line the final unstressed *e* of *salee* and *Ymbernie* is not counted, even preceding a consonant. See also ll. 46, 78, 102, and following. Epic is more common than lyric caesura in the *Prinse et mort.*

41. *Grant quantité.* The ModF form *grande* occurs only twice, ll. 3246, 3359. The usual form of the feminine adjective is *grant.* On the other hand, the usual form of the adverb is ModF *grandement*, e.g. ll. 427, 1579, 3373. OF *granment* is only found twice, ll. 151, 245.

63. *guinder* = 'to hoist up'. Creton must have written *guinder* – **AD**'s reading – not *wuidier* = 'to unload'; the horses were being loaded on to ships for passage to Ireland.

70–71. *tour / … tour.* The first *tour* (noun masculine) = 'skill', the second (noun feminine) = 'tower', an acceptable rhyme in MidF. Less acceptable was to have a word rhyming with itself, e.g. ll. 81, 83, *gent / … gent.* Some other examples are at ll. 164–165; 832, 835; 1377–1378.

73–75. *gens vi laide et orde, / L'un desciré … / L'un ot un trou.* Creton treats cavalierly the collective noun *gent* (noun feminine singular) and *gens* (noun masculine plural), both meaning 'people', 'army', or 'retinue'. *Gent* is feminine, e.g. ll. 222, 573, except for l. 1031, *gent desrouté.* Adjectives preceding *gens* are feminine, ll. 473, 949; following are masculine, ll. 721, 847. However, at p. 323, l. 17, and p. 325, l. 2 the past participles agree with *gens* feminine; at p. 325, ll. 5, 7, the past participle agrees with *gens* feminine, then masculine in the same sentence. See also ll. 737–740, *ceste gent s'esmaie / De peur qu'ilz ont … / Il me lairont; ce ne sont que gens laie / Et non saichans.* The question of number is equally confused; l. 2139, *gens* has a singular verb, and in ll. 737–738, and 2544–2547, *gent* first has a singular verb then a plural one. Creton is driven by demands of rhyme and especially metre.

Ot … avoit. In MidF the past historic tense is frequently used where ModF would use the imperfect, *infra* ll. 801, 2693. A mixture of the two is not uncommon, as here and at ll. 271–275; p. 187, l. 20, and ll. 2693–2694.

107–108. *son … / avec.* See the variant readings in these lines. Words and letters in **H** with an underlining have been written over an erasure. It is certain that in l. 107, **H** originally had **LB**'s reading *le*, and in l. 108, **LB**'s *et*.

117–119. *hardi / … apers … / … esbahi.* Creton is inconsistent in the form of the masculine plural adjective, as he is in the singular, *supra* ll. 24–26; *hardi* and *esbahi*, rhyming with *lui* and *vy*, are the OF forms; *apers* is the ModF form. Further examples are ll. 206, 685, 1301, and 2125.

151. *granment.* For the OF form of *grandement*, *supra*, l. 41, endnote (hereafter 'note').

155. For *desir* meaning 'regret' see E. Huguet, *Dictionnaire de la langue française du XVIe siècle*, 7 vols (Paris, 1925–1967), s.v. '*desir*'.

175. *homs = homme*; a relic of OF nominative case, singular, but the *s* is analogical. *Homs < homo, infra*, ll. 346, 348, 2027.

177. *tant sont boiz pereilleux.* All MSS have *les boiz*, which gives one syllable too many. Creton omits the definite article, *infra*, l. 202, *Que cerf ne fait*; also l. 2699, *Ly metoient croix sur la teste.*

190. *esragoient.* g before *a/o* is sometimes used to represent a soft *g*. Other examples are l. 389, *desloga*; l. 1214, *changable*; l. 3239, *manga.*

213. *Col* = ModF *cou.* Nouns which owe their ModF forms to a back-formation from their plural, appear here in their OF form. Some other examples are, l. 344, *ruissel*; l. 982, *mantel*; l. 1834, *vaissel*; l. 2071, *morsel.*

222. *desoremaiz* counts as only three syllables, also at ll. 1498, 1634, 1842. It counted as four at l. 143. Interconsonantal *e* is weak by MidF but this is often not reflected in the spelling, e.g. l. 483, *aideront*; l. 591, *parlera*; l. 921, *souverain*; ll. 2042, 2181, *serement*; ll. 3263, 3495, *derrenier*, are all of two syllables. *Salsebery*, ll. 546, 1182 is of three syllables; l. 2156 of two syllables only. See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, p. 19.

243. *nulle riens.* There are some other examples of OF feminine nouns with a flexional *s* in the singular, *infra* l. 1538, *saisons*; l. 2323, *raisons*; l. 3620, voulentes; p. 185, l. 17, *cités.*

254–255. H has a minor correction in both of these lines; l. 254 originally read *Maquemoire*, the *i* has been erased but is just visible. In l. 255 the *z* of *painez* has been squeezed in later. *Z* is often used for *s*, a final *ez* does not necessarily indicate that the *e* is stressed, e.g. l. 346, *a merveillez*; l. 405, *nous y fusmez*; l. 729, *maintez foiz.*

281. H's original reading lacks one syllable, *si* has been added from AD's reading. The same emendation has been made at l. 419.

290. *Ses amis. Ses* is the first of only two examples of the OF masculine singular possessive adjective, *infra* l. 3064, *ses corps*. There is one example of the OF masculine plural possessive adjective, l. 709, *my compaignon.*

294. H's line as it stands has one syllable too many. **ABCD**'s *soit*, singular, has been preferred to *soient*, plural; only one *seigneur* – the earl of Gloucester – went to parley with McMurrough. In the preceding line, **H** originally read *moins*; an *a* has been written over the *o*.

302. *qu'i = ce qu'il*, *l* in pre-consonantal position – *qu'i seroit* – was silent by now, so that *qui* and *qu'il* became homophonous and were often confused. Cf. *infra* ll. 373, 382, 1211, *qu'i = qu'il*; l. 794, *quil = qui*; l. 2757, *qu'i = qu'ilz*.

309. *Present le roi =* (literally) 'the king being present', a construction based on the Latin ablative absolute. See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, p. 13. Other examples are l. 1911, *ce fait*; p. 189, ll. 17–18, *la messe oïe*; ll. 2662–2663, *presens / Tous ceulx*.

335. *N'autre.* **H** originally read Autre, as in **B**; the *N* is written over an erasure, and the *a* is written in the space between the initial letter and the rest of the line.

339–340. *Sa semblance … / Veez pourtraite.* Around 1400 *semblance* = 'portrait'. *Portraire* = to delineate any subject, not necessarily a likeness. See Musée du Louvre, *Paris 1400: Les Arts sous Charles VI*, ed. E. Taburet-Delahaye (Paris, 2004), p. 28.

340. *Vëez* counts as two syllables here, only one at l. 1133.

343. As they stand, **HABCD** lack one syllable. **L**'s reading – *et deulx deux* – has been preferred.

349–350. *Lui et le conte parlerent … / En racontant.* In MidF the present participle, *racontant*, does not always refer to the subject of the main clause, *Lui et le conte.* Here it refers only to *le conte*: Gloucester is enumerating McMurrough's crimes against Richard. *Infra*, ll. 2117–2118, 2165; p. 189, l. 4; l. 3573.

363. *moult lui estoit tart =* 'he was very impatient'. Di Stefano, *Dictionnaire des locutions*, s.v. '*tard*': *il m'est tart que*: *indique surtout l'impatience de, l'empressement à.*

373. Et qu'i cuidra avoir bon, si l'envie. Ibid. s.v. '*bon*': *avoir de bon sur qqn = l'emporter =* 'to get the upper hand of', and *avoir du bon = avoir le dessus =* 'to have the upper hand'.

390. *une meure =* 'a blackberry', something of little value. *OED*, s.v. 'fig, 4. a.', 'As a type of anything small, valueless, or contemptible'.

406. *Aises du corps comme poisson en Saine =* 'as happy as fish in water'. See Di Stefano, *Dictionnaire des locutions*, s.v. '*poisson*'.

419. HBC's hypometric line has been amended following **AD**. Cf. *supra*, l. 281, note. D was originally short of one syllable also, *si* having been added later. At ll. 1094 and 2673, **A** has a regular line and D's correction makes it the same. **L** has a regular line, but its reading is further from that of the other MSS.

432. *se m'ait Dieux* (also l. 999). The OF 3rd person present subjunctive of -*er* verbs, i.e. the form without final *e*, survives in a few stereotyped expressions. Other examples are ll. 1515, 1674 *doint* (< *donner*); ll. 792, 1444, *gart* (< *garder*). See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, no. 13, p. 95, l. 87 and note.

443. *rebous* was originally written *rebours*, the scribe later crossing out the *r* to make a better rhyme for the eye with *nous*: *tous*: *doulx*. These rhymes – also ll. 1384–1387, *m'ame*: *larme*: *ferme*: *diffame* – illustrate the weakness of a pre-consonantal *r* at this time.

463. *Quant au roy pleut, qui.* Although *que* was commonly used as a subject form in MidF – see **D**'s reading at l. 239 and **B**'s at l. 326 – the single example in **H**, unsupported by the other MSS has been amended.

483. *lui aideront. Aideront* counts as two syllables, *supra*, l. 222, note. *Aidier* can still be intransitive (as in OF) as used here, also l. 489; p. 311, ll. 10, 16. The ModF transitive usage co-exists, *supra* l. 1550, p. 311, l. 26.

487. *envoiee.* Considering that *donnee* agrees with the preceding direct object – *que*, l. 486, whose antecedent is *la bulle sëellee*, l. 485 – **LB**'s reading has been preferred to **HACD**'s.

493. *Lors veïssiez.* An OF figure of speech that was still being used right up into the fifteenth century. See N. Andrieux-Reix, 'Lors veïssiez, histoire d'une marque de diction', *Linx*, 32 (1995), pp. 133–145. Creton is referring beyond the text to the action he is describing; he is inviting the listener or reader to step into the scene and witness it for himself.

520. *Biau* for *beau*. The first of a sprinkling of Northern forms, probably scribal in origin. *Infra* ll. 1765–1767, *mangonniaulx*: *monchiaulx*: *nouviaulx*; and ll. 3701–3702, *chastiaulx*: *biaulx*. See also *le* for *la*, p. 193, l. 31 and note, *je prendray la mort en pasience, comme tu le prins*; and forms in *ch*, *infra* ll. 2555, 2617, commencha; l. 3043, *aperchevoir*; l. 3207, *chieulx*. See Pope, *From Latin to Modern French*, § 1320 Northern

Region; *Phonology*: §§ i, viii, pp. 486–488. These spellings are not in the other MSS, except for **C**, which only has them where **H** does. This suggests that they were in the exemplars which **H** and **C** copied; the other MSS 'corrected' them out. *Infra* ll. 1142, 1977, *no* for *nostre*, is a Northern form, ibid. *Morphology*, § xxv (b), p. 490, but this comes from Creton, as it affects the syllable count.

543. All MSS have one syllable too many. The removal of the conjunction *et* is a suggested correction. *S'est li fons* = (*aus*)*si est li fons*.

Li fons. There are four other examples of the OF masculine nominative singular definite article, ll. 850, 1055, 1071, and 2027 In the last two cases *li homs* avoids elision, thus giving the correct number of syllables.

572–573. *emprinse / … prinse*. The rhymes at ll. 574–575, *guise / … mise* show that the *n* is not sounded. The rhymes at ll. 1576–1579 show this also. This pronunciation is not peculiar to Creton. In the mid 14th-century *Les Voeux du héron* written in monorhymed *laisses*, *prins(s)*, ll. 28, 52, 71, 121, rhymes with *païs*, *avis*, *paradis* and other rhymes in -*i* in the *laisse*, ll. 27–144; also ll. 205–220. See *Vows of the Heron*, ed. Grigsby and Lacy.

591. *parlera* counts as two syllables. *Infra* l. 2001, *feray*, counts only as one syllable, but ll. 578, 590 and elsewhere counts as two. See above l. 222 and note.

626. *merveilles*. The form with *s* is well attested. *Infra*, ll. 951, 1425, 2640. See also Huguet, *Dictionnaire*, s.v. '*merveille*', and Tobler and Lommatzsch, *Altfranzösisches Wörterbuch*, s.v. '*merveille*'.

638. *qui ne les haioit mie*. An example of litotes. See *OED*, s.v. litotes. Ironical understatement … in which an affirmation is expressed [King Richard loved the Welsh and men of Cheshire] by the negative of the contrary [he did not hate them].

640–641. *Cuidant … / Qu'arrivé feust le roy*. Verbs of thinking, used affirmatively, are followed by the subjunctive, *infra*, l. 693, *nous pensons … que le roy soit mort*; or the indicative, l. 734, *je croy … que vous estes traÿs*; p. 191, l. 20, *je croy … qu'il lui osta*.

709. *my compaignon*. An isolated example of the OF masculine plural possessive adjective. Cf. *supra*, l. 290 and note.

737–740. *ceste gent s'esmaie / De peur qu'ilz ont … / gens laie / Et non sai-chans.* *Supra*, ll. 73–75, note. Also, l. 739, *il me lairont.* There are a few instances of OF *il* masculine plural pronoun, *infra*, l. 1571; p. 201, l. 8; l. 3018, but *ilz* is the usual form.

764. All MSS lack one syllable. There is *enjambement* between this line and the next. Creton may have regarded ll. 764–765 as one 14-syllable line, in which case the final, unstressed, *e* of *deffendre* would count as a syllable.

794. *quil* is a spelling variant of *qui*. Cf. *supra*, l. 302, note.

864. *voise.* OF 3rd person present subjunctive < *aler*.

891. *quant il vit sa queue luire* (literally) = 'when he saw his tail shining'. There was a bizarre belief in France in the Middle Ages that Englishmen had tails: see P. Rickard, '*Anglois coué* and *l'Anglois qui couve*', *French Studies*, 7 (1953), pp. 48–55; but this seems not to be pertinent here. See *DMF*, s.v. '*luire*', I.C.: *Voir sa queue luire* = *voir le moment favorable*. I thank Professor Roccati for this reference.

896–899. *haultaine: plaine: quinzaine: aime.* The first three rhymes are good, there is assonance only with the fourth. This occurs occasionally elsewhere, e.g. ll. 1240–1243, 2144–2147.

918. *qu'on* = *ce qu'on.*

921. *souverain* counts as two syllables, *supra*, l. 222, note.

950. *arme* = *âme*, 'soul'. In negative construction = 'no one'. Cf. *infra*, l. 1550. See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, p. 372.

967. *fouyus.* Creton appears to have coined this past participle < *fouir* to fit the rhyme.

993. *de la se departirent.* It is obvious from what follows that the verb does not refer only to Rutland and Percy, *infra*, l. 1277, note.

1047. *estourdiz* has no pejorative meaning here, = 'daring'.

1084. *son beau frere* = 'brother', also at ll. 1135, 1746. The usual meaning of *beau frere* is 'brother-in-law', ll. 1463, 1466, 1526. Similarly *beau pere* usually means 'father-in-law', ll. 1356, 2241, but can mean 'father', l. 3633.

1085. *Die* (subjunctive) has been changed from *dit* (present indicative); the *e* is written over the *t*.

1097. The break comes after the seventh syllable. There is lyric caesura in this line, as in l. 1094.

1133. *veez* counts as only one syllable, as in ll. 1541, 1939.

1142. *no vie.* Creton uses the Northern form of the feminine singular possessive adjective, instead of *nostre*, evidently because it is a monosyllable. This happens once more, at l. 1977. *Supra*, l. 520, note.

1207. *Lui estre … demené.* In ModF, *étant*, a present participle, would be expected rather than an infinitive. But cf. *infra*, p. 191, l. 12, *les avoir veuz*; p. 303, l. 24, *toy avoir oü*.

1230. *chascun.* **H** originally read *chaccun*, an *s* being written over the first of the double *c*s.

1241. *trestout.* **H** reads *tout*, the initial *t* being a large majuscule written over an erasure. It seems likely that **H** originally read *trestout* (**LC**'s reading), and that has been preferred, otherwise the line lacks a syllable. Something similar occurs at l. 1479.

1277. *S'en alerent.* The verb does not refer only to Rutland and Percy, *supra*, l. 993, note.

1287. *venoit … / Meschief et paine.* The verb is agreeing with the nearer of two related subjects. Cf. p. 191, ll. 16–18, *En ceste … compaignie estoit l'arcevesque de Cantorbie, Messire Thomas de Persi et le conte de Rotelant*; p. 303, ll. 4–5, *ton corps et ta personne est plus convenable a Mars.* The ModF construction is also found, p. 197, ll. 6–7, *l'archevesque de Cantorbie et le conte de Northomberlant alerent querre le duc de Lancastre.*

1304–1306. *juge … / juge.* The first *juge* = 'judge'; the second = 'judgment', an acceptable rhyme in MidF. Cf. *supra*, ll. 70–71, note.

1312–1314. *loy … / loy.* The same word rhyming with itself would have been frowned upon; also ll. 1377–1378, *estuet … / estuet.*

1355. *j'espoir. Espoir*, first person present indicative < *esperer*, is one of a handful of relics of OF vocalic alternation. See also l. 1408, *muir* < *morir*; and l. 1947, *ains* < *amer*. See *Chrestomathie*, ed Rickard, no. 13, p. 95, l. 82 and note.

1384. *m'ame* is the first of a handful of OF elided forms of a posses-sive adjective before a feminine noun beginning with a vowel. Some others are l. 1404, m'amie; l. 1415, *m'esperance*; l. 2294, *s'image*; p. 311, l. 3, *s'esperance*. Generally the ModF forms are used, supra l. 786, *son ame*; l. 515, *son emprise*; *infra*, p. 305, l. 27 *ton ymage*. See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, no. 1, p. 41, l. 32 and note.

1389. *Encore.* **HBC**'s *encores*, makes the line hypermetric; **AD**'s *encore* has been preferred to **L**'s *encor*, as that is the usual spelling here. There is a similar situation with *avecque(s)* at ll. 3009, 3601.

1462. *d'Excestre.* **H**'s original reading was *decestre*, the *x* added super-script; also *infra*, l. 1502.

1466. *Ilz sont … y ne sont pas. Ilz*, also spelled *y*, is used here twice rather than the ModF *elles*, because it is a monosyllable. See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, no. 17, p. 112, l. 116 and note; also no. 23, p. 140, l. 100 and note.

1469. Va comptant = *compta. Infra*, l. 1759, *ala pensant = pensa.*

1469–1501. *Et lors lui va comptant … / … ce que fait lui a.* This very long sentence has been broken at ll. 1484 and 1496 for the sake of clarity. The principal verb *va comptant* governs *tout ce que*, l. 1470, and eight noun clauses introduced by *que*, ll. 1473, 1475; *comment*, l. 1478; *que*, ll. 1480, 1482, 1485, 1497, and 1499.

1475. *Et.* **H** originally seems to have read *Si*. The scribe had changed *S* majuscule into an *E*; the *E* is written in darker ink over an *S*, and the *t* is written over an erasure.

1479. *tresgrant.* **H** reads *grant* preceded by an erasure. The descender of the *g* has been looped up to the left to form a *T* majuscule, which is an abbreviation of *tres*. **C**'s reading is *tresgrant*, which gives the correct number of syllables. See also *supra*, l. 1241, note.

1515. *doint.* 3rd person present subjunctive < *donner*; also at l. 1674. *Supra*, l. 432, note.

1541. *veez* counts as one syllable only.

1568. *cependent.* = *cependant.* There is hesitation in the MidF period between *a/e* befora a nasal consonant. *Infra*, also l. 1878,

atendant = *atendent*; l. 1969, valissent = valissant. See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, no. 5, p. 59, l. 27; and no. 6, p. 64, ll. 104, 106, note.

1577. *prins.* For the pronunciation, *supra*, ll. 572–573, note.

1603. *artillerie* counts as four syllables only. *Supra*, l. 222, note.

1639. *monne* = 'nun'. **LABD** have *moine* = 'monk', which makes better sense but does not rhyme.

1661. *qu'avec.* **HB**'s reading, *avecques*, makes the line one syllable too long. **AD**'s reading makes the syllable count correct, and also makes the construction of the sentence clearer.

1705. *fu* is the imperfect subjunctive, as is *fut*. Cf. *infra*, ll. 3555, 3568. The usual form is *feust, supra,* ll. 641, 1018, or *fust, infra,* l. 2417, 3065.

1745. *feïstes.* **HB**'s *fistes* gives a line of only nine syllables. **LACD**'s *feïstes* has been preferred.

1752. *Ne quë en dire.* **H**'s reading, *Ne qu'en dire*, lacks one syllable.

1759. *ala pensant* = *pensa.* *Supra*, l. 1469, note.

1765–1767. *mangonniaulx*: *monchiaulx*: *nouviaulx.* *Supra*, l. 520, note.

1766. *roide.* *OED*, s.v. 'stiff, 6.', 'Tight, closely packed. Now *hyperbolically* in colloquial use: Densely crowded (*with*). Also *figurative*'. 'Densely crowded with' is clearly the meaning of *roide* here.

1777–1778. *On les devroit tenir … / Et que croniques nouviaulx en feussent faiz.* The ModF hypothetical construction (conditional) is followed by the OF (imperfect subjunctive).

1784. *Moy le sisisme.* All MSS read *Moy sixiesme.* The other rhymes of the quatrain are *prime, rime, lime,* and at l. 3477 .xxvme rhymes with *prime*; thus the form *sisisme* would be expected here. See Pope, *From Latin to Modern French*, § 825, pp. 318–319. Also, the line is hypometric; thus *Moy le sisisme* is suggested as Creton's original reading.

1809. *Northomberlant* counts here, and at l. 2008, as three syllables. *Supra*, l. 222, note.

1838. *esvesque … autresi. Esvesque* is attested in Huguet, *Dictionnaire*, s.v. '*evesque*'. It is attributed to the rarity of initial *e* + consonant other than *s*; see *Chrestomathie*, no. 53, p. 274, l. 106, note. **H** originally had **LBC**'s *aussi*; a *t* and a contraction mark have been written in very dark ink over the first *s*. The same change has been made by the scribe at l. 2266 and editorially at l. 1870. *Autresi* would have been what Creton wrote to give the correct syllable count.

1878. 1878 *atendant* = *atendent*. *Supra*, l. 1568, note.

1911. *Ce fait* = (literally) 'this having been done'; *supra*, l. 309, note.

1933. *Lors veïssiez. Supra*, l. 493, note.

1939. *veez* counts as one syllable, as in ll. 1133, 1541.

1947. *ains < amer. Supra*, l. 1355, note.

1977. *no gent. Supra*, l. 520, note.

2001. *feray* counts as only one syllable. *Supra*, l. 222, note.

2008. *Northomberlant* counts as three syllables. *Supra*, l. 222, note.

2028–2031. *mure* is the form required by the rhyme. See Huguet, *Dictionnaire*, s.v. '*morir*'. However, *supra*, ll. 888–891, *conduire*: *muyre*: *duire*: *luire*; *infra*, ll. 2236–2239, *destruire*: *muire*: *conduire*: *fuire*.

2042. *serement* counts as two syllables here and at l. 2181, but three syllables at ll. 2046 and 2055. *Supra*, l. 222, note.

2099. *Du pas garder* = *de garder le pas. Infra*, l. 3002, *Du duc Henry faire mourir* = *de faire mourir le duc Henry*. See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, no. 39, p. 213, l. 151.

2111. *qu'a.* **H** originally read *que*, an *a* being written over the *e* in very dark ink.

2133. *Jusqu'a.* **H**'s original reading was *jusque*; *a* has been written over the *e*.

2139. *Des gens* (two syllables) gives the correct syllable count, *de la gent* (three syllables) does not. Creton is using *gens* (plural) as if it were *gent* (singular), *supra*, ll. 73–75, note.

2144–2147. *paine*: *enmaine*: *aime*: *souveraine*. There is assonance only between *aime* and the other rhyme-words. *Supra*, ll. 896–899, 1240–1243.

2165. *Ainsi parlant, nous convint aprochier. Supra*, ll. 349–350, note.

2187. *deshonnour* is the form required by the rhyme. The same applies at *infra*, *honnour*, p. 321, l. 20, and *dolour*, p. 321, l. 31. Cf. *supra*, *honnour*, l. 1533; *doulour*, l. 870.

2249. *Sceü le fait. Supra*, l. 309, note.

2266. *autresi*. For the alteration in **H**, *supra*, l. 1838, note.

2270. *Trestoute nuit* = 'overnight'. By MidF, *toute la nuit* and *toute nuit* could both refer to one night in particular or to an unspecified night. See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, no. 42, p. 227, l. 205, note.

page 187, line 15. *catholique* = 'Christian'. For this interpretation, see *Le Grand Robert*, s.v. *catholique*, II, 1º.

page 193, line 31. *je prendray la mort … comme tu le prins*. There are another two instances of the Northern *le* for *la*, 3rd person pronoun feminine, direct object, p. 199, l. 8, and l. 2801. See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, no. 27, p. 155, l. 38 and note; no. 39, p. 210, l. 23 and note. Also *supra*, l. 520, note.

page 195, line 11. *bons, vrais et loyaulx* is a triplet. *Supra*, l. 8, note.

page 197, line 12. *et lui dist* is the reading of all MSS; the syntax is rather confused. I suggest that *et* is a corrupt reading.

page 199, line 17. *le mes* = *les me*, a Northern form.

page 199, line 25. *Albie* = *Albion* = 'England'. This is found also in Deschamps, *Oeuvres complètes*, ed. de Queux and Raynaud, I, no. 26, p. 106, l. 4; II, no. 285, p. 139, l. 12.

page 201, line 8. *il sont. Supra*, ll. 737–740, note.

page 211, line 6. *tourna*. It appears that **H** originally read *tournoya*, **ACD**'s lesson; the *a* has been written over the second *o* and an erasure follows.

page 213, lines 1–4. *Ainsi partismes … d'estre en France*. These lines are only in **AD**. The reason behind the omission is unclear.

2296–2334. The imprecatory *ballade* (lines 2296–2334) has three stanzas on identical rhyme-schemes plus an *envoi* (the *envoi* sends – *envoyer* = 'to send' – the *ballade* to its addressees). See S.V. Spilsbury, 'The Imprecatory *Ballade*: A fifteenth-century poetic genre', *French Studies*, 23 (1979), pp. 385–396. Creton's language is restrained compared to that of Deschamps and François Villon.

2300. The missing line in **C** – as given in **D** – has been written in the right-hand margin by a modern hand.

2331. *deveroient* counts as three syllables, *supra*, l. 222, note; the break in the line comes after the sixth syllable. This has the effect of stressing *toy*, the object of Creton's execration.

2358. *visce*. Creton has made up a verb modelled on the noun *vice*. The scribes were thrown into confusion by it, as witness the variant spellings.

2437. desfaire (= 'to depose' or 'to kill') is written over an erasure. **LABCD** read *faire mourir*, certainly **H**'s original reading. **H**'s revised reading introduces an element of uncertainty: was Richard murdered or merely deposed? **H**'s original reading was unambiguous.

2442. *dis*. **H**'s original reading was *diz*. An *s* was written over the *z*, making a more satisfying rhyme for the eye.

2447–2478. *hors de la ville / De Londres – ce ne fu pas guille*. There is no *de* in **HLBCD**, l. 2447, which makes the line short by one syllable. A's *hors de la ville* gives a regular line. In l. 2448, all MSS originally read *ce n'est pas guille*, and the line again lacks a syllable. On the analogy of l. 3250 – where the scribe of **H** has changed *nest* > *ne fu* – *ne fu* has been judged to be what Creton originally wrote.

2501. All MSS read *Norvic* and the line is hypometric. *Norvic* has been amended to *Norevic*, on the analogy of *Panebroc*, l. 2510, to make eight syllables. Similarly *Werwic*, l. 2937, has been amended to *Werewic*.

2513. In **BC**, l. 2515 originally followed on l. 2513. The mistake was realized and l. 2515 scored out. l. 2514 follows, then l. 2515 in its correct place.

2525. *Toute jour* arose from a wish to avoid confusing *tot jor* (= *toute la journée* = 'all day long') with *toz jorz* (= *toujours* = 'always'), perhaps on the analogy of *toute nuit*. See P. Rickard, 'Toute jour, tout le jour, et toute la journée', *Romania*, 85 (1964), pp. 145–180.

2536. *Filz dë Isaac*. **HLB**'s *f. disant* is an obviously corrupt reading.

2541. *la couronne* means, by extension, 'kingdom', also *infra*, l. 2563. Tobler and Lommatzsch, *Altfranzösisches Wörterbuch*, s.v. '*couronne*', has the meaning 'royal domain'. 'Kingdom' is also the meaning of *royauté*, *infra*, l. 2790, but *infra*, l. 2681 it means 'crown'.

2573. Without *si*, all MSS lack one syllable. The correction has been made following **AD**'s reading at ll. 281, 419. In **C**, ll. 2572–2573 have been omitted.

2617. *Il commencha imterroger*. The construction *commencer* + infinitive (no *a*) was still current in the sixteenth century; see Huguet, *Dictionnaire*, s.v. '*commencer*'. For other forms in *ch* and other Northern forms, *supra*, l. 520, note.

2648. *interrogasïon* counts as six syllables, but *interrogasion*, l. 2658, counts as five.

2656. *yert*. A solitary example of the OF 3rd person imperfect < *estre*. Creton regularly uses *estoit*, *supra* l. 2655; *infra*, ll. 2664, 2670; which has two syllables.

2660. *A tousjours leur sera lait vice*. A cliché, repeated *infra*, l. 2840.

2662. *presens / Tous ceulx*. *Supra*, l. 309, note.

2673. *deulx en disant ainsi*. **HBC**'s reading lacks two syllables. **AD**'s *ambedeulx* has been preferred to **L**'s *humblement*, which was probably a mis-hearing of *ambedeulx*. *Infra*, ll. 2692–2693, where *humblement* does not figure.

2681. *la royauté* = 'the crown'. *Supra*, l. 2541, note.

2688. *Ce ly mist la pusse en l'oreille* = (literally) 'this put a flea in his ear'. *DMF*, s.v. '*puce*': m*ettre la puce en l'oreille a qqn* = *Inspirer des inquiétudes à quelqu'un.* But Lancaster would not have been worried by the peers' response, it must mean that the loud acclamation roused, stirred him.

2693–2694. *Furent … / … estoient.* For the juxtaposition of tenses, *supra*, l. 75 and note.

2702. *Baisa.* A singular verb has been used instead of the grammatically correct plural – *baiserent* – for the sake of metre and rhyme.

2725–2726. *Le roy baisa parmi la bouche / Le connestable.* ModF word order – subject, verb, object – was not yet fixed in MidF. See C*hrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, pp. 27–28. In these two lines *le roy* is the object, *le connestable* the subject; it is the Constable who has the active role. This is not a common feature of Creton's language, but see p. 197, ll. 11–12, l. 2812; he uses it here for the sake of the metre in order to have eight syllables in either line.

2788. *de cuer fin.* H's isolated *le cuer* has been amended following the other MSS here, and following all six MSS at ll. 1166–1167 and 2514.

2790. *royaulté* = 'kingdom'. *Supra*, l. 2541, note.

2810. **B**'s reading, the only regular one, has been preferred.

2826–2827. *moult tart / Leur estoit de si long sejour. Supra*, l. 363, note.

2830. *l'elexsïon.* This word seems to have caused confusion among the scribes, whereas at l. 2647 it was copied without question.

2833. *com.* L's reading has been preferred to *comme*, otherwise the line is hypermetric; l. 3267 is a similar case.

2836. *compter.* **H**'s reading was originally *conter*; the scribe subsequently wrote a contraction mark over the *o* and a *p* over the *n*.

2900. *feste* = ModF *faîte* = 'highest point'.

2937. For all MSS, *werwic > werewic*, *supra*, l. 2501 and note, *norvic > norevic*.

2963–2964. *oultrance / … qui a ce.* This is a doubtful rhyme, also infra, ll. 3013–3014, *aliance / … qui a ce*; ll. 3527–3528, *France / … qui a ce.*

3002. *Du duc Henry. Supra*, l. 2099, note.

3009. HACD are hypermetric. *Avecque* has replaced *avecques*, on the analogy of ll. 3330, 3488, and 3679. The same correction has been made, *infra*, l. 3601.

3018. il *avoient. Supra*, ll. 737–740, note.

3030. *Salsebery* = three syllables, also at ll. 3058, 3189. *Supra*, l. 222, note.

3064. *ses corps* = son *corps*, singular. *Supra*, l. 290, note.

3083. *pere* = third person present subjunctive < *paroir*, 'to appear'. See Pope, *From Latin to Modern French*, § 1060, pp. 398–399.

3197. HL's *puet* is either a historic present tense (see *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, no. 26, p. 153, l. 138, note), or an orthographic variant of *peust*, imperfect subjunctive, *supra*, ll. 565, 1801. The usual form of the past historic here is *pot*, *supra*, ll. 98, 177, 409.

3250. *ne fu.* The scribe has changed *nest* into *ne fu.* The *f* is formed from the long-tailed *s* with a cross-stroke, the *u* is written over an erasure.

3263. *Supra*, l. 222, note

3277. *Le resembloit.* In MidF *resembler* was in course of transition from a transitive (OF) to an intransitive (ModF) verb. For ModF usage, *supra* ll. 3148–3149; *infra*, p. 327, l. 13. See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, no. 40, p. 217, l. 118, note.

3298. *la rachine de l'envie.* The sense requires *de* instead of *et*.

3327. All MSS are hypermetric. *Messire* has been altered to *Sire* on the analogy of ll. 3533, 3571.

3353–3354. *Maistre Pierre Blanchet, Henart / … de Kanbenart.* This is not the only time that Creton omits the conjunction [*et*] between two names. See p. 323, l. 7, *Scilla, Marius*.

3376. *connourir.* A further word not found elsewhere. The scribe of **L** found it unfamiliar and substituted *renourrir.*

3396. *Ilz les respondirent.* A rare example of the transitive (OF) use of *respondre.* See A. Tobler and E. Lommatzsch, *Altfranzösisches Wörterbuch*, 12 vols (Berlin, Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, 1925–2018), s.v. 'respondre', and Huguet, *Dictionnaire*, s.v. 'respondre'.

3404. *vo requeste.* All MSS have *vostre requeste*, and the line is hypermetric. The Northern *vo* is substituted on the analogy of l. 1142, *no vie*; l. 1977, *no gent.* See Pope, *From Latin to Modern French*, § 1320, p. 1490, Morphology, §xxv (b); and *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, no. 4, p. 57, l. 9. Another example from Deschamps is: Deschamps, *Oeuvres complètes*, ed. de Queux and Raynaud, V, no. 893, pp. 79–80, refrain: *Lors dis: «Oïl, je voy vo queue».*

3495. *derrenier.* Of two syllables only. *Supra*, l. 222, note.

3543. *Franche.* **H**'s reading was originally *France*; the scribe then wrote an *h* over the original *e* and added an *e*. The same alteration has been made *infra*, l. 3689.

3555. *Fut* is the imperfect subjunctive, also l. 3568. *Supra*, l. 1705, note.

3564. *Son corps.* In MidF the possessive adjective did not necessarily refer to the nearest antecedent. Here, *Son* clearly refers to *la roüine*, l. 3540.

3587. *Grant douleur.* All MSS read *grant dueil* which makes the line hypometric. *Douleur* is suggested as what Creton originally wrote, on the analogy of ll. 3596–3597.

3620–3621. *la voulentés / … fust.* All MSS have *les voulentés*, amended to singular because of the singular verb. For OF feminine singular nouns with a flexional *s*, *supra*, l. 243, note.

3633. *Son beau pere* = her father. *Supra*, l. 1084, note.

3645. *Furent geteez.* **A**'s reading alone is grammatically correct. In MidF a verb could agree with the nearer of two or more co-ordinated subjects, *supra*, p. 191, ll. 17–18; *infra*, p. 303, ll. 4–5. See *Chrestomathie*, ed. Rickard, p. 31. Here Creton has it agreeing with the further, *maintes larmes* (l. 3644). For the ModF usage, *supra*, p. 197, ll. 5–7.

page 301, line 10–page 329, line 5.

*Due to the indifferent quality of **B**, endnotes have been written for only a selected number of the many scribal errors and amendments.*

page 301, line 11. *come.* B reads *coe* [with a mark of contraction above]. This has been extended with only one *m*, considering *infra*, p. 301, l. 24, *e* [contraction] *nemis*; p. 303, l. 5, *p̄* [contraction] *so* [contraction] *ne*; p. 317, l. 8, *Ro* [contraction] *me*; and so forth. Had the scribe meant *comme*, he would have written *co* [contraction] *me*. Similar cases are *bone renommee*, p. 315, l. 21; *les bons homes*, p. 315, l. 13.

page 301, line 12. For *catholique* = 'Christian', *supra*, p. 187, l. 15, note.

page 301, line 28. *tout ce qu'i* = *tout ce qu'il*. *Supra*, l. 302, note.

page 303, lines 15–18. *affin que* governs five clauses, the verbs of which are 1. *fust rompue*, 2. *fussent finés*, 3. *fust devouree*, 4. [*fust*] *folié*, and 5. [*fussent*] *sustraiz*. It was quite normal for the auxiliary verb to be merely understood in 4 and 5. In 4, **B**'s *foliable* is corrupt, a past participle *folié* is required.

page 303, line 19. *telle sepulture*. **B**'s reading was *telles sepultures*. The *s* of *telles* has almost been erased, and there are two dots beneath the final *s* of *sepultures*.

page 303, line 24. *toy avoir oÿ*. *Supra*, l. 1207, note.

page 305, line 24. *par figures* [*et*] *par diz*. The *et* is needed to complete the sense, on the analogy of p. 309, l. 11, *par escript et par figures*.

page 305, line 28. *pensees et ymaginacions*. This is a doublet, two words meaning the same, or almost the same. Professor Strohm has been led astray by Dillon's careless transcription: the ampersand between the two nouns has been omitted. Creton, 'Remarks on the Manner of the Death of King Richard', ed. Dillon, p. 88; Strohm, 'The Trouble with Richard', pp. 96–97.

page 305, line 35. *sacrefice de voeux*. **B**'s reading, *de feu*, is obviously corrupt. *De voeux, d'oroisons et de prieres* is a triplet.

page 307, line 17. *ly* has been added to complete the sense. *Supra*, l. 3469, *Et ce qu'ilz ly eussent fait faire.*

page 309, line 10. *je yray.* Creton would not have used the conditional tense – *yroy* – here, but the future tense. *Infra*, p. 309, l. 11, *te porteray*; p. 309, l. 22, *je la suyvray … et yray.*

page 311, line 3. *s'esperance. Supra*, l. 1384, note.

page 311, line 9. The line as it stands lacks one syllable. Substituting *trescrueulx* for **B**'s *crueulx* gives ten syllables. *Infra*, p. 315, l. 37, *trescrueuse.*

page 311, line 10. *Aidiés luy*, also *infra*, p. 311, l. 16, *luy aidier*. For the intransitive use of *aidier*, *supra*, l. 483, note.

page 311, lines 18–19. *Fu … / … Priant mort et quatre de ses fieulx.* **B** reads *prirent mort*: the scribe mistook Creton's *priant* for a verb – present participle < *prier* – which makes no sense, and changed it to *prirent* – 6th person past historic < *prendre* – which makes hardly any more sense. But *priant* = 'Priam', king of Troy: this is the form used by Deschamps, *Oeuvres complètes*, ed. de Queux and Reynaud, VIII, no. 1457, pp. 149–150, l. 3.

Fu … mort. In MidF *mourir* was still used transitively = 'to kill', as well as ModF intransitively = 'to die', *supra*, p. 307, l. 12.

Fieulx. **B**'s reading: *filz* – does not rhyme with *lieux*. *Fieulx* is found in Christine de Pizan, *Oeuvres poétiques*, ed. M. Roy, I, s.v. *Autres Balades*, no. 37, pp. 250–251, l. 30. See also Pope, *From Latin to Modern French*, §391 (4), p. 155

page 311, line 33–page 313, line 4. *doit ou doivent … se peut estre dolu ou deult encore … peut avoir esté ou est.* Creton adopts a more pedantic and legalistic style in this epistle, in order that his borrowings from Valerius Maximus do not stand out.

page 313, line 27. B originally read *commandement*. It has been corrected editorially to *commencement*: *supra*, p. 313, l. 19. The scribe made the same mistake, p. 315, l. 10, but corrected it himself.

page 315, line 26. *la oevre. Oevre* is feminine, considering *commencee* in the following line.

page 319, line 5. *ces = ses.*

page 319, line 13. *rudir.* Another of Creton's made-up words = 'to become gross'.

page 319, line 18. *incertables.* This is an error for Hesdin's *intraitables* = 'impassable'.

page 321, line 20. *honnour* is the form required by the rhyme. *Supra*, l. 1533, *honnour*; p. 319, l. 19, *honnourable.* Similarly, *infra*, p. 321, l. 31, *dolour* would have been what Creton wrote. *Supra*, ll. 387, 769, 870.

page 321, line 34. *Venez vers luy portant raim de lorier.* Creton is more likely to have repeated the same refrain as in the preceding stanzas; this is what he did in the preceding *ballades.* **B**'s – *venez le veoir* – was probably a scribal error, the result of contamination from the preceding lines.

page 323, line 11. *discorde.* **B**'s *discord* has been amended – the line lacks one syllable, *infra*, p. 325, l. 30.

page 323, line 25. *sang de France.* **B**'s *roy de France* is an obvious scribal error.

page 323, line 28. *Ot.* **B**'s first *et* has been changed. Creton would have had a verb here.

page 323, line 23. *nulles cités*, (also *grant vertus*, p. 325, l. 26). *Supra*, l. 243, note. *Fut* is a subjunctive.

page 325, line 24. *sang de France.* The missing portion of the line is supplied from the other refrains.

page 327, line 13. The three refrains are lacking one syllable; the reading in the *envoi* has been preferred, p. 329, l. 5.