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"STRESS OF ROMANCE WORDS IN CHANCER'S PROLOGUE TO THE  
KNIGHT'S TALE."

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE  
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

of the

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IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE

of

"MASTER OF ARTS."

by

HELEN S. WARD

1909

## Stress of Romance Words in Chaucer's Prologue

to the Knight's Tale.

.....

The effect of the Norman-French Conquest on the vocabulary of the English language was profound. Prior to the Twelfth Century the language contained but few word forms foreign to the Old English. The vocabulary of the Eleventh Century contained about thirty words of French origin and these must have come into the language previous to the conquest.

The Twelfth Century marks the beginning of an important era in the language of the Islanders--the commencement of a rapid linguistic change. In the English of the Thirteenth Century about twelve per cent of the words were Romanic. If we take the writers of this period the proportion will be smaller. The North Midland Ormulum written about 1200 is almost entirely free from foreign words. The author intended his work to be recited to the illiterate and so strove to make the language plain. Yet such a word as *gyn*, shortened form of French *engen* (in genuity) shows that even in his environment the vocabulary of the humbler classes had been affected by these words of foreign importation. While on the other hand the *Ancren Riwle* of this period, by an unknown writer, owing possibly to the nature of its subject, contains a considerable number of borrowed words.

The Norman French were a Scandinavian tribe with a changed

nature, Christianized in the Mediaeval sense of the term, and highly civilized. A peculiar quality of the race was their suppleness-- living among Frenchmen they easily acquired the customs and language of the people. The advent of this foreign element into England was not followed by the breaking down of existing institutions, suppression of the native language, but rather a coalescence of foreign and native customs and word forms.

The difference between the English of 1300 and 1350 marks the time when the higher Norman classes in England became familiar with the English. Up to this time there had been two races in England, having each a language of its own. The Nobility of the Normans retained their French and only in rare instances acquired the English. But the events of the Thirteenth Century were gradually narrowing the ~~chasm~~ which had separated the two races. When the French possessions of the English in France were wrested from the hands of King John the political ties which bound the Norman-French in England to their brethren across the channel were severed. Henceforth they were Englishmen not Frenchmen. They fought side by side with their neighbors against their French enemies. Social barriers were breaking down. Marriage ties were connecting the two races. Englishmen were acquiring wealth and high social position. The feeling of a common nationality was beginning to prevail over the estranging memories of subjugation and race. It was only natural that the French-speaking aristocracy should begin to learn the English. It is said that during the first half of the Fourteenth Century French was the language used in the schools, but during the last half English

took its place. Of the vernacular literature from the Conquest to the middle of the Fourteenth Century by far the larger part consisted of translations from the French and Latin. All that was written down to the Thirteenth Century was for the comparatively unlearned and even these would reasonably be supposed to have some knowledge of the language of the higher classes, since the one who had no knowledge of French could not read at all. But when English became again the medium through which the educated were addressed, the writer could borrow, without fear of being unintelligible, from the French. In the writings of the end of the Thirteenth Century and the first half of the Fourteenth, the proportion of French words was so great that the English of this period can well be called a mixed language. The group of poems, *Alisaunder, Coeur de Lion, Arthur and Merlin* of this period contain many long passages in which every noun, adjective and verb of importance is French. In the *Cursor Mundi* of the same period there is an average of at least one Romance word in every two lines. The Alliterative Poems of the Midland and Northern dialects (1350) have a great abundance of French words. Chaucer's style abounds in words of French origin. It is less marked by Gallicisms than any other writings of his day, and it cannot be absolutely proven that he has used even in his translations foreign words which had not gained a recognized place in the English vocabulary. His verse is among the smoothest in all literature. The Romance forms are smoother, longer, more subtle, more fitted than the native ones, to the dignified thoughts and refinement of feelings expressed in the verse.

Note the skilful discrimination in the use of words, the wonderful grace and smoothness of the rythme, accomplished largely by the

use of foreign elements with their great breadth of vowel sound in the opening lines of the Prologue:

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote  
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote,  
And bathed euery veyne in swich licour  
Of which vertu engendred is the flour;  
Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth  
Inspired hath in euery holt and heeth  
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne  
Hath in the Ram his halue cours yronne,  
And smale fowles maken melodye,  
That slepen al the nyght with open ye,  
So priketh hem nature in hir corages;  
Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages,  
And palmers for to seken straunge strondes .  
To ferne halwes kowthe in sondry londes,  
And specially from euery shires ende.  
Of Engelond to Caunturbury they wende,  
The hooly blisful martir for to seke,  
That hem hath holpen whan that they seeke.

Compare the above lines with the following quotation from the *Ormulum*. Aside from its utter lack of literary appeal and the unattractiveness of its subject matter the rustic, monotonous quality of the movement is felt:

Nu brotherr Walterr, brotherr min  
afterr the floeshess hinde;  
and brotherr min i Christendom

thurh fulluht and thurh trowrothe,  
 and brotherr min i Godess has,  
 zet o the threde wise,  
 thurh thatt witt hafenn takenn ba  
 and reghell boc to foll<sup>3</sup>henn  
 underr hanunnhiss had and lif,  
 swa summ Sannt Awwsten sette,  
 icc hafe don swa summ thee badd,  
 and forthedd<sup>te</sup> then wille  
 icc hafe wernd intill Ennglissh  
 Goddspoilles hall<sup>he</sup> lare,  
 afterr thatt little witt tatt me  
 min Drinhten hafeth lenedd.

The foreign words which have come into our language do not stand apart from native words as a distinct and independent class—they are Anglicized, subjected to English laws and analogies and conform to native ones. The conformity of foreign elements to native stress laws was a gradual process. In the early English verse we find hon-our, cuntree, coulour etc accented as in Old French. The usage of Chaucer in this respect is variable; for example, we find hon'our as well as hon our. Again about thirty per cent of the Norman-French words have in Chaucer's Prologue shifted the accent to the first syllable of the word, thus conforming to the laws of English stress; arme<sup>'</sup> bat ailles<sup>'</sup> etc. But long before the end of the Fourteenth Century, Chaucer's period, some of these Romance forms, either from long and constant usage or to suit the requirements of the verse, have acquired in addition to their original Romance stress, English stress.

It would seem from the following words, appended as a verification of above statement, that some words on the contrary shortly after their introduction into the vernacular language were subjected to English stress conditions. Honu<sup>x</sup>ré bacame in verse honu<sup>/</sup>ré as early as 1275. This is the first reference, in the Oxford to the word.

In the Fourteenth Century the French and English accents are still to be seen but with greater prevalence of the Romance.

Words of French origin were, when first introduced into English stressed in accordance to their native suster of accentuation.

#### Words with French Stress in Chaucer's Prologue to Knights Tale.

Ab <sup>//</sup> so <sup>x</sup> lu <sup>//</sup> ci <sup>x</sup> ou <sup>'</sup>	Line 222.
ac <sup>'</sup> cord <sup>'</sup> e <sup>x</sup>	" 830
ac <sup>'</sup> cord <sup>'</sup>	" 838
ac <sup>x</sup> haat <sup>'</sup>	" 571.
ad <sup>x</sup> ver <sup>//</sup> si <sup>x</sup> tee <sup>'</sup> ,	" 484.
a <sup>x</sup> poth <sup>//</sup> e <sup>x</sup> cari <sup>'</sup> es <sup>x</sup>	" 425.
a <sup>x</sup> queyn <sup>//</sup> taunce <sup>'</sup>	" 245
ar <sup>x</sup> ray <sup>'</sup> (tharray)	" 716.
ar <sup>x</sup> rai <sup>'</sup>	" 73
ar <sup>x</sup> rai <sup>'</sup>	" 330
ar <sup>x</sup> rai <sup>'</sup>	" 41
ar <sup>//</sup> rer <sup>x</sup> age <sup>'</sup>	" 602.
as <sup>x</sup> tron <sup>'</sup> o <sup>x</sup> m <sup>'</sup> eye <sup>x</sup> ,	" 414.
as <sup>x</sup> sent <sup>'</sup> ,	" 777.



{ as <sup>x</sup> sent, '}	Line 817.
as <sup>x</sup> sent, ' .	" 852.
au <sup>"</sup> di <sup>x</sup> tour'	" 594.
au <sup>"</sup> en <sup>x</sup> ture <sup>'</sup>	" 844
au <sup>"</sup> en <sup>y</sup> tures <sup>'</sup>	" 795.
bach <sup>"</sup> el <sup>x</sup> er'	" 80
bai <sup>x</sup> liff, '	" 603
bar <sup>x</sup> gaynes <sup>'</sup>	" 282.
beg <sup>"</sup> gest <sup>x</sup> ere <sup>'</sup>	" 242.
ben <sup>"</sup> e <sup>'</sup> fice <sup>x</sup>	" 507.
ben <sup>"</sup> e <sup>'</sup> fice,	" 291
be <sup>"</sup> ny <sup>'</sup> gn <sup>x</sup> e	" 318
be <sup>"</sup> nigh <sup>'</sup> e <sup>x</sup>	" 483.
blank <sup>"</sup> man <sup>x</sup> ger, '	" 387.
bok <sup>"</sup> e <sup>'</sup> ler,	" 112.
bo <sup>x</sup> ras, '	" 630
bur <sup>"</sup> down, '	" 673.
bur <sup>"</sup> geys, '	" 369.
Cat <sup>x</sup> el'	" 540.
car <sup>"</sup> pen <sup>x</sup> ter, '	" 614
cer <sup>x</sup> teyn, '	" 451
cer <sup>x</sup> uc <sup>'</sup> e,	" 630
cham <sup>"</sup> pe <sup>x</sup> oun, '	" 239.
chap <sup>"</sup> e <sup>x</sup> leyn <sup>'</sup> e <sup>x</sup>	" 164
char <sup>"</sup> i <sup>x</sup> tee,	" 532.
char <sup>"</sup> i <sup>x</sup> tee,	" 452.
chev <sup>x</sup> ys <sup>'</sup> saunc <sup>'</sup> e <sup>x</sup>	" 282.
chyv <sup>"</sup> a <sup>x</sup> chie <sup>'</sup> e <sup>x</sup>	" 85.

cloys ter er	Line 259.
col i tee,	" 680
com mis si oun,	" 315.
com paig nye	" 717
com paig ny e	" 331
com paig nye	" 461
com paig ny e	" 764.
com paig ny e,	" 24.
com peer,	" 670
com plex i oun,	" 337
com po si ci oun,	" 848.
con cu byn,	" 650
con dic ion,	" 38
con fes si oun,	" 217.
con fes si oun,	" 221
con fort,	" 776.
con sci ence,	" 398
con sci enc e	" 142.
con sci enc e	" 526.
con tre e	" 216
con tre e	" 340
cor al	" 158.
cor ag is	" 22
or	
cor ages,	" 22
cor di al	" 443
coun tour,	" 359
co uyn e	" 604.
co ve nant,	" 600
coo er chiefs,	" 453

cur' i' ous,	Line 577
cur' teis' ie,	" 46
cur' teis,	" 99
cur' tei' sye,	" 725.
dag' ger' e	" 113
dag' ger' x	" 392
daunc' e	" 476
daun' ger' ous'	" 517.
de' cre' e	" 640
de' gre' e,	" 744
de' gre' s	" 40
de' gre' e,	" 55
de' lit,	" 337
de' lit,	" 335
des' deyn,	" 789.
des' pit' ous,	" 516.
dit' te' lees,	" 582.
de' ys,	" 816.
de' roit,	" 22
di' ges' tibl' e	" 438.
dign' e	" 517.
dil' i' gent,	" 483.
di' o' cis' e,	" 664.
dis' creet,	" 312.
dis' penc' e,	" 441.
dis' port,	" 775.
dy' uyn' e,	" 122.

ef <sup>x</sup> fect,	Line 319.
en <sup>x</sup> sample,	" 496.
en <sup>x</sup> sample,	" 505.
en <sup>x</sup> sample,	" 520.
ex <sup>x</sup> emple,	" 568.
es <sup>x</sup> change	" 277.
es <sup>x</sup> tat,	" 522.
ex <sup>x</sup> cel <sup>x</sup> lenc <sup>x</sup> e	" 311.
ex <sup>x</sup> pert,	" 577.
fac <sup>x</sup> ul <sup>x</sup> tee,	" 244.
felic <sup>x</sup> i <sup>x</sup> tee,	" 338.
flattery <sup>x</sup> ,	" 705.
fra <sup>x</sup> ter <sup>x</sup> ni <sup>x</sup> tee,	" 364.
gal <sup>x</sup> yn <sup>x</sup> gale,	" 381.
gol <sup>x</sup> iard <sup>x</sup> eys,	" 560.
gou <sup>x</sup> er <sup>x</sup> nance,	" 281.
gou <sup>x</sup> er <sup>x</sup> nour,	" 813.
gou <sup>x</sup> er <sup>x</sup> nyng,	" 598.
hab <sup>x</sup> er <sup>x</sup> geon,	" 76.
har <sup>x</sup> lot <sup>x</sup> ries,	" 561.
hon <sup>x</sup> est <sup>x</sup> e,	" 246.
hon <sup>x</sup> our,	" 46.
hos <sup>x</sup> tel <sup>x</sup> rye,	" 718.
hos <sup>x</sup> tel <sup>x</sup> ry <sup>x</sup> e,	" 722.
hos <sup>x</sup> tel <sup>x</sup> ry <sup>x</sup> e,	" 23.
hos <sup>x</sup> til <sup>x</sup> er,	" 241.
h <sup>x</sup> mour,	" 421.
im <sup>x</sup> ages,	" 417.

in <sup>x</sup> flect <sup>'</sup> ,	Line 320.
ing <sup>"</sup> ge <sup>x</sup> ment <sup>'</sup> ,	" 778.
ing <sup>'</sup> ge <sup>x</sup> ment <sup>'</sup> ,	" 805
ing <sup>"</sup> ge <sup>x</sup> ment <sup>'</sup> ,	" 833.
ing <sup>'</sup> ge <sup>x</sup> ment <sup>'</sup> ,	" 818.
jus <sup>"</sup> tice <sup>'</sup> ,	" 314.
kep <sup>"</sup> ere <sup>'</sup> ,	" 172.
lan <sup>"</sup> gage <sup>x</sup> ,	" 211.
let <sup>"</sup> u <sup>x</sup> ari <sup>'</sup> es <sup>x</sup> ,	" 426.
li <sup>x</sup> cour <sup>'</sup>	" 3.
lode <sup>"</sup> men <sup>x</sup> age <sup>'</sup> ,	" 403.
ly <sup>"</sup> er <sup>x</sup> ie <sup>'</sup> ,	" 363.
mais <sup>x</sup> trie <sup>'</sup> ,	" 165.
mal <sup>"</sup> a <sup>x</sup> dye <sup>'</sup> ,	" 419.
man <sup>"</sup> ere <sup>'</sup> ,	" 140
mar <sup>"</sup> i <sup>x</sup> age <sup>'</sup> ,	" 212.
mat <sup>x</sup> ere <sup>'</sup> ,	" 727.
mel <sup>"</sup> o <sup>x</sup> dye <sup>'</sup> ,	" 9.
mer <sup>"</sup> cen <sup>x</sup> ari <sup>'</sup> e <sup>'</sup> ,	" 514.
mon <sup>"</sup> eye <sup>'</sup> ,	" 703.
mort <sup>"</sup> reux <sup>'</sup>	" 384.
mot <sup>"</sup> tel <sup>x</sup> lee <sup>'</sup> ,	" 271.
mys <sup>"</sup> ter <sup>'</sup> ,	" 613.
na <sup>x</sup> cions <sup>'</sup> ,	" 53.
nat <sup>"</sup> ure <sup>'</sup> ,	" 11.
nat <sup>"</sup> u <sup>x</sup> reel <sup>'</sup> ,	" 416.
o <sup>x</sup> be <sup>"</sup> di <sup>x</sup> ent <sup>'</sup> .	" 815.

of fer <sup>x</sup> torie,	Line 710.
of fice <sup>x</sup> ,	" 292.
of fryng <sup>'</sup> ,	" 489.
of fringe <sup>'</sup> ,	" 450.
o <sup>x</sup> pin <sup>"</sup> i <sup>x</sup> oun <sup>'</sup> ,	" 337.
o <sup>x</sup> pin <sup>"</sup> ion <sup>'</sup> ,	" 183.
out <sup>"</sup> ridere <sup>'</sup> ,	" 166
oy <sup>"</sup> ne <sup>x</sup> ment <sup>'</sup> ,	" 631
pac <sup>"</sup> ient <sup>'</sup> ,	" 484.
pac <sup>"</sup> i <sup>x</sup> ent <sup>'</sup> ,	" 418.
pac <sup>"</sup> i <sup>x</sup> ent <sup>'</sup> ,	" 415.
par <sup>x</sup> dee <sup>'</sup> ,	" 563.
par <sup>"</sup> don <sup>x</sup> ner <sup>'</sup> ,	" 669.
par <sup>"</sup> don <sup>x</sup> ner <sup>'</sup> ,	" 675.
par <sup>"</sup> don <sup>x</sup> er <sup>'</sup> ,	" 543.
par <sup>x</sup> fit <sup>'</sup> ,	" 338.
par <sup>x</sup> vys <sup>'</sup> ,	" 310
pat <sup>"</sup> rich <sup>'</sup> ,	" 349.
par <sup>"</sup> ish <sup>x</sup> ens <sup>'</sup> ,	" 488.
..par <sup>"</sup> ish <sup>x</sup> ens <sup>'</sup> ,	" 484.
pen <sup>"</sup> aunce <sup>'</sup> ,	" 223.
pes <sup>"</sup> ti <sup>x</sup> lence <sup>'</sup> ,	" 442.
phil <sup>x</sup> os <sup>"</sup> o <sup>'</sup> phie <sup>'</sup>	" 645.
phil <sup>"</sup> os <sup>x</sup> o <sup>x</sup> phie <sup>'</sup> ,	" 297.
phil <sup>"</sup> os <sup>"</sup> o <sup>x</sup> phie <sup>'</sup> ,	" 295.
phi <sup>"</sup> sik <sup>'</sup> ,	" 411.
pil <sup>"</sup> grim <sup>x</sup> age <sup>'</sup> ,	" 78.
pil <sup>"</sup> grim <sup>x</sup> age <sup>'</sup> ,	" 724.
pil <sup>"</sup> grim <sup>x</sup> agés <sup>'</sup> ,	" 12

Line 21.

pi<sup>"</sup> grim<sup>x</sup> ages,

pi<sup>"</sup> aunces,

pi<sup>x</sup> tous,

plen<sup>"</sup> te<sup>x</sup>ous,

ple<sup>"</sup> saunt,

por<sup>"</sup> aille,

peyn<sup>"</sup> aunt,

prak<sup>"</sup> ti<sup>x</sup> sour,

pre<sup>"</sup> laat,

prey<sup>"</sup> eres,

pre<sup>"</sup> or<sup>x</sup> esse,

pul<sup>"</sup> trye,

pur<sup>"</sup> treye,

pur<sup>"</sup> chase,

pur<sup>"</sup> chas<sup>x</sup> yng,

re<sup>x</sup> lig<sup>"</sup> i<sup>x</sup> oun,

re<sup>"</sup> likes,

rem<sup>"</sup> e<sup>x</sup> dies,

re<sup>x</sup> noun,

re<sup>x</sup> soun,

re<sup>x</sup> soun,

re<sup>"</sup> pen<sup>x</sup> tant,

re<sup>"</sup> ver<sup>x</sup> ence,

re<sup>"</sup> ver<sup>x</sup> ence,

re<sup>"</sup> ver<sup>x</sup> ence,

rev<sup>"</sup> er<sup>x</sup> ence,

rud<sup>"</sup> e<sup>x</sup> liche,

" 224.

" 143.

" 344.

" 138.

" 247.

" 352.

" 422.

" 204.

231

" 839.

" 598.

" 96.

" 608.

" 320.

" 479.

" 701

" 475.

" 316.

" 37.

" 847.

" 228.

" 525.

" 312.

" 141.

" 305.

" 734.

san g'wyn,	Line 333.
saut rié,	" 296.
sci ence,	" 316.
sen dal,	" 440.
sen tence,	" 306.
sen tence,	" 798.
ser vant, (Z) es	" 101
ser vyse,	" 250.
ser vys able,	" 99.
ses si ous,	" 354.
signe,	" 226.
so laas,	" 798.
so per,	" 348.
sol emptné,	" 364.
stat ure,	" 82.
stu dye,	" 303
sub stance,	" 489.
suf fi saunce,	" 490.
su per flu i tee,	" 436.
sur cote,	" 617.
sur ge ry,	" 413.
tab ard,	" 541.
taf fe ta,	" 440.
tap y cer,	" 362.
tret ys,	" 152.
u sage,	" 110.
var a sour,	" 360.



ver tu <sup>x</sup> ous,	Line 251.
ver tu <sup>x</sup> ous,	" 515.
ven <sup>x</sup> er ee,	" 166
vi <sup>x</sup> age <sup>x</sup> ,	" 723.
vi <sup>x</sup> age <sup>x</sup> ,	" 77.
vi <sup>x</sup> age <sup>x</sup> ,	" 772.
vig <sup>x</sup> il <sup>x</sup> yes,	" 377.
vil <sup>x</sup> ey <sup>x</sup> nye,	" 70
vil <sup>x</sup> c <sup>x</sup> yn <sup>x</sup> ye,	" 740.
vil <sup>x</sup> ey <sup>x</sup> nye,	" 726.
vis <sup>x</sup> age <sup>x</sup> ,	" 109.
vis <sup>x</sup> age <sup>x</sup> ,	" 628.
vit <sup>x</sup> ail <sup>x</sup> les,	" 248.
vit <sup>x</sup> ail <sup>x</sup> le,	" 569.

As early as 1200 the German stress, or the first syllable of the word accented, began to assert itself in French words.

#### English Stress.

a <sup>x</sup> cor daunt,	Line 37.
a <sup>x</sup> cha tours,	" 568.
amb <sup>x</sup> lere,	" 469.
ar <sup>x</sup> mee,	" 60.
bat <sup>x</sup> ail <sup>x</sup> les,	" 61.
beg <sup>x</sup> gere,	" 252.
bok <sup>x</sup> e <sup>x</sup> ler,	" 558.
bok <sup>x</sup> e <sup>x</sup> leer,	" 668.
bok <sup>x</sup> e <sup>x</sup> ler,	" 471.

bur geys,	Line 754.
cat el,	" 373.
cer teyn,	" 815.
chap'el,	" 171.
chaun trie,	" 509.
con seil,	" 665.
con seil,	" 784.
cos'yn,	" 742.
daun ger,	" 663.
daun gers,	" 402.
deyn tee,	" 162.
doc tor,	" 411.
feyn ed,	" 705, 736
fors' ter,	" 117.
gen' til,	" 72.
gen' til,	" 647.
gen' til,	" 718.
gob' et,	" 696.
gip' ser,	" 357.
ger' ner,	" 593.
ger' land,	" 666.
hon' our,	" 582.
har' lot,	" 647.
iang' ler,	" 560.
laz' ars,	" 242.
lat' oun,	" 699.
les' soun,	" 709.

log' yk,	Line 286.
ly targe,	" 629.
mag' yk,	" 416.
maun' ciple,	" 544.
maun' ciple,	" 567.
man' ciple,	" 586.
man' tel,	" 378.
mar' chant,	" 270.
mar' chant,	" 381.
mar' chal,	" 752.
med' lee,	" 328.
mor' mal,	" 386.
oyn' ons,	" 634.
par' doun,	" 687.
par' fit,	" 72.
pal' frey,	" 207.
par' isshe,	" 491.
par' isshe,	" 494.
par' isshe,	" 449.
pat' ente,	" 315.
per' sone,	" 521.
per' son,	" 702.
per' son,	" 706.
per' son,	" 704.
per' soun,	" 478.
per' soun,	" 480.
phi' sik,	" 413.

phi sik,	Line 443
pil grim es,	" 26.
pom ely,	" 616.
pro fit,	" 249.
pur chas,	" 256.
reb el,	" 833
rem e naunt,	" 724.
re sons,	" 274.
roun cy.	" 390.
san gwyne,	" 439.
ser geant,	" 309.
ser vice,	" 122.
se sons,	" 346.
se son,"	" 19.
som nour,	" 543.
som o nour,	" 623.
som o nour,"	" 673.
sop er,	" 799.
sop er,	" 748.
sop er,	" 758.
sop er,	" 815.
stat ut,	" 327.
stor ie,	" 709.
stu die,	" 438.
tab ard,	" 719.
tau ernes,	" 240.
ver tu,	" 307.

vit' aille,<sup>x</sup>  
 voir dit,<sup>x</sup>  
 was tel,<sup>x</sup>

Line 749.  
 " 787.  
 " 149.

Chaucer and other writers of his period took advantage of the circumstance of the accent being unfixed and stressed some words of Romance origin in two ways.

Words with both Romance and English Stress:

cat' el <sup>x</sup>	Line	540.	Cat' el <sup>x</sup>	Line	373.
bok' e' ler, <sup>x</sup>	"	112.	bok' e' ler <sup>x</sup>	"	558.
			bok' e' leer, <sup>x</sup>	"	668.
			bok' e' ler, <sup>x</sup>	"	471.
burgeys, <sup>x</sup>	"	369.	burgeys, <sup>x</sup>	"	754.
cer' teyn <sup>x</sup>	"	451.	cer' teyn, <sup>x</sup>	"	815.
hon' our, <sup>x</sup>	"	46.	hon' our, <sup>x</sup>	"	582.
par' fit, <sup>x</sup>	"	338.	par' fit, <sup>x</sup>	"	72.
phi' sik, <sup>x</sup>	"	411.	phi' sik, <sup>x</sup>	"	413.
			phi' sik, <sup>x</sup>	"	443.
Pur' chase, <sup>x</sup>	"	608.	pur' chas, <sup>x</sup>	"	256.
re' soun, <sup>x</sup>	"	37.	re' sons, <sup>x</sup>	"	276.
re' soun, <sup>x</sup>	"	847.	re		
san' gwyn, <sup>x</sup>	"	333.	san' gwyne, <sup>x</sup>	"	439.
ser' vyses <sup>x</sup>	"	250.	ser' vice, <sup>x</sup>	"	122.
sop' er, <sup>x</sup>	"	348.	so' per, <sup>x</sup>	"	799.
			so' per, <sup>x</sup>	"	748.
			so' per, <sup>x</sup>	"	758.
			so' per, <sup>x</sup>	"	815.
tab' ard, <sup>x</sup>	"	541.	tab' ard, <sup>x</sup>	"	719.
vit' aill' es, <sup>x</sup>	"	248.	vit' aille, <sup>x</sup>	"	749.
vit' aill' e <sup>x</sup>	"	569.			

Acor dant.

O. F. acor dant pr.pple.of acorder.

1315- Acor<sup>x</sup> daunt<sup>'</sup> -- Shoreham 89

Acor daunt to thy trauayl,  
Lord, grante me thy coroune.

1374- A<sup>x</sup> cor<sup>'</sup> daunt<sup>'</sup>.

Chaucer- Parlt. Foules 203

Ther with a wynd,,  
Made in the leuys grene a noyse softe  
Acor daunt to the bryddis song a lofte.

1386- A<sup>x</sup> cor<sup>'</sup> daunt<sup>'</sup>.

Chaucer. Prol 37.

1393- Ac<sup>x</sup> cor<sup>'</sup> daunt<sup>'</sup>:

Gower Conf.III.163.

So thy prince for to queme  
Is nought to reson accordaunt.

Battālia-Latin.

O.F. bataille.

M.E. batayle, bataile, bataille.

1297- Bat a yle<sup>x</sup> " " "  
R. Glouc.369.

þere, as þe batayle was, an  
abbey he let rere þat ys y-cluped  
in Engelond, abbey of þe bast ayle.

1297- R. Glouc. 514 Batt<sup>x</sup>aile<sup>'</sup>

Hii mette hom atte laste.  
at þin colne & smæte there an bataile.

1300- Bat el<sup>'</sup>.

Cursor M.-3463.

Bituix Vh/born a batel blind.

1300- Bat'ail" e

Cursor M. 6970.

Whenne *bat* *pei* to bataille *zede*

1300- Bat'ail."

Cursor M. 7495.

Yon es a stalworth bat ail wright.

1300- Bat'ail."

Cursor M. 471.

Azeyn him *zaf* he batail grym.

1330-

R Brunne Chron. 276.

Ise an oste--cemand bi bitailles ten.

1350- Bat'ail'es."

William of Palerne 3562.

Alle his burnes *blive* in X batailes he setts.

1375- Bat'aill"

Barbour Bruce I, 105.

Durst nane of Walis in bataill ride.

1386- Bat'ailles."

Chaucer Prol. 61.

Bokeler, bokeleer.

Latin type Buccularius, adj.

O.F. boucler, buckler.

1300- Bock'ler"

K. Alis 1190.

Saddes,

That sweord and bockler hadde.

1386- boc' ler<sup>x</sup>

Chaucer Prol.558.

A sword and a bocler baar he by his side.

Bok'e leer" Prol.668

Bok'e ler, " 471

Bok"e ler,' 112.

Catel:-

Latin Capitāli, neuter of adj. capitalis, O. F. (Central)

Chatel.Pr. Captal, capdal O.F., had also according to dialect  
and date, catel, katel, cateul, cathel, catel.

M. E. cathel, catail, catayl.

1275- Catel.<sup>x</sup>

Say 30673.

He nam tonnes (gode) and ~~pat~~ catel (1205~~chte~~) ~~dade~~ (per)ine.

1300- Catel.<sup>x</sup>

Sarmun 46 in E. E. P. (1862)

6 Sippat ~~pe~~ world nis noxt and cat' el<sup>x</sup> nis bot vanite.

1300- Cat" el.'

Cursor M. 27934.

It wastes bodi and als catel."

1300- Cat" ell.'

Cursor M. 6002.

Hors, asse, mule, ox, camell  
Dunpan deid al pair catell.



1325- Kat el.

Metr. Hom. (1862) 131.

An unseli knafe  
That wald gladli katel have.

1330- Cat el.\*

Amis. & Amil. 1885.

Al her catel than was spent  
Save t\elf pans.

1340- Cat el.\*

Ayenb. 36.

Bot hi hadde huet cas yualle-hire catel sauf.

1375- Cat tel."

Barbour Bruce XVIII, 274.

Bot cattell ha fundyn nane,  
Outane a kow that was haltand.

1393.-Cat el.\*

Gower Conf. II 128.

Of golde, of catel, or of londe.

1394- Cat ell.\*

P. Pl. Crede 116.

Oper catell oper clop to coveren wip our bones.

Certeyn.

Late Latin or Romanic type,  
certānus, certāno. O. F. certain.

1297- Cer' teyn."

R. Glouc. (1724) 378.

To a man to bere ~~peruore~~ a certeyn rente by ~~pegere~~.

1300- Cer' tain.'

Cursor M. 12785.

To bring fra<sup>iohn</sup> certain ti ~~band~~.

1300- Cer' tain.<sup>x</sup>

Cursor M. 8933.

Ilk dai a certain hore ! par lighted dun of heuen ture Angels.

1300- Cer' tain.<sup>x</sup>

Cursor M. 27001.

Sant paule sais of ~~vr~~ last dai,  
Es man mai certain ~~per~~-of sai.

1300- Cert' ain er.<sup>x</sup>

Cursor M. 23732.

Es nathing certainer ~~pan~~ dede,  
Ne ~~uncertainer~~ pan es ~~te~~ tide.

1314- Cer' teyn."

Guy Warw. (A) 900.

His stede, ~~that~~ certeyn was and gode at nede.

1320- Ser' tayn.<sup>x</sup>

Seuyn Sag. (W.) 2901.

Sir, for sertayn  
That wald I here and that ful fayn.

1325- Ser tain.<sup>x</sup>

Coer de I 3028.

Rychard had his men seche  
For some wys clerk and sertayn leche  
For to loke hys uryne.

1330- Cer teyn.<sup>x</sup>

R. Brunne Chron.(1810)39.

For ~~bes~~ he pam bisouht to to ~~gyf~~ pam a certeyn

1330- Cer tain.<sup>x</sup>

R. Brunne Chron.(1810)82.

My boke sais certayn pat he gaf neuer pat rede.

1340- Cer tain.<sup>x</sup>

Cursor M.11577 (Lana)

This was pe somme in certayn  
Of the childryn ~~pat~~ was slayne.

1340- Cer tain.<sup>x</sup>

Cursor M.19507 (Fairf)

Walcanda fra stede to stede in mare certain faippen ware are.

1362- Cer teyne.<sup>x</sup>

Sangl. P.Pl.A III,77.

pei timbre not so lye,  
Ne bowte none  
Borgages beo~~ze~~ certeyne.

1377- Certeyne.

Sangl.P.Pl. B.VI,153.

It is an ~~un~~reasonable Religioun  
pat hath ri~~g~~te now~~3~~ te of certeyne.

1374- Cer teyn."

Chaucer Troylus III, 547.

She to soper come., With a certeyn of her owene men.

1386- Certeyn.<sup>x</sup>

Chaucer Chan. Yem. Prol. & T471.

♦ Biseching him to lene him a certeyn of gold.

1386- Cer teyn.<sup>x</sup>

Chaucer Prol. 375.

Cer teyn<sup>x</sup> " " 815.

Conscience, Latin, conscientia.

O.F. conscience, Twelfth Century.

1393- Con sci ence.<sup>x</sup>

Gower Conf. I. 62.

An ypocrite is this  
A man which feigneth conscience.

1325- Con science.<sup>x</sup>

Metr. Hom. 32.

And my consciens gan me' meld  
It schawed thar ful openlye  
That I led me life wrang wishe.

1340-

Gaw and Gr. Knt. 1196.

Pe lede lay.  
Compast in his conscience to quat  
Pat cace my 3<sup>u</sup> Mene o per amount.

1340/ Conscience.

Pe tendre payne es gnawying within  
Of conscience pat bites als vermyn.

1385 " x / x  
Conscience.

Chaucer I.G.W. 1253.  
Dido

Osily wemen, ffu<sup>l</sup> of pite of trouthe of conscience.

1386- / " / "  
Con science.

Chaucer Prol.150.

Al was conscience..

1393- ' " / "  
Conscience.

Gower Conf.III,200.

Pompeie sigh his paciens  
And toke pite with conscience.

1393- " x / x  
Con science.

Gower Conf.II,108.

But upon youre conscience  
Min holy fader,di meth ye.

Honor--honour.

Latin, honorem, O.F. onor, onur.  
Early M.E. anur, anour,  
Late M.E. honor, honour, honour.

1200- Onur.

Trin. Coll. Hom.83.

Hie gwen here elmesse. o Fer onur to haven, o Fer he maielles  
for shame.

1275- Honure.

Say 6085.

Hi' leide hine mid honure Heze in pan toure.

1300- Honour.

Cursor M. 23586.

Heven and erth als creature  
Sal ber þam wirscap and honour.

1300 -Honour.

Cursor M.437.

And þus he (Lucifer) leses his hret honour.

1320- On oure.

R. Brunne Medit.1131.

We onely hym þanki and do hym onoure.

1330- Honour.

Otuel 473.

It hadde be more honour to þe.  
For so þe to habbe i-smite me

1385- Honour.

Chaucer L.G.W. Prol.81.

You see I do yt in honour Of love.

1385- Honour.

Chaucer Prol.582.

1385-(or 1386)  
Honour.

Chaucer Prol. 46.

1388- Honoure.

King Allis 1388.

He þat vche lordyng gret hon oure  
And parted we þem his fader treasure.

1390- Hon our.

Gower Conf.III.24.

So as she may.-

Her honour and her name save.

Helen S. Ward.