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PREFACE

This book would not have been prepared without the friendly suggestion and encouragement of Dr. W. A. Craigie, President of the Philological Society. Students of the English language are indebted to him for his interest in those Teutonic languages which, by their closer relationship to the Anglo-Saxon tongue, are more likely than High German to increase our knowledge of the history of the English language. If this concise manual of Middle Dutch may prove a useful contribution to that comparative study of which Dr. Craigie is the chief promoter, I shall consider myself amply rewarded for my labours.

Readers will find little difficulty in consulting the book, so that directions for its use seem superfluous. I have not been sparing in cross-references, which will prove helpful to beginners. All the examples given in the grammar have been carefully chosen from the text of the Beatrijs. For the meanings of the words quoted the reader may consult the glossary at the end of the volume, and from this glossary he is referred back to the paragraphs in the grammar which give him information concerning the phonetic form and the inflexion of the word in question.

The text of the poem as printed is a faithful reproduction of the manuscript, except that the arbitrary employment of $v$ and $u$ by the mediaeval scribe has been replaced by the systematic use of $v$ for the consonant and of $u$ for the vowel sound. Abbreviations have been expanded throughout; to indicate them by italics seemed a needless precision, as the book is primarily intended as a first introduction to the study of Middle Dutch, and does not claim to give anything more than a readable text as a specimen of the language. The use of italics seemed, however, unavoidable in the case of manuscript $oc$, the $c$ of which, for the reader's
benefit, has been replaced throughout by o where ó, not ñ, is the sound intended (cf. § 8).

For kindly allowing me to consult the manuscript of the Beatrijs I am under obligation to Dr. N. van Wijk, until recently Keeper of the Manuscripts at the Royal Library, The Hague. And my final thanks are again due to my friend Dr. Craigie, who took upon himself the task of marking the Middle Dutch words in my manuscript for the compositor and of reading the proof-sheets. I have reason to say in the words of the poet, 'selke minne hetic ghetrouwe'.

The Hague, March 1914.
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Franck's *Etymologisch Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal*. Tweede druk, door Dr. N. van Wijk, 1910-12.

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*Middelnederlandsche Spraakkunst*. Syntaxis door Dr. F. A. Stoett. Tweede geheel omgewerkte druk.
A GRAMMAR OF MIDDLE DUTCH

1. It is in English alone that the mediaeval name of the Netherlandish language survives. The Dutch themselves have rejected it because of its ambiguity. For Dutch, as the name of the language spoken in the Low Countries, is a restriction of its original meaning. In the Middle Ages the name included all the dialects of Germany as well. The word is derived from an old Germanic noun, Gothic piuda, Old English peod, Middle Dutch diet, meaning 'people', 'nation', and was used to denote the vernacular as distinguished from Latin, the language of the Church. It could, therefore, be applied to any particular dialect of Continental West Germanic, Frisian alone excepted. Not until the rise of the Dutch Republic in the seventeenth century did the language of the Netherlands assume a separate name, that of Hollandish (Hollandsch), which originally designated the dialect of the most powerful of the United Provinces, the name of Dutch (Duitsch) being thenceforward restricted to the German language.

2. Although in the Middle Ages the Dutch language shared its name with the vernacular of Germany, it yet may claim an independent position as the vehicle of a flourishing literature, which has little in common with the contemporary literature of Germany. This mediaeval literature employs a language compounded of the dialects of Flanders and Brabant, then the most prosperous and important provinces of the Low Countries. Even authors who were natives of other parts, such as the Hollander Melis Stoke, the writer of a rhymed chronicle of the Counts of Holland, expressed themselves in this composite Southern idiom, though each added to the literary language from the store of his native dialect.

3. The aim of the present introduction must, consequently, be to give a survey of the grammatical structure of this literary Middle Dutch, the written soun̂ of that period which may be reckoned to extend from the middle of the twelfth to the middle of the sixteenth century. The term Middle Dutch implies the
existence of an older phase of the language, between which and Modern Dutch it formed the connecting link. But, unfortunately, this Old Dutch period, corresponding in time to Old English as Middle Dutch does to Middle English, is represented by one document only, a tenth-century version of a few psalms, a scanty remnant of an age which in England saw the rise of a flourishing prose literature.

4. For the English student who has a working knowledge of Old and Middle English there is no urgent need to study this fragmentary psalter by way of introduction to the language of the subsequent period. The Old and Middle English forms will prove equally useful to him in explaining those of Middle Dutch. For the two languages are closely related: Old Dutch, otherwise called Old Low Franconian, is a dialect of the West Germanic branch of the Teutonic family of languages, which also includes Old High German, Old Saxon, Old Frisian, and Old English.

5. The bulk of literary Middle Dutch is essentially Franconian (more precisely West Franconian, whereas the language of the Old Dutch psalter is East Franconian), with an admixture of Frisian and Saxon, the two other West Germanic dialects which were spoken in the non-Franconian parts of the Low Countries—Frisian in the North and all along the sea-coast as far south as the Flemish border, Saxon in the eastern provinces of Drente, Overijssel, and the County of Zutphen. Foreign influences have not affected the Germanic character of the language. Early Latin loans, borrowed in or before the Old Dutch period, have been naturalized and are in no way distinguishable from native words. French borrowings, on the other hand, are easily recognized as such by their stress falling on the final syllable (§ 6). French sounds were, as a rule, assimilated to the vowels and consonants of the vernacular, so that the Germanic phonology of Middle Dutch was neither changed nor enriched by these foreign adoptions. Exceptional un-Dutch sounds are the tf in chierheit and the dg in vergier, Geronde, Gisemast (cf. § 44).

Early Latin loan-words: abt (< abbatem, § 6), clooster (< claustrum, § 23), monnic, nonne, mettine (< (hora) mat(u)tina, §§ 6, 12), kerke (§ 15), cruco, engel, duvel (§ 23, n. 1), outaer (§§ 6, 17), mure, strate, poort (§ 16), venster (§ 6), keyser, paert (§ 6), wijn, spise (< spésa < spensa, § 20), pine (< pénà, § 20), wile (< velum, § 20), side (< séda, § 20), brief (< brêve, § 20), dichten, pont.
6. Dutch, as a member of the Germanic group of languages, lays the principal stress on the stem syllable, which in simple words is always the initial syllable. In compound words the accentuation in primitive Germanic varied according to the nature of the composition, nominal compounds (noun + noun, or particle + noun) being stressed on the first element, verbal ones (particle + verb) on the second.

<table>
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<td>noun + noun: a’vont-stont, e’rt-rike, jonc-Here, olcorseel, li’c-hame (§ 32), metten-stonde, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>particle + noun: a’nt-wort, o’r-condé, o’r-lof, o’r-deel, wa’n-hope, we’der-moét, o’n-recht, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>particle + verb: onder-vi’nden, onder-cu’ssen, and all verbs with the prefixes be-, ghe-, ont-, ver-.</td>
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Verbs derived from nominal compounds retain the accent of the noun, as a’nt-worden, o’rconden.

Nouns with the prefixes be-, ghe-, and ver- have their stress on the second element. The stress of adjectives with the prefix on- fluctuates just as in Middle English (cf. Morsbach, ME.Gramm., § 24). The suffix -inne (Gmc. *-injo; OE. -en) is always stressed, owing to a tendency to emphasize the distinction between the male and the female: e.g. godi’nne (OE. gy’den), keyseri’nne, costeri’nne, vriendi’nne.

After the Primitive Germanic period a new kind of compound verbs arose in each of the West Germanic languages. These might be called semi-compounds, as either element maintains an independent position in the sentence. The first element has the principal accent and is separable from the verb of which it forms a part. Such are the verbs with the prefixes af-, ane-, mede-, neder-, op-, toe-, ute-, voren-.

Note. ophe’ffen (L 6) has the stress on the stem of the verb, as appears from the particle being inseparable from the stem. If it belonged to the semi-compounds, the p.p. would be opgheheven (cf. § 83).

Early Latin loan-words adopted the Germanic accentuation:

<table>
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<th>Dutch</th>
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<td>abt &lt; abbatem, dormiter &lt; dormitórium, mettine &lt; matutina, outer &lt; altare, venster &lt; fenestra, paert &lt; para-veredus.</td>
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§ 32
French borrowings retained their foreign accent:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{abdi'sse, abijt, almonic're, absolve'ren, conforte'ren, aventu're,} \\
&\text{benedici'en, eglientie'r, fonteyne, formijn', foree'st, keytijf, confun's,} \\
&\text{cordewae'n, mira'cle, natu're, orloy', orname'nt, penitencie, pretioo's,} \\
&\text{rossi'de, sacristie; saluwt, termijn, caproyen, perdoen,} \\
&\text{ermoe'n, vysioe'n.}
\end{align*}
\]

Latin words adopted after the Old Dutch period were not able to shift their accent on to the first syllable:

\[
\text{carita'te, religioo'n.}
\]

**VOWELS**

7. The vocalism of Middle Dutch consisted of—

(1) Short vowels: a, e, i, ō, u, ə.

(2) Long vowels: ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ūō.

(3) Short diphthongs (with a short first element):

\[
\begin{align*}
ei, & \\ou, & \text{ie, oe.}
\end{align*}
\]

(4) Long diphthongs:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{āi, ōi, oei, āu, ūu, ieu.}
\end{align*}
\]

In ā, originally long ā and lengthened ā have coalesced. ē and ō, the lengthenings of Germanic e, i and o, u must have been slightly different in sound from the originally long ē and ŏ, as the poet of the Beatrijs never rhymes ŏ + ō, ŏ + ŵ. Before -r, however, the latter pair seem to have sounded alike to him:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ll. 481–2 ghehoort (ō) + voort (ō).} \\
\text{ll. 545–6 ghehoort (ō) + voort (ō).} \\
\text{ll. 728–4 horen + te voren.} \\
\text{ll. 959–60 hoort + versmoort.} \\
\text{ll. 975–6 hoorde + worde.}
\end{align*}
\]

ie and oe were on their way to become monophthongs (ǐ and ŭ 4), which they actually were in the combinations ieu and oei, and before r. 2 A complete coalescence of ie with Ĭ never took place, as ie in Modern Dutch has become Ĭ, and Ĭ has been diphthongized to ei, except before r.

8. *Spelling.* Vowel length is hardly ever indicated in open syllables, as short quantity never occurred in that position, all originally short vowels having been lengthened in open syllables. There are two ways of indicating length in closed syllables, either by doubling the vowel symbol, or by an additional e. The former

---

1 Probably a lower variety of ŭ, between ŭ and ŏ.

2 Hence such spellings as mier < mire < mijnre (l. 630).
practice is the usual one in the case of ē, ĩ and ū, ĩ being written ij to avoid confusion of ii with u; the latter method is used for a and o, written ae and oe. There is no reason to alter this system, except in the case of oe, which also stands for the diphthong ūe and for ō. In the present edition, therefore, oe is everywhere substituted for the oe of the manuscript, where ð and ō from Gmc. au is meant. Such seeming homonyms as bloet (pron. blot, OE. bleat), ii. 262, 486, 935, and bloet (pron. blæt, OE. blæd), l. 712, as vroe (pron. vro), ii. 830, 899, and vroe (pron. vrœ), ii. 67, 434, loech (pret. of lieghen), l. 591, and loech (pret. of lachen), l. 274, are thereby differentiated in spelling in accordance with their different pronunciation. The diphthong ūe is sometimes spelt ue, probably a traditional spelling reflecting an older stage of its development from Gmc. ō. But this same digraph may stand for ū. In l. 140 both sounds occur in the same spelling: tsuete (pron. tsuotæ) metten sueren (pron. zūrən). The sound ō is not represented by a special symbol. Its usual spelling is o in open syllables and oe in closed ones (cf. § 14).

The quantity of the first elements of diphthongs is generally left unindicated, au being more usual than aeu, and eu being preferred to œu. ĭ as the first or second element of diphthongs is often spelt y.

**SHORT VOWELS**

9. The short vowels of Primitive Germanic were a, e, i, o, u. Germanic u occurred only before a nasal + consonant and before an u, i, or j in the next syllable. The Middle Dutch development of these vowels varies according to their position in closed or open syllables. In closed syllables they retained their Germanic quality, with the sole exception of u, unless the influence of surrounding sounds disturbed their stability (cf. §§ 12–19). Germanic u, if not modified by i-mutation (§ 13), was lowered to o (in Modern Dutch a mid back wide round vowel), different in sound from MDu. and Modern Dutch o < Gmc. o (low back narrow rounded), and corresponding to u in OE. and ME.

ghesont (OE. gesund), gront (OE. grund), hongher (OE. langher), hont (OE. lond), connen (OE. cunnan), locht (Gmc. *læt), mont (OE. munt), on- (OE. un-), onder (OE. under), onnen (OE. unnan), ons (OE. ûs), or- (OE. or- ; cf. Wright, O.E.G., § 111, note), pont (OE. pund), sonder (OE. sundor), wonden (OE. wundian), wonder (OE. wunder).
Note. The vowel in the prefix on- is not from Gmc. u, but a, and owes its exceptional development to the unaccented position of the syllable. The corresponding stressed form of the prefix occurs in the noun a-unt-word (OE. and-wyrdæ).

10. Lengthening. In open syllables, i.e. before short intervocalic consonants, all Germanic short vowels were lengthened in Middle Dutch. The lengthening of the two high vowels went along with lowering, the result being è and ô, affording an exact parallel to the few cases in which lengthening of ME. i and u took place:

wèke (OS. wika, ME. weke < OE. wicu), beelde (< OLFr. bliithe), bèven (OE. bifian), hàmel (< OLFr. himel), lît, plur. lîde, nèder (OE. nîber), sède (OE. sidu), sëder (app. with e from shortened i, OE. sîpor), sèker (OE. sîor), sèven (< OLFr. sîvon), wêduwe (< OLFr. widowua), wèten (OE. witan); dôre (OS. duru, ME. dôre < OE. duru), ghewone (OE. gewûna), sône (OE. sumu).

The result of this MDu. lengthening was a complete coalescence of Gmc. e and i, and of o and u in open syllables. Cases of ô < u are scarce, as Gmc. u was mostly followed by an i or j in the next syllable, so that its lengthening in MDu. is generally modified by i-mutation (cf. § 14). But è < e and ô < i often occur as rhymes:

ll. 587–8 wèken (i) + sprèken (e), ll. 5–6 blèven (i) + hàven (e < Gmc. a through i-mutation; cf. § 12).

11. This lengthening is also carried out in originally closed syllables ending in a short consonant when an enclitic with initial vowel sound follows. The intervocalic consonant becomes the initial sound of the enclitic syllable, opening thereby the preceding syllable:

waest < wā' set < was et.
eest < è'set < es et.
bequaemt (l. 404) < bequâ'met < bequam et.
traect (l. 809) < trâ'ket < trac et.

12. I-Mutation. I-mutation does not play such an important part in the vocalic development of MDu. as it does in the OE. vowel system. It modifies only short vowels, and of these a alone is systematically affected by it, except before hî and WGermanic long χ (spelt ch), which counteract the mutation:

mächtig (Gmc. *māxtigaz, OE. mûhtîg), lachen (Goth. hlâh-jan, OE. hlîhhan).
The i-mutation must have set in before the lengthening in open syllables was carried out, as lengthened a appears as ē, whereas original ā was not modified by it. Mutated a and original e are identical sounds in MDu., as appears from the rhymes:

ll. 225–6 ghebede (ē) + stede (aɪ).
ll. 153–4 begheert (ē) + deert (aɪ).

A tendency to level cognate words to one unvarying form has almost entirely obliterated the original alternation of a and e in inflexion and conjugation. A rare example of both forms existing side by side is afforded by the inflexion of the noun stat or stede (cf. § 50, note). The usual process is the extension of the unmutated form, as in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind., which are levelled to the forms of the 1st pers. sing. and the plural:

ic vare (OE. ic færc), du varest (OE. þū feor(ē)st), hi varet (OE. hē fær(ē)b).

The opposite phenomenon, extension of the mutated forms at the expense of those with original a, is of rare occurrence. It is found in ghewelt (OLFr. gevald), which is originally the form of the gen. and dat. sing. The regular form of the nom. acc. sing. is ghewout, which actually occurs (cf. gewouden, vb., l. 648). Ghewelt may owe its prevalence to the support of the adj. gheweldech (l. 703).

Exx. bedde (Goth. bādi, OE. þēdd), beter, best (Goth. batiza, batists), el (cf. Goth. aljīs), elendech (cf. OE. el(e)len-disc), elf (OE. ælf; pl. ðælfe), ende (Goth. andēs), mensche (Goth. mannīks), mes (OE. mel(e)seax), mettine (MLat. mat-tina), penninc (OE. penning), vremde (Goth. framapeis), wedde (Goth. wadd), and a great many verbs of the first weak or -jan-class (cf. § 93).

With subsequent lengthening: beke (OE. byce), deren (OE. dērian), menech (OE. manīg, meñīg), heven (p.p. of heffen), ghescepen (p.p. of sceppen).

Note. bat (OE. bēt) is probably based upon Gmc. *bats, whereas OE. bēt < Gmc. *bätz (Goth. bätz).

13. Gmc. o, MDu. ə, was not capable of i-mutation, as it was never followed by an i or j, it being a lowering of Gmc. u when followed by an ā, õ, or ē in the next syllable. Gmc. u, MDu. o, is the only vowel beside a that is affected by it. Where Gmc. u stood before an i or j of the next syllable, MDu. has ə, in Mod.Du. a mid front narrow rounded vowel, corresponding to OE. y, ME. i, HG. ū:
gheluc (HG. glück), guldijn (OE. gylden), huipe (HG. hilfe), eussen (OE. cyssan, ME. kisse), gheus ten (cf. OE. cyst, ‘choice’), luttel (OS. luttil), ruste (Gmc. *rustion-), sulk (OS. sulik), sullen (with the mutated vowel from the subjunctive, OE. scyle), vullen (OE. fyllan, ME. fylle), wullen (OE. wyllen).

Note 1. Dul beside dol may be due to the Gmc. alternation of d- and d-forms. Wulle (OE. wulle-) is probably derived from the adjective wullen.

Note 2. Exceptional spellings with double u occur in gheluux (l. 60) and ruust (l. 569).

The change is counteracted by r+cons., and in Flemish (whence also in the literary ‘koiné’) before n+cons., whereas Brabantic has u in the latter case:

antworden (OE. andwyrdan), gordel (OE. gyrdel).
omme (OE. ymbe), sonde (HG. sünde).
Brabantic: dumken (OE. bymean).

14. It is difficult to ascertain the quality of the mutated $o <$ Gmc. $u$ in open syllables, as the usual spelling is $o$ or oe. The noun dore may have either o, corresponding to OE., OS. duru, or o stands for $o$, and dore corresponds to the OLFr. forms duri, OHG. turi. The rhyme dore+hore (ll. 795–6) does not afford a clue, as the pronunciation of hore is not certain (cf. § 15). Verhoghen (OE. hygcgan, hugian) rhymes with ghetoijen (ll. 117–18), which points to an $o$-pronunciation. The same conclusion is to be drawn from the rhyme voren (OE. foran)+scoren (ll. 737–8). The spelling doeghet (l. 391) does not prove a fronted sound ($o$), as it is also found in l. 904 (ghedoeghet), where it can stand for only. Besides, the noun doghet (l. 4), which has the same vowel as the verb in l. 391, is spelt with a single o. All these words have a fronted vowel (mid front round) in Modern Dutch, spelt eu: deur, verheugen, scheuren, deugt, deugd, but in view of the rhymes it is not very likely that this pronunciation must be attributed to the poet of the Beatrijs. The same remark applies to the vowel in covel and slotel (Mod.Du. kevel, sleutel), which do not occur as rhymes in our text. We are probably right in assuming $o$ as the correct pronunciation of the vowel in all these words. An exceptional case is evel (OE. yfel), which never appears as *ovel, e being evidently the unrounding of $o$ (Mod.Du. euvel).
15. Influence of \( r \). \( R \) must have had a strong \( a \)-timbre, especially in Flemish, as \( e \), not only before \( r+\)cons., but also before single \( r \), is changed to \( a \). Our poem, however, the work of a native of Brabant, has \( e \) throughout, except in a few cases with simultaneous lengthening:

\[ \text{hàre} < \text{here} < \text{hira}, \text{vertàren} (\text{OE.} \text{teran}), \text{waerde}. \]

The opposite change of \( a > e \) took place before \( r+\)lip or back cons. (cf. § 87, note 2):

\[ \text{erch (OE.} \text{earg), derven (OE.} \text{dearfn), ontfermenisse (cf. OE.} \text{of-carmian), werf (OE.} \text{hwearf), but arm (adj.} \text{l.} \text{504 and sb.} \text{l.} \text{985), starc (ll.} \text{75, 106).} \]

Note. The alternation of \( a \) and \( e \) in the suffix -waert (-wert) is Prim.Gmc.: OE. -weard, Goth. wairðs, OHG. -wart and -wert.

\( i \) became \( e \) before \( r \):

\[ \text{kerke (OS.} \text{kirika, HG.} \text{kirche), derde (OE.} \text{bridda, cf. § 47).} \]

\( e \) became \( o \) in worpen, evidently through the combined influence of \( u \) and \( r \). The \( o \) (\( \ddot{o} \)?) in hore (hóre?) may be due to weakening, or (if \( \ddot{o} = \ddot{a} \)) to dialectal \( o \)-mutation, hore going back to earlier *hro < *hirō, the d.s. fem. and g.pl. of the pers. pron.

16. Before \( r+\)cons., short vowels tended to lengthening. The orthography does not record the long quantity consistently. Our text has woort (l. 546) beside wort (l. 112), voort (l. 401) beside vort (l. 911), paerde (l. 418) rhyming with warde (l. 414), aermoede (l. 425) beside armoeode (l. 557), gheerne (l. 98) beside gherne (l. 143). To judge from the spelling, the long quantity of \( e \) was less distinct than that of \( a \) and \( o \). The other short vowels did not occur in this position (cf. §§ 13, 15).

\[ \text{aert (OE.} \text{eard}, \text{vaert (OE.} \text{ferd, Gmc.} \text{*farði-), -waert (OE.} \text{-weard}, \text{soaerlaken (MLat.} \text{scarlatum), poort (OE.} \text{port).} \]

17. Influence of \( l \). The groups -ald, -alt, -old, -olt became -oud, -out, the \( u \)-glide between the vowel and the \( l \) first having rounded the \( a \), after which the \( l \) was absorbed by the new diphthong. The groups -uld, -ult (whose \( u = \) Gmc. \( u \) before an \( i \) or \( j \) of the next syllable; cf. § 13) remained intact. Hence MDu. has guldijn (OE. gyllden) beside gout (OE. gold), sculdech (OE. scylldig) beside scout.

\[ \text{houden (OE.} \text{h(c)aaldan), out (OE.} \text{(c)aald), verbouden (cf.} \]
BEATRIS

OE. b(e)ald), menechfout (OE. manigf(e)ald), outaer (Lat. altare), ghewouden (OE. wealdan), onbesouden, onvergouden (OE. unforgolden), soude (OE. scolde), hout (OE. holt).

Note. This u-timbre of l is also responsible for the rounding of e in hulpen < helpen (l. 800).

18. Influence of n. Before n + cons., e (in this position always i-mutation of a in native words, as Gmc. had i before nasal + cons.) was raised to i. The spelling reflects the change only occasionally. Forms with e and with i occur side by side in the same texts.

(be-, ghe-)dinken (OE. þencean, ll. 353, 528), ghehinghen (< *hangjan, l. 704), inde (OE. ȝnde, ll. 389, 595, 848) beside ende (l. 12), kinnen (OE. ȝennan, ll. 208, 220, 847), scinden (OE. secðdan, l. 309) beside seenden (l. 709), (be)winden (OE. wyndan, l. 810) beside bewenden (l. 146), meswinde (cf. OE. mistwynde, adj., l. 1480), ellinde (cf. OE. ȝl(ȝ)e)ndc, l. 390) beside elendech (l. 441), covint (ll. 577, 746) beside covent (ll. 36, 145, 1019).

Note. The original ē of twintech < *twentech (OE. twëntig) is not a mutated ā, but a late shortening of ē before nt (twen < twēgen). i is never found in the conj. ende (OE. ȝend beside and).

19. Influence of w. w + short front vowel became u between a point cons. and s:

suster (OS. swester), tusschen (< *twisschen).

Long Vowels

20. The long vowels of Primitive Germanic were ë (Goth. ē, WGmc. ā, OWS. ë, Kt-Angl. ē), ē (Goth. ē, W Germ. ē, OE. ē), ā, ĕ, ū. The vowels of early Latin loan-words were assimilated to these Gmc. sounds, Lt. ā to WGmc. ā, ē in open syllables to ē, ē to ū, ū to ū (MDu. ū):

strâte < Lat. (via) strata, brief < Lat. brève, pine, spise, side, wile < Lat. pêna, spîsa (< spensa), sêda (< sêta < saeta), velum, üre < Lat. (h)öra.

21. Of these Gmc. vowels ā alone has preserved its original quality in MDu. Gmc. ë > MDu. ā, as in most WGmc. languages, corresponding to OE. ā only before w and g (the voiced back open) + back vowel (cf. Wright, O. E. G., § 120). Gmc. ū (OE. ū) was fronted throughout to ū, corresponding to OE., ME. ū, or to its
i-mutation OE.  ý, ME. ́. Gmc. ́ and ð were diphthongized into ðv and ða (cf. §7), corresponding to OE., ME. ́ and ð (or its i-mutation ́).

Gmc. ́: laten (OE. lætan), saghen (ll. 174, 292, OE. sáwen), laghen (l. 551, OE. lågon), saen (OE. sóna, with ð before nasal; cf. Wright, O.E.G., §121), wanen (OE. wénan).

Gmc. ˇ: hier (OE. hér), sciere (< *skéri-, OHG. scério), die.

Gmc. ́: lijf (OE. lif), wijf (OE. wijf), liden (OE. lidan).

Gmc. ́: huus (OE. Húss), suur (OE. siir), buten (OE. Hútan), bruut (OE. brúd), luden (OE. lúdan), suver (OE. súfre).

Note. veveren (l. 257) with i-mutation of ́ < Gmc. ́ is a Brabantism.

22. Long vowels are sometimes reduced in quantity before consonant groups, but the phonetic process is often crossed by cognate forms with the original long vowel. The group -cht shortens throughout:

elec (OE. ́lec, < Gmc. *aun-lika-), lichame (OE. lie-homa), (n)emme(e)r (< *co-mér), duchten (if related to Goth. þúhtus, *conscience*), gherrochte (< *garófti, a derivate of *roepen*. OE. hrópan), suchten (OHG. süftón), ghi wet (§§ 28, 99).

Note. No shortening has taken place in ghenuechte, because the cht group in this word is of a later date than the shortening, it having arisen by syncope from -nogiSa- (OHG. gíngiSida). The short i in wil (OE. hwit) has not been explained satisfactorily.

DIPHTHONGS

23. The Primitive Germanic diphthongs were ai (OE. ́a), au (OE. ́a), eu (OE. ́o), iu (OE. io, OWS. ie). Of these the two first were smoothed to ́a and ðó, and éu and iu coalesced in ie. The dialects of Limburg and Holland kept eu and iu apart as ie and ð. ́a < Gmc. ai alternates with ei, though never before ́h (ch), w, r, and at the end of a word, in which positions OLFr. had ́ already. The conditions on which the alternation depends are not clear. Closed syllables seem to favour ́a, open ones ei.

Before Gmc. ́, w, r, and final. (ver)lenen (OS. løhnon < Gmc. *laixwn-), see (Goth. saíns), eer (Goth. aírs, OE. ́er), keren (< *kiar- or kaiz-), meer (Goth. maísa, OE. mára), ere (OE. ́er), wee (OE. wá), twee (OE. twá).
e in closed syllables. een (OE. ān), ghemeen (OE. gemēne),
heet (OE. hāt), cleet (OE. clāþ), leet (ii. 45, 426, 497, 625,
OE. lāþ) beside leit (i. 666), ordeel (OE. or-dāþ), seeal (in
cloesel, OE. sal), vleesch (OE. flæsc), ween (cf. OE. wānian),
ghesceet (OE. gescēd), weet (OE. wāt).
i in open syllables. beide (ME. bōth), beiden (OLFr. beidan),
deilen (OE. dēlan), gheleide (cf. OE. geleide), ghereide (OE. gerēdān), heylech (OE. hālig),
heymelike, keyser(inne), oleine (i. 1, 1034, OE. clēne),
beseide clene (i. 55, 854), leiden (OE. lēdan), reyne (Goth.
hrains).
e in open syllables. ghemene (OE. gemēne), beten (OE. bētan),
heten (OE. hātan), menen (OE. mēnan), seeden (OE. sēcēdan),
vrese (OLFr. freisa), wese (OLFr. wēsa),
wenen (OE. wānian).
ō < ou. bloat (OE. blet), boom (OE. bēam), broot (OE. bṛēad),
doot (OE. dōþ), doot (OE. dōd), doghen (OE. geōdīgan),
broghan (with ē < au, cf. the rhyme drogheden + soghede,
l. 491–2), groot (OE. grēat), hooft (OE. haefōd), hone (cf. OE. hōan),
horan (OE. hōran, Goth. hausjan), clooster (Lat. claustrum),
copen (OE. cēpan), loon (OE. lēan), loos (OE. leas),
lopen (OE. lēapan), noot (OE. nēad), ooc (OE. ēac),
ocst (OE. ēast), oot- (OE. ēap-), oghe (OE. ēge), root (OE.
reād), soghern, toghen (Goth. at-augjan), troost (ON. traut).
iu < eu. bier (OE. bēor), bedriegehen, diief (OE. þéof), dienen
(Gmc. *þewōn < *þēwan, cf. OE. þēowan),
ghebieden (OE. geþēdan), cnielen (OE. cnēoleian), lief (OE. lōf),
lieghen (OE. lōgan), siec (OE. sece), verdriet (cf. OE. þēotan),
verkiesen (OE. fēosan), verliesen (OE. forlēosan).
iu < in. diere (OE. deore, diere), liee (OE. laude, lēode).

Note 1. Duvel (i. 65, 704), however, has ŏ. The form
dievel is rare in the written ‘köine’.

Note 2. Ërst (i. 95, 316, 710; OE. ërest) beside eer
(OE. ěr) may be due to a Prim.Gmc. alternation *airiðe
beside *airis.

24. Heterosyllabic e/i — o/a gave also ie:

sien < *sehan, ghescien < *skelhan, tien < *teuhan, twien
< *tweihan (OE. sēn, gescēon, tōn, tuōn), vrient < *fri-ōnd
(OE. frōond).

The ie in biecht arose from *bi-jecht, *jecht being a derivative
of *jchan > MDu. ghien = ‘to confess’. The group -ege- was con-
tracted to ei: seget > seit.

25. New diphthongs arose from the coalescence of vowels with
an i- or u-glide which developed before a j or a medial w (cf. § 48).
The long diphthongs āi, ēi, ēei, āu, ēu, ēeu owe their origin to this process:

āj > āij, spelt ay, aey:

sayen (OE. sāwan), mayen (OE. māwan).

ōj > ōij, spelt oy:

hoy (cf. Goth. gen. sing. hansis), vervroyen (<*frawjan).

oëj > oei, spelt oei, oy:

gloyen (OE. glōwan).

āw- > āuw-, spelt au, aeu:

blau, grau (Gmc. *blāwa-, *grāwa-, from the inflected forms, for final -w was dropped after ā; cf. § 48).

éw- > ēuw-, spelt -ew-:

ewe (Gmc. *aiwes, Goth. aiws, OE. ē).

ieuw- > iuw-, spelt -iew:

niewe (OE. niwe, nēowe, OS. niuwe).

26. From what is stated in the preceding paragraph, the conclusion is obvious that the MDu. smoothing of the Gmc. diphthongs au and eu does not take place before medial w. The groups auw- and euw- fell together in MDu. ouw-. The auw-group includes Gmc. auw-, aww-, and aw-:

Gmc. auw-: (aen)scouwen (Gmc. *skauwjon, OE. sceawian).

Gmc. aw: gou (Goth. gawi), hou (Goth. hawi, hoy being the regular form of the oblique cases, Goth. haujis; cf. § 25),

vroude (OHG. frauða).

Gmc. aww-: dou (Gmc. *fauwa-, OE. deaw).

Gmc. euw-: rouwe (OE. hreow), rouwen (OE. hreowan), ghetrouwe (OE. getrœwe).

Note. Vrouwe is probably a loan-word from OHG. vrouwe. The corresponding MDu. form would be *vroye< Gmc. *franjôn-.

VOWELS IN WEAK SYLLABLES

27. In the inflexional endings no trace is left of the original Gmc. variety of vocalism, all vowels having been weakened to ə
In a great many cases $a$ disappears altogether. It is dropped throughout after vowels, except $i$ and $ei$:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{vaen} & \sim \text{va-\text{an}} \sim \text{va-\text{han}}, \text{slaen} \sim \text{sl\text{a}(h)an}. \\
\text{li\text{\ae}n}, \text{vri\text{\ae}n} (l. 535), \text{vri\text{\ae}n}, \text{Mari\text{\ae} (l. 536)}. 
\end{align*}
\]

28. Syncope of $a$ between cons. might take place both before and after the stress, when the cons. group that arose could be pronounced without difficulty. Strict rules cannot be given, as forms with and without syncope occur side by side in the same texts:

Before the stress: $\text{tsamen (l. 408)}$ beside $\text{tesamen (l. 259)}$,
$\text{bliven (OE. belt\text{fan})}$ beside $\text{beladen, beletten, belegghen, maer} \sim \text{nu\text{\ae}r} \sim \text{nu\text{\ae}r}$.  
After the stress: $\text{naect (OE. nacod), hi maect, hooff (OE. heafod), abt (OE. abbod), beside doghet, gheclaghet, onversaghet, ghedaghet}$.  

The tendency to syncope is strongest where $a$ stands between $s$ and $s$, between a point stops, and between a point stop and $s$:

$\text{ons} \sim \text{onses}$ (the only possible form of the g.s. masc. and ntr. of the poss. pronoun), $\text{onghetroost} \sim \text{onghetroostet, quet} \sim \text{queddet, ghereide (l. 35)} \sim \text{ghereide} \sim \text{ghereide} \sim \text{ghereide}, \text{ghi wout} \sim \text{woudet}$ (§ 107), $\text{ghi wet} \sim \text{w\text{\ae}tet (cf. §§ 22, 99), hi vant} \sim \text{vant et (et), tfelt, t\text{\ae}nsterkijn, &c. (in which t} < \text{dat < dat), hadsi}$ (l. 913) $\sim \text{hadds} < \text{etsi, hets} < \text{ets es, savons, sanders, smenschen, &c. (in which s} < \text{des < des}).}$

Note. Even $\text{ons es}$ in l. 821: $\text{den here die ons[es]broe}$
der was treated in the same way as $\text{onses}$ and became $\text{ons}$.  

29. $a$ before a stressed vowel, and initial $a$, are dropped:

$\text{boven} \sim \text{bo-oven (OS. bi-\text{ban}), buten (OS. bi\text{\text{\ae}n})}, \text{dabyt, dorloy, &c. (in which d} < \text{d\text{\ae} (de)}, \text{tavont, teenen, teren, t\text{\ae}nchen, &c. (in which t} < \text{te}).}$
$\text{neven} \sim \text{neven} (\text{OE. onefn}), \text{wech < ewech < enwech (OE. onwech)}$.  

30. Of two consecutive syllables with $a$, one may be eliminated when the surrounding consonants facilitate the syncope. The first $a$ is dropped before point cons., as in the superlative suffix $\text{-este} \sim \text{-ste}$, and in the preterite of the weak conjugation $\text{-ede} \sim \text{-de}$. The $a$ of the preposition $\text{te}$ when followed by the definite article is also dropped and the initial $d$- of the article assimilated to the $t$ of the preposition, $\text{te des, te den}$ becoming $\text{tes, ten}$. Syncope of the
second \( a \) takes place in the ending \(-en\), as in \textit{metten} (l. 849) beside \textit{mettenen} (l. 195). An agglomeration of three or more weak syllables is lightened by the syncope of the second of these syllables:

\begin{equation*}
cussese \text{(l. 284)} < \text{cussedese}, \quad \text{vorese} \text{(l. 1026)} < \text{voredese}, \quad \text{noemesi} \text{(l. 618)} < \text{noemedesise}, \quad \text{becorese} < \text{becoredese} \text{(l. 929)}.\end{equation*}

31. Final \( a \) is not dropped after a stress syllable. In the disyllabic endings \(-ere, -ele, -ene, -eme\) the final \( a \) disappears, as a rule: ten clooster \text{(l. 96)} beside ten cloostere \text{(l. 186)}, die slotel \text{(l. 248)} beside die slotele \text{(l. 237)}, die bitter doot \text{(l. 312)}. In words with weak sentence stress, final \( a \) was often not sounded, which gave rise to doublets such as—

\begin{equation*}
an — an, \quad ave — af, \quad dore — dor, \quad mede — met, \quad neware — newaer (> mær), \quad omme — om, \quad onse — ons, \quad tete — tot, \quad uut, \quad vore — vor.\end{equation*}

32. No weakening of the vowel sound takes place—
(1) In the syllable before the stress of French loan-words (cf. § 6).
(2) In a great many native suffixes, whose secondary stress was sufficiently strong to prevent the reduction of their vowel sound to \( a \):

-are (beside -ere, -er), -doom, -ers(s)e, -heit (-hede), -ich (beside -ech, which prevails in our text), -i(g)ghe (beside -e(g)ghe, cf. dieveghe, l. 708), -ijn (beside -en, cf. selverijn, l. 323, ijseren, l. 102), -inghe, -inc, -inne, -kijn, -kine, -lijc (-lic), -lijn, -linc, -loos, -nede, -nesse, -sam, -scap.

(3) In the words avont, viant, armoede, ambocht, outaer, licheame.
All the syllables mentioned under (2) and (3) may be used as rhymes, in which case the words are to be read with level stress:

\begin{align*}
\text{ll. 981-2 bringhen + bêdinghen, ll. 305-6 formi'ne + guldine.} \\
\text{ll. 25-6 dochte + a'mbochte, ll. 233-4 daer + outaer, ll. 205-6 name + licheame.}
\end{align*}

Note. In \textit{niewer} < \textit{nie-vaer} the weakening of the vowel sound is due to the word being no longer felt as a compound. \textit{Men} (pron. \textit{män}) < \textit{man} through lack of accent.

33. New weak syllables arose by the development of a svara-bhakti vowel between a liquid and another cons.:

\begin{align*}
\text{toren (OE. torn), appel (Gmc. *apla-), bitter (Gmc. *bitra-).}
\end{align*}
Between a cons. and $v$ an $\ddot{u}$ developed:

\textit{weduwe} (OE. \textit{wid(e)we}), \textit{vervaluen} (cf. OE. \textit{feale-} in the inflected forms).

**CONSONANTS**

34. Primitive Germanic contained the following consonants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lip.</th>
<th>Point.</th>
<th>Front and back.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless stops</td>
<td>$p$</td>
<td>$t$</td>
<td>$k$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless open cons.</td>
<td>$f$</td>
<td>$\ddot{p}$</td>
<td>$s$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced</td>
<td>$\beta$</td>
<td>$\ddot{d}$</td>
<td>$z$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasals</td>
<td>$n$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$\gamma$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquids</td>
<td>$l$</td>
<td>$r$</td>
<td>$j$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-vowels</td>
<td>$\nu$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$\ddot{j}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35. Middle Dutch shares the following changes with the other WGMc. dialects:

1. $\beta \rightarrow b$ initially, after the lip nasal, and in the gemination; otherwise it remained an open cons.
2. $\ddot{d} \rightarrow d$ in all positions.
3. Medial $\varepsilon \rightarrow r$; final $z$ was dropped.
4. All cons. except $r$ were doubled by a following $j$ after short accented vowels, and the voiceless stops, $p$, $t$, $k$, were doubled under the same conditions before a liquid.

**Note.** The double spelling of cons. in MDu. orthography does not always indicate original length of the cons. It often serves as a means of indicating shortness of the preceding vowel, as in allene (<\textit{al-ene}>, and in sullen (OLFr. \textit{sulan}), with the short vowel of the singular of the pres. subj., which was extended to all the forms of the present tense (§ 13). This use of the double cons. must be due to the loss of the old distinction between short and long cons. between two vowels. Long cons. were also reduced in quantity at the end of a word.

**MIDDLE DUTCH CONSONANT CHANGES**

36. \textit{Unvoicing of Voiced Consonants}. All voiced cons. were unvoiced at the end of a syllable. The spelling reflects the change very accurately. The word \textit{God}, however, never appears with -\textit{t}. In substelt the $b$ (= $\beta$) is spelt in accordance with the French original. The stem-syllables of weak verbs whose infinitive ends in -\textit{den}, -\textit{bben} (§ 35, 1), -\textit{gen}, -\textit{sen} (= \textit{zen}), -\textit{ven} retain
their voiced cons. when, in consequence of the syncope of -ede > de, these cons. came to close the syllable:

sende < send-de (l. 82), antworde < antwoord-de (l. 119), prijshed (pron. -zden, l. 174), gheloofde (pron. -ode, l. 159).

Note 1. The frequent alternation of medial -d- and final -t, as in hand- and hant, vriend- and vrient, gave rise to such erroneous forms as covende (l. 1019), being the dat. sing. of covent, the final -t of which is original.

Note 2. Final -t < -d in the 2nd pers. pl. pres. ind. (§ 82) appears as -d before enclitic -i < Gmc. *jiz (§ 71).

37. Voiceless Stops. The voiceless stops of Prim. Gmc. remained the same in MDu. in nearly all positions. In the group sk, however, k was changed to the corresponding open sound in the ‘Anlaut’ of strong syllables. Final, and probably also medial sk > ss, although sc (or sch) is retained in the spelling.

erdsche (l. 390) pron. crtsce, mensche (l. 66) pron. mense.

38. Assimilation of k and t to a following n and of p to a following m took place in in < icken < cenen, hen < heuten < het en, coman < coopman. t(d) is also assimilated to a following l in qualiç < quaeltitijc. t is dropped in the groups nts, fts, and chts: savons < savants (l. 562), vinstu < vintstu (l. 681), heefôise < heeftsise (l. 731), heefse (l. 884), snachts < snachts (l. 620). Nach for nacht in the formula nach ende dach (l. 228) is of course due to the rhyme with dach.

Note. Initial k is spelt k before e and i, and c before cons. and other vowels. Double k is always spelt ck, which is also used sometimes for medial k after a liquid or nasal, as in drincken (l. 897).
In the Fr. loan-word pretios, t stands for ts.

39. Voiced Stops. The voiced stops of MDu. were:

b < Prim. Gmc. b, initially, after m, and in the gemination, as in hebben (< *xabjan).

d < Prim. Gmc. ð in all positions.
g, exclusively after the back nasal.
A new ð arose in MDu. by the development of a glide between l, n, r, and a following r (cf. § 64).

kelder (< Lat. cellarium), minder (Goth. minniza), scoonder (< scoonre, l. 192), swaerder (compar. of swaer).
40. The group mb was assimilated to mm, and the long consonant subsequently reduced in quantity, as in omnne (OE. *ymbe). The group yg, which in Mod.Du. has become y, had not yet advanced so far in MDu. in all positions. The assimilating process had evidently affected the group in the middle of a word between vowels, but the frequent spelling of final -ng as -nc and of -ngs as -nx seems to prove retention of the stop in MDu.:

dine, lance, ioncfrouwe, vinken (<vinc en, l. 938), lanx, anxt (<OLFr. angust).

-nd, on the other hand, remained the same, except that in final position the d lost its voice. Assimilation of the initial d of the definite article to the final t and p of prepositions is very frequent:

uter < uut der, open < op den.

Open Consonants

41. Voiceless Spirants. Gmc. h had, as in all Gmc. languages, been weakened to a mere breath initially, and was dropped in MDu. before l, r, n, w, medially between vowels, and between a vowel and a liquid, and finally after a long-stress vowel:

Initial h: lachen (OE. hliehhan), lopen (OE. hlópan), luden (OE. hlýdan); reyne (Goth. hrains), roopen (OE. hrópan), rouwe (OE. hréou); nighen (OE. hñigan); waer (OE. hwær), weder (OE. hwéper), werf (OE. hwórf), wilde (OE. hwild), wit (OE. hwit).

Medial h: sien (OS. sehan), tien (Goth. tinhan), slaen (Goth. slahan); (be)velen (Goth. filhan, OE. fólan).

Final h: scoe (OE. scóh), na (OE. nela[h]).

Initial h was also lost in secondary syllables of compounds, as in Godsat < Gods hat (l. 354), haestechede < haestech-heide. After final h (spelt ch) initial h disappears even in stress syllables: ghweldechere < ghweldech here (l. 708). But in lichame (pron. li̞cióne) Gmc. kh had become x, probably before the weakening of x to a breath. In hoe (Gmc. *kwo) the w was dropped before the rounded back vowel previous to the general weakening of initial h before w. The grou -cht, though otherwise preserved, became -t in (u)jet < (n)eo-wíht, owing to the unaccented position of the word in the sentence; OLFr. has already niwet beside niwiht. Gmc. x, became MDu. -ss (OE. -x).

ses (OE. siex), vos (OE. fox), wassen (OE. waxan).

Note 1. As Gmc. intervocalic x had disappeared in MDu.
ch was never doubled in the spelling, as it could stand only for the geminated χ of WGmc., as in lachen (OE. hlæðhan).

Note 2. In hoven (l. 626) the poem offers an isolated instance of the false insertion of h. Or it may be a scribal error, a case of dittography (cf. note to l. 20).

42. Of the three remaining voiceless open consns. of the parent language, f was voiced in MDu. initially and medially, s initially before w and vowels and medially between vowels, and between a liquid or nasal and a vowel, and þ became ð in all positions. Gmc. þ and ð had, accordingly, coalesced in MDu. (cf. § 35 (2)), giving rise to homonyms such as doot, l. 312 (OE. deaþ), and doot, ll. 219, 423, 936 (OE. dead). The voicing of s does not find its expression in the spelling; only a few cases occur in our text where s is spelt instead of s:

zeder, l. 430; zee, l. 660; zide, l. 850; ziele, l. 388; zondersse, l. 762; zwaer, l. 844.

Voiceless s was, between vowels, differentiated from s by being written double, as in verloossen (l. 524), but in cusse (l. 277) the voicelessness of the s is left unindicated (<Med. Lat. calcia or NFr. cause). But MDu. had no means of distinguishing initial s from z, as the latter symbol was seldom used. In onversaghet (l. 227) the s is voiceless, being assimilated from ts<MHG. z (versagen). French loan-words also retained their voiceless f and s, as the MDu. voicing had come to a stop before they were adopted:

cruce, cesseren, feest, fel, fijn, fonteyne, forest, formijn.

Note. v and z lose their voice initially after the prefix ont- and the aphetized form of the neuter definite article: ontfaen (l. 143), tfenstekijn (l. 97), tfoit (l. 449).

g (§ 45) loses its voice under the same conditions, but the change is not reflected in the spelling: ontgaen (l. 63).

43. Grammatical Change. The Gmc. alternation of voiceless and voiced open consns., known by the name of grammatical change, is entirely effaced in MDu. in the case of Gmc. f—þ and þ—ð, medial f having coalesced with þ and final þ with f, and þ and ð having both become ð (or t, when final). The Gmc. alternation of s and z survives in MDu. z—r, occurring in a few verbal forms:

That between Gmc. χ and γ is hardly perceptible in MDu., owing to the loss of intervocalic h < Gmc. χ:


44. The group -ft became -cht, which subsequently shortened preceding long vowels (cf. § 22). The change was sometimes counteracted by the influence of cognate forms with original f (v), as in ghifte (gheven), ofte (af). In gheeft (l. 56) and similar forms of the 3rd pers. pres. ind. the -ft arose from -vet by syncope, subsequent to the change of -ft > -cht.

achtter (OE. æfter), gherochte (< Gmc. *girōfti), cracht (OE. cœfct), suchten (OHG. suftlon; cf. OE. seoftan), sochte (OE. sófte).

45. Voiced Spirants. The only Gmc. voiced spirant that remained an open cons. in all positions but one (cf. § 39) was γ, spelt gh before e and i, and g before cons. and other vowels. The gh in the inflected forms of hooch, as in hooghelike (l. 685), is not original, Gmc. having χ in all cases. The voiced sound was introduced on the analogy of words in which Gmc. medial g alternated with final ch, as in laech beside laghe ‘low’.

MDu. g > j through dissimilation in jeghen (OS. gegin).

Gmc. b had remained a voiced open cons. between vowels and between a liquid and vowel, and had lost its voice in final position and before s and t:

du heves (l. 673) beside heefsise (l. 731), hovet beside hooft.

Note. Hoot, with loss of v before d as in ME., is a Brabantism.

Nasals

46. m and n remained intact in nearly all positions. Final -m of inflexional endings became -n, except in the monosyllabic pronoun hem and in the 1st pers. pres. ind. (ie) bem beside ben. Occasional spellings such as reine (l. 814), seve (l. 456), hebbe (l. 924), seem to point to an early tendency to drop the final -n of weaksyllables; cf. also the rhymes drogheden + soghede (ll. 491-2), kinde+sinden (ll. 747-8), gherochte + mochte[n] (ll. 923-4).

Loss of m took place before the voiceless lip open in vijf (Goth. fimf) and sochte (< samft, cf. § 43), an exact parallel of the Primitive Gmc. loss of γ and subsequent compensatory lengthening of the
preceding vowel before $\chi$. It may be that the loss of the $n$ in *doghet* (OHG. *tuουντι*), Gmc. *ˈzugunbiː* is also due to the voiceless spirant that originally followed (OE. *duguþ*).

$n$ was assimilated to a following $r$ in weak syllables:

$$\text{ere} < \text{eren}, \text{ghere} < \text{gheenre}, \text{mier(e)} < \text{mijnre}.$$  

An isolated case of assimilation of $n$ to a preceding $r$ (a Brabantism) is found in berren (l. 837) < bernen (OE. *bernan*).

The assimilation of $mn > mm$ in stemne (OE. *stemn*) is already OLFr. Change of the point nasal into the lip nasal by a following $w$ occurs in maer < $n(e)waer$. The final $-n$ of doen, originally $doe$ (cf. OE. *þi*), is due to the analogy of other pronominal adverbs such as dan (OE. *þonne*). An intrusive $-n-$ occurs in visenteren (l. 920), which may be compared to vulgar English *milintary*. The $n$ in mordenare (l. 654) < morderare is due to dissimilation.

**Liquids**

47. $l$ was not subject to any changes except in the groups ald, alt, old, olt (cf. § 17). Neither was $r$ changed (a point or uvular trill), except that it often shifted its position when it stood before a short vowel followed by a point cons.:

$\text{derde} \text{ (OE. *pridda)}, \text{torsen} \text{ (OFr. *trosser)}, \text{berren} < \text{bernen} < \text{brennen}.$

The opposite change took place where $r$ stood between a short vowel and the group *-cht*: Ghijsbrecht (OE. *Gísþebrœht*; cf. Searle, Onomasticon Anglo-saxonicum, p. 258).

A similar phenomenon is the treatment of enclitic sonant $r$, being the reduced form of *ere* (OS., OHG. *iro*, OE. *hiera*) and of *daer*. This $r$ appears either as *-er* or as *-re*; the latter especially after vowels and liquids:

$\text{comter} \text{ (l. 40)}, \text{hebter} \text{ (l. 266)}, \text{diere} \text{ (l. 581, 607)}, \text{hire} \text{ (l. 740)}, \text{wilre} \text{ (l. 721)}.$

**Semi-vowels**

48. $w$ (a lip-teeth initially, bilabial in other positions) was dropped between $e$ and a rounded back vowel (cf. § 41. *hoe* < *hwo*):

$\text{so(o) (OE. *swō*), soete (OE. *swōt*-)}.$

Final $w$ became $u$ after a short vowel, with which it formed
a diphthong. After long vowels final \(w\) was dropped, and after cons. it survived as \(\varphi\) (spelt \(\varepsilon\)):

\[
\text{enie} < *\text{kneu} \text{(cf. § 23)} < \text{Gmc.} \ *\text{knewa-}, \ \text{stro} < *\text{strau} \text{(cf. § 23)} < \text{Gmc.} \ *\text{strawa-}, \ \text{see} < *\text{sai} \text{(cf. § 23)} < \text{Gmc.} \ *\text{saiwi-}, \ \text{gele} < \text{Gmc.} \ *\text{gelwa-} \text{(OE. goelo)}.
\]

Initial \(j\) followed by \(e\) or \(i\) became \(g\) (spelt \(gh\)):

\[
\text{ghi} < *\text{jiz}, \ \text{ghene}, \ \text{ghinder} \text{(cf. OE. geond, Goth. } \text{jains}).
\]

The opposite change of \(g \rightarrow j\) is due to dissimilation (§ 45):

\[
\text{jeghen (OLFr. } \text{gegin}).
\]

ACCIDENCE

NOUNS

49. The original variety of declensions which the parent language had inherited from Indo-Germanic was in MDu. levelled to two main classes, usually called the strong and the weak declension. The former includes the original vocalic stems with the exclusion of the feminine \(o\)- and \(jo\)-stems, and the consonant stems with the exception of the \(n\)-stems. The weak class includes the \(or\), \(jo\), and \(n\)-stems.

THE STRONG DECLENSION

50. The inflexional endings of the strong declension are alike for the three genders, the only exception being the gen. sing., which ends in \(-es\) in masc. and ntr. nouns, and in \(-e\) in fem. nouns. These endings are:

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<td>Gen. m.n.</td>
<td>-(e)s, f: -(e)</td>
<td>-(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>-(e)</td>
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\[
dach \text{ (l. 67), daghes (ll. 166, 925), daghe (l. 32), daghe (l. 536), daghen (l. 122).}
\]

Words whose n.s. ended in \(-e\) have the same form in all cases except in the g.s. and the d.p. This was the case with original \(ja\)-stems such as \text{sondare}, \text{bedde}, &c., and with original \(i\)- and \(u\)-stems whose stem-syllable was short, such as \text{beke}; \text{sone}.
After a long syllable -i and -u(o) had disappeared before the MDu. period, just as in OE. (cf. Wright, O. E. G., § 215).

Note. Beside regular stede (OE. steðe) MDu. has also stat with early loss of the i-suffix on the analogy of fem. i-stems with long stem-syllable. The latter form, originally due to the n.a.s., was also extended to the g.d.s.: d.s. stat (ll. 164, 449), d.s. stede (ll. 183, 226), a.s. stat (l. 166), a.s. stede (l. 839). The d.s. steden (l. 557) owes its -en to the influence of the weak declension (cf. § 55).

51. The regularity of this inflexional system is often disturbed by the MDu. syncope (cf. § 27 ff.). The g.s. -es is always reduced to -s after a weak end-syllable, as in savons (l. 562), and also after words in -s, -ch (cf. § 28). The g.s. Gods (l. 750) is not due to syncope, as in that case the vowel would be long (cf. § 10). It is a new formation, the reduced genitive ending -s being affixed to the form of the nominative. The dative Gode is extended to the accusative (cf. ll. 389, 492). Nouns whose nominative ends in a consonant often have a dative without -e. The same applies to the g.s.f. which appears more frequently without than with -e.

uten huus (l. 742), ter weduwen huus (l. 844), enegher bruut (l. 180).

52. Neuter nouns of one long syllable have a n.a.p. without any ending, a survival of the OLFr. forms, whose final -o had disappeared after long syllables (cf. § 50). Forms in -e, however, are equally frequent, except after numerals:

twee paer (l. 271), XII. iaer (l. 92), V. pont (l. 181), die selve woort (l. 546), beside M. iare (l. 374).

The plurals man (ll. 370, 1028) and voet are the regular forms of the original consonantal inflexion.

53. A group of neuter monosyllables form their plural in -er(e), a survival of the Germanic stems in -az, -iz (cf. Wright, O. E. G., § 419). These words are ey (OE. æg), hoen ‘fowl’, runt (rint) ‘neat’ (OE. hrīðer), loof ‘leaf’ (OE. lēaf), been ‘bone’ (OE. bān), bert ‘board’, blat ‘leaf’ (OE. blæd), calf (OE. cealf), kint ‘child’, cleeot (OE. cīp), lam (OE. lēm), rat ‘wheel’. The first three have always -er(e), the others form their plural also in -e:

n.a.p. kindere (ll. 478, 868), kinder (ll. 408, 432, 453), d.p. kinderen (l. 585), kinden (ll. 573, 877).
Note. Diminutives of these neuter nouns form their plural from the original stem in -r: kindekijn, pl. kinderkine (l. 567).

54. The nouns of relationship in -r, vader, broeder, moeder, suster, dochter are invariable in the sg. and in the n.a.p. The g.p. ends in -(e)re, the d.p. in -(e)ren. These forms are normally developed from the Prim. Gmc. forms and are identical with those in OE.: sweostor, e.g., is the normal form of the whole of the sg. and of the n.a.p., whereas the g.p. sweostra, d.p. sweostrum, correspond to the MDu. endings -(e)re, -(e)ren. But just as in OE. the original g.s. and n.p. *faeder became fæd(e)res, fæd(e)ras on analogy with the a-stems, so in MDu. a new g.s. in -ers and a n.a.p. in -(e)re were formed of vader and broeder, in accordance with the regular forms of the strong inflexion. The three feminine stems in -r form a new n.a.p. in -(e)ren, with -en from the weak inflexion.

The Weak Declension

55. The weak declension had lost its original Gmc. endings throughout, so that the n, which was originally inseparable from the stem, came to be felt as an inflexional ending. The regular endings in MDu. are:

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<td>Dat.</td>
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The dative, originally ending in -en, was usually assimilated to the accusative singular. The final -e of the n.a.d.s. disappears in such words as jong/her(e) (cf. § 31), which caused them to be looked upon as strong stems and to be inflected accordingly (pl. ionghere, l. 439).

56. The fusion of the Gmc. o- and jō-stems with the weak declension was brought about by the similarity of most of their inflexional endings. Their organic endings would have been -e for the whole of the sg. and for the n.a.p., and -en for the g.d.p. (OLFr. g.p. -ono, -ano, -eno, d.p. -on, -un). The insufficient distinction between sg. and pl. led to the extension of the form in -en of the g.d.p. to the n.a.p., whereby the plural coalesced with the plural of the weak stems. The form of the g.s. had been assimilated to that of the weak class already in the OLFr. period.
57. The ending -en proved such a useful distinctive form of the plural, that it was finally assumed also by the strong declension. first of all by words ending in an accented vowel, which have invariably -n, such as scoe, pl. scoen (ll. 235, 278, 513, 683, 880). Another plural suffix was found in -s, which was borrowed from OFr. and affixed to words in -er from -ere (Goth. -areis), from which it was extended to words in -er of different origin, such as keiser 'emperor', clooster (pl. cloosters, l. 610).

Note. The -n of scoen, however, proved insufficient to mark the word as a plural form, as -e, -en, and -s were the usual distinctives of the plural number. The sg. scoe being naturally of rare occurrence, the plural scoen, which lacked the characteristics of the plural, began to be used in its stead, until in Mod.Du. it supplanted scoe altogether. From this new sg. scoen a new plural scoene was formed (l. 806) with the regular ending of the strong declension.

Gender

58. As the weak class contained a large majority of feminine nouns, owing to its fusion with the ã- and jã-stems, the weak -e came to be looked upon as an especially feminine ending, so that masc. and ntr. nouns in -e easily assumed a feminine gender:

sede m.f., orconde m.f., herte n.f., oghe n.f., ore n.f.

The suffixes -heide < *-haiðja- (ntr.), and -heide < *-haiði- (fem.), became mixed and gave rise to a general fluctuation in the gender of these words. Nouns in -nesse are either fem. or neuter, as in this suffix Germanic -nassja- (ntr.) and -nassjo- (f.) have coalesced:

na der waerheide (l. 18), al dat sooonheide (l. 184).

59. Words that did not end in -e were, as a natural consequence, felt to be masculine. They could not so easily be mistaken for neuter nouns, as these were always distinguishable by the forms of the definite article and the demonstrative pronoun in the nom. and acc. sg., whereas the n.s. of the masc. and fem. article and pronoun were identical. A very rare instance of the transition from the masc. to neuter gender is afforded by the word lichame m.n. (OE. liehama m.), for which the gender of its synonym lijf is probably responsible.

te ghore noot (l. 188), in groter noot (l. 869), beside minen noot (l. 220), dorden noot (l. 249) (OE. nied f.).
in alder tijt (l. 243) beside langhen tijt (l. 27), sekeren tijt (l. 182), ten selven tide (l. 678) (OE. tid f.).
60. Men’s names are inflected as strong stems when they end in a cons., and as weak stems when they end in a vowel. The d.s. is often extended to the a.s.: Lazaruse (l. 218). Women’s names have, as a rule, a g.s. in -en, a d.s. in -en or -e, and an a.s. in -e or -en:

nom. Maria (l. 205), gen. Mariën (l. 238), dat. Mariën (l. 8), acc. Maria (l. 1031). Mariën.

61. Adjectives in Prim. Gmc. belonged to one of three classes: (1) the a- (ja-) stems, (2) the i-stems, (3) the u-stems. No trace of this distinction is left in MDu., except in the form of the n.s.m. and n., which ends either in a cons. or in weak -e. The latter ending is organically due to the ja-stems, the i- and u-stems; the consonantal ending is typical for original a-stems. But even this distinction is often effaced by analogical new formations, so that some adjj. have both forms in the n.s.m. and n.: hoghe beside hooch, traghe beside traech (OE. hēah, trag).

62. Adjectives in MDu. are also declined as strong or weak. But the original difference between the two classes was greatly obscured by the tendency to assimilate the endings of the weak adj. to those of the pronoun by which it was preceded, so that such forms as van der *sco(o)nen smale, der *qaetsten sonderen were replaced by van der scoonder smale (l. 192), der qaetster sonderen (l. 520). The tendency to drop final -n of weak syllables (§ 46) was also conducive to the coalescence of weak with strong forms. The only endings of the weak inflexion which were left intact by this assimilative process were the n.s.m.n. and a.s.n., which have no ending in the strong inflexion and take -e in the weak class. And even here the distinction does not hold good in all cases, as, according to § 61, a great many adjj. ended in -e in their uninflected form. The weak g.s.m. retains its original -en beside -es.

63. The declension of the MDu. adj. is, accordingly, as follows (the weak forms are placed between square brackets):
### Grammatical Introduction

#### Sing.

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**Plur. M.N.F.**

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64. The ending -ere is usually spelt -re after l, n, r, as in *alre doghet* (l. 813), *dure minne* (l. 986). This is probably a spelling for syllabic r. Such, at any rate, must have been its pronunciation, as otherwise no d would have developed after the liquid or nasal (cf. § 39), as e.g. in *van der soonder smale* (l. 192). After other cons. the usual spelling of the ending is -er:

- *met starker minnen* (ll. 75, 106), *met vleescheliker sonde* (l. 70),
- *van witter siden* (l. 281), *siere liever moeder* (l. 572), *in goeder trouwen* (l. 782), *in groter noot* (l. 869).

Words in -er drop the ending -(e)r(e) altogether, as in *in donker nacht*, 'in the dark night'.

**Note.** In so groten sondare (l. 686) -en is not an inflexional ending of groot, but the enclitic article, which after so takes its place between the uninflexed adj. and the noun.

65. The weak forms, as far as they were distinguishable from the strong ones, were used after a determinative pronoun. The indefinite article een and its negation (ne)gheen were followed by the strong adj. Possessive pronouns, which had no determinative meaning, were originally followed by the strong adj., but the weak forms became gradually more frequent. When the attributive adj. stands unaccompanied, it takes the strong form, except before proper names and in the vocative when placed after its noun. Before the noun in the vocative, usage fluctuates, although the strong adj. is preferred in this position:

- *here lieve* (l. 215), *vrouwe goede* (l. 576), but *maghet fijn* (l. 811), *vercoren lief* (l. 111), beside *vercorne vrient* (l. 142),
- *lieve scone jonchere* (l. 396).
In predicative use the adj. is invariable. But it seems that adjj. in this function were apt to be regarded as adverbs, as they often take -e, which can hardly be the inflexional ending of the adj.: die none was lovesche (l. 19).

66. Post-positive adjj. were, as a rule, not inflected, except where the inflected form might be of use in rhyming:

in die boeke zijn (l. 16), mantele ende caproen groot (l. 169), berouwennesse also groot (l. 485), enen hoven heet (l. 626), met lichte soo scope (l. 768), soen cornewane, rhyming with ane (ll. 277–8), na der naturon sine, rhyming with -kine (l. 333–4).

When a noun is accompanied by two adjj., and the second of these is placed after its noun with repetition of the def. article, the post-positive adj. is inflected. In l. 465, however, this rule had to yield to the necessity of rhyming: die scamelike sonden ende die zwaer.

67. Adjectives that were used as nouns took the weak form originally. But the strong form is equally frequent in MDu.:

syn lief (l. 99), vercoren lief (l. 111), lief, leet, tsuete metten sueren (l. 140).

The Comparison of Adjectives

68. The endings of the comparative and superlative are -er(e), -re, and (e)st (cf. § 28). A few adjj. form their comparatives and superlatives from a different root than the positive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Form</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>goed</td>
<td>beter (adj.)</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slecht</td>
<td>wers (adv.)</td>
<td>west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vele</td>
<td>mee, meer (adv.)</td>
<td>meest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groot</td>
<td>mere</td>
<td>meest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clene</td>
<td>min(d)re, minder</td>
<td>minst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luttel</td>
<td>min (adv.)</td>
<td>minst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spade</td>
<td>later</td>
<td>laatst, lest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. The comparative is often replaced by bat (bet) + the positive.

69. The Declension of the Comparative was originally weak. But the prevalence of the strong endings in the positive introduced them also into the comparative. But where the position of the adj. would require the uninflected form in the positive, the comparative is always weak. The g.d.s.f. and g.p. are usually spelt -erre, although the r was doubtless short (cf. § 35, note). The final -nof the d.m.n.s., a.s.m., and d.p. is mostly dropped.
PRONOUNS

70. **Personal**

(The enclitic forms are placed between square brackets.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>First Person</strong></th>
<th><strong>Second Person</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>ic, icke</td>
<td>du</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>mijns</td>
<td>dijns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.A.</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>di</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>wi(e)</td>
<td>ghi [-i]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>onser, ons</td>
<td>uwer, uw(e)s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.A.</td>
<td>ons</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Third Person**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Singular</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>hi [-i]</td>
<td>si, soe [-se]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>syns [-s]</td>
<td>haers, hare, haar [-er(e), -re, -der]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>hem(e) [-em] § 46</td>
<td>hare, haer, hore [-er(e), -re, -der]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>hem(e), [-en(e), -ne] het [-(e)t]</td>
<td>haer, hare, hore [-se]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>si [se]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>haers, hare, haer [-er(e), -re, -der]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>hem, hen [-en]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>hem, hen [-se]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71. The forms du and di when used enclitically assimilate their d to a preceding t: vinstu < vintst du (l. 681). The plural ghi [-i] is used as a polite form of address in the singular along with du. See e.g. the speech of the angel to Beatris, ll. 673 ff.; where du and ghi alternate indiscriminately (du, dijns, u, ghi, uwen, u, dijns, du, -i, ghi, &c.).

The forms of the g.s. mijns, dijns, sijns, haers (OE. min, bin, sin, hire) took their final -s from the nominal declension. The forms of the d.s. mi, di, hem(e) were extended to the a.s., whose organic forms would have been *mic, *dic, *hene (OE. mec, bec, hine). The plural ghi arose from Gmc. *jis (cf. § 48). When this
30 BEATRIJS

*jii- was used as an enclitic it lost its j, so that the enclitic form of
ghi became -i. Before this -i < -*jii, final t < d < Gmc.  p (§ 41)
appears as d, except where this t is preceded by another voiceless
cons.:

segdi (ll. 307, 346, 586), moghedi (ll. 321, 684, 758), seldi
(l. 324), waerdi (l. 352).

REFLEXIVE

72. The personal pronoun is also used as a reflexive pronoun,
for which MDu. has no special form. The enclitic form of
the reflexive a.s.m. is -em, not en(e):

hi haestem (l. 91), (hi) haddem den duvel op gheegeven (l. 521).

POSSESSIVE

73. The uninflcted forms are mijn, dijn, sijn, hare (haer),
on(e), uw(e)(u). The pronoun sijn originally referred to the
chief person of the sentence, irrespective of gender and number.
Traces of this earlier usage are not infrequent in MDu., though
the more usual practice is to restrict its employment to the masc.
and neuter sg., whereas hare (haer) is the prevalent poss. pron. of
the fem. sg. and the plural. These pronouns are declined as strong
adjj. But invariant forms are not infrequent in the n.a.s.f.
and n.a.p.

DEMONSTRATIVE

74. The simple dem. pron. is used also as a definite article.
The forms between square brackets occur only in the latter func-
tion. The others are used in both. The e of the bracketed forms
stands for e.

Singular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>die</td>
<td>dat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>dies, des [des]</td>
<td>dier(e) [der]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>dien [den]</td>
<td>dat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>dien [den]</td>
<td>dat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An old instr. n.s. survives in di, occurring in the adv. bedi 'therefore', and in de, te, used before comparatives just as OE. ḷy, ḷon. The change of de > te is due to its frequent occurrence after voiceless sounds (deste, niettemin, &c.):

te bat (l. 230), te leder (l. 266), te min (l. 358), te sochter (l. 824).

75. The compound demonstrative pronoun is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>dese</td>
<td>dit, ditte</td>
<td>dese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>des</td>
<td>deser(e), derre</td>
<td>deser(e), derre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>desen</td>
<td>deser(e), derre</td>
<td>deser(e), derre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>desen</td>
<td>dit, ditte</td>
<td>dese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

76. The demonstrative pronoun ghene, gone was declined as a strong adj. The n.a.s.n. has, beside ghene, gheen, an older form gheent, ghent, ghint (cf. Goth. jainata). The forms of the g.d.s.f. and g.p. are gheenre, gherre, and a less accented ghere (cf. § 46).

INTERROGATIVE

77. This pronoun had originally no feminine forms; but the analogy of the dem. pron. gave rise to a separate feminine declension. A plural was also wanting in the Gmc. parent language. But the new g.s.f., which in the adjectival and pronominal declensions is always identical with the g.p., was naturally also employed in the latter function:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>wie</td>
<td>wat</td>
<td>wie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>wes, wies (wiens)</td>
<td>wes, wies ; wier(e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>wien</td>
<td>wien ; wier(e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>wien</td>
<td>wat</td>
<td>wien ; wie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plural

N. wie
G. wes, wies; wiere, wier
D. wien
A. wien; wie

Note. Wat being a subst. was naturally followed by a genitive case: wat groter rouwe (l. 873), wat ambochte (l. 26).

Relative

78. A relative pronoun proper did not exist in the Germanic parent language. MDu. employed the forms of the dem. and interrog. pronouns to supply the deficiency, the latter almost exclusively in the oblique cases. Die in this function often remains uninflected (l. 77), which makes it probable that in it the old relative particle OLFr., OS., OHG. thie, the, OE. þe survives. The demonstrative antecedent and the relative pronoun are often expressed together by the simple demonstrative:

die daer bi haren kinderen sat | si seide hine loech niet (l. 591), is sat u deilen weder | dat mi verleent onse here (ll. 570–1), dat hi seide heeft si verstaen (l. 978).

Indefinite

79. a. Een, originally a numeral, is used as an indefinite pronoun. Its declension does not differ from that of groot (§ 68), except that the g.s.m.n. is always eens, and the n.a.f. either one or een. Een occurs also in the d.s.m.n. and a.s.m. beside enen. In the g.d.s.f. ere is used beside eenre (§ 46). The same remarks apply to its compound (ne)gheen.

b. Ander has originally strong forms only. But it developed a weak declension after the def. art. When ander is used in contradistinction to another pronoun to express reciprocity, it stands without article:

dit gheloofde elc anderen (l. 159).

c. Elc, sulc, are regular strong adjj. although invariable forms are not infrequent. Of enech, somech, and menech, uninflected forms occur in the d.s.m.n, a.s.m., n.a.s.f., and in the plural beside the regular strong endings:

a.s.m. menech sondare (l. 1017), a.s.f. meneghe sonde (l. 458),
 a.p. menech werven (l. 104).
d. Menech as a noun is often preceded by the def. art., and when that is the case takes the weak endings. The frequent occurrence of die menighe (l. 518), ‘many a one’, gave rise to the use of the same weak form without the article, as in l. 49, meneghe worpt si onder voet, where meneghe must not be explained as an a.p., because menech as a noun is never pluralized.

e. Som, ‘some’, is nearly always used as a noun and almost exclusively in the plural: some, somer, somen, some. Uninflected forms, however, are equally frequent.

f. Al as an adj. has strong declension. When it is separated from its noun by a determinative pronoun it is replaced by an adverbial al or alle. That these two forms are not invariable forms of the adj. appears from the use of alle before a singular noun and before nouns in the g.d.p. (cf. Verdam, Mnl.WB., s.v. al, col. 312-15):

al onsen doghen (l. 122), in alden tiden (l. 604), alle die cloosters (l. 610).

This construction is the only possible one when al is used in the sg. in the sense of ‘entire’:

alt covent (l. 36), alder wereit (l. 294), in alder tijt (l. 243).

As a noun, al in the sg. is always neuter, g.s. allie (l. 269), als (l. 648). The regular plural form is alle (l. 174), but allen, originally the dative form, is extended to the whole of the plural.

g. Vele was originally a neuter noun, and was followed by a partitive genitive:

hoe vele ghelux ende onghevals (l. 60), soo vele rusten (l. 123),
vele doghens (l. 485), der es soo vele (l. 498).

When a plural noun followed, the final -e of vele was naturally felt to be the plural ending, and from a noun in the sg., employed in the sense of ‘a lot’, vele became an adj. in the plural, equivalent in meaning to E. ‘many’. As a natural consequence, vele lost its substantival character also in the sg. and changed its meaning, accordingly, from ‘a great deal’ to ‘much’.

h. (N)ie man, (n)ie men < (n)ie man has regular strong declension: (n)ie mens, (n)ie men(n)e, (n)ie men. The dative form is often extended to the acc., as in the declension of nearly all MDu. pronouns.
i. (N)iet < (n)ie wicht (OE. wiht 'thing'), g.s. (n)iets.
k. Men [mæn] is the unaccented form of man, and occurs only as a subject of the sentence (cf. Fr. 'on').

NUMERALS

80. Cardinal

1 een (OE. ēn, § 23). Declined according to § 79.
2 twee (OE. twā, n.f., § 23), g. tweer, d. twee(n) (ll. 400, 644).
3 drie (OE. þrēo, § 23), g. drie(r), d. drie(n).
4 vier (OE. feower, § 23), g. vierre, d. vier(en).
5 vijf (OE. fēf, § 46), d. viven.
6 ses (OE. siex, § 41), d. sessen.
7 seve(n) (OE. seafon), d. seven (< sevenen, §§ 10, 30).
8 achte (OE. eahta), d. achtten.
9 neghen (OE. nigon, § 10), d. neghen (§ 30).
10 tien (OE. tien), d. tienen.
11 e'lleven (OE. en(d)le(o)fan), d. elleven, elven.
12 twel(e)f, tweelf, twalof, twaelf, twelled (OE. twelf).
13 dertien (OE. þrōtiene, þrōttýne, § 47).
14 viertien, &c.
20 twinteeh (OE. twentig, § 18, note).
30 dertech (OE. þrittig, § 47).
40 viertech, &c.

Ordinal

eerste, ierste (l. 427), § 23 note (OE. æresta).
ander, § 79 b, c (OE. ǫþer).
derde (OE. þridda, § 47).
vierde (OE. feoðe)rba).
vijfte, vifthte (§ 22), vichtte (§§ 22, 44) (OE. fifta).
seste (OE. siexta).
sevende, sevenste.
achtende < achtede (OE. eahtopa) on the analogy of sevende and neghende. Also achtste, achste (§ 38).
neghende.
tiende, tienste.
ellefte (OE. en(d)le(o)fla), elle-
venste, ellefste.
twaelfte (OE. twelfta), twe-
lefste, twaelfste.
-tiende, -tienste, &c.
twintechste, &c.
CARDINAL

50 vijftech.
60 (t)sestech.
70 (t)seventech (OE. hund-seofontig).
80 tachtech (OE. hundeahtatig).
90 neghentech.
100 hondert.
200 twee hondert, &c.
1000 dusent.

The cardinal numbers 4–19 remained, as a rule, uninfl ected when they stood before a noun. When placed after a noun or pronoun they were declined and took -e in the n.a. When they are nouns themselves, they are also declined and take -e in n.a.

VERBS

81. The MDu. verb has both inflected and compound forms. The inflected forms are limited to the present and preterite tenses of the active voice. Both these tenses contain two complete moods, an indicative, and a subjunctive which is used also as an optative. The present tense, moreover, has an imperative mood. The tenses in both the indicative and subjunctive distinguish between a singular and a plural, and between three persons in each number. The imperative is restricted to the 2nd pers. sing. and pl. There are three verbal nouns: an infinitive, a present participle with active meaning, and a past participle with passive meaning. The periphrastic infinitive or supine is formed by prefixing the preposition te to the infinitive in the d.s. (te ludene, I. 34). A gerund occurs in the g.d.s., which are usually explained by Dutch grammarians as the oblique cases of the infinitive.

The compound forms are used for the future and perfect tenses. The number of periphrastic forms is very great. The usual auxiliaries are sullen for the future; sijn, werden, sometimes bliven for the passive voice; and hebben or sijn for the perfect tenses.

THE ENDINGS

82. Middle Dutch verbs, apart from a few anomalous forms, are divided into two great classes: strong (orgradation) verbs, and
weak verbs. The strong verbs are distinguished by a pret. tense with change of root-vowel, the weak by a preterite formed with a dental suffix.

There is no means of distinguishing between weak and strong verbs in the present tense, which has the same endings for both classes. Original differences between the two were levelled out at an early date. The 2nd p.s. imper. was originally without ending in the strong verbs, and took the ending -e in the weak verbs (cf. OE. ber, 2nd p.s. imp. of beran, and nere, 2nd p.s. imp. of nêrian). But in MDu. either form is allowable of any verb.

The endings of the present tense are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sg. 1.</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>-es, -s</td>
<td>-es, -s</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>G. -ens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>-et, -t</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>D. -ene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl. 1.</td>
<td>-en</td>
<td>-en</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>-et, -t (cf. § 36, note 2)</td>
<td>-et, -t</td>
<td>-et, -t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>-en</td>
<td>-en</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>-ende</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. The Gmc. vowel change in the second and third p.s. (cf. Wright, O.E.G., § 476) has left no traces in MDu. The forms were assimilated to those of the 1st p.s. and the plural.

Forms with early syncope of the vowel in the endings -es, -et have a short stem-vowel alternating with lengthened ē in Classes IV and V: sprēken (l. 47), specrēt (l. 112), ic cōme (l. 151), ghi comt (l. 158), ic nēme (l. 495), nemt (l. 141). When a verbal stem ends in a voiced cons., the latter is unvoiced before the syncopated ending -t. The spelling does not indicate the change consistently: bidt (pron. bit, l. 439), hebt (l. 266).

83. **Preterite.**

The endings of the indicative and optative in the pret. have fallen together in both classes. Those of the strong verbs are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg. 1.</th>
<th>2. -(e)s;</th>
<th>3. —</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pl. 1.</td>
<td>-en;</td>
<td>2. -(e)t;</td>
<td>3. -en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participle** -en.

The weak endings are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg. 1.</th>
<th>2. -des;</th>
<th>3. -de (-den, l. 984)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pl. 1.</td>
<td>-den;</td>
<td>2. -det;</td>
<td>3. -den</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participle** -t (d).
The p.p. is formed with the prefix *ghe-*, whose original function was to represent the action of the verb as complete and reaching a definite result, so that it was primarily suited as a prefix of the p.p. Such verbs, however, in whose meaning the idea of completion was already inherent, formed their p.p. without this prefix:

comen (l. 297, 715, 900), worden (l. 523), vonden, leden (p.p. of liden, ‘pass’), bracht, brocht (p.p. of bringhen).

Neither do verbs with an unaccented prefix form their p.p. with *ghe-*; hence bleven (l. 5, 435), p.p. of bliven < *be-liven* (OE. *belifan*).

Note. The final -e of the endings of the 1st p.s. pres. ind., 1st and 3rd p.s. pres. subj., and 1st and 3rd p.s. pret. is dropped before the enclitic pronouns -ic and -i (§ 70). Such rare forms as ic ducht (l. 301), die socht (l. 641), with exceptional loss of -e after a stress syllable (§ 31), are derived from the syncopated forms dutic (< *ducht(ə)-ic*), sochti (< *socht(ə)-i*).

**Strong Verbs**

84. The complete conjugation of the strong verbs in Prim.Gmc., owing to the vowel change in the root-syllable, is made up of four stems, which appear respectively (1) in the present tense, (2) in the singular of the pret. ind., (3) in the pret. plural and the subj., (4) in the past participle. The form of the 2nd p.s. of the pret. was in WGmc. based on the stem of the plural (OE. *ic bæd*, *pā bünde*, probably a subjunctive form), but in MDu. it was assimilated to the rest of the sg., and adopted the ending -s of the 2nd p.s. pres. ind. and of the 2nd p.s. of the weak pret.

**Class I**

85. The first strong class had the following gradation in Prim. Gmc.:

(1) ā (OE. ā); (2) ai (OE. ā); (3) ā (OE. ā); (4) ā (OE. ā).

The corresponding MDu. forms are developed quite regularly:

(1) ij (§ 21); (2) ee (§ 23); (3) ē (§ 10); (4) ē (§ 10).

bliven (l. 44), bleep (l. 200, 573), bleven (l. 405), bleven (l. 5, 435).

bliken (l. 503), driven (l. 554, 873), crighen (l. 48, 1011), liden (l. 244, 983), ridden (l. 95, 134, 168, 398), seinen (l. 519, 568, 643), striken (l. 593), swiften (l. 47, 355, 1012), beswiken (l. 308), wiken (l. 594); gheliken (orig. wk.).
Class II

86. The Germanic gradation of this class was:

(1) eu (OE. ēo); (2) au (OE. ēa); (3) u (OE. u); (4) o (OE. o).

The development in MDu. is again quite regular:

(1) ie (§ 23); (2) oo (§ 23); (3) φ (§ 10); (4) φ (§ 10).

bieden (l. 438, 729, 754), bedrieghen (l. 966), verdrieten,
lieghen (l. 591, 804, 965), verliesen (l. 957), kiesen (l. 316,
377), tien (l. 118, 233, 776).

Note. On the grammatical change in verliesen, kiesen,
and tien cf. § 43. On the contracted form of tien cf.
§§ 24, 41.

A small group of verbs belonging to this class have an aorist
present with weak-grade vowel (Gmc. ū, OE. u; cf. Wright,
O. E. G., §§ 472, 496):

luken (OE. lican), ontpluken (l. 335), ruken (l. 336),
souven (l. 664), sluten (l. 252, 790).

Note. Rouwen (§ 26) originally belonged to this class
(OE. hrōwuan), pret. rau and rou. The p.p. *gherouwen does
not occur. But weak forms become gradually more frequent.

Class III

87. The Gmc. gradation was:

(1) e (OE. e, eo), i (before nasal + cons.) (OE. i); (2) a (OE. a,
g, ea); (3) u (OE. u); (4) o (OE. o), u (before nasal + cons.)
(OE. u).

The corresponding MDu. forms are:

(1) e (§ 9), i (before nasal + cons.); (2) a (§ 9); (3) o (§ 9);
(4) o (§ 9 and § 17 on old- > oud-).

werde (l. 231), wart (l. 256, 419, 422), worden (l. 1023),
worden (l. 528, § 83).

belghen (l. 365), berghen (l. 502), bernen (berren, § 46)
(l. 837), bederven (l. 129, 640), helpen (hulpen, § 17, note)
(l. 464, 800, 889, 949, 1033), sterven (l. 71, 639), werpen
(worpen, § 15) (l. 987).

binden (l. 280), drinken (l. 897), dwinghen (l. 46, 93),
beghinnen (l. 9, 18, 291), rinnen (l. 61), singhen (l. 195,
333, 357), spinnen (l. 417, 445), vinden (l. 16, 20, 54, 242,
677, 681, 807), winnen (l. 348, 408, 478, 992).

Note 1. (Be)velen (OE. fēlan, Goth. filhan) passed into
the fourth class owing to the loss of the h.
Note 2. Before r + lip and back cons. a alternates with e (cf. § 15) in the pret. sg.: berch, sterf, werp beside barch, &c. Werden has also wert beside wart (l. 596).

Note 3. Beghinnen has an irregular weak pret. begonde, begunste (ll. 260, 846) beside began (ll. 18, 291).

Class IV

88. The Gmc. gradation was:

(1) e (OE. e) ; (2) a (OE. æ) ; (3) æ (OE. æ, before nasal å); (4) o (OE. o).

MDu.:

(1) ē (§ 10) ; (2) a (§ 9) ; (3) å (§ 21) ; (4) ò (§ 10).

neme (l. 495), nam (ll. 88, 160, 181, 848), naemt (l. 638), ghenomen (l. 211).

helen (l. 945), bevelen (l. 1024 ; cf. § 87, note 1), (ghe)-
breken (ll. 427), spreken (ll. 47, 74, 384, &c.), wreken (l. 383), treken (ll. 797, 809), comen.

Note 1. Spreken and wreken belonged originally to Class V. The analogy of breken accounts for the vowel change in the p.p. (on)ghewroken, ghesproken (ll. 384, 506). The forms of treken are in the present tense often confused with those of a cognate wk.v. trecken.

Note 2. Comen with ð < u in the pres. tense (OLFr. cuman, OE. cuman) is an aorist present with Gmc. -um- from syllabic -m-. The pret. has regular forms: sg. quam (l. 101, 255), 2nd pers. pl. quaemt (l. 637), 3rd pers. pl. quamen (l. 259), subj. quame (ll. 85, 382), p.p. comen (ll. 297, 715, 900 ; cf. § 83).

Note 3. On the forms sprect, nemt, comt, cf. § 82, note.

Class V

89. The Gmc. gradation was:

(1) e (OE. e) ; (2) a (OE. æ) ; (3) æ (OE. æ, å); (4) e (OE. e).

MDu.:

(1) ē (§ 10) ; (2) a (§ 9) ; (3) å (§ 21) ; (4) ò (§ 10).

eten (l. 421), vergheten (ll. 165, 379, 867), gheven (ll. 56, 271, 282, &c.), lesen (ll. 210, 528, 865), pleghen (ll. 27, 54, 39, &c.), steiken (l. 115), wesen; sien (§§ 24, 41).

Note 1. Grammatical change is found in the pret. pl. and subj. of sien and wesen: pret. sg. sach (ll. 172, 430), was
(ll. 17, 19, &c.), pret. pl. saghen (ll. 174, 292), waren (l. 92), subj. ware (l. 297).

Note 2. On the form stect (l. 115) cf. § 82, note.

Here belong also a few verbs with a weak present tense:

ligghen (l. 682), 3rd pers. sg. pres. ind. leit (l. 762, § 24), leet (l. 948), pret. sg. lach (ll. 219, 914), pl. laghen (l. 551), subj. laghe (l. 86), p.p. gheleghen; bidden, bat (ll. 72, 655, 841, 975), baden, ghebeden (l. 424); sitten (l. 97), sat (ll. 105, 162), saten (l. 107), gheseten (l. 380).

Class VI

90. The Gmc. gradation was:

(1) a (OE. a); (2) ō (OE. 0); (3) ō (OE. 0); (4) a (OE. a).

MDu.:

(1) à (§ 10); (2) oe (§ 21); (3) oe (§ 21); (4) à (§ 10).

draghen (l. 178), droech (ll. 28, 341, 935), droeghet (l. 815), ghedraghen (l. 121).

laden (ll. 74, 864), varen (ll. 153, 325, &c.), ghwaghewn (ll. 368, 582), slaen (ll. 245, 846, cf. § 27).

Note 1. On the absence of i-mutation in the forms of the 2nd and 3rd p.s. pres. ind. cf. § 12.

Note 2. ō instead of oe is found in sivoren (ll. 290, 401), droghic (l. 510).

A number of verbs belonging to this class have a weak present tense and 0 in the p.p. on the analogy of the mutated vowel of the present. No mutation of the a took place in lachen (Goth. lāhjan) because of the following χχ (cf. § 12):

heffen (Goth. hafjan), hoef (hief), gheheven (l. 6); sceppen (Goth. skapjan), scoep (sciep), ghescepen (l. 273); lachen, loech (l. 274), pl. loeghen (gramm. change), ghelachen.

The forms hief and sciep arose on the analogy of the following class. The double cons. of the stem-syllable caused these verbs to pass into the class of the original reduplicative verbs.

Here belongs also the irregular verb standen, whose n was originally a distinctive of the present only. It intruded, however, into the forms of the pret., as in OE. it intruded into the
p.p. (gestanden). Forms of its cognate staen are mixed up with those of standen and tend to supplant the latter altogether:

3rd p.s. pres. ind. staet (l. 276), 3rd p.pl. staen (l. 611),
3rd p.s. pret. ind. stoet (OE. stōd, ll. 161, 261) beside stont
(ll. 226, 286), pl. stonden (ll. 279, 334), pret. subj. stoede
(l. 575).

Class VII

91. To this class belong those verbs which in Prim.Gmc. had
reduplicated preterites with or without simultaneous vowel change,
like Gothic haiťan, haihait; lētan, lailōt. This Gmc. distinction
between verbs with and without change of the stem-vowel is
effaced in MDu., as ie became the distinctive vowel of the preterite
of this class. In this ie two Gmc. sounds—ė and eu (iu)—seem
to have coalesced (cf. § 23), ė being the vowel of the preterite
of verbs with Gmc. a, ā, and ai, eu (iu) of those with Gmc. o and au
in the stem of the present tense. The origin of these vowel
sounds and their exact relation to those of the Gothic reduplicated
preterites are not clear. Not a single trace of the original reduplica-
sion syllable remains in MDu. The p.p. has the same stem-
vowel as the pres. The principal verbs of this class are:

Gmc. a. (1) (ghe)vallen (l. 400), hanghen (rarely haen),
vaen (vanghen), ganghen; houden, gehouden (cf. § 17).
Gmc. ā. (2) laten (ll. 320, 428, 487, 640), raden (l. 366),
slapen (l. 672), verwaten (l. 631).
Gmc. o. (3) roepen (ll. 227, 671).
Gmc. ai. (4) heten (ll. 617, 733, 746, 1029), seeden (l. 803).
Gmc. au. (5) lopen (l. 713).

92. The preterites of vaen (ontfaen, cf. § 42; note), ganghen,
hanghen, and houden have a shortened stem-vowel: vine
(ll. 708, 938), ghine (ll. 87, 268, 628, 678, 707), hinc (ll. 238, 687),
hilt (ll. 52, 64). (Ghe) allen has either viel or vel (l. 400). The
infinitive vaen is the regular development of Gmc. *faŋjan- (§ 46)
corresponding to OE. fon. The less usual infinitive vanghen is
based on the p.p., in which the y had remained intact before the
voiced back open (grammatical change, cf. § 43), which after the
nasal became a stop (cf. § 39). These forms with preserved y
belonged originally to the p.p. and the pret. pl. only. But from
these they were extended to the pret. sg., whence MDu. vine,
hinc. That hanghen has replaced original haen may be due
to the support of the weak intrans. verb hanghen (OE. hangian). Forms of the present tense of hanghen (imper. 2nd p.s. ganc, l. 727) are mixed up with those of a cognate verb in -mi (cf. Wright, O.E.G., § 547), gaen (OE. gān), which have supplanted them entirely in Modern Dutch (3rd p.s. pres. subj. ga, l. 246; 2nd p.pl. imper. gaet, l. 676).

**Weak Verbs**

93. The division of the weak verbs of the Gmc. parent language into three classes is no longer possible in MDu. The verbs of the first or -jan class can still be recognized as such by their double consonant after a short stem-vowel, and, where the latter was originally a or u, by the mutation vowels e and u (cf. §§ 12, 13). But verbs of this class with a long stem-vowel have no characteristic left to distinguish them from those of the second and third classes, which had all been fused into one type. Original -jan verbs that retain the above-mentioned characteristics of their class are, e.g.:

(be)letten (Goth. latjan), legghen (Goth. lagjan), quedden (Gmc. *kwaðjanan), setten (Goth. satjan), wekken (Goth. (us)wakjan), ontdecken (Gmc. *bakjanan), cussen (OE. cyssan), (ghe)custen, vullen (cf. § 13).

94. The 2nd and 3rd p.s. of the pres. ind. of original -jan verbs had, before the WGmc. doubling of conss., dropped their j before the i of the endings -is, -ij, whence in OE. these forms have a single consonant alternating with the double cons. of the 1st p.s. and the plural. In MDu. the form of the latter was levelled out to the whole of the singular, except in a few verbs which retain the old alternation beside the new and more uniform system: Legghen (l. 131) has ic legghé, du leghes, hi leghet (leit, § 24), and on the analogy of hi leit also ghi leit in the 2nd p.pl. (l. 364) instead of ghi leg(ghe)t. Segghen, originally a verb of Class III, has similar forms to those of legghen: seggie (l. 30), men seit (l. 455), 2nd p.pl. wat segdi (ll. 307, 346; cf. § 36, note 2). The original distribution of forms with and without double cons. is kept perfectly intact in the pres. ind. of hebben, also originally a verb of Class III: ic hebbe (ll. 6, 228), du heves (l. 673), hi heeft (< hevët, l. 486), wi hebben (l. 121), ghi hebbet (l. 118), hebt, hebdi (§ 36, note 2), si hebben, imper. 2nd p.s. hebbe (l. 792), 2nd p.pl. hebt (l. 266).
The Weak Preterite

95. The vowel preceding the dental suffix of the weak preterite in Gmc. varied according to the class to which the verb belonged. The general weakening of unaccented vowels to ə (§ 27) in MDu. has effaced this early distinction, -e de being the typical ending of all weak verbs in the preterite. The preterite of the -jan verbs ended in Gmc. in -iđa, so that there was no gemination of the final cons. of the stem-syllable in WGmc. Gmc. *latiđa, e. g., would regularly have become MDu. *letede > *leette with lengthening of the mutated stem-vowel in open syllable (cf. § 10). But the alternation of lengthened vowel + single cons. in the preterite with short vowel + double cons. in the present had to yield to a more uniform system based on the form of the present tense. Only legghen and segghen have more frequently leghede > leide (ll. 234, 839, 1004), p.p. gheleghet > gheleit (l. 808), seghede > seide (ll. 14, 187, &c.), gheseit, rather than legde, segde.

96. Syncope of the medial vowel of -ede takes place after a single liquid or nasal, after a point stop and after s (spelt s). Fluctuation between -ede and -de obtains after lip and back cons., after double liquids and nasals, after a semi-vowel, and after s{s), șc(h). There is always syncope after weak syllables: wanderde, twivelde. The same rules apply to the ending -et(d) of the p.p. The d of the ending is, after the syncope, assimilated to those cons. that are voiceless in their intervocalic position in the infinitive (cf. § 36).

Note. Verbs whose stem ends in -d or -t have the same form for the 1st p.s. pres. and pret. ind., owing to the syncope of the penultimate in the preterite ending: 1st p.s. pres. ind. ic sende, pret. ind. ic sende (cf. §§ 28, 36).

97. A number of verbs of Class I formed their pret. and p.p. in Gmc. without the medial vowel i (cf. Wright, O.E.G., § 534). The following verbs belong to this sub-division:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bringhen</td>
<td>brachte (l. 126, 412)</td>
<td>brachte (l. 544)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denken (dinken, § 18)</td>
<td>dochte</td>
<td>dochte (ll. 238, 936)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dunken (§ 18)</td>
<td>dachte</td>
<td>ghedocht</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


BEATIJS

soeken

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sochte (ll. 96, 241)} & \quad \text{ghesocht} \\
\text{socht (ll. 641; cf. § 83)} & \quad \text{note}
\end{align*}
\]

werken

wrochte (OE. worhte) \quad \text{ghewrocht (OE. ge-worht; cf. § 47)}

copen

cochte (ll. 167, 176) \quad \text{geheocht}

hebben (orig. Class III)

hadde (OLFr. habda) \quad \text{gehadt (rarely spelt ghehat)}

Minor Groups

Preterite-Presents

98. These verbs were originally unreduplicated perfects which acquired a present meaning in Germanic. The ending of the 2nd p.s. is either -t, the original ending in Prim.Gmc. (cf. Goth. namt), or -es, which had become the regular ending in MDu. (cf. § 83). The forms of the 1st and 3rd pers. sg. are identical as in all strong preterites. In the parent language a new weak pret., an infin., a pres. part., and in some verbs a strong p.p., were added to the conjugation.

Class I

99. weten.


Class II

100. doghen.

ic, hi dooch, but more frequently on the analogy of the regular present indicative: ic doghe, hi doghet (l. 391), (doccht), wi, si doghen, ghi doghet. Pret. dochte (l. 25), p.p. ghedocht, ghedoghen.

Class III

101. onnen (l. 10).

ic, hi an, du ans, on(ne)s, pl. onnen. Pret. onde, onste, p.p. gheonnen, gheont.

dorren, durren, derren.

ic, hi dar, der, du dor(re)s, dars, ders, durs, pl. dorren, durren, derren. Pret. dorste (l. 916), dorst (l. 734; cf. § 83, note), p.p. ghedorst, ghedurst, ghedorren.
dorven, durven, derven.
  ic, hi darf (ll. 62, 764), derf (cf. § 15), du dorves, dorfs, durfs, derfs, pl. dorven, derven (l. 326). Pret. dorfte, dorste.
  connen.
  ic, hi can (l. 339), du cans, con(ne)s, const, pl. connen
  Pret. conde (ll. 69, 108, 603), conste (ll. 59, 63, 130, 417, 445).
  coste, p.p. gheconnen.

Class IV

102. sullen.
  ic, hi sal (ll. 78, 236, 267), sel, du salt (l. 650), selt (l. 324), sout (cf. § 17), sult (with u from the plural), pl. sullen (cf. § 35), selen (l. 503), 2nd p.pl. selt (l. 598). Pret. soude (< solde, § 17) (ll. 98, 180, 551, 1012).

Class V

103. moghen.

Class VI

104. moeten (auxiliary of the optative mood).
  ic, hi moet (ll. 10, 11, 44, 79, &c.), du moets, pl. moeten.

Doen

105. Doen belongs with gaen (cf. § 92) and staen (cf. § 90) to a small group of verbs in -mi:
  ic doe, du does, hi doet (l. 68), pl. wi, si doen, ghi doet.
  Imper. doe, pl. doet (l. 361). Pret. dede (ll. 36, 168, 840), subj. dade (l. 53), dede, p.p. ghedaen (l. 318).

The Substantive Verb

106. sijn (l. 98).
  ic ben (§ 46), ben (ll. 74, 114, 359), du best, hi es (ll. 5, 45, 76, 77, &c.), pl. sijn, sijt. Subj. si, sijs, si (ll. 154, 605).
  The preterite is supplied by the forms of wezen (cf. § 89).
Willen

107. The present tense of this verb was originally an optative which in Prim.Gmc. assumed indicative function:

ic wille (ll. 9, 26, 139, 152, &c.), du wil(le)s, wilt, wout, hi wille, wil(le)t, pl. wi, si willen, ghi wil(le)t. Pret. woude (ll. 101, 134), 2nd p.pl. ghi wout (ll. 131, 639; cf. § 28), p.p. ghwilt.
BEATRIJS

Van dichten comt mi cleine bate.
Die lied raden mi dat ict late
Ende minen sin niet en vertare.
Maer om die doghet van hare

5 Die moeder ende maghet es bleven,
Hebbic een scone mieracle op heven,
Die god sonder twivel toghede
Marien teren, diene soghede.
Ic wille beghinnen van ere nonnen

10 Een ghedichte, god moet mi onnen,
Dat ic die poente moet wel geraken
Ende een goet ende daer af maken,
Volcomelijc na der waerheide,
Als mi broeder Ghijsbrecht seide,

15 Een begheven willemijn;
Hi vant in die boeke sijn.
Hi was een out ghedagheth man.
Die nonne, daer ic af began,
Was hoovesche ende subtijl van zeden;

20 Men vint ghene noch heden,
Die haer ghelijct, ic wane,
Van zeden ende van ghedane.
Dat ic prisede haer lede,
Sonderlinghe haer scoonhede,

25 Dats een dinc dat niet en dochte.
Ic wille u segghen, van wat ambochte
Si plach te wesen langhen tijt:
Int clooster daer si droech abijt,
Costersse was si daer,

30 Dat seggic u al over waer:
Siue was lat no traghe,
No bi nachte no bi daghe.
Si was snel te haren werke;
Si plach te ludene in die kerke;
Si ghereide tlicht ende ornament
Ende deede op staen alt convent.

Dese ioffrouwe en was niet sonder
Der minnen, die groot wonder
Pleecht te werken achter lande.

Bi wil en comter af scande,
Quale, toren, wedermoet;
Bi wil bliscap ende goet.

Der wiens maect si ooc soo ries
Dat hi moet bliven int verlies,

Eest hem lieft ofte leet.
Si dwingt sulken, dat hine weet
Weder spreken ofte swighen,
Daer hi loon af waent ghecrighen.
Meneghe worpt si onder voet,

Die op staet, alst haer dunct goet.
Minne maect sulken milde,
Die liever sine ghiis gilde,
Dade hijt niet bider minnen rade.

Noch vintmen lieved soo ghestade,
Wat si hebben, groot oft clene,
Dat hen die minne gheeft ghemene:

Welde, bliscap ende rouwe;
Selke minne hetic ghetrouwe.

In constu niet ghesegggen als,
Hoe vele gheluux ende onhevals
Uter minnen beken ronnen.
Hier omme en darfmen niet veronnen
Der nonnen, dat si niet et conste ontgaen
Der minnen diese hilt ghevaen,

Want die duvel altoos begheert
Den mensche te becorne ende niet en cesseert
Dach ende nacht, spade ende vrce;
Hi doeter sine macht toe.
Met quaden listen, als hi wel conde,

Beoordise met vleescheliker sonde,
Die nonne, dat si sterven waende.
Gode bat si ende vermaeande,
Dat hise trooste dore sine ghenaden.
Si sprac: ‘ic ben soo verladen
75 Met starker minnen ende ghewont,
    Dat weet hi, dient al es cont,
    Die niet en es verholen,
    Dat mi die crancheit sal doen dolen;
    Ic moet leiden een ander leven;
    Dit abijt moetic begheven.’

   Nu hoort, hoeter na verghinc:
Si sende om den ioniheine,
Daer si toe hadde grote lieve,
Ootmoedelijke met enen briefe,
85 Dat hi saen te hare quame,
    Daer laghe ane sine vrane.
Die bode ghinc daer de ioniheine was.
Hi nam den brief ende las,
    Die hem sende sijn vriendinne.

90 Doe was hi blide in sinen sinne;
    Hi haestem te comen daer.
Sint dat si out waren .XII. iaer,
    Dwanc die minne dese twee,
    Dat si dogheden menech wee.

95 Hi reet, soo hi ierst mochte,
     Ten clooster, daer hise sochte.
Hi ghinc zitten voor tfensterkijn
    Ende soude gheerne, mocht sijn,
    Sijn lief speken ende sien.

100 Niet langhe en merde si na dien;
    Si quam ende woudene vanden
    Vor tfensterkijn, dat met yseren banden
    Dwers ende lanx was bevlochten.
    Menech werven si versochten,
105 Daer hi sat buiten ende si binnen,
    Bevaen met alsoo starker minnen.
    Si saten soo een langhe stonde,
    Dat ict ghcesegghen niet en conde,
    Hoe dicke verwandelde hare blye.

110 ‘Ay mi,’ seitsi, ‘aymie,
    Vercoren lief, mi es soo wee,
    Sprect iegehen mi een wort oft twee,
Dat mi therte conforteert!
Ic ben, die troost ane u begheert!

Der minnen strael stect mi int herte,
Dat ic doghe grote smerte.
In mach nemmermeer verhoghen,
Lief, ghi en hebbet uut ghetoghen!

Hi antworde met sinne:

'Ghi wet, wel lieve vriendinne,
Dat wi langhe hebben ghedragen
Minne al onsen daghen.
Wi en hadden nye soo vele rusten,
Dat wi ons eens ondercusten.

Vrouwe Venus, die godinne,
Die dit brachte in onsen sinne,
Moete God onse here verdoemen,
Dat si twee soo sone bloemen
Doet vervaluen ende bederven.

Constic wel ane u verwerven,
Ende ghi dabijt wout nederleggen
Ende mi enen sekeren tijt seggen,
Hoe ic u ute mochte leiden,
Ic woude riden ende ghereiden

Goede cleder diere van wullen
Ende die met bonten doen vullen:
Mantel, roc ende sercoot.
In begheve u te ghere noot.
Met u willie mi aventueren

Lief, leet, tsuete metten sueren.
Nemt te pande mijn trouwe.'

'Vercorne vrient,' sprac die ioncfrouwe,
'Die willic gherne van u ontfaen
Ende met u soo verre gaen,

Dat niemen en sal weten in dit covent
Werwaert dat wi sijn bewent.
Van tavont over VIIJ. nachte
Comt ende nemt mijns wachte
Daer buten inden vergier,

Onder enen eglentier.
Wacht daer mijns, ic come uut
Ende wille wesen uwe bruut,
Te varen daer ghi begheert;
En si dat mi sieheit deert

155 Ocht saken, die mi sijn te swaer,
Ic come sekerlike daer,
Ende ic begheert van u sere,
Dat ghi daer comt, lieve ionchere.'

Dit gheloofde elc anderen.

160 Hi nam orlof ende ghinc wanderen
Daer sijn rosside ghesadelt stoet.
Hi satter op metter spoet
Ende reet wech sinen telt
Ter stat wert, over een velt.

165 Sijns lieves hi niet en vergat.
Sanders daghies ghinc hi in die stat;
Hi cochte blau ende scaelaken,
Daer hi af dede maken
Mantele ende caproen groot

170 Ende roc ende sorcoot
Ende na recht ghevoedert wel.
Niemen en sach beter vel
Onder vrouwen cledere draghen.
Si prysdent alle diet saghen.

175 Messe, gordele ende almoniere
Cochti haer goet ende diere;
Huven, vingerline van goude
Ende chierheit menechfoude.
Om al die chierheit dede hi proeven,

180 Die eneger bruut soude behoeven.
Met hem nam hi .v. pont
Ende voer in ere avonstont
Heymelike buten der stede.
Al dat scoonheide voerdi mede

185 Wel ghetermin op sijn paert
Ende voer alsoo ten cloostere waert,
Daer si seide, inden vergier,
Onder enen eglent
Hi ghinc sitten neder int cruut,

190 Tote sijn lief soude comen uut.

E 2
Van hem latic nu die tale
Ende segghe u vander scoonder smale.
Vore mid dernacht lude si met tine;
Die minne dede haer grote pine.

Als mettenen waren ghesongen
Beide vanouden ende van fongen
Die daer waren int co vent,
Ende si weder waren ghwewent
Opten dormter al ghemene,

Bleef si inden coor allene
Ende si sprac haer ghebede,
Alsí te voren dicke dede.
Si knielde voorden outaer
Ende sprac met groten vaer :

'Maria, moeder, soete name,
Nu en mach minen lichame
Niet langher in dabij gheduren.
Ghi kint wel in allen uren
Smenschen herte ende sijn wesen ;

Ic hebbe ghevast ende ghelesen
Ende ghenomen discipline,
Hets al om niet dat ic pine ;
Minne worpt mi onder voet,
Dat ic der werelt dienen moet.

Alsoo waerlike als ghi, here lieve,
Wort ghehanghen tusschen .ij. dieve
Ende aent cru ce wort gherecket,
Ende ghi Lazaruse verwecket,
Daer hi lach inden grave doot,

Soe moetti kinnen minen noot
Ende mine mesdaet mi vergheven ;
Ic moet in swaren sonden sneven.’
Na desen ghinc si uten core
Teenen beelde, daer si vore

Knielde ende sprac hare ghebede,
Daer Maria stont ter stede.
Si riep: ‘Maria!’ onversaghet,
‘Ic hebbe u nach ende dach geclag het
Ontfermelijke mijn vernoy

Ende mi en es niet te bat een hoy.
Ic werde mijns sins te male quijt,  
Blivic langher in dit abijt!'
Die covel toch si ute al daer  
Ende leidse op onser vrouwen outaer.

Doen dede si ute hare scoen.  
Nu hoort, watsi sal doen!  
Die slotele vander sacristiëën  
Hinc si voor dat beelde Mariën;  
Ende ic segt u over waar,

Waer omme dat sise hinc al daer:  
Ofmense te priemtiide sochte,  
Dat mense best daer vinden mochte.  
Hets wel recht in alder tijt,  
Wie vore Mariën beelde lijt,

Dat hi sijn oghen derwaert sla  
Ende segge ‘ave’, eer hi ga,  
‘Ave Maria’: daer omme si ghedinct,  
Waer omme dat si die slotel daer hinc.

Nu ghinc si danen dorden noot

Met enen pels al bloot,  
Daer si een dore wiste,  
Die si ontsloot met liste,  
Ende ghincker heymelijc uut,  
Stillekine sonder gheluut.

Inden vergier quam si met vare.  
Di iongelinc wart haers gheware;  
Hi seide: ‘lief, en verveert u niet,  
Hets u vrient dat ghi hier siet.’
Doen si beide te samen quamen,

Si begonste hare te scamen,  
Om dat si in enen pels stoet,  
Bloots hooft ende barvoet.  
Doen seidi: ‘wel scone lichame,  
U soo waren bat bequame

Scone ghewaden ende goede cleder.  
Hebter mi om niet te leder,  
Ic salse u gheven sciere.’
Doe ghinghen si onder den eglentiere  
Ende alles, dies si behoef,

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BEATRIJS
Des gaf hi hare ghenoech.
Hi gaf haer cleder twee paer,
Blau waest dat si een dede daer,
Wel ghescepen int ghevoech.
Vriendelike hi op haer loech.

Hi seide: ‘lief, dit hemelblau
Staet u bat dan dede dat grau.’
Twee cousen tooch si ane
Ende twee scoen cordewane
Die hare vele bat stonden

Dan scoen die waren ghebonden.
Hoot cleder van witter ziden
Gaf hi hare te dien tiden,
Die si op haer hooft hinc.
Doen cussese die ionehelinc

Vriendelike aen haren mont.
Hem dochte, daer si voor hem stont,
Dat die dach verclairede.
Haestelike ghinc hi tsine paerde,
Hi settese voor hem int ghereide.

Dus voren si henen beide,
Soe verre, dat began te daghen,
Dat si hen nyemen volghen en saghen.
Doen begant te lichtene int oost.
Si seide: ‘God, alder werelt troost,

Nu moeti ons bewaren,
Ic sie den dach verclaren.
Waric met u niet comen uut,
Ic soude prime hebben gheluut,
Als ic wil en was ghewone

Inden clooster van religione.
Ic ducht mi die vaert sal rouwen:
Die werelt hout soo cleene trouwe,
Al hebbic mi ghekeert daeran;
Si slacht den losen coman,

Die vingerline van formine
Vercoopt voor guldine.’

‘Ay, wat segdi, suverlike,
Ocht ic u emmermeer beswike,
Soo moete mi God scinden!

310 Waer dat wi ons bewinden,
In secede van u te ghere noot,
Ons en secede die bitter doot!
Hoe mach u aen mi twien?
Ghi en hebt aen mi niet versien,

315 Dat ic u fel was ofte los.
Sint dat ic u ierst vercoos,
En haddic niet in minen sinne
Ghedaen een keyserinne.
Op dat ic haers werdech ware,

320 Lief, en liete u niet om hare!
Des moghedi seker wesen.
Ik vore met ons ute ghelesen
.Vo, pont wit selverijn,
Daer seldi, lief, vrouwe af sijn.

325 Al varen wie in vremde lande,
Wine derven verteren ghene pande
Binnen desen seven iaren.’
Dus quamen si den telt ghevaren
Smorgens aen een forest,

330 Daer die voghele hadden feest.
Si maecten soo groot ghescal,
Datment hoorde over al.
Elc sanc na der naturen sine.
Daer stonden scone bloemkine

335 Op dat groene velt ontploken,
Die scone waren ende suete roken.
Die locht was claer ende scone.
Daer stonden vele rechte bone,
Die ghelovvert waren rike.

340 Die longhelinc sach op die suverlike,
Daer hi ghestade minne toe droech.
Hi seide: ‘lief, waert u ghevoech,
Wi souden beetenen ende bloemen lesen,
Het dunct mi hier scone wesen.

345 Laet ons spelen der minnen spel.’
‘Wat segdi,’ sprac si, ‘dorper fel,
Soudic beetenen op tfelt,
Ghelijc enen wife die wint ghelt
Dorperlijc met haren lichame,
Seker, soo haddic cleine scame!
Dit en ware u niet ghesriet,
Waerdi van dorpers aerde niet!
Ic mach mi bedinken onsochte.
Godsat hebdì diet sochте!

Svighet meer deser talen
Ende hoort die voghele inden dalen,
Hoe si singhen ende hem vervoynen.
Die tijt sal u te min vernoyen,
Alsìc bi u ben al naect

Op een bedde wel ghemaect,
Soo doet al dat u ghenoecht
Ende dat uwer herten voeght.
Ic hebs in mijn herte toren,
Dat ghijt mi heden leit te voren.'

Hi seide: ‘lief, en belghet u niet.
Het dede Venus, diet mi riet.
God geve mi scande ende plaghe,
Ochtic[s] u emmermeer ghewaghe.’
Si seide: ‘ic vergheeft u dan,

Ghi sijt mijn troost voor alle man
Die leven onder den trone.
Al levede Absolon die scone
Ende ic des wel seker ware
Met hem te levene .M. iare

In weelden ende in rusten,
Ic liets mi niet ghecusten.
Lief, ic hebbe u soo vercoren,
Men mocht mi dat niet legghen voren,
Dat ic uwes soude vergheten.

Warìc in hemelrike gheseten
Ende ghi hier in ertrike,
Ic quame tot u sekerlike!
Ay God, latet onghewroken
Dat ic dullïc hebbe ghesproken!

Die minste bliscap in hemelrike
En es hier ghere vrouden ghelike;
Daer es die minste soo volmaect,
Datter zielen niet en smaect
Dan Gode te minnen sonder inde.

Al erdsche dinc es ellinde,
Si en dooghet niet een haer
Jeghen die minste die es daer.
Diere om pinen die sijn vroet,
Al eest dat ic dolen moet

Ende mi te groten sonden keren
Dore u, lieve scone ionchere.’

Dus hadden si tale ende wedertale.
Si reden berch ende dale.
In cau u niet ghesegghen wel

Wat tusschen hen tween ghevel.
Si voren alsoo voort,
Tes si quamen in een poort,
Die scone stont in enen dale.
Daer soo bequaemt hem wale,

Dat siere bleven der iaren seven
Ende waren in verweenden leven
Met ghenuechten van lichamen,
Ende wonnen .ij. kinder tsamen.
Daer, na den seven iaren,

Also die penninghen verteert waren,
Moesten si teren vanden pande,
Die si brachten uten lande.
Cleder, soonheit ende paerde
Vercochten si te halver warde

Ende brochtent al over saen.
Doen en wisten si wat bestaen;
Si en conste ghenen roc spinnen,
Daer si met mochte winnen.
Die tijt wart inden lande diere

Van spisen, van wine ende van biere
Ende van al datmen eten mochte.
Dies hem wart te moede onsochte;
Si waren hem liever vele doot,
Dan si hadden ghebeden broot.

Die aermoede maecte een ghesceet
Tusschen hem beiden, al waest hem leet.
Aenden man ghebrae dierste trouwe;
Hi lietse daer in groten rouwe
Ende voer te sinen lande weder.

Si en sachen met oghen nye zeder.
Daer bleven met hare ghinder
Twee uter maten scone kinder.

Si sprac: 'hets mi comen toe,
Dat ic duchte spade ende vroe;

Ic ben in vele doghens bleven.
Die ghene heeft mi begheven,
Daer ic mi trouwen toe verliet.
Maria, vrouwe, oft ghi ghebiet,
Bitt vore mi ende mine .ij. ionghere.

Dat wi niet en sterven van honghere.
Wat salic doen, elendech wijf!
Ic moet beide, ziele ende lijf,
Bvelecken met sondeghen daden.
Maria, vrouwe, staet mi in staden!

Al constic enen roc spinnen,
In mochter niet met winnen
In tween weken een broot.
Ic moet gaan dorden noot
Buten der stat op tseelt

Ende winnen met minen lichame ghelt,
Daer ic met mach copen spise.
In mach in ghere wise
Mijn kinder niet begheven.'
Dus ghinc si in een sondech leven.

Want men seit ons overwaer,
Dat si langhe seve iaer
Ghemene wijf ter werelt ghinc
Ende meneghe sonde ontstinc,
Dat haer was wel onbequame,

Die si dede metten lichame,
Daer si cleine ghenuechte hadde in;
Al dede sijt om een cranc ghewin,
Daersi haer kinder met onthelt.
Wat holpt al vertelt
Die scamelike sonden ende die zwaer,  
Daer si in was .XIIIJ. iaer!  
Maer emer en lietsi achter niet,  
Hadsi rouwe oft verdriet,  
Sine las alle daghe met trouwen

Die seven ghetiden van onser vrouwen.  
Die las si haer te loven ende teren,  
Dat sise moeste bekeren  
Uten sondeliken daden,  
Daer si was met beladen

Bi ghetale .XIIIJ. iaer;  
Dat seghhic u over waer.  
Si was seven iaer metten man,  
Die .ij. kindere an hare wan,  
Diese liet in ellinde,

Daer si doghede groot meswinde.  
Dierste .VIJ. iaer hebdi gehoort;  
Verstaet hoe si levede voort.

Als die .XIIIJ. iaer waren gedaen,  
Sinde haer God int herte saen

Berouwennesse alsoo groot,  
Dat si met enen swerde al bloot  
Liever liete haer hoot af slaen,  
Dan si meer sonden hadde ghedaen  
Met haren lichame, alsi plach.

Si weende nacht ende dach,  
Dat haer oghen selden drogheden.  
Si seide: ‘Maria, die Gode soghede,  
Fonteyne boven alle wiven,  
Laet mi inder noot niet bliven!'

Vrouwe, ie neme u torconden,  
Dat mi rouwen mine sonden  
Ende sijn mi herde leet.  
Der es soo vele, dat ic en weet  
Waer icse dede ocht met wien.

Ay lacen! wat sal mijns ghescien!  
Ic mach wel ieghen dordeel sorgen —  
Doghen Gods sijn mi verborgen —,  
Daer alle sonden selen bliken,
Beide van armen ende van riken,
Ende alle mesdaet sal zijn ghwroken,
Daer en si vore biechte af ghesproken
Ende penitencie ghedaen.
Dat wetic wel, sonder waen.
Des benic in groten vare.

Al droghic alle daghe een hare,
Ende crooper met van lande te lande
Over voete ende over hande
Wullen, barvoet, sonder scoen,
Nochtan en constic niet ghedoen,

Dat ic van sonden worde vri,
Maria, vrouwe, ghi en troost mi,
Fonteyne boven alle doghet!
Ghi hebt den meneghen verhoghet,
Alse wel Teophuluse seen;

Hi was der quaetster sonderen een
Ende haddem den duvel op ghegeven,
Beide ziele ende leven,
Ende was worden zijn man;
Vrouwe, ghi verloosseten nochtan.

Al benic een besondech wijf
Ende een onghestroost keytijf,
In wat leven ic noy[t] was,
Vrouwe, ghedinct dat ic las
Tuwer eren een ghebede!

Toont aen mi u ootmoedechede!
Ic ben ene die es bedroeven
Ende uwer hulpenn wel behoeven;
Dies maghic mi verbouden:
En bleef hem nye onvergouden,

Die u gruete, maget vrië,
Alle daghe met ere ave marië.
Die u ghebet gheren lesen,
Sie mooghen wel seker wesen,
Dat hem daer af sal komen vrame.

Vrouwe, hets u soo wel bequame,
Uut vercorne Gods bruut.
U sone sinde u een saluut
Te Nazaret, daer hi u sochte,
Die u ene bootscap brochte,
Die nye van bode was ghehoort;
Daer omme sijn u die selve woort
Soo bequame sonder wanc,
Dat ghijs wet elken danc,
Die u gheerne daer mede quet.

Al waer hi in sonden belet,
Ghi suten te ghenaden bringhen
Ende voor uwen sone verdinghen.'
Dese bedinghe ende dese elaghe
Dreef die sondersse alle daghe.

Si nam een kint in elke hant,
Ende ghincker met door tlant,
In armoede, van stede te steden,
Ende levede bider beden.
Soo langhe doele si achter dlant,
Dat si den clooster weder vant,
Daer si hadde gheweest nonne,
Ende quam daer savons na der sonne
In ere weduwen hiuus spade,
Daer si bat herberghe door ghenade,

Si daer snachts mochte bliven.
'Ic mocht u qualijc verdriven,'
Sprac die weduwe, 'met uwen kinderkinen.
Mi dunct dat si moede scinen.
Ruust u ende sit neder.

Ic sal u deilen weder
Dat mi verleent onse here
Door siere liever moeder ere,'
Dus bleef si met haren kinden
Ende soude gheerne ondervinden,

Hoet inden clooster stoede.
'Segt mi,' seitsi, 'vrouwe goede,
Es dit covint van ioffrouwen?'
'Jaet,' seitsi, 'bi miere trouwen.
Dat verweent es ende rike;

Men weet nieuer sijns gelike.
Die nonnen diere abijt in draghen,
In hoorde nye ghewaghen
Van hen gheen gherochten
Dies si blame hebben mochten.'

Die daer bi haren kinderen sat,
Si seide: 'waer bi segdi dat?
Ic hoorde binnen deser weken
Soo vele van ere nonnen spreken;
Alsic verstoot in minen sinne,
Soo was si hier costerinne.
Diet mi seide hine looch niet:
Hets binnen .XIIIJ. iaren ghesciet,
Dat si uten clooster streeck.
Men wiste noyt, waer si weec
Oft in wat lande si inde nam.'
Doen wert die weduwe gram
Ende seide: 'ghi dunct mi reven!
Derre talen soldi begheven
Te segghene vander costerinnen
Oft ghi en blijft hier niet binnen!
Si heeft hier costersse ghesijn
.XIIIJ. iaer den termijn,
Dat men haers noyt ghemessen conde
In alden tiden éne metten stonde,
Hen si dat si waer onghesont.
Hi ware erger dan een hont,
Diere af seide el dan goet;
Si draghet soo reynen moet,
Die eneghe nonne draghen mochte.
Die alle die cloosters dore sochte,
Die staen tusschen Elve ende der Geronde,
Ic wane men niet vinden en conde
Neghene die gheesteliker leeft!'

Die alsoo langhe hadde ghesneef
Dese tale dochte haer wesen wonder,
Ende seide: 'vrouwe, maeet mi conder.
Hoe hiet haer moeder Ende vader?'
Doe noemesise beide gader.
Doen wiste si wel, dat si haer meende.
Ay God! hoe si snachs weende
Heymelike voor haer bedde!
Si seide: 'ic en hebbe ander wedde
Dan van herten groot berouwe.
Sijt in mijn hulpe, Maria, vrouwe!

625 Mijn sonden zijn mi soo leet,
Saghic enen hoven heet,
Die in groten gloyen stonde,
Dat die vlamme ghinghe uten monde,
Ic croper in met vlite,

630 Mochtic mier sonden werden quite.
Here, ghi hebt wanhope verwaten,
Daer op willic mi verlaten!
Ic ben, die altoos ghenade hoopt,
Al eest dat mi anxt noopt

635 Ende mi bringt in groten vare.
En was nye soo groten sondare,
Sint dat ghi op ertrike quaemt
Ende menschelike vorme naemt
Ende ghi aen den cruce wout sterven,

640 Sone lieti den sondare niet bederven;
Die met berouwesesse socht gnade,
Hi vantse, al quam hi spade,
Alst wel openbaer scheen
Den enen sondare vanden tween,

645 Die tuwer rechter siden hinc.
Dats ons een troostelijc dinc,
Dat ghine ontfénc[t] onbescouden.
Goet berou mach als ghwouden;
Dat maghic merken an desen.

650 Ghi seit: 'vrient, du salt wesen
Met mi heden in mijn rike,
Dat segghic u ghweraerlike.'
Noch, here, waest openbare,
Dat Gisemast, die mordenare,

655 Ten lestten om ghenade bat.
Hi gaf u weder gout no scat,
Dan hem berouden sine sonden.
U ontfermecheit en es niet te gronden
Niet meer, dan men mach

660 Die zee uut sceppen op enen dach
Ende droghen al toten gronde.
Dus was nye soo grote sonde,  
Vrouwe, u ghenaden en gaen boven.  
Hoe soudic dan sijn verscoven  
Van uwer ontfermecheit,  
Ocht mi mijn sonden sijn soo leit!'

Daer si lach in dit ghebede,  
Quam een vaec in al haer lede  
Ende si wart in slape sochte.  
In enen vysioen haer dochte,  
Hoe een stemme aan haer riep,  
Daer si lach ende sliep:  
'Mensche, du heves soo langhe gecarnt,  
Dat Maria dijns ontfarnt,  
Want si heeft u verbeden.  
Gaet inden clooster met haestecheden:  
Ghi vint die doren open wide,  
Daer ghi uut ginges ten selven tide  
Met uwen lieve, den ionghelinc,  
Die u inder noot af ghinc.  
Al dijn abijt vinstu weder  
Ligghen opten outaer neder;  
Wile, covele ende scoen  
Mooghedi coenlijc ane doen;  
Des danct hooghelike Mariënn:  
Die slotele vander sacristiën,  
Die ghi voor theelde hinct  
Snachs, doen ghi uut ghinct,  
Die heeft si soo doen bewaren,  
Datmen binnen .XIIIJ. iaren  
Uwes nye en ghemiste,  
Soo dat yemen daer af wiste.  
Maria es soo wel u vrient:  
Si heeft altoos voor u ghedient  
Min no meer na dijn ghelike.  
Dat heeft de vrouwe van hemelrike,  
Sonderse, door u ghedaen!  
Si heet u inden clooster gaen,  
Ghi en vint nyeman op u bedde.  
Hets van Gode, dat ic u quedde!'
Na desen en vaest niet lanc,
Dat si uut haren slape ontspranc.
Si seide: 'God, gheweldechere,
En ghehinct den duvel nemmermere,

Dat hi mi bringhe in mere verdriet,
Dan mi nu es ghesciet!
Ochtic nu inden clooster ghinghe
Ende men mi over dieveghe vinghe,
Soo waric noch meer ghescent,

Dan doen ic ierst rumde covent.
Ic mane u, God die goede,
Dor uwen pretiosen bloede,
Dat uut uwer ziden liep,
Ocht die stemme, die aen mi riep,

Hier es komen te minen baten,
Dat sijs niet en moete laten,
Si en come anderwerf tot hare
Ende derde werven openbare,
Soo dat ic mach sonder waen

Weder in minen clooster gaen.
Ic wilre om benedien
Ende loven altoos Mariën!'

Sanders snachts, moghedi horen,
Quam haer een stemme te voren,

Die op haer riep ende seide:
'Mensche, du maecs te langhe beide!
Ganc weder in dinen clooster,
God sal wesen dijn trooster.
Doet dat Maria u ontbiet!

Ic ben haer bode, en twivels niet.'
Nu heefsie anderwerf vernomen
Die stemme tote haer komen
Ende hietse inden clooster gaen;
Nochtan en dorst sijs niet bestaen.

Der derder nacht verbeyt si noch
Ende seide: 'eest elfs ghedroch,
Dat mi comt te voren,
Soo maghic cortelike scoren
Des duvels ghewelt ende sine cracht
Ende ocht hire comt te nacht,
Here, soo maecten soo confuus,
Dat hi vare uten huus,
Dat hi mi niet en moete scaden.
Maria, nu staet mi in staden,

Die ene stemme ane mi sint,
Ende hiet mi gaen int coevint;
Ic mane u, vrouwe, bi uwen kinde,
Dat ghise mi derdewerven wilt sinden.'

Doen waecte si den derden nacht.

Bzen stemme quam van gods cracht
Met enen over groten lichte
Ende seide: 'hets bi onrechte,
Dat ghi niet en doet dat ic u hiet,
Want u Maria bi mi ontbiet.

Ghi moocht beiden te lanc.
Gaet inden clooster, sonder wanc,
Ghi vint die doren op ende wide ontdaen,
Daer ghi wilt, moghedi gaen.
U abijt vindi weder

Ligghende opten outaer neder.'
Als die stemme dit hadde gheseit,
Mochte die zondersse die daer leit,
Die clærheit metten oghen wel sien;
'Si seide: 'nu en darf mi niet twien,

Dese stemme comt van Gode,
Ende es der maghet Mariën bode.
Dat wetic nu sonder hone.
Si comt met lichte soo scone:
Nu en willics niet laten,

Ic wille mi inden clooster maken,
Ic saelt ooc doen in goeder trouwen
Opten troost van onser vrouwen,
Ende wille miijn kinder beide gader
Bevelen Gode onsen vader.

Hi salse wel bewaren.'
Doen tooch si ute al sonder sparen
Haer cleder, daer sise met decte

762 MS. En mochte
BEATRIJS

Heymelike, dat sise niet en weecte.
Si cussese beide aen haren mont.

780 Si seide: ‘kinder, blijft ghesont.
Op den troost van onser vrouwen
Latic u hier in goeder trouwen,
En hadde mi Maria niet verbeden,
Ic en hadde u niet begheven

785 Om al tgoet, dat Rome heeft binnen.’
Hoort, wes si sal beghinnen.

Nu gaet si met groten weene
Ten clooster waert, moeder eene.
Doen si quam inden vergiere,

790 Vant si die dore ontsloten sciere.
Si ghincker in sonder wanc:
‘Maria, hebbes danc,
Ic ben comen binnen mure;
God gheve mi goede aventure!’

795 Waer si quam, vant si die dore
Al wide open ieghen hore.
In die kerke si doe trac;
Heymelike si doe sprac:
‘God here, ic bidde u met vlite,

800 Hulpt mi weder in minen abite,
Dat ic over .XIII. i aer
Liet ligghen op onser vrouwen outaer,
Snachs, doen ic danen sciet!’
Dit en es gelogen niet,

805 Ic segt u sonder ghile:
Scone, covele ende willie
Vant si ter selver stede weder,
Daer sijt hadde gheleit neder.
Si traect an haestelike

810 Ende seide: ‘God van hemelrike
Ende Maria, maghet fijn,
Ghebenedijt moetti sijn!
Ghi sijt alre doghet bloeme!
In uwen reine magedoeme

815 Droeghedi een kint sonder wee,

783 MS. Ende
Dat here sal bliven emmermee;
Ghi sijt een uut vercoren worde,
U kint maecte hemel ende erde.
Deze ghewelt comt u van Gode

Ende staet altoos tuwen ghebode.
Den here, die ons broeder
Moghedi ghebieden als moeder
Ende hi u heten lieve dochter.
Hier omme levic vele te sochter.

Wie aen u soect ghenade,
Hi vintse, al comt hi spade.
U hulpe die es alte groot;
Al hebbic vernoy ende noot,
Hets bi u ghewandelt soo,

Dat ie nu mach wesen vroo.
Met rechte maghic u benediën!

Die slotele vander sacristiën
Sach si hanghen, in ware dinc,
Vor Mariën, daer sise hinc.

Die slotele hinc si aen hare
Ende ghinc ten core, daersi clare
Lampten sach berren in allen hoeken.
Daer na ghinc si ten boeken
Ende leide elc op sine stede,

Alsi dicke te voren dede,
Ende si bat der maghet Mariën,
Dat sise van evele moeste vriën
Ende haer kinder, die si liet
Ter weduwen huus in zwaer verdriet.

Binnen dien was die nacht ghegaen,
Dat dorloy begonste te slaen,
Daermen middernacht bi kinde.
Si nam clocezel biden inde
Ende luude metten so wel te tiden,

Dat sijt hoorden in allen ziden.
Die boven opten dormter laghen,
Die quam[en] alle sonder traghen
Vanden dormter ghemene.
Sine wisten hier af groot no clene.
Beatrijs

Si bleef inden clooster haren tijt,
Sonder lachter ende verwijt:
Maria hadde ghedient voor hare,
Ghelije oft sijt selve ware.
Dus was die sonderse bekeert,

Maria te love, die men eert,
Der maghet van hemelrike,
Die altoos ghetrouwelike
Haren vrient staet in staden,
Alsi in node sijn verladen.

Dese ioffrouwe, daer ic af las,
Es nonne alsi te voren was.
Nu en willic vergheten niet
Haer twee kindere, die si liet
Ter weduwen huus in groter noot.

Si en hadden ghelt noch broot.
In can u niet vergronden,
Doen si haer moeder niet en vonden,
Wat groter rouwe datsi dreven.
Die weduwe ghincker sitten neven:

Si hadder op ontfermenisse.
Si seide: ‘ic wille toter abdisse
Gaen met desen .ij. kinden.
God sal hare int herte sinden,
Dat si hen goet sal doen.’

Si deden ane cleder ende scoen,
Si ghincker met in covent;
Si seide: ‘vrouwe, nu bekent
Den noot van desen tween wesen:
Die moeder heefse met vresen

de nacht in mijn huus geslaten
Ende es ghegaen hare straten,
Ic en weet, west noch oost.
Dus sijn die kinder onghetroost.
Ic hulpe hen gheerne, wistic hoe.’

De abdisse spracker toe:
‘Houtse wel, ic saelt u lonen,
Dat ghjijs u niet en selt becronen,
Na dat si u sijn ghelaten.
Men gheve hen der caritaten
Elcs daghes, om Gode.
Sint hier daghelijcs enen bode,
Die hen drincken hale ende eten.
Gheberst hen yet, laet mi weten.'
Die weduwe was vroo,
Dat haer comen was alsoo.
Si nam die kinder met hare
Ende hadder toe goede ware.
Die moeder, diese hadde ghesoghet
Ende pine daerom ghedooghet,
Haer was wel te moede,
Doen sise wiste in goeder hoede,
Haer kinder, die si begaf
In groter noot ende ghinc af.
Sine hadde vaer no hinder
Voort meer om hare kinder.
Si leide vort een heylech leven;
Menech suchten ende beven
Hadsi nacht ende dach,
Want haer die rouwe int herte lach
Van haren quaden sonden,
Di si niet en dorste vermonden
Ghenen mensche, no ondecteken,
Noo in dichten ooc vertrecken.

Hier na quam op enen dach
Een abt, diese te visenteerne plach
Eenwerven binnen den iare,
Om te vernemen oft daer ware
Enech lachterlike gherichte,
Daersi blame af hebben mochte[n].
Sdaghes als hire comen was,
Lach die sonderse ende las
Inden coor haer ghebet,
In groter twivelingen met.
Die duvel becorese metter scame,
Dat si haer sondelike blame
Vore den abt niet en soude bringhen.
Alsi lach inder bedinghen,
Sach si, hoe dat neven haer leet
Een ionghelinc, met witten ghecleet;

Hi droeech in sinen arm al bloot
Een kint, dat dochte haer doot.
Die ionghelinc warp op ende neder
Enen appel ende vinken weder
Vor tkint, ende maecte spel.

Dit versach die nonne wel,
Daersi in haer ghebede lach.
Si seide: 'vrient, oft wesen mach,
Ende of ghi comen sijt van Gode,
Soo manic u bi sine ghebode,

Dat ghi mi segt ende niet en heeft,
Waerom ghi voor dat kint speelt
Metten sconen appel root,
Ende het leet in uwen arm doot?
U spel en helpt hem niet een haer.'

'Seker, nonne, ghi segt waer:
En weet niet van minen spele
Weder luttel no vele,
Hets doot, en hoort no en siet.
Al des gheelike en weet God niet,

Dat ghi leest ende vast:
Dat en helpt u niet een bast;
Hets al verloren pine,
Dat ghi neemt discipline:
Ghi sijt in sonden soo versmoort,

Dat God u beden niet en hoort
Boven in sijn rike.
Ic rade u: haestelike
Gaet ten abt, uwen vader,
Ende verteelt hem algader

U sonden, al sonder lieghen.
Laet u den duvel niet bedrieghen.
Die abt sal u absolveren
Vanden sonden, die u deren.
Eest, dat ghise niet wilt spreken,

God salse zwaerlike an u wreken!
Die ionghelinc ghinc ute haer oghen;
BEATRJS

Hine wilde haer nemmeer vertoghen.
Dat hi seide, heeft si verstaen.
Smorghens ghinc si alsoo saen

975 Ten abt ende bat, dat hi hoorde
Haer biechthe van worde te worde.
Die abt was vroot van sinne.
Hi seide: 'dochter, lieve minne,
Des en willie laten niet,

980 Bepeinst u wel ende besiet
Volcomelije van uwen sonden.'
Ende si ghinc ten selven stonden
Den heyleghen abt sitten neven
Ende ontdecten hem al haer leven,

985 Ende haer vite van beginne:
Hoe si met ere dulre minne
Becort was soo uter maten,
Dat si moeste ligghen laten
Haer abijt met groten vare

990 Eens snachts op onser vrouwen outare,
Ende rumede den clooster met enen man,
Die twee kindere aen hare wan.
Al dat haer ye was ghesciet,
Dies ne liet si achter niet;

995 Wat si wiste in haer herte gront,
Maecte si den abt al cont.
Doen si ghebiechthe hadde algader,
Sprac dabt, die heyleghhe vader:
'Dochter, ic sal u absolveren

1000 Vanden sonden, die u deren,
Die ghi mi nu hebt ghelijt.
Ghelooft ende ghebenedijt
Moet die moeder Gods wesen!'
Hi leide haer op thooft met desen

1005 Die hant ende gaf haar perdoen.
Hi seide: 'ic sal in een sermoen
U biechthe openbare seggen
Ende die soo wiselike beleggen,
Dat ghi ende u kinder mede

1010 Nemmermeer, te ghere stede,
Ghenen lachter en selt ghecrigen.
Het ware onrecht, soudement swigen,
Die scone miracle, die ons here
Dede door siere moeder ere.

Ic saelt orconden over al.
Ic hope, datter noch bi sal
Menech sondare bekeren
Ende onser liever vrouwen eren.

Hi deet verstaen den covende,
Eer hi thuus weder wende,
Hoe ere nonnen was ghesciet;
Maer sine wisten niet,
Wie sie was, het bleef verholen.
Die abt voer Gode volen.

Der nonnen kinder nam hi beide
Ende vorese in zijn gheleide.
Grau abijt dedi hen an
Ende si worden twee goede man.
Haer moeder hiet Beatrijs.

Loof Gode ende prijs
Ende Maria, die Gode soghede,
Ende dese scone miracle toghede!
Si halp haer uut alre noot.
Nu bidden wi alle, cleine ende groot,

Die dese miracle horen lesen,
Dat Maria moet wesen
Ons vorsprake int soete dal,

Daer God die werelt doemen sal.

Amen.
NOTES

The Manuscript. The Beatrijs is preserved in a manuscript of the Royal Library at the Hague, which also contains transcripts of the Doctrinael by an unknown translator, and Jacob van Maerlant's Heimlichkeit der Heimlicheden. The manuscript dates from 1374, but our poem is doubtless a good half-century older. Of the poet nothing is known except that he must have been a native of Brabant. (Cf. §§ 13, 15, 21 note.)

The Legend. He seems to have borrowed part of his story from the Libri Octo Miraculorum, written in 1225 by Caesarius of Heisterbach (ed. Aloys Meister, pp. 138–40). But after l. 552 his version contains elements that do not occur in that of Caesarius. The episode, e.g., of the repentant nun's entertainment at the widow's house in the neighbourhood of the convent is not told by the latter. The incident is no invention of the Dutch poet. It has a parallel in a Latin version of the story contained in the Cod. Lat. 2777 of the 'Hofbibliothek' at Darmstadt, and recurs in other Latin and Old French redactions. The poet, as he tells us (l. 14), had the story from hearsay, and 'broeder Ghijshbrecht', his authority, may have blended some of the different versions he had found in his books. The legend of the repentant sacristine enjoyed great popularity in the late Middle Ages. An exhaustive bibliography is given by J. Bolte as an appendix to an article by P. Toldo, Die Sakristanin, in the Zeitschrift des Vereins für Volkskunde, 1905. Cf. also J. van der Elst, 'Bijdrage tot de Geschiedenis der Legende van Beatrijs,' Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche Taal- en Letterkunde, vol. xxxii, pp. 51 ff.

Editions. The Middle Dutch poem has been edited by Jonckbloet in 1841 and 1859. Both editions are out of print. C. G. Kaakebeen supplied the want of a good edition by a faithful reprint of the manuscript published in 1902, second impression 1910, as No. 2 of the series Van alle Tijden. A magnificent édition de luxe was brought out in 1901 by the Antwerp publisher Buschman, with illustrations by Ch. Doudelet.

English Translations. This illustrated edition appeared also in English translation by A. W. Sanders van Loo. Five years earlier another English rendering of the Middle Dutch poem had been published in The Pageant (1896) under the title of 'The Tale of a Nun'. The latest English version is by an American scholar, Harold de Wolf Fuller, whose archaic and naïve language is admirably suited to render the beautiful simplicity of the original (Cambridge, Harvard Co-operative Society, 1909).
2. *ict* < *ic (e)t*, § 70.
8. *teren* < *t(e) ren*, § 29.
16. *vant* < *vant (e)t*, § 28.

in die boeke zijn, ‘in his books’. On the post-positive adjective cf. § 66.


28. *dochte*, pret. of *doghen*. ‘That is a theme which would not be suitable.’


36. ‘whether he likes it or not.’ *Lieft* (MS.) is a ditto-graph anticipating the *t* of *ofte*. A similar case is *onghestroost* in l. 526, and perhaps *horen het* in l. 626 (cf. § 41, note 2).

45-8. ‘whether to speak or to be silent (to her) from whom he hopes to obtain reward.’

52. *voet* may be either singular or plural (§ 52). The metaphor is probably derived from the victor putting his foot on the neck of his defeated opponent, in which case *voet* would be singular as in the Engl. phrase *under foot* (O.E.D., s.v. 33).

55-7. ‘One also finds such faithful people that love makes them share whatever they have, be it great or little.’

59. *in constu* = *ic ne conste in*.

68. Depending on *die duvel niet en cesseert*, ‘the devil does not cease doing what is in his power to tempt man.’ Cf. O.E.D., s.v. *but*, 22.

73. *ghenaden* is plural. Cf. l. 663.


77. ‘from whom (§ 78) nothing is hidden.’

85. *hoeter* = *hoe (e)t er*. Cf. Glossary, s.v. *er*.

91. *hi haestem* = *hi haeste* (pret.) *em* (refl.). § 72.

95. so *hi irst mochte* ‘as soon as he could.’

98. *mocht sijn* = *mocht (e)t sijn*, ‘if it could be.’


100. *na dien* (d.s. of *dat*), ‘after that.’

104. *si versochten*, pret. § 96.

118. ‘Unless you pull it (i.e. *der minnen strael*) out.’ *hebbet* = *hebbet (e)t*.

122. *onsen doghen*. A survival of the use of the dative case as an adjunct of time. Cf. OE. *hwilum*.

125. (soo vele) *rusten*, a partitive genitive sing. § 79 g.

131. *ende*, ‘if.’ Cf. O.E.D., s.v. *and*, C.

148. *miijns*, g.s. of *ic*. Cf. l. 151.

150. The eglantine is an emblem of love.

192. On *small* as an epithet denoting personal beauty cf. O.E.D., s.v. 1 c.

202. *alsi* = *alsi*.

206. *mînen lichame*. This use of the oblique case (dat. or acc. sg.? ) for the nom. is very common in MDu. Cf. Stoett, *Syntaxis*, § 151.

218. *verwecket* < *verwecked(e)t*, with unusual syncope of the second syllable of the ending -edet. Cf. § 30.

223. *na desen* (d.s. of *dit*), 'after this.' Cf. *na dien*, l. 100.

234. *leidse* < *leide se*. § 95.

238. *Mariën*, g.s.

247-8. 'She remembers that, (and that is) why she hung the keys there.'

248. Verdam (*Mnl. Wdb.*, ii. 1045, s.v. *"gedenc") suggests *hîncet* as a better rime to *ghedîncet*. *Hîncet* is the 3rd pers. pres. ind. of *hîngen* or *hêngen*, the causative of *hângen*. Cf. *gheînhîngen*.

258. *dat* refers to *het*. If *orîent* were the antecedent, the relative pronoun should be *dien*.

262. *bloots hooft*. The regular form is *bloots hoofts*, an adverbial genitive of circumstance. The loss of the -s is due either to haplography, the preceding word also ending in -ts, or to the analogy of the following *barvoet*.

266. *leder*, comp. of *leet*. 'Do not love me the less for it' (*er om*).

280. *Scoen die waren gheînhîden* = 'sandals'.

291. *dat* < *dat (e)t*.

295. *moeti* < *moet* (j)i. § 71.

303. 'although I have turned towards it (the world).'

312. 'unless bitter death part us.'

317-18. Literally: 'I should not have put an empress into my heart,' 'I should not have set my heart on an empress.'

320. *en liete u niet om hare*. The pronominal subject is often omitted when it may be supplied from the context or has been mentioned in a previous sentence, principal or subordinate. Instances of the same usage in OE. and ME. are given by Kellner, *Historical Outlines of English Syntax*, §§ 265 ff.

342. *waert* = *ware (e)t*.

351. *dit en ware u niet ghescier*, 'you would not have done this.' *Ghescier* with the dative of a person often expresses activity on the person's part. Cf. Verdam, *Mnl. Wdb.*, s.v. 4.

388. *datter* < *dat der*. niet 'nothing'.

393. *dier* = *die er*.


423. *si waren hem lier* *vele doot*, 'they would much rather be dead.' *Hem* is reflexive. Cf. ME. *me is lever*, O.E.D., s.v. *lief*.


435. *in vele doghens*, 'in much suffering.' Cf. § 79 g.
464. *wat holpt ai vertelt*, 'what would it avail to tell,' lit. 'what would it avail though (being) told.' *Al* has concessive force.
465. Cf. § 66.
471. *teren < (t)e even.*
491-2. On the rhyme cf. § 46.
495. *torconden < t(e) orconden* (sb. d.s.).
498. *der = 'of them.' § 79 g.
500. *wat sal mijns ghescien,* 'what will become of me?' This construction of *ghescien* with a genitive occurs only in sentences introduced by *wat.* Cf. Verdam, *Mnl. Wdb.*, ii. 1602.
501. *dordeel,* 'the last judgement.'
506. 'unless first (vore) confession be made of them (*daer af*').' 
516. *ghi en troost mi,* 'unless you comfort me.'
526. Cf. note to l. 45.
527. 'In what sort of life I ever (*noy[f]*) was.' The use of the negative seems to be due to the crossing of two ideas: 'what sort of life (is there) that I never led?' and 'what sort of life I ever led'.
545. *Die nye van bode was gheloort.* The omission of the indefinite article after *nye* 'never' offers an exact parallel to the English usage.
578. *jaet = ja (e)t* ('it', i.e. 'the convent'). *Ja* and *neen* are followed in MDu. by a personal pronoun referring to the subject of the question asked.
595. 'or in what country she finally settled,' lit. 'attained the end' (scil. 'of her wanderings').
616. *conder,* comparative of *cont.*
636. *Soo groten sondare.* Cf. § 64, note.
647. MS. *ontfinc.* The error was evidently caused by the similarity of sound with *dinc* in the preceding line.
648. *als,* g.s. of *al sb.* Cf. § 79 f.
656-7. 'he gave Thee neither gold nor treasure except that he repented his sins.' His repentance was his only requital.
668. *u ghenaden en gaen boren,* 'but Thy mercy surpasses it.'
674. *Maria* is accusative.
685. *danct* is imperative.
703. *geweldechere.* Cf. § 41.
710. *runde,* an unusual spelling for *ruumde.* The spelling with single *u* is probably imitated from the infinitive *ruumen,* with single *u* in open syllable. Cf. § 8.
716-17. 'May she not fail to come again to me.' *Hare* instead of *me* (cf. l. 714, *die aen mi riep*) affords an instance of a very common feature of MDu. syntax, the blending of direct and indirect speech. The present
instance, however, is in so far unusual, as the more natural change is
the transition from the indirect to the direct statement. Cf. Kellner,
Outlines, § 108.

733. The subject of _hiet_ is omitted as it can be easily supplied from the
preceding line (die stemme). Cf. note to l. 320.

740. _hier_ = _hi_ (die duvel) _er_ (in dat huus).

788. _moeder eene_, lit. ‘as lonely as at birth,’ a similar compound as
MDu. _moedernaec_, Engl. ‘mother-naked’ (cf. O.E.D., s.v.). Cf. Chaucer,
C. T. A. 1633, Troil. iv. 298, ‘allone as he (I) was born.’

814. _reine_. Cf. § 46.
821. Cf. § 28, note.
827. _alte groot_, very (lit. all too) great.
873. _wat groter rouwe_. Cf. § 77, note.
880. _si_ (she) _deden_ < _deede_ (he)n.
886. _hare straten_, an adverbial genitive case.
900. _dat_ (< _dat_ (e)l) _haer komen was also_ , ‘that things turned out for
her in this way,’ lit. ‘that it had come to her thus.’
951. _en weet niet_. The subject (_het_) is omitted. Cf. note to l. 320.
966. _den duvel_, dative! ‘Do not allow the devil to deceive you.’
980–1. ‘Consider yourself well and examine yourself minutely as regards
your sins.’ Verdam (Mul. Wdb., i. 852) adopts Jonckbloet’s change of
_besiet_ into _beliet_ (confess). But the reading of the MS. conveys quite as
good a meaning.

999. _met desen_, ‘therewith.’ Cf. note to l. 223.

1018. _onser liever vrouwen_ is object to _eren_. Feminine nouns of relation-
ship, titles and proper names often occur in the genitive case as object
of a transitive verb. Cf. Stoett, Syntaxis, § 164, where, however, an
explanation is not offered.
GLOSSARY

aan = ane.
abdi'see, f. abbes, § 6.
abij’t, nm. habit, dress of a religious order, § 6.
absolve'ren, ukv. absolve, § 6.
abt, m. abbot, §§ 5, 6, 23.
achte, eight (OE. cahhte), § 80.
achter, (1) prep. w. d., a. behind, across, all over. (2) adv. behind, § 44.
a'chterlaten, VII. omit, neglect.
aen = ane, § 31.
ae'moede = armoede.
aert(d), m. nature, character E. eard, 'native soil'), § 16.
af, adv. of, off, from (OE. of, æf-), §§ 6, 31.
a'f-gaen, VII. w. d. forsake.
a'f-slaen, VI. cut off.
al, (1) adj. all, entire. (2) n. everything, all; mp. alle, all. (3) adv. entirely (often used as an expletive, without a distinct meaning, before adj. and advv.), § 79 f.
al, conj. although.
algá'der, adv. altogether.
al-le'ne, adv. alone, § 35.
almonie're, alms-purse, § 6.
al's, adv. (orig. g.s. of al) entirely.
niet aal (l. 59) not at all.
al's(e), conj. as, when (OE. eal(l)swā).
al'si = als si.
also(e), adv. so (OE. eal(l)swā).
al'toons, adv. always.
am'bocht, n. office, service (OE. ambihht), § 82.
an = ane.
ander, (1) adj. other. Sanders daghes, anachts, the following day, night. (2) sb. the other. etc.
anderen, each other, §§ 79 b, 80.
an'derwerf(v), adv. another time, again.
an'e, aan, aen, an, (1) prep. w. d., a. on, from, to, at; place: aent eruce (l. 217); source, origin:
be'gheren (l. 114), verwerven (l. 130), seeken (l. 825) ane;
motion: roepen ane (l. 671),
comen ane (l. 329). (2) adv. on, in, §§ 6, 31.
a'ne-doen, aen-, adv. don, put on.
a'ne-tien, aen-, 1L put on.
a'ntworden, ukv. answer (OE. and- weardan), §§ 6, 9 note, 13, 36.
anxt, f. anxiety, fear, § 40.
appel, m. apple, § 33.
arm, m. arm, § 15.
arm, adj. poor (OE. earm), § 15.
a'rmoeede, aerm-, f. poverty, §§ 16, 32.
a've, hail!
ave marie', f. an Ave Mary.
aventu're, f. chance, luck, fortune, § 6.
aventu'ren, ukv. risk.
a'vont(d), mf. evening (OE. eōfen);
tavont, to-night; savons, at night, §§ 32, 38.
a'vontstont(d), f. evening hour, § 6.
ay, ah! alas!
B
bant(d), m. band, bar.
bär'voet, adv. bare-footed (OE. bærforf).
bast, m. bast, bark, rind (OE. bæst).
bat, adv. better, more (OE. bæt),
§§ 12 note, 68.
bat(d), pret. of bidden (OE. bæd).
bate, f. profit, benefit.
be-, § 6.
bede, n. bed, §§ 12, 50.
bede, f. prayer, beggary (OE. bedu).
beden, ukv. pray.
beden'ken, -dinken, ukv. consider, bear in mind, refl. be in a certain state of mind: ic mach mi bedenken onschchte (l. 353), I have reason to be depressed (OE. bebencean), § 18.
bederven, III. perish (OE. (ge-)deorfan), § 87.
bevinghe, f. prayer, § 32.
bedrieghen, II. deceive (OS. pret. bedriv, Sweet, Student's Dict.), §§ 23, 86.
bedroeved(d), adj. afflicted (OE. gedrėfed).
belle, n. image, statue, § 10.
beten = beten.
beghe'ven, wkr. desire (cogn. w. OE. giernan), § 12.
beghe'ven, V. w. a. or g. forsake.
abandon, leave off.
beghe'ven, adj. (orig. pp. of beghoven refl.), recluse.
beghin, n. beginning.
beghinnen, III. begin, § 87.
bheoeven, wkr. w. g. need, require; imp. w. d. of person: to be necessary (l. 180), (OE. behöfian).
beide, f. delay.
beide, both, § 23.
beiden, wkr. intrans. wait, § 23.
beke, f. brook (OE. bece), §§ 12, 50.
beke'nnen, wkr. understand, learn.
beke'ren, wkr. trans. convert; intrans. be converted.
becomen, IV. w. d. please.
becoren, wkr. tempt.
becronen, wkr. refl. w. g. complain of.
beladen, VI. burden, § 28.
belegghen, wkr. plan, arrange, §§ 28, 93.
belet'tten, wkr. binder, encumber, §§ 28, 93.
belghen, III. refl. be angry (OE. belgan), § 87.
ben, I ps. pres. ind. of aijn, am, § 106.
benedif'en, wkr. bless, praise, § 6.
beppeinsen, wkr. refl. consider, § 36.
bequamo, adj. suitable, becoming, agreeable.
berch(g), m. mountain, hill (OE. beor).
berouwe, berou, n. repentance.
berouwen, wkr. intrans. w. d. cause repentance.
berren, III. and wkr. burn, §§ 46, 47, 87.
besien, V. examine.
besondeech(g), adj. sinful.
best, sup. of goet, § 68.
bestaan, VI. w. g. undertake.
bewiken, I. betray, forsake (OE. bewicon), § 85.
b(e)tten, wkr. let to cause to bite, esp. to give food to a horse when upon a journey, hence dismount (OE. bēta, ON. bêta, whence ModE. bait), § 23.
beter, compar. of goet, §§ 12, 68.
bevaen, VII. seize (OE. befan).
beve'len, IV. recommend, trust to the care of (OE. befêdan), §§ 41, 87, 88.
be'ven, wkr. tremble (OE. bifan), § 10.
bevechten, III. cover with plaiting (OE. fleontan, flethun-fête).
beveleken, wkr. stain, contaminate.
beware, wkr. watch over, guard, keep (OE. bevarian).
bewenden, bewinden, wkr. refl. turn, go (OE. bevedan), § 18.
bi, prep. w. d. and a. Place and motion: by (nearness, l. 885); to; time: bi naechte, bi daghe, bi wilen, sometimes; instrument, cause; bi rade, by advice; according to: bi ghetalun; in forms of adjuration: bi mine trouwen.
bidden, V. pray (OE. biddan), § 89.
biechte, f. confession, § 24.
biechten, wkr. confess.
bier, n. beer, § 23.
binden, III. bind, § 87.
binnen, (1) adv. within, inside; (2) prep. w. d. and g. within.
bitter, adj. bitter, § 33.
blame, f. blame.
blau, (1) adj. blue; (2) n. blue clothes (OE. blæw, Erf. Gl.), § 25.
bleven, pp. of bliven, § 83.
blide, adj. joyful (OE. blihte).
blode, f. colour, esp. complexion (OE. blæo, blôh).
blicken, I. appear, be laid bare (OE. bícan), § 85.
bliscap, f. joy.
bliven, I. remain (OE. belifan), §§ 10, 28, 81, 83, 85.
bloem, f. flower.
bloemkijn, n. little flower.
bloot(d), n. blood, § 8.
bloot, (1) adj. uncovered, bare: bloots hoof, bare-headed.
Glossary

(2) *adv. often preceded by al, stere, solely (OE. *bǣt, §§ 3, 23. bodan, m. messenger (OE. bōda).
bont, n. fur.
boom, m. tree (OE. bēan), § 23.
bootscape, f. message (OE. (ge)bod-
semble).
boven, (1) *adv. above; (2) prep. to d. and a. above, over (OE. bu-
fan), § 29.
bovengaan, VII. surpass.
brief(v), m. letter, §§ 5, 20.
bringen, wkn. bring, §§ 23, 97.
brroeder, m. brother, § 54.
broot(d), n. bread, loaf, § 28.
bruut(d), f. bride, § 51.
buten, (1) *adv. without. outside;
(2) prep. to d. and a. without, out-
side, §§ 21, 29.

C (§ 42)
cesseren, wkn. cease, § 42.
chierheit(d), f. ornament, § 5.

dach(g), m. day (OE. dyeg), § 50.
dade, pret. subj. of doen, § 105.
daer, (1) *adv. place, there; time, then (l. 409); (2) relative adv. where; (3) in combination with adv. and prepp. as a substitute for a dem. or relat. pron. preceded by a prep.: dem. -af (l. 12), -an(e) (l. 86, 303), -na (l. 888), -om(m) (l. 247, 546, 904); relat. -af(l. 18, 48, 168, 506), -in (l. 461), -met (l. 418, 451, 474), -toe (l. 58, 341, 437), -vore (l. 224) (OE. þer.)
daedt(d), f. deed.
daghelijes, *adv. daily.
daghen, wkn. dawn (OE. dagjan).
dal, n. dale, valley (OE. dæl).
dan, *adv. then, than (OE. þon(ne)), § 46.
danen, *adv. thence (OE. þanon).
danc, *adv. then; will, thanks.
danken, wkn. thank.
darf(v), 3 s. pres. of dorven.
dat, (1) *dem. pron. n. that; (2) *def. art. n. the; (3) relat. pron. which; including its antecedent: that which, doet dat Maria u on-
bliest (l. 729), §§ 28, 74.
dat, (1) conj. that, so that (ll. 116, 214), because (l. 128). Intro-
ducing an optative clause: dat oja niet en moete laten (l. 716).
(2) *often used in combination with prepp. and advv.: om dat, be-
cause (l. 261); op dat, if (l. 319); waer dat, wherever (l. 310);
waer omme dat, why (ll. 240, 248); werweart dat, whether (l. 146).
d(e) = die, § 74.
dede, *pret. of doen, § 105.
dellen, wkn. deal, divide, share, § 23.
decken, wkn. cover (OE. þecian).
derde, third, §§ 15, 47, 80.
der dewerven, adj. a third time.
deren, wkn. injure (OE. þerian), § 12.
derven = dorven.
derwaert(d), *adv. thither.
dee, gs. of die, dat.
dees, *dem. pron. sb. and adj. this
(OE. þes), § 75.
dicht, n. writing.
dichten, wkn. compose in language
(OE. dihtan), § 5.
die, d(e), (1) *dem. pron. mf. that;
(2) *def. art.; (3) relat. pron. who,
that, including its antecedent,
he, she who: die daer bi haren
kinderen sat (l. 585), §§ 21, 29,
74, 75.
dief(v), m. thief, criminal, § 23.
diene = die (e)ne.
dienen, wkn. serve (cogn. w.
OE. þocean), § 23.
diere, adj. dear, § 23.
dierste = d(e) ierste.
dies, adj. (orig. gsn. of dat), there-
fore, thereby; conj. whereby.
die'veghe, f. female thief, § 32.
dijn, poss. pron. thy, § 73.
dicke, adv. often.
dincen, *adv. thing; in ware dinc,
in truth (l. 833), § 40.
discipline, f. mortification of the
flesh by penance.
dit, *dem. pron. n. this, § 75.
dochte, *pret. of dunken and of
doghen, §§ 97, 100.
dochter, f. daughter, § 54.
doe, doen, (1) *adv. then; (2) conj.
when, § 46.
doemen, wkv. deem, judge.
doen, anv. do, cause, complete, § 105.
doghen¹, wkv. endure (OE. gedele-
gan), §§ 14, 23.
doghen², pret. pres. avail, be good
(OE. gedeth), § 100.
do(og)hen(d), f. virtue (OE. du-6g8b),
§§ 14, 24, 46.
dolen, wkv. err.
door = dor(e).
doot(d)¹, m. death (OE. d6a8b), §§ 23,
42.
doot(d)², adj. dead (OE. d6ad), §§ 23,
42.
dor(e), door, prep. w. d. and a.
through, for the sake of, because
of: door ghenade, for God’s sake
(OE. purh), § 81.
dore, f. door, §§ 10, 14.
dormter, nm. dormitory, § 6.
dorper, m. villager, clown, lout.
dorperlijc, adv. basely.
dorren, pret. pres. dare, § 101.
dorven, pret. pres. need (OE. bearn),
§ 101.
draghen, VI. wear, carry (OE. dra-
gan), § 90.
drin(c)ken, n. drink, §§ 38 note, 87.
driven, l. drive, pursue, practise,
do; claghe —, complain, wail;
rouwe —, mourn, § 85.
droghen, wkv. intr. become dry
(l. 491); trans. make dry (l. 1661),
§ 23.
du, pers. pron. thou, §§ 70, 71.
duchten, wkv. fear, § 22.
dul, adj. foolish, § 13 note 1.
dullijc, adv. foolishly.
dunken, wkv. seem (OE. lyncan),
§§ 13, 97.
dus, adv. thus, so, similarly.
dusent(d), thousand, § 80.
duvel, m. devil, §§ 5, 23 note 1.
dwanc(g), pret. of dwinghen.
dwers, adv. athwart, transversely-
(OE. bweores),
dwinghen, III. force, compel, § 87.

do, pron. some one: ic ben one die
¢s bedroevet, I am one who is

affected (l. 531). (3) indef. art.
a(n), §§ 23, 65, 79 a, 80.
eens, adv. (orig. gs. of een), once
(OE. énes), § 79.
eenwenven, adv. once.

eer, adv. conj. before, ere (OE. ër),
§ 23.
eest = ee et, § 11.
eglentie’re, m.eglantle, § 6.
el, n. anything else, § 12.
elende(g), adj. miserable.
elfighedroch, n. elves’ deceit, § 12.
elo, s. adj. each (OE. ëlc), §§ 22,
79 c.
euënde, nf. misery (OE. g(e)lende),
§§ 18, 58.
emmer, adv. evermore, § 22.
emermee’(c), adv. evermore.
ent = ene.
ende, inde, n. end, §§ 12, 18.
ende, conj. and, if (OE. end),
-ene(s), -ne, pers. pron. enuclit. him
(Goth. ina), §§ 70, 72.
enech(g), adj. any (OE. ënig), § 79 c.
ent = ende (e)t, § 28.
er, -re, adv. there (l. 740). Used
especially in combination with
prepp. and advv.: -af (l. 40, 607),
-bi (l. 1016), -in (l. 581), -met
(l. 446, 511), -na (l. 81), -neven
(l. 874), -om (l. 266, 393, 721),
-op (l. 162), -toe (l. 890, 902),
-vat (l. 253) (orig. a pron. gp.
Goth. iz, § 47).

erch(g), adj. bad (OE. earc), § 15.
erde, f. earth (OE. eorpe).

erdsach, adj. earthly, § 37.
ere¹, f. honour; Marien teren, in
honour of Mary (OE. ár), § 23.
ere² = eenre, gdecf. of een, §§ 46,
79.
enen, wkv. honour (OE. árian).

er’triike, n. earth (OE. eorþ-riice),
§ 6.
ese, 3 p.s. pres. ind. of aijn.
et, t, pers. pron. n. it.
sten¹, V. eat (OE. etan), § 39.
sten², n. food.
evel, n. evil, § 14.

F (§ 42)

foest, f. feast.

fel, adj. fell, fierce.

fijn, adj. fine, excellent. Of persons:
G (§ 45)
gader, adv. together (OE. tō-gē-d(e)re).
gaen, ganghen, VII. go (OE. gān), §§ 91, 92.
gaf, pret. of gheven.
ganghen = gaen.
gane, imper. of gaen.
ghe-, §§ 6, 83.
ghebe'de, u. prayer, § 12.
ghebersten, III. fail, be wanting (OE. berstan).
ghebodont, n. prayer (OE. gebed).
ghebened, II. command, wish (OE. gebêdan), §§ 23, 36.
ghebot, n. command (OE. gebod).
ghebreken, IV. fail, to be wanting, § 88.
ghedaghet(d), adj. aged, § 28.
ghedane, f. appearance.
gedenken, -dunken, ukv. think, remember (OE. gedêncan), §§ 18, 97.
ghedichte, n. poem (OE. gedîht).
gheden, an. cause, bringing about (OE. gedon).
gheduren, ukv. endure.
gheen, apheticized form of negheen, not any.
gheerne = gherne.
gheestalikas, adv. spiritually (OE. gâsâlice).
gheeshinghen, ukv. allow, § 18.
ghecrîgen, I. obtain, § 85.
ghecûstên, ukv. roft. w. g. be satisfied with, §§ 18, 93.
gheleide, n. company, § 23.
ghelijc, ghelike², adv. like; gelike oft, as if (l. 958); al des ghelike, in just the same way (l. 954) (OE. gelic).
ghelike², adj. similar, equal (OE. gelic).
ghelike³, mf. equal, match.
ghelike⁴, n. likeness.
gheliken, I. resemble, § 85 note.
gheloven, ukv. promise, § 36.
ghelovern(d), adj. covered with leafage.
gheïd(d), n. money (OE. geâld).
ghelu(u)c, n. luck, § 13.
gheluï(d), mf. noise (OE. gehluid).
ghemen, adj. common, public (OE. gemen), § 23.
ghemene, adv. together, § 23.
ghemissen, -essen, ukv. miss.
ghenade, grade, f. mercy; door ghenade (l. 564), for God's sake, § 23.
ghene, dem. pron. that, yonder.
Often preceded by die when a relative clause follows (l. 436) (OE. gôn), §§ 48, 76.
ghenoechg, ukv. enough (OE. gênög).
ghenoeghen, ukv. satisfy, please.
ghenuchte, f. satisfaction, pleasure, § 22 note.
gheraken, ukv. hit (OE. racian).
ghere, adj. of gheen, gheno, §§ 46, 76.
ghereide, n. gear, esp. saddle (OE. geràd), § 23.
ghereidaen, ukv. prepare (OE. geràdan), §§ 22, 23.
gherne, gheerne, adv. with pleasure (OE. gérne), § 16.
gherochte, n. rumour, §§ 22, 44.
ghescaI, n. sound, clamour (cf. OE. scîllan, sound).
ghesceot(d), n. separation (OE. gescôd), § 23.
ghesccepen, pp. of sceepen.
ghescien, ukv. happen (OE. scêon), § 24.
ghesegghen, ukv. narrate, enumerate.
ghesont(d), adj. sound in health (OE. gesund), § 9.
ghesfate, adj. constant.
ghetal, n. number; bi ghetale, to the number of, exactly (OE. gezel).
ghetide, n. time, hour, esp. an event recurring at regular intervals. Die seven ghetiden van onser vrouwen, the seven prayers appointed to be said at the so-called canonical hours.
ghetoghen, pp. of tien, § 43.
ghetrouve, adj. faithful (OE. ge-trûowe), § 26.
ghetrouwelijk, adv. faithfully.
ghevalien, VII. happen, §§ 91, 92.
ghewe, pret. of ghevalien, § 92.
gheven, V. give (OE. giefan), § 59.
ghewe(loch), n. propriety; int gheve(l), properly (l. 273) (OE. gief(z).)
ghewe(loch), adj. suitable, agreeable.
ghewaerlik, adv. faithfully.
ghewa(ot)d, n. dress, garment (OE. gewéde).
ghewaghen, wkv. w.a. or g. mention, § 70.
gheware, adj. u. g. aware (cf. OE. weten).
gheweldech(g), adj. mighty, powerful.
gheweldechere = gheweldechere, here, § 41.
ghewelt(d), unmf. power (OE. gewold), § 12.
ghewin, n. gain (OE. gewinn).
ghewone, adj. accustomed (OE. gewuna), § 10.
ghewouden, VII. v. a. or g. to have control over (OE. wealdan), §§ 17, 91.
ghi, i, pers. pron. you, §§ 48, 70, 71.
ghifte, f. gift, § 44.
ghile, f. guile, deceit.
ghinder, adv. yonder, § 48.
ghinghen, ginc, pret. of gaen, § 92.
gloyen, wkv. blaze. Used as a noun: in groten gloyen (l. 627), § 25.
gnade = ghenade.
god, m. god, §§ 36, 51.
godinne, f. goddess (OE. gyden), § 6.
godsat, m. God’s hate, § 41.
goet(d), (1) adj. good. (2) n. goods, property, § 68.
gordel, mn. girdle, § 13.
gout(d), n. gold.
grav(e), n. grave (OE. græf).
gram, adj. angry (OE. gram).
grau, adj. grey (OE. griæg), § 25.
groene, adj. green.
gronden, wkv. fathom.
gront(d), m. ground, bottom, § 9.
groot, adj. great; groot no clene, nothing whatever (l. 854); groot oft clene, whatever it be (l. 55), §§ 23, 63, 68.
grueten, wkv. greet, § 21.
guldyn, adj. golden (OE. gylden), §§ 15, 17, 32.

H
haer1, n. hair; niet een haer, not a bit (l. 391, 949).
haer2, hare, def. of 3 pers. pron. her, § 70.
haer3, poss. pron. fs. and mfnp. her, their, § 73.
haestechede, f. haste, § 41.
haestelike, adv. hastily, quickly.
haesten, wkv. refl. hurry, hasten.
halen, wkv. fetch (cogn. w. OE. gehotian, obtain). half, adj. half.
hanghen, haen, VII. trans., intr. hang, §§ 91, 92.
hant(d), f. hand.
hare1, f. hair-shirt worn next the skin by penitents (OE. hære).
hare2 = haer2, §§ 15, 70.
hebben, wkv. have, §§ 39, 81, 94, 97.
heden, adv. to-day.
heet, adj. hot (OE. hit), § 23.
-heide, § 58.
helen, IV. hide, conceal (OE. helan), § 82.
helten, hulpen, III. help, § 87.
hemel, m. heaven, § 10.
hemelblau, n. sky-blue.
hemelrike, n. kingdom of heaven.
hen = het en, § 38.
henen, adv. hence, away (OE. heo-nan).
herberghe, f. lodging, shelter (ME. herberge).
herde, adv. very (OE. hearde).
here, m. Lord (OE. hearra).
herte, mfn. heart, § 58.
het, 3 pers. pron. in., it, § 70.
heten, VII. trans. call; intr. to be called; w. d. command, § 23, 91.
hets = het es (is), § 28.
heves, 2 p.s. pres. of hebben, § 45.
heylech(g), adj. holy (OE. hælig), § 23.
heymelike, -lijco, adv. secretly, § 23.
hi, 3 pers. pron. ms. he, § 70.
hier, adv. here. In combination with prepp. and advv.: -af (l. 854), -na (l. 919), -omme (l. 62), § 21.
GLOSSARY

hiet, pret. of heten, § 91.
hilt(d), hilde, pret. of houden.
hinder, mn. hindrance, distress.
hinc(g), pret. of hanghen, § 92.
hoe, adv. how, § 41.
hoele, f. care, protection.
hoe(e), m. corner (cogn. w. OE. hva(e), corner).
hoet = hoe et.
hone, f. ignominy, deceit (cf. OE. hêan adj.), § 23.
hongher, m. hunger, § 9.
hout(d), m. dog, § 9.
hooft, hoot(d), n. head (OE. hêafod), §§ 23, 28, 45.
hoo(g)helike, adv. highly, § 45.
hoot = hoof, § 45.
hoo't-cleet(d), n. head-dress.
hopen, wkv. hope.
hoare, dasf. of 3 pers. pron. her, § 15.
horen, wkv. hear, §§ 7, 23.
houden, VII. hold, §§ 17, 91.
hoven = oven, § 41 note 2.
hovesch, adj. courtly, gentle, § 65.
hoy, n. hay, a straw, §§ 25, 26.
hulpe, f. help, § 13.
hulpen = helpen, § 17 note.
huus, n. house; thuus, adv. home (l. 1020), §§ 21, 51.
hu(e), f. hood (OE. hêafe, ME. hou(e).

I
iemen, indef. pron., some one, any
one (OS. eoman), § 79h.
iert, adj. adv. first (OE. ërest), § 23, note 2.
iet, yet, indef. pron. something, anything, § 79i.
ijseren, adj. iron (OE. isern), § 32.
te, 1 pers. pron. t., § 70.
in1 = ie en, § 58.
in2, prep. w. d. and a.; adv. in.
inde = ende, § 18.

J
ja, yes.
jaer, n. year, § 52.
jaet = ja et.
joghen, prep. w. d. and a. to.
towards, in comparison with, §§ 45, 48.
joffrouwe = jonefrouwe.

jone(g), adj. young; sb.p. jonghe,
young people (l. 196).
jong(h)elinc(g), m. young man,
youth (OE. geeling).
jonefrouwe, joffrouwe, f. young
lady, damsel, § 40.
jongher, m. child, § 55.
jonchere, jone-, m. young man,
youth, § 6.

K, C (§ 38, note).
capre'œn, mn. hood, § 6.
carita'te, f. charity, alms, § 6.
carmen, wkv. cry (OE. cearm, sb.).
kennen, kennen, wkv. know (OE.
ceanman), § 13.
keren, wkv. turn, refl. go, § 23.
kerke, f. church, §§ 5, 15.
keyseri'nne, f. empress, §§ 5, 6, 23.
keytij'-f(v), m. caiff.
ki'ndekijn, pl. kinderkine, n.
little child, § 53 note.
kinnen = kennen.
kint(d), n. child, § 53.
claer, adj. clear.
claerheit(d), f. clearness.
claghe, f. complaint.
claghen, wkv. complain, § 23.
cleden, wkv. clothes.
cleet(d), n. dress, pl. cleder, clothes
(OE. clêje), §§ 23, 53.
cleine, clene, adj. little (cf. groot)
(OE. clêne), §§ 23, 58.
clo'seel, n. bell-robe (OE. sâl),
§§ 6, 23.
clooster, mn. cloister, convent,
§§ 5, 23, 57.
cniel, wkv. kneel, § 23.
cochte, pret. of copen, § 97.
coenlijk, adj. fearless (OE. cêntlice).
cooman (<coomman), m. merchant,
pedlar (OE. cëpman), § 38.
comen, IV. come, happen, §§ 82,
83, 88.
conforte'ren, wkv. comfort, § 6.
confu'œs, adj. confused, § 6.
kennon, pret. pres. be able (OE.
cuman), §§ 9, 101.
co(n)ste, pret. of connen.
cont(d), adj. known, informed (OE.
cüp).
coor, mn. choir, chancel.
copen, wkv. buy (OE. ciepan), §§ 23, 97.
**BEATRIJS**

| Cordewae'n, adj. cordwain, § 6. |
| Co'rtelike, adv. in short time, quickly. |
| Co'steri'ne, f. sacristan, § 6. |
| Co'sterse, f. sacristine. |
| Couse, f. stocking, § 42. |
| Co'vel(e), fun. hood (OE. cuffie), § 14. |
| Co'ven't, co'ven't, n. convenl, §§ 18, 36 note. |
| Cracht, f. force, power (OE. cræft), § 44. |
| Cranc, adj. poor, scanty, sick. |
| Cra'uchet(d), f. sickness. |
| Crece, fn. cross, §§ 5, 42. |
| Crepen, II. creep. |
| Cruut(d), n. herb, grass. |
| Cussen, vkw. kiss (OE. cyssan), §§ 13, 93. |

**L**

| Laenen, alas! |
| Lach(g), pret. of lighghen. |
| Lachen, VI. laugh, §§ 12, 41, 90. |
| Lachter, mm. vice, shame, ignominy (OE. leahtor). |
| Lachterlijo, adj. shameful, ignominious. |
| Lampte, f. lamp. |
| Langhe, lanc, adv. long. |
| Lanc(g), adj. long. § 40. |
| Lant(d), n. land. |
| Lanx, adv. along, vertically, § 40. |
| Lat, adj. slow (OE. let). |
| Late, adj. adv. late, sup. lest: ten. |
| Laos, at last (l. 655), § 68. |
| Laten, VII. let, allow, leave, fall (v.g., ll. 716, 769), forsake, refuse, w.g., §§ 21, 91. |
| Leede, pl. of lit. |
| Leet1, leit(d), adj. loth (OE. liæ); enen leet hebben, dislike (l. 266), § 23. |
| Leet(d)2, pret. of liden. |
| Leet3, leit, 3p.s.pres.ind.of lighghen. |
| Legghen, vkw. lay (OE. leegan); legghen voren, propose (l. 378), §§ 93, 94, 95. |
| Leiden, vkw. lead, § 23. |
| Leesen, V. read, recite, pray, gather (OE. lesen), § 89. |
| Leest, sup. of late. |
| Leven1, vkw. live (OE. lifian). |
| Leven2, n. life. |

**M**

| Licht, n. light. |
| Lichten, vkw. shine. |
| Liden, I. go, pass (OE. liban), §§ 21, 83, 85. |
| Lieie, mn. people (OE. lēode), § 23. |
| Lief, adj. dear; adv. comp. liever, rather; mf. sweetheart, darling (OE. lēof), §§ 23, 67. |
| Lieghen, II. lie (OE. leigan), §§ 23, 86. |
| Liren, vkw. confess, § 27. |
| Liep, pret. of lopen, § 91. |
| Liest, pret. of laten, § 91. |
| Lieve, f. love. |
| Lighghen, V. lie (OE. liegan), § 89. |
| Lijf, n. life, body, §§ 21, 59. |
| Lijst, f. cunning (OE. list). |
| Litt(d), n. limb, joint (OE. lēbþ), § 10. |
| Licht, f. air (cf. OE. lyftt), §§ 9, 44. |
| Loecch, pret. of lachen. |
| Lof(v), mn. praise, honour. |
| Lonen, vkw. reward (OE. lēanian). |
| Looch(g), pret. of lieghen. |
| Loon, n. reward (OE. lēan), § 23. |
| Looos, adj. false (OE. lēas), § 23. |
| Lopen, VII. run (OE. lēappen), §§ 23, 41, 91. |
| Loven, vkw. praise. |
| Lund(en), vkw. sound, ring (OE. hlý-dan), §§ 21, 41. |
| Lutter, adj. little; sb. a little, §§ 13, 53, 68. |

| Macht, f. might, power. |
| Mael, mfn. time; te male, entirely (l. 231) (OE. mǣl). |
| Maer, conj. but, §§ 28, 31, 46. |
| Mag(h)edoorn, mn. maidenhood. |
| Magheth(d), f. maiden, maid. |
| Maken, vkw. make; refl. to prepare to go, proceed, § 28. |
| Man, m. man, husband, vassal (l. 529). |
| Manen, vkw. remind, beseech (OE. manian). |
| Mantel, m. mantle. |
| Mate, f. measure; uter maten, exceedingly (l. 432, 987). |
| Mede, adv. besides, also, §§ 6, 31. |
| Medevooren, vkw. carry along. |
| Meer, adv. comp. of velo, more, further, henceforth; min no meer, exactly (l. 695), §§ 23, 63. |
Glossary

men, indef. pron. people, one, § 79k.
menech(g), adj. sb. many; menech werven, often; (die) meneghe, many a one (li. 49, 518), § 79d.
menechfout(d), adj. manifold, § 17.
menen, wkvr. mean, § 23.
mensche, m. man, human being, §§ 12, 37.
menschelijk, adj. human.
mer, adj. (comp. of groot), greater, § 68.
merken, wkvr. observe, see.
merren, wkvr. tarry (OE. mierran).
mes, n. knife (OE. meetseax), § 12.
mesdaet(d), f. misdeed.
meswind(e), fn. distress, § 18.
met(d), prep. w. d. and a., adv. with, besides (OE. mid), § 31.
mettenen, metten, metten, fp. matins, §§ 5, 6, 12, 30.
metstenonde, f. the hour of matins, § 6.
middernacht(f. (orig. ds. of mid-(de)nacht), midnight.
mier, gy. of mijn, § 46.
mijn, poss. pron. my, § 73.
min, adv. (comp. of luttel), less.
min no meer, exactly (l. 695), § 68.
minder, adj. (comp. of clene), less, smaller, §§ 39, 68.
minuc, f. love, beloved (esp. in the vocative).
minnen, wkvr. love.
minst, adj. (sup. of clene), least, smallest, § 68.
mira’ole, mieracle, fn. miracle, § 6.
moede, adj. tired, weary (OE. mēbe).
moeder, f. mother. moeder eene, quite alone (l. 788), § 54.
moet(d), m. heart (OE. mōd).
moeten, pret. pres. may, shall, ought to, must (OE. mōt), § 104.
moghen, pret. pres. may, be able, shall, have reason to (OE. mōg), § 103.
mont(d), m. mouth, § 9.
mordenare, m. murderer, § 46.
morg(h)ien, m. morning. smorg(h)iens, in the morning (ll. 329, 974) (OE. morgen).
mure, muur, mf. wall, § 5.

N

na, adv., prep. w. d. and a. after, according to. na dat, conj. since (l. 593), § 41.
nacht, nach, fn. night. snachts (l. 620), in the night. te nacht, to-night (l. 885), § 38.
naeot, adj. naked, § 28.
name, mf. name.
natu’re, f. nature, § 6.
ne, (e)n, (1) negative particle used in combination with negative adv. and pronouns. en si dat, unless. (2) enclitic conj., connecting a dependent clause to a principal sentence containing a negative statement: maer emmör en lietsi achter niet, sine las alle daghe met trouwen die seven ghetiaden van onser vrouwen (ll. 467–70), but.
neder, adv. down (OE. nifer), §§ 6, 10.
ne’derleggehen, wkvr. lay down.
ne’dersitten, V. sit down.
negheen, gheen, indef. pron. not any, none, §§ 65, 79.
nemen, IV. take, § 88.
nemmeer, nothing more, § 22.
nemmermeer, -mere, adv. never more.
neven, adv., prep. w. d. and a. besides, beside, § 29.
nie, nye, adv. never.
niemen, nyeman, indef. pron. no one, § 79h.
niet, (1) indef. pron. nothing; (2) adv. not, §§ 41, 79i.
niewer, adv. nowhere, § 32 note.
no, conj. nor. no -- no (l. 32), weder -- no (l. 656), neither -- nor.
noch, adv. still, yet, besides.
nochtan (< noch dan), adv. yet, still, nevertheless.
noemen, wkvr. name.
noone, f. nun.
noot(d), mf. need, distress, §§ 23, 59.
nopen, wkvr. urge.
noyt, adv. never. In indefinite and negative statements: ever (l. 527).
nu, adv. now.
nye = nie, nyemen = niemen.
ocht = oft(e).
of, conj. if.
oft(e), oft, conj, or, if. weder — oft(e), whether — or (l. 47) (OE. oppe), § 44.
oghe, nf. eye (OE. œge), §§ 23, 58.
om(me), prep. adv. about, for. om dat, because (l. 261); hier omme, for this reason (l. 62) (OE. ymb), §§ 13, 31, 40.
on-, prep. un-, §§ 6, 9.
onbequa'me, adj. loathsome.
onbesou'den, adj. unsolded, unpunished, § 17.
onder, prep. w. d. and a., under, § 9.
onderceu'ssen, wkv. recipt. kiss each other, § 6.
onderv'nden, III. experience, find out, § 6.
ongesou'nt(d), adj. sick, ill.
onghetroo'st, adj. insusceptible, uncarened-for, § 28.
ongheval, n. misfortune.
onghewro'ken, adj. unavenged (OE. unwreken).
onnnen, pret. pres. grant (OE. unnaen), §§ 9, 101.
on'recht, n. wrong, injustice (OE. unriht), § 6.
on's, pers. pron. day of ic, us, §§ 9, 70.
on(se), poss. pron. our, §§ 28, 31, 73.
onso'chte, adv. hard, in discomfort.
on't-, prefix, with privative force,
§§ 6, 9.
onthie'den, II. announce, command.
on'tde'ecken, wkv. uncover, discover, publish, § 93.
on'tdoe'n, anv. open.
on'tfae'n, VII. receive, §§ 42, 91.
on'tfor'men, wkv. impers. w. a. and y. have mercy upon (cf. OE. ofearmian).
on'tfor'mecheit(d), f. mercy.
on'tfor'melike, adv. piteously.
on'tfor'menisse, f. pity, § 15.
on'tgae'n, VII. w. d. escape, § 42 note.
on'theit(d), pret. of onthou'den.
on'thou'den, VII. keep, support.
on'tplu'ken, II. unfold, § 86.
on'lu'ten, II. unlock, § 86.
on'tspri'nghen, III. start up.
onvergou'den, adj. unrequited (OE. unforgolden), § 17.
onversa'ghet(d), adj. adv. fearless, §§ 28, 42.
onco, adv. also, indeed (OE. eac), § 23.
oost, (1) adv. eastward; (2) n. east, § 23.
ootmoë'dechede, f. mercy, § 23.
ootmoë'delije, adv. humbly (OE. eafmødlice), § 23.
op, prep. adv. upon, into, to; up. open. op dat, if, supposing that (l. 319), § 6.
op, adv. open.
openba're, -baer, adv. in public, generally known.
op'gheven, V. surrender.
op'heffen, VII. raise, commence (OE. hebben), §§ 6, 90.
op'stanen, VI. rise.
op'ten = op den, § 40.
o'rdeel, n. judgement (OE. ordat), §§ 6, 23.
o'rconde, mf. witness, §§ 6, 58.
o'rconde'n, wkv. testify, make known, § 6.
o'rlof(v), m. permission to go, leave, § 6.
o'loy', fn. clock, § 6.
orname'nt, n. ornament, § 6.
out(d), adj. old, sb.p. oude, old people (l. 196), § 17.
or'taer, nm. altar, §§ 5, 6, 17, 32.
o'ven, hoven, m. oven.
over, (1) prep. w. d. and a. place: over al (l. 332, 1015), everywhere; over een vel (l. 164), across a field; time, future: over .VIII. nachte (l. 147), after eight nights; past: over XIII. iaer (l. 801), fourteen years ago; identity: over waer (l. 30, 239), for truth; over dieveghe, as a thief. (2) adv. exceedingly: over groot (l. 751).
o'verbringhen, wkv. spend.

P
paer, n. pair, § 52.
paert(d), n. horse, §§ 5, 6, 16.
pant(d), nm. pledge, security, property. teren vanden pande (l. 411), live on the money raised on pawned property.
Glossary

pels, m. coarse undergarment (OE. *pylece* < Lat. *pellixia*).
penitentie, f. penitence, § 6.
penninc(g), m. penny, pl. money (OE. *penging*), § 12.
perdoe*n, n. pardon.
pinnen, v. work, exert one's self.
plach(g), v. of plagen.
plaghe, f. calamity, plague.
ples, m. in the habit of, § 89.
poent(e), m. point, quintessence.
pont(d), n. pound, §§ 5, 9, 52.
poort, f. port, town, §§ 5, 16.
pretioo's, adj. precious, §§ 6, 38.
prie'mtijt(d), f. the first hour of the day, 6 o'clock A.M. (ME. *prime-tide*).
prime, f. the Divine office appointed for the first hour of the day.
prisen, v. praise, § 36.
proeven, v. prove, try, inquire.

Q
quaet(d), adj. evil (cf. OE. *cwedad*.
 Qualiic, f. misery (OE. *cweald*).
qualie, adv. badly, hardly, § 38.
quam, v. of comen, § 88 note 2.
quedden, v. greet, address (cf. OE. *cweiddan*), §§ 28, 93.
quite, quij, adj. w. g. free, devoid of.

R
raden, VII. advise, § 91.
raet(d), m. advice.
-r-e = or, § 47.
recht¹, n. right. na recht (l. 171), properly, met rechte (l. 881), with good reason.
recht², adj. right, straight.
recken, v. extend, stretch (OE. *reccan*).
rest(d), reden, v. of ridden.
religioo'n, n. state of life bound by monastic vows, § 6.
reven, v. rave.
reyne, adj. clean, pure (Goth. *hraime*), §§ 28, 41.
riden, l. ride, § 85.
riepl, v. of roopen, § 91.
ries, adj. foolish.
riet(d), v. of raden.
rive¹, adj. rich; abp. the rich (l. 504); adv. abundantly (l. 339).
rive², n. realm, kingdom (OE. *rice*).
rinnen, III. run, flow (OE. *iteran*), § 87.
roopen, VII. call, cry (OE. *hrōpan*), §§ 41, 91.
roc, m. upper garment, skirt (OE. *rocc*).
roken, v. of ruken.
root(d), adj. red, § 28.
rossi'de, n. horse (cf. O. E. D. v. rounce), § 6.
rouwe, fn. sorrow (OE. *hreowan*), §§ 26, 41.
rouwen, v. cause repentance (OE. *hreowan*), § 86.
ruken, II. smell (cf. OE. *reocan*, E. *reek*), § 86.
rumen, v. leave.
ruste, f. rest.
rue'usten, v. intr. and refl. rest.

S (§ 42)
sach, sagh'en, § 21, v. of sien.
sa'delen, v. saddle.
saen, adv. soon, § 21.
sake, f. matter, thing (OE. *sacu*).
sal, salt, saelt, pres. ind. of sullen.
sacristi'e, f. sacristy, § 6.
saluut, m. greeting, § 6.
samen, adv. together. t(e) samen, together (OE. *samen*).
sanders = des anders.
sanc(g), v. of singhen.
savons = des avon(t)s.
scaden, v. do mischief (OE. *scabian*).
scaerla'ken, n. red cloth, § 16.
scame, f. shame.
scamelije, adj. shameful.
scande, f. disgrace (OE. *scand*).
scat, m. treasure (OE. *scatt*).
sceden, VII. separate, depart (OE. *scidan*), §§ 25, 91.
seeken, schein, v. of scinen.
csenden, sciden, v. put to shame, destroy (OE. *scidan*).
seieppen, VII. shape (OE. *scieppan*), § 90.
scoiere, adv. soon, quickly, at once, § 21.
scie(d), pret. of scedan.
sciden = scenden, § 13.
scinen, I. appear, become visible
OE. scian, § 85.
scoe, m. shoe, §§ 41, 57.
scone, adj. beautiful (OE. sciene), § 39.
scoonhe(id)e, -heit, fn. beauty,
jewellery, § 58.
scoren, wkv. tear, destroy, make ineffective, § 14.
sede, mfr. manner (OE. sidu), §§ 10, 58.
seder, zeder, adv. since (OE. sido), § 10.
see, zee, f. sea, §§ 23, 48.
seghen, wkv. say (OE. scegan),
§§ 94, 95.
seit, 3 p.s. pres. ind. of seghen,
§ 24.
seker, adj. certain; adv. indeed
OE. sicor), § 10.
se'kerlike, adv. certainly.
selden, adv. seldom.
selc = sule.
selve, adj. sb. self, same.
se'lerlyjen, adj. silver (OE. sytfren),
§ 32.
senden, sinden, wkv. send, § 36.
sere, adv. much, greatly (OE. sere).
sereco't = sorcoo't.
sermowe(n), n. sermon, § 6.
setten, wkv. set, § 98.
seven(n), seven, §§ 10, 46, 80.
si, 3 p.s. pres. subj. of sijn, be.
si2, 3 pers. pron. mfr. and mfr.
they, § 70.
side, side, f. side.
side, f. silk (OE. side, Lat. sētā),
§§ 5, 20.
sieheit(d), f. illness, sickness, § 23.
siele, ziel(e), f. soul.
sien, V. see, §§ 24, 41, 89.
sijn1, pron. poss. his, its, § 73.
sijn2, awn. be, §§ 81, 106.
sin, m. sense (II. 3, 281, 589), heart
(II. 90, 126, 317), love (I. 119).
sinden = senden.
singen, III. sing, § 87.
sint(d), prep. since. sint dat, conj.
since (OE. stil).
sitten, V. sit, sit down, § 89.
slachten, wkv. resemble.
slaen, VI. strike, cast (OE. slēan),
§§ 27, 41, 90.
slaen, m. sleep.
slapen, VII. sleep, § 91.
slipe, pret. of slapen.
slipe, m. key, § 14.
smaken, wkv. have a savour, taste
(ME. smaken).
smal, adj. little, thin, slim; sb.f.
die scone smale (I. 192), the
lovely fair one.
smerte, f. smart, pain.
snel, adj. quick (OE. snell).
sneven, wkv. fall, stumble, sin.
socht(e), adj. soft, quiet; adv.
quietly, peaceably, §§ 44, 46.
socht(e)2, pret. of soeken, § 97.
soeken, wkv. seek, §§ 21, 97.
sote, suete, adj. sweet; adv.
sweetly (I. 336); sb.n. teute (I.
140), sweetness, §§ 21, 48.
soghen, wkv. suckle, § 23.
sondare, sonder(e), m. sinner,
§ 50.
sonde, f. sin, § 13.
sondech(g), adj. sinful.
sondelijc, adj. sinful.
sonder, prep. without (OE. sundor,
adv.), § 9.
sounderlinghe, adv. especially.
sonders(e), zondersse, f. sinner.
sone, m. son, §§ 10, 50.
sonne, f. sun.
so(o), adv. so. Often preceding the
predicate when this, in its turn,
precedes the subject: u soo
waren bat bequame | scone
ghewaden (I. 264), daer soo be-
quæsamt hem wale (I. 404), §§ 48,
64 note.
sorhgen, wkv. be anxious (OE. sor-
gian).
sorcoo't, sorcoo't, mn. a woman's
jacket without sleeves.
soude, pret. of sullen, § 17.
spade, adj. adv. late (cf. Goth. comp.
speidiza), § 68.
sparen, wkv. trans. spare; intrans.
tarry.
spel, n. game.
spleen, wkv. play (OE. spilian).
spinnen, III. spin, § 87.
speise, f. food (med. Lat. spēsa <
spensa), §§ 5, 20.
spoet(d), fin. speed.
spreken, IV. speak, utter (OE. sprecau), §§ 10, 82 note, 88.
Glossary

stade, f. opportunity, good condition, aid in staden staen (II 444, 744, 863), aid (vb.). staden, standen VI. stand, § 90. starc, adj. strong (OE. steare), § 15. stat(d), fn. place, town (OE. stade) stede, fn place, town § 50 note. steke, V. trans. prick; intrans. stick, remain fixed (cogn. w. OE. sticjan), § 89. stemme, f. voice (OE. stemm), § 46. sterven, III. die (OE. steorfan), § 87. stil't'lekleine, adv. quietly. stout(d), pret. of staen. stonde, f. hour, short period of time (OE. stund). strael, m. arrow (OE. stræl). strate, f. street. siere straten gaan, go away, §§ 5, 20. striken, I. trans. rub, stroke; intrans. move, go, § 85. subtij'l, adj. refined, § 36. suchten, wkv. sigh, §§ 22, 44. suer, adj. sour; sb.n. tsuere (l. 140), §§ 8, 21. suete = soete, § 8. sulc, sclo, adj. such; sb. many a one (l. 46, 51), §§ 13, 79 c. sullen, pret. pres. shall, will. Used as an auxiliary of the future tense and the imperative mood, §§ 13, 35 note, 81, 102. suverljuce, adj. pure, beautiful; sb. suverlike, pure one (l. 307, 340) (OE. syre), § 21. swaer, zwaer, adj. heavy (OE. swær), § 39. swaerlike, adv. heavily. swert(d), n. sword. swighen, I. be silent, v.g. (l. 355) and trans. (l. 1012) (OE. swigan), § 85.

T
tale, f. words spoken, tale. te', (1) prep. w. d. and a. of motion: to (l. 85, 224); rest: at (l. 543); to form the supine: si placb te ludene (l. 34), te weson (l. 27). (2) adv. too, w. adv. and adv.: te swaer (l. 155), te groot (l. 827), §§ 29, 30, 81. te² (< de, orig. instr. s. of dat), used before compp., the (cf. OE. þá, þon), § 74. telt(d), m. trot. einen (den) telt ridden, varen, trot. ten = te den, § 30. teren, wkv. subsist (cogn. w. OE. teren). termij'n, m. term, period, § 6. tea (orang des), conj. until. tien, II. draw (OE. téon), §§ 24, 41, 43, 86. tijt(d), fn. time (OE. tid), § 59. toe, adv. to, § 6. toe'comen, IV. happen. toghen, wkv. show (OS. tōgian, Goth. ataujan), § 23. tonen, wkv. show (< toghenen). tooch, pret. of tien. toren, m. grief (OE. torn), § 33. torsen, wkv. load, § 47. tot(e), (1) prep. motion: to; limitation: to (l. 661). (2) conj. until, § 31. trác, pret. of treken. traghe, traeche, adj. lazy, slow (OE. tric), § 61. traghgen, wkv. tarry. treken, IV. draw, go, § 88. trone, m. throne, canopy, firmament. troost, m. comfort, support, § 23. troostelijce, adj. comforting. troosten, wkv. comfort. trooster, m. comforter. trouwes, f. faith. trouwen, adv. in truth, faithfully. tsmen = samen, § 28. tusschen, prep. between, § 19. twees, two, §§ 23, 80. twelf, twelve, § 80. twien, wkv. impers. doubt (OE. twi-on), § 24. twivel, m. doubt. twivelen, wkv. w. g. doubt. twivel(e)ling(h)e, f. uncertainty.

U
u, pers. pron. dap. of du, § 70. ure, f. hour, § 20. uto, unt, prep. adv. out of, out, §§ 6, 31. ut'edo'en, wkv. take off. ut'egaen, VII. go out.
u'teleesen, V. select.
uten, ute = uut den, der, § 40.
u'tsepepen, VII. scoop.
uu'tetien, II. take off.
uutvercooren, adj. chosen.
uu(e), u. 2 poss. pron. your (OLFr. iuwa, OEE. eover), § 73.

V
vader, m. father, § 54.
vaec, m. drowsiness.
vaen, VII. catch (OE. fôn), §§ 27, 91, 92.
vaer, m. fear.
vaert(d), fim. journey (OE. ãernd), § 16.
van, prep. motion: away from (l. 311); time (starting-point): from (l. 147); agent (with passive): by; belonging: of; origin: from; out of; relation: concerning, regarding.
vanden, wkv. visit (OEE. fandian).
vant(d), pret. of vinden.
vanghen = vaen, §§ 91, 92.
varen, VI. fare, go, travel, §§ 12, 90.
vasten, wkv. fast.
vel, n. skin, fur (OE. fell).
vele, n. much; adj. many; adv. (especially before comparatives) much, §§ 68, 79g.
velen, IV. recommend. Gode volen, in God's keeping (OE. féolaman), §§ 41, 87 note 1, 88.
velt(d), n. field, § 42 note.
ve'nesterkijn, n. little window, §§ 5, 6, 42 note.
ver-, § 6.
verbeiden, wkv. w. g. await.
verberghen, III. hide, conceal, § 87.
verbidden, V. pray urgently (l. 783), save by prayer (l. 675).
verbouden, wkv. embolden; refl. take courage, § 17.
verdi'nghen, III. plead (dinghen) one's cause so well that he is acquitted.
verdoemen, wkv. condemn, curse (OE. fordéman).
verdriet, n. sorrow (cf. OE. þréotan vb.), § 23.
verdriven, I. expel (OE. fordryfan).
vergahren, VII. happen.
vergheten, V. w. g. forget, § 89.
vergheven, V. forgive.
verghinc(g), pret. of vergaan.
vergier (g = dʒ), m. orchard, § 5.
vergronden, wkv. fathom.
verhelen, IV. hide, conceal (OE. helan).
verhoghien, wkv. intrans. rejoice; trans. make glad, § 14.
verkiesen, III. choose, §§ 23, 43, 86.
verclaren, wkv. become clear.
verroochte, pret. of vercoopen.
vercoos, pret. of verkiesen.
vercopen, wkv. sell, § 97.
vercoren, adj. chosen. excellent (orig. p.p. of verkiesen), § 43.
verladen, VI. overburden, § 90.
verlaten, VII. refl. rely upon (te or op), § 91.
verlienen, wkv. lend, grant (OE. lënan), § 23.
verlies, nm. loss.
verliesen, II. lose (OE. forlóesan), §§ 23, 43, 86.
verloossen, wkv. release, save, § 42.
verloren, p.p. of verliesen, § 43.
vermanen, wkv. urge, beseech.
vermouden, wkv. tell, communicate.
vernemen, IV. notice, observe, inquire.
vernoy', n. annoyance, distress.
vernony'en, wkv. annoy.
verronnen, pret. pres. find fault with, blame, § 101.
verre, adv. far.
verscuven, II. repel (OE. forseilfan), § 86.
versien, V. notice.
versmoren, wkv. smother (OE. forscilfan), § 7.
versochtren, wkv. heave a deep sigh.
verstaen, VI. understand, hear.
verstoet(d), pret. of verstaen.
vertaren = verteren, § 15.
vertel(l)en, wkv. narrate.
vertêren, vertaren, wkv. consume (cogn. w. OE. teran), § 15.
vertoghen, wkv. show.
verteckken, wkv. narrate.
verva'luën, wkv. fade, become fallow, § 33.
vververen, wkv. frighten; refl. fear, § 21 note.
waken, *wakn. be awake, keep watch (OE. *wacian).

wale = wael.

wan, *wan. pret. of winnen.


wandelen, *wandl. go, walk.

wanen, *wan. think, expect (OE. *wænan), § 21.

wa'nhope, *f. despair, § 6.

wanc, *m. hesitation, doubt (cf. OE. moc-ol, adj.).

want, conj. for, as.

warde = werde.

ware, *f. care (OE. waru).

warp, *warpl. pret. of worpen.

wart(d), *wart. pret. of werden.

was, *wesan, pret. of wesn.

wat, *vran. interr. utr. what, often followed by a gp.: in wat lande (l. 595); indef. whatsoever (l. 55); in wat leven ic noyt was (l. 527), § 77.

wec(hg), *adv. away, § 29.

wedde, *vran. pledge, possession (OE. wedd), § 12.

weder1, *adv. again, anew, back.

weder2, *conj. whether. weder — ofte (l. 47), whether — or; weder — no (l. 655, 952), neither — nor, § 41.

we'dermoet(d), *m. despair (OE. webermōd), § 6.

we'dertale, *f. answer (OE. wiptaltu).

we'duwe, *f. answer (OE. wipermōd).

wee, *vran. woe, pain; (2) adv. sadly. mi es wee (l. 111), I am sad, § 23.

weec, *pret. of wiken.

we(e)de, *f. bliss (ME. welthe).

ween, *vran. wailing, grief (cf. OE. wæran), § 23.

weke, *f. week, § 10.

wel, *vran. adv. well, greatly; n. well, bliss.

wecken, *vran. arouse (OE. wecgan), § 93.

wenden, *vran. go (OE. wendan).

wenen, *vran. weep (OE. wænan), § 23.


werden, III. become, be (as an auxiliary of the passive voice) (OE. weorpan), §§ 81, 83, 87.

werdech(g), *adj. worthy.

werset(d), *f. world, mankind.

werf, *f. (course of) time (OE. hweard, 'exchange'), §§ 15, 41.

work, *n. work.

werk, *vran. work, § 97.

werwaert(d), *adv. whither.

wes, *gs. of wie, wat.

wese, *m. orphan, § 23.

wesen, *V. be. Used as a noun: being (l. 209), §§ 89, 106.

west, *adv. westward.


wif(e), *pl. of ic, we, § 70.

wide, *adv. wide, far.

wie, *pron. interr. who? relat. who; indef. whoever, § 77.

wijf, *n. woman (OE. wif, n.), § 21.

wijn, *m. wine, § 5.

wijs, *adj. wise.

wiken, *L. recede, fly, § 85.

wile1, *f. veil (Lat. vílum), § 20.

wile2, *f. space of time, while, § 41.

wilten, *adv. whilom.

willemij'n, *m. a member of the monastic order of St. William founded by Pope Callixtus II.

willen, *vran. will, wish, want to, § 107.

winnen, III. win, gain, earn, get, § 87.

wise, *f. manner, way (OE. wisi(e)).

wiselike, *adv. wisely.

wiste, *pret. of weten, § 99.

wit, *adj. white; sb. met written ghecleet, clad in white (l. 934), §§ 22 note, 41.


wonder, *n. wonder, miracle.

worpen, III. throw (OE. weorpan), §§ 15, 87.

wo(ox)t(d), *n. word, §§ 7, 16, 52.

woude, *pret. of willen.

wreken, *V. avenge (OE. ærencan).


Y

yemen, yet = iemen, let.
A’bsolon (l. 372).
Be’atrijs (l. 1029).
Elve, the Elbe (l. 611).
Gero’nde, the Gironde (l. 611), § 5.
Ghijsbrecht, Gilbert (OE. Gisl-beorht) (l. 14), § 47.
Gi’semast, Gesmas, the penitent thief on the cross (l. 654), § 5.

La’zarus (l. 218), § 60.
Mari’a, §§ 27, 60.
Na’zarct (l. 543).
Rome (l. 785).
Teo’philus, Theophilus (l. 519).
Venus (ll. 125, 366).
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