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Understanding Marty's tune: J'ai trouvé (La note Martinet, RS474)

ELIZABETH EVA LEACH

ABSTRACT. *This article reconsiders 'Marty's tune' (La note Martinet), a texted dance song of the thirteenth century that survives in two sources, one with musical notation. It evaluates older understandings of the song's form and generic designation, attempting to use poetic variants between the texts to understand the factors that might have preceded the writing down of this rarely notated song type.*

J'ai trouvé (RS474 = RS431) is a thirteenth-century dance song that, unusually for dance songs of this period, survives in more than one copy, one of which has musical notation.¹ Various scholars have pointed out its formal similarity to an estampie, a designation it may have had in a now-lost source, but its appearance in the surviving manuscripts suggests two further different generic designations.² In Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Fr. 845 (hereafter N) it is called a *note* in the marginal rubrication, 'la note Martinet' ('little Martin's *note*', or, to use an English diminutive, 'Marty's tune').³ It appears in the final few folios of N, a manuscript which is part of a

Email: elizabetheva.leach@music.ox.ac.uk

¹ The provision of musical notation is unusual per se, and texted dance songs in Old French are not often found with notation and are generally unica. See Elizabeth Eva Leach, 'The Estampies of Douce 308', in *Music and Instruments of the Middle Ages*, ed. Tess Knighton and David Skinner (Woodbridge, 2020), 77–117; Timothy J. McGee, *Medieval Instrumental Dances* (Bloomington, 1990); Christiane Schima, *Die Estampie: Untersuchungen anhand der überlieferten Denkmäler und zeitgenössischen Erwähnungen, nebst einer Edition aller Musikbeispiele und Texte zur Estampie* (Amsterdam, 1995); and Walter O. Strenghrenkonen, *Les estampies français* (Paris, 1930). RS numbers are taken from the standard catalogue, Hans Spanke, *G. Raynaud's Bibliographie des altfranzösische Lieder, neu bearbeitet und ergänzt* (Leiden, 1955).

² The designation 'estampie' is implied by the notes of Claude Fauchet on the now-lost chansonnier de Mesmes; see Janet Girvan Espiner-Scott, *Documents concernant la vie et le oeuvres de Claude Fauchet* (Paris, 1938), 271 and further below.

³ Presumably, like 'chose tassin' and other labels found in motet tenors, the rubric is an attribution, implying the tune is based on a melody by a non-noble called Martin, likely an instrumentalist. Unlike other motet tenor names, though, this is a first name, so closer to the diminutives of some trouvères, also found in some jeux-partis. In the case of Leoninus, Craig Wright notes the diminutive as evidence of 'familiarity and even longevity', which may apply here; see 'Leoninus, Poet and Musician', *Journal of the American Musicological Society*, 39 (1986), 1–35, at 12–13. Holger Petersen Dyggve in 'Chansons françaises du XIII e siècle (Colart le Boutellier, Gaidifer, Wastebélé, etc.): premier article', *Neuphilologische Mitteilungen*, 30 (1929), 177–214, at 184, which gives details of the works, manuscripts and biographical details of the trouvère Martin de Cambrai, hypothesises that 'it is perhaps also he who composed the long unedited piece RS 474, which bears in its unique manuscript (N) the rubric "Note Martinet"' ('C'est peut-être encore lui qui a composé la longue pièce inédite (R. 474) portant dans

family of tightly similar manuscripts.⁴ Marty's tune is in a now-disordered final section of N, with material not found in the other three manuscripts in the family, which includes motets entés and lais. In the original order, Marty's tune may have been copied on a final bifolio.⁵ In Oxford, Bodleian Library, Douce 308 (hereafter **D308**), which contains a songbook organised by genre, it is included in a clearly labelled subsection of pastourelles. These two surviving copies, while clearly of the same piece, differ in ways that have not been discussed in detail. Earlier scholars typically posited a 'correct' version in an editorial composite that irons out the form to give a more regular structure, which is found in neither version. While both versions may present errors – many of omission, some shared – I argue here that they offer a unique chance to view stages in the transfer to this unusually literate state of what was more often a non-literate genre. In the second half of this article, therefore, I compare the texts of the two copies and – by looking at what the musical form tells us about their textual differences – advance hypotheses about the compositional, scribal and performance processes that might have produced this song. First, however, I review the place this song has occupied in the work on French-texted medieval dance song in the period before the establishment of the *formes fixes* as featured in the work of Machaut. This review shows that scholars have differed in their assessment of what exactly this song is, both generically and, as we shall see, formally. Ultimately, this situation leads to my own re-reading of the musical, poetic and manuscript evidence.

Repeating the history of the *note*

Scholars have discussed *J'ai trouvé* (RS474) for well over a hundred years, but tend to repeat the same basic facts about it. They draw attention to its sequence-like melodic organisation and assert the likelihood it is some kind of estampie, a status befitting the pairing of *nota* (i.e., *note*) and *stantipes* (i.e., estampie) in theorist Johannes de Grocheio's *Ars musica*.⁶ In the process, the song goes from being the one surviving instance of a notated *nota* for the earliest twentieth-century musicological discussions, to being one of a very few explicitly labelled examples among a larger number of potential candidates for inclusion in the genre by the late 1980s. Its exemplification of the genre

l'unique manuscrit (N) la rubrique Note Martinet'). See also Mark Everist, 'Montpellier 8: Anatomy of', in *The Montpellier Codex: The Final Fascicle. Contents, Contexts, Chronologies*, ed. Catherine A. Bradley and Karen Desmond (Woodbridge, 2018), 13–31, at 28–9; and Catherine A. Bradley, *Authorship and Identity in Late Thirteenth-Century Motets* (Abingdon, 2022), 89–93. The marginal rubrications are contemporary with the manuscript copying and prevalent throughout the author corpora in the first part of the book, but absent from the anonymous songs. Rubrication then reappears for the start of the motets entés and is also given for two lais and 'la note martinet' in the final section.

⁴ For details of the familial relationships between sources, see Eduard Schwan, *Die altfranzösische Liederhandschriften: Ihr Verhältnis, ihre Entstehung und ihre Bestimmung* (Berlin, 1886), 86–97. The four manuscripts in the same group as N share core contents but have each been customised from that shared basic plan.

⁵ Information from Gallica: <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b6000955r>.

⁶ See Constant J. Mews, John N. Crossley, Catherine Jeffreys, Leigh McKinnon and Carol J. Williams, eds., *Johannes de Grocheio: Ars Musica* (Kalamazoo, 2011) and the discussion in Timothy J. McGee, 'Medieval Dances: Matching the Repertory with Grocheio's Descriptions', *Journal of Musicology*, 7 (1989), 498–517, at 512–16.

of the *nota*, as suggested by N's rubric, is taken far more seriously than its inclusion in the pastourelles of D308. As I show, however, the idea that the *note* is a distinct genre or one that is some kind of estampie with special dance steps is unconvincing.

In his 1930 study of dancing in medieval churches, Hans Spanke emended Pierre Aubry's rendering of a prohibition on various forms during Christmastide to read 'notulis' rather than 'motulis', with a footnote clarifying the *nota* or *notula* as an instrumental form related to the sequence and later given 'worthless' words.⁷ Spanke further avers that RS474, for him the only surviving example of the *nota*, is ill aligned with Grocheio's use of the number of *puncti* to differentiate it from the *ductia* and *stantipes*: 'contrary to the (often unreliable) pronouncements of the theoretician [i.e., Grocheio], *Note Martinet* has more than four *puncti* and is thus closer to the estampie'.⁸ Two years later, Friedrich Gennrich reported Spanke's comments and offered a transcription of both RS474 and a second surviving notated example, *Olim in harmonia*, a Latin contrafact in Adam de la Bassée's *Ludus super antiaclaudianum*, which a rubric describes as a 'notula'.⁹ Gennrich comments that Adam's contrafact is rather different from RS474, being more like a lai, while agreeing with Spanke that RS474 is closer to the estampie.¹⁰ Both songs are similar to the extent that they have six stanzas (although on the issue of the stanza count for RS474, see later) and many of the stanzas have similar cadences at their end, at least for the last three notes, making their tonal shape very clear. But *Olim in harmonia* presents the first five stanzas in a double-versicle structure, the first four strictly and the fifth with only minor variations between the two versicles' terminal cadences; only the last stanza, the sixth, significantly departs from this format, lacking repetition of melodic material.¹¹

In the same year as Spanke's study, Jacques Handschin published the second part of an enquiry into estampie and sequence forms, in which he also offered a transcription of RS474.¹² Handschin explains that the sequence form was followed less rigidly in early sequences as well as in secular examples such as the estampie, and his

⁷ Hans Spanke, 'Tanzmusik in der Kirche des Mittelalters', *Neuphilologische Mitteilungen*, 31 (1930), 143–70, at 168–9 and 169, n. 1 ('Instrumentalstücke, denen man später Texte ohne eigenen Wert unterlegte'); on 'notulis' for 'motulis' he is correcting P. Aubry, *La Musique et les musiciens d'église en Normandie au XIIIe siècle d'après le Journal des visites pastourelles d'Odon Rigaud* (Paris, 1906), 31. All translations are my own unless otherwise stated.

⁸ Spanke, 'Tanzmusik in der Kirche des Mittelalters', 169, n. 1: 'Freilich hat die einzige mit Noten überlieferte *Nota*, die afrz. *Note Martinet* ... im Gegensatz zu den (oft unzuverlässigen) Angaben des Theoretikers mehr als 4 *Punti* und nähert sich so der *Estampie*'.

⁹ Friedrich Gennrich, *Grundriss einer Formenlehre des mittelalterlichen Liedes als Grundlage einer musikalischen Formenlehre des Liedes* (Halle, 1932), 167–74; the rubric reads 'Notula super illam que incipit De Juer et de baler Ne quie mais avoir talent' ('notula on that [tune] which begins *De juer et de baler / Ne quie mais avoir talent*'). No song with this incipit has survived. For a more recent transcription and English translation, see Jennifer A. Barnard, 'The Journey of the Soul: The Role of Music in the *Ludus super Antiaclaudianum* of Adam de la Bassée', PhD diss., University of Bristol (2008), 429–31.

¹⁰ Gennrich, *Grundriss*, 169; see also Andrew Hughes, 'The *Ludus super Antiaclaudianum* of Adam de la Bassée', *Journal of the American Musicological Society*, 23 (1970), 1–25, at 9.

¹¹ The song is copied on fol. 29r–v; black-and-white images are available at <https://arca.irht.cnrs.fr/ark:/63955/md35t722kq2m>.

¹² Jacques Handschin, 'Über Estampie und Sequenz II', *Zeitschrift für Musikwissenschaft*, 13 (1930), 113–32, at 127–8.

transcription and analysis of RS474 exemplifies just how freely the double-versicle structure may be handled in the secular estampie.¹³ His complex diagramming of the melody includes several sections labelled as 'extended' (*erweitert*) and he attempts to valorise the song's organicism by comparison with a Beethoven sonata, claiming that its artistry likewise encompasses the relationship of small motivic elements, which can be similar and varied and in which there is a mirroring of the smallest in the largest.¹⁴ Handschin finds this 'dense network of motivic relationships familiar in later musical art' most pronounced in sequence, lai and estampie in which he suspects one can 'still grasp one of the Celtic roots of medieval intellectual life'.¹⁵ While these organicist and originary ramifications might be used today only as evidence in a history of the pervasiveness of early twentieth-century racial teleologies, the way early commentators were struck by the complexity and motivic interest in *La note Martinet's* melody remains persuasive once shorn of such earlier historiographical framing. And while Handschin, like Spanke and Gennrich, relates the *nota* closely to the estampie, unlike them he does not deny that Grocheio's description for the *nota* fits RS474, claiming instead that the number of *puncti* that Johannes gives for the *nota* applies to RS474, as does the closed cadence's greater length compared to the open cadence in each double versicle. Nevertheless, Handschin grants that *La note Martinet* seems less difficult – more popular, and tonally clearer – than Grocheio claims the *nota* to be.¹⁶

The first mention of RS474 in English was made in 1940 by Gustave Reese, who includes *La note Martinet* as one of two surviving examples with the designation 'notula', in his discussion of the sequence-type forms of medieval music.¹⁷ Reese, too, links the *nota* form to the estampie on account of the presence of recurrent terminations, so that for him RS474 is like a 'sequence with a doubled *cursor* except that, in the group repetition, some units are omitted'.¹⁸ He echoes Gennrich's point that the number of *puncti* described by Grocheio for the *nota* do not agree with the examples,

¹³ *Ibid.*, 126–9.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 130.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 130.

¹⁶ See *ibid.*, 131: 'Die Zahl der "puncta", die Johannes für die "nota" angibt, trifft jedenfalls in unserem Fall zu. Und noch etwas: ihm zufolge nimmt das Schlußglied in der zweiten Strophenhälfte, das "clausum" gern einen größeren Umfang an als das Schlußglied in der ersten Strophenhälfte, das "apertum" ... Die Form ist im ganzen freier behandelt und das Gepräge des Stücks ein volkstümlicheres, als wir nach J. de Grocheo erwarten würden, der die "Schwierigkeit" der Form hervorhebt ... Der volkstümliche Charakter beruht nicht zum mindesten auf der stark ausgeprägten tonalen Differenzierung der Kadenzen.' ('The number of *puncta* which Johannes gives for the *nota* is what we find in this case. Furthermore, according to him the final element in the second half of the strophe, the closed cadence, tends to be longer than the final element in the first half of the strophe, the open cadence ... The form is completely freely handled and the character of the piece is more folksy than we would expect from J. de Grocheio, who emphasises the difficulty of the form ... The folksy character is based not least on the pronounced tonal differentiation of the cadences.')

¹⁷ Reese here includes the lai, reinforced lai, estampie, strophic lai, reduced strophic lai and lai-segments. See Gustave Reese, *Music in the Middle Ages* (London, 1941), 225, and 226–7. Reese's book appeared the previous year in the United States.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 227.

something that both think should make us doubt Grocheio's reliability.¹⁹ Reese directs his reader in a footnote to the two 'somewhat different' transcriptions of Gennrich and Handschin.²⁰

The attention of Spanke, Handschin and Reese was effectively all this song received until the late 1980s, when, in the course of treating the isostrophic estampies of **D308** (nos. 1 and 6 in the estampie subsection of that manuscript), literary scholar Dominique Billy stated that no. 6 (i.e., RS474) is clearly out of place in the pastourelles. He aligns it rather with **D308**'s estampies, citing Handschin's tight relation of it to the latter and remarking that it would have carried this label in the lost chansonnier de Mesmes.²¹ Slightly later, Timothy McGee's article comparing surviving dances with Grocheio's descriptions of dance forms mentions RS474 as one of only two surviving compositions explicitly identified as a *nota* in medieval sources, both of which are texted.²² Like Gennrich, McGee stresses the difference between Adam de la Bassée's contrafact *nota* with its equal-length double-versicle structure and *La note Martinet*'s irregular phrases ('some of them double versicles, others single'), and the refrain-like cadence 'that recurs at irregular periods throughout the composition'. He concludes that 'the irregular length of the phrases relate this piece to the estampie'.²³ McGee reads Grocheio as claiming that the *nota* is broadly akin to both ductia and estampie, without being truly either, hypothesising that 'nota' is a 'catch-all' for 'dance compositions with unique forms that bear some resemblance to other forms'.²⁴

McGee wonders if the term 'nota' refers either to something specific about the kind of dance steps or to them being 'notated'.²⁵ He cites one fourteenth-century literary use of 'note' in French, where he claims that a list in Jehan Maillart's *Roman du Comte d'Anjou* means that 'it is clear from this reference that the nota was a dance type distinct from estampie, "danse" and "baleriez"'.²⁶ I am not convinced that such a

¹⁹ Gennrich, *Grundriss*, 174: 'Die von Grocheo angegebene Anzahl der Abschnitte stimmt mit der Denkmäler nicht überein, ein Beweis mehr, wie unzuverlässig mitunter die Angaben Grocheos sind' ('the number of sections [*puncti*] given by Grocheio does not agree with the examples, a further proof of how unreliable Grocheio's statements sometimes are'). Compare Reese, *Music in the Middle Ages*, 227: 'Grocheio gives a description of the *notula*, but it is at variance with the examples and reflects upon his complete reliability as an authority'.

²⁰ Reese, *Music in the Middle Ages*, 227, and n. 75.

²¹ Dominique Billy, 'Les empreintes métriques de la musique dans l'estampie lyrique', *Romania*, 108 (1987), 207–29, at 225–6. On the lost chansonnier de Mesmes, see Theodore Karp, 'A Lost Medieval Chansonnier', *The Musical Quarterly*, 48 (1962), 50–67. The reconstructed inventory for this trouvère song book in Espiner-Scott, *Documents*, 271 lists RS474 as having been on fol. 246a with title 'L'estampie' based on Fauchet's notes; see n. 2 earlier.

²² McGee, 'Medieval Dances', 512.

²³ *Ibid.*, 512.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 513. McGee here draws attention to Regino of Prüm's use of 'nothae' for 'antiphons that do not conform to a single mode', but the relevance of this comparison seems questionable. His footnote references Regino's quotation in Willi Apel, *Gregorian Chant* (Bloomington, 1958), 175 (cited in McGee, 'Medieval Dances', 513, n. 43), which suggests he includes it on the prompting of a colleague, rather from his own engagement with Regino. It seems more likely to me, given what Grocheio says about the difficulty of the form, that 'nota' meant 'note!' as in 'pay attention!' or 'commit to memory!' and/or was a catch-all term for 'tune' as I argue later.

²⁵ See McGee, 'Medieval Dances', 514.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 514, citing Mario Roques, ed., *Le Roman du Comte d'Anjou* (Paris, 1931), lines 11–18. The passage starts with some ('Li auquant') singing pastourelles and others playing ('dient') on their fiddles songs,

conclusion is at all clear from this passage, however: Maillart's list is one of those that typify verse romances' rhetorical strategies of conjuring up a rich diversity of musical entertainment within the constraints of rhymed couplets. While 'lais et sons' is a frequent doublet, 'sons et notes' or 'lais et notes' can also be used as a pair, or many of these combined in a list, which includes 'chansons' (songs), 'notes', 'lais' and 'conduis' (conducti). These are often 'vieleir' (played on a fiddle) and/or sung ('chanter'); 'conduit' typically rhymes with 'deduit' (delight), 'note' with 'rote' (rote) or 'flote' (flute); in one case, a manuscript variant substitutes 'Chansons, notes' for 'chanse-nete', and in another 'flotes' for 'notes'.²⁷

McGee tentatively identifies four two-voice compositions (three in London, British Library, Harley 978 and the fourth in Oxford, Bodleian Library, Douce 139) as examples of the *nota* purely because they all have double-versicle structures.²⁸ This seems to me to take the idea of *note* as a form and/or genre far too seriously. The phrases 'a note' and 'sans note' are used to mean works sung to a melody and spoken without one, respectively, and a wider consideration of literary examples from the standard dictionaries offers no example in which 'note' could not mean merely 'melody' in general.²⁹ In the *Roman de la Rose*, for example, the phrase 'notes Loherenges' is translated by Chaucer as 'songs of Loreyne' and then two lines later as 'notes', implying these terms are synonymous.³⁰

<i>Roman de la Rose</i>	Chaucer's translation
Li autres notes Loherenges,	Somme songe songes of Loreyne;
Pour ce qu'en set en Loheregne	For in Loreyne hir notes be
Plus cointes notes qu'en nul regne.	Full swetter than in this contree.

Plenty of literary examples suggest that the 'note' serves a poem that is in a different, specified genre. This supports the idea of 'note' as pertaining specifically to the melodic part of a song. In Gerbert de Montreuil's *Le Roman de la violette*, for example, the sister of the Count of Saint-Pol 'Commenche haut, a clere note, | Ceste chanchon en karolant'.³¹ This wording implies that the song is a *chanchon*, sung with a distinct *note* to accompany someone *karolant*, giving a sense of a singer who 'begins aloud,

rondeaux and estampies, dances, *notes*, and baleries. All that seems clear here is that some pastourelles were sung and the other songs were played on a fiddle, although that does not mean they were not also sung.

²⁷ An amalgamated list of sources from dictionaries can be found at <http://zeus.atilf.fr/dmf/> by entering 'note' in the search and then selecting the 'exemples' tab.

²⁸ McGee, 'Medieval Dances', 514–15.

²⁹ See Tobler-Lommatzsch, *altfranzösisches Wörterbuch*, 'note' vol. 6, col. 836, *Französisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* 'nota' vol. 7, 196–7, and other dictionaries, all viewable via <http://zeus.atilf.fr/dmf/> when entering the search term 'note'.

³⁰ See *Romaunt of the Rose; Minor Poems* ed. Walter Skeat, 7 vols. (Oxford, 1899), Chaucer's Works, 1: ll. 766–8.

³¹ See *Le roman de la violette, ou, de Gerart de Nevers*, ed. Douglas Labaree Buffum (Paris, 1928), ll. 124–5. For evidence that the author of this work had a sophisticated working knowledge of musical form, see Matthew P. Thomson, 'Reading Singing in Gerbert de Montreuil's *Roman de la Violette*' (forthcoming).

with a distinct tune, this song, while dancing a carole'. Similarly, at the opening of the anonymous *Lai des amans*, the singing first-person *je* says:

Ichi comans
Tot en romans
Le gentil lai des amans.
D'amors est estrais li chans,
Et sil fist uns fins amans;
D'amors est tote la note
Del sonet.
Par amors le chante & note
Cui boin est:
Cil [bien] s'entremet
Ki son cuer i met.³²

(Here begins, entirely in French, the noble *Lai des amans*. The song is distilled from love and a refined lover made it; the entire melody (*note*) of its little tune (*sonet*) is of love. The one who is good sings it from love and notes it [see below]: whoever puts it in their heart takes up something good.)

This song identifies itself as a lai, as a song, and the phrase 'la note | Del sonet' suggests at the least that it is a *sonet* made up of notes. Even here in a poem that, given its poetic form, would surely have had some kind of double-versicle musical structure (such as an estampie, lai or some of the stanzas in RS474), the term 'note' is not a generic or formal designation. And the ambiguity of 'note' in line 8 is that it contrasts with singing so perhaps means 'writing down in musical notation', or 'putting musical notes to it', but might also mean 'noting' in the sense of 'taking notice of' (given the sense of 'note' as sign) or, as the final couplet implies, learning by heart, that is, memorising.³³

One song, by the trouvère Colin Muset, self-identifies as a 'note' in its opening and closing lines: 'En ceste note dirai | D'une amorete que j'ai' and 'Ceste note est fenie'.³⁴ This song has notation in its three manuscript sources, but only for the first stanza. Given that it is heterostrophic (i.e., that each of the six stanzas has a different versification), this notation can only work for the first stanza.³⁵ Callahan and Rosenberg consider it a 'lai-descort' (whereas Jeanroy, Brandin and Aubry consider it

³² See no. XX in Alfred Jeanroy, Louis Brandin and Pierre Aubry, eds., *Lais et descorts français du XIIIe siècle: Texte et musique* (Geneva, 1975 [1901]), 46–9, at 47.

³³ For additional thoughts on the capaciousness of 'nota' and puns on it, see Ardis Butterfield, 'Afterword: Performing Medieval Text', in *Performing Medieval Text*, ed. Ardis Butterfield, Henry Hope and Pauline Souleau (Cambridge, 2017), 176–80, at 179 and eadem, *Poetry and Music in Medieval France: From Jean Renart to Guillaume Machaut* (Cambridge, 2002), 20.

³⁴ 'In this note I will tell/sing | of a little love that I had'; 'This note is ended'. See Jeanroy, Brandin and Aubry, eds., *Lais et descorts*, no. IV, p. 8 and Christopher Callahan and Samuel N. Rosenberg, eds., *Les chansons de Colin Muset: textes et mélodies*, Classiques français du Moyen Age 149 (Paris, 2005), no. 3 (II).

³⁵ It is noticeable that, like RS474, Colin Muset's song has six stanzas, roughly paired, with each pair having similar numbers of syllables in its lines and similar rhymes; see Callahan and Rosenberg, *Les chansons de Colin Muset: textes et mélodies*, 128.

merely a lai), and claim that it more closely resembles a song than a sequence in (melodic) form. They remark that it is ‘qualified in the incipit with a vaguer appellation: *note*’.³⁶ Billy, rejecting the mixed genre label of ‘lai-descort’, links *La note Martinet* and Colin’s ‘note’ to support his doubt that these pieces fitted in with the framework of what was conceived as a lai in the Middle Ages. For Billy, Colin’s ‘note’ is an original creation with little attachment to the lai genre, much like the *note* RS474, which, as Billy repeats, would likely have been designated an ‘estampie’ in the lost chansonnier Mesmes.³⁷ Nonetheless, when Hans Tischler includes Marty’s tune in his collected edition of all the trouvère melodies, he places it among the lais.³⁸

As can be seen from this review of earlier discussions, scholars have been unsure about both what RS474 actually is and what defines it as being that thing. The verse form of its poetry and, to a lesser extent, its melody, suggest it may be, as the label in a now lost chansonnier – at least as transcribed by a sixteenth-century witness – designated it, an estampie. But the estampie, too, is a relatively little attested and thus debated form and genre, so to insist that *La note Martinet* is an estampie simply poses further questions. Hitherto, this song’s clear placement in the explicitly labelled pastourelle subsection of **D308** has not been given serious consideration. Yet if this song were perceived more as an estampie than as a pastourelle, it seems unlikely that the manuscript’s compilers would have put it in the pastourelle subsection, especially as this very manuscript has one of the few larger collections of – again, explicitly generically labelled – estampies. That the idea of RS474 as a pastourelle is typically dismissed as erroneous, relies on a general dismissal of **D308**’s value as well as on a rather circular modern definition of the pastourelle.³⁹ The poetic content of this song does not align with the modern expectation that pastourelles should present a scene in which a knight propositions a shepherdess. Nonetheless, the pastourelle subsection of **D308** contains a good number of other poems that do not do this, including nun and monk scenes and songs that have garnered different generic designations in modern

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 129.

³⁷ See Dominique Billy, ‘Contribution à l’étude du chansonnier de Colin Muset’ (review of *Les Chansons de Colin Muset: Textes et mélodies*, ed. Christopher Callahan and Samuel N. Rosenberg (Paris, 2005)), *Romania*, 125 (2007), 306–41, at 323–4. In fact, the terms *note* and *estampie* appear in proximity not only in Grocheio’s treatise, but also in the prosimetrum *Documenti d’Amore* (c.1305–13) of Francesco da Barberino (1264–1348). The *canonium* is ‘any invention of words composed for whatever *caribo*, *nota*, *stampita* or similar out of precomposed sounds’, implying that a *nota* is a pre-existing melody to which a poetic text might be added (Francesco da Barberino, *I documenti d’amore*, ed. Marco Albertazzi, 2 vols. (Lavis, 2008), II: 316). See also Elena Abramov-van Rijk, *Parlar cantando: The Practice of Reciting Verses in Italy from 1300 to 1600* (Bern, 2009), 68. One of Dante’s earliest commentators, Jacopo della Lana, in a gloss to *Paradiso* also puts ‘nota’ and ‘stampita’ in a list with ‘sonare’ and ‘danza’; see the discussion in Lachlan Hughes, ‘Vernacular song in Dante’s Florence’, DPhil diss., University of Oxford (2023).

³⁸ See Hans Tischler, *Trouvère Lyrics with Melodies: Complete Comparative Edition*, *Corpus Mensurabilis Musicae* 107, 15 vols. (Neuhausen, 1997), 15: lai no. 42.

³⁹ Spanke, for example, thought it was in the collection of pastourelles in **D308** by mistake, a sentiment repeated by Billy half a century later, citing Paul Meyer; see Spanke, ‘Tanzmusik in der Kirche des Mittelalters’, 169, n. 1; Billy, ‘Les empreintes métriques’, 226, and n. 53. As a late, ‘peripheral’ and unnotated song book, **D308** has suffered from neglect, despite recognition of its overall importance, and its generic accuracy has often been unfairly impugned: see Elizabeth Eva Leach, *Medieval Sex Lives: The Sounds of Courtly Intimacy on the Francophone Borders* (Ithaca, 2023), 203–16.

scholarship, such as songs of ill-wed wives ('chansons de malmariée'), peasant revels ('bergeries') and general love songs. As I argue elsewhere, the extensive contents of the pastourelle subsection in **D308** might usefully recalibrate the modern understanding of this genre.⁴⁰

The link between the pastourelle and dancing is close: pastourelles often describe dances and frequently use refrains that are a marker of dance types. Therefore, the presence of this dance form as no. 9 in the pastourelle subsection of **D308**, where it fills the entire folio, ostensibly ties it to the sort of entertainment described in the narrative poem that was designed to be bound with the songs of **D308**, *Le tournoi de Chauvency*. RS474's short rhyming lines with their syllabic musical setting and (varied) double-versicle structure with open and closed endings, express highly sexualised sentiments describing the physical appearance of the beloved. The song uses '-ette' diminutives characteristic of pastourelle poetry, and it applies them to more intimate bodily parts that do not feature in the grand chants. For example, stanza 5 invokes the beloved's 'hanchettes' (little haunches, line 42) and claims her little breasts are more pert than little apples ('Mamaletes | Plus durettes | Ke pomettes', lines 46–8) and while the colour of her golden hair is courtly enough, it goes down in waves to her rather uncourtly 'rains' (literally 'kidneys', effectively 'hips', line 61).

Furthermore, if, as seems likely, the Mesmes chansonnier did indeed label it an estampie, this would suggest that an estampie and a pastourelle were not thought by their medieval users to be mutually exclusive designations. Pastourelles, like estampies, show a number of formal types. In **D308**, for example, the most common formal type, making up over half the total number of pastourelles, resembles the 'ballade' type refrain song in **D308**'s ballette subsection, that is, with an unchanging refrain (or one very lightly modified for sense) at the end of each stanza. Far less common (but implicitly an option in most cases, since some songs are found in both formats) pastourelles can place their unchanging refrain additionally at the start of the stanza, thereby exhibiting instead the 'virelai-type' ballette form.⁴¹ The second most frequent type, however, is the simple 'song' type, a stanzaic song, which lacks any refrain. In addition, the *chanson avec des refrains*, a form that has different refrains at the end of each stanza, is found in the pastourelle subsection, too. Moreover, pastourelle texts also occur in polyphonic motet contexts. This means that pastourelle is a more capacious genre than typically appreciated in modern scholarship. Moreover, it is one that is not connected to a particular poetic or musical form. Thus the inclusion of RS474 in the pastourelles of **D308** means only that this was the generic aspect uppermost in the song's presentation, at least for the scribe or planner of this particular manuscript. This might depend on the linguistic and poetic content, despite the song not exemplifying the 'classic' pastourelle scene. The estampies of **D308**

⁴⁰ See *ibid.*, 204–16.

⁴¹ On these forms, see Christopher Page, 'Tradition and Innovation in BN fr. 146: The Background to the Ballades', in *Fauvel Studies: Allegory, Chronicle, Music, and Image in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, MS français 146*, ed. Margaret Bent and Andrew Wathey (Oxford, 1998), 353–94; and Eglal Doss-Quinby, Samuel N. Rosenberg and Elizabeth Aubrey, eds., *The Old French Ballette: Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Douce 308* (Geneva, 2006).

generally lack highly sexualised and lower-register language, and are generally more courtly.⁴² This said, the musical and poetic form of RS474, like its generic status, has been in some doubt, partly on account of the factual aspects of its dual transmission, their relation and their likely correspondence to either an authorial original or, indeed, any real medieval performed version. The rest of this article outlines the problems of the form of RS474, taking greater account of the assistance lent by the survival of musical notation in one of the two copies while not assuming that either manuscript can be used to point to a pristine, earlier or authorial copy.

Variants and errors in *La note Martinet*

As already noted, beyond disagreements as to its genre, the precise musico-poetic form of RS474 has been subject to debate. The issue is complicated by the level of variation between the two surviving manuscript versions, in which the differences between variant and error (particularly errors of omission) are difficult to diagnose (the texts are presented for comparison in the [Appendix](#)). The melody given in N for RS474 is one in which both repetition and its modification are important, achieved through the stability of cadences (marked as X in the [Appendix](#)) and their allowance of other kinds of variation: RS474's cadential formula provides a fairly constant ending at the end of each half stanza. On the basis of the musical repetitions, most writers recognise two large sections in the song, within which smaller sections are delineated by that specific terminal melodic formula. The second large section is deemed to begin with a repeat of the opening figure, found in line 42, but the two large sections are not exact repeats of one another. Handschin posits four melodic subsections in the first half, the first three of which are broadly double-versicle structures and of which subsection 3 is immediately repeated ('3 bis'); the second half of the large structure lacks subsection 3 entirely and repeats subsection 2 ('2 bis') instead, although the repetitions are not regular but extended (*erweitert*).⁴³ Gennrich, in contrast, chooses to regularise completely the repetitions, which forces him to posit missing lines in several places.⁴⁴ Compared with the copy in N, the version in D308 does indeed have several missing lines, but Gennrich is compelled to see omissions besetting N's fuller copy too. While possible, Gennrich's presupposition seems, for me, too normative and literary, when what we seem to have here is something that is a rather less formal kind of song text.

Within this overall form, therefore, something as fundamental as the number of stanzas present has been assessed differently by different writers (see the summary of approaches in [Table 1](#)). The manuscripts' layout, also shown in [Table 1](#), which might

⁴² On the sole exception to this statement, see Leach, 'The Estampies of Douce 308', 80 and 80 n. 16.

⁴³ Handschin, 'Über Estampie und Sequenz II', 129.

⁴⁴ Gennrich, *Grundriss*, 169–74, particularly the short formal summary diagram at 174. Gennrich identifies missing lines after my lines 38, 50, 51, 54 and two after 62; he also supplies several supposedly missing syllables in line 53. Of these, only the idea of a line missing after 54 seems completely compelling on musical grounds. The others, while happily making the structure regular, remain contentious.

Table 1. Stanzaic structure as understood in earlier scholarship

Lines	Gennrich lines	D308	N	Gennrich	Handschin	Schima	Leach
1–4	1–4	red letter	gold letter	1	A. I	1a	1a
5–9	5–9					1b	1a'
10–11	10–11			2	II	2a	1b
12–17	12–17					2b	1b'
18–21	18–21	blue letter	blue letter	3	III	3a	2a
22–26	22–26					3b	2a'
27–30	27–30		gold letter		III bis	4a	3a
31–35	31–35					4b	3a'
36–41	36–42 ^a	red letter	red letter	4	4	5	4
42–49	43–50	blue letter	blue letter	5	A1. I	6	5a
50–54	51–59 ^b		blue letter	6		7	5a'
55–56	60–61		red letter	7	II	8a	5b
57–62	62–69 ^c		blue letter			8b	5b'
63–68	70–75		blue letter		II bis	8c	5b'
69–75	76–82		red letter		IV	9	6

^aLine 39 deemed missing.

^bLines 52, 54 and 59 deemed missing; extra syllables supplied to line 53.

^cLines 68–9 deemed missing.

have aided this analysis, in fact complicates the picture: each copy places larger capitals at certain points, but the copies agree neither with each other nor with the structures suggested by the surviving music. **D308** appears to signal only four stanzas. **N** appears to have ten, of which two (the first and the third) are marked by capitals illuminated with gold leaf; the second of these gold capitals (at line 27) adorns what can be seen musically as the almost direct repeat of the double-versicle melody of the previous nine (=4+5) lines. Neither manuscript has a capital letter for line 10, but Handschin, Gennrich and Christiane Schima all see the start of a new stanza there.⁴⁵ Except in placing this second stanza in line 10 (her line 9), Schima fits her form to nearly all of **N**'s capitals, with two exceptions: she does not consider the eighth or ninth capitals (my lines 57 and 63, her lines 53 and 58) as the start of a stanza, but instead views them as three subparts of stanza 8.

For the purposes of the analysis that follows, I consider the song to have six stanzas (Table 2): my stanzas 1, 2, 4 and 5 are all signalled by capital letters in **D308** (at lines 1, 18, 36 and 42); my stanza 3 is picked out by a gilded letter in **N**; and my final stanza (starting at line 69), while a point not marked visually in either manuscript, is marked musically by being an almost direct repeat of stanza 3.

These six stanzas yield three different poetico-musical structures. Broadly, the music of the first and fourth stanzas is reprised for the last two respectively, that is, stanza 5 is similar to stanza 1, and stanza 6 to stanza 4. In both cases, the melody undergoes amplification and extension in both music and poetry the second time through, albeit more obviously in **N**'s copy. As mentioned earlier, the music of stanza 2 is almost directly repeated for stanza 3. All stanzas have internal repetition

⁴⁵ As discussed later, I deviate from this practice, partly because of the manuscripts' silence on this division, to view lines 1–17 as a single stanza.

Table 2. Diagnosis of the stanzaic structure (cadence formula in bold)

Stanzas	Musical form	Lines	A section lines	B section lines
1	A	1–17	1–4 5–9	10–11 12–17
2	B	18–26	18–21 22–26	—
3	B	27–35	27–30 31–35	—
4	C	36–41	36–41	—
5	A	42–68	42–49 51–54 ^a	55–56 57–62 63–68
6	C	69–75	69–75	—

^aPossibly short by a two-syllable paroxytonic line rhyming ‘-ie’.

structures too, with a very tight presentation of tonal space based on *c*, and a repeated cadential formula driven by a short-line with a paroxytonic rhyme (usually the rhyme ‘-ie’) that is found in all stanzas and was noted by all earlier commentators (shown in bold in Table 2).⁴⁶ Stanzas 2 and 3 are double-versicle structures; stanzas 4 and 6 are two similar stanzas of a through-composed stanzaic type. All four of those stanzas (i.e., both types) are formal types that are also found in the estampies of **D308**.⁴⁷ Stanzas 1 and 5, however, have a form not seen in the estampie. Arguably, this form might be considered an earlier version of the fourteenth-century balade form, with two distinct musical sections A and B, both repeated, the second repeated twice in stanza 5. The closed ending of the B section is similar to the closed ending of the A section, creating what scholars of later *formes fixes* musical balades (such as those by Machaut) typically term a ‘musical rhyme’.

The variants between **N** and **D308**, once one considers the music that accompanies them in **N**, are suggestive of how scribal exigencies interact with the musico-poetic formal aspects to present particular possibilities, which in turn may lead to certain kinds of errors.⁴⁸ Diagnosing scribal practice is, as usual, hampered by a lack of knowledge of the source materials for surviving chansonniers.⁴⁹ It is impossible to know, for example, whether the scribe of **D308** copied from a notated version or a

⁴⁶ Only in stanza 2 does this cadential formula set a rhyme other than ‘-ie’ (there it has ‘-ere/-aire’).

⁴⁷ See Leach, ‘The Estampies of Douce 308’.

⁴⁸ The transmission of song with music in this period has been the subject of some debate, initially around the relative involvement of oral and textual modes respectively and, more recently, around whether the musical part of the songs might have had a transmission history more granular than that seen in Schwan’s large-scale stemmata. For a recent consideration of the hidden world of *trouvère* exemplars, see Robert Lug, ‘Common Exemplars of *U* and *C*’, in *A Medieval Songbook: Trouvère MS C*, ed. Elizabeth Eva Leach, Joseph W. Mason and Matthew P. Thomson (Woodbridge, 2022), 82–120; John Haines, ‘A Sight-Reading Vielle Player from the Thirteenth Century’, in *The Sounds and Sights of Performance in Early Music: Essays in Honour of Timothy J. McGee*, ed. Maureen Epp and Brian E. Power (Farnham, 2009), 13–26. For similar comments on Troubadour exemplars, see Elizabeth Aubrey, *The Music of the Troubadours* (Bloomington, 1996), 286–7.

⁴⁹ Although on **D308**, see Elizabeth Eva Leach, ‘Shared Small Sources for Two Early Fourteenth-Century Metz Chansonniers?’, in *A Medieval Songbook: Trouvère MS C*, ed. Elizabeth Eva Leach, Joseph W. Mason and Matthew P. Thomson (Woodbridge, 2022), 121–45.

text-only prompt, a difference that would have radically affected the visual aspect of the song's layout. Some of the differences between the two surviving copies can be further informed by looking at the way that the repeated structures between similar stanzas – and between similar repeated parts within those stanzas – carry errors and omissions. I now treat the formal types in the order the song presents them.

The balade-type stanzas, 1 and 5

The first stanza of the song is in the musical form AA'BB', a form akin to that seen later in the duplex balade. The copy in **N** has more text than that in **D308**, with lines 2 and 6 present in **N** but not in **D308**. Either these two lines are erroneously missing in **D308** or they were creatively added to the song by the time **N** was copied. Importantly, these two lines occur in musically similar parts of the repeated A section, which might suggest, for example, a very concise exemplar with some kind of text-stacked notation from which the second layer of underlaid text has been lost. That is, if the exemplar or working copy had line 2 underlaid to line 1 (since they have identical melodies), and line 6 to line 5 (ditto), the loss of the second row of text would be cognate with the similar kinds of losses seen more extensively in repeated A sections in later fourteenth-century balades.⁵⁰ I would find this possibility more compelling, however, if the A' section were a direct repeat of A, so that the text was already potentially doubly stacked, with these short internal repeats creating a short opening of quadruple text-stacking.⁵¹ But the A' melody as it stands is a tone lower than A so a basic double text stack would not work. And while this difference in pitch *could* be an error, it makes sense as a kind of extended 'tonal answer' to the 'question' posed in A, an answer confirmed by the extension of A' to the cadence (boxed in [Example 1](#)). Moreover, as will be seen later, comparison with the same idea of an opening question and answer in stanza 5 suggests that the difference in pitch level between the melodies of A and A' is intentional. Rather than a lost stacked text, then, **D308** is either simply in error (albeit with two errors that coincidentally occur in suspiciously similar positions in the poetic structure), or it represents a legitimate – likely earlier – state of the song that does not yet include what later became lines 2 and 6 in stanza 1 of **N**. This latter hypothesis is plausible insofar as the absence of lines 2 and 6 in stanza 1 does not imperil the stanza's verbal sense. The addition of these two lines is also a direct repetition of the melodic material, which would be easy to do: it might have been added to give a better sense of musico-poetic balance to the opening of the song (effectively lengthening short lines through repetition), and therefore have arisen from a later expansion of the form.⁵²

⁵⁰ And, indeed, in the text-stacked parts of virelai couplets and rondeaux, a feature that seems to start with Machaut manuscript **C**; see Elizabeth Eva Leach, 'Machaut's First Single-Author Compilation', in *Poetry, Art, and Music in Guillaume de Machaut's Earliest Manuscript (BnF fr.1586)*, ed. Lawrence Earp and Jared C. Hartt (Turnhout, 2021), 59–92, at 69, 81.

⁵¹ On the unusual nature of quadruple stacking, see *ibid.*, 74 and the image from the lai in Machaut manuscript **C** (Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Fr. 1586) on page 72 (also fol. 26v at <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8449043q/f59.item>).

⁵² The poetic form here, rhyming 3a3a7a, has been claimed for a pan-European kind of popular song; see J. Maróthy, 'Review of *Písňe lidu pražského* (Songs of the People of Prague)', *Studia Musicologica*

stanza 1



D308: 1. J'ai tro - vei X X X 3. Mon cuer plus en - a - mo - rei
 N: 1. J'ai trou - vé 2. Et prou - vé 3. Mon cuer plus en - a - mou - ré



5. S'a - me - rai X X X 7. Ja ne m'an re - pan - ti - rai
 5. S'a - me - ré 6. Sans fau - sé 7. Je ne m'en re - pen - ti - ré

stanza 5



42. Qui vai - roit 43. Son cors droit X X X X X X X X 46. Ma - ma - le - tes
 42. Qui son gent 43. Cors ver - roit 44. Ses han - che - tes 45. Sont ba - se - tes 46. Ma - me - le - tes



50. Tout por voir 51. Man - ton vo - tiz et sa - voit X X X X
 50. Tout por voir 51. Men - to - net vou - tiz a - voit 52. Sa bou - che - te

Example 1. A section of stanzas 1 and 5.

The image shows a musical score for the song 'J'ai trouvé'. It consists of four staves, labeled A, A', A, and A' from top to bottom. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are represented by black dots on the staff lines. Below the notes are the lyrics. A rectangular box highlights a section of the score, encompassing the second and fourth staves from the second measure to the sixth measure.

Staff A:
 4. Ke je ne vos di - e;
 4. Que je ne vous di - e;

Staff A' (boxed section):
 8. Por rienz ke nuns di - e 9. Ma vi - e.
 8. Por riens c'on me pri - e 9. Ne di - e.

Staff A:
 47. Plus du - ret - tes 48. Ke po - met - tes 49. Sai gor - ge po - li - e;
 47. Si du - re - tes 48. Con pon - me - tes 49. Gor - ge - te po - li - e;

Staff A' (boxed section):
 X X X X X X X X X
 53. Ver - meil - le - te 54. Con ros - se - te 55. Que mai est flo - ri - e.

Example 1. Continued

Equally, their repetition might have been omitted in a kind of haplography – whether aural/performative or scribal – but one that attends to a need to remove them in both corresponding places. Personally, I find the argument for expansion and the creation of balance easier to believe.

A comparison with the ‘same’ musical material in the cognate stanza 5 (the third and fourth systems in [Example 1](#)) is additionally instructive. The second line of the A’ material in stanza 5 – which is otherwise identical for its first two musical phrases with the A’ material of stanza 1 – is absent, even in **N**. Gennrich posits a missing line here, and if the idea of a missing three-syllable line between lines 50 and 51 of stanza 5 is accepted, the first thirteen syllables/notes of the A’ sections of stanzas 1 and 5 could be identical. But the equivalent first thirteen syllables of the A sections of these two stanzas differ a great deal in music and poetry. First, the opening couplet of three-syllable oxytonic lines 42 and 43 is deprived of its rhyme in **N**, with its sense units reversed compared to the rhymed version in **D308**, and with the non-rhyming synonym ‘gent’ substituted for the rhyming ‘droit’. The music, too, is not the repetitive figure found in the equivalent places in stanza 1 (A and A’, lines 1–2 and 5–6) and (partially) stanza 5 (A’, line 50). And immediately after stanza 5’s first two lines, **N**’s version breaks out into a repetitive series of three-syllable, paroxytonic (thus four-note) lines (44, 45, 46, 47 and 48), rather than having, as in stanza 1, longer, heptasyllabic, oxytonic lines (3 and 7). In **N**’s presentation, there are five lines (lines 44–48) using the ‘-ete’ rhyme, with a minimally varied repetitive figure descending from *f* to *d*. Three of these repeat the middle *e* (see bracketed lines 44, 45 and 47 in [Example 1](#)); one (line 46) repeats the *d*, and the last (line 48) falls below the *d* to *c*, pre-empting the melody of line 49, which as a cognate of line 4 (stanza 1) gets us ‘back in’ to the open cadence at the end of the A section the first time through.

The second time through, stanza 5 and stanza 1 are more similar, that is, the A’ material in stanza 5 is much closer to the A’ material in stanza 1 than are the two A sections of these two stanzas to each other. It seems plausible, therefore, that there is a line missing between lines 50 and 51, which would be in the same position as lines 2 and 6 in stanza 1, both of which are missing in **D308** but present in **N**. Of all Gennrich’s posited missing lines, therefore, this is the candidate which seems most convincing. The current line 51, however, *is* the sort of heptasyllabic oxytonic line that rhymes with line 50 which might be expected here by comparison with lines 3 and 7 (but not lines 44–45).⁵³

Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 9 (1967), 458–9, at 459 who gives the line *Jak loni, | předloni, | mejte, páni, svědloni*, from p. 53 of the book under review to match the opening of RS474.

⁵³ Given that lines 44–5 are missing in **D308** and are anomalous musico-poetically compared to both equivalent spots (A and A’) in stanza 1, as well as A’ in stanza 5, it seems plausible that they might be a creative filler, compensating for the loss of either one heptasyllabic line or two trisyllabic ones (if the suspect melody and rhyming in lines 42–3 points to this being a non-rhymed single line that has merely shed a syllable here as a way of fitting it earlier in the music). My view is that an earlier single third line of stanza 5 (replacing 44–5) might have been something like ‘Qui son tres gent cors verroit’ (i.e., the non-rhyming text that is now garbled as lines 42–3 in **N**), preceded by two three-syllable lines ending in ‘-oit’ (perhaps some the text of the existing lines 42–3 in **D308**), which would have been sung to the pitches *c–e–e*. For example, something like ‘Qui a droit | S’il savoit | Qui son tres gent cors verroit’.

After line 51, however, the same paroxytonic lines rhyming with '-ete' get going as in stanza 5's A section, although in A' there are only three of these, because line 51 effectively takes the musico-poetic space of lines 44–5. In the A' version, the melodic presentation is different from the A section, with all three lines (52–4) having the same insistent figure (*b-d-d-d*), an intensified version of the motive that opens the A' section in stanzas 1 and 5. While the lead into the cadence in line 55 is identical to the melody of line 8, there is no equivalent in stanza 5 of line 9, in either music or poetry. Again, Gennrich assumes a missing line, which also seems highly possible in this case.⁵⁴ Nonetheless, it should be noted that none of the '-ete' rhymes feature in **D308's** presentation of the text, which lacks lines 52–5 entirely.

In the B section, too, stanza 5 expands the musico-poetic aspects of stanza 1. Stanza 1's B section is bipartite, BB'. The first time through, B is a pair of phrases that match as question and answer, with open and closed terminations respectively (*b*, then *c*). The second time through, the B' version not only takes a different tonal track in the second line (line 13 descending to *a* rather than, as in line 11, ascending to the closed tone *c*), but is then expanded by an extensive 'second-time ending' longer than the initial part (Example 2, lines 14–17). Overall, the phrases of B' end successively on *b, a, G, b, c*, and then *c* again using the same cadential formula in lines 16–17 that ended A' (lines 8–9).

D308's text for Stanza 1's B section is basically the same as N's, without any missing lines. But the small differences that do exist are instructive. **D308** has hypermetrical syllables in lines 10 and 16. In both cases these lines, which host the first two 2-note ligatures of the piece, have sufficient pitches that they would be able to accommodate these extra syllables (see dashed slurs in Example 2), which makes the version in **D308** musically possible, if not 'correct' from a philological point of view. Moreover, accommodating the additional syllable in line 10 in this way causes it to resemble the text-setting in the two B' parts of the cognate stanza 5 (lines 57 and 63), where the second and third pitches (*e-f*) are set syllabically.

In the cognate stanza 5 overall, the form of Stanza 1's B section is expanded by the repeat of B', giving an overall musical form of BB'B'. The first B melody has one change from the version in the opening stanza, which is the repetition of *d* in line 56 of stanza 5. This repetition accommodates the fact that this line is a six-syllable line compared to the five syllables in the equivalent line of stanza 1 (line 11); in a sense, this addition of a pitch at the start of the second phrase of the melody has already been heard in the B' section of stanza 1 (line 13).

In the two B' sections of stanza 5 (which are identical with each other), there are two minor differences compared with Stanza 1's sole B' section:

1. In the first phrase of each B' section (lines 57 and 63) there is a melisma on the fourth syllable, filling in what was an *e-c* leap in stanza 1 (both B and B') to give *ed-c*. This change may be designed to balance a feature already mentioned above: the syllabic setting of the second and third notes in this phrase (*e-f*) compared to their

⁵⁴ The final version of the same paroxytonic disyllable (line 75) is added, albeit in the same hand, in a little stave copied in the bottom margin of the first column on the page, clearly so the righthand column can serve for the beginning of a new song; see fol. 188v.

The image displays two systems of musical notation for the B sections of stanzas 1 and 5. Each system consists of two staves, labeled B and B'. The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words underlined to indicate syllable boundaries. The first system covers stanzas 10 and 11, and the second system covers stanzas 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 63, and 65.

System 1:

B
 10. Com dou - ce com - paig - ni - e 11. D'a - min et d'a - mi - e
 N: 10. Dou - ce con - paig - ni - e 11. Da - me sanz fain - ti - se

B'
 12. Plus joi - ou - se vi - e 13. As - seiz c'a ke nuns di - e 14. Qui ait__ loi - aul__ a - mi -
 12. Plus jo - li - ve vi - e 13. A cil que que nus__ di - e 14. Qui a__ loi - al__ a - mi -

System 2:

B
 55. Vairs euz__ qui fre - mi - e 56. A - des sam - blet k'il ri - e
 55. Verz euz__ qui fer - mi - ent 56. Touz jozz sen - blent qu'il ri - ent

B'
 57. S'ait les cha vous__ si blon - des. 58. K'il sam - ble tout lou__ mon - de 59. Ke fins ors an__ de - gou -
 57. Nes les chius a__ si blon - dez 58. Qu'il senblent a tout le__ mon - de. 59. Que fins ors en__ so - ron -

B'
 63. Bien fai - tes es - pau - let - tes X X X X X X X Neis lon - get X__ X X
 63. Ses bri - es es - pau - le - tes 64. Lons braz les mains blan - che - tes 65. Doiz lon - gues et__ grai - le -

Example 2. B sections of stanzas 1 and 5.

e 15. Que teis est ri - ches hons cla - meis 16. D'a - voir et de me - nan - di - e. 17. Sa vi - e.
 e 15. Que tex est ri - ches hons cla - mes 16. D'a - voir de ma - nan - di - e 17. Sa vi - e.

te 60. Cant par ces es - pau - les li sont 61. Ju - c'az rainz li ___ a - bon - de 62. Par on - des.
 de 60. <Quant> par ses es - pau - les si n'ont 61. Jus - qu'as rains la ___ ha - bon - dent 62. Par un - des

X X X co - net ait si gros - set 67. Et lai blan - che ___ gor - get - te 68. Blon - de - te
 tes 66. Et le co - let a bien gros - set 67. Et blan - che le ___ gor - ge - te 68. Blon - de - te.

Example 2. Continued

melismatic use for a single syllable (syllable 2) in stanza 5's B section (line 55) and in both B and B' sections of stanza 1 (lines 10 and 12, except implicitly in the **D308** version, which has an extra syllable in line 10). Lines 10 (except in **D308**), 12 and 55 are paroxytonic five-syllable lines, whereas lines 57 and 63 (the lines that open B' and its repeat in stanza 5) are paroxytonic six-syllable lines.

2. There is the removal of one melisma in B' which tweaks the pitch content: lines 59 and 65 open syllabically with *b-c-d* compared to line 14's opening of *b-cd-c*.

The textual omissions found in **D308** resurface in stanza 5's repeated B' section, with all of line 64, the second half of line 65 and the first half of line 66 missing compared to **N**. The text here enumerates the lady's physical qualities, so the sense is not much affected by **D308**'s relative abbreviation. What this means for the performance of **D308**'s version is hard to assess. In effect, there is a single line of nine syllables after line 63 and before line 67 when the B' section available in that stretch sets lines of six and eight syllables. Stanza 1's line 14 is the only line with nine available pitches since it repeats the *c* in the middle of the line compared to the same pitch string in stanza 5's lines 59 and 65. If **D308**'s text represents a possible rendering, the repeat of B' in stanza 5 could be brought closer to the melody heard in stanza 1 using line 14's melody for the text that survives after line 63 and before line 67. This solution seems unlikely because the repeated pitches that terminate lines here are used for paroxytonic rhymes, which these nine syllables in **D308** do not have. It is noticeable that in lacking all of line 64 and the end of line 65, **D308** omits both lines that have the '-ete' rhyme. This is a rhyme that, as discussed earlier, it similarly omits in stanza 5's A section compared to the version in **N**. Does this suggest that the repeat of B' in stanza 5 was originally more abbreviated, less literal, merely an extended version of a single B' section so that, like stanza 1, this half of stanza 5 was also a double-versicle structure with an extended second-time ending? Or was it always full, with the missing parts in **D308** merely errors? **N**'s version, if it represents an expanded version, with the music lengthened by repeated melodic motives setting easily supplied '-ete' rhymes, could have been made as a lengthier presentation of the lady's diminutive (pastourelle-type) qualities. Melodically, the first missing line in **D308** (line 64) starts identically (*c-d-e*) with the first full musico-poetic line that is present after the omissions (line 67), and the melody with the bit of text that **D308** skips directly to (line 65) starts almost the same, only a tone lower, *b-c-d*. It seems entirely possible that some kind of complex eye-skips might have taken place, especially if the scribe of **D308** was copying from a musically notated exemplar where the similar melodic shape perhaps confused the text scribe.⁵⁵

Overall, the evidence from the two balade-type stanzas has been used here in several different ways. First, the intra-stanza repeats have shown a base line for a melody with a repetition structure that can be expanded. Then an inter-stanzaic comparison between how musical material from stanza 1 is repeated in expanded

⁵⁵ Given that line 64 is preceded by a paroxytonic line ending on *b*, the pitch-string *b-c-d* is effectively present between lines 63 and 64.

form in stanza 5 has offered potential insight into how this material is worked and re-worked, what might remain fixed and what might be more moveable. This comparison hints at the various ways in which these seldom literate forms were flexible, might bear a level of informality and musico-poetic accommodation, and might be tweaked (to greater or lesser degrees) in certain specific performances.⁵⁶ Then the evidence of the different verbal text in **D308**, in conjunction with the field of possibilities for working out the melodic form, prompts further considerations of all of these levels of flexibility. The evidence from the balade-type stanzas 1 and 5 suggest that melodies can accommodate an extra syllable with an extra note, especially at the start of a line as a 'pick up', can fill in a leap with a melisma, and that such an addition might serve to balance the loss of a melisma in the accommodation of an extra syllable when an extra note is less feasible (as, for instance, midline).

Double versicle stanzas (estampie type 1c): stanzas 2 and 3

The second and third stanzas of the song are almost identical and each presents a more regular, lai-like double-versicle structure, with open and closed endings, corresponding to the kind of structure seen in a subtype (1c) of the estampie ([Example 3](#)).⁵⁷ Each stanza here has two rhymes, both paroxytonic. Stanza 2 has the '-ete' rhyme that features later in stanza 5 (discussed earlier) with '-ere'/'-aire'; stanza 3 has '-ee' and the '-ie' rhyme that is strongly associated with the two-syllable/three-note (2'b) closed cadence lines of stanzas 1 and 5, which are identical with the closed cadences in both these two stanzas too (boxed in [Example 3](#)).

Textual variants mean that lines 26 and 32 in **D308** have an extra syllable. While these could simply be errors, each hypermetrical line begins with a vowel when the line immediately before ends with an unstressed '-e' from a paroxytonic rhyme. Thus the music of **N** (where the poetry is *not* hypermetrical) can readily accommodate **D308's** hypermetrical lines if the singer simply makes an elision at the end of poetic lines 25 and 31 (labelled in [Example 3](#)). Such elision of the final syllable of a rhyme word at the *end* of a line is not a standard practice in the highly literate lyrics of trouvères, where the formal constraints of the stanza's line boundaries are observed regularly. It is, however, a feature sometimes found in motet voices, the poetry of which is irregular, not usually stanzaic, and seemingly answers to the higher formal

⁵⁶ On the relative flexibility of seldom literate forms, see the literature on the inclusion of rondeau material in motet structure, especially Bradley, *Authorship and Identity*, which summarises earlier scholarship on rondeau-motets, and eadem, 'Polyphony from and for Refrains in Dance-Song Motets', in *Manuscripts, Music, Machaut: Essays in Honor of Lawrence Earp*, ed. Jared C. Hartt, Tamsyn Mahoney-Steel and Benjamin Albritton (Turnhout, 2022), 413–39. The rationale and mechanisms behind what has usually been seen as a melodic equivalent of Zumthorian textual *mouvance* has received considerable discussion although little consensus, since conclusions depend on the transmission mechanism assumed and the nature of exemplars (see [nn. 48](#) and [49](#) earlier); but for contrasting approaches see Mary O'Neill, *Courtly Love Songs of Medieval France: Transmission and Style in the Trouvère Repertoire* (New York, 2006), 53–92 and Elizabeth Eva Leach, 'Do Trouvère Melodies Mean Anything?', *Music Analysis*, 38 (2019), 3–46, at 3–8, which includes a brief discussion of *mouvance*.

⁵⁷ These types are outlined in Leach, 'The Estampies of Douce 308'; for type 1c, see 98–104.

2A
D308: 18. Cant voi m'a-mi - et - te 19. Cointe et jo - li - e - te 20. Fi - nes a - mo - ret - tes 21. Toz li cuers m'es - cle - re;
 N: 18. Quant voi m'a-mi - e - te 19. Coin - te jo - li - e - te 20. Fi - nes a - mo - re - tes 21. Tout li cuers m'es - cle - re;

2A'
 22. Elle est si dou - cet - te, 23. Si sa - ve - ro - zet - te 24. Son vis, sai bou - chet - te, 25. Blanz dans por muez plaire 26. A bien fai - re
 22. Ele est si sin - ple - te, 23. Si sa - vo - reu - se - te 24. Son vis, sa bou - che - te, 25. Denz blanz por meuz ple - re 26 .Sanz te - re

3A
 27. Tou - te ma pan - ce - e 28. Ai en li do - ne - e 29. Plus l'ain ke riens ne - e 30. Ne ke je ne di - e;
 27. Tou - te ma pcn - se - e 28. Ai en li do - ne - e 29. Plus l'ain que riens ne - e, 30. Que que nus en di - e;

3A'
 31. Jai por de - mo - ree 32. En es - train - ge con - tre - e 33. N'iert an - tr'o - bli - e - e 34. Ma tres douce a - mi - e 35. Ma vi - e.
 31. Ja por de - mo - re - e 32. En lon - gue con - tre - e 33. N'iert en - tr'ou - bli - e - e 34. Ma tres douce a - mi - e 35. Ma vi - e.

Example 3. Double versicle structure of stanzas 2 and 3.

demands of the music.⁵⁸ **D308**'s version, therefore, to which the music would fit only by sacrificing the poetic regularity of this otherwise quite regular stanza, may be considered less 'literate' and perhaps closer to an earlier, performative version that treats lines 25–6 as effectively a single line, and lines 31–2 as another single line. Moreover, the hypermetrical line 32 coincides with a unique rise to the upper boundary pitch *aa* in the melodic setting, a point at which **D308** has the phrase 'En estrainge contrée' ('in a strange land'). This kind of stock phrase likely represents a more casual, perhaps improvised version of this line's poetry, with the upper pitch insouciantly depicting the geographic distance of the *je* from his beloved by means of an extension of the vocal range. The melody of the other three presentations (lines 19, 23 and 28) is restored in time for the rhyme by the simple expedient of a 2-note ligature on 'con-' of 'contrée', which enables the singer to get down from the upper *aa* to the *c* at the end of the line in five syllables, despite having to sing six pitches. The more literate version in **N** retains this melodic variation, but the poetry is brought into line with the 'proper' (literate) syllable count, using the slightly more awkward phrase 'En longue contrée' ('in a far off land').

Stanzaic stanzas (estampie type II)

Stanzas 4 and 6, while roughly similar to each other, are, unlike the other stanzas, through-composed, corresponding to a minority type of estampie form (type II).⁵⁹ Instead of direct internal repetition, each stanza opens with a particularly striking linear intervallic pattern, essentially a three-member descending sequence (see the three square brackets in [Example 4](#)). Also unlike the other four stanzas, the two manuscript copies transmit exactly the same number of lines, although **N** has a single syllable fewer in two places (lines 36 and 73). While it might appear that **D308** has another hypermetrical variant in stanza 4's first line (line 36), I would argue that it is more likely that **N** is hypometrical and **D308**'s reading is better. Even though **D308**, which has the 'correct' number of syllables, has no melody, the similarity between stanzas 4 and 6 allows a solution to be proposed. In stanza 6, the three lines at the opening of the stanza (lines 69–71) make an exact descending linear intervallic pattern. Compared to stanza 6's line 69, line 36 – the line which is a syllable shorter in **N**'s stanza 4 – merely lacks the initial *d*. If stanza 4, like stanza 6, originally opened with three octosyllabic lines (as it does in **D308**), the cognate melody of stanza 6 would serve equally for an octosyllabic line 36 (and **D308**'s text 'Tres' would work, too, even with **N**'s slightly different wording).⁶⁰ The text of **D308** would fit exactly as it stands once this opening note is added (shown with an editorially supplied small quaver *d* in

⁵⁸ On the consistent elision of paroxytonic endings in a particular copy of a motet in one manuscript version, see Catherine A. Bradley 'Contrafacta and Transcribed Motets: Vernacular Influences on Latin Motets and Clausulae in the Florence Manuscript', *Early Music History*, 32 (2013), 1–70, at 18, n. 57.

⁵⁹ See Leach, 'The Estampies of Douce 308', 104–6.

⁶⁰ That is, **N** line 36 might be emended to 'Tres loiaument la servirai'.

stanza 4

D308: 36. Tres - - - tout a - des la ser - vi - rai 37. De boin cuer et de fin et vrai 38. Ne jai ne m'an de - par - ti - rai
 N: 36. Loi - au - ment la ser - vi - rai 37. De cors et de fin cuer ve - rai 38. Que ja ne m'en re - pen - ti - rai

stanza 6

69. Bien fai - tes cois - ses d'un sam blant 70. Et des lou ge - noil an a - mont 71. Lon - gues do - i - es les piez blanz
 69. Cuis - - - ses gros - se - te bien se - ant 70. Et des les ge - nouz en a - vant 71. Jan - be bien fete a le pie blanc

4

39. Por riens ke nuns an di - e 40. Se sai - chiez sans fain - ti - xe 41. Ma vi - e.
 39. Ce sa - che sanz fain - ti - se 40. Plus l'aim que je__ ne di - e 41. Ma vi - e.

6

72. Un pe - tit a - guet de - vant 73. S'ait un cuer ke li pri - e 74. Que ne fai - ce__ fo - li - e 75. Ne di - e
 72. Un poi gu - et par de - vant 73. S'aim__ cuer qui la pri - e 74. Que ne fa - ce__ fo - li - e 75. Ne di - e.

Example 4. Stanzaic structures of stanzas 4 and 6.

Example 4), and the three-member linear intervallic pattern of three lines rhyming 8a 8a 8a would be preserved.

The second half of both of these stanzas terminates with the cadential closed formula seen throughout the entire song. But compared to stanza 4, stanza 6 has a further poetic line in this second part. In stanza 6 the first half of the stanza (8a 8a 8a) is followed by 7a 6'b 6'b 2'b, the last two lines of which, underlined here, are the song's pervasive cadential formula.⁶¹ Typically, Gennrich assumes that these two stanzas would have been exactly similar and thus posits a missing line in both copies of stanza 4, between lines 38 and 39. As presented musically in stanza 6, the additional line (72) offers something new: repeated pitches and a descent to the lowest pitch of the stanza (F), an extension that arguably gathers musico-poetic tension for the final push to the familiar material and cadence of lines 73–5. If Gennrich's correction is right, this phrase would already have been heard in stanza 4 in his putative missing line between 38 and 39, so this tension would not be reserved for the final stanza of the song, weakening its effect. Gennrich's supposition would, however, have the merit of making the two halves of the stanzaic structure more balanced in both stanzas, with the octosyllabic first three lines answered by three hepta-neumatic lines plus the 2'b 'cap' of the closed cadence.⁶²

Conclusion

So what kind of song is *La note Martinet* – D308's ninth pastourelle – in genre, form and type? The melody's insistent, tonally clear, repeated-note terminations of lines and the syllabic nature of the textual delivery would make it easily something that could accompany a dance with fiddle and/or tabor. Spanke, Meyer and Billy all think it is in D308's collection of pastourelles by mistake, preferring to see it as an estampie.⁶³ The texted estampie itself, however, is nearly as poorly attested in the written and musically notated record as the *nota* and equally poorly understood: it has a multiplicity of formal types, including (as seen in RS474) types where the form changes in the course of a single song.⁶⁴ Given, too, that D308 explicitly has a subsection of estampies, the question of why this song was placed in the pastourelles, and not in the estampies as it could have been, persists. I remain unpersuaded by easy allegations that this is an oversight caused by scribal laxity, not least because the first six genre subsections of D308 are particularly clearly planned, attested in internal tables of contents and are each especially tightly focused in their opening dozen or so songs. Moreover, the pastourelle subsection of D308 only appears to contain items that do not accord with our modern definition of the medieval pastourelle because that

⁶¹ N seems to be a syllable short again in line 73, which might be a result of mis-hearing or mis-remembering 'S'ait un' as 'S'aim'.

⁶² I use the coinage 'hepta-neumatic' as there are seven notes or note groups, that is, seven syllables needing at least one musical pitch; poetically, a 6'b line demands at least seven notes or note groups.

⁶³ See Spanke, 'Tanzmusik in der Kirche des Mittelalters', 169, n. 1; Billy, 'Les empreintes métriques', 226, and n. 53.

⁶⁴ See Leach, 'The Estampies of Douce 308'.

definition is based on a priori assumptions about what the genre contains. I have argued that we should expand our understanding of the pastourelle genre to view it as a kind of physical scene in which some type of embodied interaction accompanies an often fairly forthright delineation of carnal desire.⁶⁵ In this sense RS474 surely provides pastourelle-type enticement and perhaps brings us close to the sort of song that might have accompanied the robardel described in *The Tournament at Chauvency*, with which RS474 shares an emphasis on the thighs, breasts and body of the lady who is addressed by the *je*. While in RS474 she is not specifically named as a shepherdess, such identification would fit the register of the lexis. The estampies in D308's estampie subsection, by contrast, are generally more elevated in tone in their poetry, and none of them exhibits the extent of formal variety between stanzas found in RS474, even in those where the form changes within the song.⁶⁶ No surviving estampie combines in the same song, as RS474 does, the formal type Ic with the stanzaic type (type II). In fact, none of the I subtypes is ever combined with type II. In addition, the extended duplex balade-type forms of stanzas 1 and 5 are unlike the forms seen in any of the surviving estampies.

The less fully worked out formal properties of the version of RS474 in D308 might stem from an earlier version of the song than that seen in N. If they are not merely errors, the route between the two surviving versions might imply a longer back-history of the song that places it closer to the sort of semi-improvised dance scenes of entertainment at court that are described in fictionalised accounts such as that of *Chauvency*. This greater informality might explain why the rather general term 'note' (i.e., tune) was used in this case, and also why so few of these 'notes' are found in the musically notated written record. The first phrase, in particular – two pitches a third apart – with its immediate repeat down a step, is highly memorable, especially with what I suspect are the additions of lines 2 and 6 in the version represented in N.⁶⁷ The unique preservation of the music in N occurs in what may be a specifically customised part of an otherwise fairly standard set of contents, which was placed in a final gathering of the book, where it shares folios with at least one other genre that is less frequently copied, notated and specifically labelled (namely, the motet enté).⁶⁸ The music of the melodies of all stanzas adds additional support to the idea of a song developed through semi-improvised, danced performances, possibly by an instrumentalist busking sung text while also playing: the piece is almost entirely

⁶⁵ See Leach, *Medieval Sex Lives*, 203–16.

⁶⁶ Leach's type Ib, see Leach, 'The Estampies of Douce 308', 95–8.

⁶⁷ See above. Catherine A. Bradley (private communication) has noted the similarity in character of the catchy opening of RS474 with its thirds, repetition, and question and answer phrases to the unidentified tenors of some motets in the last fascicle of the Montpellier codex, notably the untexted melismatic opening of no. 322 (*Marie assumptio / Huius chori / TENOR*), which has a similar question and answer figure with prominent thirds, and no. 328 (*Amor potest conqueri / Ad amorem sequitur / TENOR*), which has repetitive simplicity of three pitches and duple time. As I read it, I imagine the opening of RS474 in duple time, but the issue of rhythm is beyond the scope of this article.

⁶⁸ On these, see Elizabeth Eva Leach, 'The Genre(s) of Medieval Motets', in *A Critical Companion to Medieval Motets*, ed. Jared C. Hartt (Woodbridge, 2018), 15–42; and Gaël Saint-Cricq, 'Motets in Chansonnières and the Other Culture of the French Thirteenth-Century Motet', in *A Critical Companion to Medieval Motets*, ed. Jared C. Hartt (Woodbridge, 2018), 225–42, at 231–5.

syllabic, full of joyful melodic sequences and the repetition of short motives, terminating in the same repeated-note cadence for all the paroxytonic rhyme endings. While such a statement must necessarily remain speculative, it is possible that Marty's tune, RS474, offers a tantalising glimpse of a larger vibrant repertoire of emotionally and erotically charged songs, which played an important role in court life throughout the later Middle Ages.

Appendix: a comparison of the two texts of RS474

Leach line nos.	N	D308	
1	J'ai trouvé	J'ai trovei	1A
2	Et prouvé	—	
3	Mon cuer plus enamouré	Mon cuer plus enamorei	
4	Que je ne vous die	Ke je ne vos die	
5	S'ameré	S'amerai	1A'
6	Sans fausé	—	
7	Ja ne m'en repentiré	Ja ne m'an repantirai	
8	Por riens c'on me prie	Por rienz ke nuns die	X
9	Ne die	Ma vie	X
10	Douce compaignie	Com douce compaignie	1B
11	Dame sanz faintise	D'amin et d'amie	
12	Plus jolive vie	Plus joieuse vie	1B'
13	A cil que que nus die	Assez c'a ke nuns die	
14	Qui a loial amie	Qui ait loial amie	
15	Que tex est riches hons clames	Que teis est riches hons clameis	
16	D'avoir de mandandie	D'avoir et de menandie	X
17	Sa vie	Sa vie	X
18	Quant voi m'amiete	Cant voi m'amiette	2A
19	Cointe joliete	Cointe et joliete	
20	Fines amorettes	Fines amorettes	
21	Tout li cuers m'esclere	Toz li cuers m'esclere	
22	Ele est si sinplete	Elle est si doucette	2A'
23	Si savoreusete	Si saverozette	
24	Son vis sa bouchete	Son vis sai bouchette	
25	Denz blanz por meuz plere	Blanz dans por muez plaie	X
26	Sanz tere	A bien faire	X
27	Toute ma pensée	Toute ma pancée	3A
28	Ai en li donée	Ai en li donée	
29	Plus l'ain que riens née	Plus l'ain ke rienz née	
30	Que que nus en die	Ne ke je ne die	
31	Ja por demorée	Jai por demorée	3A'
32	En longue contrée	En estrainge contrée	
33	N'ert entr'oubliée	N'iert antr'obliée	
34	Ma tres douce amie	Ma tres douce amie	X
35	Ma vie	Ma vie	X
36	Loiaument la servirai	Trestout adés la servirai	4
37	De cors et de fin cuer vrai	De boin cuer et de fin et vrai	
38	Que ja ne m'en repentirai	Ne jai ne m'an departirai	
39	Ce sache sanz faintise	Por riens ke nuns an die	
40	Plus l'aim que je ne die	Se sachiez sanz faintixe	X
41	Ma vie	Ma vie	X

Continued.

Leach line nos.	N	D308	
42	Qui son gent	Qui vairoit	5A
43	Cors verroit	Son cors droit	
44	Ses hanchetes	—	
45	Sont basetes	—	
46	Mameletes	Mamaletes	
47	Si duretes	Plus durettes	
48	Con ponmetes	Ke pomettes	
49	Gorgete polie	Sai gorge polie	
50	Tout por voir	Tout por voir	5A'
51	Mentonet voutiz avoit	Manton votis et savoit	
52	Sa bouchete	—	
52	Vermeillete	—	
53	Con rosette	—	
54	Que mai est florie	—	X
55	Verz euz qui ferment	Vairs euz qui fremie	5B
56	Touz jozz senblent qu'il rient	Adés samblet k'il rie	
57	Nes les chius a si blondez	S'ait les chavous si blondes	5B'
58	Qu'il senblent a tout le monde	K'il samble tout lou monde	
59	Que fins ors en soronde	Ke fins ors an degoute	
60	<> par ses espaules si n'ont	Cant par ces espaules li sont	
61	Jusqu'as rains la habondent	Juç'az rainz li abonde	X
62	Par undes	Par ondes	X
63	Ses beles espauletes	Bien faites espauletes	5B'
64	Lons braz les mains blanchetes	—	
65	Doiz longues et grailettes	Neis longet	
66	Et le colet a bien grosset	Conet ait si grosset	
67	Et blanche la gorgete	Et lai blanche gorgette	X
68	Blondete	Blondette	X
69	Cuisses grossete bien seant	Bien faites coisses d'un samblant	6
70	Et des les genouz en avant	Et des lou genoil an amont	
71	Janbe ben fete a le pie blanc	Longues doïes les piez blans	
72	Un poi guet par devant	Un petit aguet devant	
73	S'aim cuer qui la prie	S'ait un cuer ke li prie	
74	Que ne face folie	Que ne faice folie	X
75	Ne die	Ne die	X