A New Manuscript of the *Enfances Guiron* and Rusticien de Pise's *Roman du Roi Artus*

Fanni Bogdanow
A NEW MANUSCRIPT OF THE ENFANCES GUIRON AND RUSTICIEN DE PISE’S ROMAN DU ROI ARTUS

I am greatly indebted to Professor Eugène Vinaver for his kindness in bringing to my notice a hitherto unknown manuscript of Guiron le Courtois and Rusticien de Pise which during his recent visit to America he found in the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York (MS. M 916). This manuscript, which dates from the fifteenth century, consists of 154 vellum leaves (292 x 202 mm.) written in double columns of 38 lines each. It was intended to have one large and 91 smaller miniatures, none of which have been executed. Folio 1 has an illuminated border, and there are preparatory drawings for other borders on folios 4r, 6v and 7v. The binding is early nineteenth century black leather gilt. The volume belonged at one time to the Marquis of Aix à la Sarraz, to judge from the note at the top of f. 1a: « De la Bibliothèque de M. le Marquis d’Aix à la Sarraz ». Other early owners of the manuscript were Laurent Pyochet de Chambery whose name can be read at the top of the fly leaf, and Sallin who, on a piece of paper stuck on the inside of the binding, wrote the following note:

En Dieu laffin. Sallin. Ce present livre est ung vieil romant contenant les entreprises, prouesses et faitz d’armes de plusieurs chevalliers de la Table

1. On the first fly leaf a piece of paper has been stuck with a note in Italian for the Marquis d’Aix à la Sarraz from G. Gazzera, formerly Librarian of Turin University Library and a correspondent of the French Académie des Inscriptions. — I am very grateful to the Pierpont Morgan Library for permission to publish an account of their manuscript and to quote from it.

Later the manuscript passed into the Firmin Didot collection and subsequently to Dr. Lucien Graux. In 1963 it was purchased by the Pierpont Morgan Library from Mr. L. Witten, a dealer in New Haven.

The manuscript is textually of considerable interest. It is made up of two different sections: a portion of the Enfances Guiron and a series of episodes familiar from Rusticien de Pise followed by some material not found elsewhere.

Guiron le Courtois is a remaniement of an earlier prose romance, Palamède, which came into existence between 1235 and 1240.

1. I am indebted to Dr. John H. Plummer, Curator of Mediaeval and Renaissance MSS in the Pierpont Morgan Library for this information. In the Bulletin Bibliographique de la Société Internationale Arthurienne (9, 1957, p. 137-140) M. J. Frappier published the Sales Catalogue descriptions of the Arthurian manuscripts in the Library of Dr. Lucien Graux, including the present one which was however not identified as a MS. of Guiron or of Rusticien, but simply referred to as « Aventures des principaux chevaliers de la Table Ronde ». In a recent article (Med. Aev. XXXIII, no. 2, 1964, p. 91 n. 10 and p. 92 n. 13) I suggested that the Graux MS. is related to B. N. fr. 358, but not having seen the MS. I could not substantiate this view. I am particularly grateful, therefore, to Professor Vinaver for having located the present home of the volume and for his generous help with this article.

2. For a summary of the Palamède see E. Loeseth, Le Roman en prose de Tristan, le Roman de Palamède et la Compilation de Rusticien de Pise ; analyse critique d’après les manuscrits de Paris (Bibl. de l’École des Hautes Études, LXXXII, 1891), §§ 630-638 ; Le Tristan et le Palamède des manuscrits français du British Museum : étude critique (Videnskabs-Selskabets Skrifter, Hist. Filos. KL., Christiana [= Oslo], no. 4, 1905); Le Tristan et le Palamède des manuscrits de Rome et de Florence, ibid. (1924), no. 3. Since the redaction of my article M. R. Lathuillère’s thesis (Guiron le Courtois, Étude de la tradition manuscrite et analyse critique, Genève, Droz, 1966) appeared, and the reader should henceforth refer to this as it is more detailed than Loeseth’s Analyse. The New York MS. described in the present article is the manuscript mentioned by M. Lathuillère, p. 90. The following is a list of references to his Étude:

First part of the article:
Arrival of Guiron at Utherpendragon’s court § 203, § 219
Palamède was planned as a trilogy embracing the whole history of Arthur's kingdom. Part I begins with the early years of Arthur's reign and concentrates on the adventures of the knights who are the ancestors of the characters familiar from the older prose romances — the Vulgate Cycle of Arthurian prose romances, the prose Tristan and the Post-Vulgate Roman du Graal. It ends at the point where four of the good knights of the older generation — Danain le Roux, the Bon Chevalier Sans Peur, Guiron le Courtois and Lac — are imprisoned. Part II was intended to relate how Lancelot, Tristan and Palamedes freed the prisoners, while Part III was planned to include a version of the Grail Quest and of the Death of Arthur. None of the extant MSS contains the whole of the Palamède. Part I, of which there are several manuscripts, has come down to us in two versions, an earlier one B, and a later one A. All the manuscripts of redaction B are incomplete, but it is likely that the series of episodes contained in Arsenal 3325 (ff. 61a-237d) and B. N. fr. n. a. 5243 (ff. 65a-92d), which used to be considered part of a « rédaction particulière », are a portion of the missing section of Part I of redaction B. Of Part II only fragments of varying lengths have been pre-

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Second part of the article:

Episode II § 242 (Florence MS., ff. 131 v, col. 2-132 v, col. 2. The episode does not follow on in the Florence MS. immediately after Episode I as in the New York MS. and Rusticien, but is presented as an isolated incident. For what precedes it, see § 13, n. 1).
Episodes III-VIII are not included in M. Lathuillère's book.

1. For details, see my article « Arthur's war against Meliadus : The Middle of Part I of the Palamède », Research Studies, 32, no. 2, June 1964, p. 176-188.
served, all the extant manuscripts breaking off long before the liberation of the imprisoned knights and the beginning of the Quest with which Part III was to open. It is possible, however, that the peculiar hitherto unidentified version of the Quest contained in a late thirteenth century miscellany of Arthurian prose romance fragments, MS. B. N. fr. 12599, is a portion of the original Palamède Queste.

Shortly after its composition Palamède was reinterpreted and completed by at least three different authors. One of these remaniements is the work of Rusticien de Pise, who interpreted the Palamède as being above all the story of Meliadus. He took over the whole of Part I, to which he added an ending consisting partly of material adapted from the prose Tristan and partly of his own inventions destined to complete themes began in Part I. Although many of the details do not fit in with those given earlier, yet the conclusion forms a coherent narrative and leads up to a definite climax — Meliadus' triumphal return to Camalot where he is acclaimed "la flour de toute chevalerie". In striking contrast to this ending


2. The 12599 Queste (ff. 269a-320c) has been summarised by Loeseth in his Analyse, §§ 291a (p. 216) -299a. The fragment which has almost nothing in common with the Vulgate Queste, is characterised by the same secular outlook as the Palamède and includes a few characters familiar from the latter, such as Morholt's son Golistant, Segurant le Brun and Galehot le Brun's niece, as well as Palamedes, Lancelot, Tristan, Galaad and a host of new characters in addition to others who at the beginning of the romance were Arthur's youthful companions.

3. Rusticien de Pise has been identified with Rusticano da Pisa who during his captivity in Genoa, 1298, wrote down the travels of Marco Polo (see H. L. D. Ward, Catalogue of Romances in the Department of Manuscripts at the British Museum, I, p. 367 ff.; P. Paris, Manuscrits français de la Bibliothèque du Roi, II, p. 355 ff.). Of the extant MSS only one, B. N. fr. 355 contains the whole of Rusticien's Continuation. MSS B. N. fr. 357 and Arsenal 3478 break off with Tristan's conquest of the Païs du Servage (Loeseth, Analyse, § 639), while MS. B. N. fr. 340 begins the Continuation in the middle of the Païs du Servage incident (Loeseth, Analyse, p. 469, n. 2). MS. B. N. fr. 1463 and Florence, Ashburnham 50 have not preserved any of the Continuation. For a summary, see Loeseth, Analyse, § 639.
is the disorderly series of adventures entitled *Le Rouman du roy Artus et des chevaliers errans* which in some manuscripts of Rusticien precedes the beginning of the *Palamède*¹ and for which no sources have so far been suggested. The whole compilation dates probably from 1270-1274².

Two other *remanieurs*, both writing after Rusticien, each attempted to transform *Palamède* into the biography of Guiron le Courtois — one of the most famous of the knights of the older generation. One version of *Guiron*, consisting of an *Enfances Guiron* followed by what was Part I (redaction B) of the *Palamède* together with a new ending has been preserved in Turin MSS L-7-9 and partially in Brit. Mus. Add. 36673 and B. N. fr. 112 ³. The other version of *Guiron* is found in complete form in MSS B. N. fr. 358-363 and partially in certain other manuscripts ⁴, including the New York codex. The author of the 358-363 version centered his composition on redaction A of Part I of the *Palamède* which he completed by adding an ending (contained in MSS B. N. fr. 362-363) in which Lancelot delivered Guiron, who in his turn freed the Bon Chevalier Sans Peur. The narrative comes to its natural conclusion when Guiron, after vanquishing numerous knights who came to see him in the Val Brun goes to spend the rest


². In his Epilogue Rusticien claims that he produced his compilation at the request of King Edward of England (Loeseth, *Analyse*, p. 472), while in his Prologue he states that his work is translated « du livre monseigneur Edouart, le roi d'Engleterre, en cellui temps que il passa outre la mer ou service Nostre Seigneur Damedieu pour conquester le saint sepuclere » (Loeseth, *Analyse*, p. 424). As Edward went on Crusade in 1270 and returned to England in 1274, it is probable that Rusticien began his compilation about that time.


of his days in God's service in the ancestral cavern to which his own father had retired when Guiron was still a small boy. The ending is balanced by an account of the early history of Britain and Guiron's youthful adventures in the time of Utherpendragon, which the author prefixed to the beginning of what was Part I of the Palamède. This Enfances Guiron which differs from the version with which the Turin-British Museum redaction opens, has been preserved in MS. B. N. fr. 358 and partially in Florence MS. Ashburnham 50, Modena, Bibl. Estense MS. 42, Vatican, Reg. MS. 1501, Oxford, Douce 383, the Bodmer Guiron MS. 1 and the first 60 folios of the New York MS.

The extant manuscripts of the Enfances Guiron all preserve different « states » of the text, but from the point of view of substance, the three manuscripts which include the portion of the romance contained in the New York MS. (B. N. fr. 358, the Vatican and the Florence MSS) fall into two groups: B. N. fr. 358 and the Vatican MS. on the one hand, and the Florence MS. on the other.

The New York MS., which does not contain the opening adventures of the romance, but begins at the same point as the Florence MS. — with the arrival of Guiron at the feast which Utherpendragon held annually at the Chastel de l'Ombre 2 — offers yet another « state » of the

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1. The Bodmer MS. is not available at present. The Florence, Vatican and Modena MSS contain neither the beginning nor the end of the Enfances Guiron: Florence MS. ff. 48 a-65 c corresponds to B. N. 358, ff. 83 a-167 d; Vatican MS. ff. 5 a-74 d corresponds to B. N. fr. 358, ff. 93 c-186 a; Modena MS., ff. 1 a-61 d corresponds to B. N. fr. 358, ff. 201 c-331 b (ff. 62 a-74 a is a portion of Part I of the Palamède and corresponds to B. N. fr. 360, ff. 101 c-129 c).

2. The New York MS. begins with the following words: « Cy endroit dit le compte et la vraie histoire le tesmoigne que le roy Uterpendragon tenoit chascun an acoustumement une grande court en la grant plaine du Chasteau de Umbre, qui estoit la plus belle playne, la plus delictable et la plus plaenteureuse que l'en trouvast en tout le monde. Et pour la grant beaulté d'icelle playne y tenoit chascun an le roy Uterpendragon sa court, et la commençoit au douziesme jour de may, et duroiit plainement quatre jours. Et sachiez tout vraiment que en tout le monde n'avoit chevalier errant
In both groups Guiron, after leaving Utherpendragon’s feast where he had suffered great shame and had been forced to ride in a cart, distinguishes himself in many battles and tournaments. At length he meets Danain le Roux and they promise to keep each other company for a year (New York MS., ff. 1a-12b; 358, ff. 83a-103b; Vatican, ff. 5a-12c; Florence, ff. 48a-51c). In the following episode, which was not invented by the author of the *Enfances*, but adapted from the Arsenal 3325 *Palamède* fragment (ff. 185b-187c), Danain and Guiron rescue a damsel whom Escanor le Grant was torturing by making her stand in an icy stream. After her rescue the damsel relates the cause of her plight (New York MS., ff. 12b-16c; 358, ff. 103b-109c; Vatican, ff. 12c-15a; Florence, ff. 51c-53a), and at this point we have the first important difference between the two versions.

In the Florence MS. (ff. 53a-57c), as in Arsenal 3325 (ff. 187c-201b), Danain and Guiron come that evening to the Tor de la Mareschere where the custom was such that any newcomers had to joust with the knights already lodged there and only the victors were allowed to stay. Lac and Brehus who are already in the Tor when Danain and Guiron arrive are unhorsed and must leave the Tor. Escanor, mistaking Lac and Brehus for Danain and Guiron, lays an ambush for them, but is vanquished.

In B. N. fr. 358, the Vatican and New York MSS, on the other hand, these episodes are not related, but only briefly alluded to:

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quit de grant renommee fast que a celle court ne venist, et ainsy le povre comme le riche. Car tant amoyent le roy Uterpendragon comme s’il fast frere charnel a tous, et ne se tenoit a preudomme d’armes qui a celle court ne venist. Et pour ce y avoit chascun an trop grant assemblee de bons chevaliers, et tous y venoient honnourablement (f. 1 a-c; this corresponds to B. N. fr. 358, f. 83a, Florence MS. f. 48a).

1. The New York MS. frequently abridges the text by leaving out phrases and even larger passages. Occasionally it is more detailed than the other MSS.
Mais atant laisse le compte a parler de maintes aventures qui advinrent a
Giron et a Dynain le Roux, car le soir mesmes qu’ilz menerent Escanor
tellement qu’ilz le gaignerent, prindrent l’ostel de la mareschere par force
d’armes. Mais le maistre veult retournir a sa matière et proprement a deviser
comme Giron vait a la grant feste du roy Uterpendragon qu’il tenoit chas-
cun an au mois de may. Et Giron y voulir aulir pour vengier la grant honte
qu’il receuut a grant tort. Et pour ce tourne le compte a messire Giron le
Courtois pour compter ses grands chevaleries (New York MS., f. 16c-d)

With the account of how Guiron and Danain went in search of adventures for a whole year until Utherpendragon’s feast at
the Chastel de l’Ombre came round again, B. N. fr. 358, the
Vatican and the New York MSS rejoin the Florence version.
All four manuscripts relate how at this second feast Guiron
distinguished himself greatly and unhorsed numerous knights,
including Uter de Kamalot, Marian, Bohors de Gaunes, Ban de
Benoic, Lamorat de Listenois, the Bon Chevalier Sans Peur,
Lac, Danain le Roux, Namant « ung chevalier de Norgalles,
prochain parent du roy de Norgalles », Sadoc, Galehot le Brun
and Meliadus. After recalling his shame the previous year,
Guiron departs without taking leave (New York MS., ff. 16d-
39b; 358, ff. 109d-139a; Vatican, ff. 15b-39b; Florence, ff.

1. Also in Vatican MS., f. 15 a-b and B. N. fr. 358, f. 109c-d. The Vati-
can MS. is here closer to the New York MS. than is 358 : (Vatican MS.)
« Mes atant laisse ore li contes a parler de maintes aventures qui avindrent a
mesire Guron et a Danayn en celle voie, car sachiez que la (sic) soire me-
mesme amoinent si villanemant Escanor (ma) que gaignent en l’ostel de la
mareschere por force d’armes sor mesire Lanc (error for Lac) et sez con-
aignons. Mes li maistre veult tornir a sa matière et proprement por deviser
coment mesire Guron vait a la grant feste dou riche roi Uterpandragon,
qu’il tenoit cascun an ou mois de mai. Et mesire Guron i veaut alir por
vingier la grant honte qu’il recoit a cort l’autre fois. Et por ce torne li
contes a mesire Guron por conter de sez grant chevaleriez ». (B. N. fr. 358)
« Mais atant laisse le conte a parler de maintes aventures qui avindrent a
Guiron et a Danain le roux en celle voye, car sachiez que le roy mesmes
de l’estrange marche fut porté par terre par Escanor. Mais pour le present
ne parlera plus ceste histoire de lui, ains retournir a compter comment
Guiron va a la feste du riche roy Utherpendragon, qu’il tenoit chas
cun an ou mois de may. Et mesire Guiron y vouloit tant alir por vengier la grant
honte qu’il y receut a l’autre fois, et pour ce retorne le conte a messire
Guiron pour compter de ses grands chevaleries ».
At the *entree de Norbellande* (an episode adapted from the Arsenal 3325 fragment, ff. 169b-c) Guiron finds hospitality with Heliezer whose wife wrongly accuses Guiron of having dishonoured her. Guiron is bound to a tree by twenty of Heliezer's men, but freed by Nessaus who happened to pass. Guiron stays with Nessaus until his wounds are healed (New York MS., ff. 39b-42a; 358, ff. 139a-142c; Vatican, ff. 39b-42d; Florence, ff. 64b-65b).

At this point the two versions separate again. Whereas the Florence MS. here passes at once onto the adventures of Galehot le Brun in quest of Guiron, MS. B. N. fr. 358, the Vatican and the New York MSS first relate another episode adapted from the Arsenal 3325 *Palamède* fragment (ff. 169d-171a). While Guiron is staying with Nessaus in the Chastel ancien, the sire, Nessaus' uncle Hellinor, invites Leodogan and his son who are passing to stay with him. Leodogan curtly refuses and does not even name himself, whereupon Hellinor challenges him to a combat. Leodogan's son is killed and Leodogan who besieges the castle refuses to have mercy on the inhabitants. Although Guiron has not completely recovered from his wounds he defeats single-handed twelve of Leodogan's men and Leodogan himself whom he forces to make peace with the seignor (New York MS., ff. 42b-46c; 358, ff. 142c-147d; Vatican, ff. 42d-46c).

Hereafter MS. B. N. fr. 358, the Vatican and New York MSS rejoin the Florence MS. and all four relate how Galehot le Brun after leaving Utherpendragon's court returned to the Val Brun for a month before setting out in quest of Guiron. At the *Chapelle as Quatre Voyes* Galehot le Brun vanquishes Helianor du Boscage, the latter's nephew, Escanor le Grant, and a giant, but he is unable to get the better of Guiron and the frères de la chappelle break up the battle. On hearing of the arrival in Logres of «ung chevalier qui alloit tout deriere au dragon, qui tous les chevaliers met au dessoubz», Galehot le Brun «se met a garder ung pont» in order to meet this knight (New York MS., ff. 46c-52a; 358, ff. 148a-156d; Vatican, ff. 46c-52c; Florence, ff. 65b-66c).

There follows in all four manuscripts an episode found also in Rusticien de Pise's *Rouman du roy Artus*: the account of how
Segurant le Brun, the chevalier au dragon, after freeing Hoderis from his enemies, succeeds in unhorsing his uncle Galehot le Brun. The latter rejoices on learning Segurant’s identity and sends a messenger to the Val Brun and the Isle Non Sachant to tell Segurant’s father, Hector le Brun, of his son’s success. Together with Segurant, Galehot le Brun then goes to the Royaulme Sauvage (New York MS., ff. 52a-60a; 358, ff. 157a-167d; Vatican, ff. 52c-62c; Florence, ff. 66c-68c; Rusticien: B.N. fr. 340, ff. 60e-65c; B.N. fr. 355, ff. 50c-54a) 1. Here both the Florence and the New York MSS abandon the Enfances Guiron as found in the 358 and Vatican MS. and continue with episodes from Rusticien’s Rouman du roy Artus.

It will be seen from this comparison of the New York, 358, Vatican group with the Florence redaction that neither can represent the original version of the Enfances Guiron. One essential episode has been omitted in each group — the adventures at the Tor de la mareschere in the 358 group 2, Leodogan’s war with Nessaus’ uncle in the Florence version. This means that both versions go back to a redaction of the Enfances Guiron which was fuller than any of the extant manuscripts.

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The second half of the New York MS. (ff. 60a-154b) consists of episodes derived from Rusticien’s Rouman du roy Artus, rearranged and completed by a sequel not found elsewhere. The Florence MS. which, as I have just mentioned, leaves the Enfances at the same point as the New York MS., continues

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1. This episode has been incorporated also in the Brit. Mus. Add. 36673 and Turin L-I-7 version of the Enfances Guiron, as well as in one of the manuscripts of the Prophéces de Merlin, Arsenal 5229, ff. 63a-67d, 72d-75b.

2. In this connection it is interesting to note that at the beginning of B. N. fr. 358 the compiler, who names himself Jehan Vaillant de Poitiers, states that Loys, duc de Bourbon, asked him to produce an abridged version: « Au commencement du traiticté du livre de Bruth duquel par l’ordonnance du tres hault et tres excellent prince, monseigneur Loys, duc de Bourbon, sont ajustees parolles abrégées sur le commencement de cestui present volume du noble livre de la Table Reonde... » (f. 13 a-b).
like the latter with material from Rusticien, but breaks of long before the New York MS. The following is a brief comparison of the New York version with Rusticien:

**Episode I.** — Both in Rusticien’s *Rouman du roy Artus*, the Florence and the New York MSS, Segurant’s and Galehot le Brun’s return to the Royaulme Sauvage (the last episode of the *Enfances Guiron* copied by the Florence and New York MSS) is followed up by Galehot le Brun’s and Guiron’s adventures in Sorelois (New York MS., ff. 6oa-77b; Florence, ff. 68c-73b; 340, ff. 65c-74e; 355, ff. 54a-65c; Loeseth, *Analyse* p. 432) 1. Galehot le Brun after his combat with Lamorat de Listinois and Meliadus recovers from his wounds in the Chasteau Berthelais where Guiron keeps him company for fifteen days before setting off for the Royaulme Sauvage. On the way Guiron encounters the Bon Chevalier Sans Peur and after their combat each kills one of the two giants who annually claim tribute from the Chasteau Hordelain — an episode developed from a reference in the Arsenal 3325 *Palamède* fragment (ff. 154c-156c). When King Boors arrives in the Val Brun Guiron sets off with him in quest of adventures and is wounded in a combat by Escanor de la Montaigne. In Sorelois Boors is joined by King Ban, Lac, Lamorat de Listinois and Meliadus, and in the Playne es Noys (another incident based on the Arsenal 3325 fragment, ff. 201d-204a) they encounter Galehot le Brun, but are all unhorsed by him. Later Lamorat, Meliadus and Lac accompanied by Guiron find Galehot le Brun asleep in a *vieille maison*, but Lac mistaking

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1. Whereas Rusticien and the New York MS. do not explain how Galehot met Guiron, the Florence MS. inserts first a short transition passage: while Galehot was rejoicing over his nephew Segurant in the Royaulme Sauvage, a messenger brought him the news that the knight with whom he did battle «a la chapelle ou estoit la croix as. iii. voiez» was Guiron le Courtois, «votre parenz prochainz, come celui qui fu estrait de celz de Brun et maint au Boiz Verdoiant» (Florence MS., f. 68c). Galehot immediately goes to see Guiron at the Boiz Verdoiant and several days later they set off together «aventurez querant. Et sachiez que il estoit iver et fassoit grant froit». Here the Florence MS. joins Rusticien and the New York redaction. Episode I is found also in the Brit. Mus.-Turin *Enfances Guiron*. 
him for the coward Henor de Norbellande, drags his shield through the mud and is thrown by Galehot le Brun into the mud beside the shield. Guiron endeavouring to avenge Lac is severely wounded by Galehot who regrets the combat on recognizing his friend. Here the Florence MS. (f. 73b) breaks off.

**Episode II.** — The New York MS., like Rusticien, now turns from the time of Utherpendragon to that of Arthur's reign and relates some of the adventures of Segurant le Brun who won the Tournament of Winchester « a cellui temps qu'il fut quintaine a tous bons chevaliers qui en cellui temps fussent au monde »:

Mais atant laisse le compte a parler de messire Galhot le Brun et de messire Guiron et de tous les autres compaignons et bien y retournera en temps et en lieu. Et veult retourner le maistre a parler de messire Segurans le Brun, le puissant chevalier et le vaillant, pour deviser partie de ses chevaleries, lesquelles il fist entre les nouveaulx chevaliers. Et ce fut grant temps après cestes nouvelles que je vous ay compté, car ce fut ou temps du roy Artur, de messire Gauvain et de messire Lancelot, de messire Tristan de Leonnoys et des autres chevaliers venans a la Table Ronde (New York MS., f. 77b).

After leaving the tournament Segurant did not return to the Isle Non Sachant, but went with his squire, Morholt's son Golistan, in search of adventures. As result of following the dragon « par le commandement que lui fist la damoiselle le desrenier jour du tournoiement » (New York MS., f. 78a), Segurant falls ill and Dinadan keeps him company in the Chasteau de la Roche for two months. After rescuing Dinadan from twenty villains, Segurant encounters by a fountain in a forest near Kamalot Lancelot, Tristan, Gauvain, Palamedes and Keu. All are unhorsed except Lancelot with whom Segurant refuses to joust « pour ce que vostre dame, la Dame du Lac, le m'a deffendu » (New York MS., ff. 77b-82c; Rusticien: B. N.

1. The Tournament of Winchester is related neither in the New York MS. nor in Rusticien, but it is found in the version of the *Prophecies de Merlin* preserved in Arsenal MS. 5229. If, as I shall show later, it is very probable that Rusticien derived some of his material from the now lost sections of Part II of the _Palamède_, the Tournament of Winchester no doubt also figured in Part II.
Episode III. — At this point Rusticien passes onto the death of Guiron's son Calinant — an incident related later in the New York MS. (see episode VII). The New York MS., on the other hand, now turns to the account of how Galehot, le seigneur des Loingtaines Isles, made war on Arthur, but became the latter's homme lige on Lancelot's request (New York MS., ff. 82c-100a). The episode, which is a remodeled version of the narrative in the prose Lancelot 1, is found in identical form in Rusticien at an earlier point (340, ff. 52e-60a; 355, ff. 43e-49f; 1463, ff. 74b-86b; Loeseth, Analyse, p. 431) — after some of Perceval's adventures (340, ff. 50b-52d; 355, ff. 42e-43d; 1463, ff. 72a-74a) not preserved in the New York MS.. The New York scribe, who realizes that Arthur's war is chronologically out of place here 2, begins the narrative as in Rusticien 3 and ends it like the latter at the point where the haut prince Galehot returns to Sorelois accompanied by Lancelot:

Et sachiez que quant le roy Artus ouït demouré ou chasteau de Manoault (error for Maloaut) une sepmaine avecque le hault prince a grant joie et a grant feste, le hault prince se partit avecques toutes ses gens et s'en retourne

1. This episode is found also in a somewhat different form in MS. B. N. fr. 12599, ff. 280c-282b.
3. «Mais atant laisse le compte a parler de cestui fait et retourne au hault prince Galhot pour compter une nouvelle qui fut avant que celle que nous avons compté, et devisera Ten comme vint chiez le roy Artus» (New York MS., f. 82c).
4. «En ceste partie dit le compte et la vraye histoire le tesmoigne ainsi comme vous povez avoir oy par maintz livres que le hault prince Galhot, le filz a la belle geante, le sire des Longtaines Ysles, comme il conquist par son valoir xxix. royaulmes, dont tous les roys sont en sa subjection et ses hommes liges et tenoient la terre pour lui. Come et en quelle maniere les conquist ne fera nostre livre mención ne memoire, car trop seroit longue matiere a mentionner, mais il parlera d'une moult grande aventure, ainsi comme vous pourrez oir cy en après» (New York MS., f. 82c-d).
en Soroloy, et en amayne avecques lui messire Lancelot du Lac. Et le roy Artus et toute sa gent se mistrent au chemin et chevaucen tant par leurs journées sans aventure trouver que a mettre ne fait en compte qu'ilz furent venus en la maistresse ville de Kamaloth, et avoient grande joie et grant feste de ce que sy bien leur estoit advenu de l'affaire du hault prince Galhot. Mais ores se taist le compte de toute ceste matiere entierement et veult retourner le maistre a parler d'une grant bataille qui fut entre messire Tristan, le filz au roy Meliadus de Leonnoys, et messire Palamedes le payen, le puissant chevalier (New York MS., ff. 99d-100a).

**Episode IV.** — Arthur’s war is followed in Rusticien by an episode not reproduced in the New York MS. — an account in which a dwarf implores Arthur to help his master Habes whom Palamedes has carried off (340, ff. 60a-e; 355, ff. 49f-50c; Loeseth, Analyse, p. 431). In the New York MS. Arthur’s war is followed by Tristan’s adventures on his arrival in Logres « en cellui an mesmes qu’il print a femme Yseult a blanche main, fille du roy Hoel de la Petite Breaigne » (ff. 100a-119a) related in Rusticien much earlier (340, ff. 11a-20c; 355, ff. 10c-18a; 1463, ff. 16c-29a; Loeseth, Analyse, 623-6), after an episode not preserved in the New York MS. — Branor le Brun’s adventures (340, ff. 1-10d; 355, ff. 1-10c; 1463, ff. 1-16c; Loeseth, Analyse, §§ 620-2). Tristan’s adventures, some of which have been adapted from the prose Tristan, are identical in Rusticien and the New York MS. and include Tristan’s combat with Palamedes whom he hates on account of his rivalry for the love of Yseult of Cornwall ¹, his combat at the Perron de Merlin with Lancelot whom he mistakes for Palamedes ²; his victory over ten knights guarding a bridge « a l’issue de la Marche de Gallont »; Tristan’s arrival at Arthur’s court where he is made a knight of the Round Table ³;

¹. The theme of Tristan’s and Palamedes’ rivalry for Yseult’s love has been adapted from the prose Tristan, where the two knights frequently confront each other in battle. Cf. Loeseth, Analyse, §§ 31, 44, 110, 355, etc...

². This episode is ultimately adapted from the prose Tristan (Loeseth, Analyse, §§ 196-203). Another version of the incident is found in B. N. fr. 112 and 116 (see my article, « Part III of the Turin version of Guiron le Courtois », p. 59).

Tristan’s encounter in the *Forest Perilleuse* with thirty-six of Morgain’s knights, his imprisonment by the father of one of Morgain’s knights whom he killed and Palamedes’ magnanimity in rescuing Tristan.

There follows both in Rusticien and the New York MS. an incident quite unrelated to anything that precedes — Galaad’s fatal combat with Dalides « en cellui temps que la Queste du Saint Graal fut commencee » (an incident adapted from the Post-Vulgate *Queste*)

Mais atant laisse le compte a parler de ces deux chevaliers, car bien y savra retourner prouchaînement, et parlera le maistre d’une autre matiere *qui n’est du livre o ceste*, et veult parler de messire Galaas, le tres bon chevalier, filz messire Lancelot du Lac (New York MS., f. 114b).

After Palamedes’ rescue of Tristan, the two knights encounter Galaad with whom they have a combat until they recognize each other.

*Episode V.* — The New York MS. omits at this point the long series of episodes which in Rusticien follow Tristan’s and Palamedes’ combat with Galaad — the rescue of Blioberis and Perceval’s brother Lamorat from Helys’ prison by Bannin, Galaad, Tristan and Palamedes; Galaad’s departure for Northumberland; Tristan and Palamedes’ return to Joieuse Garde; the encounter of Erec and Enide with Bannin, Blioberis and Lamorat; and the adventures of Tristan, Palamedes and the Chevalier de Leonois who follow Brunor le Noir (the *chevalier a l’escu vermeil*) on his way to Andebourc where he is to do battle with Lancelot in order to prove the innocence of his brother Dinadan accused of having slain a knight of Lancelot’s lineage (340, ff. 20c-36e; 355, ff. 18a-31e; 1463, ff. 29a-52c; Loeseth, *Analyse*, §§ 626–8). But with the knights’ arrival at Andebourc the New York MS. rejoins Rusticien after inserting first a short transition passage explaining the events leading up

2. The Post-Vulgate version of this episode has not been preserved in French, but is known from the Portuguese and Spanish *Demandas* (see *A Demanda do Santo Graal*, ed. A. Magne, Rio de Janeiro, 1955, vol. I, §§ 70–81).

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to Brunor's combat with Lancelot (New York MS., f. 120a-b). The whole of the Brunor episode, including the portion omitted in the New York MS., is ultimately based on the Queste section of the First Version of the prose Tristan, but Rusticien has in part abridged it, and the same abridged account is found in one of the late prose Tristan MSS, B. N. fr. 103, ff. 339a-366a. The New York MS. agrees with Rusticien from the point where it joins the latter (New York MS., ff. 120b-136b; 340, ff. 36e-44f; 355, ff. 31e-38c; 1463, ff. 52d-64a; 103, ff. 356a-366a; Loeseth, Analyse, § 449d). Just before the battle Tristan lends Brunor his armour and Lancelot who mistakes Brunor for Tristan is very angry that he should have undertaken bataille mortelle against him. When a knight arrives and explains that Dinadan is innocent, the combat ceases, but Lancelot bears Tristan ill will and seeks him out at Joieuse Garde. Golistan eventually breaks up the combat and Lancelot on learning that Tristan did not fight with him at Andebourc renews his friendship with him.

Episode VI. — At this point the New York MS. omits an episode related both in Rusticien and MS. B. N. fr. 103, ff. 366a-368d — the account of how Perceval defended the cause of the

1. Loeseth, Analyse, §§ 449-490. B. N. fr. 757, ff. 205a-248b contains the whole episode; B. N. fr. 1628, ff. 100b-231d has a small lacuna at the end; B. N. fr. 104 omits Loeseth, §§ 449-450. B. N. fr. 336, Brit. Mus. Egerton 989, Brussels 9086, Vienna 2537 and 2540 contain the portion of the incident beginning with Loeseth, § 453 end; while the other MSS of the prose Tristan containing the Queste have preserved the episode as from Loeseth, § 458. There are several references to the Queste in the portion of the episode omitted in the New York MS. Thus Brunor tells Tristan that he has been three times in Arthur's court, once when he was knighted, once when he was made a companion of the Round Table, « et une autre fois quant li roys Artus tint la noble court a Kamaalot quant la noble Queste du Saint Graal fu encommenciee » (340, f. 33a). Cf. 757, f. 222d.

2. For a summary of Rusticien's abridged account see Loeseth, Analyse, § 449d. As from Loeseth, § 458 (B. N. fr. 757, f. 232b; B. N. fr. 1628, f. 193b) Rusticien agrees, apart from certain omissions, with the prose Tristan.
daughter of the Count of Norgales against Argondres \(^1\) (340, ff. 44f-46f; 355, ff. 38c-40b; 1463, ff. 64a-67b). But it rejoins Rusticien and MS. B. N. fr. 103 with the account of the war between the kings of Norgales and Ireland who quarrelled over a castle « qui marczoit sur l’un et sur l’autre, et chascun le vouloit avoir pour soy » (New York MS., ff. 136c-143b; 340, ff. 46f-50b; 355, ff. 40b-42d; 1463, ff. 67b-72a). The narrative which is based on the First Version of the prose Tristan \(^2\) is closely linked with the preceding incident — Lancelot and Tristan’s combat at Joieuse Garde. Not long after their reconciliation Tristan hears that Lancelot « avoit dit parolles non bien convenables de la meslee qui avoit esté entr’eulx a la Joieuse Garde » and conceives a deep hatred for him.

Consequently as Lancelot and his people were helping the king of Norgales, Tristan decided to help the king of Ireland who was Yseut’s nephew. During the battle the two former friends do not spare each other and the war was to be ended by a single combat between them, but Arthur sent Gauvain to make peace between the two kings \(^3\). Here the First Version of the prose Tristan and B. N. fr. 103 end the episode, but Rusticien and the New York MS. relate how Arthur, grieved over the renewed enmity between Lancelot and Tristan, summoned them to Kamalot and brought about a reconciliation.

**Episode VII.** — Here follows in the New York MS. an account of the death of Guiron’s son Calinant (ff. 143b-147c)

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— an incident related in Rusticien (340, ff. 77d-79c; 355, ff. 63c-64f; Loeseth, Analyse, p. 432) after Segurant’s adventures (our episode II).

**Episode VIII.** — The New York MS. alone follows up Calinant’s death by a sequel: a combat between Lancelot and Palamedes (ff. 144c-154b).

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The latter portion of the New York MS. consists, then, of a selection of episodes from Rusticien abridged in part and related in a different order, together with a sequel to Calinant’s death not found in any of the other manuscripts of Rusticien. This raises two interesting though separate problems. First, is the order of Rusticien or of the New York MS. that of the original? And secondly did the New York scribe invent the conclusion to Calinant’s death or did he find it in some earlier romance? On the first point, there can be no doubt that it is the extant manuscripts of Rusticien which have preserved the original order and content; for some of the incidents omitted in the New York MS. have been preserved in the ultimate source — the prose Tristan (see episodes V and VI). The second question is more difficult and involves the larger issue of the possible sources of Rusticien’s Rouman d’Artus.

In his Prologue Rusticien claims that he obtained his material from the livre monseigneur Edouart, le roi d’Engleterre, while in his Epilogue he mentions that he « extracted » and « compiled » his material from « plusieurs hystoires et de plusieurs cro- niques ». References to sources in medieval romances cannot always be taken seriously as they are often a cover for the author’s own inventions. In the case of Rusticien’s Rouman, however, there is no doubt much truth in his assertion that he had at his disposal a « book » from which he drew the bulk of his material. Some incidents are indeed adapted from the prose Tristan, the prose Lancelot and the Arsenal 3325

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1. The Prologue has been published by Loeseth, Analyse, § 620, and the Epilogue in § 643.
Palamède fragment; but one has the impression that Rusticien did not himself adapt the material from these sources, but found the episodes already in their remodelled form in some other romances. The most striking feature of his Rouman (in contrast to the conclusion which he added to the Palamède) is the absence of any logical or chronological sequence in the episodes related: from the time of Arthur Rusticien turns to the time of Utherpendragon, and then back again to the time of Arthur. It seems as if Rusticien were offering the reader a series of extracts chosen for their own intrinsic interest and not for their relationship to anything that precedes or follows. And indeed Rusticien himself is aware of this lack of sequence and excuses himself in his Epilogue saying that as he was not familiar with all his material he was not able to put it in order: « car je ne puis sçavoir tout ne mettre toutes mes parolez par ordre » (B. N. fr. 355, f. 314f) ¹. But what were the « books » on which Rusticien drew?

As all the episodes in the Rouman d'Artus involve characters known to us through the Palamède and Guiron romances, and as some episodes (our episode I and the incident preceding, Segurant's adventures with Galehot le Brun) are moreover situated in the time of Utherpendragon, there can be little doubt that one of Rusticien's sources was a redaction of the Enfances Guiron. But this redaction cannot have been either the version contained in B. N. fr. 358 and related manuscripts, or the version preserved in Brit. Museum Add. 36673 and Turin L-I-7, for there is evidence that both are later in date than Rusticien and in fact themselves drew on Rusticien for the material which they share with the latter. But there is no reason why there should not have existed a third Enfances

¹. In B. N. fr. 340 Rusticien's excuse is more detailed: « car je ne puis pas avoir mises toutes mes paroles en ordre pour les intervalles qui avenoient entre deux fais, et pour ce que cest livre n'est mie proprement d'une seule personne fait, ne il n'est tout de Lancelot du Lac, ne il n'est tout de Tristan ne tout du roy Meliadus, ains est de pluseurs histoires et de pluseurs croniques dont je les ay estraites et compilee a la requeste du roy Edouart d'Engleterre, si comme il est contenu au commencement de mon livre » (Loeseth, Analyse, § 643, p. 472).
Guiron, now lost, earlier in date than Rusticien, but which had a similar aim as the other two versions — namely to elucidate and extend backwards the themes began in Part I of the Paîamède.

As for the other episodes — those which are situated in the time of Arthur —, these cannot of course derive from an Enfances Guiron, but must stem from some later portion of the Paîamède. Although the Paîamède has not been preserved in its complete form, the plan of the work is clear: the author wished to combine the adventures of the knights of the older generation with those of the younger by making the former foreshadow, though not overshadow, the latter. In Part I the older knights play a predominant role, but the future exploits of the younger knights — Lancelot, Tristan, Palamedes, Calinant and others — are constantly announced. Many specific incidents, too, are foretold. Now many of the extracts in Rusticien’s Rouman fit in with the possible content of Parts II and III.

Thus in Part I the author not only announces that he will relate « en cestuy livre » many of Tristan’s adventures, but states that just as Meliadus and the Bon Chevalier Sans Peur were rivals « pour chevalerie », so Tristan and Palamedes will for a long time hate each other « pour les amours de madame Yseut de Cornouaille » (B. N. fr. 356, f. 83d). In Rusticien a series of episodes, some adapted from the prose Tristan (our episode IV) deal with the theme of Tristan’s and Palamedes’ enmity and their eventual reconciliation.

Again in Part I the author says that of the Bon Chevalier Sans Peur’s two sons, Dinadan « que Tristan ama mout », and Brunor, the Chevalier a la Cote Mal Taillée, only the latter will resemble his father in prouesse and hardement, and that his adventures will be related later « quand lieu et temps sera venu que je le doie conter » (B. N. fr. 356, f. 82c-d). In Rusticien (part of our episodes II an V) Dinadan and his brother play an important part, Brunor distinguishing himself greatly in his combat with Lancelot. The episode is of course adapted from the prose Tristan, but the important thing is that it can be seen as a fulfilment of the announcement in Part I of the Paîamède.
More important still is the reference in Part I to the war between Arthur and the high prince Galehot: in speaking of Gauvain the author remarks that Gauvain’s valour declined after the « assemblée du roy Artus et Galehot, le seigneur des Loingtaines Isles » (B. N. fr. 356, f. 50c), for he never fully recovered his strength as result of the wounds received there. Now one of Rusticien’s extracts (our episodes III) deals with Arthur’s war. The incident is based on the prose Lancelot, but some significant alterations have been made in order to link it up with the Palamède. Thus whereas in the prose Lancelot it is an elderly knight who brings Arthur the message from Galehot, in Rusticien it is Pharamont and Armant de la Cité Vermeille, two characters prominent in Part I of the Palamède where they are, as here, Arthur’s enemies. Arthur refuses Galehot’s request as in the Lancelot, but in Rusticien alone Arthur’s reply links the present with the past: Arthur stresses that as Utherpendragon did not hold his land from anyone, he has no intention of doing so either. Later, when Arthur hears the news of Galehot’s invasion he consults his barons, but no one in particular is mentioned by name in the Lancelot; in Rusticien, however, an old knight Namant, « qui avoit esté des chevaliers du roy Uterpendragon » is singled out, and in order to stress the link with the work as a whole, the author points out that Namant « avoit esté roy d’Estrangores, dont puis en fut roy le Bon Chevalier Sans Paour » (New York MS., f. 86d). In Palamède Part I (B. N. fr. 356, f. 68c) Arthur proposes to crown the Bon Chevalier Sans Peur king of Estrangorre, « que mon pere Uterpendragon donna a cestuy bon chevalier et dont il ne porta pas encore couronne ». In the war itself, Gauvain distinguishes himself and is severely wounded both in the Lancelot and in Rusticien; but whereas in the Lancelot, Arthur plays only a secondary part, in Rusticien, as in the Palamède generally, Arthur is the central figure and takes part in the fight personally. But even more interesting is the fact that Lancelot’s deeds are compared with those of Phebus and Hector le Brun, two of the most valiant knights of the Brun lineage:

Beau nepveu, fait la royne, je vous dy vraiment que cestui chevalier, a ce que je voy de lui, est le meilleur chevalier que je veisse en toute ma vie, ne dont je ouyssse parler. Ne Phebus ne Hector le Brun ne nul autre chevalier qui
trespassé soit, je ne croy qu'ilz se peussent prendre ne acomparagier a cestuy chevalier (New York MS., f. 93c-d).

Only a writer adapting the Galehot-Arthur war for a Palamède romance would have made this type of alteration.

Finally, and perhaps of most significance, is that both Calinant's death and its sequel are a precise fulfilment of forecasts in Part I of the Palamède. The latter refers to Calinant's death and the sequel on two occasions. The first allusion is at the beginning of the romance. When Pellinor spares his aggressors the author remarks that the custom that no knight could kill another « puis qu'il l'avoit asseuré » lasted until Escanor le Grant, a companion of the Round Table, began to commit fellenies; and his treacherous example was followed by Brehus Sans Pitié, Mordret, Agravain and Calynans li noirs who, after unhorsing at the Fontaine del Pin several of Arthur's knights, including Lancelot, was himself killed by Palamedes:

Arthur on seeing Palamedes' feat remarked that there are only two knights in the world, Tristan and Palamedes. Lancelot in anger followed Palamedes and challenged him to a combat, but Palamedes declined to fight at this point, for as they were seul a seul no one would believe it if he vanquished Lancelot; and if he were defeated people would say he had not put up any real defence. Only if the best knight in the world, Tristan — his greatest enemy and Lancelot's greatest friend — were present would he consent to a battle, but as Tristan was in Cornwall and Lancelot did not wish to go there, no combat

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took place; « et ensint remest cele avanture ». At a later point, in the portion of Arsenal 3325 which represents a fragment of the missing section of redaction B of Part I, the author refers in somewhat more detail to Calinant’s death and its sequel, and adds that he will relate the whole matter in a later portion of his book:

Et ensint remaint cele haine a celui point dusq’a autre foiz. Et einssint cum nos vos deviserom autre fois tout apertemant en cestui livre, qant il en sera leu e tenz de raconter (Arsenal MS. 3325, f. 136 a-b).

Now the extant manuscripts of Rusticien fulfil the first half of the forecast — the portion concerning Calinant’s death; the New York MS. in addition fulfils the second half. One day when Arthur and ten of his knights — Gauvain, Lancelot, Hector, Yvain, Keu, Blioberis, Gaheriet, Galehodin le Gallois, Saphar and Amador de la Porte — were sitting by the Fontaine au Lyon (not named in Rusticien) Calynan le Blanc, « le filz de Guiron le Courtois » appeared and challenged them to a combat. All were unhorsed in turn, but Palamedes who was embuché in the forest and had seen everything, decided to avenge celle honte. He followed Calinant and invited him to a joust. Both were « fors et puissans, preux et hardis merveilleusement », but as chance would have it Calinant broke his glaive on Palamedes without harming him, while he himself received a mortal blow:

Et messire Palamides le fiert si roidement qu’il lui met le fer du glayve parmy les flans du costé senestre, car il ne trouva pas l’escu (B. N. fr. 340 car il ne le toucha pas a l’escu). Il le ponct (B. N. fr. 340 l’empaint) si roidement qu’il le porte a terre tellement actourné que jamais ne portera escu au coul (B. N. fr. 340 que jamais ne ferra coup de lance) (New York MS., f. 147 c; B. N. fr. 340, f. 79 c)

Here all the manuscripts of Rusticien (and the printed editions) end the incident, but the New York MS. continues

1. Arsenal 3325, ff. 7 c-8 a; also in Brit. Mus. Add. 12228, B. N. fr. 350, Florence, Ashburnham 50, Venice fr. XV.
2. Arsenal 3325, ff. 135 a-136 b.
3. The Rusticien MSS end with the following sentence: « Mais atant se taist li contes de cestui fait et retourne a parler de l’ancien chevalier. Expli-
without a break, developing into a coherent narrative the remainder of the forecast. When Palamedes saw that Calinant was dead he turned away « dolent et couroucié durement de ce qu'il avoit occis par si grant mescheance le chevalier qui si preudomme estoit » (f. 147 d). Arthur who recognized Palamedes by his armour remarked to Gauvain that there are only two knights in the world, Tristan and Palamedes'. Lancelot angered by this remark followed Palamedes, while Arthur and the other knights went to the place where Calinant lay. On seeing his shield with the inscription: « Cestui escu fut au meilleur chevalier du monde, ce fut messire Guiron le Courtois », they knew at once that he was Guiron's son and had him richly buried in the maistresse eglise of Kamalot. On reaching Palamedes, Lancelot challenged him to a combat, but Palamedes explained that he could not stop now for he had an urgent task ahead of him. When Lancelot however refused to accept this excuse, Palamedes added that he would not fight with him now in any case, for as they were alone no one would believe him if he were to vanquish Lancelot, although everyone would believe Lancelot if he were victorious; « et c'est ce pour quoy je refuse la bataille et l'espreuve de vous a cestuy point » (f. 148 d). He would only consent to a combat if they were to hold it in Arthur's court, in the presence of Guenevere, Tristan and all the other good knights. After some hesitation Lancelot agrees to Palamedes' proposal and they decide to meet in Arthur's court « le jour Saint Michel le grant ange, qui est jour de grant renommée, et que pour ce y vendront plusieurs gens voir » (f. 149 b). When they have given Arthur « le gaige de la bataille », Palamedes goes to his dame de Nohaut, on whose behalf he has to undertake a battle against a knight cit li roumans du roy Artus et des chevaliers errans » (B. N. fr. 340, f. 79 c). The New York MS., on the other hand, continues after « portera escu au coul » as follows: « car sachiez que l'ame luy estoit partie du corps, dont ce fu grant dommaige par tout le monde pour sa haute chevalerie, mais pour la grant felonie qui en lui estoit, et pour [f. 147 d] les chevaliers errans esquelz il faisott grans domages se passa le couroux ». For what follows, see the summary above.

1. In the second Arsenal 3325 reference (t. 135 c) Arthur also makes this remark to Gauvain.
claiming one of her castles. Saphar who joins Palamedes at
the dame de Nohaut’s, offers to do the battle for his brother, but
the knight has already relinquished his claim. Meanwhile
numerous kings, barons and ladies assemble at Kamalot, as
well as thirty-six knights of Lancelot’s lineage. Hector would
gladly have disposed of Palamedes before the jour nommé, but
Lancelot would not allow this and asked them not to take
vengeance if he were vanquished, « car je vous dy, beaux sei-
gneurs, que Palamides n’est coulpable de ceste bataille, car
c’est a ma semonce » (f. 151 a). Ten days before the appointed
day Palamedes, Saphar, the dame de Nohaut and her ladies
set out for Kamalot, and as they pass through the forest of
Brebam they encounter a vieille dame, who was really an
enchantress, the daughter of Nabon the enchanter and a great
friend of the Dame du Lac for whose sake she wished to pre-
vent the combat between Palamedes and Lancelot. She had
with her four knights and a very tall, ugly Saracen, « plus
noir que meure » who lead in each hand two huge lions, « qui
estoit la plus orrible chose a voir du monde » (f. 151 c). Saphar
defended himself against the four knights, while Palamedes
fought the two lions until an old lady in the dame de Nohaut’s
company, who had for a long time frequented Morgain, realised
that this was enchantement and gave Palamedes a magic ring
which caused the lions and the knights to disappear. The
enchantress begged Palamedes to spare her for the sake of
Yseut, and he sent her to Cornwall to inform Yseut of the
impending combat (f. 152 d). Here is a lacuna of several folios,
and f. 153 a begins towards the end of the premier assaut of
Lancelot’s and Palamedes’ combat. As they were about to begin
their second round, Guenevere and the two Queens with her
ask the combatants to make peace, and they all join Arthur in
the maistre salle, but Tristan was not there, « car il estoit allé
en Cornouaille ». The manuscript ends with the rejoicing in
Arthur’s court :

Et quant ilz furent venus devant le roy, il commanda qu’ilz fussent desar-
mez et que l’en apportast de riches draps. Et ce fut fait hastivement. Que
vous en diroye ? Par toute la court se fait joie et feste de ce que ceste bataille
estoit si bien finee, car grant doubte avoient qu’il n’en sourdeist mal bien
grant. Laudetur Deus (f. 154 b).
From this evidence it is apparent that many of the extracts in Rusticien’s *Rouman d’Artus*, including the sequel to Calinant’s death found only in the New York MS., are closely related to the *Palamède*. They complete and dovetail in with themes begun in Part I, and are precisely the type of incident one would expect to find in the missing sections. This does not, of course, necessarily mean that they are a portion of the original *Palamède*. A later remanieur, finding the *Palamède* incomplete, could have developed references in order to finish the work — as indeed did the remanieurs of the 358-363 *Guiron* and of the Turin L-I-7-9 *Guiron*. But whether or not the episodes under consideration stem from the original author of the *Palamède*, it is very likely that they were intended to be a part of the latter portions of the romance. The author of Part I does not specify which of the events he announces are to take place in Part II and which in Part III, except that the imprisoned knights are to be set free by Palamedes, Tristan and Lancelot in Part II, while the Grail Quest and Arthur’s death belong to Part III. Two of the episodes in Rusticien’s *Rouman* — Dalides’ combat with Galaad and Brunor’s combat with Lancelot at Andebourc take place during the Quest. It is possible therefore that these episodes may derive from Part III; the other incidents, however, may well represent a portion of the lost sections of Part II.

But since the sequel to Calinant’s death clearly derives from the same source as Calinant’s death, it is unlikely that the New York scribe had himself access to Part II of the *Palamède*. It is more probable that he had before him a manuscript of Rusticien’s *Rouman d’Artus* more authentic and complete than any of the extant manuscripts and that he made his selection of extracts from this manuscript, rearranging them in order and omitting several episodes.

There is no break in the New York MS. between the point where the scribe abandons the *Enfances Guiron* and the excerpts from Rusticien. He obviously wished to combine the two and present them as one «book». The rubric which precedes his compilation suggests this:

*Cestui livre parle de Giron et de Galhot le Brun et de Seguran le Brun et de tous les bons chevaliers du temps du roy Uterpendragon*;
 encore parle de tous les bons chevaliers qui furent ou temps du roy Artus (f. 1 a).

Our compiler's method and aim was indeed similar to that of Rusticien and numerous other scribe-compilers of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who combined incidents from various sources in a single « book ». And this is why so often these late compilations are storehouses of otherwise unknown portions of earlier romances.

Fanni Bogdanow.