PROVENÇAL LITERATURE

By L. T. TOPSFIELD
Fellow of St Catharine's College, Cambridge

I. TEXTS

WALTER T. PATTISON, The Life and Works of the Troubadour Raimbaut d’Orange, Minneapolis, Minnesota U.P., has produced the first complete crit. ed. of this important troubadour, previously treated by Appel in 1928. All the MSS. have been consulted for the texts of the poems which are given with full variants, translations, extensive notes and a lengthy introd. This interesting introductory account of the historical Raimbaut and his environment is based on original documents and, whatever difficulties may remain in the texts and translation of the poems, the editor has fully achieved his declared aim of providing an ed. which would lead to a much fuller understanding of this troubadour. It is unfortunate that this well-ordered work, a photo-offset, is so expensive. For a recent art. on Raimbaut’s relations with Azalais de Porcairagues see NMi, 1 (YWML, xii, 94).

M. de Riquer, ‘Un trovador valenciano: Pedro el Grande de Aragón’, RVF, 1951, 1, 4, in order to illustrate the great literary interests of Pedro III examines his relations with the troubadours Cervera, Folquet de Lunel, un Peyronet juglar and Peire Salvatge and provides a fresh text of the cycle of so-called poems of 1285 dealing with the French invasion of Catalonia. He differs from A. Jeanroy (Homenaje... Menéndez Pidal, 1925) on the order in which these poems should be ascribed to their authors, Pedro of Aragon, Peire Salvatge, Bernat d’Auriac, count Roger Bernard III of Foix and an anonymous poet.

R. Lavaud and R. Nelli, ‘Débat de la sorcière et de son confesseur. (Texte provençal du XIIe siècle)’, Folklore—Aude, 1951, 23–31 (rev. RLR, lxxi, 231) provide a fresh and improved text of this debate, previously publ. by P. Meyer (R, xiv, 521), which is of interest both by reason of its rich vocabulary and the light it throws on medieval sorcery.

I. Frank, *Trouvères et Minnesänger*, Saarbrücken, West-Ost-Verlag, has produced a noteworthy anthology intended to encourage the study of the relationship between the Romance courtly lyric and that of the Minnesinger. To this end he gives the text (with trans.) of some 50 courtly songs, French, Provençal and Middle High German, written between 1180 and 1195. The French and Provençal lyrics selected are those most likely to have been known by the Minnesinger and are printed facing their German counterparts. The principles which have guided the editor in the selection of these poems are explained in notes and appendices. Extremely practical bibliographical summaries are provided to stimulate the further study of these lyrics, and of the problems of linguistics, metre and music which arise from them.

F. A. Ugolini, *La poesia provenzale e l'Italia*, Modena, 1949, pp. lx+160 (rev. *SM*, 17, 366–70) has used a slightly different approach to provide an anthology of poems illustrating the development of troubadour poetry in Italy. An ample introd. is followed by 55 texts of poems by Italian poets and those Provençal troubadours who are closely connected with Italy and the Italian poets.

A. Roncaglia, *Venticinque poesie dei primi trovatori* (Guillem IX, Marcabru, Jaufre Rudel, Bernart de Ventadorn), Modena, Società Tipografica Modenese, 1949 (rev. *SM*, 17, 357–9), gives texts of P.-C. 183, 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11; 293, 1, 9, 16, 22, 30, 35, 38; 262, 2, 3, 4, 5; 70, 15, 23, 30, 31, 37, 39, 43, 44.

M. de Riquer, *Antologías de Textos Literarios Románicos Medievales; II, Poesía Lírica*, Barcelona (Univ. de Barcelona, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras), 1951, gives nineteen Provençal poems ranging from Guillem IX to Guilhem de Cervera in addition to Galician-Portuguese, Italian, French and Catalan texts. Vol. I of this anthology contains an extract from the Provençal Ronsasvals and Vol. III an extract from Jaufré (Brunel’s ed. ll. 2180–3016).