

1. In *The Kingis Quair*, King James meets Patience and Good Hope after doing this action, and Good Hope leads him to the goddess Fortune after he does the reverse of it. A man discusses the immorality of suicide and then marvels when he hears a sound “so great and so sweet” after performing this action with his grandfather in a work that survives thanks to a commentary on it by Macrobius. One poet compared this action to the transformation of Glaucus and coined the verb “*trahere*” to describe it. (+) Scipio Africanus carries his grandson Scipio Aemilianus as they perform this action in Cicero’s *Dream of Scipio*. In a long poem, the poet declares that he is “pure and prepared” to do this action after drinking from Lethe and meeting his beloved in the earthly paradise atop a seven-storey (*) mountain. For 10 points, name this kind of journey Dante undertakes to reach God in *Paradiso*.

ANSWER: **ascending** to the **heavens** [or **ascending** to the celestial **sphere**s; accept synonyms; prompt on **dreaming** or **sleeping** or having a **vision** by asking, “what do they do in the vision and/or dream?”]

2. Although this work typically avoids physical description, it frequently describes the blond, waist-length hair of a beautiful woman whose uncle claims has “thief’s eyes.” A man in this work angrily rejects a gift when he sees that it includes a silk garment, which he claims must have been contributed by an effeminate, beardless man. In this work, a man asks his wife for a lock of her hair so that he can restring his bow, but she refuses since he had once (+) slapped her. The title character of this work covers himself and his family with an ox-hide when they are attacked by Flósi. Characters like Hallgerður and her husband Gunnar are involved in the series of blood feuds recounted in this work, some of which are litigated at the (*) Althing. For 10 points, name this Icelandic saga in which the title character and much of his family are burned to death in their home.

ANSWER: ***Njáls saga*** [or *The Saga of Burnt Njáll* or any answer mentioning **Njáll**]

3. In a non-literal translation of this author, Gerard Manley Hopkins rendered one of his lines as, “Lend this life to me then: feed and feast my mind.” A hymn by this author asks God to “through your paths / lead us... / to the light which you inhabit.” Another hymn by this author prays, “clean me, the unclean, with Your Blood” in a stanza that addresses Jesus as the “Pious (+) Pelican.” A hymn by this author contains an oft-excerpted section beginning, “Behold, the bread of angels” and was among the five hymns Pope Urban IV commissioned this author to write for the feast of Corpus Christi. The last mass by Josquin was based on a hymn by this author that begins, “Tell, (*) tongue, the mystery of the glorious Body.” For 10 points, name this author of the Eucharistic hymns “Adoro te devote” and “Pange lingua,” who also wrote *On Being and Essence*.

ANSWER: Saint Thomas **Aquinas** [or Saint **Thomas**]

4. Negligence is called a “most stupid maiden” while Virginity is called a “most bright maiden” in a set of twenty of these works on the virtues and vices by Saint Boniface. One of these works describing an object produced from the “cold womb” of the “damp earth” is called either *Lorica* or the “Leiden” one of these works. One hundred of these works in Latin hexameter are included along with a treatise on the number seven in the *Epistola ad Acircium*, written by (+) Saint Aldhelm. One of these works concludes, “Her eye will be wet,” after describing an object which is “shaggy below” and “a wonderful help to women.” Several of these works, including ones about a butter churn, a key, and an onion, can also be interpreted as having (*) sexual meanings. For 10 points, name these works, over ninety of which are found in the Old English Exeter Book.

ANSWER: **riddles** [or **enigmata**]

5. A poem by this author describes an arrow whose blow is “so straight... that the soul, quivering, reverberated, / seeing the heart on the left was dead.” This author wrote, “You feel... that death holds me... that life abandons me,” in a ballad about his (+) exile addressed to the ballad itself. A sonnet by this poet beginning, “You whose look pierced through my heart,” is addressed to his beloved, Vanna. This poet expounded his Averroist philosophy of love, including his idea that love always stifles reason, in a *canzone* beginning, “A lady asks me,” or “*Donna me prega*.” (*) T.S. Eliot’s “Ash Wednesday” opens by quoting this

poet's line, "Because I do not hope to turn again." For 10 points, name this Italian poet who pioneered the *dolce stil novo* along with Guido Guinizelli and Dante Alighieri.

ANSWER: Guido **Cavalcanti** [prompt on **Guido**]

6. **A book titled for this character says its words are like seeds planted in fine soil because they are written for a patron who is noble and just. An episode in which this character encounters a woman in a boat hung with black silk is compared to the legend of Rishyasringa in the Mahabharata in a book by Jessie Weston. That episode is found in a work about this character by Manessier which, like one by Gerbert de Montreuil, is one of Four (+) Continuations of an incomplete romance about him. In a castle, this character is shown a bleeding lance, candelabras, and a golden dish in a mysterious procession, but he does not ask what those objects mean. A romance about this character by Chrétien de Troyes inspired another romance about him by Wolfram von Eschenbach. For 10 points, name this (*) chaste Arthurian knight who was the original hero of the Grail Quest before, in later literature, he was replaced by Galahad.**

ANSWER: **Percival** [or **Perceval** or **Parzifal** or **Parsifal**] (Jessie Weston's book is *From Ritual to Romance*.)

7. **A line in this poem borrows a technique from Vergil when it uses densely-packed /p/ and /t/ sounds to represent horses galloping. In this poem, a woman declares that she "shall fly... as a gull" along a distant river before anachronistically offering pagan prayers to the wind, a river, and the sun. This poem attributes its image of ten falcons attacking a flock of swans to the legendary shape-shifting poet-wizard (+) Boyan, whom this poem frequently invokes. In this poem, a commander decides to ignore the omen of a solar eclipse, which scholars identify as the eclipse of May 1, 1185. This poem's title prince and his brother Vsevolod are captured when their army is defeated by a (*) Polovtsian host. For 10 points, name this Old East Slavic epic which inspired an opera by Alexander Borodin.**

ANSWER: *The **Tale of Igor's Campaign*** [or ***Slovo o pŭlku Igorevŭ*** or *The **Lay of Igor's Campaign*** or *The **Lay of Igor's Host*** or any answer that mentions **Igor** and some equivalent for **song/lay** and **campaign/warfare/host**]

Original language term required.

8. **The speaker states that "He who wishes to become [this thing]... shall sail long and far through the storm" in a poem that compares seeking this thing to a siege. Another poem asks, "Can someone tell me, 'what is [this thing]?" before defending the ideal that it must be "equal" or "level." A collection of religious *Poems in Stanzas* about this thing draws on conventions regarding it in secular literature, such as the use of springtime imagery and the personification of it as a powerful lady. Beguine mystics like (+) Hadewijch and Mechthild von Magdeburg referred to this thing by the word also used by writers like Hartmann von Aue and Walther von der Vogelweide, who exemplify a tradition of troubadour-like poets named for a compound beginning with that word for this thing. For 10 points, give the Middle Dutch and Middle High German word for "love" which forms compounds with (*) "sang" and "sänger."**

ANSWER: **Minne** [accept **Minnesang** or **Minnesänger**; prompt on **love** or courtly **love**; prompt on **God** before the second clue]

9. **In one passage, a text named for one of these creatures laments malfortunes in alliterative pairs like "burning and bloodshed," "stealing and slaying," and "plague and pestilence." The homilist declares, "this world is in haste and it nears its end," in that 1014 "Sermon of [this creature]." In a poem, one of these animals kisses the King's foot and begs for mercy after he is cornered by hounds on a hunting expedition. Another one of these animals is (+) flayed two separate times in a mock epic attributed to Nivardus. A woman conspires with a knight to steal her husband's clothes so he cannot transform back from one of these animals in *Bisclavret*, a lay by Marie de France. In another work, one of these animals has his tail frozen in a lake after he is tricked into using it as a net for fish. For 10 points, name this kind of animal exemplified by (*) Isengrim, the rival of Reynard the Fox.**

ANSWER: a **wolf** [or **wolves**; accept a werew**olf** or **werewolves**; accept **Bisclavret** before mention]

10. One poem of this type uses the phrase “ghostly sight” to refer to a vision the speaker had “in a tabernacle of a tower. / As I stood musing on the moon.” Geoffrey Chaucer used the word “debonaire” in its now-archaic sense of “meek” in a poem of this type that has a stanza for each letter of the alphabet. Another one of these poems in Middle English replaces “gras” with “flour” and “spray” in succeeding stanzas after describing (+) “dewe in Aprille / That fallyt on the gras.” The line, “Of one that is so fair and bright,” begins one of these poems that was set to music by Benjamin Britten and includes short Latin responses like “rosa sine spina” and “velut maris stella.” Many of these poems make use of the fact that the Latin name for (*) Eve, “Eva,” spelled backwards is “Ave.” For 10 points, name this broad class of sacred poetry addressed to the Queen of Heaven.
ANSWER: hymns to the Virgin [or hymns to Mary or Marian hymns or other synonyms; accept Annunciation hymns or Annunciation carols; prompt on hymns or carols]

11. In one poem, this author scoffed at the “fictions” of “famous poets” which bring “secret herbs,” invoking instead Him “who living in this world / the world did not recognize / His deity.” This author asked, “What has become of the ladies / their head-coverings and dresses / their scents?” in a pair of stanzas drawing on the *ubi sunt* motif. This author wrote, “there flow the Lordships; / down to their ends / to be consumed,” in a stanza that compares “our lives” to (+) rivers flowing into “the sea / that dying is.” This author used a verse form that pairs two lines of octosyllabic verse with a third half-line called the “broken foot,” or *pie quebrado*, in a poem that begins, “Let the sleeping soul remember... / how life passes, / how death takes us / by surprise.” For 10 points, name this Castilian poet who memorialized his (*) father Rodrigo in *Coplas por la muerte de su padre*.
ANSWER: Jorge Manrique

12. The “verbal epistemology” of the Middle Ages was expressed by Augustine through rhetoric, by Anselm through grammar, and by Aquinas through logic according to a book titled for one of these objects by Marcia Colish. A collection of early Middle English verse commentaries on lectionary readings is titled for a portmanteau between the Latin word for these objects and the name of its author, Orm. This is the last of the three objects which (+) “all the world’s creatures” are compared to in a Latin poem by Alain de Lille beginning, “Omnis mundi creatura / Quasi liber et pictura.” A work titled for a “Great” one of these objects by Vincent de Beauvais exemplifies a genre of encyclopedic and instructional literature named for these objects that also includes textbooks on (*) governance written “for princes.” For 10 points, St. Paul contrasted “seeing face to face” with seeing by means of what kind of object?
ANSWER: a mirror [or speculum or specula; accept *The Mirror of Language* or *The Great Mirror* or Speculum maius or mirrors for princes; prompt on Ormulum; prompt on glass after Paul is mentioned by asking, “what kind of glass object is mentioned in the Vulgate and many English translations?”]

13. The only surviving manuscript of this poem contains an interpolated lullaby about a baby with a smock made from marten skins. One passage of this poem gives a day-by-day chronicle of events beginning, “On Tuesday they donned their dark armour,” and concluding, “On Monday, men were seen waist-deep in blood.” This poem chastises a group whose “high spirits lessened their life-spans” in the second of two stanzas beginning, “Men went to [a certain place] at dawn.” The earliest surviving reference to (+) King Arthur may be this poem’s brief mention of him as an *exemplum* of bravery. In this poem, warriors feast and drink mead for a year at the court of King Mynyddog Mwynfawr before they accompany him to a battle where they are vastly outnumbered. For 10 points, name this Welsh-language poem attributed to the bard (*) Aneirin in which the title kingdom is defeated by Angles at the Battle of Catraeth.
ANSWER: Y Gododdin

14. The speaker repeats, “Soon it will be [this time period]!” in a poem addressed to the “Glorious king, true light and clarity.” Ezra Pound wrote that this time period “o’er sea mist and mountain is... display’d” in a

translation of a Latin poem with a vernacular refrain. The speaker complains that this time period “is treachery” and laments, “[this time period], alas, [this time period]!” in a poem by Raimbaut de Vaqueiras beginning, (+) “Gaita be gaiteta del chastel.” Dante remarks on the time in Jerusalem and the Ganges after observing that it is this time of day at Mount Purgatory in the second canto of *Purgatorio*. A genre of troubadour poetry set during this time period often features a sentry who warns two lovers that it is time to (*) part. For 10 points, name this time of day which is the setting of the Provençal *alba* and the French *aubade*.
ANSWER: dawn [or synonyms like daybreak or sunrise; prompt on day or morning] (The first poem is by Giraut de Bornelh.)

15. A poem in this language remarks, “the inward eye yearns for Thee and is astonished,” in a section comparing God to “eternal light.” The anonymous wife of a poet in this language wrote, “Will her love remember his graceful doe, / her only son in her arms as he parted?” after her husband had been sent into exile. Sections praising God for creating each of the ten celestial spheres appear in a poem in this language called (+) *The Royal Crown*. Quantitative verse in this language was popularized by a poem that compares “wisdom for your soul” to a “crown for your head.” Sacred poems in this language include one that begins, “He will proclaim freedom for his sons and daughters,” and another addressed to “The Lord of the universe who reigned before anything was created.” For 10 points, an ancient collection in what language contains a (*) 22-line acrostic that implores, “O taste and see that the Lord is good”?
ANSWER: Hebrew (*The Royal Crown* is by Solomon ibn Gabirol, and the unnamed poems are “D’ror Yikra” by Dunash ben Labrat, “Adon Olam,” and Psalm 34.)

16. One work by this author chastises its addressee by comparing him to an infant who refuses to drink milk when his mother puts something bitter on her breast. This author compared the love of Christ to bitter oranges, which are inedible raw but taste sweet after they are prepared, in a work that was presented with a gift of five candied oranges. A prayer by this author likens the Trinity to “a deep Sea, into which the deeper I enter the more I find, and the more I find the more I seek.” All of this author’s (+) letters close with the phrase, “Sweet Jesus, Jesus Love.” This author addressed the Pope as “*babbo*,” meaning “daddy,” in a series of letters to Gregory XI begging him to return the papacy to Rome. While in ecstasy, this author had a conversation with God which her secretaries recorded as her *Dialogue*. For 10 points, name this saint who had a mystical marriage with Jesus and who is from (*) Siena.
ANSWER: Saint Catherine of Siena [or Santa Caterina da Siena or Caterina di Benincasa]

17. In a poem from this kingdom, a man sees a yellow-faced woman with bloody ooze flowing from her eyes after praying to God to see Death in a visible form. A Latin hymn from this kingdom calls God the “Celestial Physician” when it praises Him for reunifying the body of a quartered bishop. Master Polikarp speaks with Death in a poem from this kingdom. A lament of the Virgin Mary and a set of early vernacular sermons from this kingdom are named for its (+) Holy Cross Monastery, which lies in a mountain range of the same name. The anonymous author of a chronicle of this kingdom is traditionally called “Gallus Anonymus.” For 10 points, name this kingdom whose knights sang the hymn “Mother of God” before their victory alongside an eastern ally at the Battle of (*) Grunwald.
ANSWER: Kingdom of Poland

18. In a book titled for this person, its author explains that it is the synthesis of three “noble books” before asking his readers to pray for the souls of his mother and father. Jorge Luis Borges cited the paucity of French-origin words in that book titled for this person as evidence that its author “was the last Saxon poet and never knew it.” In another book, this person spares the giant Goëmagot, who is also called Gogmagog, so that Corineus can wrestle with him. In that book, Diana directs this person to a land where he (+) finds a city that comes to be called “Trinovantum.” An alliterative chronicle by Layamon is titled for this person,

who, in another chronicle, is the first of a line of kings including Loelinus, Gorboduc, and Leir. For 10 points, name this descendant of Aeneas who (*) Geoffrey of Monmouth claimed was the first king of Britain.

ANSWER: **Brutus** [or **Brut**] (The Borges clue is from “The Innocence of Layamon.”)

19. In one book, this character cites the similar cases of Iphis and Tiresias before describing how she was transformed into a “perfect natural man” after the death of her husband. In another book, this character reads *The Consolation of Philosophy* before falling asleep and being led on a dream-journey by the Cumaean Sibyl. This character, who narrates *The (+) Mutation of Fortune* and *The Path of Long Study*, is introduced to the Virgin Mary by a woman who carries a vessel of fine gold. This character begins to fear that she is an “aberration of nature” after reading *The Lamentations of Matheolus* until three ladies representing Reason, Rectitude, and Justice visit her and help her lay the foundations of the title (*) city. For 10 points, name this French author who included herself as a character in *The Book of the City of Ladies*.

ANSWER: **Christine** [or Christine de **Pizan** or Christine de **Pisan** or Cristina da **Pizzano**]

20. An author with this first name included many trees, mountains, and spices in a verse catalog of the Earth’s inhabitants. Natura asks Nous to impose order on matter in that author with this first name’s poem about the creation of the world, *De mundi universitate*. The earliest attribution of the phrase “standing on the shoulders of giants” was by John of Salisbury to a Platonist philosopher with this name who taught at the cathedral school of Chartres. A theologian with this name addresses the Blessed Virgin as (+) “daughter of your son” when praying to her on behalf of Dante in the last canto of *Paradiso*. That theologian with this name interpreted the phrase “the kiss of his mouth” as an allegory for the hypostatic union in one of his sermons on the Song of Songs. For 10 points, give this first name of the (*) Cistercian monk who founded the Abbey of Clairvaux.

ANSWER: **Bernard** [or **Bernardus**; accept Saint **Bernard** of Clairvaux or **Bernard** of Chartres or **Bernard** Silvestris or **Bernard** Silvester or **Bernardus** Silvestris]

21. A poem in this style analogizes one saint to an emanation of Christ by addressing him as a “battle-strong light-beam of the Sun of mercy.” A hundred-stanza poem in this style addressed to the Virgin Mary whose title translates as “Lily” popularized a meter for this style that has eight metrical positions rather than six. A legendary poet in this style composed a lament for the loss of his two sons as well as a “Head Ransom” poem that so impressed a king that he did not behead its author. This style’s prestigious (+) “court meter” requires internal rhyme, unlike its “old story meter,” which only requires alliteration. A refrain called the *stef* features in a genre of praise poetry in this style called the *drápa*. Fragments of poems in this style, as well as lists of kennings used in it, are included in (*) Snorri Sturluson’s *Prose Edda*. For 10 points, name this hermetic style of poetry composed by namesake Old Norse bards.

ANSWER: **skaldic** poetry [accept any word forms of **skald**] (The first poem is Einarr Skúlason’s *Geisli*. The legendary poet is Egil Skallagrímsson.)

22. In a poem in this language, workers digging beneath a cathedral discover a tomb with mysterious writing on it and marvel that neither the body in the tomb nor its garments have decayed. In that poem in this language, a just pagan judge is posthumously baptized when a saint’s tear falls on his face, resulting in his salvation. That hagiography of St. Erkenwald was written in this language. In another poem in this language, a man is shown a vision of the (+) New Jerusalem by a girl who lives there as a bride of the Lamb, moving him to try to swim across a stream to join her. This language’s Alliterative Revival is exemplified by four poems in the manuscript *Cotton Nero A.x.*, including one in which a man falls asleep in his garden and has a dream-vision of his (*) infant daughter holding the title gem in Heaven. For 10 points, name this language used by the Pearl Poet.

ANSWER: **Middle English** [prompt on **English**; do NOT accept or prompt on “Old English” or “Modern English”]

23. In an 1896 edition of this saint's life, Joseph Jacobs rejected Ernst Kuhn's theory that it was originally composed in Pehlevi but concurred with Hermann Zotenberg that its Greek version was not written by John of Damascus. An early version of this saint's life is the Georgian text *Balavariani*. This saint is told a parable in which two caskets filled with bones are painted with gold while two caskets filled with treasure are painted with tar. After astrologers predict that this saint will convert to Christianity, he is imprisoned in a (+) luxurious palace by his father King Abenner, but he still converts after leaving his sanctuary and realizing that all people suffer from injury, old age, and death. For 10 points, name this Christian saint, converted by the hermit Barlaam, whose legend derives from the life of the (*) Buddha.

ANSWER: Saint Josaphat [or Joasaph; accept Barlaam before "caskets"; prompt on Siddhartha or the Buddha]

24. A poem about one of these animals augments its already-high diction by including the Greek-based neologisms "*alatizo*" and "*ovatizans*." One of these animals laments that it has travelled to a place where it can find no food before it is comforted by the dawn in that Carolingian sequence, which is sometimes known by its incipit, "*Clangam, filii*." According to legend, the father of Godfrey of Bouillon was a mysterious (+) knight associated with these animals. Many medieval romances contain the legend of a knight who disappears when he is asked where he comes from after arriving on a boat led by these animals. One of these animals laments, "once I had been beautiful," and, "once I dwelt in lakes," in a poem from the *Carmina Burana* in which it is (*) cooked on a spit. For 10 points, name these birds which, according to bestiaries, sing beautiful songs before they die.

ANSWER: swans [or cygnus or cygni; accept the Swan Sequence or the Swan's Lament or *Planctus cygni* or the Knight of the Swan; prompt on birds]

25. In a modern sequel to this poem, a man half-asleep in a wagon has a vision of monks chanting Mass and then shouts, "It's dark, and doom coming! Is no light left us?" before chanting this poem's line, "Heart shall be bolder, harder be purpose, more proud the spirit as our power lessens!" A character in this poem neglects his "downwards responsibilities" because of his "overmastering pride" according to an essay titled for a word in this poem, (+) *ofermōd*, by J.R.R. Tolkien. In this poem, some men think that their lord has fled after Godric rides away on his horse. That lord had arrogantly allowed an invading force to cross a narrow causeway so that he could fight them head on. For 10 points, the ealdorman Byrthnoth and his household are killed by a (*) Viking army in what Old English poem about a 991 battle?

ANSWER: "The Battle of Maldon" (The lead-in is from Tolkien's *The Homecoming of Beorhtnoth Beorhthelm's Son*.)

26. In this book, a man recounts a vision where he sees men carrying many things drown when trying to cross a river, while those who carry nothing safely reach the other side. In another scene from this book, the sign of the cross miraculously appears on several loaves of bread after the Pope commands a holy woman to pray for that occurrence. In this book, a man imagines being thrown on the ground and beaten with a stick in order to explain that (+) "perfect joy" is to suffer willingly out of love for Christ. This book, which follows characters like Masseo, Bernard, and Rufino, was compiled along with an appendix on the life of Brother Juniper. One of this book's 53 short chapters explains how the man-eating Wolf of Gubbio was miraculously tamed by the title saint. For 10 points, name this collection of anecdotes from the life of (*) Saint Francis which inspired a film by Roberto Rossellini.

ANSWER: *The Little Flowers of Saint Francis* [or *I fioretti di San Francesco*; accept *The Flowers of Saint Francis*]

27. The title character falls in love with Hiltgunt while they are hostages of this person in the Latin epic *Waltharius*. Another poem concludes, "here the story takes an end," after describing this man weeping when his wife is killed by one of his retainers. In that poem, a group is warned that all of them but a single monk will die in this man's realm after meeting some (+) water spirits bathing in a river. In another work, this man

orders Högni's heart to be cut out and Gunnar to be thrown into a snake pit, so his wife feeds him the bodies of his sons in revenge. Kriemhild agrees to marry this person so that she can avenge the murder of Siegfried in the *Nibelungenlied*, while Gudrun marries him against her will in the *Volsunga saga*. For 10 points, name this person called (*) Etzel in German myth and Atli in Norse myth, the real-life general stopped at the Battle of the Catalaunian Plains.

ANSWER: Attila the Hun [accept Etzel or Atli before they are mentioned]

28. In one passage, this poem praises the beauty of a woman whose "limbs" are "so well answering... to womanhood" that there was never a "creature" who seemed "less mannish." This poem includes a translation of Petrarch's 102nd sonnet by presenting it as a song beginning, "If no love is, O God, what feel I so?" After being killed, a character in this poem learns to "despise this wretched world" and sees the "vanity" of his earthly pursuits after his ghost (+) ascends to the eighth sphere. In this poem, a man who had mocked love is suddenly struck with desire for a beautiful lady after seeing her dressed in black at a procession. That man exchanges letters with that lady and becomes her lover thanks to the help of (*) Pandarus, but she eventually spurns him for Diomedes. For 10 points, name this poem by Geoffrey Chaucer about two lovers in the Trojan War.

ANSWER: Troilus and Criseyde

29. In one poem, an author with this first name pleaded, "Would that I might hold my knight / Till morning naked in my arms." That author with this first name warned, "many people are harmed by excess pride," in a poem lamenting that neither her "beauty," "merit," nor "good sense" are of any avail with her lover. The only *canzo* by a *trobairitz* to survive along with its music, *A chantar m'er de so qu'ieu non volria*, was composed by that author with this first name, the (+) Comtessa de Dia. One book abruptly concludes with its author saying that he will no longer write about a "blessed" woman with this first name until he is "capable of writing about her more worthily." In that book, the narrator is told "*Ego dominus tuus*" by Love in a (*) vision he has after seeing that woman with this first name for just the second time in his life. For 10 points, give this first name of the woman who inspired *La Vita Nuova*.

ANSWER: Beatrice [or Beatriz or Beatritz; accept Beatrice Portinari or Beatrice de Dia or Bice]