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EDITED BY PROFESSOR I. GOLLANCZ, LITT.D., F.B.A.
KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON; HONORARY DIRECTOR OF THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY

II

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES
An Alliterative Poem on the Nine Worthies and the Heroes of Romance

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I WOL BIWAYLE IN MANER OF TRAGIEDIE
THE HARM OF HEM THAT STODE IN HEIGH DEGREE,
AND FILLEN SO THAT THER NAS NO REMEDIE
TO BRINGE HEM OUT OF HIR ADVERSITEE;
FOR CERTEIN, WHAN THAT FORTUNE LIST TO FLEE,
THER MAY NO MAN THE COURS OF HIR WITHHOLDE;
LAT NO MAN TRUSTE ON BLIND PROSPERITEE;
BE WAR BY THISE ENSAMPLES TREWE AND OLDE.

Chaucer, *The Monkes Tule.*
PREFACE

The Manuscripts. *The Parlement of the Thre Ages*, first printed by the present editor for the Roxburghe Club in 1897, is preserved in one of Robert Thornton’s famous miscellanies of English poems and romances. The MS. was acquired by the British Museum in 1879; its press-mark is Additional MSS. 31042. It is a quarto of the fifteenth century, containing in all twenty-six different items. The present poem is to be found on pages 169–76 b.

At the Crawford sale in 1891 the British Museum purchased a manuscript miscellany, belonging originally to Sir James Ware (ob. 1666), and included in the catalogue of his books printed at Dublin in 1648. The collection of pieces, originally bound together,¹ comprises for the most part works relating to Ireland, topographical, linguistic, and legendary, the whole of the contents being in Latin and Irish, with the exception of sixteen pages at the end, written in an English hand of the fifteenth century. It was the good fortune of the writer to identify these pages as being a large part of *The Parlement of the Thre Ages* (from line 226 to the end), and the discovery proved of value, for several difficulties in Add. 31042 were cleared up by the newly-discovered fragment (numbered 33994 in the Museum collection). In the present volume the more important variant readings are quoted in the textual notes at the end. The MSS. are clearly independent of each other in their relationship to the original MS.

¹ The history of the volume is given in the Museum Catalogue under Add. 33991.
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The fragment is followed by a short list, in the same hand, headed 'Distretacio Rerum':

'An heerd of hertis        An Iye of ffesauntz
An heerd of dere           A covy of partrikes
An heerd of Cranes         A Bevy of ladyes
An heerd of Curlues        A Beve of quayles
An heerd of wrennes        A Bevy of Roes.'

In view of the almost technical character of much of alliterative poetry, this catalogue of terms, written at the end of the Parlement, is not without interest (cp. Juliana Bernes's Boke of Huntinge, Twety's Treatise on Venery, &c.).

General Characteristics of the Poem. The MSS. of The Parlement of the Thre Ages afford no direct evidence of authorship, date of composition, or the original locality of the poem. One's first impression is that The Parlement is a sort of summary of longer poems—an epitome reminiscent of lines and passages in the chief alliterative poems of the second half of the fourteenth century. On the other hand, no criteria gainsay the theory that would assign it to the author of Winnere and Wastoure, which can be dated not much later than 1350; and so it may have been the prologue rather than the epilogue of the alliterative revival.\(^1\) The opening and closing lines seem to connect it with Piers the Plowman; the elaborate machinery of the deer-stalking suggests points of contact with the masterly description of the hunting of the deer, the boar, and the fox, in Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knyght. The author's delight in bright colours, and a certain joyousness in his

\(^1\) Cp. Preface to Winnere and Wastoure. A striking list of parallel passages from The Parlement as compared with Gawayne, Alexander, Troy Book, Titus, and Morte Arthure, is given by Dr. George Neilson, in Huchown of the Ayite Ryale (1902), in support of his theory, which would assign to that author all these poems and more.
descriptions, together with occasional characteristic marks of diction, recall the poet of Sir Gawayne; but in poetical talent, as well as in wealth of language, to say nothing of intellectual power and acquirements of learning, our author is altogether inferior to that gifted 'maker'. His choice of theme, so well suited to the genius of the new-old poetry, with its picturesqueness, colour, lofty aspiration, and didactic tendency, was certainly a happy inspiration; and his achievement, though it reveals occasional lapses, must have been regarded by his contemporaries as eminently successful. The Parlement of the Thre Ages wears with conscious dignity the livery of a great and ancient house.

The Nine Worthies. The list of the heroes and heroines of romance enumerated in The Parlement of the Thre Ages is by far the fullest to be found in Middle-English literature, and forms a valuable supplement to the account of the 'wyghes that were wyseste'; both sections are evidently an extension of the author's original scheme to write in the grand style a panegyric on 'The Nine Worthies'.

It would seem that he took his subject from the most famous 'Alexander' romance of the fourteenth century, Longuyon's Vœux du Paon, written at the beginning of the century, and at once popular throughout Western Europe. Two French poets continued Longuyon's work; it was soon translated into Dutch, and probably before the middle of the next century was independently rendered into Scottish verse by two poets at work about the same time—the one, a nameless poet, using Barbour's octosyllabic verse; the other, the famous Sir Gilbert

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1 Op. Sibliotheek van Middelnederlandsche Letterkunde: 'Roman van Cassamus uitgegeven door Dr. Edco Verwij'; this is a fragment; it does not yield us a Dutch rendering of 'The Nine Worthies'.


3 The first section of his book consists of the 'Forray of Gadderis',
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Hay ('Chamberlain to the French King,' Charles VII), to whom Dunbar alludes in his Lament, showing his preference for the heroic couplet. The two versions, absolutely distinct, are often confused; the former, written in 1438, was printed for Arbuthnet, about 1580, and again reprinted in 1831 by the Bannatyne Club; the latter, still unprinted, is extant in two MSS. belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane. The romance was the delight of that rough chieftain 'the Black Duncan.' It may be inferred that Gilbert Hay's French manuscript did not contain the account of 'The Nine Worthies'; the passage is not to be found in his translation.

Appendices VI and VII give the French original, evidently used by the author of The Parlement of the Thre Ages, together with the corresponding passage in Arbuthnet's Buik of the most Noble and Vailzeau And Conquerour.

The subject of 'The Nine Worthies' seems to have had special attraction for the poets of the North of England and Scotland. Perhaps the finest treatment of the theme is Arthur's Dream in the alliterative Morte Arthure, the great Arthurian romance, written about 1380, imperishably enshrined in Malory's immortal prose. Later, Ane Ballet de novem taken from the Roman d'Alixandre, the fourth, fifth, sixth, and half of the seventh Chansons (cp. Ward's Catalogue of Romances in the Brit. Mus., Add. 16956). 'The Forray of Gadderis', in particular, shows Barbour's influence; we know that he was familiar with the story (cp. Barbour's Bruce, book iii). Dr. A. Herrmann, in his Untersuchungen (Halle, 1893), disposes of the theory that the first section of The Buik of Alexander, and the second and third sections, might be by different hands.


2 'The Dream' is a vision of 'Fortune's Wheel', the kings being vividly described. This fine episode is possibly the original source of the alliterative-stanzaic poem entitled 'Fortune' (cp. Reliquiae Antiquae).

3 Malory suppresses the last part, the part containing 'The Dream', and replaces it in his twenty-first book by the version of Harl. MS. 2252, 'Le Mort Arthur' (cp. Sommer, Sources of 'Le Morte Darthur', p. 175). On the other hand, Caxton, in his Preface to 'Le Morte Darthur', has an
nobilibus puts forward a claim for 'Robert the Brois' as not below any of 'the Nine' in doughty deeds.\textsuperscript{1}

It is maintained by M. Paul Meyer that Longuyon's verses on 'The Nine Worthies' mark their first appearance in literature. There is no evidence that 'the Nine' had previously figured in pageants, tapestry, or decorative embellishments. The impression, however, given by the passage in Longuyon suggests that its introduction into the \textit{Vœux du Paon} may have been due to an already existing 'device' or 'ballad'. It is interesting to note that the author of the \textit{Cursor Mundi}, belonging to the beginning of the fourteenth century, was evidently familiar with 'the Nine'; in the Prologue he mentions the three Pagans and the three Christians: The three Jewish Worthies are omitted in his brief enumeration, for the design of the work is to tell the biblical story at full length.

As an indication of the popularity of the subject, it is necessary to point out that the earliest extant example of block-printing is an elaborate pictorial representation of the 'Worthies', preserved in the National Library, Paris, and belonging to about the year 1455.\textsuperscript{2}

It does not come within the province of the present study interesting statement to the effect that 'many noble and dyuers gentylmen of thys royame of Englond camen and demaunded me many and of tymes wherfore that I haue not do made and emprynte the noble hystroye of the saynt greal and of the moest renomez crysten kyng, first and chyef of the thre best crysten and worthy'; then follows a summary account of the Nine Worthies.

\textsuperscript{1} Appendix x.
to carry the history of ‘The Nine Worthies’ into the sixteenth century. Shakespeare’s Love’s Labour’s Lost attests its popularity as a mumming-play among the rustics of England; there is extant ‘the book of the words’ of one of the plays at least a hundred years older than the pageant presented by Don Armado and his friends.1 ‘Pompey the Great’ did not always oust the conqueror of Britain, yet, on the strength of Shakespeare’s burlesque, most people would now assign him a place among the famous Nine. The lamentable story of ‘Pyramus and Thisbe’ is not more closely associated with Bottom the Weaver, Starveling, and Quince, than are the Nine Worthies with ‘the pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy’:

‘Abate throw at novum; and the whole world again Cannot prick out five such, take each one in his vein.’

1 Op. Appendix xi. ‘Divers play Alexander in the villages,’ observes Williams in his Discourse of Warre, 1590, ‘but few or none in the field.’
And the he opened them in haste and haste to the moose
and easterbot from the thistle and thorns there
they was and kept a distance and other of his people
and also open letters that my lord comte of sladwod
and they after he open the only letter for said he by name more
he cast the noble and the gate of 100 hogs
and also command he was and present so it was
of armelle of a troche of the grace of the grant
and after he was called lord and the scold lord
and so a slade and of the other present to be
and with the thirteenth or the thirteenth he went to his horse
than that if they command chosen those bers of hills
and the fashions from the to go to the gym lord
for fable of the moose and Dubo (armello of green
Olyd) and dalig and Doro (armello)
and s etarmo at the node that now 2hleo parto
am powe and done the full types leader
and gantage of the other of the armello walla.
Ely Bagenhe duns he a bollo boy in mynde
and g to Ely 2g his arms full of events of fashions
the dast of armello styles by the armello
and of me than a man more or any man else
and there of other too to go to go
and pasto to [illegible] palyns to proun his strength
and his story to
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PROLOGUE.

IN THE monethe† of Maye when mirthes bene fele,
And the sesone of somere when softe bene the wedres,
Als I went to the wodde my werdes to dreghe,
In-to þe schawes my-selfe a schotte me to gete
5 At ane hert or ane hynde, happen as it myghte:
And as Dryghtyn the day drue frome þe heuen,
Als I habade one a banke be a bryme syde,
There the gryse was grene grownen with floures—
The primrose, the pervynke, and piliole þe riche—
10 The dewe appon dayses donked full faire,
Burgons & blossoms & braunches full swete,
And the mery mystes full myldely gane falle:
The cukkowe, the cowschote, kene were þay bothen,
And the throstills full throly threp'en in the bankes,
15 And iche foule in that frythe faynere þan oper
That the derke was done & the daye lightenede:
Hertys and hyndes one hillys þay gouen,
The foxe and the filmarte þay fide to þe erthe,
The hare hurkles by hawes, & harde thedir dryves,
20 And ferkes faste to hir fourme & fatills hir to sitt.
Als I stode in that stede one stalkynge I thoghte;
Bothe my body and my bowe I buskede with leues;
And turnede to-wardes a tree & tariede there a while;
And als I lokede to a launde a littill me be-syde,
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25 I seghe ane hert with ane hede, ane heghe for the nones; 
Alle vnburneschede was þo beme, full borely þo mydle, 
With iche feetur as thi fote, for-frayed in the greues, 
With aultlers one aythere syde egheliche longe; 
The ryalls full richely raughten frome the myddes, 
30 With surryals full semely appon sydes twayne; 
And he assommet and sett of vi. and of þfyve, 
And þer-to borely and brode and of body grete, 
And a coloppe for a kyng, cache hym who myghte. 
Bot there sewet hym a sowre þat særnet hym full þerne, 
35 That woke & warned hym when the wynde faylede, 
That none so sleghe in his slepe with sleghte scholde hym dere, 
And went the wayes hym by-fore when any wothe tyde. 
My lyame than full lightly lete I doun falle, 
And to the bole of a birche my berselett I cowchide; 
40 Í waitted wiesly the wynde by waggynge of leues, 
Stalkede full stilly no stikkes to breke, 
And crepite to a crabtre and couerede me ther-vndere: 
Then I bende vp my bowe and bownede me to schote, 
Tighte vp my tylere and taysede at the hert: 
45 Bot the sowre þat hym sewet sett vp the nese, 
And wayttee wittyly abowte & wyndide full þerne. 
Then I moste stonde als I stode, and stirre no fote ferrere, 
For had I my[9]tid or mouede or made any synys, 
Alle my layke hade bene loste þat I hade longe wayttede. 
50 Bot gnattes gretely me greuede and gnewen myn eghne; 
And he stotayde and stelkett and starede full brode, 
Bot at the laste he loutted doun & laughte till his mete, 
And I hallede to the hokes and the hert smote, 
And happenyd that I hitt hym by-hynde þe lefte scholdire, 
55 þat þo blode braste owte appon bothe the sydes: 
And he balkede and brayed and bruschede thurgh þe greues,
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As alle had hurledone one ane hepe pat in the holte longedone;  
And sone the sowre pat hym sewet resorte to his feris,  
And pay, forfrayedone of his fare, to j° fellys pay hyen;  
60 And I hedyde to my hounde and hent hym vp sone,  
And louset my lyame and let hym vmbycaste;  
The breris and the brakans were blody by-ronnen;  
And he assentis to pat sewte and seches hym attire,  
There he was crepyde in-to a krage and crouschede to pe erthe;  
65 Dede als a dore-nayle doun was he fallen;  
And I hym hent by pe hede and heryett hym vttire,  
Turned his troches & tachede thaym in-to the erthe,  
Kest vp that keudwart and kutt of his tonge,  
Brayde [out] his bowells my bereselett to fede,  
70 And I s[clis]te hym at pe assaye to see how me semyde,  
And he was floreschede full faire of two fyngere brode.  
I chese to the chawylls chefe to be-gynn,  
And ritte doun at a rase reghte to the tayle,  
And jan j° herbere anone aftir I makede,  
75 I raughte the righte legge by-fore, ritt it per-aftir,  
And so fro legge to legge I lepe thaym aboute,  
And j° felle fro pe fete fayre I departede,  
And flewe it doun with my fiste faste to the rigge;  
I tighte owte my trenchore and toke of the scholdirs,  
80 Cuttede corbynys bone and kest it a-waye;  
I slitte hym full sleghely, and slyppede in my fyngere,  
Lesse the poynte scholde perche the pawnche or the guttys:  
I soughte owte my sewet and semblete it to-gedre,  
And pullede oute the paw[n]che and putt it in an hole:  
85 I grippede owte the guttes and graythede thaym be-syde,  
And than the nombles anone name I there-aftire,  
Rent vp fro the rygge reghte to the myddis;  
And than the fourches full fayre I fonge fro j° sydes,  
And chynede hym chefely, and choppede of the nekke,
And pe hede and the hauise homelyde in sondree;  
pe fete of the fourche I feste thurgh the sydis,  
And heuede alle in-to ane hole and hidde it with ferne,  
With hethe and with hore mosse hilde it about,  
bat no fostere of the fee scholde fynde it ther-aftir;  
Hid the hornes and the hede in ane hologhe oke,  
bat no hunte scholde it hent ne haue it in sighte.  
I foundede faste there-fro for ferde to be wryghede,  
And sett me oute one a syde to see how it cheuede,  
To wayte it frome wylde swyne that wyse bene of nesse;  
And als I satte in my sette the sone was so warme,  
And I for slepeles was slome and slomerde a while,  
And there me dremed, in that dowte, a full dreghe sweuynn  
And whate I seghe in my saule the sothe I schall telle.

I.

I SEGHE thre thro men threpden full zeerne  
And mot[ed]en of myche-whate and maden thaym full tale.  
And se will, ledys, me listen ane [littille]-while,  
I schall reken thaire araye redely for sothe,  
And to 30we neuen thaire names naytly there-aftire.  
The firste was a ferse freke, fayrere than thies othire,  
A bolde beryn one a blonke bownne for to ryde,  
A hathelle on ane heghe horse with hauke appon hande.  
He was balghe in the breste and brode in the scholdirs,  
His axles and his armes were [eghe-]liche longe,  
And in the medill als a mayden menskfully schapen.  
Longe legges, and large, and lele for to schewe,  
He streghte hym in his storapis and stode vp-rightes.  
He ne hade no' hode ne no hatte bot his here one,  
A chaplet one his chefe-lere, chosen for the nones,  
Raylede alle with rede rose, richeste of floures,  
With trayfoyles and trewloues of full triede perles,
With a chefe charebocle chosen in the myddes.
He was gerede alle in grene, alle with golde by-weuede,
Embroddirde alle with besanttes and beralles full riche:
His colere with calsydoynnes clustrede full thikke,

With many dyamandes full dere dighte one his sleues.

His semys with saphirssett were full many,
With emeraudes and amatistes appon iche syde,
With full riche rubyes raylede by the hemmes;

His colere with calsydoynnes clustrede full thikke,

His sadill was of sykamoure that he satt inn,
His bridell alle of brente golde with silke brayden raynes,
His [t]r[a]poure was of tartaryne, pat traylede to þe erthe,
And he throly was threuen of thritty 3ere of elde,
And there-to þonge and þape, and 3outhe was his name;

And the semely[est] segge that I seghe euer.

II.

THE seconde segge in his sete satte at his esse,
A renke alle in rosette pat rowmly was schapyn;
In a golyone of graye girde in the myddes,
And iche bagge in his bosome bettir than othere.

One his golde and his gude gretly he mousede,
His renttes and his reches rekened he full ofte,
OF mukkyng, of marlelyng, and mendyne of howses,
OF benes of his bondemen, of benefetis many,
OF presanttes of polayle, of pu[r]filis als,

OF purches of ploughe-londes, of parkes full faire,
OF profettis of his pastours, that his purse mendis,
OF stiwarde[s], of storrous, stirkes to bye,
OF clerkes of countours, his courtes to holde,
And alle his witt in this werlde was one his wele one:

Hym semyde, for to see to, of sexty 3ere elde,
And þer-fore men in his marche Medill-elde hym callede.
III.

THE thirde was a laythe lede lenyde one his syde,
A beryne bowne alle in blake, with bedis in his hande;
Croked and courbede, encranschett for elde;  
155 Alle disfygured was his face, and fadit his huewe,
His berde and browes were blanchede full whitte,
And the hare one his hede hewede of the same,
He was balled and blynde and alle babirlippede,
Totheles and tenefull, I tell 3owe for sothe;
160 And euere he momelide and ment and mercy he askede,
And cried kenely one Criste, and his crede sayde,
With sawtries full sere tymes, to sayntes in heuen;
Envyous and angrye, and Elde was his name.
I helde hym be my hapyng be a hundrethe 3eris of age,
165 And bot his cruche and his couche he carede for no more.
Now haue [I] rekkende 3ow their araye, redely the sothe,
And also namede 3ow thaire names naytly there-aftire,
And now thaire carpynge I sall kythe, knowe it if 3owe liste.

IV.

NOW this gome alle in grene so gayly attyrede,
170 This hathelle one this heghe horse, with hauke one his 
  fiste,
He was jonge and jape and jernynge to armes,
And pleynede hym one paramours and peteuosely syghede.
He sett hym vp in his sadill and seyde† theis wordes:
'My lady, my leman, þat I haue luffede euere,
175 My wele and my wirchip, in werlde where þou duellys,
My playstere of paramours†, with pappis full swete,
Alle my hope and my hele, myn herte es thyn ownn!
I by-hete the a heste, and heghely I a-vowe,
There schall no hode ne no hatt one my hede sitt,
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180 Till pat I joynly with a gesserante justede hase one[s],
And done dedis for thi loue, doghety in armes.'

V.

BOT then this gome alle in graye greued with this wordes,
And sayde, 'felowe, be my saythe thoue fonnes full serne,
For alle fantome and foly that thou with faris.

185 Where es pou londe and the lythe pat pou arte lorde ouer?
For alle thy ryal araye, renttis hase pou none;
Ne for thi pompe and thi pride, penyes bot fewe:
For alle thi golde and thi gude gloes one thi clothes,
And pou hafe caughte thi kaple, pou cares for no fothire.

Bye the stirkes with thi stede, and stalles thaym make;
Thi pryde of brent golde wolde bullokes the gete;
The pryce of thi perrye wolde parches the londes;
And wonne, wy, in thi witt, for wele-neghe pou spilles.'

VI.

THAN the gome alle in grene greued full sore,
And sayd, 'sir, be my soule, thi consell es feble.
Bot thi golde and thi gude thoue hase no god ells;
For, be pou lorde and the laye pat I leue inne,
And by the Gode that me gaffe goste and soule,
Me were lenere one this launde lengen a while,

200 Stoken in my stele-wede, one my stede bakke,
Harde haspede in my helme, and in my here-wedys,
With a grym grownden glayfe graythely in myn honde,
And see a kene knyghte come and cowpe with my-seluen,
Pat I myghte halde pat I hafe highte and heghely avowede,

205 And parfourme my provers and prouen my strengthes,
Than alle the golde and the gude that thoue gatt ouer,
Than alle the londe and the lythe that thoue arte lorde ouer,
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And ryde to a reuere redily there-aftir,
With haukes full hawtayne that heghe willen flye;

210 And when þe fewlis bene founden, fawkonereres hyenn
To lache oute thaire lessches and lowsen thaym sone,
And keppyn of thaire caprons, and casten fro honde,
And than the hawteste in haste hyghes to the towre,
With thaire bellys so brighte blethely thay ryngen,

215 And there they houen appon heghte, as it were heuen
angelles.
Then the fawkonerers full fersely to floodes þay hyen,
To the reuere with thaire roddes to rere vp the fewles,
Sowssches thaym full serely to seruen thaire haukes.
Than tercelettes full tayttely telys doun stryken,

220 Laners and lanerettis lightten to thses endes,
Metyn with the maulerdes and many doun striken;
Fawkons þay founden freely to lighte,
With hoo and howghe to the heron þay hitten hym full ofte,
Buffeyn hym, betyn hym, and brynges hym to sege,

225 And saylen hym full serely and sesyn hym there-aftire.
Then fawkonerers full fersely founden þam aftire,
To helpen thaire hawkes thay hyen thaym full þerne,
For the bitt of his bill bitterly he strikes.
They knelyn doun one thaire knees and krepyyn full lowe,

230 Wynnen to his wynges and wrythen thaym to-gedire,
Brosten the bones and brekyn thaym in sondire,
Puttis owte with a penn þe [pyth] one his gloue,
And quo[p]es thaym to the querrye that quelled hym to þe
dethe.

He quysses thaym and quotes thaym, quyppeyes full lowde,

235 Cheres [tha]ym full chesely ecchekkes to leue;
Than henntis thaym one honde and hodes thaym ther-aftire,
Cowples vp thaire cowers thaire caprons to holde,
Lowppes in thaire lesses thorowe vertwells of siluere;
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Pan he laches to his lyvre, and lokes to his horse,
And lepis vpe one the lefte syde, als þe laghe askes.
Portours full pristly putten vpe the fowlis,
And taryen for their tercelettis þat tenyn thaym full ofte,
For some chosen to þe echecheke, þoghe some chefe bettire;
Spanyells full spedily þay spryngen abowte,
Be-dagged for dowkynge when digges ben enewede:
And than kayre to the court that I come fro,
With ladys full louely to lappyn in myn armes,
And clyp thaym and kysse thaym and comforthe myn hert;
And than with damesels dere to daunsen in thaire chambers;
Riche Romance to rede, and rekken the sothe
Of kempe and of conquerours, of kynges full noblee,
How tha[y] wirchiphe and welthe wann in thaire lyues;
With renkes in ryotte to revuelle in hauille,
With coundythes and carolles and compaynyes sere,
And chese me to the chesse that chefe es of gamnes;
And this es life for to lede while I schalle lyfe here;
And thou with wandrynge and woo schalte wake for thi gudes,
And be thou doluen and dede, thi dole schall be schorte,
And he that thou leste luffes schall layke hym there-with,
And spend that thou† sparede, the deuyll spede hym ells!

Than this renke alle in rosett rothelede thies wordes:
He sayde, ‘thryfte and thou haue threpid this thirtene wynter.
I seghe wele samples bene sothe that sayde bene [ful] ʒore:
Fole es that with foles delys: flyte we no lengare!’

VII.

THAN this beryn alle in blake bownnes hym to spoke,
And sayde, ‘sirres, by my soule, sottes bene þe bothe.
Bot will 3e hendely me herken ane hande-while,
And I schalle stynte 30ur stryffe and stillen 30ur threpe.
I sette ensample bi my-selfe, and sek[e] it no forthire:

While I was 3onge in my 3outhe and 3ape of my dedys,
I was als euerrous in armes as ouper of 3oure-seluen,
And as styffe in a stourre one my stede bake,
And as gaye in my gere als any gome ells,
And as lelly by-luffede with ladyse and maydens.

My likame was lonely as lothe no we to schewe,
And as myche wirchip I wane i-wis as 3e bothen;
And aftir irkede me with this, and ese was me leuere,
Als man in his medill elde his makande wolde hane.
Than I mukkede and marlede and made vp my howses,

And purcheste me ploughe-londes and pastures full noble;
Gatte gude and golde full gaynly to honde;
Reches and renttes were ryfe to my-seluen.
Bot elde vndire-jode me are I laste wiste,
And alle disfegured de my face and fadide my hewe,

Bothe my browes and my berde blawnchede full whitte,—
And when he sotted my syghte, than sowed myn hert—
Croked me, cowrbed me, encrampeschet myn hondes,
Pat I ne may hefe þam to my hede, ne noghte helpe my-seluen,
Ne stale stonden one my fete, bot I my staffe haue.

Makes 3oure mirrours bi me, men, bi 3oure trouthe;
This schadowe in my schewere schunte 3e no while.
And now es dethe at my dore that I drede moste;
I ne wot wiche daye, ne when, ne whate tyme he comes,
Ne whedir-wardes, ne whare, ne whatte to do aftire;

But many modyere than I, men one this molde,
Hafe passed the pase þat I schall passe sone;
And I schall neuen 3ow the names off nyne of the beste
þat euer wy in this werlde wiste appon erthe,
þat were conquerours full kene and kiddeste of oþer.
THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

viii.

300 The firste was sir Ector, and aldeste of tyme, When Troygens of Troye were tried to fighte With Menylawse þ e mody kynge and men out of Grece, þat paire cite assegede and sayled it full þerne, For Elayne his ownn quene that there-inn was halden, þat Paresche the proude kynghte paramours louede. Sir Ectore was euerous, als the storye telles, And als clerkes in the cronycle cownten þ e sothe, Nowmbron thaym to [ynety] and ix mo by tale Of kynges with crounes he killede with his handes, 310 And full fele oper folke, als ferly were ellis. Then Achilles his adversaries vnside with his werkes, With wyles, and no wirchipe, woundede hym to dethe, Als he tentid to a tulke þat he tuk of were, And he was slayne for that slaughte sleghely per-aftir, 315 With the wyles of a woman, as he had wroghte by-fore. Than Menylawse þ e mody kynge hade myrthe at his hert, þat Ectore hys enymy suche auntowe hade fallen, And with the Gregeis of Greece he girde ouer the walles, þe prowde paleys dide he pulle down to þ e erthe, 320 þat was rialeste of araye and rycheste vndirþ heuen; And þen þ e Trogens of Troye teneden full sore, And semble[þ] þaym full s[ar]rely, and sadly þay foughten; Bot the lure at the laste lighte appon Troye; For there sir Priamus the prynce put was to dethe, 325 And Pantasilia þe [prowde] quene paste hym by-fore. Sir Troylus, a trewe knyghte, þat tristyly hade foghten, Neptolemeus, a noble knyghte, at nede þat wolde noghte sayle, Palamedes, a prise knyghte, and preued in armes, Vlixes and Ercules þat þ euerrous were bothe, 330 And oper fele of þat ferde fared of the same, As Dittes and Dares demed[e]n togedir.
AFTIR this sir Alysaunter alle þe worlde wanne,
Bothe the see and the sonde and the sadde erthe,
þe iles of the oryent to Ercules boundes,
Ther Ely and Ennoke euer hafe bene sythen,
And to the come of Anteeriste vnclosede be þay neuer;
And conquered Calcas knyghtly ther-aftire,
Ther jentille Jazon þe þe see wane þe flese of golde.
Then grathede he hym to Gadres the gates full righte,
And there sir Gadyfere gude the Gaderayns assemblet,
And rode oute full ryally to rescowe the praye;
And þan Emenydue hym mete, and made hym full tame,
And girdes Gadyfere to the grounde, gronande full sore,
And there that doughty was dede, and mekill dole makede.
Then Alixander the emperour, þat athell kyng hym-seluen,
Arayed hym for to ryde with the renkes þat he hade:
Ther was the mody Meneduse, a mane of Artage,
He was duke of þat douth and a dussypere;
Sir Filot and sir Florydase, full ferse men of armes;
Sir Clyton and sir Caulus, knyghtis full noble;
And sir Garsyene the gaye, a gude man of armes;
And sir Lyncamoure thaym ledys with a lighte will.
And than sir Cassamus thaym kepide, and the kyng prayede
To fare in-to Fesome his frendis to helpe;
For one Carrus the kyng was comen owte of Inde,
And hade Fozome affrayede and Fozayne asegede
For dame Fozonase the faire that he of lufe by-soughte.
The kyng agreed hym to goo and graythed him sone,
In mendys of Amenyduse þat he hade mys-done.
Then ferde he to-warde Facron, and by the flode abydes,
And there he tighted vp his tentis and taried there a while.
There knyghtis full kenely caughten their leue
To fare in-to Fozayne dame Fozonase to see,
THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

And Idores and Edease, alle by-dene;
365 And there sir Porus and his prynce to the poo avowede;
   Was neuer speche by-fore spoken sped bettir aftir,
   For als pay demden too doo, thay deden full even.
   For there sir Porus the prynce in-to the prese thrynges,
   And bare the batelle one bake, and abashede thaym swythe,
370 And than the bolde Bawderayne bowes to the kyng,
   And brayde owte the brighte brande owt of the kynges hande,
   And Florydase full freschely foundes hym aftir,
   And hent the helme of his hede and the halse crakede.
   Than sir Gadefere, the gude, gripis his axe,
375 And in-to the Indyans ofte auntirs hym sone,
   And thaire stiffe standerte to stikkes he hewes,
   And than sir Cassamus, the kene, Carrus releues;
   When he was fallen appon fote he fet hym his stede;
   And aftir that sir Cassamus sir Carus he dreppit,
380 And for pat poynete sir Porus perset hym to dethe;
   And than the Indyans ofte vttire pam droghen,
   And fledden faste of the felde and Alexandere suede.
   When pay were skaterede and skayled and skyftede in sondere,
   Alyxandere, oure athell kyng, ames hym to lenge,
385 And fares in-to Fozayne, festes to make,
   And weddis wy vn-to wy that wilnede to-gedire.
   Sir Porus, the pryce knyghte, moste praysed of othere,
   Fonge Fozonase to fere, and fayne were thay bothe;
   The bolde Bawderayne of Baderose, sir Cassayle hym-seluen,
390 Bele Edyas the faire birde, bade he no no\_\_\_r;
   And sir Betys, the beryne, the beste of his tyme,
   Idores, his a\_\_\_n lufe, aughte he hym-seluen.
   Then iche lede hade the loun that he hade longe jernede,
   Sir Alixander, oure emperour, ames hym to ryde,
And bewes to-wardes Babyloyne, with the beryns pat were leuede,
By-cause of dame Cand[ac]e that comforthed hym moste;
And that cite he by-segede, and assaylde it aftire,
While hym the 3atis were 3ete, and 3olden the keyes;
And there that perceles prynce was puysonede to dede;
Alphe he was dede of a drynke, as dole es to here,
That the curssed Cassander in a cowpe hym broghte.
He conquered with conqueste kyngdomes twelue,
And dalte thaym to his dussypers when he the dethe tholede,
And thus the worthieste of this werlde wente to his ende.

THANE sir Sezere hym-seluen, that Julyus was hatten,
Alle Inglande he aughte at his awnn will,
When the Bruyte in his booke Bretayne it callede.
The trewe toure of Londone in his tyme he makede,
And craftely the condithe he compaste there aftire,
And then he droghe hym to Dovire, and duellyde there a while,
And closede ther a castelle with cornells full heghe;
Warnestorede it full wiesely, als witnesses the sothe,
For there es hony in that holde holden sythen his tyme.
Than rode he in to Romayne, and rawns[on]ede it sone;
And Cassabalount p° kynge conquerede there-aftire;
Then graythed he hym in-to Greece, and gete [it] hym be-lyue;
The semely cite Alexaunder seside he ther-aftire,
Affrike and Arraby and Egipt the noble;
Sury and Sessoyne sessede he to-gedir,
With alle the iles of the see appon iche a syde.
Thies thre were paynymes full priste, and passed alle othire.
THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

XI.

Of thre Jewes full gentill jugge[n] we aftir,
In the Olde Testament as the storye tellis,
In a booke of the Bible that breues of kynges,
And renkes þat rede kane Regum it callen.
The firste was gentill Josue þat was a Jewe noble,
Was heryet for his holynes in-to heuen-riche.
When Pharao had slayede the folkes of Israelle,
Thay ranne into the Rede See for radde of hym-seluen;
And than Josue the Jewe, Jhesus he prayed
That the peple myghte passe vnpereschede that tyme;
And than the see sett vp appon sydes twayne,
In manere of a mode walle that made were with hondes,
And thay soughten ouer the see, sowndne, alle to-gedir;
And Pharao full fersely folowede thaym aftire,
And eftse Josue þe Jewe Jhesus he prayede,
And the see sattillede agayne and sanke thaym there-inn,—
A soppe for the Sathanas, vnsele haue theire bones?
And aftire Josue þe Jewe full gentilly hym bere,
And conquerede kynges and kyngdomes twelue,
And was a conqueroure full kene and moste kyd in his tyme.

XII.

Than Dauid the doughty, thurghe D[r]ightyn[es] sonde,
Was caughte from kepyng of schepe, & a kyng made.
The grete grym Golvas he to grounde broghte,
And sloughe hym with his slynge & with no sleghte ells.
The stone thurghe his stele helme stang† into his brayne,
And he was dede of that dynt: the devyll hafe that reche t.
And than was Dauid full dere to Drightyn hym-seluen,
And was a prophete of pryse, and praysed full ofte;
Bot hit greued he his God gretely ther-aftire,
For Vrye his awnn knyghte in aventure he wysede,
THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

There he was dede at that dede, as dole es to here;  
For Bersabee his awnn birde was alle þat bale rerede.

XIII.

THE gentill Judas Machabee was a Jewe kene,  
And there-to worthy in were, and wyse of his dedis:  
Antiochus and Appolyne, aythere he drepide:  
And Nychanore, another kyng, full naytly there-aftire:  
And was a conquerour kydde, and knauen with the beste.  
Thies thre were Jewes full joly and justers full noble,  
That full loughe haue bene layde [of] full longe tyme:  

XIV.

OF the thre Cristen to carpe couthely there-aftir,  
þat were conquerours full kene and kyngdomes wonnen:  
Areste was sir Arthure, and eldeste of tyme,  
For alle Inglande he aughte at his awn will,  
And was kyng of this kythe, and the crowne hade.  
His courte was at Carlele comonly holden,  
With renkes full ryalle of his rownde table,  
þat Merlyn with his maystries made in his tyme,  
And sett the sege perilous so semely one highte,  
There no segge scholde sitt bot hym scholde schame tyde,  
Owthir deth with-inn the thirde days demed to hym-seluen,  
Bot sir Galade the gude that the gree wanne.  
There was sir Launcelot de Lake full lusty in armes,  
And sir Gawayne the gude that neuer gome harmede,  
Sir Askanore, sir Ewayne, sir Errake fytz Lake,  
And sir Kay the kene and kyd of his dedis,  
Sir Perceuall de Galeys þat preued had bene ofte,  
Mordrede and Bedwere, men of mekyll myghte,  
And othere fele of that ferde, folke of the beste.
THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AYES

Then [R]oystone be riche kyng, full rakill of his werkes,
He made a blyot† to his bride of the berdes of kynges,
And aughtilde sir Arthures berde one scholde be;
Bot Arthure, oure athell kyngge, anoper he thynkes,
485 And faughte with hym in the felde till he was fey worthen.
And þan sir Arthure, oure [athell] kyng; ames hym to ryde:
Vpon Sayn Michaells mounte meruaylles he wroghte,
There a dragone he dreped, þat drede was full sore;
And than he sayled ouer the see into sere londes,
490 Whils alle the beryns of Bretayne bewede hym to fote.
Gascoyne and Gyane gatt he there-aftir,
And conquered kyngdomes and contrees full fele.
Than ames he in-to Inglonde into his awnn kythe:
The gates to-wardes Glassthenbery full graythely he rydes;
495 And ther sir Mordrede hym mett by a more syde,
And faughte with hym in the felde to alle were fey worthen,
Bot Arthur oure athell kyng; and [Ewan] his knyghte.
And when the felde was flowen and fey bot thaym-seluen,
Than Arthure sir [Ewan] athes, by his trouthe,
500 That he swiftely his swerde scholde swynge in the mere,
And whatt selcouthes he see, the sothe scholde he telle.
And [Ewan] swith to the swerde, and swange it in the mere,
And ane hande by the hiltys hastely it grippes,
And brawndeshet that brighte swerde, and bere it a-waye:
505 And [Ewan] wondres of this werke, and wendes by-lyue
To his lorde, there he hym lefte, and lokes abowte,
And he ne wiste in alle this werlde where he was by-comen:
And then he hyghes hym in haste, and hedis to the mere,
And seghe a bote from the banke and beryns there-inn.
510 There-inn was sir Arthure and othire of his ferys,
And also Morgn la faye that myche couthe of sleghte,
And there ayther segge seghe othir laste, for sawe he hym
no more.
THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

XV.

Sir Godfraye de Bolenn siche grace of God hade
pat alle Romanye he rode and rawnnsunte it sone;
415 pe Amorelle of Antyoche aftire he drepit,
pat was called Corborant, kiluarde of dedis;
And aftir he was callede kynge, and the crownn hade
Of Jer[u]salem and of the Jewes gentill to-gedir,
And with the wirchipe of this werlde he went to his ende.

XVI.

520 Than was sir Cherlemayne chosen chefe kynge of Fraunce,
With his doghty doussypers, to do als hym lykede;
Sir Rowlande the riche and Duke Raynere of Jene,
Olyuer and Aubrye and Ogere Deauneys,
And sir Naymes at the nede that neuer wolde fayle,
525 Turpyn and Terry, two full tryed lordes,
And sir Sampsone hym-selfe of the Mounte Ryalle,
Sir Berarde de Moundres, a bolde beryn in armes,
And gud sir Gy de Burgoyne, full gracyous of dedis;
The katur fitz Emowntez were kydde k[nyght]es alle,
530 And oper moo than I may myne or any man elles.
And then sir Cherlles pe chefe ches for to ryde,
And paste to-wardes Polborne to prouen his strenghte:
Salamadyne the Sowdane he sloghe with his handis,
And pat [cite] he by-segede, and saylede it full ofte,
535 While hym his 3ernyngge was sett and the gates opynede;
And Witthyne thaire waryd kynge wolde nott abyde,
Bot soghte into Sessoyne socoure hym to gete,
And Cherlemayne, oure chefe kynge, cheses in-to the burgh,
And dame Naoles anone he name to hym-seluen,
540 And maried bir to Maundevyle pat scho hade myche louede,
And spedd hym into hethyn Spayne spedely there-aftire,
And fittilled† hym by Flagott faire for to loge.
And the man on horse began to move
And he set a boat to go down the stream
There he was far from the shore
A sly morgan of rapine that took long of fight
That sely he left for so he him no more.

In God's name de Boldyn may he ASD be he had
But ass rotham he rapped a river in the side
The lond of the lord after his second
That was called Taboramite Edward of Edw.
And after he was called king of Erodon had.

Christ is now justly to judge
And to right thing of his world, he went to his end.

Then sir that leman was chosen king of France.
He his son and the other come to do all him trust.

The Vosland, no with Duke F. F. Vaner pa Farm.
Oveber he in heaven prayer the demn.
And his names arned in heaven, and sole.
Envy in a terr that his trust, knightly.
And his Sampson from Adam of all most to past.
Sir Gerard he armed a bold's demn in armes.
And rode in arms of armor, first engines of desp.
And without torment, have his knighty art.
And other mon from me, are so many on my man off.
And long as de leagd as they shot far to hide.
And put toward pursuad to side his fowert.

FROM BRIT. MUS. MSS. ADD. 33994
THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

There Olyuer the euerous aunterde hym-seluen,
And faughte with sir Ferambrace, and fonge hym one were,

And than they folohed hym in a fonte, and Florence hym callede;
And than moued he hym to Mawltryphe sir [Merchel] to seche,
And that Emperour at Egremorte aftir he takes,
And wolde hafe made sir [Merchel] a man of oure faythe,
And garte fech forthe a founte byfore †his eghne;

And he dispysede it and spitte and spournede it to the erthe,
And one swyftely with a swerde swapped of his hede;
And dame Floripe þe faire was [folohed] there-aftire,
And kende thaym to the corownne þat Criste had one hede,
And the nailes, anone, nayttly there-aftire,

When he with passyoun and pyne was [put] one the rode.
And than those relikes so riche redely he takes,
And at Sayne Denys he þaym dide, and dueltyd there for ever.
And than bodworde vnto [Balame] full boldly he sendys,
And bade hym Cristyne by-come and one Criste leue,

Or he scholde bette doun his b[urgh] and brenn hym there-inn:
And garte Genyone goo that erande that greuede thaym alle
Than rode he to Rowneyuale, þat rewed hym aftire,
There sir Rowlande, the ryche Duke, refte was his lyfe;
And Olyuer, his awnn fere, that ay had bene trewe,

And þir Turpyn the trewe, that full triste was at nede,
And full fele othir folke, als ferly were elles.
Then suede he the Sarazenes seuen þere and more,
And the Sowdane at Saragose full sothely he fyndis,
And there he bett down þe burghe, and þir [Balame] he tuke,

And that day he dide [hym] to the dethe, als he had wele seruede.
THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

Bot by than his wyes were wery, and woundede full many,
And he fared into France to fongen thaire riste,
And neghede to-warde Nerbone that noyede thaym full sore,
And pat cite he asseggede appone sere halfues,

575 While hym the gates were zette and zolden the keyes,
And Emorye made Emperour, even at that tyme,
To [haue] and to holde it to hym and his ayers.
And then thay ferden in-to Fraunce to fongen thaire ese,
And at Sayn Denys he dyede, at his dayes tyme.

580 Now hafe I neuened 30w the names of pat euer were in this werlde wiste appon erthe,
And the doghtyeste of dedis in thaire dayes tyme,
Bot doghetynes, when dede comes, ne dare noghte habyde.

XVII.

585 Of wyghes pat were wyseste will 3e now here,
And I schall schortly 30w schewe and schutt me ful sone.
Arestotle he was arste in Alexander tyme,
And was a fyne philozophire and a fynewr noble,
[H]e g[er]te Alexander to graythe and gete golde when hym liste,
And multiplye metalles with mercurye watirs,
590 And with his ewe ardaunt and arsneke pouders,
With salpetir and sal-jemé and siche many othire,
And menge his metalles and make fyne siluere,
And was a [b]launchere of the best thurgh blaste of his fyre.
Then Virgill, thurgh his vertus, ver[y]ayle he maket
595 Bodyes of brighte brasse full boldely to speke,
To telle whate be-tydde had, and whate be-tyde scholde,
When Dioclesyane was dighte to be dere emperour;
Of Rome and of Romanye the rygalte he hade.
THAN sir Salomon hym-selfe sett hym by hy[s] one;
His Bookes in the Bible bothe bene to-gedirs.
That one of wisdome and of witte wondirfully teches;
His sampills and his sawes bene sett in the toper;
And he was the wyseste in witt that euer wonnede in erthe;
And his techynges will bene trowde whills þe welde standes,
Bothe with kynges and knyghtis and kaysers ther-in.

MERLYN was a meruayllous man, and made many thynges,
And naymely nygromancye nayttede he ofte,
And graythe[d] Galyan a boure to [gete] hir þer-in,
That no wy scholde hir wielde ne wynne from hym-seluen.
Theis were the wyseste in the worlde of witt þat euer þitt were,
Bot dethe wondes for no witte to wende were hym lykes.

NOW of the prowdeste in presse þat paramoures loueden
I schalle titly 3ow telle, and tary 3ow no lengere.
Amadase and Edoyne, in erthe are thay bothe,
That in golde and in grene were gaye in thaire tyme;
And sir Sampsone hym-selfe, full saugue of his dedys,
And Dalyda his derelynge,† now dethe has þam bo[th]e.
Sir Ypomadonn de Poele, full priste in hi[s] armes,
þe faire Fere de Calabre, now faren are thay bothe.
Generides þe gentill, full joly in his tyme,
And Clarionas þat was so clere, are [closede in] erthe.
Sir Eglamour of Artas, full euerous in armes,
And Cristabelle the clere maye es crept in hir graue;
And sir Tristrem the trewe, full triste of hym-seluen,
625 And Ysoute, his awnn lufe, in erthe are pay bothe.
Whare es now Dame Dido was qwene of Cartage?
Dame Cand[ac]e the comly,† quene of Babyloyne?
Penelopie that was price and pas[sid] alle othere,
And dame Gaynore the gaye, nowe grauen are thay bojen;
630 And othere moo than I may mene, or any man elles.

xxi.

SYTHEN doughtynes when dede comes ne dare noghte habyde,
Ne dethe wondes for no witt to wende where hym lykes,
And thereto paramours and pride puttes he full lowe,
Ne there es reches ne rent may rawsone 3our lyues,
635 Ne noghte es sekire to 3oure-selfe in certayne bot dethe,
And he es so vncertayne that sodaynly he comes,
Me thynke Jº wele of this werlde worthes to noghte.
Ecclesiastes the clerke declares in his booke
Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas,
640 pat alle [es] vayne[st of] vanytes, and vanyte es alle;
For-thi amendes 3oure mysse whills 3e are men here,
Quia in inferno nulla est redempcio;
For in helle es no helpe, I hete 3ow for sothe;
Als God in his gospelle graythely 3ow teches,
645 Ite ostendite vos sacerdotibus,
[G]o schryue 3ow full schirle, and schewe 3ow to prestis;
Et ecce omnia munda sunt vobis,
And pat 3e wronge [haue] wroghte schall worthen full clene.
Thou man in thi medill elde, hafe mynde whate I saye!
650 I am thi sire and thou my sone, the sothe for to telle,
And he the sone of thi-selfe, pat sittis one the stede,
For Elde es sire of Midill Elde, and Midill-elde of 3outhe:
And haues gud daye, for now I go; to graue moste me wende;
Dethe dynges one my dore, I dare no lengare byde.'
When I had lenged and layne a full longe while,
   I herde a bogle one a bonke be blowen full lowde,
   And I wakkened therwith and waytted me vmbe;
   Than the sone was sett and syled full loughe;
   And I founded appon fote and ferkede towarde townn.

And in the monethe of Maye thies mirthes me tydde,
   Als I schurtted me in a schelfe in þæ swawes faire,
   And belde me in the birches with bewes full smale,
   And lugede me in the leues þat lighte were & grene:
   There, dere Drightyne, this daye dele vs of thi blysse,

And Marie, þat es mylde qwene, amende vs of synn!

Amen Amen.

Thus endes the thre ages.
Hector of Troy
Alexander the Great
Julius Caesar

Joshua
David
Judas

King Arthur
Godfrey de Bolain
Charlemagne

Aristotle
Virgil
Solomon
Merlin

Amadis and Eloyne
Samson and Dalilah
Jomard and the Duchess of Calabria
Generides and Clarions

Eglamour and Christabel
Tristram and Isolde
Dido
Candace
Guinevere
'MS.' indicates a reference to MS. 31042, which is taken as the basis of the text; 'B.' refers to the fragmentary MS. 33994. Both the MSS. were printed in extenso in the editio princeps, Roxburghe Club, 1897, prepared by the present editor for the late Sir John Evans. The variant readings are limited to such as seem to be of any importance for the text; most of the unrecorded errors appear to be of no interest, save as illustrations of textual corruptions. 'K.' refers to the review of the book by the late Professor E. Kölbing, Englische Studien, xxv. 2 (Breslau, 1898); 'S.' = Studien über den Stabreim in der mittelenglischen Alliterationsdichtung von Karl Schumacher (Bonner Studien z. eng. Phil. vol. xi), 1914.
I. TEXTUAL NOTES

1 MS. monethes. 14 (?) threp[nd]en. 31 MS. v fyve.
48 MS. mytid (= mytid = myntid). 69 MS. brayde his bowells.
70 MS. sisilte; S. slitte (cp. l. 81).
72 (?) [at pe] chefe; K. (who compares on pe chefe of pe cholle',
      *Awnt. of Arth.* 114).
84 MS. pawche. 105 MS. moten. 106 MS. hande-while.
113 MS. i-liche; S. egheliche (cp. l. 28). 132 MS. cropoure.
135 MS. semely. 144 MS. pufilia. 164 K. (?) hoping.
166 [I] omitted in MS. 173 MS. seyden.
176 MS. my lady with. 180 K. *ones* for MS. onere.
228 B. with pe butte. 232 MS. maryo; B. marow.
233 quotes; better perhaps B. whopis.
234 quysses; B. wharris. MS. quyppes, (?) and q. B. & whope.
235 MS. cheresche hym; B. cheris pem.
238 Lowppes in; B. Lappis vp.
243 chefe; B. chefe (= chese) to pe. 252 MS. thaire; B. þey.
260 MS. thou haste longe sparede; B þou spared. *No space in MS.*
263 B. omits well; MS. omits ful; B. ful. 268 B. omits And.
269 sekis; B. feche. 281 B. Igate.
283 B. vndur-yede; S. vnder-ede. 297 MS. ix nyne.
300 K. areste, for MSS. firste. 301 B. trochis.
308 MS. xix; B. ynety. 313 tulke; B. toure.
319 B. he pulled. 320 MS. the heuen; B. hebyn.
321 B. and to the troge of Troy he tendith for socour.
322 MS. semblen; B. semblid. MS. sorely; B. surely.
325 MS. þe quene; so B.
327 B. Septelamus a noble knyght and proued yn armes; S., N. a noble
      knyght þat neuer wolde fayle (cp. l. 327).
329 MS. þat full; B. omits full.
331 MS. and demedon; B. demyn.
338 Jazon; B. Josue; MS. jewe.
340 MS. godfraye; so B. MS. goderayns; B. his gedring.
348 B. þat duche. 354 B. frende.
357 S. þat he fayne wolde loue. 364 B. alle the þes.
TEXTUAL NOTES

365 B. peris.  371 S. the beryns hande.  389 B. Cassabul.
396 MS. Candore; B. Cadace.  412 B. Warme-storid.
414 MS. rawnsede; B. raunsomed.  421 B. prest.
422 MS. jugge; B. jugges were aftur.  428 B. folk.
429 Thay; B. pt.  433 B. for Sathanas.
442 MS. deightyn; B. brighten found.
446 MS. strongen; B. the stones ... stang.
451 B. in awnter he vised.  460 MS. sythen gane full; B. of ful.
461 Not in B.; MS. looke.  464 S. aldeste; B. best yn his.
471 B. hym schame; (?) scheme for sorwe; cp. S. p. 95.
481 MS. Boystone.  482 MS. Ablyot.
497, 499, 505 MS. Wawayne; B. Ewan.
502 MS. sir Wawayne swith; B. Ewan start swith.
518 MS. Jerasalem.  525 B. knyghtes.  529 MS. kynges.
535 MS. pat he; B. pat Cite he.  542 MS. fittilled.
546 MS. Balame; B. Marchel.
548 MS. Balame; B. marcel.  549 MS. with his; B. his.
552 MS. cristened; B. halowd.
555 MS. nayled; B. was on þe rode naylid.
558 MS. vnto Merchill; B. Balaam.  560 MS. borowes; B. burgh.
569 MS. sir Merchill; B. balam.
570 B. That day he ded hym to deed.  S. (?) duly for wele.
577 MS. kepe it; B. haue & hald; MS. to hym and to; B. to hym and his.
580 MS. ix nyne.  588 MS. The grete.
592 B. And myngyng his materalse.
593 MS. plaunchere; B. blawcher.  594 MS. veruayle; B. veryall
599 MS. hym one; B. his one.  604 Not in B.
608 MS. graythen; B. grathid.  MS. kepe; B. gete.
617 MS. and now dethe.  MS. boghte; B. now deth þem bothe.
618 MS. hir; B. his.  621 are bothe nowe bot erthe; so B.
626 K. (?) 'duchesse', for 'qwene'; the line is omitted in B.
627 MS. Candore; so B.  MS. was called quene; so B.
628 MS. pasten; B. passid.  635 B. ne certayne.
640 MS. vayne and; so B.  646 MS. To; B. Go.
648 MS. And þe þat wroghte wroghte; B. & S. þat ye haue wrong
wroght shall worth.  658 B. salid.
II. EXPLANATORY AND ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES

2-7. The conventional opening of the poem is suggestive of the Prologue of Piers the Plowman.
14. Cp. ‘The throstills full throly they threpen to-gedire;’
   *Winne* and *Wastoure*, 37.

21-99. The deer-stalking in this poem supplements the description of the hunting of the deer, the boar, and the fox, in Gawain and the Green Knight; cp. this passage with ll. 1328-56.
27. (?) Like thy foot was each antler, ‘frayed’ (i.e. rubbed) in the thickets; for ‘feetur’ cp. ‘affeted’, in the sense of ‘well proportioned’, *Master of the Game*, ed. Baillie-Grohman, 1914.
35. when the wynde faylede, refers to the deer getting to windward of the hunter, and smelling him; when there was no wind, the stag had to watch all round.
44. ‘drew up my tiller’ (i.e. handle of a cross-bow), and bent the cross-bow, viz. by putting the string into a notch.
53. I halledo to the hokes, i.e. I hauled to, pulled up the hook or trigger beneath the crossbow. ‘Hoke’ should probably be read for ‘hokes’.
67. tached, fastened; probably the stag’s head was pushed back, so that his throat was upward, and his horns down.
80. Cp. ‘& je corbeles fee thy kest in a greue,’ Gawain, 1355.
91. t fe te of the fourche t feste thurgh the sydis, i.e. ‘the feet of the haunch I fastened through the sides’. Perhaps this refers to pushing one foot through the side of the other foot. This gives something to hold by. He then heaved it, by putting his hand through the loop.
94. fostere of the fee; i.e. (probably) ‘foster in fee’; ‘forester, a sworn officer of the Forest, appointed by the King’s Letters Patent to walk the Forest, watching both the Vert and the Venison, attaching and presenting all Trespassers against them, within their own Bailiwick or Walk. . . . And though these Letters Patent are ordinarily granted but quamduo se bene gesserint, yet they are granted to some and their Heirs, who are hereby called Foresters, or Foresters in Fee’. Blount, *Law Dictionary*, 1717. An interesting illustration of the tomb of ‘a foster of fee’ is given in Sir H. Dryden’s *Art of Hunting*, by William Twici, 1843.
98. how it cheuede, i.e. how things went.
189. 'If you have caught your horse, you are anxious about no waggon-load', i.e. you only care to have a horse to ride, not for agriculture; cp. Winner and Wastoure, II. 239-40.

213. And than the hawteste in haaste hyghes to the towre; 'to the towre,' a technical term of falconry; Fr. tour, a turn, wheel, flight; cp. 'Shee (the hobby) is of the number of those Hawkes that are hie flying & tourre Hawks,' Turberville, Booke of Falconrie, p. 58, ed. 1611. The word was probably confused with the ordinary 'tower'; cp. 'A falcon towering in her pride of place'; Macbeth, II. iv. 12, 13.

237. cowers (B. cours); the word is perhaps an Anglicized form of Fr. cuir, familiar to readers of Middle English in the compound cuir-bouilli (i.e. boiled leather; leather soaked in hot water, and when soft, moulded or pressed into any required form), coer-buille, qwyrbolle, curbulze, etc. No instance is recorded in N. E. D. of the present word, which seems to signify leather braces for keeping on the hood. In modern Falconry 'to couple up the cowers' is 'to draw the hood', i.e. 'to draw the braces which open close the hood behind'.

238. Lowppes in thaire lesses thorowe vertwells of siluere, i.e. varvels, or flat rings of silver, with the owner's name engraved thereon. These rings were permanently attached to the end of the jesses, and through these one end of the leach was passed, the other end being prevented from going through by a leather button. (Cp. Harting's Bibliotheca Accipitraria, pp. xx, xxi, et passim.) 'Vertwells' probably for some word with '1', (?) 'lainers'.

262. 'this thirtene wynter', i.e. a dozen years and more, since he was about seventeen, cp. l. 133; for a similar use of 'thirtene', cp. 'threppede thorowe þe thykkys thryttene sythis', Morte Arthure, 2216.

271. euerrous; this epithet occurs five times in the poem, and reminds one of 'yeuer, yeuernes, yeuerus, 3yueris, 3yuer, yeverly', in the Alliterative Troy Book. The two forms are both, I think, to be referred to OE. gifre; cp. 3iueresse, Old Eng. Misc. 'Every' and 'eeverly' are found as variants in Scottish dialects; Dr. Wright (under 'aiverie' in E. D. D.) derives from 'AF. aever Lat. habere, + y'; S. proposes to explain 'euerrous' as from the same alleged French source + ois. If, as I maintain, 'euerrous' and 'jeuerous' are identical, they serve to differentiate the two poems in a striking manner.

300-81. The source of this account of Hector seems to have been Guido de Colonna's Hystoria Troiana; 'Dittes and Dares' (l. 331) is from Guido's prologue; cp. Allit. Troy Book (E. E. T. S.); Lydgate's Troy Book (E. E. T. S.); The Sege of Troye, ed. C. H. A. Wager, 1899.

332-404. Our author's main source for his account of Alexander was evidently the 'chanson de geste' called Vœux du Paon, by Jacques de Longuyon of Lorraine, who wrote it for Thibaut II, Duke of Lorraine (1304-12). In this poem we find the earliest enumeration of the Nine Worthies (vide Preface). A Scottish version of the poem, The Buke of the most noble & valzand conquerour Alexander the Great, was composed in 1438, printed by Alexander Arbuthnet at Edinburgh in 1580, and

The popularity of the stories of Alexander is referred to by Chaucer in his 'littell tragedy' of Alexander, in The Monkes Tale.


335-6. ‘Ther Ely and Ennoke euer hafe bene sythen,

And to the come of Antecriste vnclosedede be pay neuer.’

The text represents the author's words; the substitution of 'Criste' in B. for 'Antecriste' is due to a scribe's attempt to improve the original. Ely (i.e. Elijah) and Ennoke play an important part in the Antichrist legend, and many allusions to them occur in early literature; e.g. 'Quis pugnaturus est in consummatione seculi cum Anticristo? Enoch et Elias' (Adrian and Epictetus, v. Kemble's Salomon and Saturn, p. 215). Cp. W. Bousset, Der Antichrist in der Ueberlieferung des Judenthums, des neuen Testaments u. der alten Kirche (Göttingen, 1895).

Elijah and Enoch figure in the Ethiopic version of the Alexander story (cp. Dr. Budge's translations of the Syriac and Ethiopic texts); but they are not found in the ordinary Pseudo-Callisthenes. The word 'vnclosedede' suggests that our author has confused Elijah and Enoch with two other important and better-known personages of the Antichrist drama, who figure most prominently in the romances of Alexander, viz. Gog and Magog, whose mention in Ezekiel is probably answerable for the traditions concerning them to be found in the East and West. Already in the Koran it is told how Dhu'lkarnain (i.e. Alexander the Great) shut them up behind inaccessible mountains, and built the Caucasian wall which the giants could neither scale nor undermine (c. chap. xviii); cp. Mandeville's Travels.

337-8. ‘And conquered Calcas kynghtly ther-affeire,

Ther jentille Jazon pe [Gr]ewe (MS. Jewe) wane pe flese of golde;’

[B. 'There jentill Josue pe Jewe wan pe slevis of gold']

I am inclined to think that 'Jewe' of the MSS. is a scribal error for 'Grewe' (i.e. Greek); the emendation relieves the author of a gross error, and at the same time restores the alliterative effect to the line.

I no longer suggest that our author may have read a version of the story in which Jason (or Joshua), and not (as in Josephus) Jaddus or Jaddua, was the name of the high-priest of Jerusalem who received Alexander the Great with so much honour, and confused him with Jason who won the Golden Fleece at Colchis.

347. the mody Meneduse, a mane of Artage: probably 'Emenidus of Arcadia' (in the Scottish version 'de Archarde'), the slayer of Gadifer the elder, referred to previously, l. 342.

355. one Carrus the kynte was comen owte of Inde, i.e. 'Clarvus li yndois' of the French romance.

356. Fozome, i.e. 'Fezome', or 'Fezonas', the sister of Gadifer's...
sons, Gadifer the younger and Betis (in the next line 'Fozonase' in A., 'frezonas' in B.). Their town was 'Phezon' (or 'Epheson'), here 'Fozayn'; 'Fesome,' 354.

360. Facron (? = 'Phuron' (as in the Vœux du Paon).
364. Idores and Edease, i.e. 'Edée et Ydorus filles Antigonier.'
385. And there sir Porus and his prynces to the poo avowede, i.e. made their vows upon the peacock, which Porrus had shot; and Cassamus called upon the knights to make their vows when it was served up at table. (This forms the subject of Part II of Vœux du Paon; Part III deals with the accomplishment of the vows.)

370. the bolde Bawderayne, i.e. 'Cassiel li baudrains,' king of Banderis or Media.

377. sir Cassamus, the kene, Carrus relieues: 'Carus' (as in ll. 355, 379) instead of 'Clarus'; Cassamus swore that if the Greeks won the battle, and he saw Clarus on foot and at disadvantage, he would relieve and remont him for the sake of Porrus, his son.

389. The bolde Bawderayne of Baderose, sir Cassayle hym-seluen: Cassiel is always referred to in the romance as 'li baudrains' or 'the baderane,' i.e. a person of Baderis; evidently the origin of the name was lost sight of; hence 'the Bawderayne of Baderose' (i.e. Baderis); cp. note, l. 370.

405–20. Thane sir Sezere hym-seluen that Julys was hatten, etc. Compared with the account of Julius Caesar given in the Vœux du Paon, these lines are noteworthy for the prominence they give to Caesar's connexion with Britain, and the traditions relating to his foundation of the Tower of London and Dover Castle. The reference to the former tradition is, as Koebbing pointed out, found in the oldest MS. of the metrical Chronicle of England (c. 1324); cp. Sternberg, Eng. Stud. xviii.

407. When the Bruyte in his booke Bretayne it callede, i.e. when the Brut, or Chronicle of British history, in its book called England 'Britain'. 'Bruyte' = a chronicle of British history from the mythical Brutus downwards, and referred originally to such works as Geoffrey of Monmouth's Brut, Le Roman de Brut of Wace, or Layamon's Brut. According to Mr. Gwenogvryn Evans (Academy, No. 1035, p. 238), the transferred sense of Latin Brutus, French and Welsh Brut = historia, chronica, arose towards the end of the twelfth century. The words 'when the Bruyte in his booke Bretayne it callede' look like a mere amplification of the French original of the words 'all that was callit Bertane than' (Vœux du Paon), and probably do not refer directly to Layamon's Brut, though a full account of Caesar's defeat of Cassibelann is to be found there; cp. also Ueber eine versificirte mittelenglische Chronik, R. Sternberg, Englishe Studien, xviii, pp. 375–6.

413. there es bohty in that bohde holden sythen his tymen. The following passage in Lambarde's Perambulation of Kent throws light on the otherwise obscure meaning of the line: 'The Castle at Dover (say Lydgate and Rosse) was first built by Julius Cæsar, the Romane
Emperour, in memorie of whome they of the Castell kept till this day certene vessels of old wine and salts, which they affirm to be the re- maine of such provision as he brought unto it. As touching the which (if they be naturall and not sophisticate) I suppose them more likely to have been of that store which Hubert de Burgh laid in there.'

423–5. Our author has not improved on his original in amplifying the simple reference to 'the Old Testament'.

The writer certainly did not read of Joshua and Judas Maccabees in 'Regum', though the statement was true as far as David is concerned, for 1 and 2 Samuel were formerly called 1 and 2 Kings (cp. Piers Plowman, B. iii. 257).

426-41. The firste was gentill Josue that was a Jewe noble, etc. The crossing of the Jordan is curiously blended with the crossing of the Red Sea, and to Joshua is assigned the rôle of Moses. The Hebrew Joshua is the same as the Greek Jesus, and Joshua is called Jesus in Acts vii. 45, Hebrews iv. 8. Joshua, the Leader of the Israelites to the promised land, was taken to be a type of Jesus the Leader of the faithful to the promised salvation:—

'Io vidi per la croce un lume tratto
del nomar Josue, com' ei si feo,
nè mi fu noto il dir prima che'l fatto.'

Paradiso, xviii, ll. 37–9.

442-53. Than Dauid the doughty, thurgho D[r]ightyn[es] sonde, etc. Our author adds to the few lines in the Vœux du Paon a reference to the story of David's treachery towards Uriah, as a sort of protest to the unqualified praise there given; cp. 'he was ouer all sa wele doand' (The Avowis of Alexander).

444. Golyas, the regular mediaeval form of the Philistine's name, hence the buffoon Bishop Golias of the 'Apocalyps Goliae' (whence E. goliardeys; Fr. goliardois; Lat. goliardus, goliardensis, etc.).

451. For Vrye his awnn knyghte in aventure he wysede. The present lines recall Langland's striking reference:

'Al-so Marie Magdelene: ho myghte do worrse
As in lykynge of lecherye: no lyf denyede?
And Dauid the douhty: that deuynede how Vrye
Mighte sillokeste be slayn: and sente hym to werre
Leelliche as by hus lok: with a lettere of gyle...
Now beeth these seinte, as men seyen: and soureynes in heuene;'

(c. xii. 263-9).

453. For Bersabee his awnn birde: the ordinary form of the name in Middle English; cp. Wyclif's Bible, 2 Kings (= 2 Sam. A. V.) xi. 3: 'Than Dauid sente, and aserchede, what was the womman; and it is toold to hym, that she was Bersabee, the douther of Elyam, the wiff of Vrye Efhei.' The form of the name is ultimately derived from the Septuagint, where Βησσαβαῖα occurs for 'Bath-sheba,' or 'Bath-shua'.

454–61. The gentill Judas Maccabee: the poet has added nothing to the brief account given in the Vœux du Paon.
THE PARLMENT OF THE THRE AGES

456. Antiochus: Chaucer makes Antiochus the subject of one of his 'tragedies' in The Monkes Tale.

464-512. Areste was sir Arthure, etc.: the writer has amplified his original, which deals mainly with Arthur's encounter with the giant on Mount Michael, by adding a summary account of Arthur's passing. In the MS. Wawayne (i.e. Gawain) takes the place of Sir Bedwere (ll. 497, 499, 502, 505), but it is clear from the alliterative structure of the line that Wawayne is a scribal error for a knight whose name begins with a vowel, and probably Text B. preserves the correct reading, viz. 'Ewan' (a scribal modification of 'Ewayne'). Possibly the poet had some authority for making 'Ewayne, le fyse de roy Vryence', the companion of Arthur before his passing away; on the other hand the error may have been due to ignorance of the romances (in the French prose Lancelot Girflet acts the part of Bedwere). Ewayne and Gawayne were cousins and great friends, the latter sharing the former's banishment when Arthur suspected him of being party to the plots of his mother Morgan. In British romance no knight occupies a more conspicuous position than Otain ab Urien Rheidg. The Welsh story of 'The Lady of the Fountain' (Lady Guest's Mabinogion, vol. i); the English romance of 'Ywain and Gawain' (ed. Ritson, 1802; G. Schleich, Oppeln, 1887); Hartmann von Aue's Iwein; the Icelandic 'Ivens Saga' (Kölbing’s Riddarasögur, pp. 75-136); the Swedish 'Herr Ivan Lejón-Riddaren' (Svenska Fornskrift-Sällskapet, 1845-9); all these versions are for the most part derived from the Chevalier au Lyon by Chrétien de Troyes. The account deviates from the account given in the Morte d’Arthur, and from all the various versions considered in connexion therewith (cp. Sommer's Le Morte Darthur, vol. iii, pp. 265-78, etc.).

481. [R]oystone: so in Vœux du Paon the name of the giant is 'Ruston'. M. Paul Meyer has the following note on the form: 'Il faut lire Riton ou Rithon au lieu de Ruston. Il s’agit du géant Ritho dont Geoffroi de Monmouth (x. 3) raconte la défaite, et qui figure dans divers romans postérieurs. L'histoire du géant du Mont-Saint-Michel est racontée par Geoffroy de Monmouth dans le même chapitre.'

In Morte Darthur (Book I. xxvii) the story is told of 'Kynge Ryons' who had 'purfyled a mantel with kynges berdes and there lacked one place of the mantel', etc.; in I. xvii we have 'Ryence'; in the Awous of Alexander 'Rostrik'; cp. W. Förster, Zeitschrift für rom. Phil. I. p. 91.

487. Vppon Sayn Michells mounte meruaylles he wroghte, etc.; cp. Morte Darthur, Book V.

488. There a dragone he dreped: not a dragon, but a giant; cp. Alliterative Morte Arthur, ll. 840 ff.; so Malory. The dragon is only seen in a dream.

513-19. Sir Godfraye de Bolenn, etc.: it is difficult to understand why Godfrey precedes Charlemagne, unless it is due to the author's utter ignorance of chronology; his knowledge of the last of the Nine Worthies is certainly vague, nor has he clearly understood the six lines
EXPLANATORY AND ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES

of his original; the historical Godfrey was not as attractive to the fourteenth-century poet as the legendary Charlemagne and Arthur; he was much too modern. William of Tyre's history of the First Crusade belongs to about 1170, and became the source of the accounts of Godfrey's achievements (cp. Caxton's Godfrey of Bolyone, or Last Siege of Jerusalem, ed. Dr. Mary N. Colvin, E. E. T. S., Extra Series, lxiv; Caxton's preface is especially noteworthy).

514. Romanye; cp. Caxton: 'In this tyme cam tydynges fro Rome that doubled theyr sorrow and anguysshis'; 'Rome' = 'Romanye' (in the French, 'Roumanie'), derived from William of Tyre's 'in partibus Romanie', by which phrase he indicates the country between Constantinople and Antioch.

516. Corborant: generally called 'Corbaran' in the French poems on the crusades; properly, 'Kerbogha', Sultan of Aleppo; in the History of Godfrey he is named 'Corbagat'.

517. And after he was callede kyng, etc. William of Tyre tells how Godfrey refused to be called 'King of Jerusalem', not wishing to wear a crown of gold in that city where his Saviour had been crowned with thorns. Baldwin, his brother, who succeeded him within two years, styled himself 'Rex Hierusalem, Latinorum Primus'.

520-83. The account of Charlemagne falls broadly into five divisions: (i) an enumeration of 'the doghty doussypers'; (ii) the war with the Saxons; (iii) Oliver's fight with Ferumbras; (iv) the disaster at Roncesvalles; (v) the siege of Narbonne, and the death of Charles. Our author can hardly have derived his story from any one source, and there are many curious elements in the passage elaborated from the few lines on Charlemagne in Les Vœux du Paon.

(i) Lines 522-9. The list of the peers does not coincide with that given in any of the French or English romances (v. Histoire poétique de Charlemagne, par Gaston Paris, p. 507; Sir Ferumbras, edited by Sidney J. Herrtage, p. 198; The Sowdone of Babylone, ed. E. Hausknecht (E. E. T. S.), p. xxvii. 'The Katur fitz Emowntez' (i.e. the Four Sons of Aymon) count together as one, so that the number may not exceed twelve, but several lists give sixteen or even more 'barons of themperour Charles and pyeres of Fraunce'. Eight of the names enumerated in the present list are identical with those given in Ferumbras, viz. Roland, Oliver, Aubry, Ogere Deauneys (i.e. Ógier of Denmark), Naymes of Bavaria, Terry (i.e. Thierry), Berarde de Moundres (i.e. Berarde de Montdidier), Gy de Burgoyne (i.e. Guy of Burgundy). Raynere of Jene (i.e. Reyner of Genoa), the father of Oliver, figures in Ferumbras, but not as one of the douzeperes; Turpyn, Sampsonne (i.e. Samson of Burgundy, frequently mentioned in the lists), and 'the Katur fitz Emowntez' are not found there at all. Turpin, the knight-bishop of the romances, has an important place in the poem of Aspremont, in the Enfances Ogier. According to the Chanson de Roland, he met his death at Roncesvaux, and this narrative our author follows (vide l. 565). The Chronicle of Turpin makes him survive the battle. 'Terry and Turpyn' are mentioned together among the
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(ii) Lines 581-40 evidently epitomize the struggle between Charles and the Saxons which is the subject of Jean Bodel's Chanson des Saxons (ed. Francisque Michel). The introduction of Salamadyne the Sowdane looks, however, like a confusion of Charlemagne with Godefroy of Bouillon, unless the familiar name is substituted for 'Agoulant' of Les Vœux du Peon. 'Polborne' (Text B. Puerne) is a crux; perhaps it is a corruption of 'Paderborn', where Charles held his great Champ-de-Mai, and which was certainly the most important spot in the struggles between the Franks and Saxons. The word recalls the equally difficult place-name 'Belferne' in the Chanson de Roland (stanza lxx, vide L. Gautier's last edition): 'Reis Alaris, de le regne de Belferne', where Belferne is glossed 'nom de royaume paten (?)'; in the English Roland, Amaris is described as 'a prince of Portingall'.

536. Witthyne; Text B. 'Wyghtelyne' = Guetelin (v. Chanson des Saxons) or Guetechin = Witikind or Widukind, the great Saxon leader, the hero of the Saxon wars against Charles, 'the Second Arminius of Germany'. I know no other record of the name in Early English literature.

539-40. I cannot discover whence the poet derived 'dame Naoles' as the name of the wife, and 'Maundevyle' as the name of her lover. In the Chanson des Saxons and other versions the lady's name is Sibile, and her lover is Baudouin, Roland's brother; their story forms an important part of the Chanson.

(iii) Lines 541-57. This condensation of the Romance of Ferumbras is remarkable for the introduction of 'Merchel' ('i.e. Marsile', the pagan hero of Roland) instead of 'Balan' (as he is called in the French, Provençal, and English versions of Syr Ferumbras), or 'Laban' (cp. The Sowdome of Babylone); the correction, it is true, has been made in the text, but the alliteration of the line reveals the poet's error. 'Balan' was the father of Ferumbras; 'Marsile', the uncle of Ferragus. The former figures in the Ferumbras; the latter in the Roland poems. No Charlemagne romance seems to have been more popular in England than 'the Romanys of worthi Ferumbrace', wherewith it will be remembered 'the gud king' Bruce comported his men, 'and maid thaim gamyn and solace' (cp. Barbour's Bruce, ed. Skeat, III, 435-66).

542. Flagott, i.e. Flagot, the Spanish river on which are situated the cities of Mantrible, or Mauntrible, here called 'Mawltiple', and Agremour, or Egremour, here 'Egre morte' (Aigremont) Ferumbras). The Romance tells how when the twelve peers besieged in Agemar send Richard of Normandy to Charlemagne to ask his aid, Richard starts in the direction of Mantrible, but finding the bridge blocked up and guarded, he is obliged to swim across the water. Charlemagne, hearing of the distress of his peers, starts towards Mantrible, and then continues his march against the soudan at Agremar (cp. The Sowdome of Babylone; Sir Ferumbras, etc.).
EXPLANATORY AND ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES

545. And than they fologhe hym in a fonte, and Florence hym callede; cp.
‘Pan was cristned sir Firumbras, a man of gret deffens,
Ys name ther y-chauge was, & was ihote Florens,
Ac poyd me tornde par ys name, as pe manere was,
Euere yut after a baar pe same, & men cliped him Firumbras’,
(Sir Ferumbras, ll. 1086-9.)

551. And one swyftele, i.e. Sir Ogier.
555. [put]; cp. ‘Drow Pylat pyned he was, & put on pe rode’,
Sege of Jerusalem, 8.

557. And at Sayne Denys, etc.
Cp. ‘Karlemaines s'en va au moustier Saint Denis;
Là manda arcevesques, evesques benéis,
Les reliques lor monstre Damedieu Jhesu Cris.’
(Vide Sir Ferumbras, p. 158, l. 6076.)

The French Romance goes on to say that within three years came
the treachery of Gwenelon:
‘Ne tarda que iii. ans qu'Espaigne fu gastée;
La fu la traïs de Rollant pourparlée.’
duellyd there for euer: better, ‘and [they] duelled there’, etc.

(iv) Lines 558-70. This summary account of Genelon’s treachery,
and the battle of ‘Rowncyuale’, was evidently suggested by the closing
lines of Sir Ferumbras (quoted above). ‘Balame’ (ll. 558, 569) is the
poet’s error for ‘Merchel’, to which it has been changed by some one
better acquainted with the details of the story; the alliteration, how-
ever, has preserved the error.

561. Genyone: B. ‘Golyan’; in Sowdone of Babylone the form is
‘Genelym’; in the English Roland ‘Gwynylon’.

As far as the form in Text A. is concerned, it is noteworthy that the
Latin ‘Battle of Roncevaux’ (vide Appendix to La Chanson de Roland,
ed. Francisque Michel) gives the name as ‘Gueno’, the colophon
reading ‘Explicit de tradicione guenonis’. But perhaps ‘Genyone’
is merely a verbal error for ‘Genygone’.

562. Rowncyuale: the regular English form of ‘Roncesvalles’.

569. According to the Chanson de Roland, Marsile (here ‘Balame’)
was fatally wounded by Roland a few moments before his own death.

(v) Lines 571-7. Emorye made Emperour, euyn at that tyme,
etc. Our author here alludes to ‘Aimeri de Narbonne’, whose story
belongs to the cycle of Guillaume d’Orange, who saved Narbonne
from the Saracens in 793 (cp. Ward’s Catalogue of Romances in the
Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum, vol. i, pp. 632-63;
also Aymeri de Narbonne, and La Mort Aymeri de Narbonne, Société
des Anciens Textes français).

577. To [haue] and to holde it; cp. ‘pe fairest of Grèce | To haue
and to hold’, Troy Book, 2415.

586. Arestotle he was arste in Alexander tyme, etc.: the
reference is obviously to the famous, though spurious, Secretum
Secretorum Aristotelis, addressed under the name of Aristotle to his pupil Alexander the Great.

The greater part of Hoccleve’s De Regimine Principum is from this work; and Chaucer, in his Chanouns Yemannes Tale, refers to ‘the secre of secrees’; cp. Secrees of old Philisofres (E. E. T. S., 1894).

594. Then Virgill, thurgh his vertus, ver[r]ayle he maket
Bodyes of brighte brasse full boldely to speke, etc.

The reference is to the story in the Latin Gesta Romanorum telling how Virgil, the enchanter, placed a magical image in the middle of Rome, which communicated to the Emperor Titus all the secret offences committed every day in the city. Among the many allusions to Virgil’s magical powers perhaps the most interesting in English literature are Gower’s story of the Magic Mirrors (Confessio Amantis, book v; cp. also book viii); the ninth tale of The Seuen Sages (Weber’s Metrical Romances, vol. iii); the black-letter romance of Virgilius, printed at Antwerp in the year 1510; Lydgate’s reference in Tragedies of Bochas, book ix, ch. i, st. 4. (The chief work dealing with ‘Virgill in the Middle Ages’ is Comparetti’s; English trans., Sonnenschein.)

599–605. Than sir Salomon, etc.: the poet refers to (i) the apocryphal Book of Wisdom, and (ii) Ecclesiasticus; these books, attributed to Solomon, were in the Middle Ages better known than Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, the former probably owing to its allegorical interpretation; cp. St. Augustine, De Trin. vii. 3 ‘Cum pronunciatur in Scriptura aut narratur aliquid de Sapientia sive dicente ipsa sive cum de illa dicitur, Filius nobis potissimum insinuat’.

599. by hy[s] one: this reading of B. gives the idiomatic form of the genitive with ‘one’, i.e. ‘by himself alone’; cp. ‘to kayre al his one’, Gawain, 1048; ‘we botoure one’, ibid., 1280, 2245.

608. And grayth[e]d Galyan (B. Golyan) a bour to [gete] hir per-in,
That no wy scholde hir wistem ne wynne from hym-seluen:

‘Golyan’ or ‘Galyan’ = ‘Viviane’ or ‘Vivien’, Lady of the Lake; the original form of the name seems to have been Ninian, transformed by scribes to Nuian, Niuienne, Viuienne; Malory calls her Nymue or Nyneue.

The allusion to Vivien in connexion with Merlin’s ‘wit’ is at first sight not altogether happy, for it recalls the weird scene in ‘the deep forest glades of Broceliande’, where ‘the woman’s wit triumphed over the sage’s wisdom’, and Vivien, turning Merlin’s craft against himself, ‘graythed a bour’ for the great Enchanter to keep him there imprisoned, ‘lost to life, and use, and name, and fame’.

Our author, however, alludes to an episode in the story of Merlin not found in Malory’s account of the Vivien incident (book iv, ch. i). The explanation of the passage is to be found in the French Suite de Merlin (vide Sommer, vol. iii), where it is narrated that Merlin builds by the ‘lac de Dyane’ a palace so rich and beautiful that no king nor
prince, 'en toute la petite Breteigné', could boast of possessing the like. Merlin by enchantment renders the palace invisible, so that no one who does not belong to Niviene's 'maisnie' can see it. He stays there with Niviene for a long time, and while he loves her best of all the world she hates him; she would fain be rid of him, but knows not how, he is so wise (ibid., p. 118).

614. Amadase and Edoyne (B. 'Amadas & Ydoyne') are frequently referred to, in company with Tristram and Isoude, as the embodiments of ideal love, and as the subject of popular romances of the time; *cp. Cursor Mundi*, 1–20; *Luue Run*, *Old English Miscellany*, p. 95; E. E. T. S. (v. Appendix).

The fullest allusion occurs in the romance of *Emare* (*cp. Ritson's Metrical Romances*, vol. ii), where a beautiful description is given of a piece of cloth made by the daughter of the Amerayle of the Saracens, presented by the King of Cesyle to the Emperor Aetyus; thereupon were portrayed the love-stories of Idoyne and Amadas, Tristram and Isoude, Florys and Blanchefleury, and others.

Similar references are to be found in Gower's *Confessio Amantis* (book vi, l. 579); in the romance of *Sir Degrevant* (l. 1478; *v. The Thornton Romances*, ed. J. O. Halliwell, Camden Society, 1844), etc.

Probably no English version was ever made of the love-story of Idoyne and Amadas, though we have two variants of a romance of *Sir Amadace* (*vide Weber's Metrical Romances*, vol. iii, and Robson's *Three Metrical Romances*, Camden Society, 1842), but this is merely a fantastic tale of quixotic adventure, without any elements of romantic love. Idoyne is not even mentioned therein. The old French romance of the lovers is extant (*cp. Amadas et Ydoin*, ed. Hippeau, 1868; *Hist. Litt. xxii; Romania*, xviii; Gaston Paris, 'Sur Amadas et Idoine,' *An English Miscellany*, Oxford, 1901; Larminie's *West Irish Tales*). The romance was among the books bequeathed by Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to the Abbey of Bordesley in Worcestershire (*cp. Todd's Illustrations to Chaucer and Gower*, p. 161).

617. Dalida (for 'Dalilah'), the ordinary mediaeval form of the name, was originally a Greek formation, due to analogy with words ending in *δία*; the form is found in the Septuagint (Roger Bacon already alludes to the error, and explains it in his *Compendium Studii*; *vide* Rolls edition).

618. The romance of *Sir Ipomedon*, son of Hermogenes, King of Apulia, tells the chivalrous adventures of the hero before he wins the daughter of the Duke of Calabria for his wife. The name of the lady is not given in the English version, which is merely an abridgement from the French original, written about 1185 by Hue de Rotelande, a poet living at Credenhill, near Hereford, a contemporary of Walter Map, who (according to a passage at the end of Part I of the poem) excelled the author in the art of lying:

'Sul ne sai pas de mentir l'art,
Walter map reset ben sa part.'

Throughout the romance the young Duchess of Calabria is called
'la fière pucelle', or 'La Fièrè'; hence 'pe faire Fere' of the text
(vide Ward's Catalogue of Romances in the MS. Department of the
British Museum, vol. i, pp. 728–57; Wright's Biographia Britannica
Literaria, Anglo-Norman Period, pp. 338–40; Ipomedon, in drei
englischen Bearbeitungen, E. Kölling, Breslau, 1889).

620. Generides þe gentill, full joly in his tyme,
And Clarionas pat was so clere, etc.
The English versions of the romance of Sir Generydes belong to
about the middle of the fifteenth century; the French original is
lost. The same fate has befallen a Latin translation which was
made from the French by 'a clerk at Hertford'. An English version
of the tale was printed in the sixteenth century, but 'only a few
mutilated fragments of the edition are known to exist'; cp. Generydes;
a Romance in Seven-line Stanzas, edited by W. A. Wright; Sir Generides,
ed. Furnivall, Roxburghe Club; O. Zirwer, Untersuchungen zu den
beiden Generidesromanzen, Breslau, 1889.

622. Sir Eglamour of Artas, full euerous in armes. The
English metrical romance of Sir Eglamour of Artois was first
printed by J. O. Halliwell in The Thornton Romances, from a Cam-
bridge MS.; Ellis gave a full abstract in Specimens of Early Metrical
Romances. It occurs also in the Percy Folio (cp. vol. ii, pp.
338–89). The romance relates how Eglamour loved 'Cristabella',
the daughter of his lord, the Earl of 'Artas'; how she was delivered
of a boy while her lover was absent on an expedition; how she and
her child were turned adrift in a boat; how the child was carried
away by a 'gryppe'; how, after a lapse of years, the son was nearly
married to his mother; and how, eventually, he and his parents were
The MSS. of Sir Eglamour are later than the end of the fourteenth
century, or all events not earlier (cp. Englische Studien, vii, pp. 191 ff.).
Its source is so far unknown; a French original has not been discovered.
The poem is closely related to the romance of Torrent of Portugal (the
only MS. of which belongs to the fifteenth century); cp. E. E. T. S.,
1887; Zielke, Zu Sir Eglamour, Kiel, 1889; Schleich. Archie xci.
Sir Eglamour was printed at Edinburgh by Walter Chepman and
Andro Myllar, under the title of Sir Glamor, 1508, and subsequently
at London by Opland and Walley (cp. Hazlitt's Handbook to Early
English Literature, p. 177). In Archiv xcv J. Hall printed a fragment
of an edition by Bankes.

624. And sir Tristem the trewe, etc.; cp. Note, l. 614. The
most valuable of modern editions of Sir Tristem is E. Kölling's
(Heilbronn, 1882).

629. Gaynore, i.e. Guinevere; cp. Wenore, Gaw. and Gr. Kn., 945.
655. B. 'of oure mysse.' The rhyme is obviousy an 'improve-
ment' not due to the original writer of the poem.
GLOSSARY

a, v. an.
abashed, pt. 3 s. discomfited, 369; AF. abaiss-, lengthened stem of OF. esbahir.
aboute, 76; abowte, 46; OE. onbitan.
abydes, v. habyte.
adversarye, 311; OF. adversier.
affrayede, attacked, 356; AF. afraier.
aftire, 63; OE. setter.
age, 164; OF. aage.
agreed, 358; OF. agre'er.
aldeste, v. olde.
alle, adj., all, 49; adv., 26; OE. eall.
als, as, 3; as, 5; OE. alswâ.
also, 167; OE. alswâ.
am, v. bene.
amatistes, amethysts, 127; OF. amatiste.
Amen, 665; L. amën.
amende, pr. 3 s. subj. reform, 665; imp. pl. amenedes, 641; OF. amender.
ames, pr. 3 s. resolves, 384; OPic. amer.
amorelle, emir, 515; OF. amiral;
Arab. amîr-al-mâ, commander of the sea.
an, indef. art. 84: ane, 5, 25; a, 4; OE. ân.
and, 2; if, 106, 189; OE. and.
angelles, angels, 215; OF. angele.
angrye, 163; ON. angr +-y.
anone, straightway, 74; OE. on ân.
anoper, another thing, otherwise, 484; OE. ân + òr.
any, 37; OE. ãnig.
appon, upon, 10; vpon, 487; OE. uppan.
araye, n. attire, 107; AF. arai.
arayed, prepared, 346; AF. arayer.
ardant, ardent, inflammable, 590; OF. ardant.
are, before, 233; OE. är.
are, v. bene.
arest, first, 464; OE. årest.
armes, arms, 113; OE. earm.
armes, deeds of arms, 171; OF. armes.
arsneke, arsenic, 590; OF. arsenik.
arte, v. bene.
as, v. als.
assegede, v. asseggede.
askes, requires, 240; pt. 3 s. askede, 160; OE. ascian.
assaye, trial of grease of a deer, 70; OF. assai.
assayllede, 397; OF. assailir.
assegede, pt. 3 s. besiegè, 574; pl. assegède, 303; pp. assegède, 356; OF. assegier.
assembled, 340; OF. assembleur.
assentis, yields, complies, 63; OF. assenter.
asommet, pp. elevated, (?) full-grown, 31; OF. assommer.
at, 5; OE. ât.
atheall, noble, 345; OE. æcele.
athes, conjures, 499; OE. æcan; cp. ëp.
attyrede, 169; OF. atirier.
THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGE

aughte, obtained, possessed, 392, 406; OE. āgan, āhte.

aughtilde, intended, 483; cp. ON. ætla, from *ahtila; cp. OE. eahhtian.

auntirs, pr. 3 s. ventures, 375; pt. 3 s. aunterde, 543; OF. aventurer.

auntlers, antlers, 28; OF. an-toliyier; late L. *ant(e)ocul-läreem.

aventure, adventure, 451; auntsrore, 317; OF. aventure.

awome, pr. 1 s. vow, 178; pp. avowede, 204; pt. 3 pl. made vows, 365; OF. avouer.

awaye, 504; OE. aweg.

awon, own, 392; OE. āgen.

axe, 374; OE. æx.

axles, pl. shoulders, 113; OE. eazl.

ay, ever, 564; ON. ei.

ayers, heirs, 577; OF. eir, heir.

aythere, each of the two, 28, 456; ayther, 512; OE. āghwær.

babirlippede, large lipped, 158; cp. F. babine, lip of a horse; OE. lippe.

bade, pt. 3 s. Asked, 390; commanded, 559; OE. biddan.

bagge, money-bag, 139; ON. baggi.

bakke, 200; bake, 272; one b., aback, 369; OE. bæc.

bale, mischief, 453; OE. bealu.

balghe, rounded, swelling, thick, 112; OE. belg, bælg, a bag.

balkede, stopped short, 56; OE. balca, n.

balled, bald, 158; cp. Welsh bal, having a white streak on the forehead.

banke, 7; ON. *banki, bakki.

bare, pt. 3 s. bore, 369; bere, 439, 504; OE. beran.

be, v. bene, by.

be-dagged, covered with mud, 245; ON. dōggva; Sw. dagga, to bedew.

bedis, beads, 153; OE. (ge)bed.

be-gynn, 72; OE. beginnan.

belde, built, 662; OE. *byldan, pp. gebýld.

bele, beautiful, 390; OF. bel.

bellys, bells, 214; OE. belle.

be-lyve, quickly, 416; by-lyve, 505; M.E. bi life.

bene, the main trunk of a stag's horn which bears the antlers, 26; OE. bæam.

bende, stretched, 43; OE. bendan.

bene, inf. be, 604; pr. 1 s. am, 650; 2 s. are, 185; 3 s. es, 177; pt. are, 614; bene, 263; ben, 245; be (with future significance), 336; 2 s. subj. 258; pt. s. was, 16; pl. were, 13; 3 s. subj. 129, 199, 433, 566; pp. bene, 49; OE. bēon.

benefetis, benefits, profits, 143; AF. benfet.

benes, requests, 143; OE. bēn.

beralles, beryls, 123; OF. beril.

berde, beard, 156; pl. berdes, 482; OE. beard.

bere, v. bare.

berselett, hound, 39, 69; OF. berseret; med.I. bersäre, to hunt.

berryn, warrior, man, 110; beryne, 153; pl. beryns, 509; OE. born.

besanttes, bezants, coins, 123; OF. besan, from L. Byzantium.

beste, v. gud.

be-syde, beside, 24; OE. be sidan.

bette, inf. beat, 560; pr. 3 pl. betyn, 224; pt. 3 s. bett, 569;OE. bēatan.

bettir, v. gud.

be-tyde, inf. happen, 596; pp. be-tydde, 596; OE. be + tidan.

betyn, v. bette.
beware, bends his way, 395; bewes, 370; pt. 3 pl. bewede, bowed, bent, 490; OE. bûgan.
bewes, boughs, 662; OE. bôh.
Bible, 424; OF. bible.
bill, 223; OE. bile.
birch, 39; OE. bierc.
bird, lady, 390, 453; (?) OE. byrde, noble, rich.
bitt, cutting edge, 228; OE. bite.
bitterly, fiercely, 228; OE. biter-
lice.
blake, black, 153; OE. blêc.
blanchede, v. blawnchede.
blaste, blowing, 593; OE. blæst.
[b]launchere, blancher, 593; OF. blanchier.
blawnchede, pt. 3 s. blanched, 285; pp. blanchede, 156; OF. blanchir.
blethely, blithely, merrily, 214; OE. blêðe + -ly.
blode, blood, 55; OE. blôd.
blody, bloodily, with blood, 62; OE. blôðig.
blonke, (white) horse, 110; OE. blanca, white; cp. ON. blakkir, steed.
blossoms, pl. 11; OE. blôstm.
blowen, pp. 656; OE. blāwan.
blynde, 153; OE. blind.
blyot, tunic, 482; OF. bliaut; med.L. bliaudus, bliaudus.
blysse, 664; OE. blîps.
bodworde, message, 558; OE.
  bod + word.
body, 22; pl. bodyes, 595; OE.
bodig.
bogle, bugle, 656; OF. bugle.
bolde, 110; OE. bald.
boldly, 558; boldely, 595; of.
bald + -ly.
bol, tree-trunk, 39; ON. bolr.
bondemen, serfs, 143; OE. bonda + mann.
bone, 80; OE. bân.
booke, 407; OE. bôc.
borely, large, strong, 26; stately, tall, 32; (?) OE. *bûlric, fit for a bower, handsome.
bo some, 139; OE. bôsm.
bot, but, 34; unless, 289; except, 165, 498; only, 187; OE. bûtan.
bote, boat, 509; OE. bôt.
bothe, 22; bothen, 13, 276; ON.
bôsir.
boundes, pl. limits, 334; OF.
bone, bun; AF. boundé.
boure, bower, 608; OE. bûr.
bowe, 22; OE. boga.
bowells, 69; OF. bouel.
bowes, s. bewes.
bownn, ready, 153; bownne, 110; ON. bûnn.
bownnes, pr. 3 s. prepares, 265; pt. 1 s. bowned, 43; from ON.
bûnn, adj.
bra kans, brackens, 62; cp. Sw.
brâken.
brande, sword, 371; OE. brand.
brasse, 395; OE. bræs.
braste, pt. 3 s. burst, 55; 3 pl.
brosten, 231; ON. bresta; OE.
berstan.
branc hes, pl. branches, 11; OF.
branche.
brawndeschet, brandished, 504; OF. brandiss; lengthened stem of brandir.
brayde, pt. 6.3. wrenched, 69, 371; pp. brayden, plaited, 131; OE.
bregdan.
brayed, cried out, 56; OF. braire.
brayne, 446; OE. brægn.
brêke, inf. break, 41; pr. 3 pl.
brêkyn, 231; OE. brecan.
brenn, inf. burn, 560; pp. brente,
burnished, 131; ON. brenda.
breris, briars, 62; OAngl. brêr.
brêste, 112; OE. brêost.
brues, narrates, 424; ON. brêfa; med.L. brevivâre.
bride, 482; OE. brîd.
bridel, 131; brydell, 191; OE.
bridell.
brighte, 214; OE. beorht.
brode, broad, 32; adv. 51; n. breadth, 71; OE. bråd.
broghte, v. brynges.
brosten, v. brast.
browes, 156; OE. brū.
bruschede, rushed with force, 56; OF. broser.
Bruyte, the Brut, a chronicle of British history, 407; v. Note.
brydell, v. bridell.
bryme, water, stream; b. syde, the side of a brook, 7; OE. brymme.
brynges, pr. 3 pl. bring, 224; pt. 3 s. broghte, 401; OE. bringan.
buffotyn, pr. 3 pl. buffet, 224; OF. buffet, n.
bullokes, 191; OE. bulluc.
burhe, castle, city, 569; OE. burh.
burgons, pl. buds, 11; OE. burjon.
busked, arrayed, 22; ON. būsk.
by, 19, 571; be, 7, 164, 183, 195; OE. bi, be.
by-cause, 396; OE. bi + OF. cause.
by-come, inf. become, 559; pp. by-comen, come, 507; OE. becuman.
byde, remain, 654; OE. bidan.
by-dene, straightway, 364; (?) OE. bi dēn(e), pp. of dōn (Skeat).
bye, inf. buy, 147; imp. s. 190; OE. byegan.
by-fore, in front, 75; OE. beforan.
by-hete, pr. 1 s. promise, 178; OE. behātan, behet.
by-hynde, 54; OE. bihindan.
by-luffede, pp. beloved, 274; OE. bi + lufian.
by-lyue, v. be-lyue.
by-ronnen, pp. overrun, covered, 82; OE. berinnan.
by-segede, besieged, 397; OE. be + aphetic form of OF. aseger.
by-soughte, 357; OE. be + sēcan.
by-weude, bedecked, 122; OE. bewāfan.
cache, inf. catch, 33; pt. 3 pl. caughten, took, 362; pp. caughte, 443; ONF. cachier.
callen, pr. 3 pl. call, 425; pt. 3 pl. callede, 151; ON. kalla.
calsydoynnes, chalcedonies, 124; L. c(h)alcedonius.
caprons, hoods, 212, 237; OF. capron.
cares, pr. 2 s. 189; pt. 3 s. carehouse, 165; OE. carian.
carolles, 254; OF. carole.
carpe, inf. speak, 462; ON. karpa.
carpynge, n. talk, 168; ON. karpa + -ing.
castelle, 411; ONF. castel.
casten, inf. cast, 212; pt. 1 s. kest vp, turned over, 68; ON. kasta.
certayne, in c., for certain, 635; OF. certain.
chambirs, 249; OF. chambre.
chaplet, garland, 118; OF. chevallet.
shareboole, carbuncle, 121; OF. charboucle.
chawylls, jowls, 72; OE. ceafl.
chefe, pr. 3 pl. succeed, 243; pt. 3 s. cheuede, befall, 98; OF. chever.
chefe, adj. 255; especial, choice, 121; adv. (?) first, (?) = at pe c., at the top, 72; OF. chef.
chefe-lere, chevelure, hair, 118; OF. chevelure, written in MS. as if derived from OF. chef + OE. hlēor.
chefely, particularly, especially, 89, 235; OF. chef + -ly.
cherees, pr. 3 s. cheers, 235; OF. chéirir.
chese, inf. betake oneself to, 255; pr. 3 s. chesses, 538; pr. 3 pl. chosen, 248; pt. s. chese,
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chose, 72; ches, 531; pp. chosen, 118, 121; OE. ēosan.
chesse, 255; anaphetic form of OE. eschēs.
cheuede, v. cheue.
choppede, 89; (?) cp. Dan. kappe; Sw. kappa.
chosen, v. chese.
chynede, cut along the backbone, 89; cp. OE. eschine, n.
cite, city, 303; OF. cité.
clere, beautiful, 621; OF. cler.
clerkes, 148; OE., OF. cler.
closede, enclosed, 411; OF. clos, subj. stem o/clore.
clothes, 188; OE. clāp.
clothestre, pp. 124; OE. cluster, n.
clyp, inf. embrace, 248; OE. clýppan.
coler, collar, 124; AF. coler.
coloppe, collop, dish of meat, 33; cp. Sw. kollops.
com, n. coming, 336; OE. cyme.
com, inf. 203; pr. 3 s. comes, 293, 631; pt. 1 s. come, 246; pp. comen, 355; OE. cuman.
comforthe, inf. comfort, 248; pt. 3 s. comforthed, 396; OF. comforter.
comly, 627; OE. cymlic.
comonly, publicly, 467; OF. comun+ly; (? for comlyly; B. comly).
compaste, contrived, 409; OF. compasser.
compaynyes, social gatherings, 254; OF. compagnie.
condithe, conduit, 409; OF. conduit.
conquered, pt. 3 s. 337; OF. conquer.
conquerours, 251; OF. conqueror.
conqueste, 402; OF. conquête.
conseil, advice, 195; OF. conseil.
contrees, countries, 492; OF. contree.
corbyns, raven’s; o. bone, the bone between the anus and the bladder of an animal, given to the crows as valueless, 80; OF. corbin.
cornells, battlements, 411; OF. carnel.
corwonne, v. crown.
couche, 165; OF. couche.
couverede, covered, 42; OF. covrir.
coundythes, secular songs, ‘conduts’ (v. N.E.D.), 254; OF. conduit.
countours, calculators, treasurers, 148; AF. countour.
courbede, v. cowrbed.
courte, 246; pt. courtes, 148; OF. cort.
couthe, v. kane.
couthely, properly, cunningly, 462; OE. cūlice.
cowchide, caused to couch down, 39; OF. coucher.
cowers, (?) leather straps, 237; v. Note.
cownten, count, tell, 307; OF. couter.
cowpe, inf. cope, fight, 203; OF. couper.
cowpe, cup, 401; OE. cuppe; OF. coupe.
cowples, ties up, 237; OF. cupler.
cowrbede, pt. 3 s. bent down, 287; pp. courbede, 154; OF. courber.
cowschote, cushat, wood-pigeon, 13; OE. cūscute.
crabtre, crab-apple tree, 42; (?) cp. Sw. dial. skrabba; OE. trēo. craf MEDX, skilfully, 409; OE. cēftiglice.
cra kode, broke, 373; OE. cracian.
crede, creed, 161; OE. crēda; L. crēdo.
crepitē, v. krepyν.
cried, 161; OF. crier.
Criste, 161; OE. Crist.
Cristen, Christian, 462; Cristyne, 559; OE. Cristen; OF.
Cristine.
croked, pt. 3 s. made crooked, 287; pp. 154; ON. krókr, n.
cronycole, 307; AF. cronicle.
crouchesed, pp. crouched, 64;
OF. crochir.
crowne, 466; corowne, 553;
pl. crownes, 309; AF. coroune.
crusche, crutch, 165; OE. crycc.
cuckkowe, cuckoo, 18; OF. cuccu.
cursasede, accused, 401; OE.
cursian.
cuttede, pt. 1 s. cut out, 80; kutt,
cut, 68; (?) cp. Sw. dial. kuta.
dalte, v. delys.
dame, lady, 357; OF. dame.
damesels, maidens, 249; OF.
dameisiele.
dare, 553; OE. dearr.
daunsen, dance, 249; OF. danser.
day, 6; at his dayes tyme, at
his appointed time, 579; in
thaire dayes tyme, in their
days, 582; OE. dag.
dayses, daisies, 10; OE. dæges
age.
declares, 638; OF. declarer.
dede, death, 65, 258, 400; OE.
død.
dede, death, 399, 583, 631; OE.
dødp; cp. Sw., Dan. død.
deden, v. do.
dedis, deeds of arms, 181; OE.
dieþ.
delys, pr. 3 s. deals, 264; imp. s.
doel, 664; pt. 3 s. delts, 403;
OE. delæn.
demden, pt. 3 pl. decided, 367;
demed, adjudged, 472; OE.
déman.
departede, separated, 77; OF.
departir.
dere, inf. harm, 36; OE. derian.
dere, noble, 125, 249; OE. døore.
derelynge, darling, 617; OE.
déorling.
derke, darkness, 16; OE. deore, 
adj.
detho, the d., the death, 403;
OE. dæp.
deyull, devil, 260, 447; OE.
déofol.
dewe, 10; OE. déaw.
dide, v. do.
digges, ducklings, 245; (?) cp. Sw.
dýk-fágel; Gld. dial. dug.
dighte, pp. dight, arranged, 125;
ordained, 597; OE. dihtan.
disfigurade, pt. 3 s. disfigured,
284; pp. disfygured, 155; OF.
desfigurer.
dispyssede, scornd, 550; OF.
despis, subj. stem of desire.
do, inf. 294; doo, 367; pt. 3 s.
dide, put, 557, 570; 3 pl. dederen,
did, 367; pp. done, 181; finish-
ed, 16; OE. dün.
doers, 461.
doghetyes, doughtiness, 583;
OE. dohtig - ness.
doghty, doughty, 521; doghethy,
181; doughety, 461; used as
v. doughty, 344; sup. doghty-
este, 582; OE. dyhtig, dohght.
doel, bewailing, sorrow, 258, 400;
OE. doel.
doluen, buried, 258; OE. delfan.
done, v. do.
donkedé, was moist, 10; cp. ON.
dökr, a pool.
doo, v. do.
dore, door, 292; OE. dor.
dore-nayle, 65; OE. nágl.
doughty, v. doghty.
doun, down, 38; OE. (of) dune,
late OE. düné.
doussypers, v. dussyperere.
douth, noble company, 348;
OE. dugup.
dowkynghe, plunging under
water, 245; cp. MLG. düken.
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dowte, uncertainty, 102; OF. doute.
dragone, 488; OF. dragon.
drede, pr. 1 s. dread, 292; pp. 488; OE. (on)drear.
drephe, long, 102; OE. dreg.
OE. dreg.
drephe, dree, undergo, go through with, 3; OE. dregan.
dremed, impers. dreamed, 102; OE. dréam, n.
dreped, slow, 488; dreplede, 456; dreppit, 379; OE. drepan.
Drighyn, c. Dryghtyn.
droche, pt. 3 s. betook, 410; 3 pl. droghen, 381; OE. dragan.
druce, c. dryves.
Dryghtyn, the Lord, 6; Dryghtyn[e], 664; gen. s. Drighyn[es], 442; OE. Dryhten.
drynke, beverage, 400; OE. drinc.
dryves, pr. 3 s. hastens, 19; pt. 3 s. droue, drove, 6; OE. drifan.
duellys, pr. 2 s. dwellst, 175; pt. 3 s. duellinge, 410; 3 pl. duellyd, (they) remained, 557; OE. dwellan.
duke, 348; OF. duc.
dussypere, one of the twelve peers, 348; pt. 403; doussy-pers, 521; OF. douze pers, pl.
dyamandes, diamonds, 125; OF. diamant.
dyede, died, 579; ON. deyja.
dynge, knocks, 654; cp. Icel. dengja.
dynt, blow, 447; OE. dynt.
ecchecheke, check, false stop, when a hawk forsakes her proper game, and pursues some baser game, 243; pl. ecchekkes, 235; OE. ecchec.
efte, again, 436; OE. eft.
egheliche, terribly, 28, 113 (MS. liche); OE. *egelice; cp. OE. egeal.
eghyn, eyes, 50; OE. éage.
elde, age, 133; old age, 154, 283; OE. eldo; cp. medill-elde.
eldeste, v. olde.
elis, else, 273; otherwise, 260; ellis, 310; OE. elles.
embrodirde, embroidered, 123; cp. OF. embrodier.
emeraudes, emeralds, 127; OF. emeraude.
emperor, 345; OF. empereor.
encampesochet, pt. 3 s. cramped, 287; pp. encampesochett, 154; en-+ OF. cramped, lengthened stem of crampir.
ende, 404; pl. endes, regions, parts, 220; OE. ende.
enewede, driven into the water, 245; OF. newer.
ensample, example, 269; OF. essample.
enveyous, 163; AF. envious.
enmy, 317; OF. enemi.
erande, 561; OE. ærende.
erthe, earth, 18; OE. eorðe.
es, v. bene.
es, ease, 136; OF. aise.
euen, exactly, 367; OE. efne.
euer, ever, 135; OE. ëfre.
ewe, water; e. ardaunt, ardent spirit, 590; OF. ewe.
face, 155; OF. face.
fadide, pt. 3 s. faded, 284; pp. fadit, 155; OF. fader.
faire, 619; comp. fayrere, 109; faire, adv. 10, 542; fayre, 77, 88; OE. fæger.
falle, inf. fall, 12; pp. fallen, 65; befallen, 317; alighted, 378; OE. feallan.
fantome, phantasy, 184; OF. fantosme.
fare, bearing, 59; OE. fær.
fare, inf. go, 354; pr. 2 s. faris,
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dealest, 184; 3 s. faires, goes,
385; pt. 3 s. fared, 572; 3 pl.
fared, 330; pp. faren, departed,
dead, 619; OE. faran.
faste, 20, 97: straightway, 78;
OE. faeste.
fatills, 'fettles', makes ready,
20; pt. 3 s. fittilled, 542; (?) cp.
OE. fetel, a chain, band.
faughte, v. fighte.
fawkoneres, falconers, 210;
fawkoners, 216; OF. fau(l)-
connier.
fawkons, falcons, 222; OF.
faucon.
fyayle, inf. 327; pt. 3 s. faylede,
35; OF. faillir.
fayne, glad, 388; comp. faynere,
15; OE. fagen.
fayre, v. faire.
faythe, 183, 548; OF. feid.
feble, weak, 195; OF. feble.
feche, inf. fetch, 549; OE. feccan.
fede, inf. feed, 69; OE. fedan.
fee, of the f., by heritable right
subject to feudal obligations,
94; AF. fee; v. Note.
feetur, feature, (? tine, 27; OF.
feture.
felde, field of battle, 496; op-
posing armies, 498; OE. feld.
fele, many, 1, 310, 480; OE. fela.
felle, skin, 77; OE. fel.
fellys, mountains, 59; ON. fjall.
felowe, fellow, 133; late OE.
fæolaga; ON. fælgi.
ferde, company, 350, 480; OE.ferd.
ferde, fear, 97; OE. (ge)færed,
pp. of færan.
ferde, pt. 3 s. went, 360; 3 pl.
ferden, 578; OE. færan.
fere, mate, 388; comrade, 564;
pl. ferys, 510; feris, com-
panions, 58; OE. (ge)fëra.
ferkes, pr. 3 s. hastens, 20; pt. 1
s. ferkede, 659; OE. fercian.
ferly, wondrous, 310, 566; OE.
fælric.
ferne, fern, 92; OE. fearn.
ferrere, farther, 47; OE. færr+
er.
ferse, fierce, 109; OF. fers.
fersely, eagerly, 216; OF. fers+
ly.
ferys, v. fere.
foete, pt. 1 s. fastened, 91; OE.
foestan.
efnestes, pl. feests, 385; OF. feste.
set, pt. 3 s. fetched, 378; OE.
fetian.
foete, v. fote.
fewe, 187; OE. fæawe.
fewlis, v. foule.
fey, doomed to die, mortally
wounded, 435, 496; OE. fiæge.
foigne, inf. 301; pt. 3 s. foigunte,
485; 3 pl. foughten, 322; pp.
foghten, 326; OE. fohttan.
filmarte, polecat, 18; OE. *ful
meorh.
firste, 109; OE. fyrst.
físte, fist, 78; OE. fýst.
fittilled, v. fatills.
fitz, v. fytz.
flayede, put to flight, 428; ON.
fleymja.
flëde, pt. 3 pl. 18; fledden, 382;
pp. flowen, 498; OE. fleon.
flëse, fleece, 338; OE. fleos.
flëwe, pt. 1 s. flayed, 78; OE.
flëan.
flodes, waters, 216; OE. flöd.
floreschede, bordered with fat,
71; OE. floriss- , lengthened stem
of florir.
flöres, flowers, 8; OF. flor.
flowen, v. fledo.
fïye, inf. fly, 209; OE. fleogan.
fïete, pr. 1 pl. subj. contend, 264;
OE. ðitan.
foighten, v. fighte.
folæ, n. fool, 264;OF. fol.
folke, people, 310; folkes, 428;
OE. folc.
fologhshed, baptized, 545; OE.
fullwian.
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followede, followed, 435; OE. folgian.
foly, folly, 184; OF. folie.
fongen, inf. take, 572; pt. s. fonge, 28, 288, 544; OE. fôn, feng, fangen.
fonnes, art foolish, speakest foolishly, 183; cp. EFris. fone, a simpleton.
fonte, 545; founte, 549; OE. font.
for, 48; with, 245; cp. radde, slepeles; OE. for.
for-frayed, pp. frayed, rubbed, 27, OE. for + OF. freier.
for-frayede, terrified, 59; OE. for + AF. (a)frayer.
forth, 549; OE. forth.
forthi, further, 269; OE. forðor.
fostere, forester, 94; OF. forêtier; v. Note.
fote, foot, 27; hym to, to his feet, 490; pl. fote, 77; OE. fôt.
fothire, wagon-load, 189; OE. fôser.
foughten, v. fighte.
foule, bird, 15; pl. fewlis, 210; OE. fugol.
founden, v. foundes, fynde.
foundes, pr. 3 s. sets out, hastens, 372; pr. 3 pl. founden, 222, 226; pt. 1 s. foundede, 97; founded, 659; OE. fundián.
foutte, v. font.
fourche, fork of the body, 91; pl. fourches, 88; OF. fourche.
fourme, the seat or bed of a hare, 20; OF. fourme.
fox, 18; OE. fox.
freely, without restraint, 222; OE. frêolice.
freke, man, 109; OE. freca.
frendis, 354; OE. frêond.
frechely, fiercely, 372; OF. freis, fem. freche + -ly.
fro, from, 76; ON. frá.
frome, from, 6; OE. fram, from.
frythe, wood, 15; OE. friðu.
full, very, 10, 14; OE. full.
fynde, inf. 94; pp. founden, 210; OE. findan.
fyne, finished, excellent, 587; OF. fin.
fyngere, finger, 81; pl. finger's breadths (of fat), 71; OE. finger.
fynour, reifier, 587; OF. fin, adj. fyre, 593; OE. fyr.
fytz, son of, 476; pt. fitz, 529; OF. filz, fiz.
fye, 31; OE. fiff, fife.
gaffe, pt. 3 s. gave, 198; 3 pl. gouen, betook themselves, 17; OE. giefan.
gamnes, games, 255; OE. gamen.
gane, pt. 3 pl. began, 12; OE. (on)ginnan.
garte, pt. 3 s. caused, 549; g[er]te, 588; ON. gera.
gates, pl. ways, 339, 494; ON. gata.
gatt, v. gete.
gaye, 273; OF. gai.
gayly, 169; OF. gai + -ly.
gaynly, readily, 281; ON. gæn + -ly.
gentill, noble, 422; gentyly, 338; OF. gentil.
gentilly, nobly, 439; OF. gentil + -ly.
gere, apparel, 273; ON. gervi.
gerede, clothed, 122; OE. gierwan.
g[er]te, v. garte.
gesserante, coat of mail, 180; OF. jesseran.
gete, inf. get, 4, 191; pt. 1 s. gatte, 281; 2 s. gatt, 206; 3 s. 491; gete, 416; ON. geta.
girde, pp. girt, 183; OE. gyrdan.
girdes, pr. 3 s. strikes, 345; pt. 3 s. girde, rushed, 318; etym. unknown.
glayfe, sword, 202; OF. glaive.
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gloes, pr. 3 pl. glow, 188; OE. glōwan.
gloue, hawking glove to protect the hand from the claws of the hawk, 232; OE. glōf.
gnattes, 50; OE. gnætt.
gnewen, pt. 3 pl. gnawed, bit, 50; OE. gnagan.
God, God, 198; god, 196; OE. god.
golde, 122; OE. gold.
golyone, tunic, 138; cp. prov. F. goulé, a kind of night-gown; cp. slubberdegullion = 'a creature who slobbers his gullion.'
gome, man, 169, 475; OE. guma.
geo, inf. go, 358; OE. gān.
gospelle, 644; OE. godspell.
goste, spirit, 198; OE. gæst.
gouen, v. gaffe.
grayvous, noble, successful, 528; OF. gracios.
grathede, v. graythe.
grae, grave, 623; OE. græf.
grauen, buried, 629; OE. grafan.
graye, 138; OE. græg.
graythe, inf. prepare, 588; pt.
1 s. graythede, put, 85; 3 s.
grathede, betook himself, 339; graythed, 416; prepared, 358.
graythe[d], 608; ON. greiða.
graythely, readily, directly, suitably, 202, 494, 644; ON. greið-liga.
grea, grade, rank, first place, 473; OF. gret, gré.
Gregeis, Greeks, 318; OF. gre-gois.
grene, green, 8; OE. grēne.
grete, great, 32; OE. great.
gretely, greatly, 50; gretly, 140; OE. great-ly.
greued, pt. 3 s. was annoyed, 182; 194; 3 pl. greuede, annoyed, 50; OF. grever.
grewes, groves, 27; OE. grēfa.
gripis, seizes, 374; OE. gripan.
grippes, pr. 3 s. seizes, 503; pt.
1 s. grippede, 85; ONorthumb. grippa.
gronande, groaning, 343; OE. grāniian.
grond, 343; OE. grund.
growen, pp. overgrown, covered, 8; OE. grōwan.
grownden, pp. sharpened, 202; OE. grindan.
grym, cruel, 202, 444; OE. grim.
gryse, grass, 8; OE. græs.
gud, adj. good, 528; gude, 340; comp. better, 139; sup. beste, 297; used as n. gude, wealth, 140; pl. gudes, 257; OE. gōd.
guttes, guts, 85; guttys, 82; OE. guttas.

ape, active, 134, 270; OE. gēap.
øates, gates, 535; øatis, 398; OE. geat.
3e, nom. ye, 106; dat. acc. øowe, 159, 163; OE. gē, ēow.
3ere, pl. years, 133, 567; OE. gēar, pl.
3erne, diligently, 34, ardently, 104, 183; OE. georne.
3ernynge, pr. p. desirous, 171; pp. 3ernede, longed for, 393; OE. geornan.
3ernynge, n. desire, 535; OE. geornung.
3ett, pp. granted, 535; 3ette, given up, 575; 3ete, 398; OE. gēatan.
3it, yet, 450; OE. git.
3olden, pp. yielded, 398; OE. gieldan.
3unge, young, 134; OE. geong.
3ore, long ago, 263; OE. geām.
3our, your, 263; OE. æower.
3oure-seluen, yourselves, 271; 3oure-self, 635; OE. æower + dat. selfum.
3outhe, youth, 134; OE. geogūp.
3owe, v. 3e.
GLOSSARY

habyde, *inf.* remain, 583; *pr.* 3 s. *habed, 360; pt.* 1 s. *habade, 7; OE. abidan.*

had, hafe, v. haue.

halde, v. holde.

halfues, sides, 574; OE. healf.

halled, haled, hailed, 53; OF. haler; *v. Note.*

halse, neck, 373; haulse, 90; OE. heals.

hand, hande, 111; honde, 202; OE. hand, hend.

hande-while, moment, 267; OE. hand-hwil.

happen, *inf.* 5; *pt.* 3 s. happenyed, 54; ON. happ + -en.

hapyngae, conjecture, 164; ON. happ + -ing; *v. Textual Notes.*

harde, vigorously, 19; OE. hearde.

hare, OE. hara.

hare, v. here.

harmede, harmed, 475; OE. hearmian.

hase, v. haue.

haspede, clapsed, encased, 201; OE. hæspian.

haste, 213; OF. haste.

hathelle, knight, man, 111, 170; (?) OE. ætele.

hatte, hat, 117; OE. hæt.

hatten, v. hete.

hauke, hawk, 111; *pl.* hawkes, 218; OE. hæfoc.

haulle, hall, 253; OE. heall.

haulse, v. halse.

haue, *inf.* have, 96; *pr.* 1 s. hafe, 166, 174; 2 s. hase, 156; 3 pl. hafe, 296; *pr.* 2 s. subj. 193; 3 s. 447; haue, 438; *imp.* pl. haues, 653; *pt.* 1 s. subj. had, 48; hade, 49; OE. habban.

hawes, hedges, 19; OE. haga.

hawkes, v. hauke.

hawtayne, proud, 209; OF. haltain, hautain.

hawteste, proudest, 213; OF. halt, haut.

he, 31; *dat.* acc. *hym,* 33, 37; OE. hē, him.

hede, antlers, 25; OE. hēafod.

hedis, *pr.* 3 s. looks, 508; OE. hēdan.

hefe, *inf.* heave, lift, 238; *pt.* 1 s. heuede, dragged, 92; OE. hebban.

heghe, high, 25, 170; OE. hēah.

heghely, solemnly, 178; OE. hēah + ly.

heghte, height, 215; highte, 470; OE. hīhēu; OM. hīhēo.

helde, v. holde.

hele, bliss, 177; OE. hālu.

helle, 643; OE. hel.

helme, 201; OE. helm.

helpe, 643; OE. help.

helpen, *inf.* 227; OE. helpan.

hemmes, borders, 128; OE. hemm.

hendely, courteously, 267; OE. (ge)hende + -ly.

hent, *inf.* take, seize, 96; *pr.* 3 s. henntis, 236; *pt.* 1 s. hent, 60; 3 s. 373; OE. hentan.

hepe, heap, 57; OE. hēap.

herbere, the gullet, the conduit leading to the stomach, 74; OF. herbiere.

here, *inf.* hear, 400; *pt.* 1 s. herde, 656; OAngl. hēran.

here, hair, 117; hare, 157; OE. hēr; ON. hár.

here, *adv.* 256; OE. hēr.

here-wedys, war weeds, armour, 201; OE. here-wēd.

herken, listen, 267; OE. heornian.

heron, 223; OF. hairon.

hert, heart, 5, 53; *pl.* hertys, 17; OE. hoert.

heryett, *pt.* 1 s. dragged, 66; *pp.* heryet, carried off, 427; OE. herian.

heste, *n.* promise, 178; OE. hās.

hete, *pr.* 1 s. promise, 643; *pp.* highte, 204; hatten, called, 405; OE. hētān, heht, hēt, hāten.
hethe, heather, 93; OE. hāb.
hethyn, heathen, 541; OE. hæðen.
heuede, v. hefs.
heuen, sky, 6; heaven, 162; gen.s.
215: OE. heofon; late OE.
heofone.
heuen-riche, the kingdom of
heaven, 427; OE. heofonrice.
hewe, complexon, 155; OE.
hiew.
hewed, pp. coloured, 157; OE.
hiwian.
hewes, pr. 3 s. cuts, 376; OE.
heawan.
hid, pt. 1 s. 95; hidde, 92; OE.
hydán.
higde, v. heghte, hete.
hilde, pt. 1 s. covered, 93; ON.
hylja.
hillary, hills, 17; OE. hyll.
hilts, hills, 503; OE. hilt.
hir, pron. poss. her, 20; OE. hire.
hir, v. soh.
his, pron. poss. 36; OE. his.
hitten, pr. 3 pl. fall upon, 225;
pt. 1 s. hit, hit, 54; ON. hitta.
hode, n. hood, 117; OE. hód.
hodes, pr. 3 s. hoods, 236; OE.
hod, n.
hokes, hooks, 53; OE. höc; v.
Note.
holde, inf. hold, 148, 237; halde,
204; pt. 1 s. helde, 164; pp.
holden, 413, 467; halden, 304;
OM. haldan.
holde, strong hold, 413; OM.
haldan, vb.
hole, 84; OE. hol.
hologhe, hollow, 95; OE. holh, n.
holte, wood, 57; OE. holt.
holynes, holiness, 427; OE.
hålignes.
homeyde, pt. 1 s. hambled, cut,
90; OE. hamelian.
honde, v. hande.
hony, honey, 413; OE. hunig.
hoo, interj. ho, 223; OF. ho.
hope, 177; late OE. hopa.
hore, hoary, grey, 93; OE. hår.
hornes, 95; OE. horn.
horse, 111; OE. hors.
hounde, 60; OE. hund.
houen, over, 215; etym. unknown.
how, 70; OE. hū.
howghe, interj. ho, 223.
howses, houses, 142; OE. hūs.
hundrethe, hundred, 164; ON.
hundred.
hunte, hunter, 96; OE. hunta.
hurkles, squats, 19; cp. MLG.
hurken.
hurled, struck with forcible
collision, dashed together, 57;
cp. Dan. hurle, to whirr.
hyghes, pr. 3 s. hurries, 508; 3 pl.
213; hyen, 59, 216; hyenn, 210;
pt. 1 s. hyede, 60; OE.
higian.
hym, v. he.
hym-selfen, himself, 339; hym-
selfe, 526; OE. him selfum.
hynde, hind, 5; pl. hyndes, 17;
OE. hind.
I, 3; dat. acc. me, 4, 24, 42; OE.
ic, mé.
iche, each, 15, 393; OE. ægwilc.
ils, islands, 334; OF. ile, ile.
in, 1; inn, 130; inne, 197; OE.
in.
in sondre, asunder, 231; OE.
on sundran.
in-to, 4, 64; OE. in tō.
irkede, it became irksome, 277;
(? ON. yrkja.
it, 5, 80; OE. hit.
i-wis, assuredly, 276; OE. gewis,
adj.
jentille, v. gentill.
joly, brave, noble, 459, 620; OF.
joli.
jocently, continuously, steadily,
180; OF. joint-y.
jugge[n], pr. pl. subj. judge, 422;
OF. jugier.
GLOSSARY

justede, pp. jousted, 180; OF. juster.
justers, jousters, 459; OF. justeor.

kane, pr. 3 pl. can, 425; pt. 3 s. couthe, knew, 511; OE. cunnan.
kaple, horse, nag, 189; cp. icel. kapall.
katur, four, 529; OF. quatre.
keyser, emperors, 605; cp. OHG. keiser; L. Caesar.
kempees, warriors, 251; OE. cempa.
kende, instructed, directed, 553; OE. cennan.
kene, bold, active, 13; OE. cēna.
keneley, eagerly, 161, 362; OE. cēnlice.
keit, v. casten.
kede, pr. Bpl. crept, 623; cp. EFris. keudwart.
kut, adj. 54; OE. left.
THE PARLEMENT OF THE THREE AGES

lefte, v. leue.

legge, 75; ON. leggr.

tele, loyal, comely, 115; OF.

leel.

lelly, faithfully, 274; OF. leel
+-ly.

leman, beloved one, 174; OE.

lœof + mann.

lengare, v. longe.

lengen, inf. tarry, 199; lenge,

384; pp. lenged, 655; OE.

lengan.

lenyde, bent, 152; OE. (ge)hleo-

nod, pp.

lepis, pr. 3 s. leaps, 240; pt. 1 s.

lepe, ran (with the point of the

knife), 76; OE. hlæpan.

lessches, leashes, 211; lesses,

233; OF. lesse.

lesse, lest, 82; OE. ðy lœs ce.

leste, v. littille.

lete, pt. 1 s. let, 38, 61; OE.

lätan.

leue, n. leave, 362; OE. lœaf.

leue, inf. leave, 235; pt. 3 s. lefte,

506; pp. leuede, 395; OE.

läfan.

leue, inf. believe, 559; pr. 1 s.

197; OAngl. læfan.

leuere, dearer, 199, 277; OE.

lœofra.

leues, pl. leaves, 22; OE. leaf.

life, 256; pl. lyues, 252; OE. lif.

lighte, adj. 352; OE. lœocht.

lighte, inf. alight, 222; pr. 3 pl.

lightten, 220; pt. 3 s. lighte,

fell, 323; OE. lihtan.

lightenede, pp. become light,

dawned, 16; OE. lihtan + en.

lightly, 38; OE. lœochtlice.

likame, body, 275; OE. liechama.

liste, pt. impers. it pleased, 588;

pr. subj. 168; OE. lystan.

listen, inf. 106; ONorthumb.

lysna.

littill, adj. little, 24; adv. sup.

leste, 259; OE. lœtel, sup. adv.

lœst.

loge, inf. lodge, 542; pt. 1 s.

lugede, 663; OF. logier.

lokes, pr. 3 s. 239; pt. 1 s. lokede,

24; OE. lœçian.

longe, adj. 23; adv. 49; comp.

lengare, 264, 654; lengere,

613; OE. lang, long; comp. adv.

leng.

longede, pt. 3 s. abode, 57; OE.

(ge)lang, adj.; cp. lengan.

lorde, 185; OE. hlœford.

loste, 49; OE. losian.

lothe, loathsome, 275; OE. lâp.

loughe, low, 460, 658; lowe, 229; ON. lâgr.

louset, v. lowsen.

loutted, stooped, 52; OE. lœtan.

loue, louede, v. lufa, luffes.

lonely, beautiful, 247, 275; OE.

lufic.

lowde, loudly, 234, 656; OE.

hlude.

lowe, v. louge.

luppes, pr. 3 s. loops, 238; etym.

unknown.

lowsen, inf. let loose, 211; pt. 1 s.

louset, loosened, 61; ON. lauss,

adj.

lufa, n. love, beloved one, 357,

392; loue, 181, 393; OE. lœfu.

luffes, pr. 2 s. loves, 259; pt. 3 s.

louede, 305; pp. luffede, 174;

OE. lœfan.

lugede, v. loge.

lure, loss, 323; OE. lyre.

luyre, lure, 259; OF. leurre.

lyame, leach, 38, 61; OF. liem.

lyfe, inf. live, 256; OAngl. lifan.

lykes, pr. impers. it pleases, 611;

pt. lyked, 521; OE. liçian.

lythe, company, people, 185, 207;

ON. lýr.

lyues, v. life.

makande, comfort, profit, 278;

ON. makindi, friendly intercourse; cp. mod. Icel. í makindum, at one's ease; hence
makande = comfort; cp. also dialect makint, confident, possessing assurance; makintly, confidently, with ease (E.D.D.).
makent, imp. s. 190; pl. makes, 290; pt. 1 s. makede, reached, 74; made, made, 279; 3 s. 342; maked, 594; 3 pl. maden, 105; pp. made, 45; makede, 344; OE. macian.
mane, man, 347; pl. men, 104; OE. man.
manere, manner, 433; AF. manere.
many, 125; OE. manig.
marche, march, boundary, district, 151; OF. marche.
marted, pt. 3 s. gave in marriage, 540; OF. marier.
marled, manured with marl, 279; cp. OF. marle; med. L. marlāre.
marleyng, dressing land with marl, 142; OF. marle -ing.
maulerdes, mallards, wild drakes, 221; OF. mallart.
may, pr. 1 s. 530; pt. 3 s. myghte, 5; OE. magan, meahte.
mayden, 114; OE. magden.
Maye, May, 1; OF. mai.
maye, maiden, 623; (?) OE. mæg.
maystries, masteries, powers, 469; OF. maistrie.
me, s. I.
medill, middle, 649; midill, 652; used as n. medill, waist, 114; mydle, middle (of 'beam'), 26; OE. middel.
medill-olde, middle age, 151; cp. elde.
mekyl, great, 479; OE. micel.
men, v. mane.
mendis, pr. 3 pl. amend, repair, 146; AF. mender; OF. amender.
mendynge, repair, 142; AF. mender -ing.
mendys, amends, reparation, 359; aphetic form of OF. amendes, pl.
mene, indicate (call to mind), 680; OE. mānan.
menge, inf. mix, 592; OE. mengan.
menskfully, gracefully, 114; ON. mennska +-fully.
ment, pt. 3 s. moaned, 160; OE. mānan.
merourye wairis, mercury, 589; med. L. mercurius.
mercy, 160; OF. merci.
mere, mere, lake, 500, 508; OE. mere.
merualles, pl. marvels, 487; OF. merveille.
meruallous, marvellous, 606; OF. merveilhos.
merly, pleasant, 12; OE. myrige.
metalles, metals, 589; OF. metal.
mete, food, 52; OE. mete.
mytyn, pr. 3 pl. meet, 221; pt. 3 s. mete, 342; mett, 495; OE. mētan.
midill, v. medill.
mirrors, mirrors, 290; OF. mirour.
mo, v. myche.
mode, mud, 433; cp. LG. mod.
mody, proud, 302; comp. mo-dyere, 295; OE. modalità.
omolde, earth, 295; OE. molde.
momelide, mumbled, chattered, 160; cp. Du. mommelen.
ometh, month, 1; OE. mōnāp.
mone, muer, 495; OE. mōr.
mone, moste, v. myche.
mosse, moss, 93; OE. mōs.
moste, pr. impers. must, 653; OE. mōt, mōste.
mo[ed]en, disputed, 105; OE. mōtian.
mounte, 487; OE. munt; cp. OF. mont.
moused, mused, 140; OF. muser.
moued, pt. 3 s. moved, 546; pp. mouede, 45; OF. mover.
THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGE

mukkede, manured, 279; cp. ON. moka; Dan. muge.
mukkyng, manuring, 142.
multiplye, inf. 589; OF. multiplier.
my, pron. poss. 3; myn, 50, 177; OE. min.
myche, much, 276, 511; comp. mo, 308; more, 165; adv. sup.
moste, 292; OE. micel, mycel, māra, mā (adv.), māest.
myche-whate, many different things, 105; OE. mycel + hwæt.
myddes, middle, 29; myddis, 87; cp. OE. to middes.
mydle, v. medill.
myghte, v. may.
mylde, 665; OE. milde.
myldely, 12; OE. mildelice.
myn, v. my.
mynde, mind, attention, 649; OE. (ge)mynd.
myne, inf. call to mind, 530; ON. minna.
my[n]tid, pp. attempted (to move), 48; OE. myntan.
myrthe, joy, 316; pl. mirthes, 1; OE. myrgþ.
mys-done, pp. maltreated, 359; OE. misdōn.
my-selfe, 263; my-selfen, 203; OE. mē self.
myss, defect, sin, 641; OE. misban, vb.; cp. Du. mis, error.
mystes, 12; OE. mist.

name, n. 134; pl. names, 108; OE. nama.
name, pt. 1s. took, 86; 3s. 539; OE. niman.
namede, pp.167; OE. (ge)namian.
nayles, pt. 554; OE. nāgð.
naymely, especially, 607; OE. nama +-ly.
naytly, thoroughly, dexterously, quickly, 108, 457; naytly, 554; ON. neytr +-ly.
nayttede, practised, 607; ON. neyta.
ne, not, 507; ne ... ne, neither ... nor, 117; OE. ne.
nede, need, 327; OE. nēd.
neghede, approached, 573; OE. nēah, adv.
nekke, neck, 89; OE. hnecca.
ness, nose, 45; nesse, scent, 99; cp. MDu. nese.
neuen, inf. name, 108, 297; pp. MDu. neuene, 580; ON. nefna.
no, v. none.
noble, 280; noblee, 251; OE. noble.
noghte, not, 288; nott, 536; OE. nāwīht.
nombles, entrails, 86; OF. nombles.
none, no one, 36; no, no, 47; OE. nān.
nones, nonce, 25; for the n. = for then ones; OE. þām, ānes.
nott, v. noghte.
noper, no n. = non oper, none other, 390; OE. öcer.
now, 166; OE. nú.
ownmbron, pr. 3pl. number, 308; OF. nombrer.
noyede, pt. 3s. annoyed, 573; OE. (a)noier, (a)nuier, (?)+nuire, noire.
nygromanie, necromancy, magic, 607; OF. nygromancie.
nyne, 297; OE. nigon.
[nynety], 308; OE. nigontig.
of, 1; in, 313; for, 477; from, 311, 373; adv. off, 68, 79, 89, 212, 551; OE. of.
ofte, often, 141; OE. oft.
oke, oak, 95; OE. āc.
ole, 423; sup. aldeste, earliest, 300; eldest, 464; OE. caled; ON. ald.
one, one, 488; adv. alone, 117, 149; OE. Æn.
one, on, 7, 21, 149, 236; OE. on.
one[a], once, 180; OE. ënes.
openian.
or, 5; OE. ohfer; early ME. ohfer.
oryent, east, 334; OF. orient.
other, others, 15, 299; othire, 109; othere, 139; OE. ôfer.
ouer, pron. poss. 486; OE. ëre.
ouer, either, 271; owthir, or, 472; OE. ëwæser.
ouer, over, 185; OE. ofer.
ownn, 177; OE. ãgen.
owte, out, 55, 79; OE. út.
palaios, palace, 319; OF. palais.
pappis, breasts, 176; cp. ËNorw.
dial. pappe.
paramours, amorously, 305; paramoure, 612; used as n.
pl. paramours, lady-loves, 172, 176; OF. par amours.
parfourme, inf. perform, 205; OF. parfourmer.
parkes, 145; OE. pearnc.
passe, pass, path, 296; OF. pas.
passe, inf. 296; pt. 3 s. paste, 325; pp. passed, 296; pt. 3 pl.
surpassed, 421; OF. passer.
passyoun, 555; OF. passion.
pastures, 280; pastours, 146; OF. pasture.
pawnche, paunch, 82; paw[n]che, 84; ONF. panche.
paynymes, pagans, 421; OF. painime.
pen, feather, quill, 232; OF.
penne.
penny, pennies, 187; OE. penning.
penig.
peple, 431; OF. peuple.
percne, pierce, 82; ONF. perchier.
pereles, peerless, 399; OF. per + -less.
perilous, 470; AF. perilous.
perlés, pearls, 120; OF. perle.
perry, precious stones, 129; OF. pierrie.
profetis, profits, 146; OF. profit.
prophete, 449; OF. prophète.
prouen, inf. prove, 205, 532; pp. pruued, 328; OF. pruev, strong stem of prove.
prowde, proud, 319; proude, 305; sup. prowdeste, 612; late OE. prūt, prūd; ON. prūðr; OF. prūd.
prye, price, value, 192; pryse, 449; price, 129; used as adj. excellent, 628; prise, 328; pryce, 337; OE. pris.
prynce, 324; OF. prince.
pulle, inf. 319; pt. 1 s. pullede, 84; OE. pullian.
purches, n. purchase, 145; OF. purchases.
purches, inf. purchase, 192; pt. 1 s. purcheste, 280; OF. purchase.
pu[r]fōlīa, borders for robes, 144; OF. porfūl.
purse, 146; OE. purs.
puttis, pr. 3 s. puts, 232; 3 pl. putten, 241; pt. 1 s. putt, 84; pp. put, 324; OE. putian.
puysonede, poisoned, 399; OF. poisonner, puisnier.
pyne, suffering, 555; OE. *pin; cp. OE. pīnian, vb.
[pyth], marrow, 232; OE. piθa.
quelled, pt. 3 pl. killed, 233; OE. cwellian.
quene, queen, 304; qwene, 626; OE. cwēn.
querrie, quarry, 233; OF. cuirée.
qu[or]pes, pr. 3 s. whoops, 233; OF. hooper; (?) cp. OE. hwōpan, to threaten.
quotes, pr. 3 s. cries 'ho', hoots, 234; (?) = ME. hüten.
quypppeys, pr. 3 s. whips, 234; cp. MDan. hvipppe.
quysses, pr. 3 s. makes a whirring noise, 234; ON. hvissa.
qwene, v. quene.
radde, afraid; for r., by reason of being afraid, 429; ON. hræaddr.
rakill, hasty, rash, 481; etym. unknown.
ranne, pt. 3 pl. ran, 429; OE. riman.
rase, at a r., at one rush, 73; ON. ræs; OE. ræs.
raughte, pt. 1 s. reached, caught hold of, 75; 3 pl. raughten, extended, 29; OE. ræcan.
rawnson, inf. ransom, 634; pt. 3 s. rawns[on]ede, 414; rawnsunte, 514; OF. ransoner.
rayledede, pp. arranged in a row, adorned, 119, 128; OF. reiller.
raynes, reins, 131; OF. rene, rainne.
reche, pr. 3 s. subj. may reck, care, 447; OE. recan.
reches, riches, 141, 282, 634; OF. richesse.
rede, red, 119, 429; OE. rēad.
rede, inf. read, 250, 425; OE. rēdan.
redely, readily, 107, 166; redily, 208; OE. (ge)rēde+ig+ly.
reffe, pp. bereft of, 563; OE. reāfian.
reghte, s. righte.
Regum, the book of Kings, 425; L. regum, gen. pl.
reken, inf. recount, 107; pt. 3 s. rekened, 141; pp. rekkende, 166; OE. (ge)recenian.
releues, relieves, 877; OF. relever.
relikes, relics, 556; OF. relique.
renke, man, 137; pl. renkes, 253, 346, 425; OE. rinc.
rent, pt. 1 s. tore away, 87; OE. rendan.
rent, revenue, 634; pl. rentties, 186; renttes, 141, 282; OF. rente.
GLOSSARY

rere, inf. raise, cause to fly up, 217; pp. rerede, set going, 453; OE. ræran.
rescowe, inf. rescue, recover, 341; OE. rescoure.
resorte, pt. 3 s. betook itself, 58; OF. resortir.
reuelle, inf. revel, 253; OF. reveiler.
revere, river-bank, hawking-ground, 208; OF. rivere, reviere.
rewed, pt. impers. caused regret, 562; OE. hréowan.
riqueste, v. ryalle.
ruchest, adj. 75; adv. straight, 339; richeste, 73; OE. rých.
righte, adj. 75; adv. straight, 339; reghte, 73; OE. rých, riht.
risme, rest, 572; OE. rest.
ritte, pt. 1 s. 75; ritte, 73; OE. rittan = OHG. rizzan.
rodes, rods, 217; OE. rodd.
rude, v. ryde.
rheme, romance, tales of chivalry, 250; OF. romanis.
rose, 119; OF. rose.
rosette, russet, 137; rosett, 261; OF. rosset, rosset.
rothelede, rattled, spoke rapidly, 261; (?) cp. OE. hrætel-wyrt, rattlewort.
rowmly, largely, 137; OE. rúmlace.
rownnde, round, 468; OF. rund.
rubyes, 123; OF. rubi.
ryalle, royal, 186; sup. rialeste, 320; OF. rial.
ryalls, royal antlers, the second branch of a stag's horn, lying immediately above the brow-
antler, 29; OF. rial, adj.; cp. surryala.
ryally, royally, 341; OF. rial + -ly.
rycheste, v. riche.
ryde, inf. 208; pt. 3 s. rode, 341; overran, 514; OE. ridan.
ryfe, plentiful, 282; late OE. ryfe; ON. rífr.
rygalte, sovereignty, 598; OF. regal + -ty; cp. OF. rial.
ryngen, pr. 3 pl. ring, 214; OE. hringan.
ryotte, dissipation, 253; OF. riote.
sadde, solid, 333; OE. sæd.
sadill, saddle, 130; OE. sadol.
sadly, firmly, 322; OE. sæd + -ly.
sal-jeme, salt gem, a kind of crystal salt, 591; med. L. sal gemma.
sall, v. schall.
salpetir, saltpetre, 591; OF. salpetre.
same, 157; OE. same, adv.; ON. sami.
samples, examples, 263; sampils, exempla, lessons, 602; aphetic form of OF. essample.
sanke, pt. 3 s. drowned, 437; OE. sinican.
saphirs, sapphires, 126; OF. safir; L. sapphirus.
s[ar]ley (MS. sorely; B. surely), closely, 322; cp. OF. sérre, in close order.
Sathanas, Satan, adversary, 438; L. (Vulgate) Satanás.
satte, v. sitt.
sattilide, settled, 437; OE. setlan.
sauage, fierce, 616; OF. sauvage.
sawe, v. see.
sawes, sayings, 602; OE. sagu.
sawtries, psalteries, psalms, 162; OF. sauterie.
sayde, pt. 3 s. 161; sayd, 195; 
seide, 173; OE. seccan.

sayled, sailed, 489; OE. seglan.

saylen, pr. 3 pl. assail, 225; pt.
3 s. saylede, 534; 3 pl. sayled,
303; OF. sasillir.

sayn, adj. saint, 487; sayne,
OE. OE. ON. pr. OF. OE. OE. OE.
OE. OE. OE. OE. aphetic OE.
OE. OE. pt. ON. OE. pr. OE. pi. dat.
OE. 3 OE. OF. sail, 
pi. OF. (?) 

scho, scho, schotte, scholo, scholde,
sohirle, achame, schutt,
schepe, sohapen, sohall,
schelfe, schawes, schadowe,
sayn, saylen, 

scyttan, OE.

sceamu.

scho, scho, scholle, scholde,
soghte, departed, 587; 3 pl. 
soghten, 434; OE. secan.

seconde, 136; OF. second.

see, sea, 333; OE. sēa.

see, inf. seek, 546; pr. 1 s.
seek[e], 269; 3 s. seches, 63;
pt. 1 s. soughte, 83; 3 s.
soughte, departed, 587; 3 pl.
soughten, 434; OE. secan.

sege, seat (used technically, 'to 
bring to s.', to bring to ground),
224; 's. perilous', 470; OF.
sege.

sege, man, 471; OE. secg.

seghe, v. see.

sekir, secure, 635; OE. sicor;
L sēcūrōs.

sek[e], v. seche.

selouthes, pl. wonders, 501;
OE. seldan + cup.

selfe, seluen, v. my-selfe, thine-
selfe, hym-seluen, yourse-
seluen, thaym-seluen.

semblete, pt. 1 s. collected, 83;
3 pl. sembl[d]assembled, 322;
OF. sembler.

semely, handsome, 30, 417; noble,
470; sup. semely[est], 135;
ON. sæmligr.

semyde, pt. 3 s. (it) seemed, 70;
hym s., he seemed, 150; ON.
sæma.

sems, seams, 126; OE. sæm.

sendys, pr. 3 s. 558; OE. sendan.

sere, various, 162, 254, 489;
separate, 574; ON. sēr.

serely, severally, particularly,
218, 225; ON. sērliga.

seruede, pp. deserved, 570; apheric
form of OF. deservir.

seruen, inf. serve, supply, 218;
pt. 3 s. seruet, 34; OF. servir.

sesone, season, 2; OF. seson,
seison.

sliced, 70; OF. esclier, es-
clissier.
GLOSSARY

**seesyn, pr. 3 pl. seize, 225; pt. 3 s.**

**seside, 417; sessede, 419; OF.**

**seisir.**

**selle, seat, 136; settle, 100; ON.**

**sëti.**

**sett, pr. 1 s. 269; pt. 1 s. 98; 3 s. 45, 173; pp. 126; s. of vi. and of**

**fve, adorned with horns of six**

**and five times, 31; OE. settan.**

**sett, v. sitt.**

**sette, v. sete.**

**seven, seven, 567; OE. seofon.**

**sewet, the fat about the kidneys,**

**83; OF. seu + et.**

**sewet, v. suede.**

**sewete, pursuit, 63; OF. suite.**

**sixty, sixty, 150; OE. sextig.**

**seyde, v. sayde.**

**siche, such, 317; OE. swilc.**

**sighte, 96; syghte, 286; OE.**

**(ge)sihh.**

**silke, 131; OE. sioloc.**

**silure, silver, 238; OE. siolfor.**

**sir, 195; pl. sirres, 266; OF.**

**sire.**

**sire, father, 650; OF. sire.**

**sitt, inf. 20, 179; pt. 1 s. satte,**

**100; 3 s. 136; satt, 130; sett**

**vp, rose up, 452; OE. sittan.**

**skaterede, pp. scattered, 383;**

**cp. dial. scat, to scatter.**

**skyyled, pp. dispersed, 383;**

**(?) ‘OScand. *skella (not found)**

**related to ON. skilja’; N.E.D.**

**skyftede, pp. moved, dispersed,**

**383; ON. skipta; Dan. skifte.**

**slaughter, slaughter, 314; OE.**

***sleahrt; cp. wælsléahta, gen. pl.**

**slayne, v. sloughe.**

**sleghe, clever, 36; ON. slægr.**

**slegthe, cleverly, 81; cunningly,**

**314; ON. slægliiga; v. Note.**

**sleghete, sleight, 36, 511; ON.**

**slægð.**

**slepe, sleep, 36; OE. slæp, slæp.**

**sleoples, for s., by reason of**

**being sleepless, 101; OE. slæp-**

**léas.**

**sleues, sleeves, 125; OAngl. slæfe.**

**slitte, slit, 81; cp. OE. slitan;**

**OHG. slizzan.**

**sloughe, v. sloughe.**

**slome, heavy with sleep, 101; cp.**

**OE. slúma; MLG. slûmen,**

**slomen, vb.; Dan. slumme, vb.**

**slomerde, slumbered, 101; cp.**

**MLG. slômeren; late MHG.**

**slûmmern, slومةrn.**

**sloughe, pt. 3 s. slew, 445; sloughe,**

**533; pp. slayne, 314; OE.**

**sléan.**

**slynge, sling, 445; cp. MLG.**

**slinge; OHG. slinga.**

**slyppede, slipped, 81; cp. MLG.**

**slipped; ON. sleppa.**

**smale, small, 662; OE. smal.**

**smote, pt. 1 s. 53; OE. smitan.**

**so, 76; OE. sw.**

**socon, n. help, 537; OF. socors;**

**AF. succour.**

**sodainly, suddenly, 636; OF.**

**sodain + ly.**

**softe, mild, 2; OE. söfte.**

**soghte, v. seche.**

**some, 243; OE. sum.**

**somere, summer, 2; OE. sumor.**

**sonde, sand, 333; OE. sand, sond.**

**sonde, message, 442; OE. sand,**

**sond.**

**sondere, in s., asunder, 383;**

**sondire, 231; sondree, 90;**

**OE. sundor.**

**sone, son, 650; OE. sunu.**

**sone, sun, 100; OE. sunne.**

**sone, soon, 58; OE. söna.**

**soppe, sop, 438; OE. sopp.**

**sore, sorely, 194; OE. säre.**

**sothe, truth, 103; OE. sóp.**

**sotted, pt. 3 s. dull, bleared,**

**286; aphetic form of OF. asoter.**

**sottes, fools, 266; OE. sott.**

**soughte, v. seche.**

**soile, 195; saule, 103; OE.**

**säwel.**

**sowdane, sultan, 533; OE. sou-**

**dan; Arab. sùltàn.**

K
THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGE

sowed, pt. impers. it made sore, 286; (?) cp. ON. svīða, Dan. svide, svie, to burn.
sownnde, sound, uninjured, 484; OE. sund.
sowre, a fourth year buck, so called from its colour, 34; OF. sor, red.
sowssches, pr. 3 pl. stir, strike, 213; etym. unknown.
spanyells, spaniels, 244; OF. espagneul, a Spanish (dog).
sparede, pt. 2 s. savedst, 260; OE. sparian.
speche, speech, 366; OE. spāc, later form of sprāc.
spedd, pt. 3 s. sped, 541; sped, prospered, 366; pr. 3 s. subj. sped, 260; OE. spēdan.
speedely, speedily, 541; speedily, 244; OE. (ge)spēdīlice.
speke, inf. speak, 265, 595; pp. spoken, 366; OE. speken, later form of sprekan.
spend, inf. 260; OE. spendra.
spilles, pr. 2 s. perishedst, 193; OE. spillan.
spitte, pt. 3 s. 550; OE. spittan.
spoken, v. speke.
spourenede, kicked, 550; OE. spurnan.
spryngen, pr. 3 pl. leap, 244; OE. springan.
staffe, 289; OE. stef.
stale, firmly, stalwartly, 289; OE. steel, a standing position.
stalkede, pt. 1 s. went softly, 41; 3 s. stolkett, 51; OE. stealcan.
stalkynge, staking, 21; OE. stealcung.
stalles, stalls, 190; OE. stall.
standerte, standard, 376; OF. estandardart.
standes, v. stonde.
stang, pt. 3 s. pierced, 446; OE. stingan.
starede, stared, 51; OE. starian.
stede, place, 21; OE. stede.

stede, horse, 190; stede bake, horseback, 272; OE. stēda.
stele, steel, 446; OE. style; OM. stēli.
stele-wede, armour, 200; OM. stēli; OE. wēde.
stlekett, v. stalkede.
sterapls, stirrups, 116; OE. stīg-rāp.
stiewartes, stewards, 147; OE. stīgweard.
stiffe, strong, 376; styffe, 272; OE. stif.
stikkes, sticks, small branches, fragments, 41, 376; OE. stīc-ca.
stillen, inf. pacify, 268; OE. stillan.
stilly, quietly, 41; OE. stille-ly.
stirkes, bullocks, 147; OE. stīc-c.
stirre, inf. stir, 47; OE. stīrian.
stode, v. stonde.
stonen, pp. encased, 200; OE. *stecan; cp. OLG. stīcan.
stonde, inf. stand, 47; stonden, 289; pr. 3 s. standes, endures, 604; pt. 1 s. stode, stood, 21; OE. stādan, stōdan.
stone, 446; OE. stān.
storrons, storers, 147; OF. estorer, vb.
storye, 306; AF. storie.
stotayde, paused, hesitated, 51 cp. MLG. stoppten.
stoure, conflict, 272; OF. estour.
streghate, pt. 3 s. stretched, 116; OE. streccan.
strenghtes, strength, 532; pl. strengths, 205; OE. streng-gas.
strikes, pr. 3 s. 228; 3 pl. striken, 221; strooken, 219; OE. strīcan.
stryffe, strife, 268; OF. estrīf.
styffe, v. stīffe.
stynte, inf. stop, 268; OE. stīntan.
suede, pt. 3 s. followed, 582, 567; sewet, 34; OF. suivir.
surryals, crown antlers, 30; OF. sur + rial; cp. ryalles.
Glossary

swange, t. swynge.
swapped, struck, 551; cp. ON.
sveipa; OE. swap, n.
swete, sweet, 11; OE. swēte.
sweuynn, dream, 102; OE.
swefen.
swifely, 500; OE. swiftlice.
swith, (?)) swift, 502; cp. swythe.
swyne, swine, 99; OE. swin.
swyngye, inf. hurl, 500; pt. 3 s.
wange, 502; OE. swingan.
swythe, greatly, quickly, 369;
OE. swīðe; (?)) cp. swith.
syde, side, ?; OE. side.
syghede, sighed, 172; cp. OE.
siccan.
syghte, v. sighte.
sykomoure, sycamore, 180; L.
sycosumus.
syled, pp. glided, sunk, 658; cp.
Norw. Sw. dial. sila.
synn, sin, 665; OE. synn.
synys, signs, 48; OE. sine.
sythen, since, 335; OE. sífan.
table, 468; OE. tabule; OF. table.
tachede, pt. 1 s. fastened, 67; OF.
tache, n.
tale, active, bold (of speech or
argument), 105; OE. (ge)tæl.
tale, reckoning, 308; OE. talu.
tame, 342; OE. tam.
tartaryne, silk of Tartary (proba-
bly Tharsia, adjoining Cathay,
i.e. China), 182; OF. tartarin.
tary, inf. detain, hinder, 613; pr.
3 pl. taryen, wait, 242; pt. 1 s.
tariede, 23; 3 s. taried, 361;
(?) cp. OE. tergan.
tayle, tail, 73; OE. tagel.
tayseed, stretched the bow-string,
44; OF. teis-, strong stem of
teser.
tayttely, joyously, nimbly, 219;
ON. teitr+ly.
teches, pr. 3 s. teaches, 601; OE.
tæcan.
technyges, teachings, 604; OE.
tæcing.
telle, inf. 103; pr. 1 s. tell, 159;
3 s. tele, 306; OE. tellan.
telye, pl. teals, 219; cp. Du.
teling.
tenefull, peevish, 159; OE. tæon-
full.
tentid, gave heed, 313; aphetic
form of OF. attenter.
tentis, tents, 361; OF. tente.
tenyn, pr. 3 pl. tease, 242; pt. pl.
teneden, grieved, suffered vexa-
tion, 321; OE. tæonian.
tercelettes, male falcons, 219;
tercelettis, 242; AF. tercelet.
Testament, 423; L. testament-
tum.
thaire, pron. pos. their, 107;
their, 237; ON. þeirra.
than, thane, s. then.
that, the, 601; OE. ðæt.
that, adj. dem. 21; OE. ðæt.
that, pron. rel. 35; pat, 49;
what, 204; him who, 447;
OE. ðæt.
that, conj. 16; OE. ðæt.
thay, they, 367; pay, 13; they,
215; dat. acc. thym, 67; pam,
226; ON. þeir.
thaym-seluen, themselves, 498;
OE. ðæm selfum.
the, def. art. 1; þa, 4; þe, 54;
late OE. þe.
the, v. thine.
thedir, thither, 19; OE. þider.
thefre, v. thaire.
theis, v. this.
then, 43; than, 38, 286; thane,
405; then, when, 393; OE.
þanne, þænne.
therafter, afterwards, 94; þer-
after, 75; OE. þær after.
there, there, 23; þere, 400;
there, where, 8, 64, 471, 506;
ther, 335; OE. þær.
there-fro, thence, 97; OE. þær;
ON. fræ.
there-to, in addition, 134; þer-to, 32; OE. þærtō.
ther-vndere, underneath, 42; OE. cærunder.
there-with, 259; OE. þær-wip.
thes, v. this.
they, v. thay.
thi, thi, 27, 181; thyn, 177; OE. thīn.
thikke, thickly, 124; OE. picce.
thirde, 152; OE. þridda, þirda.
thirtone, 262; OE. þrēotēne; v. Note.
this, 182; pl. thes, 220; theis, 173; theis, 109; OE. þi, pl. þīs.
this-selfe, thyself, 651; OE. þīselfum.
theoghtate, v. thynkes.
thykke, pr. impers. seems, 637; OE. þynkan.
thyknke, pr. 3 s. 484; pt. 1 s. thoghtate, 21; OE. þencan.
tholede, suffered, 403; OE. þolian.
thorowe, v. thurgh.
thoue, thou, 206, 207; þou, 175; dat. acc. the, 178, 192; OE. þēa.
ther, three, 104; OE. þrēo.
therewe, altercation, 268; OE. þrēapian, vb.
threpen, pr. 3 pl. contend in song, 14; pt. 3 pl. thrependen, argued, 104; pp. þrepid, 262; OE. þrēapian.
threuen, grown up, 133; ON. þrúinn, pp. of þrīfa.
thritt, thirty, 133; OE. þrītig, þrītig.
thro, bold, 104; ON. þrár.
throly, boldly, eagerly, excellently, 14, 133; ON. þrazilga.
throstills, throstles, 14; OE. þrostle.
thryfte, thrift, 262; ON. þrift.
thrynges, presses, 368; OE. þringan.
thurgh, through, 91; thurgho, 442; thorowe, 238; OE. þurh.
thyne, v. thi.
thynges, 606; OE. þing.
tighte, pt. 1 s. drew (from the sheath), 79; t. vp, drew up, tightened, 44; OE. tyhtan.
tighte vp, pt. 3 s. set up, 361; (? OE. tyhtan.
till, until, 180; to, 52; ON. til.
titly, quickly, 613; ON. titt, adv. +-ly.
to, prep. to, 3; too, 367; adv. to, 53; till, 336, 496; OE. tō.
to-gedire, together, 230; to-gedre, 83; OE. tōgedere.
to-gedirs, together, 600; OE. tōgedere +-s.
toke, pt. 1 s. took, 79; 3 s. tuke, 313, 569; ON. taka.
tonge, tongue, 68; OE. tūnge.
totheles, toothless, 159; OE. þōþlēas.
tober, the t. = that ðer, the other, 602; OE. þet ðer.
toure, tower, 408; OF. tour.
to-warde, 360; OE. tōward.
to-wardes, 23; OE. tōwardes.
townn, town, 659; OE. tūn.
towre, n. turn, wheel, flight, 213. OF. tour.
[t]rapoure, saddle-cloth, 132; OF. *trapeûre; med. L. trappā-tūra.
trayfoyles, trefoils, 120; AF. trifoil.
trayledes, trailed, 132; OF. traillier.
tree, 23; OE. trew.
trenchore, carving-knife, 79; OF. tranchoire.
trowe, true, reliable, 326, 408; OE. trēowe.
trewloues, true lovers’ knots, 120; OE. trēowlufu.
tried, pp. chosen, 301; trieðe, choice, excellent, 120; tryed, 525; OF. trier.
triste, trusty, 565, 624; cp. Dan. trüstig.
tristly, firmly, confidently, boldly, 326.
GLOSSARY

troches, small tines, 67; OF. troche.
trouthe, troth, 290; OE. trēowē.
trowde, pp. believed, 604; OE. trūwian.
tried, v. tried.
tuke, v. toke.
tulke, man, 313; ON. tulkkr.
turnede, pt. 1 s. 23; turned, 67; late OE. turnian; OF. tourner.
twayne, both, 30, 432; OE. twegen.
twelue, twelve, 402; OE. twelf, twelfe.
two, 71; OE. twā.
tyde, inf., befall, 471; pr. 3 s. subj. 37; pt. 3 pl. tydde, 660; OE. tidan.
tylere, handle of a cross-bow, 44; OF. telier.
tymes, 162; OE. tīma.

vnclosede, pp. unclosed, open, 336; un + OF. clos- stem of clore.
vndide, ruined, 311; OE. undōn.
vndire-jode, undermined, 253; OE. undergān.
vnereschede, undestroyed, 431; un + OF. periss- lengthened stem of perir.
vnsale, misfortune, 438; OE. unsāl.
vn-to, 336; cp. OSax. untō; Goth. und = OE. ūb.
vp, up, 43, 68; vpe, 240; OE. up.
vppon, v. appon.
vp-rightes, upright, 116; OE. uprihte + s.
vs, v. we.
vttire, out, 66, 381; OE. āttor.
vanyte, vanity, 640; pl. vanytes, 640; OF. vanité.
vayne[st], 640; OF. vain.
ver[re]yale, verily, 594; OF. verai +-ly.
vertus, powers, 594; OF. vertu.
vertwells, small ringson a hawk's furniture, 238; OF. vertueil.
waggyng, moving, 40; cp. MSw. wagga.
waitted, v. wayte.
wake, inf. keep awake, watch, 257; pt. 3 s. woke, 35; OE. wacan.
wakkened, awoke, 657; OE. waecnan.
walle, 433; pl. walles, 318; OE. weall.
wandrynge = wandreth, misery, 257; ON. vandrēdī.
wane, wanne, v. wynne.
warne, 100; OE. wearm.
warned, pt. 3 s. 35; OE. wearnian.
warnestored, pt. 3 s. furnished, 412; OF. warnesture, n.
waryed, accursed, 536; OE. wergan.
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was, v. bene.
water, waters, 589; OE. water.
wayes, paths, 37; OE. weg.
wayte, inf. guard, 99; pt. 1 s.
waitted, watched, 40; waitted, 657; 3 s. waittede, 46;
pp. 49; OF. waiter.
we, pron. pers. 422; dat. acc. vs, 664; OE. we.
weddis, pr. 3 s. wed, 386; OE.
weddean.
wedres, airs, breezes, 2; OE.
weder.
wele, wealth, 149, 637; OE. wela.
wele-neghe, well-nigh, 193; OE.
wele nēah.
welthe, wealth, 252; OE. wela +-th.
wende, inf. turn, 653; go, 632;
pr. 3 s. wendes, 505; pt. 1 s.
went, 3; 3 s. wente, 404;
OE. wendan.
werdes, destiny, chances, luck,
3; OE. wyrd.
were, man, 581; OE. wer.
were, war, 313, 544; OF. werre;
OHG. werra.
were, v. bene, where.
werkes, pl. works, 311; OE.
weorc.
werlde, world, 149, 298; worlde,
332; OE. world.
whare, v. where.
whatt, pron. rel. 501; whate,
103; whatte, 294; OE. hwæt.
whedir-wardes, whither, 294;
OE. hwider + wardes.
whon, 1; OE. hwēnne.
where, adv. rel. 507; were, 611;
whare, 294; OE. hwær.
where, adv. interr. 185; where,
626; OE. hwær.
while, n. time, 23, 101; OE. hwil.
while, conj. while, 270; till,
398, 555, 575; OE. hwil, n.
whils, whilst, 641; whils, till,
490; OE. hwil + -es.
whitte, white, 156; OE. hwit.
who, whoever, 33; OE. hwā.
wiche, which, 293; OE. hwilc.
wielde, inf. possess, 609; OE.(ge)-
wieldan.
wisely, prudently, 40; wisely,
412; OE. wīlice.
will, n. 352, 406; OE. willa.
will, pr. 2 pl. 106; 3 pl. willen,
299; pt. 3 s. wolde, 191, 327;
OE. willan.
wilned, pt. 3 pl. desired to come,
386; OE. wilnian.
wirchips, worship, honour, 175,
276; wirchipe, 252, 312, 519;
OE. weorhscipe.
wisdome, 601; OE. wīsdōm.
wiste, v. wot.
with, 8; among, 458, 605; OE. wip.
witnesses, pr. 3 s. 412; OE.
witnes, n.
wit, mind, intelligence, 149,
193; OE. witt.
wittily, cautiously, 46; OE.
witig +-ly.
wodde, wood, 3; OE. wudu.
woke, v. wake.
wolde, v. will.
woman, 315; OE. wīfmann.
wondes, pr. 3 s. hesitates, 611;
OE. wandan.
wondrifully, 601; OE. wundor-
ful +-ly.
wondres, pr. 3 s. wonders, 505;
OE. wundran.
wonne, imp. s. dwell, remain,
193; pt. 3 s. wonned, 603;
OE. wunian.
wonnen, v. wynne.
wo, woe, 257; OE. wā.
wordes, 173; OE. word.
worlde, v. werlde.
worthes, pr. 3 s. becomes, 637;
pp. worthen, 461, 485, 648;
OE. worthen.
worthieste, 404; OE. weorhē.
wot, pr. 1 s. know, 293; pt. 1 s.
GLOSSARY

wiste, 283; 3 s. 298, 581; OE. witan.
wothe, danger, 37; ON. væði.
woundede, pt. 3 s. 312; pp. 571; OE. wundian.
wroghte, pt. 3 s. wrought, 487; pp. 315, 648; OE. wyrkan, worhte.
wronge, 648; ON. rangr; late OE. wrang.
wryghede, pp. discovered, 97; (?) = wreighede; OE. wręgan.
wrythen, pr. 3 pl. twist, 230; OE. wręcan.
wy, person, 193, 298, 386, 609; OE. wiga.

wylde, 99; OE. wilde.
wyles, tricks, 312; OE. wil.
wynde, 35; OE. wind.
wyndide, pt. 3 s. scented, 46; OE. wind, n.
wynges, 230; ON. vængr.
wynne, inf. win, 609; pr. 3 pl.
wynnan, attain, 230; pt. 1 s.
wane, won, 276; 3 s. 338;
wanne, 332; 3 pl. 252; won-
nen, 463; OE. winnan.
wynter, winters, years, 262; OE. wintru, pl.
wyse, wise, 99; OE. wís.
wysede, directed, sent away, 451; OE. wisian.
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APPENDIX

TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF 'THE NINE WORTHIES', ETC.

'Tho nine, crownèd, be very exemplair
Of all honour longing to chivalry,
And those, certain, be called the nine worthy;'

I. LATIN HYMN

(Attributed to the XIth century.)

Audi, tellus, audi, magni maris limbus,
Audi omne, quod vivit sub sole,
Huius mundi decus et gloria
Quam sint falsa et transitoria,
Ut testantur haec temporalia,
Non in uno statu manentia.
Nulli valet regalis dignitas,
Nulli valet corporis quantitas.
Nulli artium valet profunditas,
Nulli magnae valent divitiae,
Nullum salvat genus aut species,
Nulli prodest auri congeries.
Transierunt rerum materies,
Ut a sole liquescit glacies.
Ubi Plato, ubi Porphyrius?
Ubi Tullius aut Virgilius?
Ubi Thales, ubi Empedocles,
Aut egregius Aristoteles?
Alexander ubi, rex maximus?
Ubi Hector, Troiae fortissimus?
Ubi David, rex doctissimus?
Ubi Salomon, prudentissimus?
Ubi Helena Parisque roseus?
Ceciderunt in profundum ut lapides:
Quis scit, an detur eis requies?
Sed tu, Deus, rector fidelium,
Fac te nobis semper propitium,
Quum de malis fiét iudicium!

II. From DE MUNDI VANITATE, attributed to WALTER MAP

(Probably XIIth century.)

Die ubi Salamon, olim tam nobilis?
Vel Samson ubi est, dux invincibilis?
Vel pulcher Absolon, vultu mirabilis?
Vel dulcis Jonathas, multum amabilis?

2 Thomas Wright: Latin Poems attributed to Walter Mapes, Camden Society, 1841, p. 149.
III. From A LUVE RUN, by THOMAS DE HAILES

(Probably before 1240.)

Hwer is Paris and Heleyne,
   Pat weren so bryht and feyre on bleo?
Amadas and Ideyne;
 Tristram, Yseude, and alle þeo?¹
Ector, wip his scharpe meyne;
 And Cæsar, riche of wor[1]des þeo?
Heo beþþ iglyden vt of þe reyne,
   So þe scheft[1] is of þe cleo.²

(Old English Miscellany, E. E. T. S.)

IV. CURSOR MUNDI (early XIVth century)

[PROLOGUE.]

(MS. R 38, Trinity College, Cambridge.)

Men þernen iestes for to here,
And romaunce rede in dyuerse manere;
Of Alisaunder þe conqueroure,
Of Julius Cæsar þe emperoure,
Of Greke & Troye the longe strif,
þere mony mon lost his lif:
Of Bruyt þat baron bold of honde,
Furste conqueroure of Engelonde;
Of King Arthour þat was so riche
Was noon in his tyme him liche;
Of wondres þat his knẙtes felle
   And aunteþ duden men herde telle,
As Wawayn, Kay, & opere ful abul,
For to kepe þe Rounde Tabul:

¹ So I rearrange the text; Morris reads ‘Amadas, Tristram, and Dideyne’; MS. ‘Amadas and Dideyne, tristram’.
² Probably = As the arrow from the string. [(?) ‘Corn from the hill-side,’ Camb. Eng. Lit., vol. i, p. 283].
APPENDIX

How Kyng Charles & Rouland fau[t,  
With Sarazines no[le] þei neuer be sau[t,  
Of Tristram & of Isoude þe swete,  
How þei wip loue firste gan mete;  
Of kyng Ion & of Isombras;  
Of Idoyne & of Amadas;  
Storyes of dyuerse þinges  
Of princes, prelates, & of kynges  
Mony songes of dyuerse ryme,  
As Englisshe, Frensshe, & Latyne.

V. From PHILIPPE MOUSKES' 'CHRONIQUE'  
(XIIth century.)

Des .iij. lois vous sai je bien dire  
Les .iij. mellors, tot sans desdire.  
Ogiers, au dit des anciens,  
Si fu li mieudres crestiens.  
Li mieudres païens fu Etor:  
Cil ot le cuer plus gros d'un tor;  
Ja, s'il n'eùist la vie outrée,  
Troie ne fust si desiertée;  
Etor trencöit os, car et niers,  
Vers lui ne duroit fus ne fiers.  
Li mieudres juïs, li plus preus  
Fu, pour voir, Judas Macabeus.  
Des .iij. lois vous ai je nommés  
Les .iij. c'on a mellors clamés,  
Et pour Ogier et pour Rollant  
Vous ai remis Ector avant  
Et Judas Macabeu le fort  
Dont sainte glise fait recort.  
(ll. 7672-89.)

VI. EXTRACT FROM 'LES VŒUX DU PAON'

By Jacques de Longuyon, circa 1312.

(From MS. Bibl. Nat. 1590, fol. 141, etc.)

Car puis que Diex ot fait Adam a son plaisir  
Ne nasqui chevalier, qui en faiz maintenir  
D'une seule journée peüst autant soffrir.

1 MS. fait.
Voils est qu'ECTOR fu large desmesurément, 
Car, si com les poëtes nous vont ramentevant, 
Quant li rois Menelaus a son efforcer 
Vint asseguier en Troie le riche roi Priant 
Pour Eelayne sa fame qu'il amoit durement 
Que Paris ot ravie ainz cel assamblement, 
Hector\(^1\) de la cîte prist le gouvernement, 
Es issues c'on fist par son enortement 
Tua • XIX rois sus son cors defendant, 
Et amiraus et contes, ce croi je, plus de .c. 
Puis l'occist Acillez mout traiteusement.

ALIXANDRE le large, dont je vois ci parlant, 
Qui vainqui Nicholas et Daire le persant 
Et occist la vermine des desers d'Oriant 
Et saisii Babyloine la fort cîte plaisant 
On il morut après par enpoisonnement, 
Reconquist en\(^2\) xij. anz tres vigueresusement 
Quanque l'en puet trouver dessouz le firmament; 
N'encor ne li plut mie, ainz dist apertement 
A ses barons .j. jor qu'il tenoit parlement 
Qu'il avoit poi de terre en son gouvernement.\(^3\)

CESAR prist Engleterre qui tot comunement 
Iert nommée Bretaigne, il ala longuement 
Et soumiss as Roumainz le roi Casibillant. 
Pompee son serouge qui l'aloit guerroiant 
Desconfist il en Grece et tel plente de gent 
Qu'il n'est home qui onques en veist autretant. 
Puis prist Alexandrie la riche et la manant, 
Aufrique, Arrabe, Egypte et Suri ensemble, 
Et les illes de mer dessi en Occident. 
Païen furent cil .iij. dont je puis dire tant 
Que meilleures ne nasqui aprez eus ne devant.

Escrit truis en la Bible et el Viel Testament 
Les nons des .iij. juís qui ancienement 
Firen tant c'on les loe partout communement 
Et loera, je croi, si qu'a définement. 
Josué vous devons nonmer premierement. 
Par sa sainte priere, par son souhaidement, 
Parti le flun Jordain a travers droitevement, 
Et passerent a sec sans nul enconbrement 
Les Juís qu'il avoit en son gouvernement.

\(^1\) MS. Hestor. \(^2\) MS. ex. \(^3\) Allusion à deux passages du roman d'Alexandre, éd. Michelant, p. 13, v. 16 et p. 249, v. 8.
APPENDIX

Vers midi guerroia cil preudons longuement,
Ou .xij. rois conquist assés parfaitement,
Lesquels il destruist toz assés honteusement,
Et ne lor lessa terre, cite ne casement
Qu'il ne feist torner a son commandement.

DAVID remist a mort Goliast le jaiant
Qui de lonc ot .vij. coutez ou plus, mien escient,
Et maint felon paien fist venir a noient,
Et fut en grans batailles partout si bien cheant
Coinques hons nel pot rendre vaincu ne recreant.
De cestui puert chacuns dire certainement
Qu'il fu .j. sains pechierre de hardi convenant.

JUDAS MACABEU's restoit de tel talent
Que se tout ceuz del siecle li fussent au devant
Armez com por bataille felesnes et nuisant,
Ja tant comme il eüst o soi de remanant
.1. home contre .x. nel veïst on fuiant.
Cil Judas Macabée dont je vois rimoiant
Mist Apolonius a mort en conbatant,
S'occist Anthiocus qu'il aloit guerroiant
Et Nicanor aussi et maint autre tirant.

III. crestrenz resai tiex coinques hons vivant
Ne vit a meilleur d'eus porter hiaume luisant.
D'ARTUS qui tint Breiaingne va le bruit tesmoingnant
Que il mata Ruston, .j. jaiant, en plain champ,
Qui tant par estoit fort, fier et outrecuidant
Que de barbes de rois fist fere .j. vestement,
Liquel roi li estoient par force obéissant;
Si vost avoir l'Artus, mais il i fu faillant.¹
Sus le mont saint Michiel en roccist .j. si grant
Que tuit cil del paizi en furent merveillant.
En plusors autrez lieus, se l'estoire ne ment,
Vainqui cil rois Artus maint prince outrequidant.

CHARLEMAINE qui France ot toute a son command
Suspedita Espaingne dont morut Agoulant.
Desier de Pavie toli son tenement
Et sormonta les Saisnes si tres parfaitement
Par mainte grant bataille, par maint toueillement,
Qu'il furent, maugre eus, a son commandement.
El lieu ou Diex morut pour nostre sauvement
Remist il le baptesme et le saint sacrement.

¹ See Note, l. 481.
Bien redoit on nomer haut et apertement  
GODEFROI DE BUILLONT qui par son hardement  
Es Plains de Roumenie desconfit Solimant,  
Et devant Anthioche l’amirant Courberant  
Le jor que l’en occist il fil a roi Soudant.  
De Jerusalem ot puis le couronnement  
Et en fu rois clamez j. an tant seulement.

Or ai je devise tout ordenéement  
Les IX. meilleurs qui fussent puis le commandement  
Que Diex ot fait le ciel et la terre et le vent.  
Il se maintindrent bien et assés longuement;  
Mais onques en lor vies, en j. jor seulement,  
Ne souffrirent tel paine ne tel encombrement  
Com Porrus qui ains ot voué si hautement  
Souffri en la journée dont je tieng parlement.

or, ‘THE AVOWIS OF ALEXANDER’

_Composed 1438._

Thocht sum men say his vndertaking  
May nocht fulfillit be in all thing,  
At the last for the best doere  
Men suld him hald baith far and neir,  
For sen that God first Adame wrocht,  
In all this warld ane knycht was nocht,  
That anerly at ane I owne,  
aucht sa anansit for to be.  
Suith it is gude Hector was wicht,  
and out of mesure mekill of mycht,  
For at the poynt beris witnessung,  
Quhen Menelayus the mychty King  
assegit in Troy the King Priant,  
For Elene that was sa plesant,  
That Parys forrow that sembl,  
Reuisit for hir fyne beaute,  
Hector on him the gouerning,  
tuke of the town and the leding,  
Into the half thrid yeir all anerly,  
that he lould throw cheualry.

1 ‘Allusion aux Vœux prononcés par Porus’; P.M.
Of crouned Kingis he slew nyenetene,
But dukis and erlis as I wene,
That was sa fell it is ferly,
Syne Achilles slew him tressonabilly.
Gude Alexander that sa large was,
That wan Daurus and Nicholas,
And slew in Inde the great vermyne.
Babylon he conquered syne,
Quhare he deit throw poysoning,
Rang seuin 3eir as nobill King,
Wan all this warld vnder the firmament,
That on a day in plane parliament,
He said he had in allkin thing,
Our lytill land to his leuing.
Cesar alsua that Ingland wan,
All that was callit Bertane than,
To thame of Rome maid vnder lout,
Cassabylon the King sa stout.
In Grece alsua discumfit he,
Pompeys his mauch is sic plenty
Of men that neuer 3it quhare,
War sene sa mony as thay ware.
Syne Alexander the great Citte,
Affrik and Asia als wan he,
Egypt alsua and Syrie
And mony vther fare countre,
And the yles of the sey all hale,
that war sa mony withouttin fale.
Thir war Paganes that I of tald,
And I dar suere and for suith hald
that better than thay war neuer borne,
Efter that tyme na 3it before.

Of thir thre Iowes we find it writ,
the auld Testament witness it,
thay did sa mekle that commonly
All men thame lufis generally;
And as I trow sall lufe thame ay,
Euermare quhill domisday.
Issua suld first named be,
That was ane man of great pouste,
the flum Iordane partit he euin in tua,
throw his wisdome and prayers alsua,
And stude on ilk syde as ane wall,
Quhill his men our passed all;
toward the south he taryed lang,
Quhare tuelf Kingis wan he styth and strang,
And destroyit thame velanously,  
And reft thame thare landis halely;  
they turned to his commandement,  
And to him war thay obedient.  
Dauid slew Goliah with strentch,  
That seuin halfe elli  had of lenth,  
And mony  ane fell pagan he brocht  
Maugre thairis all to nocht,  
And was ouer all sa wele doand,  
That he was neuer recryand,  
Bot in battell stout and hardy,  
Men may say of him tantingly.  
Iudas Machabeus I hecht,  
Was of sik vertew and sik micht,  
that thoch thay all that lyfe micht ledë  
Come shorand him as for the dede,  
Armit all for cruell battale,  
He wald not fle forouttin faill,  
Qhill he with him of alkin men  
Micht be ay ane agenes ten.  
That Judas that I heirof tell  
Slew Antiochus the fell,  
And Appollonius alsua,  
Nicanor als and mony ma.  
Of thir thre christin men I can tell heir,  
That neuer na better in warld weir,  
Arthur, that held Britane the grant,  
Slew Rostrik that stark gyant,  
That was sa stark and stout in deid,  
that of Kingis beirdis he maid ane weid,  
The quhilk Kingis alluterly  
War obeysant to his will all halely.  
He wald haue had Arthouris beird,  
And failzeit for he it richt weill weird;  
On mount Michaell slew he ane,  
that sik ane freik was neuer nane,  
and ma gyantis in vther places sua,  
Bot gif the story gabbing ma.  
Charles of France slew Agoment,  
and wan Spane to his commandement,  
and slew the duke of Pauy,  
and wan the Saxones halely,  
Throw great battell and hard fechting,  
that thay war all at his bidding;  
and quhair God deit for our sauetic,  
He put the haill christintie;  
Men aucht to lufe him commonly,  
Baith in peirt and priuaty.
APPENDIX

Gaudefere the Bullony throw cheualry,
Into the plane of Romany,
Wincust the mighty Salamant,
And before Anthioche Corborant,
Quhen the King Sardanus was slane,
Than was he king himself allane,
Of Jerusalem ane seir and mare.
Thir ar the nyne best that armes bare;
I haue deuyst jow ordourly,
That Jeuit weill and cheualrusly,
Bot neuer thair lyfetyme on ane day,
Tholit thay sik pyne and sik affray,
As Porrus that sa haltanly
Avowit had throw cheualry,
Amang the ladeis that war fre,
Quhen the poun to deid brocht he.

(pp. 402-6.)

VIII. From HUCHOWNE'S 'MORTE ARTHURE', c. 1380
(The Interpretation of Arthur's Dream.)

Take kepe zitte of other kynges, and kaste in thyne herte,
That were conquerours kydde, and crownedede in erthe;
The eldeste was Alexandere, that alle the erthe lowttede;
The tother Ector of Troye, the cheualrous gume;
The thirde Iulyus Cesare, that geant was holdene,
In iche jorne jentille, a-juggede with lorde;
The ferthe was sir Iudas, a justere fulle nobille,
The maysterfulle Makabee, the myghttyeste of strenghes;
The fyfte was Iosue, that joly mane of armes,
That in Jerusalem oste fulle myche joye lymppede;
The sexte was David the dere, demyd with kynges
One of the doughtyste that dubbede was euer;
ffor he slewe with a slynge, be slyghte of his handis,
Golyas the grette gome, grymmeste in erthe;
Syne endittede in his dayes alle the dere psalmes,
That in the sawtire ere sette with selcoute wordes.

The two clymbande kynges, I knawe it for-sothe,
Salle Karolus be callide, the kyng sone of Fraunce;
He salle be crowelle and kene, and conquerour holdene,
Couere be conqueste contreys ynewe;
He salle encroche the crowne that Crist bare hym selfene,
And that lifeliche launce, that lepe to his herte,
When he was crucyfiede one crose, and alle the kene naylis,
Knyghtly he salle conquer to Cristyne men hondes.
The tother salle be Godfraye, that Gode schalle reuenge
One the Gud Frydaye with galyarde knyghtes; 
He salle of Lorrayne be lorde, be leefe of his fadire, 
And syne in Ierusalem myche joye happynye, 
ffor he salle couer the crosse be craftes of armes, 
And synne be corownde kynge, with krysome enoynntede; 
Salle no duke in his dayes siche destanye happynye, 
Ne siche myschefe dreghe, whene trewe the salle be tryede! 
ffore-thy ffortune the fetches to fulfijle the nowmbyre, 
Ats nyne of the nobleste namede in erthe; 
This salle in romance be redde with ryalle knyghtes, 
Rekkenede and renounde with ryotous kynge, 
And demyd one domesdaye, for dedis of armes, 
ffor the doughtyeste that euer was duelland in erthe: 
So many clerkis and kynge salle karpe of joure dedis, 
And kepe joure conquestez in cronycle for euer!

1. 3406-46.

IX. THIS WARLD IS VERRA VANITÉ

(Prob. end of XIVth century.)

I.

Man, haue mynd and ðe amend 
Of all thi mys quhill at þou may; 
think wele that all thing has aue end, 
for ord til erd is ordanit ay; 
think wele, man, þat þou mon wend 
out of þis warlde a wilsome way, 
for with na kynrike þou beis kend 
fræ þat þi cors be cled in clay. 
þi son will seildin for þe say 
þe salter; seildin þat we see; 
þan freindeschip failþes & gude fay: 
þis warlde is verræ vanitæ.

II.

Veraly may nane divyne 
The vanitæ þat now avowis: 
yneuch þer-of, I heir of nyne 
þe nobillist, quhilk nane now is; 
Arthour/Charlis/Gothra sync, 
Daud/Judas/Josue/Jowis, 

1 From the Graye MS. First printed by the Editor in the Athenæum, 
No. 3883, March 29, 1902.
APPENDIX

Julius Cesar the Sar[z]in,  
Ector þat all Troy in trowis,  
Alexander þat all to bowis  
To tak tribut of town & tre;  
þer lif is gane and nocht ane now is:  
þis world is verra vanité.

III.  
For Dauid [schawis] in-samplis seir;  
sindrie we see of Salamo[u]n,  
quhom of þe welth is went but weir;  
and fors is fail[eit] of Sampsoun;  
[The] fairhede at had neuer feyr  
Is fadit fast of Absoloun;  
The rioll rynkis ar all in weyr  
At rass with rioll Jedeoun;  
and mony vthir gay ar gone:  
now to þis sampill haue gude E,  
oute of þis countre sen we mon;  
this world is verry vanité.

IV.  
Mony pape ar passit by,  
patriarkis, prelatis, and preist,  
kingis & knichtis in company,  
uncountit curiously vp I kest:  
women and mony wilsom wy,  
as wynd or wattir ar gane west:  
fish, & foule, & froit of tree  
on feild is nane formit na fest.  
Riches adew; sen all is drest  
þat pai may nocht þis dule in dre,  
sen nocht has life þat heir ma lest,  
this world is bot a vanité.

V.  
Quhar is Plato þat cler of price,  
þat of all poetis had no peir?  
or þit Catoun with his clergiss?  
or Aristotill þat cler so cleir?  
Tulliouss þat wele wauld tiss?  
to tell his trety[s] wer full teyr!  
or Virgil þat wes war & wise,  
and wist all wardly werk but we[i]r?

1 MS. sergin.  
2 Not in MS.  
3 MS. Of.  
4 The scribe first wrote 'indue'.
TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ‘THE NINE WORTHIES’

is nane sa dowtit na sa dere,
ban but redeeming all mon dee;
perfor I hauld, quha euir it heir—
This world is verray vanité.

VI.
Ane vthir exsampill suth to say,—
in summeris day full oft is sene
thir emotis in ane hillok ay
rismand oute befor pin enc;
with litill weit pai wit away,
sa worthis of ws all I wene;
may nane indur our his enday;
bot all our drivis as drow bedene,
pai on the bery bidis bene,
and with a blast away wil be;
quhile girss ar gray, quhile ar pai grene;
this world is verray vanité.

VII.
To tell of [C]rec[u]se¹ war full teyr;
I have na tvme to tell pe teynd:
all gais hyne pai euer wes heir,
to hevin or hell is pai last ende:
let neuer pai feynd, pai fellow feyr,
pai fang, bot fra him pai defend:
beseke God & our lady deir,
quhilk sall pai sone to sucur send,
and with pai be pi lugin lend,
& low God quhill pou liftis in lee:
now, man, have mynd and pai amend,—
this world is verray vanité.

X. ANE BALLET OF THE NINE NOBLES
(c. 1440: from Fordun’s Chronicle, Univ. Lib., Edin.; vide Laing’s
Select Remains.)²

DE NOUEM NOBILIBUS.

Hectour of Troy throu hard feichthyngis,
In half thrid zeris slew xix kyngis,
And annmirallis a hundred and mare,
Wyth small folk at vnrackynnit war;
He slew sa fell, at wes ferly,
Qwham Achilez slew tresnabli.

¹ MS. tretiss.
² Cp. Dr. Craigie’s article, Anglia, xxi, to which I am indebted for the
emendations in brackets.
APPENDIX

Alexander als nobil a kyng,
In xij 3eris wan throw hard feichtyng,
Al landis vnder the formament.
Eqwhethir adai in till parlement,
He said, he had but variance,
Our litill in till his gouernance.

Julius Cesar wan hailily
The ilis of Grece, and all Surry;
Affrick, Arab, Bretan wan he,
And discumfit his mawche Pompe:
Throw hard batell, and stalward stour,
He was the first was emperour.

The gentill Jew Schir Josue,
[Ane &] xxx kyngis throw weir wan he;
And conquirit the landis also,
The flum Jordan pertit in two
Throw Goddis grace, and strang power;
Men suld hym loff on gret maner.

David slew mychthy Golias,
And Philistens at felon was;
He wes so wycht, et weill feich[t]and,
That he wes neuer sene recriand;
Thairfor men call him, loud and still,
A trew prophet of hardy will.

Michty Judas Machabeus
In bathell slew Antiochus,
Appolonius and Nichanore,
At in his dais wald neuer shor,
No multitud be adred of men,
Thoft he war ane eganes ten.

Arthur wan Dace, Spanje, and France,
And hand for hand slew tua giantis;
Lucius the publik procuratour
Of Rome, wytht milleonis in stalwar stour;
And in till Pariss Schir Frollo¹
In lystis slew wyth [other] mo.

¹ This personage, who is introduced to exemplify the prowess of Arthur,
according to the Chronicles, was a Roman knight, governor of Gaul. His
name and that of 'Lucyus the emperour of Rome' are frequently alluded to.
TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF "THE NINE WORTHIES"

Charles of France slew Aygoland,
And wan Spanje fra hethoun [h]and;
He slew the sowden of Pavi,
And wan the Saxonis halily;
And quhar God deid for our safté,
He put haly the Christanté.

Godfrey Boljone slew Solimant,
Before Antioche, and Cormorant,
Quham he throu ful strak had ourtane,
Throu cop and har[n]ez his glave is gane;
Sere hethownis he slew throu hard feychtyng,
And of Jerusalem a 3eir was Kyng.

Robert the Brois throu hard feich[tyng]
With few venkust the mychtthy Kyng
Off Ingland, Edward, twyse in fycht,
At occupit his realme but rycht;
[And] sum tyme wes set so hard,
At hat nocht sax till hym toward.

3e gude men that thir balletis redis,
Deme quha dochtyast was in dedis.

XI. WOURLDLY MUTABILITE

Attributed to Lydgate.

(From Harl. 2255, fol. 128b–31a.)

So as I lay this othir nyght
In my bed, tourning yp-so-doun,
Whan Phebus with his beemys bryght
Entryd the signe of the lyoun,
I gan remembre with-inne my resoun
Vpon wourldly mutabilite,
And to recorde wel this lessoun:
Timor mortis conturbat me.

I thoughte pleynly in my devise,
And gan considre in myn entent
How Adam whyloom in paradise
Desceyved was of a fals serpent

1 Koeppel printed stanzas 7, 8, 10, 11, in Anz. f. deutsches Alterthum, 24;
Koelbing quoted these stanzas in Englische Studien, xxv; the whole poem
has not yet been printed off.
APPENDIX

To breke God dys comaundement,
Wheer-thorugh al his posteryte
Lernyd by short avisement:
*Timor mortis conturbat me.*

For etyng of an appyl smal
He was exyled from that place;
Sathan maade hym to haue a fall,
To lese his fortune and his grace,
And from that gardeyn hym enchace
Fulle ferre from his felicite;
And thanne this song gan hym manace:
*Timor mortis conturbat me.*

And had nought been his greet offence,
And this greet transgressiouun,
And also his inobedience
Of malice and of presumpciouun,
Gyf credence ageyn al resoun
To the develys iniquite,
We had knowe no condiciouun
Of *timor mortis conturbat me.*

This lastyd forth al the age,
Ther was noon othir remedye,
The venym myght nevir aswage
Whoos poysoun sprong out of envye
Off pryde, veynglorye and surquedye,
And lastyng til tyme of Noye,
And he stood eek in jupartye
Of *timor mortis conturbat me.*

Froom our fore-fadir this venym cam,
Fyndyng nevir noon obstacle,
Melchisedech nor of Abraham,
Ageyn this poysoun by noon pyacle;
But of his seed ther sprang tryacle,
Figure of Isaak, ye may rede and see,
Restore to lyff by hih myracle
Whan *timor mortis conturbat me.*

Moyses with his face bryght,
Which cleer as ony sunne shoon;
Josue, that was so good a knyght,
That heng the kynges of Gabaoon;
Nor the noble myghty Gedeoon
Had no poweer nor no powste,
For ther famous hih renoun,
Ageyn *timor mortis conturbat me.*

¹ MS. surquedye.
TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF 'THE NINE WORTHIES'

Sampson that rent the lioun
On pecis smale, thus stood the caas;
Nor Dauid that slowh the chamyoun,
I meene the myghty greet Golias;
Nor Machabeus the strong Judas,
Ther fatal ende whoo-so lyst see,
Both of Symon and Jonathas,
Was timor mortis conturbat me.

In the Apocalips of seyn John,
The chapitlys whoo-so can devyde,
The apostyl thoughte that he sawh oon
Vpon a paale hors did ryde,
That poweer hadde on every syde;
His name was deth, thorugh cruelte;
His strook, whoo-so that durste abyde,
Was timor mortis conturbat me.

Rekne alle the wourthy nyne,
And these olde conquerours;
Deth them made echoon to fyne,
And with his dedly mortal shours
Abatyd hath ther fressh floours,
And cast hem doune from hih degree,
And eek these myghty emperours,
With timor mortis conturbat me.

These ladyes that were so fressh of face,
And of bewte moost souereyn,
Ester, Judith, and eek Candace,
Alceste, Dido, and sayr Elyne,
And eek the goodly wy[v]es\(^1\) tweyne,
Mar[c]ya\(^2\) and Penelope,
Were embracyd in the cheyne
Of timor mortis conturbat me.

What may all worldly good avaylle,
Strengthe, konnyng and rychesse,
Nor victorye in bataylle,
Fame, conquest, nor hardynesse,
Kyngdammys to wynne or oppresse,
Youthe, helthe, nor prosperyte?
All this hath here no sykernesse
Ageyn timor mortis conturbat me.

Whan youthe hath doon his passage,
And lusty yeerys been agoon,
Thanne folwith aftir crookyd age,
Slak skyn and many a wery boon.

---

\(^1\) MS. wywes.  
\(^2\) MS. Maroya, emended by Koeppel.
The sunne is dirk that whylooms shoon
Of lusty youthe and fressh bewte,
Whan othir socour is ther noon
But timor mortis conturbat me.

In August whan the levys falle,
Wyntir folwith afftir soone,
The grene of somyr doth appalle,
The worlde is changeable as the moone;
Than is there no moore to doone
But providence in ech degree,
Of recure whan thar is no boone
Saaff timor mortis conturbat me.

Ech man be war and wys beforne,
Or sodeyn deth come hym to saylle;
For there was nevir so myghty born,
Armyd in platys nor in maylle,
That, whan deth doth hym assaylle,
Hath of diffence no liberte,
To thynke afor what myght awaylle
On timor mortis conturbat me.

Enpreente this mateer in your mynde,
And remembre wel on this lessoun:
Al worldly good shal leve be-hynde,
Tresour and greeet pocession;
So sodeyn transmutacioun,
Thar may no bettir socour be
Thanne ofte thynke on Cristes passioun,
Whan timor mortis conturbat me.

XII. GOLAGROS AND GAWAYNE
(c. 1470.)

Hectour and Alexander, and Julius Cesar,
Dauid and Josue, and Judas the gent,
Sampsone and Salamon, that wise and wourthy war,
And that ringis on erd, richest of rent;
Quhen thai met at the merk, than might thai na mair,
To speid thame our the spere-fild enspringing thai sprent.¹

¹ Op. VI. 'Is it out of respect for historical accuracy that our poet has substituted Sampsone and Salamon?' F. J. Amours, Scottish Alliterative Poems in Rimming Stanzas, p. 284; v. note on the passage.
XIII. EARLY MUMMING-PLAY ON THE NINE WORTHIES (XVth century)

(Tanner MS. 407, *temp.* Edward IV; first printed by Ritson, in 'Remarks on last edition of Shakespeare', 1783.)

IX. WORTHY.

**Ector de Troye.** Thow Achylles in bataly me slow, Of my wurthynes men speken i-now.

**Alisander.** And in romauance often am I leyt, As conqueror gret thow I seyt.

**Julius Cæsar.** Thow my cenatoures me slow in Constory, Fele londes byfore by conquest wan I.

**Josue.** In holy Chyrche ye mowen here and rede Of my wurthynes and of my dede.

**Davit.** Aftyr that slayn was Golyas By me the Sawter than made was.

**Judas Macabeus.** Of my wurthynesse 3yf 3e wyll wete Seche the Byble, for ther it is wrete.

**Arthur.** The Round Tabyll I sette with knyghtes strong, 3yt shall I come aßen, thow it be long.

**Charles.** With me dwellyd Rouland Olyvere In all my conquest fer and nere.

**Godefrey de Boleyn.** And I was kyng of Jherusalem; The crowne of thorn I wan from them.

1 *i.e.* esteemed, honoured.
2 Ritson, *sey't, i.e. say it*; prob. *set (= sette) = declined, sank.
3 Ritson, Conllory. Conftory = Consistory.
APPENDIX

XIV. VERSES ON EARLIEST WOOD-BLOCK
(1454-7.)


[The Nine Worthies are vividly depicted with their heraldic devices; these lines explain the several personages.]

HECTOR DE TROYE.

Je sui Hector de Troie ou li povoir fu grans.
Je vis les Greciens qui moult furent puissans,
Qu'assegier vinrent Troie ou il furent lonc tampz.
Ja occis XXX rois come preus et vaillans.
Archiles me tua, ja n'en soies doubtans,
Devant que Dieu nasqui XIIIe et XXX ans.

LE ROI ALEXANDRE.

Par me force conquis les yles d'oultre mer,
D'Orient, d'Occident me fis sire clamer;
Roy Daire desconfis: Porus vols conquerer,
Et le grant Babilonne pris tounte à gouverner.
Tout le monde conquis, mes par empuisonner
VIIIe ans devant Dieu me fist on afiner.

JULIUS CÉSAR.

Empe[re]ur fu de Romme et en maintins les drois.
Engletere conquis, France et les Navarois.
Pompee desconfis et tous ses grans conrois;
Et Lombardie oussi fu mise à mes voloirs
Et tous les Allemans. Puis fu occy tous fros
Devant que Dieu nasqui VIIe1 ans avoecq III.

JOSUÉ.

Des enfans d'Israël fu ge forment amés.
Dieu fist maintes vertus pour moi; c'est vérités.
Le rouge mer parti. Puis fu par moi passés
Le flum Jourdain. S'en fu maint paiten affinez.
XXII. rois conquis, puis moru, n'en doubtez,
Ve ans devant che que Jhesus Crist fu nés.

LE ROI DAVID.

Je trouvai son de harpe et de psalterion
Je tuai Golias le grand gaiant felon:
En bataille et ailleurs me tint on a preudom.
Après le roi Saul maintins la region,
Et je prophétizai de Dieu la nacion,3
Bien IIIe ans devant son incarnacion.

1 (?) XL. 2 Text reads se. 3 nacion = naissance.
TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF 'THE NINE WORTHIES'

JUDAS MACHABEUS.

Je tins Iherusalem et le loy de Moyse,
Qui estoit quand je vins a perdicion mise.
Les ydoles ostai, si mis la loy juise.
Antiocus tuay dont le gent fu occise,
Et Apolonion; puis moru, quand g'y vise,
C ans avant que Dieus ot char h\[um]aine prise.

LE ROY ARTUS.

Je fu roy de Bretaigne, d'Escoche et d'Engleterre;
Maint roialme je vos par ma force conquerre;
Le grant gaiant Rusto fis morir et deffaire.
Sus le mont Saint Miciel un aultre en alai querre.
Je vis le sang Greal; mes la mort me fist g\[ue]rre,
Qui m'ochit Vo ans puisque Dieus vint sus terre.

CHARLELEMAND.

Je fu roy des Rommains, d'Alemagne et de France,
Je conquis toute Espaigne et le mis en créance,
Jaumont et Agoullant ochis par me puissance,
Et les Sainnes oussi destruisi par vaillance.
Plusieurs segneurs rebelles mis à obeissance,
Puis moru VIIIo ans après Dieu le nesseance.

GODFROY DE BUILLON.

Je fu duc de Buillon dont je maintins l'onnour.
Por gerrier paiens je vendis ma tenour.
Ens es plains de Surie je conquis l'Aumachour,
Le roi Cornumarant ochis en un estour.
Iherusalem conquis et le pais d'entour.
Mors fu XIo ans après nostre Segnour.

XV. PROLOGUE TO PROSE 'ALEXANDER'

(From MS. belonging to the end of the XIVth or beginning of XVth century.)

Bruns's *Alptplattdeutsche Gedichte* (1798).

KONING KARL. Wol mi, dat ek ju wart.
Al Sasseslant han ik bekart.

ARTUS. An mynem hove mach me schwaven
ritter, spel, schon juncvrauwen.
APPENDIX

GOTFRIT. Cristus graf over mer
dat wan ek mit minen her.

DAVID. Ek was en clene man:
Golliat dan resen ek overwan.

JUDAS. To stride was ek unvorsaged.
van dem velde wart ek nu gejaget.

JOSUE. Got let my de sunnen stan:
dre un drittich koninge ek over-wan.

JULIUS. To Rome was ek en keiser grot;
Pompeo dede eke grote not.

HECTOR. Ek hebbe vochten mennigen strit;
Achillis sloch mi; dat was nyt.

ALEXANDER. Mir ist wol gelungen;
Al de werlt han ek bedwungen.

XVI. From HARVARD MS. OF LYDGATE'S 'GUY OF WARWICK'
(c. 1450.)¹

Floruit Arthuro sub rege Britannia quondam,
Gallia sub Carolo floruit illa suo,
Non minor his ibat magnus Godfridus in armis,
Quo sese iactat Belgica terra vetus.
Hector, Alexander, Romanae gloria gentis,
Iulius eximie nobilitate viri,
Et valida virtute pares dignissima turba,
Quam vehat arguta fama canora tuba.
Josua, dux Israel, David, Macabeus Iudas,
Quos Iudae tellus protulit alma viros;
His domiti quondam reges pepere triumphos
Insignes et nunc fama perenna vehat.

TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF 'THE NINE WORTHIES'

XVII. HARL. MS. 200; XVth-century handwriting

Hector, Alex, Julius,    David, Josue, Machabeus,
Carolus, Arthurus et precellens Godefridus.

XVIII. LANS. MS. 762; temp. Henry VII

Saraceni.    Judaei.
Ector, Alex, Julius;    David, Josue, Machabeus;
Cristiani.
Artur cum Carolo, Galfridum linquere volo:
Isti sunt ter tres trini fidei meliores.¹

¹ To the beginning of the XVIth century belong the rather prosaic stanzas on the Nine Worthies at the end of Stephen Hawes's Passeyme of Pleasure. K. notes Barclay's references to Caesar, Alexander, Charlemagne, Godfrey, &c. in the Ship of Fools, where 'the ende of worldly honour and power' is treated of.
'See Alisandre, Hector, and Julius,
see Machabeus, David, and Josue,
see Charlemayne, Godfray, and Arthus,
fulfild of werre and of mortalitee:
hir fame abit, but al is vanitee,
for deth, which hath the werres under fote,
hath made an ende, of which there is no bote.'

Gower, *Balade to King Henry the Fourth.*
The PARLEMENT OF THE Thre Ages

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PONTIFIC L INSTITUTE
OF MEDIAEVAL STUDIES
59 QUEEN'S PARK
TORONTO 5, CANADA