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SELECT EARLY ENGLISH POEMS

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II

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

An Alliterative Poem on the Nine Worthies
and the Heroes of Romance



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II

THE PARLEMENT OF THE
THRE AGES

I WOL BIWAYLE IN MANER OF TRAGEDIE
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 CERTAIN, 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 Tale*.

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.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

The fragment is followed by a short list, in the same hand, headed 'Distretacio Rerum':

'An heerd of hertis	An Iye of fesauntz
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 Venerie*, &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 Awle Ryale* (1902), in support of his theory, which would assign to that author all these poems and more.

PREFACE

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.¹ Two French poets continued Longuyon's work; it was soon translated into Dutch,² 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;³ the other, the famous Sir Gilbert

¹ Cp. M. Paul Meyer's remarks in *Bulletin de la Société des Anciens Textes français*, 1883, &c.; also the same scholar's *Alexandre le Grand dans la litt. fr.*, 1886.

² Cp. *Bibliotheek van Middelnederlandsche Letterkunde*: 'Roman van Cassamus uitgegeven door Dr. Eelco Verwijs'; 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',

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

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'.¹ 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 Vailzeand 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*,² the great Arthurian romance, written about 1380, imperishably enshrined in Malory's immortal prose.³ Later, *Ane Ballet de novem*

taken from the *Roman d'Alexandre*, 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.

¹ Cp. *The Black Book of Taymouth*, Bannatyne Club, 1855. Gilbert of the Haye's Prose MS. has been published by the Scottish Text Society, ed. J. H. Stevenson (1896, 1914).

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

PREFACE

nobilibus puts forward a claim for 'Robert the Brois' as not below any of 'the Nine' in doughty deeds.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 *Vœux du Paon* may have been due to an already existing 'device' or 'ballad'. It is interesting to note that the author of the *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 1455.²

It does not come within the province of the present study

interesting statement to the effect that 'many noble and dyuers gentylmen of thys royaume of Englund camen and demaunded me many and oftymes wherfore that I haue not do made and emprynte the noble hystorye of the saynt greal and of the moost renoméd crysten kyng, first and chyef of the thre best crysten and worthy'; then follows a summary account of the Nine Worthies.

¹ Appendix x.

² Reproduced in M. Thierry-Poux's elaborate portfolio of facsimiles illustrative of early printing. The verses will be found in the Appendix. To about the same time belong the fragments discovered at Metz. The orthography is somewhat different from that of the Paris version. (Cp. *Bulletin de la Société d'Archéologie de la Moselle*, 1862, &c.) Concerning 'The Nine Worthies', see further Dunlop's *History of Prose Fiction*, ed. H. Wilson, vol. i, p. 270; Warton's *History of English Poetry*, ed. W. C. Hazlitt, vol. ii, p. 193; article by J. J. Guiffrey in *Mémoires de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France*, vol. xl (1880).

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

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 Cp. 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 thyng hym in harte and bodie to the more
And othe a loto from the bente and begynne those que
those que the p of thes and othe of his faye
And also againe lyste that myde conge of clegete
And thes dythoy othe othe aty lyste for sette he by no more

By Goddys de Solem othe spate of ed hede
nat alle boudinge he yote and pattenfunt to some
if amede of durycthe after he dyent
nat dea velle doryent blynd so of godro
And after he dea velle blynd and the cyellm hede
Dy geyntend and of the pater gentill to geynt
And dury the cyntys of the dory he deant to his endo
han that p othe boudinge tholen thes blynd of p pamee
Othe he dorynt dorynt to de alle hym blynd
In blynd the pater and Dure blynd of gene
Dury and durynt and Dure blynd

And p pamee at the more that men decto pater
Durynt and dorynt the pater dorynt
And p blynd by othe of the pater pater
Dury blynd de dorynt de dorynt blynd
And dury p de blynd pater dorynt of pater
the blynd blynd dorynt blynd blynd
And dury durynt durynt durynt durynt
And durynt dorynt dorynt dorynt dorynt
And pater dorynt dorynt dorynt dorynt dorynt

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

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 þ^e schawes my-selfe a schotte me to gete
5 At ane hert or ane hynde, happen as it myghte:
And as Dryghtyn the day droue frome þ^e heuen,
Als I habade one a banke be a bryme syde,
There the gryse was grene growen w^{it} floures—
The primrose, the pervynke, and piliol þ^e riche—
10 The dewe appon dayes donkede 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 throlly threpen in the bankes,
15 And iche foule in that frythe faynere þan oþer
That the derke was done & the daye lightenede:
Hertys and hyndes one hillys þay gouen,
The foxe and the filmarte þay flede to þ^e erthe,
The hare hunkles 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,

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- 25 I seghe ane hert with ane hede, ane heghe for the nones;
 Alle vnburneschede was þe beme, full borely þe mydle,
 With iche feetur as thi fote, for-frayed in the greues,
 With auntlers 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 kynge, cache hym who myghte.
 Bot there sewet hym a sowre þat seruet 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 I waitted wiesly the wynde by waggyng of leues,
 Stalkede full stilly no stikkas to breke,
 And crepite to a crabtre and couerede me ther-vndere:
 Then I bende vp my bowe and bownede me to schote,
 Tighthe vp my tylere and taysede at the hert:
 45 Bot the sowre þat hym sewet sett vp the nese,
 And wayttede wittily abowte & wyndide full þerne.
 Then I moste stonde als I stode, and stirre no fote ferrere,
 For had I my[n]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 louted 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 þe blode braste owte appon bothe the sydes:
 And he balkede and brayed and bruschede thurgh þe greues,

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- As alle had hurlede one ane hepe þat in the holte longede ;
 And sone the sowre þat hym sewet resorte to his feris,
 And þay, forfrayede of his fare, to þ^e fellys þay hyen ;
 60 And I hyede to my hounde and hent hym vp sone,
 And louset my lyame and lete hym vmbycaste ;
 The breris and the brakans were bloody by-ronnen ;
 And he assentis to þat sewte and seches hym aftire,
 There he was crepyde in-to a krage and crouschede to þe erthe ;
 65 Dede als a dore-nayle doun was he fallen ;
 And I hym hent by þe hede and heryett hym vttire,
 Turned his troches & tachede thaym in-to the erthe,
 Kest vp that keuduart and kutt of his tonge,
 Brayde [out] his bowells my berselett to fede,
 70 And I s[clis]te hym at þe 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 þan þ^e herbere anone aftir I makede,
 75 I raughte the righte legge by-fore, ritt it þer-aftir,
 And so fro legge to legge I lepe thaym aboute,
 And þ^e felle fro þe fete fayre I departede,
 And flewe it doun with my fiste faste to the rigge ;
 I tighthe owte my trenchore and toke of the scholdirs,
 80 Cuttede corbyns 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 þ^e sydes,
 And chynede hym chefely, and choppede of the nekke,

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- 90 And þ^e hede and the haulse homelyde in sondree ;
 þ^e 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,
 þat no fostere of the fee scholde fynde it ther-aftir ;
 95 Hid the hornes and the hede in ane hologhe oke,
 þat 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 ;
 100 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 thredden full ȝerne
 105 I And mot[ed]en of myche-whate and maden thaym full tale.
 And ȝe will, ledys, me listen ane [littille]-while,
 I schall reken thaire araye redely for sothe,
 And to ȝowe neuen thaire names naytly there-aftire.
 The firste was a ferse freke, fayrere than thies othire,
 110 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 mensksfully schapen.
 115 Longe legges, and large, and lele for to schewe,
 He streghte hym in his sterapis and stode vp-rightes.
 He ne hade nō 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,
 120 With trayfoyles and trewloues of full triede perles,

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- 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,
 125 *With* many dyamandes full dere dighte one his sleues.
 p^e semys with saphirssett were full many,
 With emeraudes and amatistes appon iche syde,
 With full riche rubyes raylede by the hemmes ;
 p^e price of that perry were worthe powndes full many.
 130 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, þat traylede to þe erthe,
 And he throly was threuen of thritty ȝere of elde,
 And there-to ȝonge and ȝape, and ȝouth was his name ;
 135 And the semely[est] segge that I seghe euer,

II.

- T**HE seconde segge in his sete satte at his ese,
 A renke alle in rosette þat rowmly was schapyn ;
 In a golyone of graye girde in the myddes,
 And iche bagge in his bosome bettir than othere.
 140 One his golde and his gude gretly he mouseded,
 His renttes and his reches rekened he full ofte,
 OF mukkyng, of marlelyng, and mendynge of howses,
 OF benes of his bondemen, of benefetis many,
 OF presanttes of polayle, of pu[r]filis als,
 145 OF purches of ploughe-londes, of parkes full faire,
 OF profettis of his pastours, that his purse mendis,
 OF stiewarde[s], of storroures, stirkes to bye,
 OF clerkes of countours, his courtes to holde,
 And alle his witt in this werlde was one his wele one :
 150 Hym semyde, for to see to, of sixty ȝere elde,
 And þer-fore men in his marche Medill-elde hym callede.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

III.

THE thirde was a laythe lede lenyde one his syde,
 A beryne bownn alle in blake, with bedis in his hande;
 Croked and courbede, encrampeschett for elde;
 155 Alle disfigured was his face, and fadit his hewe,
 His berde and browes were blanchede full whitte,
 And the hare one his hede hewede of the same,
 He was ballede and blynde and alle babirlippede,
 Totheles and tenefull, I tell 3owe for sothe;
 160 And euer 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 hapynge a hundrethe 3eris of age,
 165 And bot his cruche and his couche he carede for no more.
 Now hafe [I] rekkende 3ow theire 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.

170 NOW this gome alle in grene so gayly attyrede,
 This hathelle one this heghe horse, with hauke one his
 fiste,
 He was 3onge and 3ape and 3ernynge to armes,
 And pleynde hym one *paramours* and peteuosely syghede.
 He sett hym vp in his sadill and seydeþ theis wordes:
 'My lady, my leman, þat I hafe luffede euer,
 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,

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

180 Till þat I joyntly with a gesserante justede hafe 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 faythe þou fonnes full 3erne,
For alle fantome and foly that thou with faris.
185 Where es þ^e londe and the lythe þat þou arte lorde ouer?
For alle thy ryalle araye, renttis hase þou none;
Ne for thi pompe and thi pride, penyes bot fewe:
For alle thi golde and thi gude gloes one thi clothes,
And þou hafe caughte thi kaple, þou cares for no fothire.
190 Bye the stirkes with thi stede, and stalles thaym make;
Thi brydell of brent golde wolde bullokes the gete;
The pryce of thi perrye wolde purches the londes;
And wonne, wy, in thi witt, for wele-neghe þou spilles.'

VI.

THAN the gome alle in grene greued full sore,
195 And sayd, '*sir*, be my soule, thi consell es feble.
Bot thi golde and thi gude thou hase no god ells;
For, be þ^e lorde and the laye þat I leue inne,
And by the Gode that me gaffe goste and soule,
Me were leuere 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 grayfe graythely in myn honde,
And see a kene knyghte come and cowpe with my-seluen,
þat I myghte halde þat I hafe highte and heghely avowede,
205 And parfourme my profers and prouen my strengthes,
Than alle the golde and the gude that thoue gatt euer,
Than alle the londe and the lythe that thoue arte lorde ouer,

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- And ryde to a reuere redily there-aftir,
 With haukes full hawtayne that heghe willen flye ;
 210 And when þ^e fewlis bene founden, fawkoneres 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 theire bellys so brighte blethely thay ryngen,
 215 And there they houen appon heghte, as it were heuen
 angelles.
 Then the fawkoners full fersely to floodes þay hyen,
 To the reuere with thaire roddes to rere vp the fewles,
 Sowssches thaym full serely to seruen thaire hawkes.
 Than tercelettes full tayttely telys doun stryken,
 220 Laners and lanerettis lightten to thes endes,
 Metyn with the mauulerdes and many doun striken ;
 Fawkons þay founden freely to lighte,
 With hoo and howghe to the heron þay hitten hym full ofte,
 Buffetyn hym, betyn hym, and brynges hym to sege,
 225 And saylen hym full serely and sesyn hym there-aftire.
 Then fawkoners full fersely founden þam aftire,
 To helpen thaire hawkes thay hyen thaym full ȝerne,
 For the bitt of his bill bitterly he strikes.
 They knelyn doun one theire knees and krepyn 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 þ^e [pyth] one his gloue,
 And quo[p]les thaym to the querrye that quelled hym to þ^e
 dethe.
 He quysses thaym and quotes thaym, quyppeys full lowde,
 235 Cheres [tha]ym full chefely eccheekes to leue ;
 Than henntis thaym one honde and hodes thaym ther-aftire,
 Cowples vp theire cowers thaire caprons to holde,
 Lowppes in thaire lesses thorowe vertwells of siluere ;

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- pan he laches to his luyre, and lokes to his horse,
 240 And lepis vpe one the lefte syde, als þ^e laghe askes.
 Portours full pristly putten vpe the fowlis,
 And taryen for theire tercelettis þat tenyn thaym full ofte,
 For some chosen to þ^e echecheke, þoghe some chefe bettire;
 Spanyells full spedily þay spryngen abowte,
 245 Be-dagged for dowkyng when digges ben enewede :
 And than kayre to the courte that I come fro,
 With ladys full louely to lappyn in myn armes,
 And clyp thaym and kysse thaym and comforte myn hert;
 And than with damesels dere to daunsen in thaire chambirs;
 250 Riche Romance to rede, and rekken the sothe
 Of kempes and of conquerours, of kynges full noblee,
 How tha[y] wirchiþe and welthe wanne in thaire lyues;
 With renkes in ryotte to reuelle in haulle,
 With coundythes and carolles and compaynyes sere,
 255 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,
 260 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] 3ore :
 Fole es that with foles delys: flyte we no lengare !'

VII.

- 265 **T**HAN this beryn alle in blake bownnes hym to speke,
 And sayde, 'sirres, by my soule, sottes bene 3e bothe.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- Bot will 3e hendely me herken ane hande-while,
 And I schalle stynte 3our stryffe and stillen 3our threpe.
 I sett ensample bi my-selfe, and sek[e] it no forthire :
 270 While I was 3onge in my 3outhen and 3ape of my dedys,
 I was als euerous 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.
 275 My likame was louely as lothe nowe 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 haue.
 Than I mukkede and marlede and made vp my howses,
 280 And purcheste me ploughe-londes and pastures full noble ;
 Gatte gude and golde full gaynly to honde;
 Rechtes and renttes were ryfe to my-seluen.
 Bot elde vndire-3ode me are I laste wiste,
 And alle disfigured my face and fadide my hewe,
 285 Bothe my browes and my berde blawnchede full whitte,—
 And when he sotted my syghte, than sowed myn hert—
 Croked me, cwrbed me, encrampeschet myn hondes,
 pat I ne may hefe 3am to my hede, ne noghte helpe my-seluen,
 Ne stale stonden one my fete, bot I my staffe haue.
 290 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 where, ne whatte to do aftire ;
 295 But many modyere than I, men one this molde,
 Hafe passed the pase pat I schall passe sone ;
 And I schall neuwen 3ow the names off nyne of the beste
 pat euer wy in this werlde wiste appon erthe,
 pat were conquerours full kene and kiddeste of oper.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

VIII.

- 300 **T**HE 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 ȝerne,
 For Elayne his ownn quene that there-inn was halden,
 305 þat Paresche the proude knyghte paramours louede.
 Sir Ectore was euerous, als the storye telles,
 And als clerkes in the cronycle cownten þ^e sothe,
 Nowmbron thaym to [nynety] 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 adversarye vndide with his werkes,
 With wyles, and no wirchipe, woundede hym to dethe,
 Als he tentid to a tulke þat he tuke of were,
 And he was slayne for that slaughte sleghely *per*-affir,
 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 enmy siche aountoure hade fallen,
 And with the Gregeis of Grece he girde ouer the walles,
 þ^e prowde paleys dide he pulle down to þ^e erthe,
 320 þat was rialeste of araye and rycheeste vndir þ^e heuen;
 And þen þ^e Trogens of Troye teneden full sore,
 And semble[d] 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 tristly hade foghten,
 Neptolemus, a noble knyghte, at nede þat wolde noghte fayle,
 Palamedes, a prise knyghte, and preued in armes,
 Vlives and Ercules þat euerous were bothe,
 330 And *oper* fele of þat ferde fared of the same,
 As Dittes and Dares demed[e]n togedir.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

IX.

- A**FTIR this *sir* Alysaunder alle þ^e worlde wanne,
 Bothe the see and the sonde and the sadde erthe,
 þe iles of the oryent to Ercules boundes,
 335 Ther Ely and Ennoke euer hafe bene sythen,
 And to the come of Antecriste vnclosede be þay neuer;
 And conquered Calcas knyghtly ther-aftire,
 Ther jentille Jazon þ^e [Gr]ewe wane þe flese of golde.
 Then grathede he hym to Gadres the gates full righte,
 340 And there *sir* G[adyfer]e þ^e gude the G[a]derayns assemblet,
 And rode oute full ryally to rescowe the praye;
 And þan Emenyduse 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.
 345 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;
 350 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;
 355 For one Carrus the kynge was comen owte of Inde,
 And hade Fozome affrayede and Fozayne asegede
 For dame Fozonase the faire that he of lufe by-soughte.
 The kynge agreed hym to goo and graythed him sone,
 In mendys of Amenyduse þat he hade mys-done.
 360 Then ferde he to-warde Facron, and by the flode abydes,
 And there he tichte 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 prynces to the poo avoweded;
 Was neuer speche by-fore spoken sped bettir aftir,
 For als þay demden too doo, thay deden full euen.
 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* Gadeferre, the gude, gripis his axe,
 375 And in-to the Indyans ofte auntirs hym sone,
 And thaire stiffe standerte to stikkis 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 drepitt,
 380 And for þat poynte *sir* Porus perset hym to dethe;
 And than the Indyans ofte vttire þam droghen,
 And fledden faste of the felde and Alexandere suede.
 When þay 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 noþer;
 And *sir* Betys, the beryne, the beste of his tyme,
 Idores, his awnn lufe, aughte he hym-seluen.
 Then iche lede hade the loue that he hade longe ȝernede,
 Sir Alixander, oure emperour, ames hym to ryde,

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

395 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 assayllede it aftire,
While hym the 3atis were 3ete, and 3olden the keyes;
And there that pereles prynce was puysonede to dede;
400 pare he was dede of a drynke, as dole es to here,
That the curssede Cassander in a cowpe hym broghte.
He conquered with conqueste kyngdomes twelue,
And dalte thaim to his dussypers when he the dethe
tholede,
And thus the worthieste of this werlde wente to his ende.

X.

405 **T**HANE *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,
410 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 Romaine, and rawns[on]ede it sone;
415 And Cassabalount þ^e kynge conquerede there-aftire;
Then graythed he hym in-to Grece, and gete [it] hym be-lyue;
The semely cite Alexaunder seside he ther-aftire,
Affrike and Arraby and Egipt the noble;
Surry and Sessoyne sessede he to-gedir,
420 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,
 425 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 Pharaoo had flayed the folkes of Israelle,
 Thay ranne into the Rede See for radde of hym-seluen;
 430 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 bondes,
 And thay soughten ouer the see, sownnde, alle to-gedir;
 435 And Pharaoo full fersely folowede thaym aftire,
 And eftē Josue þ^e 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 þ^e Jewe full gentilly hym bere,
 440 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 Golyas he to grounde broghte,
 445 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 deuyll hafe that reche!
 And than was Dauid full dere to Drightyn hym-seluen,
 And was a prophete of pryse, and praysed full ofte;
 450 Bot þit 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 pat bale rerede.

XIII.

THE gentill Judas Machabee was a Jewe kene,
455 And there-to worthy in were, and wyse of his dedis :
Antiochus and Appolyne, aythere he drepide :
And Nychanore, ano^{per} kynge, full naytly there-aftire :
And was a conquerour kydde, and knawen with the beste.
Thies thre were Jewes full joly and justers full noble,
460 That full loughe haue bene layde [of] full longe tyme :
Of siche doughety doers [deme] what es worthen.

XIV.

OF the thre Cristen to carpe couthely there-aftir,
pat were conquerours full kene and kyngdomes wonnen :
Areste was *sir* Arthure, and eldeste of tyme,
465 For alle Englande he aughte at his awnn will,
And was kynge of this kythe, and the crowne hade.
His courte was at Carlele comonly holden,
With renkes full ryalle of his rownnde table,
pat Merlyn with his maystries made in his tyme,
470 And sett the sege perilous so semely one highte,
There no segge scholde sitt bot hym scholde schame tyde,
Owthir dethe with-inn the thirde daye demed to hym-seluen,
Bot *sir* Galade the gude that the gree wanne.
There was *sir* Launcelot de Lake full lusty in armes,
475 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 Perceualle de Galeys pat preued had bene ofte,
Mordrede and Bedwere, men of mekyll myghte,
480 And othere fele of that ferde, folke of the beste.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

Then [R]oystone þe riche kyng, full rakill of his werkes,
 He made a blyotþ to his bride of the berdes of kynges,
 And aughtilde *sir* Arthures berde one scholde be;
 Bot Arthure, oure athell kyng, 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:
 Vppon Sayn Michaelles 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 swiftly 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 brawndeschet 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 sicke grace of God hade
 Pat alle Romanye he rode and rawnnunte it sone ;
 515 p^e Amorelle of Antyoche affire 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* Sampson 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 þe chefe ches for to ryde,
 And paste to-wardes Polborne to prouen his strenghte :
 Salamadyne the Sowdane he sloghe with his handis,
 And þat [cite] he by-segede, and saylede it full ofte,
 535 While hym his ȝernynge was ȝett and the ȝates opynede ;
 And Witthyne thaire wayyed 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 married hir to Maundevyle þat scho hade myche louede,
 And spedd hym into hethyn Spayne spedely there-aftir,
 And fittilled† hym by Flagott faire for to loge.

102
24
And he spere hym yn hast & hedy towarð þe mor.
And he se a bote fro þe bank & bernde hym.
Ther yn was þe brythyn & of þe ferre.
& also morgon of larsar pat moch wode of fighit.
That segge se he liff þe for þe hē hym no mor.

En Godfryd de Bolovyn. such grete of god he had.
pat all romayn he raved & ransomed it ful sons.
The Amirat of Antioch after he dreynd.
That was called Corbaramit Edward of Iode.
And after he was called King & Erolon had.
Of þe lym & myr gentilly to gudre.
And wth woe fere of þis world he went to his ende.

When sir Tharlemayn was chosyn King of ffraunce.
Wth his donghter dichepene to do as hym listh.
Sir Voland, þe rich Duke & þe Vaner þe farr.
Olober & Ambrey & oggerd the demp.
And þe Names adun & nebr. Wold farte.
Enepyn & terry the ful tress knyght.
And þe Samson hym feldyn of þe molunt bopall.
Sir Berard de hymdret a bold bernd yn armde.
And gode þe Gyn of þe ryon full gracions of dede.
And Etnesfz Emontor, wode his knyght all.
And othow mo pan i may mēns ar any man oth.
And King Tharles þe ches cheste for to bide.
And passd towarð prynces to fbe his flouth.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

There Olyuer the euerous aunterde hym-seluen,
 And faughte with *sir* Ferambrace, and fonge hym one were,
 545 And than they fologhed hym in a fonte, and Florence hym
 callede;
 And than moued he hym to Mawltryple *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 feche forthe a founte byfore this eghne;
 550 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 þ^e faire was [fologhed] there-aftire,
 And kende thaym to the corownne þat Criste had one hede,
 And the nayles, anone, nayttly there-aftire,
 555 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 paym dide, and duellyd there for
 euer.
 And than bodworde vnto [Balame] full boldly he sendys,
 And bade hym Cristyne by-come and one Criste leue,
 560 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 Rowncyuale, þat rewed hym aftire,
 There *sir* Rowlande, the ryche Duke, refte was his lyfe;
 And Olyuer, his awnn fere, that ay had bene trewe,
 565 And *sir* Turpyn the trewe, that full triste was at nede,
 And full fele othir folke, als ferly were elles.
 Then suede he the Sarazenes seuen 3ere and more,
 And the Sowdane at Saragose full sothely he fyndis,
 And there he bett down þ^e burghe, and *sir* [Balame] he tuke,
 570 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 þat cite he asseggede appone sere halfues,
 575 While hym the 3ates were 3ette *and* 3olden the keyes,
 And Emorye made Emperour, euen 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 3ow the names off nyne of þ^e beste
 þat 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.

- OF wyghes þat were wyseste will 3e now here,
 585 And I schall shortly 3ow schewe and schutt me ful sone.
 Arestotle he was arste in Alexander tyme,
 And was a fyne philozophire and a fynour noble,
 [H]e g[er]te Alexander to graythe and gete golde when hym
 liste,
 And multiplie metalles with mercurye watirs,
 590 And with his ewe ardaunt and arsneke pouders,
 With salpetir and sal-jeme and sicke many othire,
 And menge his metalles and make fyne siluere,
 And was a [b]lauchere of the best thurgh blaste of his fyre.
 Then Virgill, thurgh his vertus, ver[r]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.

This is the limit

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

XVIII.

THAN *sir* Salomon hym-selfe sett hym by hy[s] one;
 600 His Bookes in the Bible bothe bene to-gedirs.
 That one of wisdom and of witte wondrously 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 þ^o werlde standes,
 605 Bothe with kynges and knyghtis and kayzers ther-inn.

XIX.

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.
 610 Theis were the wyseste in the worlde of witt þat euer zitt
 were,
 Bot dethe wondes for no witt to wende were hym lykes.

XX.

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,
 615 That in golde and in grene were gaye in thaire tyme;
 And *sir* Sampson hym-selfe, full sauage of his dedys,
 And Dalyda his derelynge,† now dethe has þam bo[th]e.
 Sir Ypomadonn de Poele, full priste in hi[s] armes,
 þ^o faire Fere de Calabre, now faren are they bothe.
 620 Generides þ^o 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,

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

625 And Ysoute, his awnn lufe, in erthe are þay 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 bopen ;
 630 And othere moo than I may mene, or any man elles.

XXI.

S YTHEN 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 rawnsone þour lyues,
 635 Ne noghte es sekire to þoure-selfe in certayne bot dethe,
 And he es so vncertayne that sodaynly he comes,
 Me thynke þ^e wele of this werlde worthes to noghte.
 Ecclesiastes the clerke declares in his booke
Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas,
 640 þat alle [es] vayne[st of] vanytes, and vanyte es alle ;
 For-thi amendes þoure mysse whills þe are men here,
Quia in inferno nulla est redemptio ;
 For in helle es no helpe, I hete þow for sothe ;
 Als God in his gospelle graythely þow teches,
 645 *Ite ostendite vos sacerdotibus,*
 [G]o schryue þow full schirle, and schewe þow to prestis ;
Et ecce omnia munda sunt vobis,
 And þat þe 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, þat sittis one the stede,
 For Elde es sire of Midill Elde, and Midill-elde of þouthē :
 And haues gud daye, for now I go ; to graue moste me wende ;
 Dethe dynges one my dore, I dare no lengare byde.'

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

655 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.
660 And in the monethe of Maye thies mirthes me tydde,
Als I schurtted me in a schelfe in þ^e schawes 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,
665 And Marie, þat es mylde qwene, amende vs of synn!

Amen Amen.

Thus endes THE THRE AGES.

Heroes of History
Alexander the Great
Julius Caesar
Joshua
David
Judas
King Arthur
Godfrey de Bouillon
Charlemagne

Writers
Aristotle
Virgil
Solomon
Merlin

Myths
Prometheus and Io
Samson and Delilah
Prometheus and the Duchess of Calabria
Geryon and Clarionas
Eglamour and Christabel
Tristram and Isold
Dido
Candace
Guinevere

NOTES

'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 mittellenglischen Alliterationsdichtung von Karl Schumacher* (*Bonner Studien z. eng. Phil.* vol. xi), 1914.

I. TEXTUAL NOTES

- 1 MS. monethes. 14 (?) threp[d]en. 31 MS. v fyve.
 48 MS. mytid (= mȳtid = myntid). 69 MS. brayde his bowells.
 70 MS. silte ; S. slitte (*cp.* l. 81).
 72 (?) [at þe] chefe ; K. (*who compares* 'on þe chefe of þe cholle',
Aunt. 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. pufilis. 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 þe butte. 232 MS. maryo ; B. marow.
 233 quotes ; *better perhaps* B. whopis.
 234 quysse ; B. wharris. MS. quyppe, (?) and q. B. & whopes.
 235 MS. cheresche hym ; B. cheris þem.
 238 Lowppes in ; B. Lappis vp.
 243 chefe ; B. chefe (= chese) to þe. 252 MS. thaire ; B. pey.
 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-edē. 297 MS. ix nyne.
 300 K. areste, for MSS. firste. 301 B. trochis.
 308 MS. xix ; B. nynety. 313 tulke ; B. toure.
 319 B. he pulled. 320 MS. the heuen ; B. hevyn.
 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. 438 B. for Sathanas.
 442 MS. deightyn; B. drighten found.
 446 MS. stongen; 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; (?) schame *for* sorwe; *cp.* S. p. 95.
 481 MS. Boystone. 482 MS. Ablyot.
 486 K. [athell], not in MSS. (*cp.* l. 497).
 497, 499, 505 MS. Wawayne; B. Ewan.
 498 felde; B. folk; the latter reading is preferred by K.
 502 MS. sir Wawayne swith; B. Ewan start swith.
 518 MS. Jerasalem. 525 B. knyghtes. 529 MS. kynges.
 534 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. naylede; B. was on p^e rode naylid.
 558 MS. vnto Merchill; B. Balaam. 560 MS. borowes; B. burgh.
 569 MS. sir Merchill; B. balam.
 570 B. That day he dud hym to deed. S. (?) duly *for* wele.
 577 MS. kepeit; 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. veyall
 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 hath þem bothe.
 618 MS. hir; B. his. 621 are bothe nowte 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 3e pat wronge wroghte; B. & S. pat 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*.

9-16. *Cp. Le Roman de la Rose*, ll. 55-80.

14. *Cp. 'The throstills full throlly they threpen to-gedire;'*

Winnere 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 hallede 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. ' & þe corbeles fee thay kest in a greue, 'Gawain*, 1355.

91. *þ^e fete of the fourche I 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 *quamdiu 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.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

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. *Winnere and Wastoure*, ll. 239-40.

213. And than the hawtteste in haste 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 & towre Hawks,' Turberville, *Booke of Falconrie*, p. 53, 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*, *quyrbolle*, *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 and close the hood behind'.

238. Lowppes in thaire lesses thorowe vertwells of siluere, i.e. *varrels*, 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 leash 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 'l', (?) '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, 3yuerus, yeverly', in the *Alliterative Troy Book*. The two forms are both, I think, to be referred to OE. *gífre*; cp. *3iuernes*, *Old Eng. Misc.* 'Every' and 'yeverly' are found as variants in Scottish dialects; Dr. Wright (under 'aiverie' in *E. D. D.*) derives from 'AF. aveir Lat. habere, +y'; S. proposes to explain 'euerrous' as from the same alleged French source +ous. If, as I maintain, 'euerrous' and '3euerous' are identical, they serve to differentiate the two poems in a striking manner.

300-31. 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 Seege 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 Buik of the most noble & valiant conquerour Alexander the Great*, was composed in 1438, printed by Alexander Arbuthnet at Edinburgh in 1580, and

EXPLANATORY AND ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES

reprinted for the Bannatyne Club in 1831 (*cp.* Weber's *Metrical Romances*, vol. i, Appendix; Ward's *Catalogue of Manuscript Romances*, vol. i; A. Herrmann, *Ueber das Schottische Alexanderbuch*, 1893).

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

334. *pe illes of the oryent to Ercules boundes: cp. Allit. Troy Book*, ll. 310-15; *Lydgate's Troy Book*, ll. 600-4, 610-11.

335-6. 'Ther Ely and Ennoke euer hafe bene sythen,
And to the come of Antecriste vnclosede 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 consummacione 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 'vnclosede' 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'lkarnein (*i.e.* Alexander the Great) shut them up behind inaccessible mountains, and built the Caucasian wall which the giants could neither scale nor undermine (*v. chap. xviii*); *cp.* Mandeville's *Travels*.

337-8. 'And conquered Calcas knyghtly ther-aftire,
Ther jentille Jazon þe [Gr]jewe (MS. Jewe) wane þe
flese of golde;'

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

I am inclined to think that 'Jewe' of the MSS. is a scribal error for 'Grewē' (*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 kynge was comen owte of Inde, *i.e.* 'Clarvus li yndoïs' of the French romance.

356. Fozome, *i.e.* 'Fezome', or 'Fezonas', the sister of Gadifer's

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

sons, Gadifer the younger and Betis (in the next line 'Fozonase' in A., 'fezonas' in B.). Their town was 'Phezon' (or 'Epheson'), here 'Fozayne'; 'Fesome,' 354.

360. **Facron** (?) = 'Phuron' (as in the *Vœux du Paon*).

364. **Idores and Edease**, i.e. 'Edée et Ydorus filles Antigonier.'

365. 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 Baderis or Media.

377. sir Cassamus, the kene, Carrus releues: '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 remount 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 Julyus 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 Koelbing 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. 233), 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 Cassibelan is to be found there; cp. also *Ueber eine versificirte mittelenenglische Chronik*, R. Sternberg, *Englische Studien*, xviii, pp. 375-6.

413. there es hony in that holde holden sythen his tyme. 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 builded by Julius Cæsar, the Romane

EXPLANATORY AND ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES

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 remaine 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 Maccabeus 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 pat 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 Josuè, 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, thurgh 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 'Apocalypsis 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:

'Also Marie Magdelene·ho myghte do worsse
As in lykyng of lecherye·no lyf denyede?
And Dauid the douhty·that deynede how Vrye
Mighte slilokeste be slayn·and sente hym to werre
Leelliche as by hus lok·with a lettere of gyle...
Now beeth these seintes, as men seyen·and souereynes 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 douzter of Elyam, the wijf of Vrye Ethei.' The form of the name is ultimately derived from the Septuagint, where *βηρσαβέ* occurs for 'Bath-sheba' or 'Bath-shua'.

454-61. The gentill Judas Machabee: the poet has added nothing to the brief account given in the *Vœux du Paon*.

THE PARLEMENT 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 Griflet 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 Owain ab Urien Rheged. 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 Lejon-Riddaren' (*Swenska Fornskrift-Sällskapet*, 1845-9); all these versions are for the most part derived from the *Chevalier au Lyon* by Chrestien 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 Geoffroi 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 l. xvii we have 'Ryence'; in the *Avowis of Alexander* 'Rostrik'; *cp.* W. Förster, *Zeitschrift für rom. Phil.* I. p. 91.

487. **Vppon Sayn Michaelles 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 Bolyne, 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 sorow 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 aftir he was callede kynge, 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. 193; *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 the temperour 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.* Ogier of Denmark), Naymes of Bavaria, Terry (*i.e.* Thierry), Berarde de Moundres (*i.e.* Berarde of Montdidier), Gy de Burgoyne (*i.e.* Guy of Burgundy). Raynere of Jene (*i.e.* Reynier 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

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

douzeperes in the fragmentary English *Song of Roland* (ed. S. J. Herrtage, 'The Siege of Melayne', etc., E. E. T. S., pp. 105-36).

(ii) Lines 531-40 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 Paon*. '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 Almaris, de le regne de Belferne', where Belferne is glossed 'nom de royaume païen (?)'; in the English *Roland*, Amaris is described as 'a prince of Portingall'.

536. Witthyne; Text B. 'Wyghtelyne'; = Guitelin (*v. Chanson des Saxons*) or Guitechin = 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 Sowdone 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* cycle; the latter in the *Roland* poems. No Charlemagne romance seems to have been more popular in England than 'the Romanys of worthi Ferambrace', wherewith it will be remembered 'the gud king' Bruce comforted 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 Mantribre, or Mauntribre, here called 'Mawltriple', and Agremour, or Egremour, here 'Egremorte' ('Aigremont' *Ferumbras*). The Romance tells how when the twelve peers besieged in Agremar send Richard of Normandy to Charlemagne to ask his aid, Richard starts in the direction of Mantribre, 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 Mantribre, and then continues his march against the soudan at Agremar (*cp. The Sowdone of Babylone; Sir Ferumbras*, etc.).

EXPLANATORY AND ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES

545. And than they fologhed hym in a fonte, and Florence hym callede; *cp.*

'Pan was cristned sir Firumbras, a man of gret deffens,
Ys name ther y-chaunged was, & was ihote Florens,
Ac þoȝ me tornde þar ys name, as þe manere was,
Euere ȝut after a baar þe same, & men cliped him Firumbras,'
(*Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 1086-9.)

551. And one swyftely, *i.e.* Sir Ogier.

555. [put]; *cp.* 'Prow Pylat pyned he was, & put on þe 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. 188, l. 6076.)

The French Romance goes on to say that within three years came the treachery of Gwennelon:

'Ne tarda que iii. ans qu'Espaigne fu gastée;
Là fu la traïsons 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, however, has preserved the error.

561. Genyone: B. 'Golyan'; in *Sowdone of Babylone* the form is 'Genelyn'; 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 tradicionne guenonis'. But perhaps 'Genyone' is merely a verbal error for 'Genylone'.

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, euen 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 *Aimeri de Narbonne*, and *La Mort Aymeri de Narbonne*, Société des Anciens Textes français).

577. To [haue] and to holde it; *cp.* 'þe fairest of Grèce | To haue and to hold', *Troy Book*, 2415.

586. Arrestotle he was arste in Alexander tyme, etc.: the reference is obviously to the famous, though spurious, *Secretum*

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

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 secree of secrees'; cp. *Secrees of old Philisoffres* (E. E. T. S., 1894).

594. Then Virgill, thurgh his vertus, ver[r]ayle he maket
Bodies 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 Seven 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 'Virgil 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 pronuntiatur in Scriptura aut enarratur 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 bot oure one', *ibid.*, 1230, 2245.

608. And graythe[d] Galyan (B. Golyan) a boure to [gete] hir
per-in,

That no wy scholde hir wiede 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 Niuiian, 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

EXPLANATORY AND ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES

prince, 'en toute la petite Bretagne', could boast of possessing the like. Merlin by enchantment renders the palace invisible, so that no one who does not belong to Nivienne's 'maiserie' can see it. He stays there with Nivienne 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. Amadas and Idoine (B. 'Amadas & Ydoine') 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 Idoine and Amadas, Tristram and Isoude, Florys and Blanche-flour, and others.

Similar references are to be found in Gower's *Confessio Amantis* (book vi, l. 879); 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 Idoine 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. Idoine is not even mentioned therein. The old French romance of the lovers is extant (*cp. Amadas et Ydoine*, ed. Hippeau, 1863; *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. Dalyda (for 'Dalilah'), the ordinary mediaeval form of the name, was originally a Greek formation, due to analogy with words ending in *ida*; 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

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

'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. Kölbing, Breslau, 1889).

620. Gonerides þ^e gentill, full joly in his tyme,

And Glarionas þat 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 Gonerides*, ed. Furnivall, Roxburghe Club; O. Zirwer, *Untersuchungen zu den beiden Goneridesromanzen*, 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 Cambridge 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 happily united (*cf.* Ward's *Cat. of Romances, Brit. Mus.*, vol. i, pp. 766-7). 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, *Archiv* xcii.

Sir Eglamour was printed at Edinburgh by Walter Chepman and Andro Myllar, under the title of *Sir Glamor*, 1508, and subsequently at London by Copland and Walley (*cp.* Hazlitt's *Handbook to Early English Literature*, p. 177). In *Archiv* xcv J. Hall printed a fragment of an edition by Banks.

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

629. Gaynore, i.e. Guinevere; *cp.* Wenore, *Gaw. and Gr. Kn.*, 945.

643. *Cp.* *Piers Plowman*, C. xxi. 153.

665. B. 'of oure mysse.' The rhyme is obviously an 'improvement' 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*.
about, 76; **abowte**, 46; **OE.** *onbūtan*.
abydes, *v.* *habyde*.
adversary, 311; **OF.** *adversier*.
affrayed, attacked, 356; **AF.** *afayer*.
attire, 63; **OE.** *æfter*.
agayne, 437; **OE.** *ongegn*.
age, 164; **OF.** *aāge*.
agreed, 358; **OF.** *agrээр*.
aldeste, *v.* *olde*.
alle, *adj.*, all, 49; *adv.*, 26; **OE.** *eall*.
als, as, 3; **as**, 5; **OE.** *alswā*.
also, 167; **OE.** *alswā*.
am, v. bene.
amatistes, *amethysts*, 127; **OF.** *amatiste*.
Amen, 665; **L.** *āmēn*.
amende, *pr.* 3 *s.* *subj.* reform, 665; *imp. pl.* *amendes*, 641; **OF.** *amender*.
ames, *pr.* 3 *s.* resolves, 384; **OPic.** *amer*.
amorelle, emir, 515; **OF.** *amiral*; **Arab.** *amīr-al-mā*, commander of the sea.
an, indef. art. 84: *ane*, 5, 25; **a**, 4; **OE.** *ān*.
and, 2; *if*, 106, 189; **OE.** *and*.
angelles, angels, 215; **OF.** *angele*.
angrye, 163; **ON.** *anгр + -y*.
anone, straightway, 74; **OE.** *on ān*.
anoper, another thing, otherwise, 484; **OE.** *ān + ōčer*.
any, 37; **OE.** *ānig*.
appon, upon, 10; **vppon**, 487; **OE.** *uppan*.
araye, n. attire, 107; **AF.** *arai*.
arayed, prepared, 346; **AF.** *arayer*.
ardaunt, ardent, inflammable, 590; **OF.** *ardant*.
are, before, 283; **OE.** *ār*.
are, v. bene.
areste, first, 464; **OE.** *ārest*.
armes, arms, 113; **OE.** *earm*.
armes, deeds of arms, 171; **OF.** *armes*.
arsneke, arsenic, 590; **OF.** *arsenik*.
arte, v. bene.
as, v. als.
asegede, v. asseggede.
askes, requires, 240; *pt.* 3 *s.* *askede*, 160; **OE.** *āscian*.
assaye, trial of grease of a deer, 70; **OF.** *assai*.
assayllede, 397; **OF.** *asaillir*.
asseggede, pt. 3 *s.* besieged, 574; *pl.* *assegede*, 303; *pp.* *asegede*, 356; **OF.** *asegier*.
assembled, 340; **OF.** *assembler*.
assentis, yields, complies, 63; **OF.** *assenter*.
assommet, pp. elevated, (?) full-grown, 31; **OF.** *assommer*.
at, 5; **OE.** *æt*.
athell, noble, 345; **OE.** *æþele*.
athes, conjures, 499; **OE.** **æþan*; *cp.* *āþ*.
attyrede, 169; **OF.** *atirier*.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- aughte, obtained, possessed, 392, 406; OE. *āgan*, *āhte*.
 aughtilde, intended, 483; *cp.* ON. *ætla*, *from* **ahtila*; *cp.* OE. *eahtian*.
 auntirs, *pr.* 3 s. ventures, 375; *pt.* 3 s. *aunterde*, 543; OF. *aventurer*.
 auntlers, antlers, 28; OF. *antoillier*; late L. **ant(e)oculārem*.
 aventure, adventure, 451; *antoure*, 317; OF. *aventure*.
 a-vowe, *pr.* 1 s. vow, 178; *pp.* *avowede*, 204; *pt.* 3 *pl.* made vows, 365; OF. *avouer*.
 a-waye, 504; OE. *aweg*.
 awnn, own, 392; OE. *āgen*.
 axe, 374; OE. *ax*.
 axles, *pl.* shoulders, 113; OE. *eaxl*.
 ay, ever, 564; ON. *ei*.
 ayers, heirs, 577; OF. *eir*, *heir*.
 aythere, each of the two, 28, 456; *ayther*, 512; OE. *āghwæcer*.
 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.*
 ballede, 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. *döggva*; Sw. *dagga*, to bedew.
 bedis, beads, 153; OE. (ge)bed.
 be-gynn, 72; OE. *beginnan*.
 belde, built, 662; OE. **byldan*, *pp.* *gebyld*.
 bele, beautiful, 390; OF. *bel*.
 bellys, bells, 214; OE. *belle*.
 be-lyue, quickly, 416; by-lyue, 505; ME. *bi life*.
 beme, the main trunk of a stag's horn which bears the antlers, 26; OE. *bēam*.
 bende, stretched, 43; OE. *bandan*.
 bene, *inf.* be, 604; *pr.* 1 s. *am*, 650; 2 s. *arte*, 185; 3 s. *es*, 177; *pl.* *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. L. *bersāre*, to hunt.
 beryn, warrior, man, 110; beryne, 153; *pl.* *beryns*, 509; OE. *beorn*.
 besantes, 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.

GLOSSARY

- bewes**, bends his way, 395;
bowes, 370; *pt.* 3 *pl.* bewede,
 bowed, bent, 490; OE. būgan.
bewes, boughs, 662; OE. bōh.
Bible, 424; OF. bible.
bill, 228; OE. bile.
birche, 39; OE. bierce.
birde, lady, 390, 453; (?) OE.
 byrde, noble, rich.
bitt, cutting edge, 228; OE. bite.
bitterly, fiercely, 228; OE. biter-
 lice.
blake, black, 153; OE. blæc.
blanchede, *v.* blawnchede.
blaste, blowing, 593; OE. blæst.
[b]launchere, blancher, 593; OF.
 blanchier.
blawnchede, *pt.* 3 *s.* blanchéd,
 285; *pp.* blanchede, 156; OF.
 blanchir.
blethely, blithely, merrily, 214;
 OE. blīþe + -ly.
blode, blood, 55; OE. blōd.
bloody, bloodily, with blood, 62;
 OE. blōdig.
blonke, (white) horse, 110; OE.
 blanca, white; *cp.* ON. blakkr,
 steed.
blossoms, *pl.* 11; OE. blōstm.
blowen, *pp.* 656; OE. blāwan.
blynde, 158; OE. blind.
blyot, tunic, 482; OF. bliaut;
 med.L. blialdus, bliaudus.
blysse, 664; OE. blīps.
bodyworde, message, 558; OE.
 bod + word.
body, 22; *pl.* bodyes, 595; OE.
 bodig.
bogle, bugle, 656; OF. bugle.
bolde, 110; OM. bald.
boldly, 558; **boldely**, 595; OM.
 bald + -ly.
bole, tree-trunk, 39; ON. bolr.
bondemen, serfs, 143; OE. bonda
 + mann.
bone, 80; OE. bān.
booke, 407; OE. bōc.
borely, large, strong, 26; stately,
 tall, 32; (?) OE. *būrlic, fit for
 a bower, handsome.
bosome, 139; OE. bōsm.
bot, but, 34; unless, 289; except,
 165, 498; only, 187; OE. būtan.
bote, boat, 509; OE. bāt.
bothe, 22; **bothen**, 13, 276; ON.
 bāðir.
boundes, *pl.* limits, 334; OF.
 bone, bune; AF. bounde.
boure, bower, 608; OE. būr.
bowe, 22; OE. boga.
bowells, 69; OF. bouel.
bowes, *v.* bewes.
bownn, ready, 153; **bowinne**,
 110; ON. būinn.
bownees, *pr.* 3 *s.* prepares, 265;
pt. 1 *s.* bownede, 43; *from* ON.
 būinn, *adj.*
brakans, brackens, 62; *cp.* Sw.
 bräken.
brande, sword, 371; OE. brand.
brasse, 595; OE. bræs.
braste, *pt.* 3 *s.* burst, 55; 3 *pl.*
 brosten, 231; ON. bresta; OE.
 berstan.
braunches, *pl.* branches, 11; OF.
 branche.
brawndeschet, brandished, 504;
 OF. brandiss, *lengthened stem of*
 brandir.
brayde, *pt.* *s.* wrenched, 69, 371;
pp. brayden, plaited, 131; OE.
 bregdan.
brayed, cried out, 56; OF. braire.
brayne, 446; OE. brægn.
breke, *inf.* break, 41; *pr.* 3 *pl.*
 brekyn, 231; OE. brecan.
brenn, *inf.* burn, 560; *pp.* brente,
 burnished, 131; ON. brenna.
breris, briars, 62; OAngl. brēr.
breste, 112; OE. brēost.
breues, narrates, 424; ON. brēfa;
 med.L. breviāre.
bride, 482; OE. brȳd.
bridell, 131; brydell, 191; OE.
 brīdell.
brighte, 214; OE. beorht.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- brode, broad, 32; *adv.* 51; *n.* breadth, 71; OE. brād.
 broghte, *v.* brynges.
 brosten, *v.* brast.
 browes, 156; OE. brū.
 bruschede, rushed with force, 56; OF. brosser.
 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.
 buffetyn, *pr.* 3 *pl.* buffet, 224; OF. buffet, *n.*
 bullokes, 191; OE. bulluc.
 burgh, castle, city, 569; OE. burh.
 burgons, *pl.* buds, 11; OF. burjon.
 buskede, arrayed, 22; ON. būask.
 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. beccuman.
 byde, remain, 654; OE. biðan.
 by-dene, straightway, 364; (?) OE. bi ðen(e), *pp.* of ðon (Skeat).
 bye, *inf.* buy, 147; *imp.* *s.* 190; OE. bycgan.
 by-fore, in front, 75; OE. beforan.
 by-hete, *pr.* 1 *s.* promise, 178; OE. behātan, behēt.
 by-hynde, 54; OE. bihindan.
 by-luffede, *pp.* beloved, 274; OE. bi + lufian.
 by-lyue, *v.* be-lyue.
 by-ronnen, *pp.* overrun, covered, 62; OE. berinnan.
 by-segede, besieged, 397; OE. be + *aphetic form* of OF. asegier.
 by-soughte, 357; OE. be + sēcan.
 by-weuede, bedecked, 122; OE. bewēfan.
 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.* carede, 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. chapellet.
 chareboole, carbuncle, 121; OF. charboucle.
 chawylls, jowls, 72; OE. ceaf.
 chefe, *pr.* 3 *pl.* succeed, 243; *pt.* 3 *s.* cheuede, befell, 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.
 cheres, *pr.* 3 *s.* cheers, 235; OF. chérir.
 chese, *inf.* betake oneself to, 255; *pr.* 3 *s.* cheses, 538; *pr.* 3 *pl.* chosen, 243; *pt.* *s.* chese,

GLOSSARY

- chose, 72; *ches*, 531; *pp. cho-*
sen, 118, 121; OE. *cēosan*.
chesse, 255; *aphetic form of OF.*
eschès.
cheuede, *v. chefe*.
choppede, 89; (?) *cp. Dan. kappe*;
 Sw. *kappa*.
chosen, *v. chese*.
chynede, cut along the backbone,
 89; *cp. OF. eschine, n.*
cite, city, 303; OF. *cité*.
clere, beautiful, 621; OF. *cler*.
clerkes, 148; OE., OF. *clerc*.
closede, enclosed, 411; OF. *clos*,
subj. stem of clore.
clothes, 188; OE. *clāp*.
clustrede, *pp.* 124; OE. *cluster*,
n.
clyp, inf. embrace, 248; OE.
clýppan.
colere, collar, 124; AF. *coler*.
coloppe, collop, dish of meat,
 33; *cp. Sw. kollops*.
come, n. coming, 336; OE. *cyme*.
come, 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. *con-*
forter.
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. *con-*
duit.
conquered, pt. 3 s. 337; OF. *con-*
querre.
conquerours, 251; OF. *con-*
quereor.
conqueste, 402; OF. *conqueste*.
consell, advice, 195; OF. *con-*
seil.
contrees, countries, 492; OF.
contree.
corbyns, raven's; *c. 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.
corownne, v. crowne.
couche, 165; OF. *couche*.
couerede, covered, 42; OF. *covrir*.
countythes, secular songs, 'con-
 duts' (*v. N.E.D.*), 254; OF.
condut.
countours, calculators, treasurers,
 148; AF. *countour*.
courbede, v. cowerbed.
courte, 246; *pl. courtes*, 148;
 OF. *cort*.
couthes, v. kane.
couthely, properly, cunningly,
 462; OE. *cūðlice*.
cowchide, caused to couch down,
 39; OF. *coucher*.
covers, (?) leather straps, 237;
v. Note.
cownten, count, tell, 307; OF.
cūpter.
cowpe, inf. cope, fight, 203; OF.
couper.
cowpe, cup, 401; OE. *cuppe*;
 OF. *coupe*.
cowples, ties up, 237; OF. *cupler*.
cowrbed, 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*.
craftely, skilfully, 409; OE.
cræftiglice.
crakede, broke, 373; OE. *cracian*.
crede, creed, 161; OE. *crēda*; L.
crēdo.
crepite, v. krepyn.
cried, 161; OF. *crier*.
Criste, 161; OE. *Crist*.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- Cristen**, Christian, 462; **Cris-tyne**, 559; OE. **Cristen**; OF. **Cristine**.
croked, *pt.* 3 s. made crooked, 287; *pp.* 154; ON. *krökr*, *n.*
cronycle, 307; AF. *cronicle*.
crouchede, *pp.* crouched, 64; OF. *crochir*.
crowne, 466; **corownne**, 553; *pl.* *crounes*, 309; AF. *coroune*.
cruche, crutch, 165; OE. *crycc*.
cukkowe, cuckoo, 13; OF. *cucu*.
curssede, accursed, 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. *dameisele*.
dare, 583; 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. *dæg*.
dayes, daisies, 10; OE. *dæges* *æage*.
declares, 638; OF. *declarer*.
dede, dead, 65, 258, 400; OE. *dēad*.
dede, death, 399, 583, 631; OE. *dēap*; *cp.* Sw., Dan. *død*.
deden, *v.* *do*.
dedis, deeds of arms, 181; OE. *dēd*.
delys, *pr.* 3 s. deals, 264; *imp. s.* *dele*, 664; *pt.* 3 s. *dalte*, 403; OE. *dælan*.
demden, *pt.* 3 *pl.* decided, 367; **demed[e]n**, declared, 331; *pp.* *demed*, adjudged, 472; OE. *dēman*.
departede, separated, 77; OF. *departir*.
dere, *inf.* harm, 36; OE. *derian*.
dere, noble, 125, 249; OE. *dēore*.
derelynge, darling, 617; OE. *dēorling*.
derke, darkness, 16; OE. *deorc*, *adj.*
dethe, the d., the death, 403; OE. *dēap*.
deuyll, devil, 260, 447; OE. *dēofol*.
dewe, 10; OE. *dēaw*.
dide, *v.* *do*.
digges, ducklings, 245; (?) *cp.* Sw. *dyk-fågel*; Glo. *dial.* *dug*.
dighte, *pp.* *dight*, arranged, 125; ordained, 597; OE. *dihtan*.
disfegured, *pt.* 3 s. disfigured, 284; *pp.* *disfygured*, 155; OF. *desfigurer*.
dispyssede, scorned, 550; OF. *despis*, *subj. stem* of *despire*.
do, *inf.* 294; **doo**, 367; *pt.* 3 s. *dide*, put, 557, 570; 3 *pl.* *deden*, did, 367; *pp.* *done*, 181; finished, 16; OE. *dōn*.
doers, 461.
doghetynes, doughtiness, 583; OE. *dohtig* + *-ness*.
doghty, doughty, 521; **doghety**, 181; **doughety**, 461; *used as n.* *doughty*, 344; *sup.* *doghty-este*, 582; OE. *dyhtig*, *dohtig*.
dole, bewailing, sorrow, 258, 400; OF. *doel*.
doluen, buried, 258; OE. *delfan*.
done, *v.* *do*.
donkede, was moist, 10; *cp.* ON. *dökk*, a pool.
doo, *v.* *do*.
dore, door, 292; OE. *dor*.
dore-nayle, 65; OE. *nægl*.
doughty, *v.* *doghty*.
doun, down, 38; OE. (of) *dūne*, late OE. *dūne*.
doussypers, *v.* *dussypere*.
douth, noble company, 348; OE. *dugub*.
dowkyng, plunging under water, 245; *cp.* MLG. *dūken*.

GLOSSARY

- dowte, uncertainty, 102; OF. doute.
- dragone, 488; OF. dragon.
- drede, *pr.* 1 s. dread, 292; *pp.* 488; OE. (on)drædan.
- dreghe, long, 102; OE. *dræg; ON. drjúgr.
- dreghe, dree, undergo, go through with, 3; OE. drēogan.
- dremed, *impers.* dreamed, 102; OE. drēam, *n.*
- dreped, slew, 488; drepide, 456; drepitt, 379; OE. drepan.
- Drightyn, *v.* Dryghtyn.
- droghe, *pt.* 3 s. betook, 410; 3 *pl.* droghen, 381; OE. dragan.
- droue, *v.* dryves.
- Dryghtyn, the Lord, 6; Drigh-tyne, 664; *gen.* s. D[r]igh-ty[n]es, 442; OE. Dryhten.
- drynke, beverage, 400; OE. drinc.
- dryves, *pr.* 3 s. hastens, 19; *pt.* 3s. droue, drove, 6; OE. drifan.
- duellys, *pr.* 2 s. dwellest, 175; *pt.* 3 s. duellyde, 410; 3 *pl.* duellyd, (they) remained, 557; OE. dwellan.
- duke, 348; OF. duc.
- dussypere, one of the twelve peers, 348; *pl.* 403; doussypers, 521; OF. douze pers, *pl.*
- dyamandes, diamonds, 125; OF. diamant.
- dyede, died, 579; ON. deyja.
- dynges, 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.* eccheekkes, 235; OF. eschec.
- efte, again, 436; OE. eft.
- egheliche, terribly, 28, 113 (MS. i-liche); OE. *egelice; *cp.* OE. egeslic.
- eghne, eyes, 50; OE. ēage.
- elde, age, 133; old age, 154, 283; OE. eldo; *cp.* medill-elde.
- eldeste, *v.* olde.
- ells, else, 273; otherwise, 260; ellis, 310; OE. elles.
- embroddirde, embroidered, 123; *cp.* OF. embroder.
- emeraudes, emeralds, 127; OF. emeraude.
- emperour, 345; OF. empereor.
- encerampeschet, *pt.* 3 s. cramped, 287; *pp.* encrampeschett, 154; en-+ OF. crampiss-, *lengthened stem of* crampir.
- ende, 404; *pl.* endes, regions, parts, 220; OE. ende.
- enewede, driven into the water, 245; OF. enewer.
- ensample, example, 269; OF. essample.
- envious, 163; AF. envious.
- enymy, 317; OF. enemi.
- erande, 561; OE. ærende.
- erthe, earth, 18; OE. eorðe.
- es, *v.* bene.
- ese, ease, 136; OF. aise.
- euen, exactly, 367; OE. efne.
- euer, ever, 135; OE. æfre.
- euerous, eager, desirous, 306, 543, 622; euerrous, 271, 329; (?) OE. gifre, *v.* Note, 271.
- 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. fār.
- fare, *inf.* go, 354; *pr.* 2 s. faris,

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- dealest, 184; 3 s. fares, goes, 385; *pt.* 3 s. fared, 572; 3 *pl.* fared, 380; *pp.* faren, departed, dead, 619; OE. faran.
- faſte, 20, 97: ſtraightway, 78; OE. fæſte.
- 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.
- ſayle, *inf.* 327; *pt.* 3 s. ſaylede, 35; OF. faillir.
- ſayne, glad, 388; *comp.* ſaynere, 15; OE. fægen.
- ſayre, *v.* faire.
- ſaythe, 183, 548; OF. feid.
- feble, weak, 195; OF. feble.
- ſeche, *inf.* fetch, 549; OE. feccan.
- ſede, *inf.* feed, 69; OE. fēdan.
- 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; opposing armies, 498; OE. feld.
- ſele, many, 1, 310, 480; OE. ſela.
- ſelle, ſkin, 77; OE. ſel.
- ſellys, mountains, 59; ON. fjall.
- ſelowwe, fellow, 183; late OE. fēolaga; ON. fēlagi.
- ſerde, company, 330, 480; OE. ſerd.
- ſerde, fear, 97; OE. (ge)færed, *pp.* of færan.
- ſerde, *pt.* 3 s. went, 360; 3 *pl.* ſerden, 578; OE. fēran.
- ſere, mate, 388; comrade, 564; *pl.* ſerys, 510; ſeris, companions, 58; OE. (ge)fēra.
- ſerkes, *pr.* 3 s. haſtens, 20; *pt.* 1 s. ſerkede, 659; OE. ſercian.
- ſerly, wondrous, 310, 566; OE. færlíc.
- ſerne, fern, 92; OE. fearn.
- ſerrere, farther, 47; OE. ſerr + -er.
- ſerſe, fierce, 109; OF. ſers.
- ſerſely, eagerly, 216; OF. ſers + -ly.
- ſerys, *v.* ſere.
- ſeſte, *pt.* 1 s. ſaſtened, 91; OE. fæſtan.
- ſeſtes, *pl.* feaſts, 385; OF. ſeſte.
- ſet, *pt.* 3 s. ſeched, 378; OE. ſetian.
- ſete, *v.* fote.
- ſewe, 187; OE. fēawe.
- ſewlis, *v.* foule.
- ſey, doomed to die, mortally wounded, 485, 496; OE. fæge.
- ſighte, *inf.* 301; *pt.* 3 s. ſaughte, 485; 3 *pl.* foughten, 322; *pp.* foghten, 326; OE. feohtan.
- ſilmarte, polecat, 18; OE. *ful mearp.
- ſirſte, 109; OE. fyrſt.
- ſiſte, fiſt, 78; OE. fýſt.
- ſittilled, *v.* fatills.
- ſitz, *v.* fytyz.
- ſlayede, put to flight, 428; ON. ſleygja.
- ſlede, *pt.* 3 *pl.* 18; ſleden, 382; *pp.* ſlowen, 498; OE. ſlēon.
- ſleſe, fleece, 388; OE. ſlēos.
- ſlewe, *pt.* 1 s. ſlayed, 78; OE. ſlēan.
- ſloodes, waters, 216; OE. flōd.
- ſloreschede, bordered with fat, 71; OF. floriss-, *lengthened ſtem* of florir.
- ſloures, flowers, 8; OF. flour.
- ſlowen, *v.* ſlede.
- ſlye, *inf.* fly, 209; OE. flēogan.
- ſlyte, *pr.* 1 *pl.* subj. contend, 264; OE. flitan.
- ſoghten, *v.* fighte.
- ſole, *n.* fool, 264; OF. fol.
- ſolke, people, 310; ſolkes, 428; OE. folc.
- ſologhed, baptized, 545; OE. fullwian.

GLOSSARY

- folowede, followed, 435; OE. folgian.
 folly, folly, 184; OF. folie.
 fongen, *inf.* take, 572; *pt. s.* fonge, 88, 388, 544; OE. fōn, feng, fangen.
 fonnes, art foolish, speakest foolishly, 183; *cp.* EFrīs. 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.
 forthe, 549; OE. forþ.
 for-thi, therefore, 641; OE. forþy.
 forthire, further, 269; OE. furðor.
 fostere, forester, 94; OF. forestier; *v. Note.*
 fote, foot, 27; hym to f., to his feet, 490; *pl.* fete, 77; OE. fōt.
 fothire, wagon-load, 189; OE. fōðer.
 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. fundian.
 founte, *v.* font.
 fourche, fork of the body, 91; *pl.* fourches, 88; OF. fourche.
 fourme, the seat or bed of a hare, 20; OF. fourme.
 foxe, 18; OE. fox.
 freely, without restraint, 222; OE. frēolice.
 freke, man, 109; OE. freca.
 frendis, 354; OE. frēond.
 freschely, fiercely, 372; OF. freis, *fem.* fresche + -ly.
 fro, from, 76; ON. frā.
 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, refiner, 587; OF. fin, *adj.*
 fyre, 593; OE. fyr.
 fytz, son of, 476; *pl.* fitz, 529; OF. filz, fiz.
 fyve, 31; OE. fif, fife.
 gaffe, *pt. 3 s.* gave, 198; 3 *pl.* goun, 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. gegn + -ly.
 gentill, noble, 422; jentille, 338; OF. gentil.
 gentilly, nobly, 439; OF. gentil + -ly.
 gere, apparel, 273; ON. gervi.
 gerede, clothed, 122; OE. gier-wan.
 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, 138; OE. gyrdan.
 girdes, *pr. 3 s.* strikes, 343; *pt. 3 s.* girde, rushed, 318; *etym. unknown.*
 glayfe, sword, 202; OF. glaive.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THREE AGES

- 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. gnatt.
 gnawen, *pt.* 3 *pl.* gnawed, bit, 50; OE. gnagan.
 Gode, God, 198; god, 196; OE. god.
 golde, 122; OE. gold.
 golyone, tunic, 138; *cp.* prov. F. goule, a kind of night-gown; *cp.* slubberdegullion = 'a creature who slobbers his gullion.'
 gome, man, 169, 475; OE. guma.
 goo, *inf.* go, 358; OE. gān.
 gospelle, 644; OE. godspell.
 goste, spirit, 198; OE. gāst.
 gouen, *v.* gaffe.
 gracyous, noble, successful, 528; OF. gracious.
 grathede, *v.* graythe.
 graue, grave, 623; OE. grāf.
 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. greiðliga.
 gree, grade, rank, first place, 473; OF. gret, gré.
 Gregeis, Greeks, 318; OF. gregois.
 grene, green, 8; OE. grēne.
 grete, great, 32; OE. grēat.
 gretely, greatly, 50; gretly, 140; OE. grēat + -ly.
 greued, *pt.* 3 *s.* was annoyed, 182; 194; 3 *pl.* greuede, annoyed, 50; OF. grever.
 greues, groves, 27; OE. grāfa.
 gripis, seizes, 374; OE. grīpan.
 grippes, *pr.* 3 *s.* seizes, 503; *pt.* 1 *s.* grippede, 85; ONorthumb. grippa.
 gronande, groaning, 343; OE. grānian.
 grounde, 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.* bettir, 139; *sup.* beste, 297; *used as n.* gude, wealth, 140; *pl.* gudes, 257; OE. gōd.
 guttes, guts, 85; guttys, 82; OE. guttas.
 3ape, active, 134, 270; OE. gēap.
 3ates, gates, 535; 3atis, 398; OE. geat.
 3e, *nom.* ye, 106; *dat. acc.* 3owe, 159, 168; 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.
 3onge, young, 134; OE. geong.
 3ore, long ago, 263; OE. geāra.
 3our, your, 268; OE. ēower.
 3oure-seluen, yourselves, 271; 3oure-self, 635; OE. ēower + *dat.* selfum.
 3outh, youth, 134; OE. geogup.
 3owe, *v.* 3e.

GLOSSARY

- abyde**, *inf.* remain, 583; *pr.* 3 s. abydes, 360; *pt.* 1 s. habade, 7; OE. abidan.
had, hafe, *v.* haue.
halde, *v.* holde.
halfues, sides, 574; OE. healf.
halled, haled, hauled, 53; OF. haler; *v.* Note.
halse, neck, 373; haulse, 90; OE. heals.
hande, 111; honde, 202; OE. hand, hond.
hande-while, moment, 267; OE. hand-hwil.
happen, *inf.* 5; *pt.* 3 s. happenyd, 54; ON. happ+-en.
hapyng, conjecture, 164; ON. happ+-ing; *v.* Textual Notes.
harde, vigorously, 19; OE. hearde.
hare, 19; OE. hara.
hare, *v.* here.
harmede, harmed, 475; OE. hearman.
hase, *v.* haue.
haspede, clasped, encased, 201; OE. hæpsian.
haste, 213; OF. haste.
hathelle, knight, man, 111, 170; (?) OE. æðele.
hatte, hat, 117; OE. hæt.
hatten, *v.* hete.
hauke, hawk, 111; *pl.* hawkes, 213; OE. heafoc.
hauille, hall, 253; OE. heall.
haulse, *v.* halse.
haue, *inf.* have, 96; *pr.* 1 s. hafe, 166, 174; 2 s. hase, 186; 3 *pl.* hafe, 296; *pr.* 2 s. subj. 189; 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. heafod.
hedis, *pr.* 3 s. looks, 508; OE. hēdan.
hefe, *inf.* heave, lift, 288; *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. hīehču; OM. hēhō.
helde, *v.* holde.
hele, bliss, 177; OE. hælū.
helle, 643; OE. hel.
helme, 201; OE. helm.
helpe, *n.* 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. hentis, 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. hār; ON. hār.
here, *adv.* 256; OE. hēr.
here-wedys, war weeds, armour, 201; OE. here-wād.
herken, listen, 267; OE. heorcnian.
heron, 223; OF. hairon.
hert, hart, 5, 53; *pl.* hertys, 17; OE. heort.
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. hātan, heht, hēt, hāten.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- hethe, heather, 93; OE. hāþ.
 hethyn, heathen, 541; OE. hǣðen.
 heuede, *v.* hefe.
 heuen, sky, 6; heaven, 162; *gen. s.*
 215; OE. heofon; late OE.
 heofone.
 heuen-riche, the kingdom of
 heaven, 427; OE. heofonrice.
 hewe, complexion, 155; OE.
 hiew.
 hewede, *pp.* coloured, 157; OE.
 hiwian.
 hewes, *pr. 3 s.* cuts, 376; OE.
 hēawan.
 hid, *pt. 1 s.* 95; hidde, 92; OE.
 hȳdan.
 highte, *v.* heghte, hete.
 hilde, *pt. 1 s.* covered, 93; ON.
 hylja.
 hillys, hills, 17; OE. hyll.
 hiltys, hilts, 503; OE. hilt.
 hir, *pron. poss.* her, 20; OE. hire.
 hir, *v.* scho.
 his, *pron. poss.* 36; OE. his.
 hitten, *pr. 3 pl.* fall upon, 223;
pt. 1 s. hitt, hit, 54; ON. hitta.
 hode, *n.* hood, 117; OE. hōd.
 hodes, *pr. 3 s.* hoods, 236; OE.
 hōd, *n.*
 hokes, hooks, 53; OE. hōc; *v.*
Note.
 holde, *inf.* hold, 148, 237; halde,
 204; *pt. 1 s.* helde, 164; *pp.*
 holden, 413, 467; halden, 304;
 OM. haldan.
 holde, stronghold, 413; OM.
 haldan, *vb.*
 hole, 84; OE. hol.
 hologhe, hollow, 95; OE. holh, *n.*
 holte, wood, 57; OE. holt.
 holynes, holiness, 427; OE.
 hālignes.
 homelyde, *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. hōpa.
 hore, hoary, grey, 93; OE. hār.
 hornes, 95; OE. horn.
 horse, 111; OE. hors.
 hounde, 60; OE. hund.
 houen, hover, 215; *etym. unknown.*
 how, 70; OE. hū.
 howghe, *interj.* ho, 223.
 howses, houses, 142; OE. hūs.
 hundrethe, hundred, 164; ON.
 hundrað.
 hunte, hunter, 96; OE. hunta.
 hurkles, squats, 19; *cp.* MLG.
 hurken.
 hurlede, 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-seluen, himself, 389; hym-
 selfe, 526; OE. him selfum.
 hynde, hind, 5; *pl.* hyndes, 17;
 OE. hind.
 I, 3; *dat. acc. me*, 4, 24, 42; OE.
 ic, mē.
 iche, each, 15, 393; OE. æghwīlc.
 iles, islands, 334; OF. isle, ile.
 in, 1; inn, 130; inne, 197; OE.
 in.
 in sondire, 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.
 joyntly, continuously, steadily,
 180; OF. joint + -ly.
 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.* couth, knew, 511; OE. cunnan.
kaple, horse, nag, 189; *cp.* Icel. kapall.
katur, four, 529; OF. quatre.
kayre, *inf.* go, return, 246; ON. keyra.
kaysers, emperors, 605; *cp.* OHG. keisar; L. Caesar.
kempes, warriors, 251; OE. cempa.
kende, instructed, directed, 553; OE. cennan.
kene, bold, active, 13; OE. cēne.
kenely, eagerly, 161, 362; OE. cēnlīce.
keppyn of, *inf.* snatch off, 212; *pt.* 3 *s.* kepide, met, greeted, 353; late OE. cēpan.
kepyng, keeping, 443; late OE. cēpan + -ing.
kest, *v.* casten.
keuduart, rogue, 68; *cp.* kiluarde.
keyes, 398; OE. cæg.
kiddeste, *v.* kyd.
killede, killed, 809; (?) *cp.* EFris. kullen, to strike.
kiluarde, rogue, 516; OF. culvert, culvert, cuivert; L. collibertus, conlibertus; *cp.* keuduart.
knewen, *v.* knowe.
knees, 229; OE. cnēo.
knelyn, kneel, 229; OE. cnēowlian.
knowe, *inf.* 168; *pp.* knawen, 458; OE. cnāwan.
knyghte, 203; OE. cniht.
knyghtly, gallantly, 337; OE. cniht + -ly.
krage, crag, overhanging rock, cave, 64; *cp.* W. craig.
krepyn, *pr.* 3 *pl.* creep, 229; *pt.* 1 *s.* crepite, 42; *pp.* crepyde 64; crept, 623; OE. crēopan.
kutt, *v.* cuttede.
kyd, famous, renowned, 441, 477; kydde, 458; *sup.* kiddeste, 299; OE. (ge)cȳced; *pp.* of cȳcan; *cp.* kythe.
kyngdomes, kingdoms, 402; OE. cýningdōm.
kyng, 33; *pl.* kynges, 251; OE. cýning.
kysse, *inf.* kiss, 248; OE. cyssan.
kythe, *inf.* make known, 168; OE. cȳcan; *cp.* kyd.
kythe, country, 466; OE. cȳþp.
- lache, *inf.* take, seize, 211; *pr.* 3 *s.* laches, 239; *pt.* 3 *s.* laughte, 52; OE. læcc(e)an.
lady, 174; *pl.* ladyse, 274; OE. hlāfdige.
laghe, custom, 240; late OE. lagu.
lanerettis, male falcons, 220; OF. laneret.
laners, female falcons, 220; OF. lanier.
lappyn, *inf.* clasp, 247; *cp.* OE. læppa, a fold of a garment.
large, 115; OF. large, *fem.*
laste, last, 52, 323; OE. latost.
laughte, *v.* lache.
launde, lawn, glade, 24; OF. launde.
layde, laid low, 460; OE. leegan.
laye, faith, 197; OF. lei.
layke, *n.* sport, 49; ON. leikr.
layke, *inf.* make sport, 259; ON. leika.
layne, *pp.* lain, 655; OE. licgan.
laythe, loathsome, 152; ON. leiðr.
lede, man, 152, 393; *pl.* ledys, people, 106; OE. lēod.
lede, *inf.* lead, 256; *pr.* 3 *s.* ledys, 352; OE. lēdan.
left, *adj.* 54; OE. left.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- leftē, *v.* leue.
 legge, 75; ON. leggr.
 lele, loyal, comely, 115; OF.
 leel.
 lēly, faithfully, 274; OF. leel
 + -ly.
 leman, beloved one, 174; OE.
 lēof + mann.
 lengare, *v.* longe.
 lengen, *inf.* tarry, 199; lēnge,
 384; *pp.* lenged, 655; OE.
 lengan.
 lenyde, bent, 152; OE. (ge)hleod-
 nod, *pp.*
 lepis, *pr.* 3 s. leaps, 240; *pt.* 1 s.
 lepe, ran (with the point of the
 knife), 76; OE. hlēapan.
 lessches, leashes, 211; lesses,
 238; OF. lesse.
 lesse, lest, 82; OE. ȝy lās ȝe.
 leste, *v.* littille.
 lete, *pt.* 1 s. let, 38, 61; OE.
 lētan.
 leue, *n.* leave, 362; OE. lēaf.
 leue, *inf.* leave, 235; *pt.* 3 s. leftē,
 506; *pp.* leuede, 395; OE.
 lēfan.
 leue, *inf.* believe, 559; *pr.* 1 s.
 197; OAngl. lēfan.
 leuere, dearer, 199, 277; OE.
 lēofra.
 leues, *pl.* leaves, 22; OE. lēaf.
 life, 256; *pl.* lyues, 252; OE. lif.
 lighte, *adj.* 352; OE. lēoht.
 lighte, *inf.* alight, 222; *pr.* 3 *pl.*
 lightten, 220; *pt.* 3 s. lighte,
 fell, 323; OE. līhtan.
 lightenede, *pp.* become light,
 dawned, 16; OE. līhtan + -en.
 lightly, 38; OE. lēohtlice.
 likame, body, 275; OE. lichama.
 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. lýtēl, *sup. adv.*
 lēst.
 loge, *inf.* lodge, 542; *pt.* 1 s.
 lugede, 663; OF. logier.
 lokes, *pr.* 3 s. 239; *pt.* 1 s. lokede,
 24; OE. lōcian.
 longe, *adj.* 28; *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. hlāford.
 loste, 49; OE. losian.
 lothe, loathsome, 275; OE. lāþ.
 loughe, low, 460, 658; lowe,
 229; ON. lāgr.
 lousset, *v.* lowsen.
 loutted, stooped, 52; OE. lūtan.
 loue, louede, *v.* lufe, luffes.
 louely, beautiful, 247, 275; OE.
 luflic.
 lowde, loudly, 234, 656; OE.
 hlūde.
 lowe, *v.* loughe.
 lowppes, *pr.* 3 s. loops, 238; *etym.*
unknown.
 lowsen, *inf.* let loose, 211; *pt.* 1 s.
 lousset, loosened, 61; ON. lauss,
adj.
 lufe, *n.* love, beloved one, 357,
 392; loue, 181, 393; OE. lufu.
 luffes, *pr.* 2 s. loves, 259; *pt.* 3 s.
 louede, 305; *pp.* luffede, 174;
 OE. lufian.
 lugede, *v.* loge.
 lure, loss, 323; OE. lyre.
 luyre, lure, 239; OF. leurre.
 lyame, leash, 38, 61; OF. liem.
 lyfe, *inf.* live, 256; OAngl. lifan.
 lykes, *pr. impers.* it pleases, 611;
pt. lykede, 521; OE. lician.
 lythe, company, people, 185, 207;
 ON. lýðr.
 lyues, *v.* life.
 makande, comfort, profit, 278;
 ON. makindi, friendly inter-
 course; *cp.* mod. Icel. i makin-
 dum, at one's ease; hence

GLOSSARY

- makande = comfort; *cp. also dialect* makint, confident, possessing assurance; makintly, confidently, with ease (*E.D.D.*).
make, *imp. s.* 190; *pl. makes*, 290; *pt. 1 s. made*, reached, 74; *made*, *made*, 279; 3 *s.* 342; *maket*, 594; 3 *pl. maden*, 105; *pp. made*, 48; *made*, 344; OE. *macian*.
mane, *man*, 347; *pl. men*, 104; OE. *mann*.
manere, *manner*, 433; AF. *manere*.
many, 125; OE. *manig*.
marche, *march*, boundary, district, 151; OF. *marche*.
married, *pt. 3 s. gave* in marriage, 540; OF. *marier*.
marlede, *manured* with *marl*, 279; *cp. OF. marle*; *med. L. marläre*.
marlelyng, *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*, *meabte*.
mayden, 114; OE. *mægden*.
Maye, *May*, 1; OF. *mai*.
maye, *maiden*, 623; (?) OE. *mæg*.
maystries, *masteries, powers*, 469; OF. *maistrie*.
me, *v. I.*
medill, *middle*, 649; *midill*, 652; *used as n. medill*, *waist*, 114; *mydle*, *middle* (of 'beam'), 26; OE. *middel*.
medill-elde, *middle age*, 151; *cp. elde*.
mekyll, *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), 630; OE. *mānan*.
menge, *inf. mix*, 592; OE. *men-gan*.
menskfully, *gracefully*, 114; ON. *mennska* + *fully*.
ment, *pt. 3 s. moaned*, 160; OE. *mānan*.
mercurye watirs, *mercury*, 589; *med. L. mercurius*.
mercy, 160; OF. *merci*.
mere, *mere, lake*, 500, 508; OE. *mere*.
meruaylles, *pl. marvels*, 487; OF. *merveille*.
meruayllous, *marvellous*, 606; OF. *merveillous*.
mery, *pleasant*, 12; OE. *myrige*.
metalles, *metals*, 589; OF. *metal*.
mete, *food*, 52; OE. *mete*.
metyn, *pr. 3 pl. meet*, 221; *pt. 3 s. mete*, 342; *mett*, 495; OE. *mētan*.
midill, *v. medill*.
mirrours, *mirrors*, 290; OF. *mirour*.
mo, *v. myche*.
mode, *mud*, 433; *cp. LG. mod*.
mody, *proud*, 302; *comp. mo-dyere*, 295; OE. *mōdig*.
molde, *earth*, 295; OE. *molde*.
momelide, *mumbled, chattered*, 160; *cp. Du. mommelen*.
monethe, *month*, 1; OE. *mōnaþ*.
more, *moor*, 495; OE. *mōr*.
more, *moste*, *v. myche*.
mosse, *moss*, 93; OE. *mos*.
moste, *pr. impers. must*, 653; OE. *mōt*, *mōste*.
mot[ed]en, *disputed*, 105; OE. *mōtian*.
mounte, 487; OE. *munt*; *cp. OF. mont*.
mousede, *mused*, 140; OF. *muser*.
moued, *pt. 3 s. moved*, 546; *pp. mouede*, 48; OF. *mouvoir*.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- mukkede, manured, 279; *cp.* ON.
 moka; Dan. muge.
 mukkyng, manuring, 142.
 multiplie, *inf.* 589; OF. multi-
 plier.
 my, *pron. poss.* 3; *myn*, 50, 177;
 OE. *mīn*.
 myche, much, 276, 511; *comp.*
mo, 308; *more*, 165; *adv. sup.*
moste, 292; OE. *micel*, *mycel*,
māra, *mā* (*adv.*), *mæst*.
 myche-whate, many different
 things, 105; OE. *mycel* + *hwæt*.
 myddes, middle, 29; *myddis*, 87;
cp. OE. *tō middes*.
 mydle, *v.* medill.
 myghte, *v.* may.
 mylde, 665; OE. *milde*.
 myldely, 12; OE. *mildelīce*.
 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. *myrgp*.
 mys-done, *pp.* maltreated, 359;
 OE. *misdōn*.
 my-selfe, 269; *my-seluen*, 203;
 OE. *mē self*.
 mysse, defect, sin, 641; OE.
missan, *vb.*; *cp.* Du. *mis*, error.
 mystes, 12; OE. *mist*.
 name, *n.* 134; *pl.* *names*, 108;
 OE. *nama*.
 name, *pt.* 1 s. took, 86; 3 s. 539;
 OE. *niman*.
 namede, *pp.* 167; OE. (ge)*namian*.
 nayles, *pl.* 554; OE. *nægl*.
 nymely, especially, 607; OE.
nama + *ly*.
 naytly, thoroughly, dexterously,
 quickly, 108, 457; *nayttly*,
 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*.
 nese, nose, 45; *nesse*, scent, 99;
cp. MDu. *nese*.
 neuen, *inf.* name, 108, 297; *pp.*
neuened, 580; ON. *nefna*.
 no, *v.* none.
 noble, 280; *nolee*, 251; OF.
noble.
 noghte, not, 288; *nott*, 536;
 OE. *nāwiht*.
 nombles, entrails, 86; OF.
numbres.
 none, no one, 36; *no*, no, 47;
 OE. *nān*.
 nones, nonce, 25; for the *n.* =
 for then ones; OE. *þām*, *ānes*.
 nott, *v.* noghte.
 noþer, no *n.* = non oþer, none
 other, 390; OE. *oðer*.
 now, 166; OE. *nū*.
 nowmbron, *pr.* 3 *pl.* number,
 308; OF. *nombren*.
 noyede, *pt.* 3 s. annoyed, 573; OF.
 (a)*noier*, (a)*nuier*, (?) *†nuire*,
noire.
 nygromancye, necromancy,
 magic, 607; OF. *nygromancie*.
 nyne, 297; OE. *nigon*.
 [nynety], 308; OE. *nigontig*.
 of, 1; *in*, 313; for, 477; from,
 313, 373; *adv.* off, 68, 79, 89,
 212, 551; OE. *of*.
 ofte, often, 141; OE. *oft*.
 oke, oak, 95; OE. *āc*.
 olde, 423; *sup.* *aldeste*, earliest,
 300; *eldeste*, 464; OE. *eald*;
 OM. *ald*.
 one, one, 483; *adv.* alone, 117,
 149; OE. *ān*.
 one, on, 7, 21, 149, 236; OE. *on*.

GLOSSARY

- one[s], once, 180; OE. *ānes*.
 opynede, *pp.* opened, 535; OE.
 openian.
 or, 5; OE. *oppe*; early ME. *oðer*.
 oryent, east, 334; OF. *orient*.
 oþer, others, 15, 299; *othire*,
 109; *othere*, 139; OE. *ōðer*.
 oure, *pron. poss.* 486; OE. *ūre*.
 ouper, either, 271; *owthir*, or,
 472; OE. *āhwæðer*.
 ouer, over, 185; OE. *ofer*.
 ownn, 177; OE. *āgen*.
 owte, out, 55, 79; OE. *ūt*.
- paleys, palace, 319; OF. *palais*.
 pappis, breasts, 176; *cp.* ENorw.
dial. pappe.
 paramours, amorously, 305;
 paramoures, 612; *used as n.*
pl. paramours, lady-loves, 172,
 176; OF. *par amours*.
 parfourme, *inf.* perform, 205;
 OF. *parfourmer*.
 parkes, 145; OE. *pearruc*.
 pase, pass, path, 296; OF. *pas*.
 passe, *inf.* 296; *pt.* 3 s. *paste*,
 325; *pp.* passed, 296; *pt.* 3 *pl.*
surpassed, 421; OF. *passer*.
 passoun, 555; OF. *passiun*.
 pastures, 280; *pastours*, 146;
 OF. *pasture*.
 pawnoche, paunch, 82;
 paw[n]che, 84; ONF. *panche*.
 paynymes, pagans, 421; OF.
painime.
 penn, feather, quill, 232; OF.
penne.
 penyes, pennies, 187; OE. *pening*,
penig.
 peple, 431; OF. *peuple*.
 perche, pierce, 82; ONF. *perchier*.
 pereles, peerless, 399; OF. *per*
 + *less*.
 perilous, 470; AF. *perillous*.
 perles, pearls, 120; OF. *perle*.
 perry, precious stones, 129; OF.
pierric.
- perset, pierced, 380; OF. *percer*.
 pervynke, periwinkle, 9; OE.
peruince; ONF. *pervenke*.
 peteuosely, piteously, 172; OF.
piteus + *ly*.
 philozophire, 587; *cp.* OF.
philosophe.
 piliol, 'penny-royal', wild
 thyme, 9; OF. *puliol*.
 playstere, salve, 176; OE. *plaster*,
 OF. *plastre*.
 pleynede, *pt.* 3 s. lamented, 172;
 OF. *plaign*, *stem of plaindre*.
 ploughe-londes, ploughlands,
 280; late OE. *plōh* + *land*.
 polayle, poultry, 144; OF.
polaille.
 pompe, 187; OF. *pompe*.
 poo, peacock, 365; OE. *pāwa*.
 portours, carriers, 241; OF.
porteur.
 pouders, powders, 590; OF.
poudre.
 powndes, 129; OE. *pund*.
 poynte, 82; for *pat p.*, for that
 very thing, 380; OF. *point*.
 praye, booty, 341; OF. *preie*.
 prayed, *pt.* 3 s. 430; *prayed*,
 353; OF. *preier*.
 praysed, *pp.* 387, 449; OF.
preisier.
 presanttes, *pl.* presents, 144;
 OF. *present*.
 presse, throng, 612; *prese*, 368;
 OF. *presse*.
 prestis, priests, 646; OE. *prēost*.
 preued, *v.* *prouen*.
 price, *v.* *pryce*.
 pride, 187, 633; late OE. *prȳte*;
cp. ON. *prȳði*; OF. *prūt*, *prūd*.
 primrose, 9; OF. *primerose*.
 prise, *v.* *pryce*.
 priste, prompt, keen, 421, 618;
 OF. *prest*.
 pristly, readily, 241; OF. *prest*
 + *ly*.
 profers, *pl.* promises, 205; AF.
profre; OF. *poroffrir*, *vb.*

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- profettis, profits, 146; OF. profit.
 prophete, 449; OF. prophète.
 prouen, *inf.* prove, 205, 532; *pp.* preued, 328; OF. pruev, *strong stem of* prover.
 prowde, proud, 319; *proude*, 305; *sup.* prowdeste, 612; late OE. prüt, prüd; ON. prüðr; OF. prüd.
 pryce, price, value, 192; *pryse*, 449; *price*, 129; *used as adj.* excellent, 628; *prise*, 328; *pryce*, 387; OF. pris.
 prynce, 324; OF. prince.
 pulle, *inf.* 319; *pt.* 1 s. pullede, 84; OE. pullian.
 purches, *n.* purchase, 145; OF. purchas.
 purches, *inf.* purchase, 192; *pt.* 1 s. purcheste, 280; OF. purchacier.
 pu[r]filis, borders for robes, 144; OF. porfil.
 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. *pīn; *cp.* OE. pinian, *vb.*
 [pyth], marrow, 232; OE. piða.
 quelled, *pt.* 3 *pl.* killed, 233; OE. cwellan.
 quene, queen, 304; qwene, 626; OE. cwēn.
 querrye, quarry, 233; OF. cuiree.
 quo[pl]es, *pr.* 3 s. whoops, 233; OF. houper; (?) *cp.* OE. hwōpan, to threaten.
 quotes, *pr.* 3 s. cries 'ho', hoots, 234; (?) = ME. hūten.
 quyppeys, *pr.* 3 s. whips, 234; *cp.* MDan. hvippe.
 quyssees, *pr.* 3 s. makes a whizzing or whirring noise, 234; ON. hvissa.
 qwene, *v.* quene.
 radde, afraid; for r., by reason of being afraid, 429; ON. hræddr.
 rakill, hasty, rash, 481; *etym. unknown.*
 ranne, *pt.* 3 *pl.* ran, 429; OE. rinnan.
 rase, at a r., at one rush, 73; ON. rās; OE. rās.
 raughte, *pt.* 1 s. reached, caught hold of, 75; 3 *pl.* raughten, extended, 29; OE. ræcan.
 rawnsone, *inf.* ransom, 634; *pt.* 3 s. rawns[on]ede, 414; rawnn-sunte, 514; OF. ransonner.
 raylede, *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. reccan.
 reches, riches, 141, 282, 634; OF. richesse.
 rede, red, 119, 429; OE. rēad.
 rede, *inf.* read, 250, 425; OE. rādan.
 redely, readily, 107, 166; redily, 208; OE. (ge)rāde + -ig + -ly.
 refte, *pp.* bereft of, 563; OE. reāfan.
 reghte, *v.* righte.
 Regum, the book of Kings, 425; L. regum, *gen. pl.*
 reken, *inf.* recount, 107; *pt.* 3 s. rekened, 141; *pp.* rekende, 166; OE. (ge)recenian.
 releues, relieves, 377; 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.* renttis, 136; *renttes*, 141, 282; OF. rente.

GLOSSARY

- rere, *inf.* raise, cause to fly up, 217; *pp.* rered, set going, 453; OE. ræran.
 rescowe, *inf.* rescue, recover, 341; OE. rescoure.
 resorte, *pt.* 3 s. betook itself, 58; OE. resortir.
 reuelle, *inf.* revel, 253; OE. reveler.
 reuere, river-bank, hawking-ground, 208; OE. rivere, re-viere.
 rewed, *pt. impers.* caused regret, 562; OE. hræowan.
 rialeste, *v.* ryalte.
 riche, rich, splendid, 9, 250; *sup.* richeste, 119; rycheste, 320; OE. rice.
 richely, splendidly, 29; OE. rice + -ly.
 rigge, back, 78; OE. hrycg.
 righte, *adj.* 75; *adv.* straight, 339; reghte, 73; OE. reht, riht.
 riste, rest, 572; OE. rest.
 ritt, *pt.* 1 s. 75; ritte, 73; OE. *rittan = OHG. rizzan.
 rodde, rods, 217; OE. rodd.
 rode, road, cross, 555; OE. rōd.
 rode, *v.* ryde.
 romance, romance, tales of chivalry, 250; OF. romans.
 rose, 119; OE. rose.
 rosette, russet, 137; rosett, 261; OE. rosset, roset.
 rothelede, rattled, spoke rapidly, 261; (?) *cp.* OE. hrætel-wyrt, rattelwort.
 rowmly, largely, 137; OE. rūmlice.
 rownde, round, 468; OE. rund.
 rubyes, 128; OE. rubi.
 ryalte, royal, 186; *sup.* rialeste, 320; OE. rial.
 ryalls, royal antlers, the second branch of a stag's horn, lying immediately above the brow-
 antler, 29; OE. rial, *adj.*; *cp.* surryals.
 ryally, royally, 341; OE. rial + -ly.
 rycheste, *v.* riche.
 ryde, *inf.* 208; *pt.* 3 s. rode, 341; overran, 514; OE. ridan.
 ryfe, plentiful, 282; late OE. rýfe; ON. rífr.
 rygalte, sovereignty, 598; OF. regal + -ty; *cp.* OE. rial.
 ryngen, *pr.* 3 *pl.* ring, 214; OE. hringan.
 ryotte, dissipation, 253; OE. 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; OE. salpetre.
 same, 157; OE. same, *adv.*; ON. sami.
 samples, examples, 263; sam-pills, exempla, lessons, 602; *aphetic form of* OF. essample.
 sanke, *pt.* 3 s. drowned, 437; OE. sīncan.
 saphirs, sapphires, 126; OE. safir; L. sapphirus.
 s[ar]rely (MS. sorely; B. surely), closely, 322; *cp.* OF. serré, in close order.
 Sathanas, Satan, adversary, 438; L. (Vulgate) Satanās.
 satte, *v.* sitt.
 sattilede, settled, 437; OE. setlan.
 saule, *v.* soule.
 sauge, fierce, 616; OF. sauvage.
 sawe, *v.* see.
 sawes, sayings, 602; OE. sagu.
 sawtries, psalteries, psalms, 162; OF. sauterie.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- sayde, *pt.* 3 s. 161; sayd, 195; seyde, 173; OE. seggan.
- sayled, sailed, 489; OE. seglan.
- saylen, *pr.* 3 *pl.* assail, 225; *pt.* 3 s. saylede, 534; 3 *pl.* sayled, 303; OF. asaillir.
- sayn, *adj.* saint, 487; sayne, 557; *pl. n.* sayntes, 162; OF. saint.
- schadowe, image, 291; OE. sceadu, *oblique case* sceadwe.
- schall, *pr.* 1 s. 103; sall, 168; 2 s. schalte, 257; *pt.* 3 s. scholde, 36; OE. sceal, sceolde.
- schame, disgrace, 471; OE. sceamu.
- schapen, *pp.* shaped, 114; schapyn, 137; OE. scieppan.
- schawes, thickets, woods, 4, 661; OE. sceaga.
- schelfe, shelf, seat, 661; OE. scilfe.
- schepe, sheep, 443; OE. scēap.
- schewe, *inf.* show, appear, 115, 275; OE. scēawian.
- schewere, mirror, 291; OE. scēawere.
- schirle, purely, 646; OE. scīr + -ly.
- scho, she, 540; *dat. acc.* hir, 20; OE. sēo, hire.
- scholde, *v.* schall.
- scholdire, shoulder, 54; *pl.* scholdirs, 79; OE. sculdor.
- schote, *inf.* shoot, 43; OE. scēotan.
- schotte, *n.* shot, 4; OE. (ge)-sceot.
- schryue, *imp. pl.* shrive, 646; OE. scrīfan.
- schunte, *imp. pl.* avoid, 291; (?) *cp.* OE. scyndan; ON. skynda; OHG. scuntan, to hasten.
- schurtted, amused, 661; OE. scyrtan, to shorten.
- schutt, *inf.* shut, conclude, 585; OE. scyttan.
- s[clis]te, (MS. sisilte = siliste), sliced, 70; OF. esclicier, esclissier.
- seche, *inf.* seek, 546; *pr.* 1 s. sek[e], 269; 3 s. seches, 63; *pt.* 1 s. soughte, 83; 3 s. soghte, departed, 537; 3 *pl.* soughten, 434; OE. sēcan.
- seconde, 136; OF. second.
- see, sea, 333; OE. sēa.
- see, *inf.* 70, 150; *pr.* 1 s. seghe, 263; *pt.* 1 s. 25, 103; 3 s. seghe, 509, 512; sawe, 512; *pt.* 3 s. *subj.* see, 501; OE. sēon.
- sege, seat (*used technically*, 'to bring to s.', 'to bring to ground'), 224; 's. perilous', 470; OF. sege.
- segge, man, 471; OE. secg.
- seghe, *v.* see.
- sekir, secure, 635; OE. sicor; L. sēcūrus.
- sek[e], *v.* seche.
- selcouthes, *pl.* wonders, 501; OE. seldan + cūp.
- selfe, seluen, *v.* my-selfe, thysel-fe, hym-seluen, 3oure-seluen, thaym-seluen.
- semblete, *pt.* 1 s. collected, 83; 3 *pl.* semble[d], assembled, 322; OF. sembler.
- semely, handsome, 30, 417; noble, 470; *sup.* semely[est], 135; ON. sāmiligr.
- semyde, *pt.* 3 s. (it) seemed, 70; hym s., he seemed, 150; ON. sēma.
- semys, seams, 126; OE. sēam.
- 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; *aphetic form of* OE. deservir.
- seruen, *inf.* serve, supply, 218; *pt.* 3 s. seruet, 34; OF. servir.
- sesone, season, 2; OF. seson, seison.

GLOSSARY

- sesyn**, *pr.* 3 *pl.* seize, 225; *pt.* 3 *s.* seside, 417; sessede, 419; OF. seisir.
sete, seat, 136; **sette**, 100; ON. sæti.
sett, *pr.* 1 *s.* 269; *pt.* 1 *s.* 98; 3 *s.* 45, 173; *pp.* 126; *s.* of vi. and of fyve, adorned with horns of six and five tines, 31; OE. settan.
sett, *v.* sitt.
sette, *v.* sete.
seuen, seven, 567; OE. seofon.
sewet, the fat about the kidneys, 83; OF. seu + et.
sewet, *v.* suede.
sewte, pursuit, 63; OF. suite.
sext, sixty, 150; OE. sextig.
seyde, *v.* sayde.
siche, such, 317; OE. swilc.
sight, 96; **syghte**, 286; OE. (ge)sihp.
silke, 131; OE. sioloc.
siluere, 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, 432; OE. sittan.
skaterede, *pp.* scattered, 383; *cp.* dial. scat, to scatter.
skayled, *pp.* dispersed, 383; (?) 'OScand. *skeila (not found) related to ON. skilja'; N.E.D.
skyftede, *pp.* moved, dispersed, 383; ON. skipta; Dan. skifte.
slaughte, slaughter, 314; OE. *sleaht; *cp.* wælsleahta, *gen. pl.*
slayne, *v.* sloughe.
sleghe, clever, 36; ON. slægr.
sleghely, cleverly, 81; cunningly, 314; ON. slægliga; *v.* Note.
sleghte, sleight, 36, 511; ON. slægð.
sleep, sleep, 36; OE. slæp, slēp.
sleeples, for *s.*, by reason of being sleepless, 101; OE. slæp-lēas.
sloues, sleeves, 125; OAngl. slēfe.
slitte, slit, 81; *cp.* OE. slitan; OHG. slizzan.
sloghe, *v.* sloughe.
slome, heavy with sleep, 101; *cp.* OE. slūma; MLG. slūmen, slomen, *vb.*; Dan. slumme, *vb.*
slomerde, slumbered, 101; *cp.* MLG. slōmeren; late MHG. slummern, slommern.
sloughe, *pt.* 3 *s.* slew, 445; **sloghe**, 533; *pp.* slayne, 314; OE. slēan.
slynge, sling, 445; *cp.* MLG. slinge; OHG. slinga.
slyppede, slipped, 81; *cp.* MLG. slippen; ON. sleppa.
smale, small, 662; OE. smæl.
smote, *pt.* 1 *s.* 53; OE. smītan.
so, 76; OE. swā.
socoure, *n.* help, 537; OF. socors; AF. succour.
sodaynly, suddenly, 636; OF. sodain + ly.
softe, mild, 2; OE. sōfte.
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. sōna.
soppe, sop, 438; OE. sopp.
sore, sorely, 194; OE. sāre.
sothe, truth, 103; OE. sōþ.
sotted, *pt.* 3 *s.* dulled, bleared, 286; *aphetic form* of OF. asoter.
sottes, fools, 266; OE. sott.
soughte, *v.* seche.
soule, 195; **saule**, 103; OE. sāwel.
sowdane, sultan, 533; OE. soudan; Arab. sultān.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- sowed, *pt. impers.* it made sore, 286; (?) *cp.* ON. sviða, Dan. svide, *svie*, to burn.
- sownnde, sound, uninjured, 434; OE. sund.
- sowre, a fourth year buck, so called from its colour, 34; OF. sor, red.
- sowssches, *pr. 3 pl.* stir, strike, 218; *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.* spede, 260; OE. spēdan.
- spedely, speedily, 541; *spedily*, 244; OE. (ge)spēdiglice.
- speke, *inf.* speak, 265, 595; *pp.* spoken, 366; OE. specan, *later form of sprecan.*
- spend, *inf.* 260; OE. spendan.
- spilles, *pr. 2 s.* perishest, 193; OE. spillan.
- spitte, *pt. 3 s.* 550; OE. spittan.
- spoken, *v.* speke.
- spournede, kicked, 550; OE. spurnan.
- spryngen, *pr. 3 pl.* leap, 244; OE. springan.
- staffe, 289; OE. stæf.
- stale, firmly, stalwartly, 289; OE. steall, a standing position.
- stalkede, *pt. 1 s.* went softly, 41; *3 s.* stelkett, 51; OE. stealcian.
- stalkynge, stalking, 21; OE. stealcung.
- stalles, stalls, 190; OE. steall.
- standerte, standard, 376; OF. estandard.
- 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.
- stete, steel, 446; OE. stēle; OM. stēli.
- stete-wede, armour, 200; OM. stēli; OE. wāde.
- stelkett, *v.* stalkede.
- sterapis, stirrups, 116; OE. stig-rāp.
- stiewarde[s], stewards, 147; OE. stigward.
- stiffe, strong, 376; styffe, 272; OE. stif.
- stikkes, sticks, small branches, fragments, 41, 376; OE. sticca.
- stillen, *inf.* pacify, 268; OE. stillan.
- stilly, quietly, 41; OE. stille + -ly.
- stirkes, bullocks, 147; OE. stirc.
- stirre, *inf.* stir, 47; OE. styrian.
- stode, *v.* stonde.
- stoken, *pp.* encased, 200; OE. *stecan; *cp.* OLG. stekan.
- stonde, *inf.* stand, 47; stonden, 289; *pr. 3 s.* standes, endures, 604; *pt. 1 s.* stode, stood, 21; OE. standan, stōdan.
- stone, 446; OE. stān.
- storroures, storers, 147; OF. estorer, *vb.*
- storye, 306; AF. storie.
- stotayde, paused, hesitated, 51 *cp.* MLG. stutten.
- stourre, conflict, 272; OF. estour.
- streghte, *pt. 3 s.* stretched, 116; OE. streccan.
- strenghte, strength, 532; *pl.* strengthes, 205; OE. strengþu.
- strikes, *pr. 3 s.* 228; *3 pl.* striken, 221; stryken, 219; OE. strican.
- stryffe, strife, 268; OF. estrif.
- styffe, *v.* stiffe.
- stynte, *inf.* stop, 268; OE. styntan.
- suede, *pt. 3 s.* followed, 382, 567; sewet, 34; OF. suivir.
- surryals, crown antlers, 30; OF. sur + rial; *cp.* ryalles.

GLOSSARY

- swange, *v.* swyngē.
 swapped, struck, 551; *cp.* ON. sveipa; OE. swāp, *n.*
 swete, sweet, 11; OE. swēte.
 sweuynn, dream, 102; OE. swefen.
 swiftly, 500; OE. swiftlice.
 swith, (?) swift, 502; *cp.* swythe.
 swyne, swine, 99; OE. swin.
 swynge, *inf.* hurl, 500; *pt.* 3 s. swange, 502; OE. swingan.
 swythe, greatly, quickly, 369; OE. swiðe; (?) *cp.* swith.
 syde, side, 7; OE. side.
 syghede, sighed, 172; *cp.* OE. sican.
 syghte, *v.* sighte.
 sykamoure, sycamore, 130; L. sycomorus.
 syled, *pp.* glided, sunk, 658; *cp.* Norw. Sw. dial. sila.
 synn, sin, 665; OE. synn.
 synys, signs, 48; OF. sine.
 sythen, since, 335; OE. siþþan.

 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 (probably Tharsia, adjoining Cathay, i. e. China), 132; 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. tægēl.
 taysede, stretched the bow-string, 44; OF. teis, *strong stem* of tesar.
 tayttely, joyously, nimbly, 219; ON. teitr + *ly.*
 teches, *pr.* 3 s. teaches, 601; OE. tæcan.
 techynges, teachings, 604; OE. tæcing.
 telle, *inf.* 103; *pr.* 1 s. tell, 159; 3 s. telles, 306; OE. tellan.
 telys, *pl.* teals, 219; *cp.* Du. teling.
 tenefull, peevish, 159; OE. tēonfull.
 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 vexation, 321; OE. tēonian.
 tercelettes, male falcons, 219; tercelettis, 242; AF. tercelet.
 Testament, 423; L. testāmentum.
 thaire, *pron. poss.* their, 107; theire, 237; ON. þeirra.
 than,thane, *v.* then.
 that, the, 601; OE. ðæt.
 that, *adj. dem.* 21; OE. ðæt.
 that, *pron. rel.* 35; þat, 49; what, 204; him who, 447; OE. ðæt.
 that, *conj.* 16; OE. ðæt.
 thay, they, 367; pay, 13; they, 215; *dat. acc.* thaym, 67; þam, 226; ON. þeir.
 thaym-seluen, themselves, 498; OE. ðæm selfum.
 the, *def. art.* 1; þe, 4; þe, 54; late OE. ðe.
 the, *v.* thoue.
 thedir, thither, 19; OE. ðider.
 theire, *v.* thaire.
 theis, *v.* this.
 then, 43; than, 38, 286;thane, 405; then, when, 393; OE. ðanne, ðænne.
 ther-affir, afterwards, 94; per-affir, 75; OE. ðær æfter.
 there, there, 23; þære, 400; there, where, 8, 64, 471, 506; ther, 335; OE. ðær.
 there-fro, thence, 97; OE. ðær; ON. frá.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- there-to, in addition, 134; per-to, 32; OE. *þærtō*.
ther-vndere, underneath, 42; OE. *ðærunder*.
there-with, 259; OE. *þær-wiþ*.
thes, *v. this*.
they, *v. thay*.
thi, thy, 27, 181; thyn, 177; OE. *ðin*.
thikke, thickly, 124; OE. *picce*.
thirde, 152; OE. *þrida, þirdda*.
thirtene, 262; OE. *þrēotēne*; *v. Note*.
this, 182; *pl. thes*, 220; *theis*, 173; *thies*, 109; OE. *ðis, pl. ðæs*.
thi-selfe, thyself, 651; OE. *ðī(n) + selfum*.
thoghte, *v. thynkes*.
thynke, *pr. impers.* seems, 637; OE. *þyncan*.
thynkes, *pr. 3 s.* 484; *pt. 1 s.* thoghte, 21; OE. *þencan*.
tholede, suffered, 403; OE. *þolian*.
thorowe, *v. thurgh*.
thoue, thou, 206, 207; þou, 175; *dat. acc. the*, 178, 192; OE. *ðu*.
thre, three, 104; OE. *þrēo*.
threpe, altercation, 268; OE. *þrēapian, vb.*
threpen, *pr. 3 pl.* contend in song, 14; *pt. 3 pl.* threpen, argued, 104; *pp.* threpid, 262; OE. *þrēapian*.
threuen, grown up, 133; ON. *þriffin, pp. of þrifa*.
thritty, thirty, 133; OE. *þritig, prittig*.
thro, bold, 104; ON. *þrār*.
throlly, boldly, eagerly, excellently, 14, 133; ON. *þrālīga*.
throstills, throstles, 14; OE. *þrostle*.
thryfte, thrift, 262; ON. *þrifty*.
thrynges, presses, 368; OE. *þringan*.
thurgh, through, 91; thurghe, 442; thorowe, 238; OE. *ðurh*.
thyn, *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. *till*.
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. *tōgædere*.
to-gedirs, together, 600; OE. *tōgædere + s.*
toke, *pt. 1 s.* took, 79; 3 s. tuke, 313, 569; ON. *taka*.
tonge, tongue, 68; OE. *tunge*.
totheles, toothless, 159; OE. *tōþlēas*.
toþer, the t. = thet oþer, the other, 602; OE. *þæt oðer*.
toure, tower, 408; OF. *tour*.
to-warde, 360; OE. *tōweard*.
to-wardes, 23; OE. *tōweardes*.
townn, town, 659; OE. *tūn*.
towre, *n.* turn, wheel, flight, 213. OF. *tour*.
[t]r[a]poure, saddle-cloth, 132; OF. **trapeüre*; med.L. *trappātūra*.
trayfoyles, trefoils, 120; AF. *trifol*.
traylede, trailed, 132; OF. *trailler*.
tree, 23; OE. *trēow*.
trenchore, carving-knife, 79; OF. *tranchoire*.
trewre, true, reliable, 326, 408; OE. *trēowe*.
trewloues, true lovers' knots, 120; OE. *trēowlufu*.
tried, *pp.* chosen, 301; triede, choice, excellent, 120; tryed, 525; OF. *trier*.
triste, trusty, 565, 624; *cp.* Dan. *tröstig*.
tristyly, firmly, confidently, boldly, 326.

GLOSSARY

troches, small tines, 67; OF. troche.
trouth, troth, 290; OE. *trēowþ*.
trowde, *pp.* believed, 604; OE. *trūwian*.
tryed, *v.* tried.
tuke, *v.* toke.
tulke, man, 313; ON. *tülkr*.
turnede, *pt.* 1 s. 23; turned, 67;
late OE. *turnian*; OF. *tourner*.
twayne, both, 30, 432; OE. *twēgen*.
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. *tīdan*.
tylere, handle of a cross-bow,
44; OF. *telier*.
tymes, 162; OE. *tīma*.

pam, *v.* thay.
pan, than, 15; OE. *þanne*.
pare, *v.* there.
pat, *v.* that.
pay, *v.* thay.
p^e, þe, *v.* the.
per-affir, *v.* ther-affir.
per-fore, therefore, 151; OE.
þær + fore.
per-to, *v.* there-to.
poghe, though, 243; ON. **þōh*,
earlier form of þō.
pou, *v.* thoue.

vmbe, about, 657; OE. *ymbe*,
umbe.
vmbycaste, *inf.* cast about, 61;
OE. *umbe + ON. kasta*.
vnburneschede, unburnished
(‘deer are said to burnish their
heads when rubbing off the
dead velvet or skin from the
horns’), 26; un + OF. *burniss*,
lengthened stem of burnir.
vncertayne, 636; un + OF. *cer*-
tain.

vnclosede, *pp.* unclosed, open,
336; un + OF. *clos- stem of*
clore.
vndide, ruined, 311; OE. *undōn*.
vndire-3ode, undermined, 283;
OE. *undergān*.
vnpereschede, undestroyed, 431;
un + OF. *periss*, *lengthened stem*
of perir.
vnsele, misfortune, 438; OE.
unsæl.
vn-to, 386; *cp.* OSax. *untō*; Goth.
und = OE. ōþ.
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. *ūttor*.

vanyte, vanity, 640; *pl.* *vanytes*,
640; OF. *vanité*.
vayne[st], 640; OF. *vain*.
ver[r]ayle, verily, 594; OF. *verai*
+ -ly.
vertus, powers, 594; OF. *vertu*.
vertwells, small rings on a hawk’s
furniture, 238; OF. *vertueil*.

waggynge, 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.
wæcnan.
walle, 433; *pl.* *walles*, 318; OE.
weall.
wandrynge = wandreth, misery,
257; ON. *vandræði*.
wane, wanne, *v.* wyne.
warne, 100; OE. *wearn*.
warned, *pt.* 3 s. 35; OE. *wearnian*.
warnestorede, *pt.* 3 s. furnished,
412; OF. *warnesture, n*.
waryed, accursed, 536; OE.
wergan.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- was, *v. bene*.
 watirs, waters, 589; OE. wæter.
 wayes, paths, 37; OE. weg.
 wayte, *inf.* guard, 99; *pt.* 1 s.
 waitted, watched, 40; wayt-
 ted, 657; 3 s. wayttede, 46;
pp. 49; OE. waiter.
 we, *pron. pers.* 422; *dat. acc. vs.*
 664; OE. we.
 weddis, *pr.* 3 s. weds, 386; OE.
 weddian.
 wedres, airs, breezes, 2; OE.
 weder.
 wele, wealth, 149, 637; OE. wela.
 wele-neghe, well-nigh, 193; OE.
 wel 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. 37; 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. weorld.
 whare, *v. where*.
 whatt, *pron. rel.* 501; whate,
 103; whatte, 294; OE. hwæt.
 whedir-wardes, whither, 294;
 OE. hwider + weardes.
 when, 1; OE. hwænne.
 where, *adv. rel.* 507; were, 611;
 whare, 294; OE. hwær.
 where, *adv. interr.* 185; whare,
 626; OE. hwær.
 while, *n.* time, 23, 101; OE. hwil.
 while, *conj.* while, 270; till,
 398, 535, 575; OE. hwil, *n.*
 whills, whilst, 641; whils, till,
 490; OE. hwil + -es.
 whitte, white, 156; OE. hwit.
 who, whoever, 33; OE. hwā.
 wiche, which, 293; OE. hwile.
 wielde, *inf.* possess, 609; OE. (ge)-
 wieldan.
 wiesly, prudently, 40; wiesely,
 412; OE. wislice.
 will, *n.* 352, 406; OE. willa.
 will, *pr.* 2 *pl.* 106; 3 *pl.* willen,
 209; *pt.* 3 s. wolde, 191, 327;
 OE. willan.
 wilnede, *pt.* 3 *pl.* desired to come,
 386; OE. wilnian.
 wirchip, worship, honour, 175,
 276; wirchipe, 252, 312, 519;
 OE. weorþscipe.
 wisdom, 601; OE. wīsdōm.
 wiste, *v. wot*.
 with, 8; among, 458, 605; OE. wip.
 witnesses, *pr.* 3 s. 412; OE.
 witnes, *n.*
 witt, mind, intelligence, 149,
 193; OE. witt.
 wittyly, cautiously, 46; OE.
 witig + -ly.
 wodde, wood, 3; OE. wudu.
 woke, *v. wake*.
 wolde, *v. will*.
 woman, 315; OE. wifmann.
 wondes, *pr.* 3 s. hesitates, 611;
 OE. wandian.
 wondirfully, 601; OE. wundor-
 full + -ly.
 wondres, *pr.* 3 s. wonders, 505;
 OE. wundrian.
 wonne, *imp. s.* dwell, remain,
 193; *pt.* 3 s. wonnede, 603;
 OE. wunian.
 wonnen, *v. wyne*.
 woo, woe, 257; OE. wā.
 wordes, 173; OE. word.
 worlde, *v. werlde*.
 worthe, *adj.* worth, 129; OE.
 weorþ.
 worthes, *pr.* 3 s. becomes, 637;
pp. worthen, 461, 485, 648;
 OE. weorðan.
 worthieste, 404; OE. weorðig.
 wot, *pr.* 1 s. know, 293; *pt.* 1 s.

GLOSSARY

- wiste**, 283; 3 s. 298, 581; OE.
witan.
wothe, danger, 37; ON. *vāði*.
woundede, *pt.* 3 s. 312; *pp.* 571;
 OE. *wundian*.
wroghte, *pt.* 3 s. wrought, 487;
pp. 315, 648; OE. *wyrcan*,
worhte.
wronge, 648; ON. *rangr*; late
 OE. *wrang*.
wryghede, *pp.* discovered, 97;
 (?) = *wreighede*; OE. *wrēgan*.
wrythen, *pr.* 3 *pl.* twist, 230;
 OE. *wričan*.
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.*
wynnen, 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. *wīs*.
wysede, directed, sent away,
 451; OE. *wisian*.

INDEX OF NAMES

- Achilles, 311.
 Affrike, 418.
 Alexander (Alexaundre), 586;
 (Alexar), 588; Alexandere
 (Alexaundir), 382; Alixander
 (Alexaundre), 394; (Alexaun-
 der), 345; Alysaunder (Alex-
 andre), 332; Alyxandere (Alex-
 aunder), 384.
 Alexaunder [= Alexandria], 417.
 Amadase (Amadas), 614.
 Amenyduse (Emeneduce), 359.
 Antecriste (Crist), 336.
 Antiochus, 456.
 Antyoche (Antioch), 515.
 Appolyne, 456.
 Arestotle (Aristotle), 586.
 Arraby (Arabs), 418.
 Artage (heritage), 347.
 Arthure, 486, 499, 510; (Arthur),
 464; (Arthoure), 484; Arthur
 (Arthure), 497; Arthures (Ar-
 thure), 483.
 Askanore (Escamour), 476.
 Aubrye (Awbrey), 523.

 Babyloyne (Babilon), 395, 627.
 Baderose (Betrise), 389.
 [Balame] (Balaam), 558; (Balam),
 569.
 Bawderayne (baudren), 370;
 (baron), 389.
 Bedwere (bodward), 479.
 Berarde de Moundres (Berarde de
 Mundres), 527.
 Bersabee (Bersabye), 453.
 Betys (Bothos), 391.
 Bretayne (Bretayn), 407; [= Brit-
 tany], 490.
 Bruyte (Brute), 407.

 Calcas (Clakas), 337.
 Cand[ac]e (Candore), 627; (Ca-
 dace), 396.
 Carlele (Carlile), 467.
 Carus (Carrace), 379; Carrus
 (Icarras), 355; (caris), 377.
 Cartage, 626.
 Cassabalount (Cassabolaunt), 415.
 Cassamus (Casamus), 353; (Dasa-
 mus), 377.
 Cassander (Cassaunder), 401.
 Cassayle (Casabull), 389.
 Caulus (Cawlus), 350.
 Cherlemayne (Charlemayn), 520;
 (Charles), 538.
 Cherlles (Charles), 531.
 Clarionas, 621.
 Clyton (Cliton), 350.
 Corborant (Corboraunt), 516.
 Cristabelle (Cristabell), 623.
 Criste, 161; (Crist), 553, 559.
 Cristyne (Cristen), 559.

 Dalyda (Daliday), 617.
 Dares (Darres), 331.
 Daudid (David), 442, 448.
 Dido, 626.
 Dioclesyane (Dioclisian), 597.
 Dittes (Dites), 331.
 Dovire (Dovir), 410.

 Ector (Ectoure), 300; Ectore (Ec-
 toure), 317.
 Edease (Odias), 364.
 Edoyne (Ydonye), 614.
 Edyas (Edcas), 390.
 Egipt, 418.
 Eglamour of Artas (Artes), 622.
 Egremorte (Egremourt), 547.
 Elayne (Elan), 304.
 Ely, 335.

INDEX OF NAMES

- Emenyduse (Amenowdows), 342.
 Emorye (Emer), 576.
 Emowntez; 'Katur fitz E.' (Katurfz Emountez), 529.
 Ennoke (Ennok), 335.
 Ercules (Arcules), 334; (Arculus), 329.
 Errake fytz Lake (Errak fight Lake), 476.
 Ewayne (Ewayn), 476; [Ewan], 497, 499, 502, 505.

 Facron, 360.
 Ferambrace (Fe[r]umbrace), 544.
 Fere de Calabre (fere of Calabre), 619.
 Fesome (Feysoun), 354.
 Filot (Fylet), 349.
 Flagott (Vagot), 542.
 Florence (Florance), 545.
 Floripe (Florish), 552.
 Florydase (Floridyse), 372; (Folidas), 349.
 Fozayne (Fesane), 363, 385; (Fighon), 356.
 Fozome (fomen), 356.
 Fozonase (Fezonas), 357, 363, 388.
 France (Fraunce), 572, 578.

 G[al]derayns (gedring), people of Gadres, 340.
 Gadres (Gedwyn), *Gaza*, 339.
 Gadyfere (Godyfere), 343; G[adyfer]e (Godfray), 340; Gadefere, 374.
 Galade (Galaad), 473.
 Galyan (Golyan), 608.
 Garsyene (Garsayn), 351.
 Gascoyne (Gascon), 491.
 Gawayne (Gawayn), 475.
 Gaynore (Gaynor), 629.
 Generides (Genarid), 620.
 Genyone (Golyan), 561.
 Glassthenbery (Glastonbery), 494.
 Godfraye de Boleyn (Godfray de Boleyn), 513.
 Golyas (Golias), 444.
 Grece, 302, 318, 416.

 Gregeis (Grekes), Greeks, 318.
 [Gr]ewe, Greek, 338.
 Gy de Burgoyne (Guy of Burgon), 528.
 Gyane (Guyon), *Guienne*, 491.

 Idores (Ydoes), 364; (Edores), 392.
 Inde (Ynde), 355.
 Indyans (Indayn), 375; (Indaynce), 381.
 Inglande (Ynglond), 406, 465; Inglonde (Ynglond), 493.
 Israelle (Israel), 428.

 Jazon (Josue), 338.
 Jer[u]salem (Jerusalem), 518.
 Jewe, 439; (Jew), 426; (Iew), 430; (Iue), 436; (Jue), 454; Jewes (Jewis), 422; (Jues), 459; (Iury), 518.
 Jhesus (Iesu), 430; (Jhesu), 436.
 Josue, 436; (Iosue), 426, 430, 439.
 Judas Machabee (Judas Machabe), 454.
 Julius (Iulyus), 405.

 Kay, 477.

 Launcelot de Lake (Launcelat de Lake), 474.
 Londone, 408.
 Lyncamoure, 352.

 Machabee (Machabe), 454.
 Marie (Mary), 665.
 Maundevyle (Mawndevill), 540.
 Mawltryple (Mowtribble), 546.
 Meneduse (Menodous), 347.
 Menylawse (Menelone), 302; (Menelaws), 316.
 [Merchel] (Marchel), 546; (Marchel), 548.
 Merlyn (Marlyn), 469, 606.
 Mordrede (Modrede), 495.
 Morgn la faye (Morgon of Layfay), 511.

 Naoles (Milos), 539.
 Naymes (Names), 524.

THE PARLEMENT OF THE THRE AGES

- Neptolemus (Septelamus), 327.
 Nerbone (Norburgh), 573.
 Nychanore (Nycanor), 457.
 Ogere Deauneys (Oggerd the Denys), 523.
 Olyuer (Olyvere), 523, 564; (Olyuere), 543.
 Palamedes, 328.
 Pantasilia (Pantezelia), 325.
 Paresche (Parych), 305.
 Penelopie (Penelop), 628.
 Perceualle de Galeys (Persevall de Galays), 478.
 Pharao (Pharao), 428, 435.
 Polborne (Puerne), 532.
 Porus (Peerse), 387; (Corrus), 380; (Perse), 368; (Pyrres), 365.
 Priamus (Piramus), 324.
 Raynere of Jene (Raner þe sayn), 522.
 Romanye (Romans), 598; (Romayn), 514; Romayne (Romayn), 414.
 Rome, 598.
 Rowlande (Rowland), 522, 563.
 Rowncyuale (Renovail), 562.
 [R]oystone (Rusten), 481.
 Salamadyne (Salomoydym), 533.
 Salomon (Salamon), 599.
 Sampson (Sampson), 616.
 Sampson of the Mounte Ryalle (Samson of þe Mownt Royall), 526.
 Saragose (Saragos), 568.
 Sarazenes (Sarsyng), 567.
 Sathanas, *Satan*, 438.
 Sayn Michaelles mounte (Michel-mount), 487.
 Sayne Denys (Saynt Denys), 557; Sayn Denys (Saynt Denys), 579.
 Sessoyne (Sesoun), *Saxony*, 419; (Seloun), 537.
 Sezere (Sesar), 405.
 Spayne (Spayn), 541.
 Surry, *Syria*, 419.
 Terry, 525.
 Tristrem (Tristram), 624.
 Trogens (Trobe), 321; Troygens (Trochis), 301.
 Troye (Troy), 301, 321, 323.
 Troylus (Trolus), 326.
 Turpyn, 525, 565.
 Vlives, 329.
 Vrye (Vry), 451.
 Virgill, 594.
 Witthyne (Wyghtelyne), 536.
 Ypomadonn de Poele (Ypomodon de Pole), 618.
 Ysoute (Isode), 625.

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 ;'

The Flower and the Leaf, 502-4.

I. LATIN HYMN

(Attributed to the XIth century.)¹

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 fiet iudicium!

II. *From DE MUNDI VANITATE*, attributed to WALTER MAP

(Probably XIIth century.)²

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

¹ From Moll's *Hymnarium*, p. 138; translated by J. A. Symonds, in *Wine, Women, and Song* ('King's Classics', 1907, p. 181).

² Thomas Wright: *Latin Poems attributed to Walter Mapes*, Camden Society, 1841, p. 149.

TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF 'THE NINE WORTHIES'

Quo Caesar abiit, celsus imperio?
Vel Dives splendidus totus in prandio?
Dic ubi Tullius clarus eloquio?
Vel Aristoteles, summus ingenio?

III. *From A LUVE RUN*, by THOMAS DE HAILES

(Probably before 1240.)

Hwer is Paris and Heleyne,
þat weren so bryht and feyre on bleo?
Amadas and Ideyne;
Tristram, Yseude, and alle þeo?¹
Ector, wiþ his scharpe meyne;
And Cæsar, riche of wor[*l*]des feo?
Heo beoþ iglyden vt of þe reyne,
So þe schef[*t*] 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 ȝernen iestes for to here,
And romaunce rede in dyuerse manere;
Of Alisaunder þe conqueroure,
Of Julius Cesar 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 knyȝtes felle
And auntres 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. 233].

APPENDIX

How Kyng Charles & Rouland fauȝt,
With Sarazines nolde þei neuer be sauȝt,
Of Tristram & of Isoude þe swete,
How þei wiȝ 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 Englysshe, Frensshe, & Latyne.

* * * *

V. *From* PHILIPPE MOUSKES' 'CHRONIQUE'

(XIIIth century.)

Des .iiij. lois vous sai je bien dire
Les .iiij. mellors, tot sans desdire.
OGIERS, au dit des anciens,
Si fu li mieudres crestiens.
Li mieudres paiens fu ETOR:
Cil ot le cuer plus gros d'un tor;
Ja, s'il n'eüst la vie outrée,
Troie ne fust si desiertée;
Etor trençoit os, car et niers,
Vers lui ne duroit fus ne fiers.
Li mieudres juis, li plus preus
Fu, pour voir, JUDAS MACABEUS.
Des .iiij. lois vous ai je nommés
Les .iiij. c'on a mellors clamés,
Et pour Ogier et pour Rollant
Vous ai remis Ector avant
Et Judas Macaben 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 faiz¹ maintenir
D'une seule journée peüst autant soffrir.

¹ MS. fait.

TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF 'THE NINE WORTHIES'

Voirs est qu'ECTOR fu large desmesurément,
Car, si com les poetes nous vont ramentevant,
Quant li rois Menelaus a son efforcement
Vint asseger en Troie le riche roi Priant
Pour Elayne sa fame qu'il amoit durement
Que Paris ot ravie ainz cel assablement,
Hector¹ de la cité prist le gouvernement,
Es issues c'on fist par son enortement
Tua . XIX rois sus son cors deffendant,
Et amiraus et contes, ce croi je, plus de .c.
Puis l'occist Acillez mout traïteusement.

ALIXANDRE le large, dont je vois ci parlant,
Qui vainqui Nicholas et Daire le persant
Et occist la vermine des desers d'Oriant
Et saisi Babyloine la fort cité plaisant
Ou il morut après par enpoisonnement,
Reconquist en² xij. anz très viguerusement
Quanke 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 Bretaingne, il ala longuement
Et soumist as Roumainz le roi Casibillant.
Pompée son serouge qui l'aloit guerroiant
Desconfist il en Grece et tel plenté de gent
Qu'il n'est home qui onques en veïst autretant.
Puis prist Alexandrie la riche et la manant,
Aufrique, Arrabe, Egypte et Surie ensement,
Et les illes de mer dessi en Occident.
Païen furent cil .iij. dont je puis dire tant
Que meilleurs ne nasqui aprez eus ne devant.

Escrit truis en la Bible et el Viel Testament
Les nons des .iij. juïs qui anciennement
Firent tant c'on les loe partout communement
Et loera, je croi, si qu'a definement.
JOSUÉ vous devons nonmer premierement.
Par sa sainte priere, par son souhaidement,
Parti le flun Jordain a travers droitement,
Et passerent a sec sans nul encombrement
Les Juïs 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 destruisit toz assés honteusement,
Et ne lor lessa terre, cité ne casement
Qu'il ne feïst torner a son commandement.

DAVID remist a mort Golias le jaiant
Qui de lonc ot .vij. coutez ou plus, mien esciant,
Et maint felon païen fist venir a noient,
Et fut en grans batailles partout si bien cheant
C'onques hons nel pot rendre vaincu ne recreant.
De cestui puet chascuns dire certainement
Qu'il fu .j. sains pechierre de hardi convenant.

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

III. crestïenz resai tiex c'onques hons vivant
Ne vit a meillor d'eus porter hiaume luisant.
D'ARTUS qui tint Bretaingne 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 obeissant;
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 païs en furent merveillant.
En plusors autrez lieux, se l'estoire ne ment,
Vainqui cil rois Artus maint prince outrecuidant.

CHARLEMAINE qui France ot toute a son commant
Suspedita Espaigne dont morut Agoulant.
Desiier de Pavie toli son tenement
Et sormonta les Saisnes si trës parfaitement
Par mainte grant bataille, par maint touellement,
Qu'il furent, maugré 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.

TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF 'THE NINE WORTHIES'

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

Or ai je devisé tout ordenéement
Les .IX. meillors 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 voué¹ si hautement
Souffri en la journée dont je tieng parlement.

VII. *From* THE SCOTTISH VERSION OF THE PRE-
CEDING, 'THE BUIK OF THE MOST NOBLE
AND VAILZEAND CONQUEROUR ALEXAUNDER',
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 witnessing,
Quhen Menelayus the mychty King
assegit in Troy the King Priant,
For Elene that was sa plesant,
That Parys forrow that semble,
Reuisit for hir fyne beaute,
Hector on him the gouerning,
tuke of the town and the leding,
Into the half thrid 3eir all anerly,
that he loued throw cheualry.

¹ 'Allusion aux Vœux prononcés par Porus'; P.M.

APPENDIX

Of crowned Kingis he slew nynetene,
 But dukes and erlis as I wene,
 That was sa fell it is ferly,
 Syne Achilles slew him tressonably.
 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 sein zeir as nobill King,
 Wan all this warld vnder the firmament,
 That on ane day in plane parliament,
 He said he had in alkin 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,
 Pompeyus his mauch is sic plenty
 Of men that neuer zit 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 zit beforne.

Of thir thre Lowes we find it writ,
 the auld Testament witeis it,
 thay did sa mekle that commonly
 All men thame lufis generally;
 And as I trow sall lufe thame ay,
 Euermare quhill domisday.
 Iusua suld first named be,
 That was ane man of great pouste,
 the flum Iordane partit he euin in tua,
 throw his wisdom 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,

TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF 'THE NINE WORTHIES'

And destroyit thame velanusly,
 And reft thame thare landis halely;
 they turned to his commandement,
 And to him war thay obedient.
 David slew Golyath with strenth,
 That seuin halfe ellis 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 lede
 Come shorand him as for the dede,
 Armit all for cruell battale,
 He wald not fle forouttin faille,
 Quhill he with him of alkin men
 Micht be ay ane agenes ten.
 That Iudas 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 Michael 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 fechtung,
 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 Sardan was slane,
 Than was he king himself allane,
 Of Ierusalem ane zeir and mare.
 Thir ar the nyne best that armes bare;
 I haue deuysit zow ordourly,
 that leuit weill and cheualrusly,
 Bot neuer thair lyfetyne 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 jitte of *other* kynges, and kaste in thyne herte,
 That were conquerours kydde, and crownede 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 jorneé jentille, a-juggede with lordes;
 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 Ierusalem oste fulle myche joye lymppede;
 The sexte was David *the dere*, demyd with kynges
 One of *the* doughtyeste *that* dubbede was euer,
 ffor he slewe with a slynge, be sleyghte 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 selcouthie 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 contres ynewe;
 He salle encroche the crowne that Crist bare hym selfene,
 And *that* lifeliche launce, *that lepe to his herte*,
 When he was crucefyede one crose, and *alle the kene naylis*,
 Knyghtly he salle conquere to Cristyne men hondes.

TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF 'THE NINE WORTHIES'

The *tother* salle be Godfraye, that Gode schalle reuenge
 One *the* Gud Frydaye with galyarde knyghtes;
 He salle of Lorryne be lorde, be leefe of his fadire,
 And syne in Ierusalem myche joye happyne,
 ffor he salle couer the crosse be craftes of armes,
 And synne be corownde kyng, with krysone enoyntede;
 Salle no duke in his dayes siche destanye happyne,
 Ne siche myschefe dreghe, whene trewthe salle be tryede!
 ffore-thy ffortune *the* fetches to fulfille the nowmbyre,
 Als nynne of *the* nobileste namede in erthe;
 This salle in romance be redde with ryalle knyghttes,
 Rekkenede and renownde with ryotous kynges,
 And demyd one domesdaye, for dedis of armes,
 ffor *the* doughtyeste *that* euer was duelland in erthe:
 So many clerkis and kynges salle karpe of youre dedis,
 And kepe youre conquestez in cronycle for euer!

11. 3406-46.

IX. THIS WARLD IS VERRA VANITÉ¹

(Prob. end of XIVth century.)

I.

Man, haue mynd and þe amend
 Of all thi mys quhill at þou may;
 think wele that all thing has ane end,
 for erd til erd is ordanit ay:
 think wele, man, þat þou mon wend
 out of þis warld a wilsome way,
 for with na kynrike þou beis kend
 fra þat þi cors be cled in clay.
 þi son will seildin for þe say
 þe salter; seldin þat we see;
 þan freindeschip failþeis & gude fay:
this warld is verra vanité.

II.

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

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

APPENDIX

Julius Cesar the Sar[z]in,¹
 Ector pat all Troy in trowis,
 Alexander pat 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 Daid [schawis],² in-samplis seir;
 sindrie we see of Salamo[u]n,
 quhom of þe welth is went but weir;
 and fors is failzeit of Sampson;
 [The]³ 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 verray vanité.

IV.

Mony pape ar passit by,
 patriarkis, prelati, 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 þai may nocht þis dule in dre,⁴
 sen nocht has life þat heir ma lest,
this world is bot a vanité.

V.

Quhar is Plato þat clerc of price,
 þat of all poetis had no peir?
 or 3it Catoun with his clergiss?
 or Aristotill þat clerc so cleir?
 Tulliouss þat wele wauld tiss?
 to tell his tretys] 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 'indure'.

TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF 'THE NINE WORTHIES'

is nane sa dowsit na sa dere,
 þan but redeming all mon dee:
 þerfor I hauld, quha euir it heir—
This world is verray vanité.

VI.

Ane vthir exsampil suth to say,—
 in summeris day full oft is sene
 thir emotis in ane hillock ay
 rinnand oute befor þin ene;
 with litill weit þai wit away,
 sa worthis of ws all I wene;
 may nane indur our his enday;
 bot all our drivis as dew bedene,
 þat on the bery bidis bene,
 and with a blast away wil be;
 quhile girss ar gray, quhile ar þai grene;
this world is verray vanité.

VII.

To tell of [C]rec[u]ss¹ war full teyr;
 I have na tyme to tell þe teynd:
 all gais hyne þat euer wes heir,
 to hevin or hell is þe last ende:
 let neuer þe feynd, þat fellow feyr,
 þe fang, bot fra him þe defend:
 beseke God & our lady deir,
 quhilk sall þe sone to sucur send,
 and with þaim be þi lugin lend,
 & low God quhill þou liffis in lee:
 now, man, have mynd and þe amend,—
þis 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 þeris slew xix kyngis,
 And ammirallis 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 ȝeris wan throw hard feichtyng,
Al landis vnder the formament.
Eqwethir 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.

Dauid 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, Spanze, and France,
And hand for hand slew tua giantis;
Lucius the publik procuratour
Of Rome, wytht millionis 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.

Godefrey Bolzone 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[t]yng
With few venkust the mychtthly 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.)¹

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

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

¹ Koepfel 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 Goddys comaundement,
 Wheer-thorough al his posteryte
 Leryd 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 felicitye ;
 And thanne this song gan hym manace :
Timor mortis conturbat me.

And had nought been his greet offence,
 And this greet transgressioun,
 And also his inobedience
 Of malice and of presumpcioun,
 Gyf credence ageyn al resoun
 To the develys iniquite,
 We had knowe no condicioun
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 surqued[r]ye,¹
 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 Gabacon ;
 Nor the noble myghty Gedeon
 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 Daudid that slowh the champyoun,
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 euery syde;
His name was deth, thorough 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 flours,
And cast hem down 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 fayr Eleyne,
And eek the goodly wy[ves]¹ tweyne,
Mar[c]ya² and Penelope,
Were enbracyd in the cheyne
Of *timor mortis conturbat me*.

What may all wourldly good awaylle,
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 sykirnesse
Ageyn *timor mortis conturbat me*.

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

¹ MS. wywes.

² MS. Maroya, emended by Koeppel.

APPENDIX

The sunne is dirk that whyloom 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 wourld 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 nevyr so myghty born,
Armyd in platys nor in maylle,
That, whan deth doth hym assaylle,
Hath of diffence no liberte,
To thynke afore what myght avaylle
On *timor mortis conturbat me.*

Enpreente this mateer in your mynde,
And remembre wel on this lessoun:
Al wourldly good shal leve be-hynde,
Tresour and greet pocioun;
So sodeyn transmutacioun,
Ther 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,
Sampson 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-feild enspringing thai sprent.¹
(ll. 1233-8.)

¹ Cp. VI. 'Is it out of respect for historical accuracy that our poet has substituted Sampson and Salamon?' F. J. Amours, *Scottish Allit. Poems in Riming Stanzas*, p. 284; v. note on the passage.

TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF 'THE NINE WORTHIES'

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 romaunce often am I leyt¹,
As conqueror gret thow I seyt².

JULIUS CÆSAR. Thow my cenatoures me slow in Constory³,
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 ȝyf ȝe wyll wete
Seche the Byble, for ther it is wrete.

ARTHOUR. The Round Tabyll I sette with knyghtes strong,
ȝyt shall I come aȝen, thow it be long.

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

GODEFREY DE And I was kyng of Jherusalem;
BOLEYN. 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. Constory = Consistory.

APPENDIX

XIV. VERSES ON EARLIEST WOOD-BLOCK

(1454-7.)

Preserved in Bibl. Nat. (Anciens Fonds Franç., No. 9653).

*[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 pover fu grans.
Je vis les Greciens qui moult furent puissans,
Qu'assegier vinrent Troie ou il furent lonc tanz.
Ja occis XXX rois come preus et vaillans.
Archiles me tua, ja n'en soies doubtons,
Devant que Dieu nasqui XIII^e 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 toutte à gouverner.
Tout le monde conquis, mes par empuissonner
VIII^e ans devant Dieu me fist on afiner.

JULIUS CÉSAR.

Empe[re]ur fu de Romme et en maintins les drois.
Engleterre conquis, France et les Navarois.
Pompée desconfis et tous ses grans conrois;
Et Lombardie oussi fu mise à mes voloires
Et tous les Allemans. Puis fu occy tous frois
Devant que Dieu nasqui VII^e¹ 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 païen affinez.
XXII. rois conquis, puis moru, n'en doubtez,
V^e ans devant che que Jhesus Crist fu nés.

LE ROI DAVID.

Je trouvai son de harpe et de psalterion
Je tuai Goliath le grand gaïant felon:
En bataille et ailleurs me tint on a preudom.
Après le roi Saul maintins la region,
Et je² prophetizai de Dieu la nacion,³
Bien III^e ans devant son incarnation.

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 Bretagne, d'Escoche et d'Engleterre;
Maint roialme je vos par ma force conquerre;
Le grant gaiant Rusto fis morir et deffaïre.
Sus le mont Saint Miciel un aultre en alai guerre.
Je vis le sang Greal; mes la mort me fist g[ue]rre,
Qui m'ochit V^e ans puisque Dieus vint sus terre.

CHARLELEMAND.

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

GODFROY DE BUILLON.

Je fu duc de Buillon dont je maintins l'onneur.
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 XI^e 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 *Altplattdeutsche Gedichte* (1798).

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

ARTUS. An mynem hove mach me schawen
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.

Iosua, dux Israell, David, Macabeus Iudas,
Quos Iudae tellus protulit alma viros;
His domiti quondam reges pepere triumphos
Insignes et nunc fama perenna vehat.

¹ Cp. (Harvard) *Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature*, vol. v (*Child Memorial Volume*), 1896, on two MSS. of Lydgate's *Guy of Warwick*, by F. N. Robinson.

TEXTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF 'THE NINE WORTHIES'

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

.iij. Pagani.

.iij. Judei.

HECTOR, ALEX, JULIUS,

DAVID, JOSUE, MACHABEUS,

.iij. Christiani.

CAROLUS, ARTHURUS ET PRECELLENS GODEFRIDUS.

XVIII. LANSD. MS. 762; *temp.* Henry VII

Saraceni.

Judæi.

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 *Passelyme 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 PR
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