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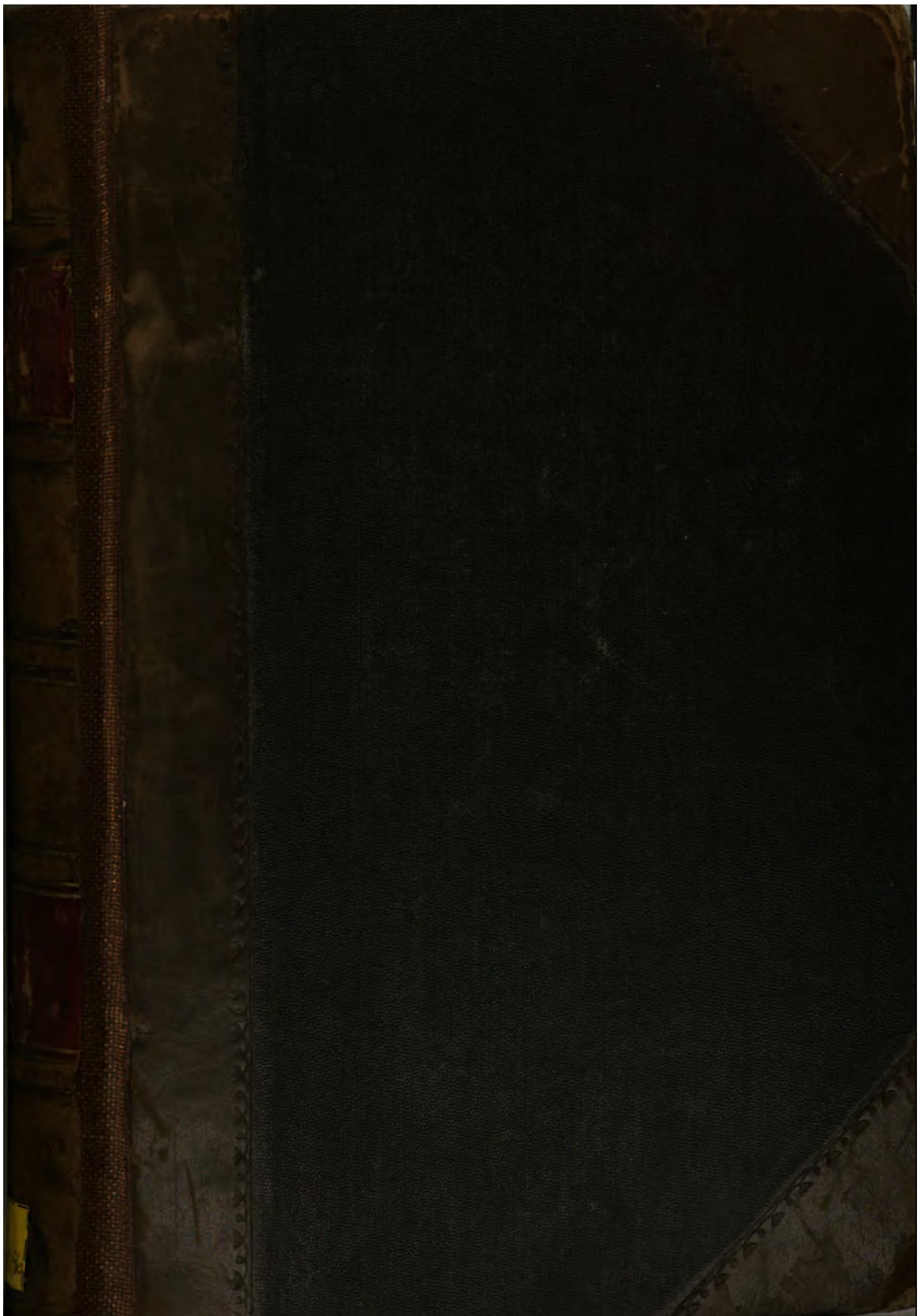
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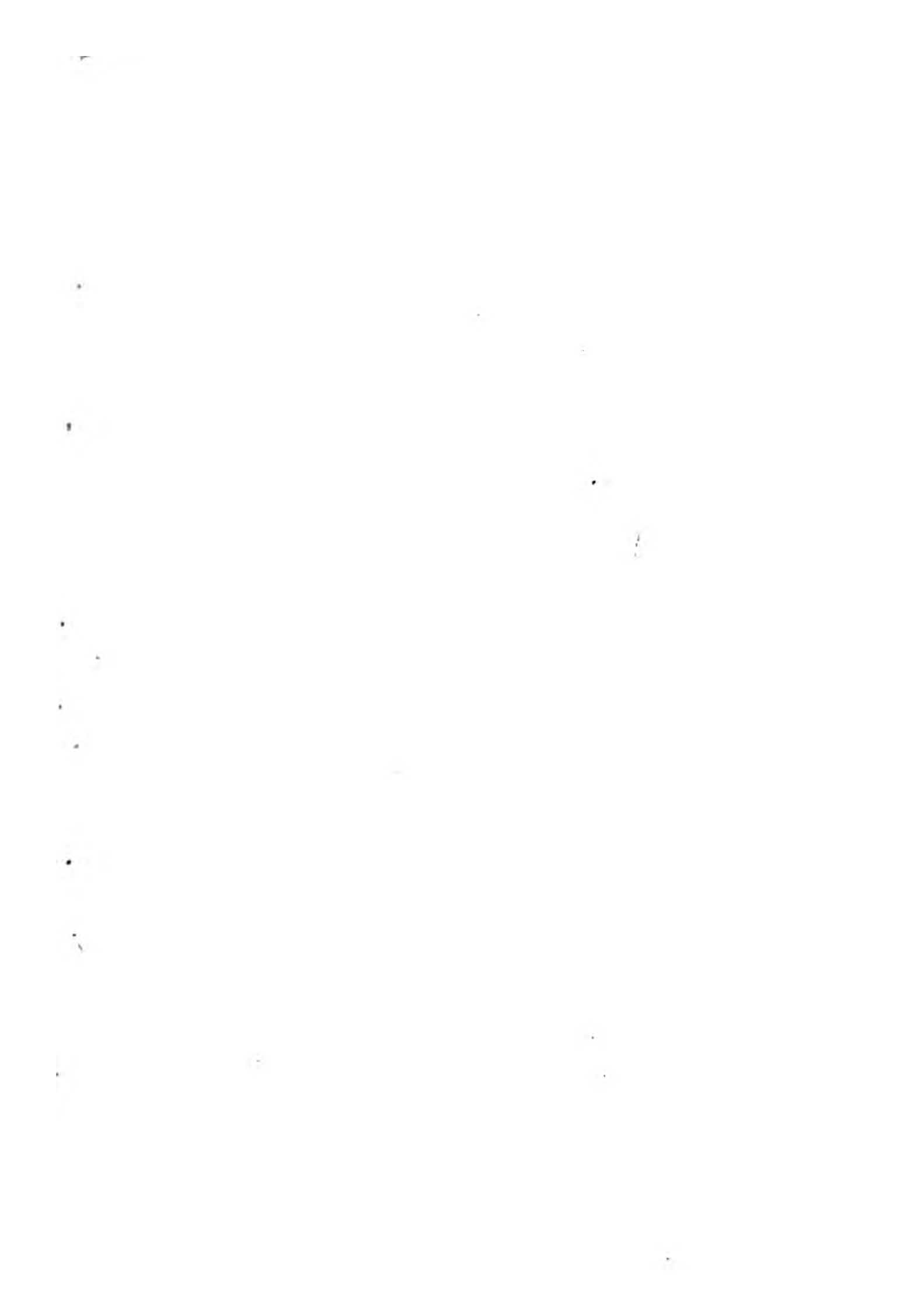
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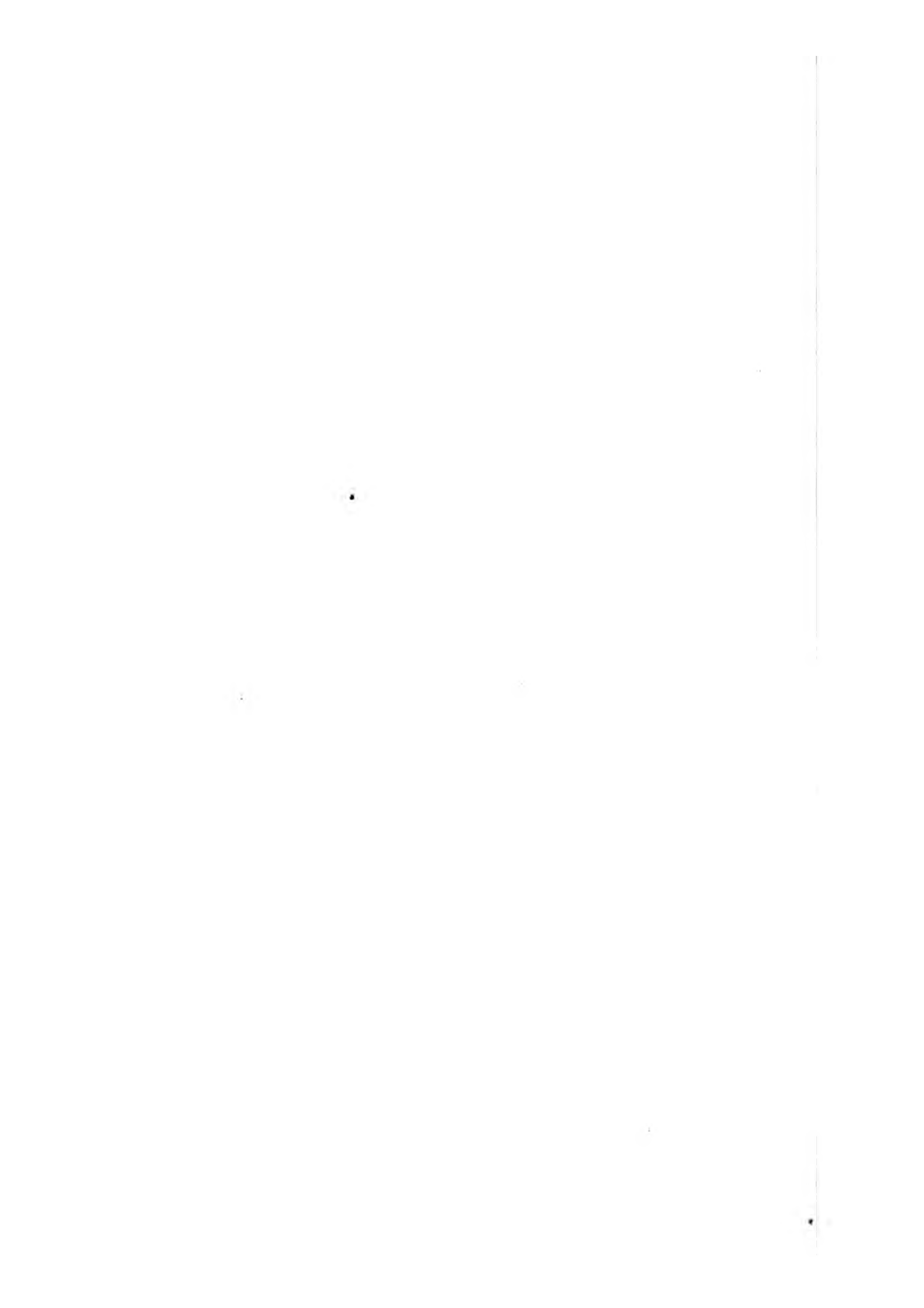
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PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE present imprint is from the unique Manuscript in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow, entered in the Catalogue thus:—

“A Stately Poem called the Destruction of Troy, wrote by Joseph of Exceter, who lived in the reign of King Henry the Second, from 1154 to 1189. In old English verse. Folio, (on paper), written in a small cramp hand.”

The mistake as to the author of the work increased very materially the difficulty and labour of the transcription, and of the preparation for the press. When the first sheet was printed a careful comparison of it was made with the *Bellum Trojanum* of Joseph of Exeter, and it was soon found that the MS. poem was not a translation of that work. A similar comparison with the histories, said to be by Dares and Dictys, showed that although they had much in common, the poem was not translated from them. At last the transcript was compared with a MS. of Guido de Colonna's *Historia Trojana*, and it was then seen that it was a translation, though not a continuous one, of that work. The greater portion of the MS. is certainly written in an undeniably “cramp” hand, but at various parts the writing is very beautiful, and easily read, having been executed apparently with great care. The reason of this remarkable difference did not at first occur to the transcriber. The evident mistakes in the spelling and the peculiarity of these mistakes at last suggested to him, when he was far advanced, that the carefully executed portions were copied at leisure from, perhaps, the original, while the rest was less carefully taken down from dictation by the copyist, who seemingly did not know the words he wrote down, and spelt them from the sound. Further examination proved that this conjecture was the right one, and fully accounted for the differences in the spelling, otherwise inexplicable.

Further particulars regarding the Manuscript, its language, and supposed author, will be given in the Preface and the Introduction.

G. A. P.

The Destruction of Troy

from

Guido de Colonna.

DUBLIN: WILLIAM MCGEE, 18, NASSAU STREET.
EDINBURGH: T. G. STEVENSON, 22, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET.
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The
"Best Hystoriale"
of the
Destruction of Troy:

AN ALLITERATIVE ROMANCE

TRANSLATED FROM
GUIDO DE COLONNA'S
"Hystoria Troiana."



NOW FIRST EDITED

FROM THE UNIQUE MS. IN THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM,
UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,
with Introduction, Notes, and a Glossary,

BY
THE LATE REV. GEO. A. PANTON,
AND
DAVID DONALDSON, ESQ.

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CONTENTS.

PREFACE:		PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION: BY THE REV. GEO. A. PANTON	...	vii
II. THE DIALECT AND AUTHORSHIP: BY D. DONALDSON, ESQ.		liii
INDEX OF BOOKS AND SUBJECTS (FROM THE MS.)		lxix
THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY (THE ALLITERATIVE POEM)		1
NOTES	461
GLOSSARIAL INDEX	-

P R E F A C E.

IN the year 1865 I was requested by Mr F. J. Furnivall to go over the Catalogue of the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow, to ascertain if there were any works there, in manuscript, which might be suitable for reproduction by the Early English Text Society.¹ Among other entries, I sent him the following:—

“A Stately Poem called the *Destruction of Troy*, wrote by Joseph of Exceter, who lived in the reign of King Henry the Second, from 1154 to 1189. In Old English verse. Folio (on paper), written in a small cramp hand.”

Several extracts from the manuscript itself were subsequently forwarded, and determined the Committee of the Society to print it. My professional engagements, occupying me weekly during nearly the whole of the hours at which the Museum was open, did not admit of my copying the poem, even if its size and formidable appearance had not deterred me from attempting it. The work of transcription was undertaken by Mr David Donaldson, who had more time at his disposal and much greater experience in such work than I had, and it was completed after no small amount of difficulty and labour, which the mistake as to the author very materially increased. While the greater portion of the manuscript is certainly written in a provokingly “cramp” hand, yet at various parts the writing is very beautiful and easily read, having been executed apparently with great care. The reason of this remarkable difference did not at first occur to the transcriber. The evident mistakes, or say the curious combinations of letters employed in the spelling of the proper names especially, and the peculiarity of these on being pronounced, at last suggested to him, when he was far advanced,

¹ “You could help us, too, by looking into the MSS. at the Library at the Hunterian Museum. There must be some worth printing there. They have a unique copy of Chaucer's *Romaunt of the Rose*; and, I am told,” [by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson] “a unique Poem on the Destruction of Troy in 12 or more thousand lines. But it may turn out to be Lydgate's *Troy Book*.” 8 Dec., 1865.

that the carefully executed portions were copied at leisure from perhaps the original, while the rest was less carefully taken down from dictation by the copyist, who seemingly did not know the words he wrote down, and spelt from the sound. Further examination, and the marked difference in the character and formation of the letters in the "cramp" and the more carefully written portions, served to prove that this conjecture was the right one, and fully accounted for the differences in the spelling, otherwise inexplicable.

Much time would have been saved not only in the work of transcription, but in the preparation for the press, had means been taken at an early period to test the correctness of the entry in the catalogue. No suspicion of this, however, having been entertained, it was only when the first sheet was in type, that a careful comparison of it was made with the *Bellum Trojanum* of Joseph of Exeter to ascertain with what fidelity the translation had been executed, and it was found that the MS. poem was not a translation from that work at all. A similar examination of the Histories, said to be by Dares and Dictys, showed that, although they had much in common, the poem was not translated from them either. Thus baffled, it occurred to me that a comparison might be tried with our MS. and a very fine one of Guido de Colonna's *Historia Trojana*, in the Hunterian Museum. This comparison, at first, was not much more promising than the others had been. The great difference in the writing and in the arrangement of the two MSS., the fuller text of Guido at the commencement, and the very considerable gap between the first and second Books of our MS., the extent of which was then unsuspected, prevented us from noticing the connection between Guido de Colonna and the *Stately Poem*. Though the result was unsatisfactory, I was unwilling to give up the matter altogether without one more trial, and requested Mr Donaldson to suggest some testing passage at the *end* of our *Troy Book*, with numerous proper names in it, or several well-marked paragraphs, in order to institute a further and closer examination. First one and then another such passage was turned up and tried, and it soon became quite manifest that the MS. poem was a translation, though not a close and continuous one, of Guido's *Historia Trojana*.

But whence was the work of Guido derived? was the next question. A few months ago¹ the writer would have been constrained to leave this matter in the doubt and uncertainty in which it was left by Warton and his annotators, simply from the difficulty, if not impossibility, of getting a copy or transcript of a sufficiently large portion of the *Roman de Troie* to compare with Guido's *Bellum Trojanum*. That difficulty, or impossibility, exists no longer. Thanks to the admirable edition of Monsieur A. Joly, Doyen de la Faculté des Lettres, of Caen, we have now a complete text of the *Roman* accessible, from which it is evident that Benoit de Sainte-Maure is the originator of that great mass of romantic literature respecting the siege and destruction of Troy, so widely diffused, and so popular during the Middle Ages.

From the exhaustive reasonings and proofs of Mons. Joly as to the person and age and country of his author, it is sufficiently manifest that the *Roman de Troie* appeared between the years 1175 and 1185. The translation, or version, of the *Roman* by Guido de Colonna was finished, as he tells us at the end of his *Historia Troiana*, in 1287. From one or other, or both, of these works the various Histories, Chronicles, Romances, Gestes, and Plays of *The Destruction of Troy*, *The Prowess and Death of Hector*, *The Treason of the Greeks*, &c., were translated, adapted, or amplified, in almost every language of Europe.

The *Stately Poem* now printed is, in all probability, the very first or earliest version of Benoit and Guido in our language. The poet Barbour executed perhaps the second, of which the fragments only are now extant in two MS. copies of the more modern version of Lydgate—his well-known *Troy Book*. The MS. Folio, or "Prodigious Folio" (Laud K. 76) in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, described by Warton, and erroneously ascribed to Lydgate, is a fourth version. Another Oxford MS. (Rawl. MS. Misc. 82) commencing,

"Here begynneth the Sege of Troye,"

is a prose adaptation from the same sources. The best-known prose version, however, of the story of old Troy is that of Caxton. His

¹ Written in 1870.

Destruction of Troy, which has been often reprinted, is partly derived and translated from the *Recueil of Histories* by Lefevre, but the Third Book is a very close translation of the corresponding portion of Guido de Colonna. There are other more modern poetical versions, more or less condensed, such as "The Life and Death of Hector, One and the First of the most puissant, Valiant, and Renowned Monarches of the World called the Nyne Worthies," by Thomas Heywood, a copy of which I possess, as also another work of his, *The Iron Age*, from the same prolific materials. This last is a drama in two parts—the first "*Contayning the Rape of Hellen: The Siege of Troy: The Combate betwixt Hector and Ajax: Hector and Troilus Slayne*," &c. The second part "*Contayneth the Death of Penthesilea, Paris, Priam, and Hecuba: The Burning of Troy: The Deaths of Agamemnon, Menelaus*," &c.

From the pages of Brunet we may see how often and how variously it was reproduced in the different countries throughout Europe; and yet his enumeration by no means exhausts all the versions of the Fall of Troy. I possess, or I have examined, copies of several others in English, French, Spanish, and Italian, of which he has taken no notice.

The old story, as elsewhere, appears to have been very popular in Scotland, and for a long period too. The MS. (MSS. Cat., vol. v. 600, Kk. 5. 30) in Cambridge University Library, which is a copy principally of Lydgate's *Troy Book*, was written in Scotland, probably by the same copyist who executed the Douce MS. 148 in the Bodleian, Oxford, at the end of which we are told

"Here endis ye Sege of Troye written and mendit at ye Instance of aue honorable chaplane Ser Thomas ewyn in Edinburgh."

In the first of these MSS., a Scotch one, formerly in the Duke of Lauderdale's collection, when examined by Mr Bradshaw, Librarian of the University, to ascertain the changes made in the author's language by the Scottish copyist, were discovered the remarkable remains of Barbour's version. Mr Bradshaw thus describes his interesting and most valuable discovery:

"It was on the 11th of this month (April, 1866) that I took down from the shelf in the University Library a copy of Lydgate's *Troy*

Book. I only knew that it was a Scotch manuscript, formerly in the Duke of Lauderdale's collection, which was sold by auction in 1692, and that it had been bought with several others from the same library by Bishop Moore, and transferred with the rest of his books to the University by the munificence of King George in 1715. My immediate object was to see how far Lydgate's southern English had been modified in the process of transcription by a Scottish scribe. The original volume was mutilated both at beginning and end, and the missing parts had been supplied in writing, from the printed edition of 1555, by one Sir James Murray of Tibbermure, who owned the book in 1612. However, on turning over a few leaves near the end of the original scribe's work, I was struck with a line in larger handwriting (that used throughout the volume for rubrics), running as follows:

'Her endis the monk ande begynnis barbour;'

and on turning back, I found a similar rubric near the beginning:

'Her endis barbour and begynnis the monk.'

It was further apparent that the lines before this note at the beginning, as far as they were preserved (about 600), and after the note at the end (about 1500 or 1600), were not Lydgate couplets of verses of five accents, but Romance couplets of verses of four accents. A few lines were enough to shew me that the language was anything but southern English; and I had little doubt that I had stumbled upon some fragments of a large work by the earliest known Scotch poet, of which I did not recollect to have seen any notice. . . . It is difficult to understand how these fragments came to occupy the place which they hold in the present MS. The only explanation I can suggest is that the Scotch scribe, wishing to make a copy of Lydgate's story of the Destruction of Troy, was only able to procure for his purpose a copy mutilated at beginning and end; and that, in transcribing, he supplemented his original by taking the missing portions of the story from the antiquated (and in his eyes less refined) translation made by his own countryman in the previous century. King James seems to have carried back with him into Scotland the knowledge of the English poetry of his day. There is ample evidence of the popularity of Chaucer in Scotland in the latter half of the fifteenth century; several of his smaller poems are only known to us from Scotch copies of them; and one indeed is among the earliest productions of the Edinburgh press. It need not then be matter of surprise to us if the great popularity of Lydgate in England had spread his fame across the border. I still thought that anonymous copies of Barbour's *Siege of Troy* might have been preserved either entire or, as here, combined with Lydgate's work, and suggested this to my friends in Scotland; but at present all that I can say is that they know of no poem of the kind lying unclaimed. While, however, so many libraries remain unexplored, it is very probable that a more complete copy may yet be discovered. . . .

"P.S. My conjecture has been verified to some extent. I have since

had the good fortune to discover in the Douce Collection a copy which furnishes about 1200 additional lines towards the close of the poem. Being at Oxford for some weeks this summer, I was enabled, thanks to the unequalled kindness of Mr Coxe, to explore at my leisure whole departments of the Bodleian Library. I was searching for printed books; but seeing a MS. of Lydgate's *Troy Book* in an adjoining book-case, I was tempted to take it down, although I knew that all the Bodleian Lydgates had been just recently examined with great care for the committee of the Early English Text Society. It is a Scotch MS., and was probably copied from the Cambridge MS. before ours was so much mutilated. The beginning is Lydgate, the volume closes¹ with the last few lines of Lydgate's poem, and the rubrics about Barbour and the Monk are omitted; so that it is not to be wondered at that even Mr Douce himself should have overlooked it, to say nothing of more recent investigators."

That the two MSS. may have had a common origin, and been written and "mendit," at the end at least, by the same chaplain that executed the Douce copy, is very probable and likely, but that the one was copied from the other is disproved, I think, by the various differences existing between them, as shown by parallel extracts, which I have had taken from both. The Douce MS., for example, has not the concluding portion, if indeed it has any, of the first 600 lines of Barbour, which are found in the other. In the Cambridge MS. these lines conclude thus:—

" And thus of Medea fynd I
 Recordyt in all poetrye
 Bot quhethir it be suth or lese
 the werray Storye sais Scho wes
 Mast perfyt in astronomye
 And ek into gramancye
 Of all that lyffyt in hyr quhill
 So Soueranly scho was subtyll
 That thar was neuer nane hyr lyk
 No neuer sall be pure no ryk.
Her endis Barbour and begynis the monk
 Because of certane interleuerations
 Of dyuerse Cercles and reuolutions
 That maked bene in the heuen aloft
 Which causen ws for to failen oft."

¹ From an extract, now before me, from this MS., the case really stands thus: Folio 336 and last commences with four lines of Barbour, then follow 32 lines of Lydgate; the long episodical address to Henry V., in which he describes himself, mentions Chaucer, &c., consisting of 235 lines, is omitted, and then the "mendit" poem concludes with the last five lines of Lydgate.

The corresponding passage in the Douce MS., fol. 25*b*., is as follows :

“¹Quhen he movis onder eliptike lyne
 The clipse mought follow as auctoures list dissynne
 So yat yar be by yar discriptioun
 Of boith twayn full coniunctioun
 And yat ye sone with his bemes reid
 Haue his duelling in ye dragons hed
 And ye mone be set eke in ye tale
 As by nature yan It may nought fale
 That yn [yre] must fall eclipse of werray neid
 In syndry bukes lyke as ye may reid
 Because of certane Intersecatiouns
 Of diuersse clerkes² and reuolutions
 That maid ar in ye hewyn aloft [fol. 26 a.]
 Quhilk causis ws for to fale oft.”

The first ten lines of this extract are Lydgate's, modified in spelling by the Scottish copyist, and it is very manifest that the last two were not copied from the corresponding lines of the Cambridge MS. Perhaps were the two MSS. themselves examined and compared together, the real truth of the matter regarding their connection and production might be ascertained exactly. Failing such comparison, a satisfactory conclusion might be arrived at by a careful examination of sufficiently copious extracts taken from both—if photographed, all the better.

I had not gone over much of the *Stately Poem* in proof before I was struck with the number not only of words, but of expressions and phrases occurring in it, that are still in common use in Scotland. This had also struck the transcriber; and when it was ascertained that the work was not a translation from Joseph of Exeter, or from the historians Dares and Dictys, more attention was paid to these words and phrases than heretofore; and as the proofs, when collated with the MS., were *read aloud*, the Scottish or Northern peculiarity became every day more manifest. Indeed, whole lines of the poem, and even passages of some length, would be intelligible to the common people in many parts of this country at the present day,

¹ In Marsh, 1555, these two lines are

“Whan so he meueth under the Clyptik lyne,
 The Clipse mott folow as Auctours list diffine.”

² Evidently a mistake for *cercles*.

and might even be spoken by them, without the slightest suspicion that they were uttering anything either archaic or foreign. In my native county of Fife many an urchin, "yonge and yepe," or "yaup," not long intrusted with "breeks," were he visiting Cupar, the capital of the ancient "Kingdom,"

"Hit is the Soveraiyne citie of the soyle ever,
Of lenght and (of) largenes louely to see,
Well bilde all aboute, and mony buernes In"—

might, on his return home, give an account of his expedition very much in the words of the poem, and tell that he had

"Steppit up to a streite streght on his gate,
As (he) past on the payment the pepull behelde,
Haden wonder of (him) and wilfulde desyre
To knowe of (his) comyng and the cause wete,
Of what cuntré (he) come and the cause why.
So faire folke uppon fote was ferly to se,
Thai bowet to the brode yate, or thai bide wold,
And led (him) furthe lyuely into a large halle,
By leve of the Lord that the lond aght,
Gaid up by a grese all of gray marbill,
Into a chamber full choise (chefe) on there way,
That proudly was painted with pure gold ouer."

The "gude folke" at home would not only understand every word, "grese" perhaps not excepted, of this account taken or made up from the passage 351—372, but consider that the account was expressed in most appropriate broad Scotch, taught him by "hom selvyne;" and if told that this was South-Midland English, they would "threpe," and with a "birr" too, that it was no more English than it was French or Gaelic. It must indeed be admitted, however, that were the same urchin sufficiently advanced to be in Latin, and translating Cæsar into his vernacular, he and they would as stoutly aver that he was turning his author into *English*. I question if a South-Midland peasant, or Englishman far south of the Tyne, could even pronounce some of the words in this passage, and yet were I reading, *more Scottico*, these lines and many other similar ones to a class of boys or girls, able to write, in a parish school, I venture to say that I would "belyve" get them back, almost in the very guise or form in which they are "brevit" in

our "Boke."¹ And there are passages moreover, not a few, in which occur, within a short space, several undeniably Scottish or Northern words of peculiar meanings, still retained in use, and spelt, curiously enough, almost exactly as now pronounced. So that, reasoning according to the mere doctrine of chances, it may be concluded with certainty that so many could never have come together, or been used in their present connection, unless the author had been a Scotsman or Northumbrian, to the manner born. I may give here two or three such passages.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| " <i>Steppit up to a streite, streght on his gate.</i> " | 351 |
| "Gate masons full <i>mony</i> , that <i>mykull fete couthe</i> ;
Wise wrightis to <i>wale</i> , werkys to caste ;
<i>Qvariours qweme</i> , quaint men of wit.
Sone he <i>raght</i> vpon <i>rowme</i> , <i>rid up the dykis.</i> " | 1529 |
| "Priam by purpos a pales <i>gert</i> make,
Louely and large to logge in hym seluyn,
ffull worthely <i>wroght</i> and by wit caste,
And euyng at his <i>etlyng</i> Ylion was cald." | 1629 |
| "He <i>throng</i> into thicke <i>wodes</i> , thester within,
ffor thornes and tres I <i>tynt</i> him <i>belyue</i> .
Than I sesit of my sute, and softly <i>down light.</i> " | 2362 |
| "Iff <i>tylmen</i> toke tent what shuld <i>tynt</i> worth,
Of sede that is <i>sawen</i> , by sesyng of briddes,
Shuld never corne for care be caste vpon erthe." | 2462 |

There are scores of such passages, one of which, longer and more peculiarly note-worthy, will engage our attention further on.

But the author of the *Stately Poem*, while, I believe, a Scotsman, was something more. Other passages still more remarkable and specially characteristic, describing the sea, its storms, and voyaging ; woodcraft, rural and silvan scenes ; war, its conflicts and bloody work ; courts, with their receptions and feastings ; councils, their deliberations and debates, &c., when translated or amplified from Guido de Colonna, show not only the skill of the poet, but are often hit off with an appropriate ease and deftness of hand that mark the experienced sailor, hunter, warrior, courtier, and statesman. The author, *experto crede*, if a landsman, must have been at sea

¹ A similar experiment tried in some parts of the North of England would, I have little doubt, be attended by a like result.

more than once, and out of sight of land too, to describe, as he does, its varied tempers and "ythes," with the doings of his sailors in fair weather and foul, and in "Schippes and Cogges little and hoge." And so too with his other pictures of "Weghes, knightes, kynges and other," with their doings. Not less obviously certain is it that he had not only looked upon these as a witness, but shared in them as an actor, and could say,

"Eorum magna pars fui."

Such passages, which are no mere poetical translations of Guido de Colonna's text, but often paraphrases rather, and additions to it, are not positive proof of who the author of our work was, but they indicate not obscurely what he must have been. They are not only not inconsistent with the supposition that "*Huchowne of the Awle Ryale*," whom we believe to have been the author of the *Stately Poem*, was "*The Gude Schir Hew of Eglintoun*," mentioned by Dunbar in his *Lament for the Makaris*, but they materially strengthen the presumption that he was. Sir Hugh of Eglintoun, from his connection by marriage with the royal family of Scotland, the substantial crown grants which he received, and the public services he rendered, was precisely the man whom we should expect to be named "*of the Awle Ryale*," and possessed of the ability, experience, and means to write, or cause to be written, such a work as the *Troy Book*. We may here give from Dr Irving what we know of him:—

"When we ascertain that Sir Hugh Eglintoun was connected with the Scottish court in the successive reigns of David II. and Robert II., we seem to have obtained some additional evidence. He belonged to the distinguished family of Eglintoun of Eglintoun; and as it appears probable that he was knighted when a young man in the year 1342, we may perhaps venture to place his birth about the year 1320. During the summer of 1342, King David led a numerous army into Northumberland, and in the course of this expedition, he liberally distributed the honour of knighthood: but the army was commanded by a monarch who possessed no share of his father's talents; and some of the newly created knights, who endeavoured to approve their chivalry, having fallen into an ambush laid by Robert Ogle, five of their number, Stewart, Eglintoun, Boyd, Craigie, and Fullarton, were taken prisoners. The Christian name of Eglintoun is not indeed mentioned; but from the time and the occasion it appears sufficiently probable that this individual was the good Sir Hugh. We find him described as Justiciary

of Lotbrian in the year 1361; and in 1367 he was one of the commissioners for negotiating a treaty with England. He married Egidia the half-sister of Robert II.: she was the widow of Sir James Lindsay of Crawford, who died about the year 1357. Sir Hugh Eglintoun is supposed to have died soon after the year 1376. His daughter Elizabeth, who inherited his numerous and extensive estates, became the wife of John Montgomery of Eglisham, ancestor of the noble family of Eglintoun."¹

The passages, to which we have already referred, were noticed and pointed out to me by the transcriber while still engaged in his work of copying, and when casting about for the author of the *Statelty Poem*, these, with the peculiar oft-recurring phraseology of the MS., recalled to his memory the similar descriptions and phraseology of the *Morte Arthure*, printed by the Society, which he had recently read. I had only cursorily and *silently* read some portions of this, when it appeared, without noticing anything remarkable, the somewhat florid spelling having concealed its real nature, and much that, on closer examination, was obvious enough. As Jock Jabos said, "There was nae missing it, ane ane was set to look for 't."

On treating the *Morte Arthure* in the same way as our proofs had been, that is, on reading portions of it aloud, and pronouncing them *more Scottico*, as the spelling seemed to direct, it was just as plain as it had been in the case of the *Statelty Poem*, that the language was truly Scottish or Northern. This was manifest not only in single words, but in expressions, which seem to have been *indigenous*, and are yet native to Scotland. On closer examination, the truth of this was still more manifest by the idiomatic precision and correctness with which the various particles, such as *and* or *an*, *sen* or *sin*, *syne* or *seyne*, *sythen*, *ilke*, *ilke a* and *ilkane*, *bot* and *or*, with their

¹ From 1348 to 1375, the name of Sir Hugh Eglintoun frequently occurs in the Accounts of the Great Chamberlains of Scotland. On three different occasions he appears among the Auditors of Exchequer (vol. ii. pp. 19, 46, 75). Besides the entries relating to payments of the annual sum due to his lady from the customs of Dundee, we find various others relating both to his public and private transactions (vol. i. pp. 289, 360, 374; vol. ii. pp. 57, 58, 62, 80, 84). From 1358 to 1369, Eglintoun paid frequent visits to England, as appears from the safe conducts recorded in the *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. i. pp. 823, 833, 872, 876, 893, 917, 932. Under the date of 1367, he is one of the parties in an indenture for preserving the peace of the Scottish and English marches. His name very frequently occurs in the *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, printed in 1814.

different meanings, *er, are, forby, belyve, til, gif, &c.*, were conjoined with their respective appropriate words or expressions, proving satisfactorily that none but a Scotsman, or one using the same language, could have written or used them as they stand. And then when once we have got into the *way* of the spelling and pronounced accordingly, the nationality of the work comes out still more forcibly. There are portions which Allan Ramsay or Robert Burns might have written, and bits which our Scottish lads and lasses of the present day might lilt. The spelling, indeed, is not quite uniform, but very many of the words are spelt as in Barbour's *Bruce*,¹ Wynthown's *Cronykil*, and Henry's *Wallace*, and if the rest were stripped of the redundant letters attached to them by R. Thornton or other previous transcribers, and the lines divided as in the original MS., it would be difficult indeed, if not impossible, to point out the difference between the Scottish of the *Bruce* and the so-called south-of-Tweed English dialect of the *Morte Arthure*. Or, what is the same thing, if the latter were composed by an English author, and written in the *English* spoken and written south of the Tweed, then *it* was not a *dialect*, for it must have been the same language as that spoken and written as far north as the Grampians, if not further. Mere spelling, if words are indifferent, I hold,—and every one, however little conversant with manuscripts, will soon be convinced of the same thing,—is and must be a very unsafe criterion not only of their language, but of their authorship. So long as the literary productions of England or Scotland were confined to writing alone, and especially while the language of both countries was in a transition state, there was, and there could be, no exact or uniform system of spelling of the language of either. The same may be affirmed of all the languages, Romance and other, employed for literary purposes during the Middle Ages. Each author followed his own system, if he had one, and each transcriber followed his; or, at most, each Scriptorium might issue works that were in some degree uniform. As well shown by Mons. Joly, just in proportion as an author's

¹ Not a few of the words of the poem, with their meanings and spellings, coincide remarkably with those met with in the volumes of the *Burgh Records of the City of Edinburgh*, recently printed. These Records begin with the early part of the 15th century.

work was popular, and it was often copied, would it, in process of transcription, have less and less of his original impress or spelling, and the language in consequence would come to be very much disguised; but the *words* themselves, as I shall have occasion further on to show, often wonderfully kept their ground.

In the *Morte Arthure*, on running one's eye over the pages, many words of spelling, little, if at all, removed from their ancient and present pronunciation, arrest the attention, such as

Til, besekes, alde (auld), *bathe, noghte, tak, secker* (siccar), *fawte, laundes, aughte* (owed), *dynte, ynowe, ynoghe, alles* (as), *rogh, rugh, sal, sulde, Sonondaye, Monondaye, Tyseday, Seterday, fra, wan, nane, anes, apone* (upon), *glored* (glowred), *offore* (before), *than, withoutyne, es, or, lowe, rawe, ding, rynnez* (runs), *bygede, &c. &c.*¹

And then of idiomatic words and phrases, still in general use, to be found in every page of *Morte Arthure*, what more expressive or better calculated to prove its Northern or Scottish origin than

Busk, Bield, byde, doughty, kepe, won the gree, on the bente, in the moldez, grippe, gird, graythe, weches and warlows, ettell or attel, reke, clekes, erles, moss, bethan, forby, ferde, sheltrons, threpe, fey or fay, dede thraw, ding to dede, &c. &c.

Of these and a great many more that we have marked, not a few do not appear in the Glossary² at all, while of others, the meanings are only guessed at, or mistaken altogether, and yet they are quite common at this day, and racy of the Scottish soil. We may give examples:

1. The very first word that caught my attention, as a well-known and common one, was *forelytenede* in the passage in which Sir Cador of Cornewayle says of himself and fellow knights of the Round Table,

“ We hafe as losels liffyde many longe day, 252
Wyth delyttes in this land with lordchipez many,
And *forelytenede* the loos that we are layttede.”

¹ Of course, very many of these and following words are to be found in Hampole and other Northern authors; but that, if it does not make for what we contend, certainly does not make against it.

² Since this was written, in 1870, a second edition of this work has appeared, under the care of Mr Brock. The Glossary has been entirely rewritten, and, with the help of the Rev. W. W. Skeat, is now a model of what one should be.

On turning to the Glossary, out of mere curiosity to see the meaning given there for *forelytenede*,¹ I found "decreased," a mistake, which the author of the Glossary might have avoided, as *forlete* occurs in Chaucer. *Forlete*, *forleit*, *forliet*, or *forlyte*, in Scotland, is used to signify to forget, or rather to forsake. "We have lived long as wretched caitiffs, and forsaken the glory that we formerly, or but lately, regarded, or sought."

2. The three "balefulle birdez," in attendance upon the giant attacked by Arthur,

"his brochez they turne, 1029
That byddez his bedgatt his byddyng to wyrche."

Of "byddez his bedgatt" a conjectured meaning is given in the Glossary—"Are his bedfellows"!! But pronounce the line *more Scottico*, and the meaning is obvious enough:

"That bide, (or wait on him till) his bed-going or bed-getting, to work, or do his bidding." And here, by-the-bye, the word "gate," meaning way, is always most correctly used in the *Morte Arthure* and *Geste Hystoriale*, precisely as at the present day in Scotland, in such phrases as, "of his gate," "on his gate," "ony gate," "a gate," &c.

3. At line 1041 we are told of Arthur that

"To the *sowre* of the *reke* he soghte at the gayneste."

While "sowre" is not noticed in the Glossary at all, "reke," we are informed, means a "path." If "the surs of the sonne" means "the rising or soaring of the sun," then "the sowre of the reke" will mean "the rising of the path,"—a mistake which no Scotsman

¹ *Forelytenede*, if not "mendit," I regard as another, and perhaps older form of what at a later period appeared as *forlieted* and *forleited*. "Others were for declaring that the king had *forlieted* the kingdom."—Life of Sir G. Mackenzie, *Works*, I. xiiij. "Wee esteeme these desolate and *foreleited* places to be full of foule spirits."—Forbes on the *Revelation*, p. 181. There were very likely two forms of the verb, as in the case of *gloppe*, *gloppen*, *wakyn*, &c. Mr Skeat considers the verb in the text to be derived from *lyt*, and assumes an A.S. verb *forlyt-n-ian*. There may have been such a verb, but I hardly think that the author would have written that these "losells" had "decreased," or lessened the glory or reputation which they only sought, and which was not yet theirs; whereas it was very natural to say that they had forsaken, or left off the pursuit of it. "All haffde Godd forlaetenn."—*Orm*.

would make. Why, "reke," or "reek," means *smoke*, whence "Auld reekie," the common name for Edinburgh; and in the passage before us, Arthur hied him to "the rising of the smoke," of the fire, to wit, to which he had been directed by the "wery wafulle wedowe," and at which the giant "bekez his bakke," &c., all "breklesse," like a very Highlander as he was. And here I may remark that in presence of a crowd of weans such as—

"I suppos, quha than walde seke
Amang thaim all wes noucht a breke,"

a Jock Jabos of the present day, and in the neighbouring street, might speak of a horse as Arthur did of Sir Fererre,

"Thou wille be flayed for a flye that one thy flesche lyghttes,"
and not one "breklesse" loon within his hearing would miss his meaning, or for a moment dream that an *English* ostler, Yorkshire or Midland, was making remarks about his "oss."

4. At line 2542 we have "one *lyarde* stedes," and again at line 3281 we read—

"The lokkes *lyarde* and longe the lenghe of a 3erde."

In the Glossary the last is explained "disordered." The word occurs in Chaucer as *lyard*, and the meaning is given—"a grey horse." As *lyart*, the word is given by Henrysone thus,—"*lyart* lokis hoir," which explains itself; and few know not the line of Burns—

"His *lyart* haffets wearing thin and bare."

5. When the Roman envoys, glowred at by Arthur,

"ruschte to the erthe
ffor (the) ferdnesse of his face, as they *fey* were,"

they were not dead, as the Glossary tells; nor were the Britons dead, whom Arthur encourages his followers to fight fiercely, telling them, "fellis downe yone feye folke." Arthur himself was not by any means dead when the "wery wafulle wedowe" warned him against the giant, saying, "Thou arte fay, be my faithe;" and, in fine, he was not yet dead when, mortally wounded after the traitor Mordred's death,

"In faye, says the *feye* kynge, sore me fore thynkkes."

In all these passages *fey*, pronounced, I doubt not, with a diphthongal sound which now only a Scotsman can give, has the same meaning, modified in each case, as it still has in this country—*mad*, *death-doomed*, or *fiend possessed* before death. Sir Walter Scott, in *Guy Mannering*, at once uses the word, though not spelt as usual, and explains its meaning in the passage regarding the unfortunate Gauger, Kennedy, when excited by the combat between the sloop of war and the smuggling lugger, just before he hurried to destruction.

“‘I think,’ said the old gardener to one of the maids, ‘the gauger’s fie,’ by which word the common people express those violent spirits which they think a presage of death.” The passage in *Morte Arthure* describing the last mad and fatal onset of Sur Gawán, while containing the word, also explains and most exactly exemplifies its meaning :

“Thare mighte no renke hym areste, his resone was passede!
He felle in a fransye for ferseness of herte,
He feghttis and fellis downe that hyme before standis!
ffelle never *faye* mane sicke fortune in erthe.” &c.

And here, by the way, if the “Great Unknown” had not acknowledged his works, and we had been called upon to seek out an author for this novel from which we have just quoted, and bring home to the “Makkar” his handiwork, surely it would not be from the *spelling* of such words as “fie,” &c., as given by him, but from the words themselves, and the way in which they were used by the characters, that we would seek to prove its nationality. What Englishman far south of the Tweed, what Irishman or Welchman, could write the racy Scottish language as Meg Merrilies and Dandie Dinmont are made to speak it? Ay, or understand and pronounce all their truly characteristic expressions, somewhat diluted though they occasionally are by the author? In my time, at home, in the colonies, and in America, I have often heard Englishmen and others attempt to pronounce such expressions as the following, but the Lowland vowel, diphthongal, and guttural sounds baffled their vocal powers, and a somewhat laughable “claiver,” in Scottish ears, was generally the result :—

"The blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the howm. Nane o' our fowk wad stir your gear."

"Sign wi' cross, and sain wi' mass,
Keep the hous frae reif and wear."

"What do you glower after our folk for?"

"Ye maun come hame, sir—for my lady's in the dead-thraw.' Repeating the words, 'in the dead-thraw!' he only said, 'Wife and bairn, baith—mother and son, baith—sair, sair to abide.'"

"Meg claught the bairn suddenly out of the ganger's arms—and then he rampaged and drew his sword—for ye ken a fie man and a cusser fears na the deil. So, sir, she grippit him, and clodded him like a stane from the sling ower the craigs of Warrochhead."

"We'll ding Joch o' Dawston Cleugh now after a'."

"He was to have a weary weird o't, till his ane-and-twentieth year. I kenn'd he behoved to drie his weird till that day cam."

"I'll tak the gate—ye maunna spier what for"—"It was a blythe bit ance!" said Meg. "There was an auld saugh tree that's maist blawn down, and it hangs ower the bit burn—mony a day hae I wroght my stocking and sat on my sunkie under that saugh."¹

Now strange to say, every one of these extracts has its precisely similar parallel passage or counterfeit expressions in the *Morte Arthure* and *Geste Hystoriale*. Nay, more, the parallel passages are, in some instances, more than once repeated, and the expressions varied with marvellous precision, just as used in Scotland at the present day. And then in such proper names as Derncleuch, Byde-the-bent, Cleikum Inn, &c., of Sir Walter Scott, which are characteristic and Scottish, if ever words were or are, we have compounds the simple words or elements of which are to be met with in many pages of both poems. There is a difference, of course, in the spelling, especially in the case of the *Morte Arthure*, but this difference is often more apparent than real, owing to the final and other *e*'s which are most profusely and often perhaps unnecessarily expended over the latter.

On looking over the Glossary appended to *The Heart of Midlothian*, as just issued in the centenary edition of Sir Walter Scott's works, I find upwards of fifty words, every one of which may be

¹ A curious corroboration of the truth of our remark occurred in the setting-up of these very sentences. In the first proof sent for correction there were more mistakes in the spelling of them than in all the preface besides.

repeatedly found idiomatically used in the *Morte Arthure* and *Geste Hystoriale*. In the Glossary attached to the *Bride of Lammermuir* there are upwards of sixty similar words ; while on looking over the pages of the latter I find that I could very largely add to the number—the compiler of the Glossary, doubtless a Scotsman, having passed over several to which he was so accustomed as to forget that they were peculiar and Scottish.

In the volume entitled *Syr Gawayne*, containing a collection of ancient Romance poems by Scottish and English authors, edited by Sir F. Madden for the Bannatyne Club, 1839, the editor discusses at some length the questions respecting the age, the author, &c., of *Syr Gawayne and the Grene Knight*. His remarks have a most important bearing upon the authorship not only of that poem and the *Morte Arthure*, but also upon that of the *Geste Hystoriale*, now printed for the first time by the E. E. T. Society.

“This curious poem is printed for the first time from a manuscript, believed to be unique, preserved in the Cottonian collection, and marked Nero, A. x.” “It will not be difficult from a careful inspection of the manuscript itself, both in regard to the writing and illuminations, to assign it to the reign of Richard II. ; and the internal evidence, arising from the peculiarities of costume, armour, and architecture, would lead us to assign the romance to the same period, or a little earlier. There are three other metrical pieces in the volume, all most unquestionably composed by the author of the romance, and these I have carefully read over with the hope of detecting some more direct indication of the age, but without success.” “In regard to the author of these poems much uncertainty also exists. There is sufficient internal evidence of their being *Northern*, although the manuscript containing them appears to have been written by a scribe of the Midland counties, which will account for the introduction of forms differing from those used by writers beyond the Tweed.

“It is, I think, certain, that the writer of the romance must have been a man of birth and education, for none but a person intimately versed in the gentle science of *wode-craft* could so minutely describe the various sports of the chase, nor could any but an educated individual have been so well acquainted with the early French literature. Of his poetical talent the pieces contained in the MS. afford unquestionable proof, and the descriptions of the change of the seasons, the bitter aspect of winter; the tempest which preceded the destruction of Sodom and Gomorra, and the sea-storm occasioned by the wickedness of Jonas, are equal to any similar passages in Douglas or Spenser. The individual,

who has the best claim to be recognised as the author, is 'Huchowne of the Awle Ryale,' mentioned by Wyntown,¹ who writes of him thus :

. . . . 'Men of gud dyscretiowne
Suld excuse and loue Huchowne,
That cunnand wes in literature ;
He made the *Gret Gest of Arthure*,
And the AWNTYRE OF GAWAN,
The *Pystil als of Swete Swsane*.
He wes curyws in hys style,
Fayre of facund, and subtile,
And ay to plesans and delyte
Made in metyre mete his dyte.'²

"Mr Chalmers was of opinion that this Huchowne and the *Sir Hugh of Eglintoun*, mentioned by Dunbar in his *Lament for the Makkaris*, who flourished in the middle of the 14th century, and died, it is supposed, about the year 1381, were one and the same person ; but there are so many difficulties in this supposition, as justly to prevent our yielding assent to it without some additional evidence.³ Admitting, however, Huchowne to be the author of the romance,⁴ we are singularly fortunate in possessing probably *all* the pieces written by him noticed by Wyntown, together with those others on allegorical or scriptural subjects, hitherto not pointed out. It is very evident on the chronicler's authority, that the *Gret Gest of Arthure*, the *Gest Hystoryale* and the *Gest of Broyttys Auld Story* are one and the same poem, and relate to the exploits of Arthur and his knights against the Romans. In this work Huchowne makes *Lucius Hiberius* emperor, in the time of Arthur, whereas Wyntown, following other authorities, names Leo as emperor. He first defends himself, and then good-naturedly excuses his predecessor, by saying that in the *Brute* (by which he here means Geoffrey of Monmouth) Lucius is called *Procurator*, which was more correct, but that if Huchowne had done so,

'That had mare greuyd the cadens,
Than had releuyd the sentens.'

¹ Wyntown was elected prior of St Serf's in Lochleven, in 1395, so that he must have been contemporary with Huchowne. His chronicle was not finished till the year 1420—1424.

² *Cronykil of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 122, ed. Macpherson, 1795.

³ See the notices of this Sir Hugh collected in the admirable edition of Dunbar's Poems by Mr Laing, vol. ii. 355 ; and his remarks, vol. i. p. 38. Consult also the *Select Remains of the Popular Poetry of Scotland*, pref. to *Pystil of Susan*, 4to, 1822 ; *Lyndsay's Works*, by Chalmers, vol. i. p. 132, note, 8vo, 1806 ; and Tytler's *History of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 367, 8vo, 1829.

⁴ Mr Guest regards as the most decisive proof of what is here assumed, the fact, that in the void space at the head of the poem in the MS., a hand of the 15th century (Mr G. says, "not much later than the year 1500,") has scribbled the name *Hugo de*, as shown in the facsimile annexed to the description of this MS., but, I confess, to this I do not attach much weight.—*Sir F. M.*

“Had Sir Walter Scott ever read through the *Arthour and Merlin* of the Auchinleck MS. he would have known that it could *not* be the *Gest* referred to in the above passage by Wyntown; and Mr Turnbull, the editor of this romance, is less excusable on this account in repeating the error without correction. But of what, in all probability, *is* the veritable *Gest of Arthure* composed by Huchowne, and written in alliterative metre, I possess a transcript, from a MS. in Lincoln Cathedral Library, which may, probably, at some future period be given to the press.”

This MS.—the *Morte Arthure*—was first printed by Mr Halliwell, in the year 1847, and again by the Society in 1865, edited by Mr Perry, who, on the authority of Dr R. Morris, asserted it to be not Scottish; but composed in one of the Northumbrian dialects spoken south of the Tweed. And upon the same authority, the *Stately Poem of the Destruction of Troy* has been pronounced, in one of the Society's Reports, to be the work of an English writer of the Midland counties.

The sufficient *internal* evidence to which Sir F. Madden refers, as proving the *northern* origin of *Sir Gawan*, of the three metrical pieces referred to on page xxiv, and, doubtless, also of the *Morte Arthure*, must mean the words, expressions, or language of the poems, as distinguished from the mere spelling, or peculiarities of form, which, in his estimation, can only indicate the transcribers or copyists of the MSS.

The latter—the spelling and external forms in a MS.—the production or handiwork of one, or it may be of several transcribers, as we have already remarked, may point out or prove the country and perhaps even the county of the *last* transcriber; but unless they are component parts of, or inseparably connected with, the words or expressions themselves, they are and must be no very strong foundation on which to rest the proof as to the real source of the language and the authorship of a work. And yet it is upon the ground of the spelling and external forms of the words, mainly or wholly, that it has been contended that the *Morte Arthure* is Northumbrian and Midland, and that the *Stately Poem* is Midland, without the Northumbrian.

It may be more than doubted that we have yet a sufficiency of MSS., and especially a sufficient number of examples of each work,

printed or accessible, to furnish the external forms and reliable criteria by which alone, and without other evidence, we may determine otherwise than generally the authorship and localities of our unnamed, or unknown, early English literature. That the words, language, or vocabulary, of unknown works, alone and irrespective of other internal evidence, do not in all cases form a perfectly safe guide either, must be at once admitted. When words, however, are combined into phrases and compound expressions, the ground becomes firmer. Much has been done with Glossaries, but very much more must be accomplished before we can draw out a list of test words, the presence of which will enable us to define the exact limits within which a work was originally produced. But although it may be difficult, or even impossible, to compile such a list at present, if ever, yet it would be quite possible from the works of Barbour, Henry, Wynthoun, Bellenden, and other early Scottish writers, to produce a list of words and phrases, the absence of which from any work, or the expression of their meaning by other and Southern words, would conclusively prove that it could not be Scottish, whatever else it might be. Such a negative test, if we may call it so, both the *Morte Arthure* and the *Stately Poem*, we are satisfied, can stand.

The writer of this, in the course of his investigations in connection with the present poem, has examined personally or by deputy several MSS., or versions of Guido de Colonna, and of Lydgate's *Troy Book*, and has had many portions of these transcribed for reference and comparison. Amongst others he has had transcribed several passages from Douce MS. 148, one very long one, containing Lydgate's account of the rebuilding of Troy by Priam. This MS., like that in the Cambridge University Library, Kk. 5. 30, was the transcript of a Scottish writer who tells us at the conclusion,

Heir endis ye sege of Troye written and mendit at ye Instance of ane honorable chaplane Ser Thomas ewyn in Edinburgh.

Now from these long passages of about 400 lines, did we not know whose work the MS. was, we could very easily produce from the spellings and peculiar forms—from such words as *thai*, *thar*, *thaim*, *quhat*, *quhilk*, *quhom*, *quhar*, *quhylome*, *thir*, *war callit*, *mak*,

couth, sicht, crukit, ferd (fourth), *sext, straike, ane, ayre, polyst, chakker, has ordanyt*, for 'hath ordeyned,' *one rawe*, for 'a rowe,' &c.; and especially from such lines as

"For thir pepill destroyit war certane,"—

"Cosyng Iason tak hede quhat I sall sayne;"—

"Besyd ane holt, he saw quhar stude ane tre;"—

occurring in them—an amount of evidence to prove that portions of it were originally written by a Scottish author, quite as complete and sufficient as may be advanced to prove that the *Morte Arthure* is Northumbrian and Midland, and that the *Statly Poem* is Midland. Had a second 'honorable chaplane' taken the MS. in hand, and especially had it been written to dictation, as our Poem evidently has been, the remaining portions in which Ser Thomas Ewyn was more faithful to his copy, and which in consequence are manifestly English, would have been thoroughly "mendit," and all obvious traces of its Southern origin removed, such as *en* from the infinitives, *y* from the perfect participles, &c. And yet upon comparing these extracts with the parallel passages in the printed version of Lydgate executed by Marsh, it is remarkable to find, among all the changes of spelling, &c., how few words, if any, have been changed for others by the Scottish transcriber. The first word that I noticed, as quite different from that in Marsh, was *ythakkede*, which, from its form and from its occurring in a portion apparently untouched, I am of opinion is Lydgate's original word—the change to *covered* having taken place in the modernized version. Had the MS. been again transcribed, it would have probably become *thakked*, and if written to dictation, either *thekyd* or *theikkit*, as respectively in Wyntown and Bellenden.¹ The passages from both, in which the change has been made, are as follow :

"Men to wolken to-gidder, tweyn and tweyn,
To kepe hem dry, when yat it dyde reyn,
Or hem to save from tempest, wynde or thondre,
If yat hem lest to schroude hemself yar wndre,
And eueryche house *ythakkede* was wight lede." &c.

Douce MSS. 148.

¹ "Wyth lede the south yle *thekyd* alsua."—Wyntown, ix. 6. 124.

"He *theikkit* the kirk with leid."—Bellend. *Cron.*, B. xii. c. 16.

“Men to walke togethers, twaine and twaine,
 To kepe them drye when it happed to rayne,
 Or them to save fro tempest, winde or thundre,
 If that them lyst schroude them selfe there under,
 And every howse *covered* was with lead.” &c.—*Marsh*, 1555.

Two or three other differences were found, upon a second and closer examination, but with respect to these, one only excepted, it would be difficult to say on which side the change had taken place. In the case of that one, *awhaped*, stunned, as in *Marsh*, it is evident that the transcriber's

“Copie, auld, mankit and mutillait,”

had failed him, and he made no bad guess in *ay wepit*, still wept, which he supplied. It may be a question whether another, *Batallede*, in the Douce MS., is the original word or changed. It is *bretexed* in *Marsh*. Another, *engins*, in Douce, is most likely the original word, which in *Marsh* has been changed or glossed into *great gones*. One word alone may have been intentionally changed in the case of ‘yates of *zetten* brasse’, molten or fused brass, which in *Marsh* are ‘gates of *shining* brass.’ The word occurs in Douglas as *yett* and *zyt*; but it is also in the *Ormulum*, 17418. It occurs as *yetting* in our poem, l. 8175; and ‘*yettin* of the gun’ occurs in the Royal Chamberlain's Accounts, Scotland.

By some, *Huchowne of the Awle Ryale* may be considered only a myth or ghostly shade, while coolly appropriated as an English poet by others; although Wyntown designates him so as evidently to be recognized by his fellow countrymen and contemporary readers, and he eulogizes and defends his writings with an affectionate warmth and zeal by no means natural towards a Southron. Lydgate is not a myth, however; while most of the works ascribed to him, and especially his well-known *Troy Book*, are no myths either. Of the latter we know of five different MSS., from all of which we have various extracts, and there are scores of others; while, in addition, there are two printed versions of the work, viz. those of Pynson and *Marsh*. There can be no doubt, then, of the solidity of our ground here, and, reasoning from the known to the unknown, may we not conclude that what has taken place in this

case, in the transcription of an English work into the Scottish form or dress, will not be very unlike what would take place, were the order reversed, in the transcription of a Scottish work into the English form or dress? Here we know our author, we know his language, and we see what changes a Scottish transcriber makes in the expression of it. Now, if so very few words be changed, if changed they be, with one exception, in such a lengthened specimen, may we not conclude that, in the case of a Scottish author's work transcribed by an Englishman or by Englishmen, there would be similar stability, so to speak, in its wording or language, whatever became of the spelling or external forms? If so, then we are warranted in concluding from the many undeniable Scottish words, &c., in the *Morte Arthure*, that it is the work of a Scottish man whose language has been externally disguised somewhat in spelling, or changed, if you will, by Midland forms, but which, for all that, still remains substantially the language of its original author. In this connection, we may give in an appendix five or six specimens, which will bear out our contention most satisfactorily.¹

We return, however, to the remarks of Sir F. Madden. After a very careful and repeated examination of the passage in Wyntown from which he quotes, we are more and more convinced of the correctness of his opinion, and that the *Morte Arthure*, copied by Thornton, and printed by the Society, is the *Gret Gest of Arthure*, the *Gest Hystoriale* and the *Gest of Broytlys Auld Story*, to which Wyntown was expressly alluding as the work of *Huchowne of the Awle Ryale*. The passage in Wyntown, Lib. V. cap. xii. l. 251—362, thus begins :

“ And quhen this Leo was Emperowre,
 Kyng of Brettane wes Arthowre,
 That wan all Frawns, and Lumbardy,
 Gyane, Gaskoyn, and Normandy,
 Burgoyne, Flawndrys, and Braband,
 Henawnd, Holand, and Gotland,
 Swes, Swethryk, and Norway,
 Denmark, Irland, and Orknay,

¹ We may indicate a few such examples here. *M. A.* l. 276—282; 292, &c.; 339—349; 360; 367; 377; 403; 468; 519—521; 526; 704, &c.; 916, &c. &c.

And all the Ilys in the Se
Subject ware to his Powste:" &c.

There can be very little question that, when composing these lines, Wyntown had before him the following passage of the *Morte Arthure*, l. 26—47.

"Qwene that the kyng Arthure by conqueste hade wonnyne
Castelles and kyngdoms and contreez many,
And he had coverede the coroune of the kyth ryche
Of alle that Uter in erthe aughte in his tyme,
Orgayle and Orkenay, and alle this owte iles,
Irelande uttirly, as occyane rynnys ;
Scathylle Scottlande by skylle heskyftys as hym lykys,
And Wales of were he wane at hys wille,
Bathe fflaundrez and ffraunce fre til hym selvyne ;
HOLAUND and Henawde they helde of hyme bothe,
Burgoyne and Brabane, and Bretayne the lesse,
Gyane and Gothelande, and Grece the ryche.
. He was prynce holdyne,
. Of Naverne and Norwaye, and Normaundye eke,
Of Almayne, of Estriche, and other ynowe ;
Denmarke he dryssede alle by drede of hym selvyne,
Fra Swynne unto Swether-wyke, with his swerde kene."

It will be observed that, with one exception, and that more apparent than real, all the countries, provinces, &c., mentioned by Wyntown, occur in the *Morte Arthure*, and in such order or curious conjunction, that it is impossible this could have happened by chance or mere coincidence. The one passage must have been compiled from the other. Then follows mention by Wyntown of "The hawtane message til Arthure send, that wrythyn in the Brwte is kend."

The passage in the *Morte Arthure*, l. 78, &c., in which the embassy of the Senator of Rome is described, was as certainly before Wyntown when he thus alluded to it in his chronicle. It is in this passage that we meet with the line,

"Sir Lucius Iberius, the Emperour of Rome"—

which Wyntown made the text of the defence of his own "cunnandness," or accurate learning, and of the defence, not excuse, of Huchowne's "suthfastness" or historical fidelity.

"Had he cald Lucyus procurature,
Quhare that he cald hym Emperwre,

That had mare grevyd the cadens,
 Than had relevyd the sentens.
 Ane Emperoure in propyrtè
 A comawndoure suld callyd be :
 Lucyus swylk mycht heve bene kend
 Be the message that he send."

The old chronicler defends the propriety of this designation of Lucius as Emperor manifestly upon the ground that Imperator originally meant supreme leader, commander, or general of the Roman army, and even when the name was borne by the Cæsars and their successors, as Supreme Rulers of the Roman Empire, it continued to include this its original meaning, as referring to the most important of their powers and functions. In other words, Huchowne, according to Wyntown, applied the term Emperor to Lucius, as the best English equivalent of Imperator, and intended that it should have, not so much its later compound meaning of supreme magistrate and leader, as its simple original one of General. Or, if both functions of magistrate and general were to be included, then, in his case, most of the latter was indicated. Accordingly Wyntown says, "Ane Emperoure in propyrtè a Commawndoure suld callyd be." &c.

In connection with this designation of Lucius as emperor by Huchowne, and Wyntown's defence of its propriety, it is most important to remark, that in the *Destruction of Troy*, when the Greeks "walit hom"—chose Agamemnon as their leader, l. 3670,

"Thai ordant hym *Emperoure* by opyn assent."

Almost invariably thereafter in the poem he is designated "Emperor." When he resigns, 8927—8950, and Palamedes is chosen in his stead, in like manner,

"Palomydon for prise the pert kynges toke,
 And ordant hym *Emperour* by oppyn assent,
 The ost for to honour, and agh hym as lord."

At the death of Palamedes, slain by Paris with a poisoned arrow, the Greek lords again

"Grauntid Agamynon the gre for to have,
 Ches hym for chieftain & chargit hym therwith."

And when again spoken of by title, he is designated, as before,

“Emperoure,” 9795. This almost invariable use of the term on the part of our author is not, and cannot be, a mere coincidence only. Is not this an undesigned proof that he and Huchowne are one and the same person? May not Wyntown, when defending Huchowne for his use of the term in the case of Lucius, have been well acquainted with our larger poem and its author, and so, with a most significant meaning and authority, have written,

“Ane Emperour in propyrtè
A Commaundoure suld callyd be”?

The remaining portion of the passage in Wyntown that we have been discussing is mainly a general view or summary of contents of Huchowne’s *Gret Gest*, concluding with Mordred’s treason, Arthur’s mortal wound, and the appointment and succession of Schyr Constantine, “hys awyne cusyne,” as “king of Brettane hale.” This summary, in the order of events, their conclusion, &c., remarkably coincides with the matters treated of in the *Morte Arthure*. Indeed, the whole passage I regard as just one continuous and convincing proof that the *Morte Arthure* of Thornton is the *Gret Gest of Arthur*. Wyntown, in this passage, begins at the same point and in the same way, and goes over the same ground as the *Morte Arthure*; he describes and criticizes the work, characterizes the author and his style in such a manner, and gives so accurate an idea of the whole, that I question if it would be easy or possible to produce a review, of the same compass or bulk, from our modern periodical press, that would be equally comprehensive, or that with equal effect would describe a work and equal correctness designate its author.

To conclude, the abundant internal evidence furnished by the language of the *Morte Arthure*, joined to that which we may gather from the passage of Wyntown, makes up a body of proof as to the nationality and authorship of the work, we think, conclusive and satisfactory. If this be so, then it must follow that in the *Morte Arthure*, the *Pystil of Sweet Susane*, and *Sir Gawane and the Green Knight*, as Sir F. Madden remarks, we have the three works mentioned by Wyntown as the productions of Huchowne. But more, in the *Stately Poem* we have another work of his, and it may be to that work—the *Destruction of Troy*—that Wyntown refers in the line,

TROY.

c

“or writ he much.” Perhaps also it is to that work that reference is made, when he speaks of “soothfastnesse”—a special characteristic of the *Destruction of Troy* being its soothfastness, as shown by the author’s constant reference to Dites whom he follows, and in his earnest care to say nothing but “as the Boke tellis ;” and in this he copies the prominent characteristic of Benoit, as shown by Mons. Joly, and of his translator Guido, who also was especially careful, like Benoit, to back his statements with the testimony of Dites and Dares.

That Wyntown was well acquainted with our poem appears from his Prologue, the commencement of which has been evidently composed with that of our author in view.

“Quhar-for off swylk antyqwteys,
 Thai that set hale thare delyte
 Gest or story for to wryte,
 Owthir in metyre, or in prose,
 Fluryside fayrly thaire purpose
 Wytth queynt and curyous circumstance,
 To rays hartis in plesance,
 And the heraris tyll excyte
 Be wyt, or wyll, tyll thaire delyte.
 As Gwido de Columpna qwhille,
 The poete Omere, and Vyrgylle,
 Fayrly fowrnyde thaire tretis,
 And curyowsly dytyde thare storis.
 Sum oyside bote in plane manere
 The dedis dwne, and thare matere
 To wryte, as Dares of Frygy
 Wrate of the Trojanys the story,
 Bot in to plane and opyne style,
 But curyous wordis or suttyle.”

“To rays hartis in plesance, And the heraris tyll excyte,” is uncommonly like our author’s “boldyng of hertes ;” and Wyntown’s remarks on Omere, Vyrgylle, and Dares, are not unlike what is ‘brevit’ much more fully in our ‘boke.’ Like other early writers, Wyntown was in the practice of cutting short his narrative and of referring his readers to other authors and their works, when the matter had already been described. Keeping this practice in view, it is most instructive to note what he gives and what he withholds in his chapter on the Amazons. Commencing with a portion of

history which does not appear in our poem, he abruptly breaks off and refers to Orosius for further particulars. A short passage follows, which seems a resumé of what is told at page 353; then comes another piece of information, which is finally wound up with

“Thare Orythya wes dede,
 Penthassale ras in hyr stede,
 Hyr douchtyr and hyr ayre offale
 That tyll hyr suld off profyt fale.
 This lady prowyd gret douchtynes;
 Quhen the Grekys assegeand wes
 The town off Troy, wytht thare powere,
 Thare wyth hyr ost scho come off were,
 As in the story weill is kend.”

And true enough Penthesilea and her ‘gret douchtynes’ are very fully set forth in the *Stately Poem*. The following chapter on “*The Assegis of Troye*” is not less suggestive of Wyntown’s acquaintance with that poem.

The *Troy Book*, it may easily be seen by simply putting it down side by side with the E. E. T. Society’s *Morte Arthure*, has not been in all cases to such an extent disguised or overlaid by the Midland or other forms, from which it has been concluded, somewhat hastily, we consider, that the work was Midland. The Scottish past tense and perfect participle are found in the *Troy Book* ending in *it*, *yt*, or *et*, very generally, indeed quite as generally as they are so met with in Barbour and in the Lowland Scotch of the present day, while the present participles in *-and* have been more frequently tampered with, and appear sometimes in *-ond* and sometimes in *-aund*. If *y*, as a prefix to the past or perfect participle, is a mark of a Southern dialect, then it never occurs once from the beginning to the end of the poem; and just so, *en* marking the infinitive is never met with either. The final *en* of the past participle, sometimes as *yn*, and sometimes as *on*, occurs on every page; for example, that art *founden*, be *holdyn*, thou be *takon*;¹ and so *thai*, *thaire*, *thaim*, &c., and indeed almost all the peculiarities specified in Morris’s *Specimens of Early English*, as indicating a work to be Northern rather than Southern, are exemplified more or less frequently throughout the whole poem.

¹ II. 8128—8136.

On comparing different portions of the Glossary to Wyntown with corresponding portions of the Glossary to our poem, the proportion of common words of the same spelling and meanings was found to vary. In one instance, out of 122 words in the former 56 were found represented in the latter; which, considering the difference of the two works, is a large proportion. On comparing the words and phrases of the *Awntyrs of Arthure* and *Golagros and Gawane*, ascribed to Clerk of Tranent, with those of the *Stately Poem*, we find the proportion of such as are common and identical to be higher still, almost every word of some stanzas appearing in our Glossary. Very many of these common words appear, as was to be expected, in the Glossaries of Northern works, not so many in that of *William of Palerne*. It is note-worthy, however, that in not a few of those common in our poem and *William of Palerne*, there is yet a difference showing the Northern origin of the former. For example, *Ayre*, an heir, is the word used in our poem, the form to be found in Scottish writers and our city Records, while it is *eyre*, or *eir*, in *William of Palerne*. Similarly, *Burde*, a table, is *borde*, and *ettle* is *attle* in the latter. *Abide* and *alight*, in the latter, have usually the Northern or Scottish forms *bide* and *light* in our poem. When the words are precisely the same, as *mar*, or *marre*, to harm, the inflection is different—*marred* in the one being *marrit*, or *mart*, in the other. If *kepe* and *keppe* are the same, then the latter has in our poem meanings not found elsewhere, viz. to catch, meet, or stop.

If we are correct in the conclusion, already adverted to, viz. that the more carefully written portions of our MS. were copied leisurely from an earlier and, perhaps, the original Scottish one, then we should expect to find that in the portions thus copied more unchanged Scottish words and more of Scottish *forms* of words would occur than do in those portions more carelessly or hurriedly written to dictation. Such forms, in fact, would be occasionally copied by the transcriber, *per incuriam*, so to say, even were he minded to modify, change, or modernize his work. The very first passage of the kind, that was tried to discover whether the fact would turn out so, gave precisely the result one would have expected. The passage occurs at the bottom of page 389, and extends to page 396, with perhaps

occasional breaks. The very common if not peculiar or idiomatic Scottish words, of which there are not a few in this passage, are spelt almost invariably as we find them in the pages of Barbour, Dunbar, Douglas, and other Scottish writers. Such are

Graith, graithet, swithe, dere, walt, dite, dole, ertid, wale (*v.* and *adj.*), etlid, stithe, stithely, tene, tenyt, trist, warpit, lak, here, laithis, laithyt, fere, graidly, burd or burde, wode, pyne, fele, speryng, braid, wyn, merk (to devote), gyrd, skath, &c.

Then with respect to Scottish forms and constructions, we meet with

Gedryt and gedrit, hir aune (awne), wan, baldyn, takyn, ffele dayes bedene, tothir or tothyr, lady had leuyt, ordant, thai dang hir to dethe, &c., as in Barbour, yates or yatis, noght, strawet and strenklit, britnet, sterte, on seand, gret, launchand lowes, wrought, soght, thoght, broght, mony, ynogh, saule, lause, noqwere, qwile, beseke, &c. ;

almost all of which are unchanged Scottish to this day. The past tenses and perfect participles almost invariably end, as we have said, in *it*, *yt*, or *et*,—as *russhit*, *disseruyt*, *murtheret*, &c. At the end of l. 12111 we have *wyn to* with its peculiar Scottish sense ; and at l. 12056 we have *childur*, while at l. 12130 we have *brethir*, both undeniably Scottish forms.¹ At l. 12089 we have *to an end*, but at l. 12103 the older Scottish form has taken its place, and we read *led tell hir last end*. The transcriber at l. 12112 has *ho* for *she*, and it occurs twice again within the next three lines, but at 12148 we find the original *scho*, and twice again within four lines. In "*scho bete hom bitturly*" we have the past tense of to bite as it is still to be heard pronounced everywhere in Scotland. *Strok* and *lad*, that follow, are also yet quite common.

It is curious that, while generally throughout the work we find the adv. and conj. then written "*than*," in this passage it has been, as if by design, carefully changed into "*then*." Immediately before, and throughout the passage, we have such expressions as—

No soune herd, light up a lowe, puttyn to dethe, hedit no harme ne no hate thoght, noght dred thai, dungyn doun yatis, ertid his harme, etlid to bide, withouten dyn more, the lovet wele, se hit leme on a lowe, gert for to send, teghit hir hondis, steynyt hir to dethe, graithet a toumbe, myn hit for ever ;

¹ Henry, Wyntown, Bellenden, Scot. Burgh Laws, &c.

expressions peculiarly and idiomatically Scottish, to be heard unchanged to this day, while they are to be met with in every page of the undoubted Scottish poems of the period.¹

With one of those we have compared portions of our *Troy Book*, and been still more conclusively satisfied of its Scottish origin. This is the Knightly Tale of *Golagrus and Gawane*, reprinted in 1827, by Mr David Laing, and of which he thus remarks,

“This very ancient and singular romance belongs to a class of compositions usually regarded as peculiar to Scotland. The language of this romance, which appears to have obtained no inconsiderable share of popularity, is so remarkably uncouth, and the structure of the verse so singular, as to warrant us in assigning it to a very early period of our literature, certainly to some time prior to the middle of the 14th century.”

“It would be a fruitless endeavour to enter into any discussion with regard to its author, since we possess no direct evidence bearing on the subject. Two of the ancient Scottish poets—Clerk of *Tranent*, and Huchon of the *Awle Ryale*, are celebrated as having written the *Adventures of Gawane*; but whether the present romance be that which is alluded to, must remain, we fear, a matter of conjecture.” “The only thing,” says Dr Leyden, “which can be affirmed with certainty is that Sir Gawan was a favourite character with the Scottish poets; a circumstance accounted for by his northern origin, and his reputation for ancient courtesy, especially among the Welsh, by whom he is denominated Gwalchmai, the *golden-tongued*.”

Very many lines from this poem of *Golagrus and Gawane*, such

as— “And he gudly furth gaes, and graithet his geir,
And buskit hym to battell without mair abaid”—

might with a very slight change take their place in the *Troy Book*, and not be distinguished from others; while similarly not a few lines of the *Troy Book* might be transferred to *Golagrus and Gawane* with the same result. In both poems we find the same words, the same forms, and the same phrases or expressions—the same peculiar character of verse, and the same alliterations. The Glossary of the *Troy Book* is, so far as we have tried it, quite sufficient for the Knightly Tale, and with all these in common, we

¹ The various other similar passages doubtless, if carefully gone over, will yield the same results; and that these purer Scottish portions, if we may so call them, may be compared with others, they will be indicated at the end of the Notes.

do not see how the conclusion can be avoided that, if *Golagrus and Gawane* is Scottish, the *Stately Poem* must be Scottish also.

Having referred to Glossaries, we may farther here remark that, just as the Glossary of Sir F. Madden's volume, containing *Syr Gawayne and the Grene Knight*, with the two poems named before, &c., serves as a Glossary for *Morte Arthure*, very few words excepted, and the words in both occurring very much in the same proportion, so also will that Glossary be found to serve, in a great measure, for the *Stately Poem*. More words in the latter are not to be found in Sir F. Madden's volume, but that arises from the greater extent and variety of the work. Not a few, however, of those wanting may be supplied from Barbour's *Bruce*, or Jamieson. And in this case too the same proportion obtains in the marked occurrence of certain peculiar words, and their use in connection with others.

Independently of mere words, expressions, or language, Scottish and idiomatically Scottish too, which may be found with the least possible trouble, as occurring in common in all the four works that we have ascribed to the same author, there are very many whole *lines* to be found in almost every page of each, which have their parallels or counterfeits in some one or other of the rest. These lines are manifestly produced by the same mind—they are medals struck in the same mint, and from the same dies. These similar and almost identical *common* lines are found sometimes in two, sometimes in three, and occasionally in all four of these works. We might give specimens of these lines, but this head of proof labours under a perfect *embarras de richesses*, and the difficulty is to select, as our notes and scraps are quite covered with them. It is not necessary here, however, to go very largely or exhaustively, or indeed at all, into this branch of proof; as Mr Donaldson, at a very early period, made a selection of these parallel lines occurring in our author's works, and embodied them in an Introductory Essay, which it is intended shall follow this Preface.

That Huchowne was the author of the *Stately Poem*, our *Troy Book*, most satisfactorily accounts for the various references to *Troy*, and to Trojan and Greek leaders, which we meet with in *Morte*

Arthure, Syr Gawayne and the Grene Knight, &c. In the opening lines of *Syr Gawayne* we almost seem to meet with a quotation from the conclusion of the *Stately Poem* :

“Sithen the sege and the assaut was sesed at Troye,
The borgh brittened & brent to brondes & asks,
The tulk that the trammes of tresoun ther wroght,
Was tried for his tricherie, the trewest on erthe ;
Hit was Ennias the athel, & his highe kynde,
That sithen depreced prouinces, & patrounes bicomme
Welneye of al the wele in the west iles,” &c.

These lines, and similar ones at the end of that poem, seem the natural outpouring of a mind that had been, or was still, engaged with such a subject as the Destruction of Troy.

While quite at sea as to everything else regarding the MS., except that it was partly a translation and partly an amplified paraphrase of Guido, one passage especially drew my attention, as giving no uncertain sound with respect to the nationality, if not to the authorship, of the work, and to that passage we may now advert at some length. It occurs on page 53 of the *Gest Hystoriale*, at line 1580, and thus commences,

“There were stallis by the strete stondyng for peopull,
Werkmen into won, and thaire wares shewe,
Both to selle and to se as thaim selfe lyked,
Of all the craftes token as there course askit,” &c.

In the description of the rebuilding of Troy by Priam, Guido de Colonna has a similar passage, to which there is nothing corresponding in the *Roman de Troie* of Benoit de St-More, whom he translates or paraphrases. This passage contains an enumeration of the various artists, mechanics, and tradesmen who had their “stationes” in the streets of the new city. Guido enumerates 41 or 42 classes of these artists and tradesmen, of whom, while several have classical designations, so to say, the great majority are manifestly the craftsmen and mechanics of Italy in his time. In the corresponding paraphrase of our author there is also a list of 40 different craftsmen, but the two lists of names have very few in common. With the names of several given by our author I was especially struck, as very obviously and undeniably Scottish. Indeed, the whole list looked like the counter-

part of that in Maitland's *History of Edinburgh*, or that which we meet with in the *Historical Account of the Blue Blanket, or Craftsmen's Banner*, while the concluding lines,

“ With Barbur's biggit in bourders of the stretes ;
 With all Maister men that on molde dwellis,
 Onestly enabit in entris aboute ”—

at once stamped the author as at least quite familiar with the peculiarities, if not even a denizen of Auld Reekie.

There may not be much, indeed there would be nothing in this conjunction alone, as the name Entry is far more extensively used than from our inquiries we were at first disposed to believe. We were aware that it was used in the North of England, but with a meaning different from that which it bears in Edinburgh. In Hunter's Glossary of Hallamshire words an Entry is “a narrow passage among buildings,” or what in Edinburgh is a *close*. The editor of the *Townley Mysteries* applies the word to a ‘lobby in a farm house,’ or what in Scotland is called a *trance*. The term is used in Belfast, where its introduction may be accounted for, and in other places, as with us; while in Suffolk, I am informed, it is applied “to the little passage inside the front or back door of a cottage or small farm-house.” This is the porch, as it is called now in Scotland—the space behind the door separated from the rest of the house by the partition wall or *hallan* of olden times. But the question is, where, not of recent introduction, is the term applied in any place to the same thing as in this country; and, along with Entries, is there proof from early public records, such as Edinburgh or some other of the larger towns of Scotland can supply, that the crafts or trades of the city or town were at or about the date of our poem named as they are in it, and, with one exception, as they are in the *Ancient Burgh Laws* and City Records of Edinburgh? The question is relevant, because, as we shall see, one place with Entries has an old list of its crafts that materially differs from that of the poem. The poem has been ascribed to a Midland author, and in these days of public research it would not be difficult to ascertain how the matter stands with other Midland towns.

To every town-born Scot, and especially to every one familiar

with Edinburgh and its dwellings of the olden time, an entry is the very place to which he would look for, or in which expect, a countryman to speak of the dwellings of Master Craftsmen to be found.¹ The circumscribed space and peculiar site on which Old Edinburgh stands rendered its lofty houses, eight or ten stories high, with its entries, wynds, and closes, absolutely necessary; and similar peculiarities elsewhere in Scotland have produced similar building arrangements, and hence the name entry, like wynd and close, is perfectly familiar to every town-born native of the country. For the benefit of others, however, it will be necessary to say that the entry was, as it still is, the covered or arched passage at the end of a house leading from the street to the back, where the common stair to the upper stories commenced. This covered entry might lead into a court or back square, or into a *close*, or narrow alley. Such common or public entries or passages were necessarily at all times open, and expressly under the jurisdiction of the magistrates. Some entries, however, were private, and closed especially at night, of which not a few examples yet remain throughout the country. The old house, in a country town, in which the writer's youth was spent, had such a private entry, like many others. The house itself was an ancient Temple tenement of three stories, the undermost being occupied as shops. It was built upon a strong vaulted substructure, like a church crypt, on which had probably stood long before a small monastic fortalice of the Knights Templars. The entry, in this case at the end of the house, was a flagged passage raised one step above the level of the street, and closed by a heavy two-leaved door. It terminated in a square space with the main entrance to the house on one side, and a flight of steps on the other leading to the offices and garden. In the same street a tenement, quite as old, but larger and more imposing, had its entry, not at the end of the house as usual, but right in the centre. The wide door-way was arched and closed with a ponderous gate. The spacious flagged passage leading to the back was several steps below the level of the

¹ The phrase, or expression, besides, is the very one still used in Scotland. Persons are said to live *in the entry*, although their dwellings may be the attics of the house leading from it.

street, having the house entrance in the middle of the one side, and the writing chambers of the owner on the other. It terminated behind in the first of a series of garden terraces, which sloped down to the riverside or "Water Ends." Such entries, it will at once be seen, were the very places where the "Maister Men" and substantial Burgesses of these times would "enabit."

The "*Stationes*" of Guido, translated by our authors "Stallis," into which the "*Operarii*," or "Werkmen won," in all likelihood suggested the Lucken booths and the Cremes or Krames of the High Street of Edinburgh; and then how natural to name the "Craftes," or Incorporated Trades and Guildry of the city and its "Entris aboute." In the Ancient Laws and Customs of the Burghs of Scotland, A.D. 1124—1424, the "Burges and the Marchand" take precedence, but the very first craftsmen that are mentioned are the "Baxtaris at bakis brede," and they are the first, too, named in the City Records of Edinburgh under date April 9th, 1443. As a surname how common Baxter is in Scotland any one may see, while Baker, except in one or two of the larger towns, is unknown.

In the 'Ancient Laws' mention is next made of 'thaim that sellis fysche,' what 'gif fleschewars graythis ivil flesche,' 'giff sowtaris that makis schone be barkaris,' 'off wobstaris that thai mak our lang thryms,' 'off sadillaris that mak sadillis of grene tymmer,' 'tailyeouris that sow with fals graith,' 'of coukes makand reddie flesche,' 'skynnaris that mak gluvis,' 'of wyn tawernaris,' &c. In the City Records these craftsmen are also named as well as Goldsmiths, Armoreris, Blaksmyths, Cutlaris, Masons, Wrights, &c., with such business as 'setting of mylnis,' and such words as 'woll wrought na lyttyt,' 'chese thaim,' 'werkaris, byggyt, ordanyt,' and a great many more that appear in our poem. In the *Decreet Arbitral* of James VI., which determined the "sett" of the burgh in his day, we read of

"the choosing of the Deakens of Crafts, quhilks are fourteen in number, to wit,

"Chirurgians, Goldsmiths, Skynners, Furriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons, Tailyeours, Baxters, Fleshers, Cordiners, Websters, Waulkers, Bonnet-makers."

Of these fourteen Incorporated Trades, or Crafts, in the enumeration of our poem the names of six appear identically the same, viz.: The Goldsmithes, Taliours, Wrightes, Websters, Walkers of Clothe, and Baxters, while Masons are named at l. 1529. The Cordiners are represented in the poem by Souters, the earlier and more usual Scottish designation. For the sake of alliteration and variety, doubtless, as Flechours, arrow-makers, appear in the list elsewhere, Fleshers are replaced by the Norman French Bochers. That Chirurgyans and Barbaris formed the same craft and meant the same persons is well known, and is abundantly evident from their *Seal of Cause*—in which we read,—

“The Kirk Master and Brether of the Surgeons and Barbaris within this Brughe.” “*Item*, That nae maner of Person occupy nor use any Poynts of our saids Crafts of Surgery, or Barbar Craft, within this Burgh, but gif he be first frie Man and Burges of the samen, and that he be worthy and expert in all the Poynts belongand to the saids Crafts, dilligently and avisedly examined, and admitted by the Masters of the said Crafte, &c. 3tio. And that nae Barbar, Master nor Servand, within this Burgh, hant, use nor exerce the Crafts of Surgery without he be expert, and knaw perfectly the Things aboue written: that is to say—Anatomia, &c.”

The Skynners are represented in the poem by Glovers and “Coriours of ledur,” who were of the same incorporation. The Wrights and Masons, afterwards united, included, with others, the Painters, the Bowyers, and “Flechours.” The very comprehensive craft of the Hammermen has no fewer than nine representatives in the poem, viz. the Bladsmithis, Armurers, Arowsmythis, Cotelers, Sadlers, Brasiers, Pynners or Pin-makers, Bel-makers or Founders, and Sporiors or Lorimers,¹ all of whom, with others, as we may learn from Maitland, were members of the Craft. If “Girdillers” are the same as the Girdlers of London and meant Beltmakers, then we have another branch of the Hammermen; but we are rather inclined to believe that they meant Girdle-makers, i. e. manufacturers of girdles,² or round iron plates on which

¹ Bridle-bit makers.

² Culross, in Perthshire, was famous for its girdles in ancient times. “Your bread is baked, ye may lay by the *girdle*.” “The ayre sal hafe . . . a rostyng yrne, a *girdille*,” &c.—*Leges Burg.* cxvi.

scones, bannocks, and oat-cakes were fired, as they are still. The "Condlers," or candlemakers, were at one time a most influential and wealthy body in the city, and have left behind them, as memorials, their quaint Hall and a street called after them Candlemaker Row, which the all-devouring city improvements have not yet swallowed up. In conclusion, the Tapsters are named in one of the city charters along with the Vintners, as liable to certain customs or excise; from which it is evident that they were the Innkeepers of the time, and not mere drawers of beer, boys or women, as in England.

Thus in this list of forty crafts, and, with masons mentioned before, forty-one in all enumerated in the poem, there are not fewer than twenty-seven that we can identify with the fourteen incorporated trades of Edinburgh, and their different branches, and, with one exception, easily accounted for, named, along with several others, precisely as they are in the records and charters of the city and early Scottish Literature. That this should be so, and that moreover a list of "Craftis," evidently meaning Incorporated Trades, should commence with "Goldsmithes," probably the oldest, and certainly the most important craft in Scotland, and be followed by such undoubted Scottish designations as Glovers, Girdillers, Souters, Websters, Walkers of Clothe, Baxters, Sporiors, Spicers, Condlers, &c.,—designations most of them in use to this day—in a passage that tells of

"Barburs bigget in bourders of the stretes,
With all maister men that on molde dwellis,
Onestly enabit in entris aboute,"

altogether makes up a combination, or coincidence, utterly impossible, it will surely be admitted, unless the author, whoever he might be, was familiar with the trades or crafts of the Scottish capital or other large Scottish town.

This remarkable passage has several naturalized French names in the list, which renders it still more likely to be the list of the Scottish Crafts and Guildry, the intercourse between Scotland and France being in these early times both frequent and most friendly.

For example, we have Taliours,¹ Telers,² Marchandes, Parnters,³ Bochers, Fferrers,⁴ Spicers,⁵ Carpenters, and Coucheours.⁶

While convinced, from the Scottish names, that this was a Scottish list, and further, that this was the list of the Crafts and Guildry of the Scottish capital, because containing the names of some trades that could not possibly exist or be found in any smaller or less important town than the capital, by comparing it with the tradesmen named in the *Banes* of the *Chester Plays*, with the very full and exhaustive catalogue in *Cocke Lorelles Bote*, and with those in the *Liber Albus* of London, it was manifest that it was not the compilation of an Englishman, either of the Midland Counties or of London. Below we give the full list of the Chester Craftsmen in alphabetical order.⁷ The "Drawers in Dee" stamp the locality of the list, which has no equivalent for not less than 19 of the Craftis of our poem. It will be seen, moreover, that the Scottish Souter is a Corvisor in the Chester list, a Webster is a Waver or Weaver,⁸ the Walker of clothe, usually conjoined with the Litster, is represented by the Dier, a Baxter is a Baker, a Teler is a Linedraper, a Taverner is a Merchant Vintner, a Corior of ledur is a Skinner or Tanner, a Marchand is a Mercer, a Carpenter is a Fuster, and a Condlar is a Wax-Chandler. In *Cocke Lorelles Bote* we have

¹ Tailleurs, anciently Tailleors or Tailleres.

² Drapers or Linen-drapers, from Telier, Lat. Telarius, qui facit aut vendit telam.

³ Decorators, from Parementier or Paramentier, Lat. Parator. Chaucer has *parements*, ornamental furniture or clothes.

⁴ Ferre, or feure, from ferrarius.

⁵ Espicier, now épicier.

⁶ Stone-setters or jewellers, from collocare. Couched work was applied technically to artist's work.

"Alle of palle werke fyne

Cowchide with newyne."—*MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, fol. 133.

Chaucer has "couched with perles," laid or trimmed with pearls.

"Stuffit and coutchit full of irne and lede."—*Doug. Virg.* 141. 11.

Coucheour, however, may mean a couch, or bed-maker, in *Cocke Lorelles Bote*, an Upholsterer.

⁷ Bakers, barbers, bowyers, buchers, cappers, cloth-workers, cookes, coopers, corvisors, diers, drapers, drawers in dee, fish-mongers, flechours, fusters, glassiers, gloves, goldsmiths, hewsters, ironmongers, linen-drapers, masons, mercers, merchant-vintners, painters, saddlers, shermen, skimmers, slaters, smiths, stringers, tanners, taylours, water-leaders, wax-chandlers, wavers, wrights.

⁸ But the last is "The Websters Playe."

Cordwainer and Cobeler for Souter, Spinsters and Vestment Swoers for Semsteris, Fullers and Cloth-thickers for Walkers of clothe, Arrowheders for Arowsmythis, Fleshmongers for Bochers, Webbers for Websters, Bakers for Baxters, Tapestry workers and Garnishers for Parnters, Grote Clyppers for Monymakers, &c.

In the *Liber Albus* of London, as the compilers did not always translate the names of the craftsmen into Latin and Norman French, we get still more evidence that the list of the poem was not made up from the workmen and craftsmen of that city. The Baxter is usually represented by the Nor. Fr. Pestour; but as a compound, we meet with *py-bakeres*. The Glover was a Gaunter, the Spynner of Cloth, or producer of yarn, was the Buriller, while the Weaver of woollen cloth was the Telour or Telarius. The Spicer was a Grossour or Pepperer, the Belmaker was a Belle-3etter, and hence Bulliter Lane. The Walker of Cloth was a Fullour, Souters were Cordwaners and Cobelers, Ferrers, or Shoe-Smiths, were Mareschalls, Monymakers were Moneours, and Condlers were Wex-Chaundelers.

Before leaving this passage it may not be uninteresting or uninteresting to compare it with the parallel passage of Lydgate, which we shall give here entire as it is given in the Douce MS. Oxford, supplying from the Digby MS. two lines that are awanting in that and the Cambridge MS. :

“ Goldsmythes furst ande ryche Ieweleres,
 Ande by hemself crafty Broderes,
 Wewars also of wolne and lynnyn,
 Of clothes of golde of damaske and satyn,
 Of welues, sandele ande double samyt eke,
 Ande everyche cloth yat men lyst to seke.
 Smythes also þat coude forge wel
 Swerdes, pollex, and sperys sharp of stel,
 Dartes, daggers for to mayne¹ and wounde,
 Ande quarele heddes, sharpe and square ygrounde.
 There was also crafty armourers,
 Bowers eke, ande fast by fleggerers,
 Ande suche as couth maken yschaftes pleyn,
 Ande uthere eke yat dyde yar besye peyn ;
 For ye werre to make also trappouers,
 Bete² banners, and ryole cote Armoures,

¹ Sic for “mayme,” to maim.

² Embroidered. *Sir Gawan.*

Ande by dewyse standars ande pennons,
 Ande for ye felde fresche ande gay ghetons.
 Ande everyche craft yat may yreknede be
 To tellen schortly was in yat Cité."

On examination it will be seen that Lydgate has evidently borrowed or adapted his list from that of our author, for of the ten or eleven Crafts expressly named or indicated in this extract it may be remarked that only two, viz. Goldsmiths and Weavers, are found in Guido's list, as aurifices and textores respectively, while the order in which these two occur renders the borrowing or adaptation still more probable. Goldsmiths are the first named in the list of our author and the first likewise in that of Lydgate, and may have suggested the *ryche Ieweleres*, represented by "*Coucheours fyn*," l. 1597. Then follow in the next line of Lydgate *Crafty broderes*, who are manifestly the "*Semsteris fyn*" in the next line also of the *Stately Poem*. The "*Taliours, Telers, Websters and Walkers of clothe*" that come next in our poem have evidently suggested the "*Wewars of wolne and lynnyn*," and of various other "*clothes*" given next by Lydgate. Then follow in our poem

"*Armurers, Arowsmythis with Axes of Werre*,"

and further on, "*Bladsmaythis*." And just so follow in Lydgate the "*Smythes that coude forge wel swerdes, pollex, sperys, dartes, daggers, and quarele heddes*," and the "*Crafty Armourers*." Again in our poem we have next—

"*fferrers, flechours, fele men of crafte*;"

which Lydgate duly in order caps with

"*Bowers eke, ande faste by fleggerers*."

That this should be so is surely more than a mere coincidence. If Lydgate has not borrowed or adapted, it is very singular that he should have given just these names and in this order; for while all the various workers in metal are named by Guido, such as Goldsmiths and gilders, silversmiths, coppersmiths or brasiers, plumbers, founders or bell-makers, pin-makers, spindle-makers, &c., curiously enough, smiths, blacksmiths, or forgers in iron are not mentioned, nor is a single weapon of war named. Lydgate, however as he

often does, having opened out, or set off in a particular line, so to speak, continues it, and so having given the weapons, the stern realities of war, he gives as an appropriate finishing its ornamental garniture, viz. its trappouers, bete banners, cote armoures, standars, pennons, and gay ghetons—the skilled workmanship, we have no doubt, of the “Parnters,” and perhaps “Coucheours fyn.” There are in the two poems very many similar parallel passages, from which it may be seen plainly enough that Lydgate was much beholden to the *Destruction of Troy* for words, expressions, and texts or hints, which don't appear in Guido, whom he professes to translate. We may give here one such example. Priam had determined to rebuild Troy strong enough to withstand all future assaults from Greeks or other foes.

“Hinc est quod quaesitis undique fabris et peritis in aedificandis artibus et marmoriis Celaturis, lapidariis, et doctissimis architectis, omnis generis marmora coegit,” &c.

So wrote Guido, and we may translate his words literally thus :

‘Accordingly, having from all quarters sought for workmen and such as were skilled in building arts and in marble-carving, stone-cutters, and the most skilful builders, he collected marble of every kind.’

Our author has,

“ Gate masons full mony that mykull fete couthe ;
Wise wrightis to wale, werkys to caste ;
Qwariours qweme, qwaint men of wit ;
Mynors of marbull ston & mony other thinges.”

Guido's three lines Lydgate has contrived to paraphrase or expand into 44, thus—

“ And all aboute the countreyes enuiron,
He made seke in euery regyon,
For suche workemen as were curyous,
Of wyt inventife of castyng meruaylous,
.
And for euery such as was a good deuysour,
Mason, hewer, or crafty quarreour,
For euery wrighte and passyng carpenter,
.
Or such as had connyng in their head,
Alabaster other white or read,
Or marbell grey for to pullyshe playne,” &c.

TROY.

d

The passage in the *Stately Poem* has evidently been the text from which Lydgate has amplified the portion above, every word almost of the four lines having been copied, enlarged upon, and cleverly set, or couched, in this piece of poetical mosaic. As we have examined and compared scores of such passages, we have most earnestly wished that we had Lydgate's *Troy Book* and other similar works in a more accessible form than the MSS. of our public libraries, or blackletter reprints of the 16th century—a wish that we hope we may live to see yet realized.

There was a method or line of proof which the writer of this thought of and attempted to follow out, in order to show that the author of the *Destruction of Troy* was a Scotsman, but from which he was deterred by the time that it would have involved, and the space that it would have occupied for its complete and satisfactory prosecution. This was the making out of a pretty full list of those peculiar, idiomatic, Scottish words and phrases, which are still in common use throughout Scotland, and which occur in almost every line and sentence of our poem, and marking how often they occur, and then turning to the Glossaries respectively of *Piers Ploughman* and Chaucer, and to Stratmann's *Dictionary of Old English*, to ascertain how often they occurred in known English authors, if they occurred at all, with what meanings they were used, and in what connection. So far as this line of proof was pursued the result was curious. While not a few were found to occur occasionally in one or other of them, some of these words and phrases were conspicuous by their absence from them all. And the farther we went the stronger did the conviction grow, that what was written and especially spoken in Scotland was a language, and no mere dialect or form of that of England, formed or evolved from it, or exclusively derived from the Anglo-Saxon, but an original, independent tongue of itself, already formed and spoken along with, or by the side of, these, if not even before them. This was the idea of George Ellis, Dr Jamieson, and the late Dr Clarke of Aberdeen, and it has been the opinion of many more who have studied the subject; but this is not the place or the occasion to enter upon the question.¹

¹ We may refer especially on this point to the Introductory remarks of

In the table of contents to the poem, the last entry, which refers to the xxxvj boke, tells us "Of the dethe of Vlixes by his son. Whiche endis in the story w^t the nome of the Knight that causit it to be made, & the nome of hym that translatid it out of latyn into englysshe." Had this promise been fulfilled, these names would have rendered unnecessary our lengthened inquiry into the nationality and authorship of the work, and very materially lightened, if not altogether removed, the difficulties that have attended our labours. Such a signature, or colophon, like that which attests the work of Guido, would have been invaluable, not merely as marking the author, or authors, of the *Stately Poem*, and handing them down to posterity, but as settling one or two other questions which are yet undecided. It might have settled the point whether Sir Hugh of Eglinton and Huchowne of the Awle Ryale were one and the same, or different persons. If they were different persons, it might have told us whether Sir Hugh was a Mæcenas at the court of the Stuarts, with whom he was connected by marriage, or an author in his own person as well. We might have learned whether Huchowne of the Awle Ryale was the real name or the *nom de plume* of the author, or only a half jocular, half endearing sobriquet applied to him by his friends. We might have learned something about the execution of the work. Whether it had been first translated into English prose, like Guido's *Bellum Trojanum*, and then rendered poetically, or had been at once rendered into alliterative verse. We might have learned something of the literary partnerships of the age, or might have known for certain, what we can only infer or suspect from the inequality of its execution, that more than one were engaged in the work; and especially we might have learned who was the author of those fine, truly poetical portions, which owe little to Guido's Latin, but have very

Mr Ellis in his *Specimens of the Early English Poets*, vol. i., chap. ix. &c. "Would it be very absurd to suppose that our common language was separately formed in the two countries, and that it has owed its identity to its being constructed of similar materials, by similar gradations, and by nations in the same state of society? If this opinion should be thought very improbable, must we not, at least, admit that the migration of our language from England into Scotland has not yet been fully established, and that much remains for the investigation of future antiquaries?"

much in common with similar passages in the *Morte Arthure* and other works to which we have so often adverted. All these questions and interesting points, we hope, may some time or other be answered and resolved. The MS. from which the present text has been taken is as yet unique; but in the searches now being made in the libraries and muniment chests of our old families and nobility throughout the country, some other and more complete copy may yet turn up, and other complete copies also of Barbour's version of the *Destruction of Troy*, of which we possess only the fragments in the MSS. at Oxford and Cambridge.

To Principal Barclay, for his kindness in granting permission to copy the MS., to Professor J. Young, the curator, and to Mr. J. Young, the keeper of the Hunterian Museum, for their obliging courtesy in giving access at all times to the *Statelý Poem* and other MSS. for transcription and collation, the editors offer their best thanks and grateful acknowledgments. They have also to thank the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, which they most cordially do, for his valuable suggestions and help when the Glossary was passing through the press.

These prefatory remarks were mainly written nearly three years ago. As to the conclusions that the poem was originally Northern or Scottish, and that large portions at least, if not the whole of it, were the work of Huchowne, or the same author that produced the poems ascribed to him, the Committee of the Society are not responsible for them, or in any way committed to them. We were expressly informed that they disagreed with us on both points. Working, however, apart, independently, and upon different grounds, we arrived at the same result; but as we have no theory to serve, and are simply searching after the truth like others, on due cause shown, we shall most readily confess ourselves mistaken.

It but remains to say that it has been the great object of the editors to present the members of the Early English Text Society with as faithful a transcript of the *Statelý Poem* as possible; and no labour, no effort, and no expense have been spared on their part to accomplish this. The completed volume might have appeared much sooner, and the writer personally regrets exceedingly that it

has been so long delayed. He has done what he could do to expedite its appearance, and had the matter depended solely upon him, the long delay would have been obviated, but over the arrangements for its production he had no control. Not to dilate, however, upon this, he rejoices that so important a work has been rescued from the oblivion of the dusty shelves of the old Hunterian Museum, and trusts that other works of no less value may yet see the light through means of the Society.

G. A. P.

Dec. 6th, 1872.

THE MS., DIALECT, AND AUTHORSHIP.

THE MS. of this work is a folio volume written on paper, and consists of 216 leaves with 36 lines on each page. It opens with an apparently full and carefully drawn Index to the Books and Subjects; and they follow as there indicated, and the work ends with the usual Amen. A little examination, however, shows that the work is incomplete; for, fol. 189 *b*¹ contains only 22 lines and a few words of the next: then, fol. 190 is blank, and 191 begins with quite a different subject. From this point the story moves on smoothly enough till we reach fol. 201 *b*, which has only 8 lines, where it stops abruptly in the account of Telegonus' return to his mother after the death of Ulysses: then, fol. 202 is blank, and 203 opens with the words with which 189 closed, and continues the account there interrupted. The story then moves on in clear order till we reach fol. 214, where there are only 13 lines and a few words, that really are the catch-words for fol. 191 *a*; and the remaining portion of the MS. is certainly the conclusion of the work, but incomplete at the beginning.

Evidently, then, fols. 203—214 ought to be placed after fol. 189; and fols. 191—201 should then follow:² in other words, the two sets of fols. should be transposed. When so arranged the story is regular and complete on to the return of Telegonus after his father's

¹ As fol. 180 has been lost, 189 of MS. becomes 190 in the Text.

² For the reason stated in last note, fols. 203—214 are 191—202 in the Text, and 191—201 are 203—213.

death, where there is a slight gap including the winding up of the story of the Odyssey and the opening of the list of chiefs killed at the siege. But as the MS. stands, not only are different stories mixed up, but the account of the death of Ulysses comes before the story of his wanderings after the siege; and particulars are referred to as already told, which we find recorded some pages farther on. Yet the Books are all properly arranged according to the Index. Now what do these particulars tell us regarding the MS.? 1. That it is not the original MS., but a copy of an older one, that had somehow got disarranged into the order in which it now stands; and 2. that the copyist, observing the confusion, but not the cause of it, thought some portions of the story were lost, and, after copying in the catch-words at the bottom of the page, left a blank folio at each place, that the missing portions might be inserted when recovered.

Besides these faults, there are two gaps in the MS.—between fols. 6, 7, and 179, 180: the first, containing the account of the first landing of the Greeks at Troy, and consisting of three or perhaps four leaves, was no doubt a gap in the MS. from which the existing one was copied; and the second consists of one leaf, which has been lost or torn from the set.

The MS. affords further evidences of being a copy from an older one, and gives some information as to how the copyist worked at his task. The writing is in a hand of somewhere about the middle of the 15th century, and in two distinct styles: one (in which the larger portion of the work is written) is the common cursive style of the period, cramp, and often careless, shewing no regularity in spelling and contractions, confusion of the letters *t* and *c*, *a* and *o*, with a decided preference for the *o* sound: the other (in which only a few folios and scattered portions are written) is a fine, clear, Saxon, copying style, shewing greater regularity in contractions and spelling, and a more frequent use of the older forms of letters.¹ Yet they are

¹ The portions that are written in the copying style are ll. 4203—30, 6101—32, 6260—328, 6592—664, 6873—941, 6975—7015, Rubric and first 10 lines of Bk XVI., 7415—51, XIX. Boke—7858, 8511—26, 9728—33, 9763—88, 11244—98, 12015 to the middle of 12156, 12167—200, 12234—54, 12617—27, 12650—98, Rubric and first 22 lines of Bk XXXIV., 13574—634, 13672—738, 13946—81.

the work of the same hand, for the two styles again and again run into each other: and a careful comparison presents differences of form and spelling, peculiarities and mistakes, which suggest that when the scribe used the copying style he had the text before him and worked carefully; and that when he used the cursive style, he wrote for the most part to dictation. In the notes at the end of the work the reader will find abundant evidence to that effect, to which the following may be added: in l. 2552 the MS. has *sororow euer* for *sorow for euer*; l. 3704, *tilude* for *tild*; 4475, *a little to þe Grekes* for *attle to þe Grekes*; 5406, *welcomth þat worthy* for *welcomt þat worthy*; 10627, *he was hengyng* for *he was lengyng*; 11721, *Knowith hit yourselfe* for *Knowis hit yourselfe*; 13452, *buerne* for *burne*; 13640, *after þai were* for *as þe right ayre*; and confusion of the pronouns *hym* and *hom*. But perhaps the most striking proof (of which examples are given in the Notes) is the use of *wh* for *qw* or *qwh*, by which the alliteration is sometimes spoiled, as in ll. 3028, 4202, and 11726;¹ and which could not have been used by one who was simply copying. Indeed, this alteration alone suggests something more than mere writing to dictation,—it suggests that the writer, who was evidently a West Midland man, adapted the work to his own dialect, with an honest intention no doubt of simply rendering it more readable for himself and friends: and the work being in a different dialect quite accounts for the writer preferring to have it dictated to him.

From these particulars it is evident that the existing MS. is not the original, nor even an exact copy of the one from which it was made, but a rendering of it by some one who was a native of the West Midland district.² A thorough analysis of the language and

¹ Compare with ll. 1809, 1928, 2693, 2737, 3055, 4973, 5351, 6051, 11783.

² At the end of the MS., and apparently in the same hand, is written "*Notehurst*;" and on one of the blank spaces already referred to occurs the following in a later hand:—"John Chetham sonne and heyre of Thomas Chetham late of Notehurst Decessyd is the verey awner of thys Boke to be an here-lome at Notehurst according to þe tenour and effec of my fathers will. In witness wherof I haue written this saying w^t my awne hand. Iane Iohana Chetham." Certainly the '*saying*' suggests more than ownership. Notehurst is, no doubt, for Nuthurst: but there are two places of that name, one near Horsham in Sussex, the other in Solihull, Warwickshire, which must be the one referred to.

structure of the work will yield us important particulars regarding the dialect in which it was written, its date, and perhaps authorship: but meanwhile the following sketch and results may be sufficient.

The plurals of nouns generally end in *es*, *is*, or *ys*; and sometimes the same word occurs in all these forms, as, *lordes* (1411), *lordis* (1082), *lordys* (263). Nouns of more than one syllable take *s* only, as *batels* (91), *girduls* (1373), *maters* (1454); and even when they have *es* or *is* the alliteration shews that the *s* only is sounded (see the list of trades in p. 53, also l. 1683); and a further proof is given in ll. 1367, 1372, where *florins* is written *florence*. Some nouns have different plurals, as *doghter* (1474), *deghter* (1489); *suster* (1495), *susters* (1726); *brother* (8368), *brether* (6810); *childer* (1356), *childur* (1382), *children* (1418); but the *en* form of plural occurs only in *children*, *ene*, and *exin*. As peculiar forms of plural we note *althing* = all things (281), *mony freik* (1429), *mony lede* (5981), *mony tulke* (5911), where *mony* = many a: this form of plural is pretty common.

The genitive singular is sometimes in *es*, *is*, or *s*, as *mannes saule* (4445), *bysshoppis bone* (7895), *emperours awne tent* (5143); but more frequently there is no termination, as, *fader dethe* (1464), *wemen dissyre* (2920): indeed a marked feature of the language as represented by this work is the tendency to drop all terminations.

The adjectives shew no inflexion for number or case: but we note a few peculiar words, as, *more* in *more-halfe* (13303), *more-ynde* (8631); *fer*, *ferre*, used as *pos.*, *comp.*, and *super.* (ll. 78, 95, 110, 216, 3950, 8272), and as an *adj.*, an *adv.*, and a *sb.* (see Gloss.); *herre* = higher (1102), pronounced sometimes as a monosyllable, as in *herhond* (7075, 7362); *heghest* (1640) is *hext* (13504); *mo* = more, in *oper mo* = others, some others (819); *miche* occurs occasionally, but *mekell*, *mykyll* is much more common, and is used also as an *adv.* and a *sb.*; *ilke a* = *ilka*, each (423, 3656); *mydward* = the middle (7324), as in *The Pricke of Conscience*, l. 435, and yet *mydell* occurs in the same line; *lyuys* (3456, 13543); *lagher* = lower (9152), *feghur* = fewer (7822). The participial forms *and*, *aund*, *ond* are often used, as *warchand* (1238), *plesaund* (2885),

thryuond (4103); and the same word sometimes appears in all these forms. The ordinal numerals are *first*, *secund*, *thrid*, *fourt* (5446) and *fourthe*, *fyfte*, *sext*, *seuynt*, *eght* and *eghtid*, *neynt*, *tent*, *fyftene*, *sextene* (see Rubrics of the Books and the orders of the *batells* in pp. 198—207, also the reckoning at the close of the work). Often we find *the ton* = the one, and *the tothir* = the other; but only in l. 13828 have we *selfe* = same. Many of the adjectives are used adverbially; and the prefix *un*, the terminations *ful* and *ly* are often employed.

Adverbs from adjectives end in *ly* (never in *liche*), or take the prefix *on* or *o*, very rarely *a*; and we note the forms *hethyn* (763), *thethyn* (8790), *sithen* (66), *sethyn* (455), *sydelyng* (7320), *hedlynges* (7485), *hedstoupis* (6638), *furthe* (2242), *utwith* (11753), *unneth* (10881), *so-gat* (5207), *thus-gate* (1758), *thus-gatis* (4500), *no-gatis* (612), *une* (7258), *uppon-one* (6677), *ay* (5205), *syn* = since (1106), *syne* = afterwards (2551), *be-pan* = by that time (383), *oghter* = any longer (1898), *to-morne* (11366), *on-a-crye* = crying, screaming (11801).

The personal pronouns have only two case forms for each number,—one for the Nom., and one for the Dat. and Acc., thus:—

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	Dat. & Acc.	Nom.	Dat. & Acc.
1. I,	me.	we,	us.
2. þu, thou,	þe, the.	ʒe, ʒou,	ʒou, yow.
3. he.	hym.	þai, the,	hom, þaim.
ho, scho, sho,	hir, hur.	<i>rarely</i> thei.	
hit, it, yt,	hit.		

The possessives are used like adjectives and have no inflexion for case, thus:—

Singular.	Plural.
mi, min, mine.	our, oure.
þi, þin, þine.	your, youre.
his, hys.	þere, þaire, hor.
hir, hur.	

In l. 3327 we find *to me* & *to myne*; and in ll. 1171-2, *to me* & *to myne*, *to yow* & *to yours*. The demonstratives are *þis* or *þise*, *þat*

or *at*, with their plurals *þes* or *þese*, *þo*, *þos* or *þose*; sometimes we find *þies* for *þese*. The relatives are *wo*, *who*, *qwo*, Dat. and Acc. *qwom*, *þat*, *qwat*, *what*; *wo-so*, *who-so*, *qwat-so*: and the distributives, *aither*, *euper*, *other*, *tothir*: while the substantive forms *the ton*, *the tothir*, occur frequently. The terminations *selfe*, *seluon*, are added to singular and plural personals indiscriminately, as *hym-selfe* (969), *hym-seluon* (1236); *hom-selfe* (983), *hom-seluon* (752), *þaim-selfe* (1582); *þi-seluyn* (3508).

In the verbs we note a marked simplicity of inflexion, and great variety of forms and spelling. For the Infinitive there is no terminal mark, but it is very frequently preceded by the preposition *for*, as, *for to say* (1839), *for to mele* (1933), *for to greue* (2766). In the Present tense there is no termination in the 1st person sing. and plu., as, *I thanke* (554), *I put* (557), *we fors* (1929), *we loue* (1930); but frequently we find the 3rd per. sing. of the impersonal verb with the 1st personal pronoun in the acc., as *me mervells* (5014), *me mervellis* (1864), *me semys* (4229), *vs qwemes* (1928), *vs gaynes* (11306), *vs likes* (11657); and such irregular or contracted forms as *me think* (1932, 3156), *vs liste* (3631). This impersonal form of the verb is found in all the persons of the Present.

The 2nd and 3rd persons sing. and plu. generally end in *s*, *es*, *is*, *ys*, and *se*, as, *thou bes* (870), *thou ges* (2089), *þu mase* (1402), *thou rises* (11339), *þu tellis* (11299), *þou sechis* (11274), *you bese* (3487), *ye mase* (1851); *he loues* (1932), *he bes* (3389), *he karpes* (829), *men turnys* (2926), *men puttes* (2927): but sometimes there is no termination in the 2nd and 3rd per. plu., as *ye kepe* (1845), *ye haue* (1851), *men rauisshe* (2926), *þai chaunye* (2933); and sometimes in the same sentence we find verbs with and without termination, as in ll. 2926-7. There are also a few examples of the plural in *en*, *on*, *yn*, as *þe menen* (5027), *þe demyn* (11255), *men holdyn & takon* (2723-4).

In the past tense the singular and the plural of weak verbs are generally alike, and end in *d*, *ed*, *id*, *yd*, *t*, *et*, *it*, *yt*, as, *spird* (823), *wend* = *wened* (6653), *waited* (9476), *assentid* (11371), *ertyd* (11335), *angurt* (2615), *comburt* (11331), *waivet* (9476), *deirit* (9484), *hurlyt* (9483); but the *t* termination is by far the more frequent,—a result

certain to follow when the scribe wrote to dictation, and we find many verbs with both forms, as *passid* (11820), *past* (11640); *obeyede* (135), *obeit* (505); *sailed* (1070), *sailit* (2842). Strong verbs commonly take *en*, *on*, *yn*, in the plural, but many of them appear both with and without termination, and some have all the varieties of it, and assume different forms, as *tokyn* (11431), *toke* (11461); *soughton* (1376), *soght* (1623); *fleddon* (5995), *fled* (5951); *foghten* (10028), *foghton* (6741), *foghtyn* (7785), *foght* (6859), *faght* (5410); *cacched* (4520), *cachit* (4674), *cachyn* (1077), *caght* (5900), *caghton* (11449); *lachtet* (5729), *lacchen* (6192), *lawghten* (6162); *fled* (5951), *fleddon* (5995), *flagh* (6850), *flowen* (10077); *swere* (11447), *sweire* (11381), *sware* (11834), *sweryn* (11837). As a specimen of the peculiar preterites that occur in this work take the following: *tide* (81), *tyd* (2864), *tid* (1202); *geve* (6822), *gaf* (6800); *come* (11328), *cam* (7292); *segh* (7436), *se* (1317); *soght* (1623), *saght* (7670); *walt* (5888), *welt* (4418); *raght* = seized (3883), *raght* = wrought (1533); *taght* = taught (6117), *light* = alighted (11802), *bere* = bore (11803), *gird* (7471), *send* (7539), *dang* (7740), *roofe* = rived (1234), *lep* (8646), *share* (1233), *wan* = got (6523), *wan* = won (315), *rut* (6977), *raft* = reft (7788), *smult* (911), *brast* (865), *spake* (7479), *bult* (7476), *frunt* (6984), *nolpit* (7475), *bond* (7527), *het* = heated (2054), *hit* = hied (13492).

The present participles end in *and*, *aund*, *ond*, *ound*, *ing*, *yng*, and very rarely in *end*, as, *spekand*, *prayaund*, *lemond*, *blasound*, *lokend*, *weping*, *wailyng*; and sometimes the same verb takes both the *nd* and the *ng* termination, as, *lemond* (459), *lemyng* (599). The past participles of weak verbs end in *d*, *ed*, *id*, or *t*, *et*, *it*, *yt*, but the *t* forms are the most frequent, as *kild* (9752), *kept* (164), *enarmed* (87), *callid* (157), *namet* (104), *arayit* (231), *anoisyt* (220); and many verbs have both the *d* and the *t* termination, as *cald* (152), *calt* (5204); *kild* (9752), *kilt* (1343); and there is a strong tendency to contraction (which, by the way, is not confined to the participial terminations, but is common to all), as *callid* (157), *cald* (152); *keppit* (161), *kept* (164). Of strong verbs the termination is *n* or *en*, varying into *ne*, *on*, *yn*, as *gon* (11714), *tane* (1010), *taken* (464),

takon (11828), *takyn* (7427); and many verbs of this class have no termination in the past part., as *set* (279), *put* (305), *light* = lighted (11792), *fest* (11795).

But the most important forms are those of the Imperative, which in the sing. and plu. generally end in *s*, or *es* varying into *is* and *ys*, as *bes* (649), *suffers* (2641), *houes* (4605), *notes* (2630), *voidis* (527), *heyls* (2623); but often there is no termination at all, as *leve* = believe (239), *deme* (528); and sometimes the same verb takes both forms, as *bes* (6265), *be* (6270); *wete* (1893), *wetis* (2786); *let* (2239), *lettis* (2237): indeed, in almost every speech we find the Imperative both with and without termination, and in ll. 2630—66 all the varieties of form are found. In this section of the verb too there is the same tendency to contraction and to drop the terminations, which we have before noted in the other sections, and which is apparent in all the inflected parts of speech, and especially in words that are frequently used.

Of the anomalous verbs may be noted the forms *bes* (occurring in speech and dialogue, elsewhere the usual forms of *to be* are generally employed), *gar*, *ger*, with prets. *gart*, *gert*; *ha*, *han*, *has*, *hase*; *ma*, *mas*, *mase*; *ta*, *tas*, *tase*, *tan*, *tane*; *mun*, *mon*, *mut*; *bus*, *bud*; *ges* = gives; *gaid* = went; *aght* = owed; *aght* = possessed, owned; *thar*, *thurt* = need be.

Regarding the prepositions the following peculiarities may be noted: the almost constant use of *for* with the Infinitive, as *for to telle*, *for to here*; and with the verbal sb., as *for lernyng of vs*, *for likyng to here*, where it has the force of *for the purpose of*, *to be fit for*: *for* is also used in the sense of *in spite of*, as *for all þo Iapes* (890), *for wepyn or other* (6439), and in this sense it is still used: *till* = to (131, 11249, 11786), *of* = through, by (6410), *þurgh* = through, *þurght* = throughout, again and again through, *at* = to, at, by (6096), out by (9300): and often the preposition is omitted after the object of a verb, as in l. 6838, *refe hym his fos*.

From the foregoing analysis we find that the elements of this work are Northern and West Midland; but their combination is not so regular and constant as to permit the idea that we have here an example of a mixed dialect, but rather a mixture of dialects. In

those portions of the work that are in the copying style, and in the portions that are written more carefully, there are fewer West Midland peculiarities, and more decided marks of Northern origin; and in those passages that seem to have been written to dictation, it is in Northern words and forms that we find the most evident mistakes, and the most peculiar spelling.

It is in such passages only that he has spoiled the alliteration by the use of *wh*, as has been already stated; and in every case it is set right by using *qw* or *qwh*. Besides, many words and phrases occur throughout the work, that are peculiarly Northern; and there are references to various subjects that only a native of the North would make, and one who was intimately acquainted with the Northern metropolis; and very many of our author's favourite forms and phrases are still common in the Lowlands of Scotland. Hence, we conclude that the work was originally in the Northumbrian dialect, and that its present West Midland peculiarities were got in transcription.

Another line of proof leads us to the same result: the work is undoubtedly by the same hand as the *Morte Arthur*, which certainly is of Northern origin. When making the transcript of the MS. for our society, I recognized many of the peculiar words and phrases that I had noted in the *Morte Arthur* only a few months before; and, when preparing the work for the press, the points of resemblance were so many and so striking, that I resolved to make a careful comparison of the two works. In this I was much encouraged by the opinion of the Rev. W. W. Skeat, who detected the resemblance in some of the first sheets that were sent to him, and pointed out some interesting particulars connected with the alliteration that greatly assisted me in working out the proofs of the identity of authorship.¹ As these are given very fully in the notes at the end of the work, they need not be stated here: suffice it to say that the result of the comparison of the two works not only established the point that they were written by the same author, but that the present work must have been the earlier of the two. The diction, the alliteration,

¹ Mr Skeat was the first who observed a whole line common to both poems.

modes of thought and expression, pictures of battle and of the seasons, all contributed proofs to that effect; and not the least interesting particular of the comparison is the marked superiority and finish of the pictures of the *Morte Arthur* over the similar ones in the *Destruction of Troy*.

Who then was the author? Neither of the works gives us the slightest hint; but we should have known at least his name if the MS. of the present work had fulfilled the promise of its Index, or rather, if the MS. from which the existing one was taken had not been defective near the end: and strange that it was defective just at the place where the story ends "with the nome of the knight that causet it to be made, and the nome of hym that translatid it out of latyn in to englysshe." Every reader of our old literature has mourned over the meagreness or nothingness of particulars regarding the old poets: in many instances, as here, not even the name has come down to us. Yet in how many cases besides this one, may that not have turned upon the loss of a leaf,—even a portion of a leaf of a MS.? And yet the one who wrote the *Morte Arthur* must have been a poet well known among his fellows; and the one who translated the story of the Fall of Troy from Latin into English must have been famous as a scholar and a poet; but the one who did both, and could picture life in court and camp, in peace and war, in the streets of the capital, and on board ship in a storm at sea, as he has done, must have been at once a poet, a scholar, and a nobleman famous all over the island: yet even his name has been almost lost. We say *almost*: for, fortunately, he wrote some other works which have been preserved to us, and regarding which we have a passing record by a brother poet who must have been contemporary with him. In 'The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland,' Bk v. ch. xii, Wyntown mentions a poet—Huchowne of the Awle Ryale, who wrote 'The Awntyr of Gawane,' and 'The Pystyll of Swete Susane,' and who was "curyws in hys style" and "cunnand in literature." Now, in 'Golagros & Gawane,' and 'Susanna & the Elders,' we no doubt have the poems referred to, and these, with 'The Awntyrs of Arthure' (which ought to be rather 'The Awntyrs of Gawane') are a set of poems of the same age, by the same hand, and from internal

evidence originally in the same dialect, although the 'Pystyll,' like our 'Destruction of Troy,' has been rendered by a West Midland scribe. Wyntown tells us also that the same author "made the gret Gest off Arthure," and gives some particulars regarding the work which enable us to identify it in the 'Morte Arthure,' as has been conclusively done by Sir Frederic Madden in his volume 'Sir Gawane.' And not only is the 'Morte Arthure' by the same author, as internal evidence clearly shews; but the particular upon which Wyntown dwells in asserting the "suthfastnes" of the author, forms a strong proof that this 'Destruction of Troy' came from the same hand. In his plea for his brother poet, Wyntown justifies him for calling a great military leader an emperour; for,

"Ane empyroure in propyrté
A comawndoure suld callyd be,"

and emperour is the title by which our author calls Agamemnon as leader of the Greeks; and when Palamedes was chosen to succeed him in command, the Greeks "ordant hym Emperour by oppyn assent." And this is but one of the many proofs which might be adduced to the same effect, and which the reader will find in our Notes at the end of the work. In both poems we find the same peculiar words and phrases, the same peculiarities of thought, the same favourite subjects, and the same methods of viewing and representing them: even the differences of thought and expression are such as could be presented only by the same mind in different moods. But beyond the name we know almost nothing of our author. His works shew him to have been all that Wyntown claimed for him as a scholar and a poet: his pictures of the seasons and of scenery testify that he had travelled much and observed keenly: and his representations of life and manners, especially in the court and the camp, together with his intimate knowledge of localities and familiar use of peculiar local names, suggest that he was probably a nobleman connected with the Scottish court in the latter half of the 14th century.

The work is now brought to a close with deep feelings of gratitude and regret:—regret for the many imperfections that mar it, for the many hindrances and delays that have befallen it, and chiefly

that my fellow labourer, the Rev. G. A. Panton, did not live to see it completed: and gratitude for the friendships it has been the means of forming, and for the kindnesses those friends have shewn. I thank them heartily, one and all; particularly Mr Furnivall, and especially the Rev. W. W. Skeat, who, in the kindest manner, rendered me much valuable assistance and advice.

D. D.

July 16th, 1873.

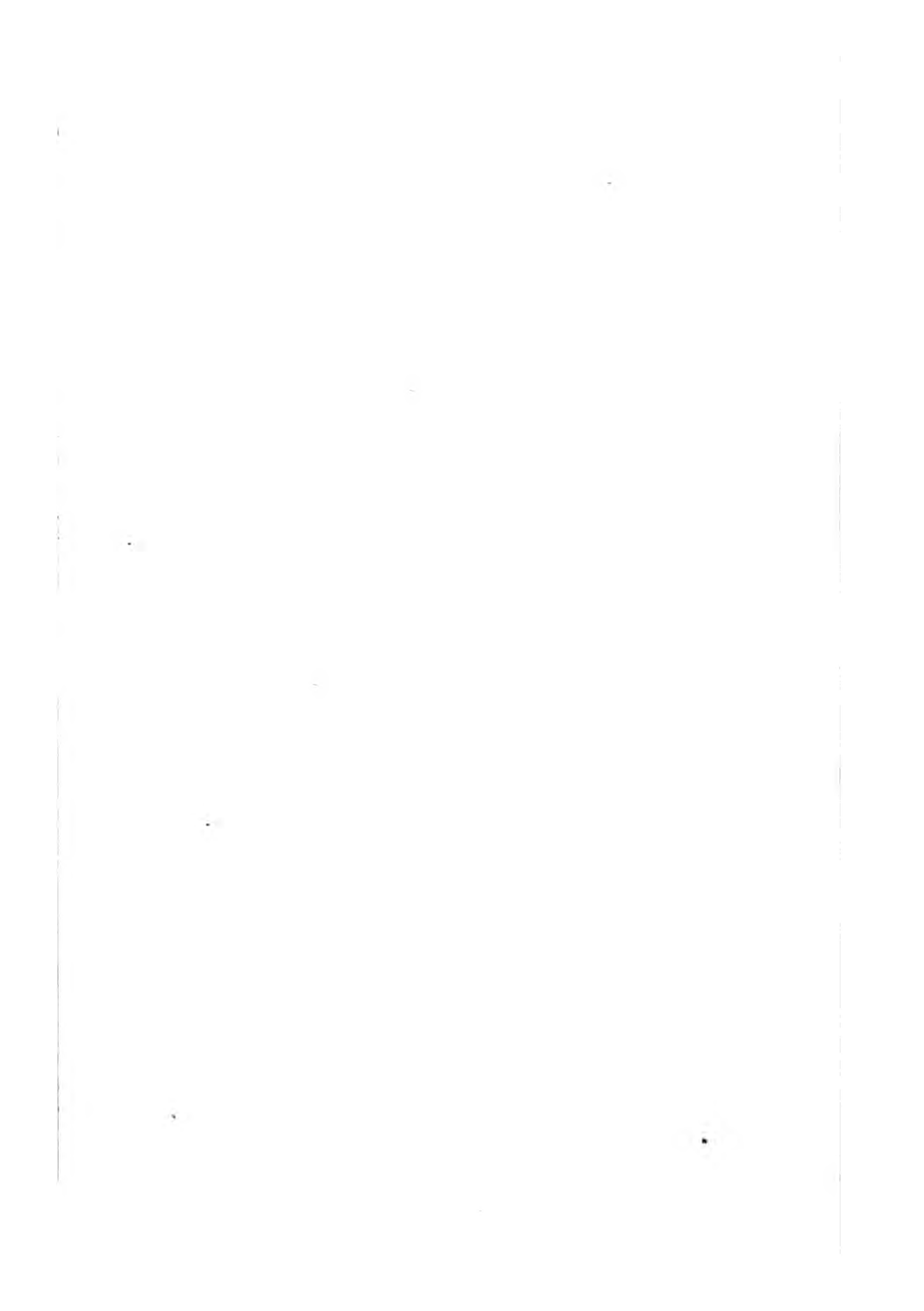
E R R A T A.

As many of the following corrections consist of the addition of final *-e*, it may be well to state that, where the contracted form of that letter appears distinctly in the MS., the letter is given in the Text or Errata; and wherever it is doubtful, which it frequently is, the letter has been omitted. Occasionally the liberty has been taken to alter a small letter to a capital at the beginning of a line, and in a proper name.

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| <p>p. 1, l. 4, <i>for end read ende</i>
 p. 1, l. 11, <i>for mind read mynde</i>
 p. 2, l. 28, <i>for stryfe read stryffe</i>
 p. 2, l. 34, <i>for fablis read ffablis</i>
 p. 2, l. 42, <i>for traitet read turnet</i>
 p. 2, l. 48, <i>for Ouyd read Ouyde</i>
 p. 2, l. 49, <i>for Virgill read Virgille</i>
 p. 2, l. 55, <i>for wegghes read wegghes</i>
 p. 3, l. 57, <i>for assemely read assembly</i>
 p. 3, l. 62, <i>for loged read logede</i>
 p. 3, l. 63, <i>for tothyr read tother</i>
 p. 3, l. 66, <i>for cité read Sité</i>
 p. 3, l. 69, <i>for ouerraght read ouer-
 raght</i>
 p. 3, l. 76, <i>for grace read grace</i>
 p. 3, l. 79, <i>for dedes read dedis</i>
 p. 3, l. 80, <i>for groundes read groundes</i>
 p. 3, l. 83, <i>for kynges . . . costes read
 kynges . . . costes</i>
 p. 3, l. 84, <i>for Dukes read Dukes</i>
 p. 3, l. 87, <i>for kynges enarmed read
 kynges enarmede</i>
 p. 3, l. 89, <i>for shalkes read shalkes</i>
 p. 4, l. 92, <i>for dyntes read dyntes</i>
 p. 4, l. 93, <i>for aftur read after</i>
 p. 4, l. 94, <i>for shall read shalt</i>
 p. 4, l. 96, <i>for þer with read þerwith</i>
 p. 4, l. 98, <i>for mater read mater</i>
 p. 5, title, <i>for exit . . . Golde read
 Exit . . . golde</i></p> | <p>p. 5, l. 100, <i>for aperte read aperte</i>
 p. 5, l. 102, <i>for maner . . . called read
 maner . . . callid</i>
 p. 5, l. 104, <i>for is read [is]</i>
 p. 5, side-note 2, <i>for ytaile read ptaile</i>
 p. 5, l. 112, <i>for lost read loste</i>
 p. 5, l. 114, <i>for broþer read broþer</i>
 p. 5, last side-note, <i>delete</i>
 p. 5, l. 122, <i>for drowpyaite read drowp-
 ynge</i>
 p. 5, l. 123, <i>for Ovid . . . Eydos read
 Ovide . . . Eroydos</i>
 p. 6, l. 126, <i>for said read saide</i>
 p. 6, l. 132, <i>for Well read Wele</i>
 p. 6, l. 140, <i>for take read toke</i>
 p. 6, l. 141, <i>for wold read wolde</i>
 p. 6, l. 142, <i>for pricket read pricket</i>
 p. 6, l. 147, <i>for bethoght read be-
 thought</i>
 p. 6, l. 148, <i>for ware read war</i>
 p. 6, l. 156, <i>for flamand read flamande</i>
 p. 7, l. 163, <i>for enchaumentes . . .
 god read enchaumentes . . . gode</i>
 p. 7, l. 168, <i>for fuastyng read fnastyng</i>
 p. 7, l. 170, <i>for nelue read nelne</i>
 p. 7, l. 174, <i>for wold read wolde</i>
 p. 7, l. 189, <i>for King read king</i>
 p. 7, l. 190, <i>for gobbottes . . . hid
 read gobbettes . . . hide</i>
 p. 8, l. 195, <i>for printed read printede</i></p> |
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- p. 8, l. 197, for *journey read journey*
 p. 8, l. 198, for *semyd . . . him read semyde . . . hym*
 p. 8, l. 202, for *hond read honde*
 p. 8, l. 208, for *thoght read thought*
 p. 8, l. 211, for *said read saide*
 p. 8, l. 216, for *go read goo*
 p. 8, l. 221, for *you read þou*
 p. 13*, l. 342, for *swonghe read swoughe*
 p. 13*, l. 357, for *zynerus read zyuerus*
 p. 19, l. 543, for *zenernes read zeuernes*
 p. 23, l. 657, for *said read saide*
 p. 28, l. 801, for *sacrifice read Sacrifice*
 p. 42, l. 1242, for *zyneris read zyueris*
 p. 49, l. 1495, for *feire read ferre*
 p. 50, l. 1503, for *color read colour*
 p. 50, l. 1506, for *in read on*
 p. 51, l. 1522, for *thriccing read thricching*
 p. 52, l. 1563, for *beste read bestes*
 p. 56, l. 1680, for *of god read of [a] god*
 p. 57, l. 1720, for *gremy read gremþ*
 p. 57, l. 1726, for *sik read sib*
 p. 61, l. 1837, for *umbly read tumbly*
 p. 61, l. 1863, for *Be sir read Ben sher*
 p. 62, l. 1893, for *to read of*
 p. 62, l. 1894, for *lofe read lose*
 p. 63, l. 1919, for *onryng read orryng*
 p. 65, l. 1977, for *fere read ferd*
 p. 65, l. 1978, for *Left . . . fle read Lest . . . sle, and delete comma after hade*
 p. 67, l. 2041, for *message . . . o read messenger . . . &*
 p. 68, l. 2052, for *harmes read harmys*
 p. 69, l. 2076, for *too read to*
 p. 69, l. 2098, for *seterioll read sete rioll*
 p. 70, l. 2126, for *wintors read winteris*
 p. 71, l. 2144, for *sith read sithe*
 p. 113, l. 3491, for *gremy read gremþ*
 p. 123, l. 3793, for *wordye read wordys*
 p. 127, l. 3917, for *zynerus read zeuerus*
 p. 128, l. 3956, for *faffure read fassure*
 p. 154, l. 4754, for *gremy read gremþ*
 p. 156, l. 4795, for *boue read bone*
 p. 166, l. 5106, for *deme to read deme [me] to*
 p. 186, l. 5732, for *shout read shont*
 p. 196, l. 6063, for *felous read felons*
 p. 199, l. 6127, for *vnwyly read vnwysly*
 p. 199, l. 6133, for *leue read lene*
 p. 230, l. 7127, for *ffounet read ffonnet*
 p. 234, l. 7273, for *dernly read deruly*
 p. 259, l. 7983, *delete comma after haue*
 p. 274, l. 8444, for *vnfittyng read vn-sittyng*
 p. 275, l. 477, for *feld read fild*
 p. 278, l. 8542, for *feld read felde*
 p. 279, l. 8579, for *clomour read clamur*
 p. 279, l. 8601, for *sword read sworde*
 p. 285, l. 8767, for *bold read bolde*
 p. 287, Rubric, for *Dethe read Deathe*
 p. 287, l. 8840, for *Patroculus . . . also read Patroculun . . . als*
 p. 287, l. 8842, for *Xancipun read Xancipun*
 p. 288, l. 8857, for *ferr read ferre*
 p. 289, l. 8889, for *hold read holde*
 p. 289, l. 8910, for *werre read werre*
 p. 290, l. 8921, for *comyns read Comyns*
 p. 292, l. 8971, for *ferr read ferre*
 p. 294, l. 9040, for *well read welle*
 p. 294, l. 9048, for *gird read girde*
 p. 296, l. 9100, for *wend read wende*
 p. 297, l. 9133, for *yerne read yerin*
 p. 301, l. 9263, for *wold read wolde*
 p. 306, l. 9400, for *turnyd read turnyde*
 p. 315, l. 9652, for *raiked read raikede*
 p. 320, l. 9826, for *ded read dede*
 p. 321, l. 9842, for *birr read birre*
 p. 322, l. 9869, for *entrid read entride*
 p. 322, l. 9875, for *ground read grounde*
 p. 323, l. 9903, for *vmbraid read vm-braide*
 p. 336, l. 10291, for *laited read laitede*
 p. 337, l. 10320, for *end read ende*
 p. 344, l. 10546, for *seuyan read seyuon*
 p. 349, l. 10705, for *Betweene read Betwene*
 p. 349, l. 10713, for *damp read dump*
 p. 355, l. 10902, for *hed read hede*
 p. 359, l. 11015, for *wordes read wordes*
 p. 373, l. 11462, for *groaund read gronond*
 p. 379, l. 11633, for *Amphimacous read Amphymacus*
 p. 389, l. 11942, for *polisshit read polishit*
 p. 392, l. 12038, for *company read cumpany*
 p. 403, l. 12356, for *burgh read burghe*
 p. 405, l. 12424, for *mertrid read martrid*

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>p. 408, l. 12517, <i>for</i> leymond <i>read</i> ley-
monde</p> <p>p. 412, l. 12639, <i>for</i> sklandur <i>read</i>
sklaunder</p> <p>p. 415, l. 12728, <i>for</i> Oute <i>read</i> Out</p> <p>p. 417, l. 12794, <i>for</i> lond <i>read</i> londe</p> <p>p. 419, l. 12857, <i>for</i> enerdand <i>read</i>
enerdande</p> <p>p. 421, l. 12906, <i>for</i> be-fell <i>read</i> befelle</p> <p>p. 427, l. 13070, <i>for</i> exiled <i>read</i> exilede</p> <p>p. 432, l. 13201, <i>for</i> kyd <i>read</i> kyde</p> <p>p. 433, l. 13263, <i>for</i> spird <i>read</i> spirde</p> <p>p. 437, l. 13371, <i>for</i> lord <i>read</i> lorde</p> <p>p. 438, l. 13399, <i>for</i> Our nond <i>read</i>
Our nonde</p> <p>p. 450, l. 13794, <i>for</i> glyssonond <i>read</i>
glyssononde</p> | <p>p. 452, l. 13803, <i>for</i> naked . . . bed
<i>read</i> nakede . . . bede</p> <p>p. 455, l. 13904, <i>for</i> hold <i>read</i> holde</p> <p>p. 455, l. 13913, <i>for</i> hond <i>read</i> honde</p> <p>p. 456, l. 13930, <i>for</i> birr <i>read</i> birre</p> <p>p. 462, l. 6, <i>for</i> They stuk <i>read</i> They
steek</p> <p>p. 467, l. 10, <i>for</i> Eydos <i>read</i> Eroydos</p> <p>p. 490, note to ll. 1977-8, <i>delete comma</i>
<i>after</i> tene</p> <p>p. 491, note to l. 1996, <i>for</i> damp into
helle <i>read</i> dump into helle</p> <p>p. 498, note to l. 3703, <i>for</i> still used
<i>for read</i> still applied to</p> <p>p. 498, note to l. 3746, <i>delete</i> See note
l. 6523.</p> |
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THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY.

[INDEX OF BOOKS AND SUBJECTS.]

[In the MS., as has been stated in pp. liii—iv, Books XXXII—VI are disarranged, and the Index follows the disorder: in the Text they are properly arranged, and the Index is altered accordingly.]

	PAGE
The Prologe of this Boke	[1]
The first boke: how Kyng <i>Pelleus</i> exit Iason to get the goldyn fiese	[5]
The ij ^a boke: how the grekes toke lond vpon troy. Cawse of the first debate	[12*]
The iij ^d boke: how Medea enformyt Iason to get the fiese of gold	[24]
The iiij th boke: of the distruccon of the first Troy by Ercules & Iason	[35]
The v th boke: of the foundyng of new Troy, & of the qwerell of Kyng <i>Priam</i> for his fader deth	[51]
The sext boke: how Kyng <i>Priam</i> toke counsell to wer on the grekes	[68]
the vij th boke: how Paris went into grese for Elan	[90]
The viij th boke: of the counsell of the grekes for recoueryng of Elan	[115]
The ix th boke: of the nowmber of shippes, & the Nauy of the grekes	[131]
The x th boke: how the grekes sent vnto delphon to haue onswar of a god of <i>pere Iornay</i>	[135]
The xj th boke: how the grekes saylet fro Atthens to Troy ...	[148]
The xij th boke: how the grekis sent two kynges in message to Kyng <i>Priam</i> for restitucon of <i>pere harme</i>	[156]
The xiiij th boke: how the grekes sent Achilles and Thelæfon for vitaille for the oste into Messan	[168]
The xiiij th boke: how the grekes saillet fro tenedon to be-sege of the Cité of troy, & of the counsell of Dyamed to stir the Cité, & the deth of Prothesselon by Ector slayn, & of the strong fight at the Ariuall	[181]
The xv th boke: of the ordinaunce of the troiens to the secund batell, & of the deth of <i>Patraclus</i> by Ector slayn, & other thinges vt p ₃	[197]

	[PAGE]
The xvj th boke : of a trew takyn two monythes, & of the iij ^d batell	[230]
The xvij th boke : of the counsell of the grekes for the deth of Ector, & the iij th batell	[238]
The xvij th boke : of the fyuet batell in the feld	[245]
The xix th boke : of the sext batell	[254]
The xx th boke : of the vij th batell & skyrmychis lastyng xxx dayes betwene the towne & the tenttes	[266]
The xxj th boke : of the viij batell, and of the drem of Ector wyf	[274]
The xxij boke : of the Elleuynt batell of the Cité	[292]
The xxij boke : of the xij and the xij th batell	[306]
The xxiiij boke : of the xiiij and the xv th batell of the Cité ...	[314]
The xxv boke : of the sextene, seyuentene, the eghtene, and the xix batell	[322]
The xxvj boke : of the xx batell of the Cité	[331]
The xxvij boke : of the xxj batell of the Cité of Troy ...	[352]
The xxviiij boke : off the counsell of Eneas & Antenor of treson of the Cité	[364]
The xxix boke : off the takyng of the toune & the deth of Kyng Priam	[386]
The xxx boke : of the stryfe of Thelamon & Vlyxes, & of the deth of Thelamon, with the exile of Eneas & Antenor ...	[397]
The xxxj boke : of the passage of the grekes fro Troy ...	[407]
The xxxij boke : of the lesyng that was made to Kyng Nawle, & of the dethe of his son Palamydon : the dethe of Agamynon, & the exile of Dyamede by pere wifes	[410]
The xxxiiij boke : how Orest toke venionse for his fader dethe	[423]
The xxxiiij boke : how hit happit Vlixes aftur the sege ...	[429]
The xxxv boke : of Pirrus, & his passyng ffro Troy, & of his cronyng, & of his deth	[438]
The xxxvj boke, & the last : of the dethe of Vlixes by his son. Whiche endis in the story w ^t the nome of the knight p ^t causet it to be made, & the nome of hym that translaid it out of latyn in-to englysshe. And how long the sege last, with the nowmber of grekes & troiens that were slayn : & what kynges Ector slogh : whom Paris slogh : whom Achilles slogh : whom Eneas slogh : whom Pirrus slogh : and Laudes deo	[452]

Prologue.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Maistur in magesté, maker of Alle,
Endles and on, euer to last! | (fol. 2 a.)
Invocation. |
| 4 | And wysshe me with wyt þis werke for to end!
Off aunters ben olde of aunsetris nobill,
And slydyn vppon shlepe by slomeryng of Age:
Of stithe men in stoure strongest in armes, | Of the noble deeds
of our ancestors,

and of the stout
and wise in war, |
| 8 | And wisest in wer to wale in hor tyme,
þat ben drepit <i>with</i> deth & þere day paste,
And most out of mynd for þere mecull age,
Sothe stories ben stoken vp, & straught out of
mind, | true stories have
been all but
forgotten; while |
| 12 | And swolowet into swym by swiftenes of yeres,
Ffor new þat ben now, next at our hond,
Breuyt into bokes for boldyng of hertes;
On lusti to loke <i>with</i> lightnes of wille, | of those of more
modern times,
recorded in books
"for boldyng of
hertes, |
| 16 | Cheuyt throughe chaunce & chaungyng of
peopull;
Sum tru for to traist, triet in þe ende,
Sum feynit o fere & ay false vnder.
Yche wegh as he will warys his tyme, | some are true and
some are false.

Each desires to
learn what he
likes best. |
| 20 | And has lykyng to lerne þat hym list after.
But olde stories of stithe þat astate helde,
May be solas to sum þat it segh neuer, | But old stories of
renowned deeds |

recorded by men
who witnessed
them may delight
some who never
saw them.

The Poet declares
his subject and
the authors from
whom he has
drawn his
information.

(fol. 2 b.)

Homer, who is
not to be trusted,
tells how the

gods fought like
men, and

other such trifles.

Guido de Colonna
is the author of
the following
story,

Be writyng of wees þat wist it in dede,
24 *With* sight for to serche, of hom þat suet after,
To ken all the crafte how þe case felle,
By lokyng of letturs þat lefte were of olde.

Now of Troy forto telle is myn entent eun,
28 Of the stoure & þe stryfe when it distroyet was.
þof fele yeres ben faren syn þe fight endid,
And it meuyt out of mynd, myn hit I thinke
Als wise men haue writen the wordes before,
32 Left it in latyn for lernyng of vs.
But sum poyetis full prist þat put hom þerto,
With fablis and falsched fayned þere speche,
And made more of þat mater þan hom maister
were :

36 Sum lokyt ouer litle and lymptit of the sothe. 9
Amonges þat menye,—to myn hym be nome,—
Homer was holden haithill of dedis.
Qwiles his dayes enduret, derrist of other

40 þat *with* the Grekys was gret & of grice comyn.
He feynet myche fals was neuer before wrought,
And traiet þe truth, trust ye non other.
Of his trifuls to telle I haue no tome nowe,

44 .Ne of his feynit fare þat he fore with :
How goddes foght in the filde, folke as þai were,
And other errours vnable þat after were knowen,
That poyetis of prise haue preuyt vntrew :

48 Ouyd and othir þat onest were ay,
Virgill þe virtuus, verrit for nobill,
Thes dampnet his dedys & for dull holdyn.
But þe truth for to telle & þe text eun

52 Of þat fight how it felle in a few yeres,
þat was clanly compilet *with* a clerk wise,
On Gydo, a gome, þat graidly hade soght,
And wist all þe werks by weghe he hade,

56 That bothe were in batell while the batell last,

- And euþer sawte & assemely see with þere een.
 Thai wrote all þe werkes wroght at þat tyme,
 In letturs of þere langage, as þai lernede hade :
- 60 Dares and Dytes were duly þere namys.
 Dites full dere was dew to the Grekys,
 A lede of þat lond & loged hom with :
 The tothyr was a Tulke out of Troy selfe,
- 64 Dares, þat duly the dedys be-helde.
 Aither breuyt in a boke on þere best wise,
 That sithen at a cité somyn were founden
 After at Atthenes as aunter befell ;
- 68 The whiche bokes barely bothe as þai were,
 A Romayn ouerraght & right hom hym-seluyñ,
 That Cornelius was cald to his kynde name.
 He translated it into latyn for likyng to here,
- 72 But he shope it so short þat no shalke might
 Haue knowlage by course how þe case felle ;
 ffor he brought it so breff, and so bare leuyt,
 þat no lede might have likyng to loke þerappon,
- 76 Till þis Gydo it gate, as hym grace felle,
 And declaret it more clere & on clene wise.
 In this shall faithfully be founden to the fer
 ende,
 All þe dedes by dene as þai done were ;
- 80 How þe groundes first grew, & þe grete hate,
 Bothe of torfer and tene þat hom tide aftur.
 And here fynde shall ye faire of þe felle peopull,
 What kynges þere come of costes aboute :
- 84 Of Dukes full doughty, and of derffe Erles,
 That assemblid to þe citie þat sawte to defend :
 Of þe grekys þat were gedret how gret was þe
 nowmber,
 How mony knightes þere come & kynges enarmed,
- 88 And what Dukes thedur droghe for dedis of
 were :
 What Shippes þere were shene, & shalkes with in,

which is compiled
 from the works of

Dares and Dietys
 the historians.

(fol. 3 a.)

Dares, who was
 present at the
 deeds which he
 recorded, wrote
 his history of the
 Trojan war in
 Greek.

Cornelius Nepos
 translated it into
 Latin, but so
 briefly that the
 work had to be
 amended by
 Guido.

In this history
 there is a faithful
 account of the
 deeds as they
 were done ;

of the origin and
 progress of the
 war; of the Kings,
 Dukes, and Earls
 who fought on
 either side :

of the ships and
barges that were
brought from
Greece; of the
battles that were
fought, and
those who fell in
battle; of the
truces and

(fol. 3 b.)

treasons that took
place; in short,
of every event
from first to last.

Bothe of barges & buernes þat broght were fro
grese :

And all the batels on bent þe buernes betwene.

92 What Duke þat was dede throughe dyntes of
hond,

Who ffallen was in ffylde, & how it fore aftur :

Bothe of truse & trayne þe truthe shall þu here,

And all the ferlies þat fell vnto the ferre ende.

96 ffro this prologe I passe & part me þer with,
ffrayne will I fer and fraist of þere werkes,
Meue to my mater and make here an ende.

Explicit Prologue.

Here begynnes the first Boke. How Kyng
Pelleus exit Jason to get þe fles of Golde.

- In Tessaile hit tyde as thus in tyme olde,
 100 A prouynce appropret aperte to Rome,
 An yle enabit nobli and wele
 With a maner of men, mermydons called :
 There was a kyng in þe ste þat þe kithe ought,
 104 A noble man for þe now it is namet Pelleus.
 That worthy hade a wyfe walit hym-seluon,
 The truthe for to telle, Tetyda she heght :
 Þes gret in þere gamyn gate hom betwene,
 108 Achilles by chaunce chiualrous in armes.
 (More of thies Myrmydons mell I not now,
 Enabit in (þat aile,) [ne] Etil will I ferre,
 How Mawros were men made on a day
 112 At þe prayer of a prinse þat peopull hade lost.)
 This Pelleus pert, prudest in armys,
 Hade a broþer of birthe born or hym-seluyn,
 That heire was & Eldist, and Eson he hight.
 116 Till it fell hym by fortune, faintyng of elde,
 Unstithe for to stire, or stightill the Realme,
 And all were, & weike, wantide his sight,
 Of Septur and soile he sesit his brothir,
 120 And hym crownede as kyng in þat kithe riche.
 Eson afterwarde erdand on lyffe,
 Endured his dayes drowpyaite in age,
 As Ovid openly in Eydos tellus,
 124 How Medea the maiden made hym all new,

The scene of the following story is laid in the province of Thessaly.

(MS. has "ytaile."
Story of the golden fleece)

Pelias, King of Iolcus: Aeson his brother.

(fol. 4 a.)

(all = auld, old.)

Book I.

Jason, son of
Aeson, seeks his
father's throne.

- By crafte þat she kouth of hir coint artys.
Eson, þat elde man þat I er said,
Hade a son of hym-selfe semly to wale,
128 And Jason, þat gentill aiounet was to name :
A faire man of feturs, & fellist in armys,
As meke as a Mayden, & mery of his wordis.
This Jason for his gentris was ioyfull till all,
132 Well louit *with þe lordes* & the londe hole ;
All worshipped þat worthy inwones aboute,
No les þan þe lege þat hom lede shuld :
And he as bainly obeyede to the buerne his Eme,
136 As þof his syre hade the soile & septure to yeme.
Pelleus persayuit the people anone,
That the londe so hym louede, lorde as he were,
And ay drede hym on dayes for doute þat might
falle,
140 Lest he put hym from priuelage & his place take,
Of Tessaile, as truthe wold, to be trew kyng.
Thus Pelleus *with* payne was pricket in hert,
ffull egurly *with* enuy, & euer hym bethoght,
144 *With* a course of vnkyndnes he caste in his
thoghte,
The freike vpon faire wise ferke out of lyue,
And he no daunger nor deire for þat dede haue.
He bethoght hym full thicke in his throo hert,
148 And in his wit was he ware of a wyle sone,
Of a fame þat fer in fele kynges londes,
And borne was a brode for a bare aunter.
Out in the Orient Orible to here,
152 In a cuntre was cald Colchos by name,
Was (an) aunter in a nyle þat I nem shall,
Beyonde the terage of Troy as þe trefy sayse,
There was a wonderfull wethur wegges to be-holde,
156 *With* a flese þat was fyne, flamond of gold ;
And þe Kyng of þat coste callid was by name
Chethes, for sothe, as souerayne & lord :

Pelias devises the
plan of sending
Jason in search
of the golden
fleece.

(fol. 4 b.)

Where and how
the golden fleece
was kept.

(MS. has "as.")

- He was mighty on molde & mekull goode hade,
- 160 His *pride* well ouerput, past into elde.
- This whethur and þe wole were wonderly keppit
By the crafte & the cure & conyng of Mars,
That *with* charmes & enchaumentes was chefe
god.
- 164 Thus coyntly it kept was all *with* clene art,
By too oxen oribull on for to loke,
And a derfe dragon drede to be-holde.
- 168 These balfull bestes were, as þe boke tellus,
full flaumond of fyre *with* fuastyng of logh,
That girde thurgh ther gorge *with* a grete hete
A nelue brode all Aboute, þat no buerne might
ffor the birre it abide, but he brente were.
- 172 And wo this wethur shuld wyn bude wirke as
I say,
Ayre eun to þe Oxen, entre hom in yoke,
With striffe or *with* stroke till þai stonde wold ;
Aftur ayre vp the erthe on ardagh wise.
- 176 Sythen drawe to þe dragon, & þe derfe qwelle,
Girde out the grete teth of the grym best,
And also sede in þe season sowe it on þe erthe,
Than a ferlyfull frute shall he fynde after :
- 180 The tethe shall *turne* tite vnto knightes
Armyt at all peses, able to were
Thai to falle vpon fight as fomen belyue,
With depe woundes and derfe till all be dede
eun.
- 184 All thes perels to passe *with*-outen payne other,
That the flese wold fecche & ferke yt away.
- Of this wonderfull wethur for to here more,
Why it kept was by craft on so coynt wyse ;
- 188 Hit was said oft sythes and for sothe holden,
That Chethes the same Kyng had a som hoge
Of grete gobbottes of gold in the ground hid,
And so kepid it *with* craft of his coynt artys :

Book I.

Æetes, king of
Colchis.The wether
guarded by two
oxen and a fiery
dragon.Whoever would
win the fleece
must seize the
oxen, enter them
in the yoke and
plough up the
land.He must then
quell the dragon ;
tear out his teeth
and sow them like
seed.The teeth will
turn into armed
knights, who will
fight till they
destroy each
other.

(fol. 5 a)

Why the fleece
was so carefully
guarded. Æetes
had a great sum
of money hid
in the earth, and
thus kept it.

- Book I.
- Pelias plans
get Jason away
from Iokus.
- 192 And for to get of this gold & the grete sommys,
ffor couetous þere come knightes full ofte,
And endit in Auerys to ay lastand sorowe.
This Pelleus *with* pyne printed in hert
- 196 Iff he might sleghly be sleght & sletyng of wordes,
Gar Jason *with* any gyn the iorney vndertake :
He were seker as hym semyd for sight of him
euer,
And most likly be loste & his los keppit.
- 200 He *purpast* hym plainly in his pure wit
ffor to tyse hym þerto, if it tyde might,
To take it hertely on hond in a high *pride*,
And þe way for to wylne *with* wilfull desyre.
- 204 He cast hym full cointly be cause of this thyng,
In a Cité be-syde to somyn a fest,
With princes and prelates & prise of the lond,
Thre dayes to endure *with* daintes ynogh.
- At a great feast
arranged for the
purpose,
- 208 The iij^d day throly he thoght in his hert
ffor to mele of this mater, þat he in mynde hade :
He cald Jason in his Japis *with* a Joly wille.
Before the baronage at ther burde thus þe
buerne said,—
- he entices him to
go to Colchis for
the golden fleece.
- 212 “ Cosyn, it is knowen þat I am Kyng here,
And mekyll comfordes me the crowne of this
kyde realme ;
But more it Joyes me, Jason, of þi just werkes,
þat so mighty & meke & manly art holdyn :
- 216 Now þi fame shall go fer & þu furse holdyn,
And all prouyns & pertes þi pes shall desyre.
To tessayle a tresure tristy for euer,
Thy selfe to be sene and in suche fame,
- (fol. 5 b.)
- 220 By þi name þus anoisyt & for noble holden,
Whyle you rixlis in this Reame no riot we drede,
But all fferd be þerfore and frendship dyssire.
Hit wold sothely me set as souerayne in Joye,
- 224 Iff our goddes wold graunt þat þu grace hade,

- That the ffilese þat is ffreshe flamond of gold
 Were brought throw þi boldness into þis byg yle
 And þat wold doutles be done & no dere In,
 228 Wold þu afforce þe þerfore and þe fight take,
 Be of *gouernance* graithe & of good wille.
 Yiff þu puttes þe pristly þis point for to do,
 Thou shalt arayit be full ryolle *with* a route noble
 232 Of my Baronage bolde & my best wise.
 I shall spare for no spence & þu spede wele,
 And do þi *deuer* duly as a duke nobill :
 Thou shalt haue holly my hert & my helpe else,
 236 And be lappid in my luffe all my lyffe after.
 þu may be glad for to get such a good name,
 And haue for þi hardynes a full hegh mede :
 Leve þis for lell, me list it *perfourme*,
 240 And to hold it *with* hert þat I hete nowe,
 I will fayne þe [no] faintis vnder faith wordes.
 When my dayes be done þu shalt be Duke here,
 And haue þe Crowne to kepe of þis Kyd Realme ;
 244 And while I liffe in this londe, no less þan my
 selfe,
 Halfe for to haue & hold for þi name,
 And *with* all weghis to be worshipt to þe worldes
 ende."

The rewards
 promised if he
 should be
 successful.

- W**HEN PELLEUS his proses hade puplishit on
 highe,
 248 And all soburly said *with* a sad wille,
 Jason was Joly of his Juste wordes,
 þat in *presens* of the pepull þo *profers* were made,
 And mony stythe of astate standing aboute. (fol. 6 a.)
 252 He hedit not the harme þat in his hert lurkyt,
 Ne the ffalshed he faynit vnder faire wordes ;
 He drede no dissayet of his dere vnclē,
 But hooped full hertely it come of hegh loue.
 256 þen he trist hym full tyte in his tried strenght,

Jason undertakes
 the journey,

and has no sus-
 picion of harm,
 falsehood, or
 deceit on the
 part of his unclē.

Book I.

He therefore
accepts the
undertaking with
heartiness.

Thurghe hardynes of hond hopit to spede ;
He put noght vnpossible pelleus wordes,
Ne the kynges couetous cast not before :
260 þen he grauntis to go *with* a grete chere,
And all thies fferlyes to fraist he fursly awouet.

PELLEUS

Pelias is glad, and
hurries on the
preparations for
the enterprise.

Pelleus of the proffer was proude at his hert,
And glad of þe graunt before the grete lordys ;
264 He ertid to an end egurly fast,
þat no tarying shuld tyde ouer a tyme set ;
And þet ffortune vnderfonges þat he feile shall,
And will put hym fro *purpos* þat he *presys* after.
268 He consydret þat Calcos was closet in an yle,
þat no creature might keuer for course of the
see,
But *with* ship þat shapon were for þe shyre
waghes.

He commands
Argus, a son of
Danaus, to build
a great ship,
which is called
Argo.

þan he comaundet to come of þe crafte noble,
272 A wright þat was wise þis werke for to ende ;
And Argus þat after was abill of his crafte,
Sone he dressit to his dede & no dyn made,
And made vp a mekyll ship, þe most vpon erthe,
276 þat after hym awne selfe Argon was cald.
Sum sayn full sure & for sothe holdyn,
Hit was þe formast on flete þat on flode past,
þat euer saile was on set vpon salt water,
280 Or euer kairet ouer cost to cuntris O fer.
Now ordant was althing onestly þere,
And abundantly broght þat hom bild might,
With all stuff for þe stremes, þat hom strenght
shuld.

Many noble men
join the
expedition, chief
of whom is
(fol. 6 b.)

284 Mony noble for þe nonest to þe note yode,
Tryed men þat were taken of tessayle rewme,
To this Journey *with* Jason, as the gest tellus :
All entred into Argon after anon.

OFF ERCULES.

Book I.

- 288 There was honerable Ercules egur of wille,
As poyetes haue pricked of his prise fader :
He was getton of a god on a gret lady,
þat ajoinet was Iobeter to his iuste nome,
- 292 And his moder full mylde Almena was clepid :
She was wyffe as I wene to worthy Amphitrio.
This Ercules euermore egur & nobill,
The worde of his werkes thurghe þe worlde
sprange :
- 296 So many groundes he for-justede & of ioi broght,
That no tung might hom telle þof it tyme hade.
Hit is tolde in his tyme, wo þat trawe lyst,
In his hastines he highyt vnto helle yates,
- 300 A þre hedet hounde in his honnd coght,
That was keper of the close of þat curset In :
So dang he þat dog *with* dynt of his wappon,
þat þe warlag was wete of his wan atter,
- 304 And thurgh voidyng of venym *with* vomettes
grete,
Mony prouyns and perties were put out of helle.
All þat poites haue *pricket* of his prise dedis,
I haue no tome for to telle ne tary no lengur.
- 308 But þe wonders þat he wroght in þis world here,
In yche cuntré ben knowen vnder Criste euyne.
Tow pyllers he pight in a place lowe,
Vppon Gades groundes, þat he gotton hade :
- 312 Too whiche pyllers *priste* as prouyt is before,
The mighty Massidon Kyng maister of All,
The Emperour Alexaunder Aunterid to come :
He wan all the world & at his wille aght.

Hercules, son of
Jupiter and
Alcmene, wife of
Amphitryon,

who dragged the
three-headed dog
Cerberus from
hell,

and set up two
pillars at Gades,
which were called
the Pillars of
Hercules.

* * * * *
* * * * *

A hiatus occurs here in the MS. of perhaps two or three pages. The extent of the obvious gap at the beginning of Book II. was not suspected, till it was ascertained that the work was a translation from Guido de Colonna. The following extracts, from the Strasburg edition, 1489, continue the story.

Book I.

Jason allowed to go, with Hercules and company, sails away from the shores of Thessaly, and speedily reaches unknown seas, under the conduct of Philotetes, a skilful pilot. They reach the shores of Troy, and land at the port of Simois.

Obtenta ergo a rege Peleo Iason nauigandi licentia nova sulcat maria cum Hercule et suis complicitibus navi nova cujus vela dum secundus ventus imbuit et ejus inflat afflatus loca Thesalie cognita deserit valde cito et ad incognita maris loca citius dissilit velocissimo cursu suo. Multis itaque diebus ac noctibus navigantibus illis sub ducto Thesalici Philotete eis discrete notantibus stellarum cursum visibilium existentium juxta polum majoris urse scilicet et minoris que nunquam occidunt. * * * * *

Noverat enim Philotetes stellarum cursus et motum si aliquis est in illis tanquam ille qui causa navigationis erat multum expertus. et imo aura secunda perflante tandiu recto remige navigavit donec ad oras phrigias regni Trojani videlicet pertinentias nova navis applicuit in portum scilicet qui tunc dicebatur ab incolis Simoenta.

Liber Secundus.

De Grecis applicantibus in pertinentias Trojæ, et de Laomedonta rege licentiante Iasonem et Herculem de locis illis.

The Greeks, tired of the sea, eagerly land, refresh themselves, intend to stay a while, but without harming the inhabitants. A course of mishaps brings ruin upon Troy, its citizens, and their families.

Greci autem maris fatigatione lassati ut pervenerunt in terram in ipsam descendere quietis causa sitiendi animo moliuntur et descendentes ibidem recentes aquas a fontibus hauriunt et ibidem pro majoris refrigerationis gratia moram per dies aliquos statuerunt non ut incolis molestiam inferre disponderent nec nociuis dispendiis eos ledere aliquatenus attemptarent. Sed invida fatorum series quæ semper quiete viventibus est molesta ab inopinatis insidiis sine causa inimicitiarum et scandali causas traxit propter quas tante cladis diffusa lues orbem terrarum infecerit ut tot reges et principes bellicosa nece succumberent et tanta et talis civitas qualis extitit magna Troja versa fuisset in cinerem tot viduatis mulieribus viris suis orbatis parentibus et tot pueris et tot puellis et demum jugo servitutis addictis. * * * * *

News brought to Laomedon of the arrival of strangers come to spy out the land.

Troy not then so great as latterly.

Subsequenter describit historia quod Iasone et Hercule cum suis in portu quiescentibus Simoente de eis ad Laomedontam regem Trojanum fama pervenit, quod gens quadam Trojanis incognita scilicet gens græcorum novo remigi Frigias partes intravit exploratura forte archana regni Trojani vel potius Trojæ provinciam vastatura. Erat autem diebus illis Troja

non tantæ magnitudinis qualis fuit postmodum de novo firmata, et in ea regnabit tunc rex predictus Laomedon nomine qui sumpto damnosio consilio quod utinam non fuisset legatum suum in comitia multorum ad Iasonem destinavit; quo ad Iasonem veniente legationem suam explicat in hæc verba. Rex Laomedon hujus regni dominus de adventu vestro valde miratur quare terram suam intravistis ab eo licentia non obtenta cujus est intentio sub tranquilla pace eam tenere; hoc instantissime mandat vobis ut incontinente debeatis terram ejus exire ita quod adveniente die sequenti sciat vos ab omnibus terræ suæ finibus recessisse; quod si mandatorum suorum sentiet vos contemptores pro certo noveritis ipsum jubere suis in offensionem vestram irruere et depopulationem rerum et vestrarum finale dispendium personarum. Postquam Iason totam seriem legationis audivit totus in ira et dolore cordis exacerbatus intrinsecus antequam ad legationis dicta verba mutuata retorqueret, conversus ad suos sic locutus est eis. Laomedon rex hujus regni dominus mirabilis dedecoris injuriam nobis infert cum absque alicujus offensionis causa nos ejici a sua terra mandavit. Itaque si eum regia nobilitas animasset nos mandare debuisset honorari. Nam si casus similis illum in Græciam adduxisset scivisset sibi illatum a Græcis non dedecus sed honorem. Sed ex quo magis sibi dedecus quam honor applausit, nos etiam applaudimus ut illi et ab ejus regni finibus recedamus cum posset contingere et leve sit quod ejus enormæ consilium sit carissimo pretio redempturus. Deinde continuatis verbis conversus ad nuntium dixit, Amice! legationis tuæ verba diligenter audivimus et dona quæ per regem tuum nobis more nobilium sunt transmissa recepimus sicut decet, deos nostros in dei veritate testamur non ex proposito terram tui regis intrasse ut offensam ingereremus in aliquem more predonio violentiam illaturi. Sed cum ad remotiores partes conferre nos nuperrime intendamus necessitas in hunc locum divertere necessario nos coegit. Dic ergo regi tuo nos de sua terra sine mora postposita recessuros scituro pro certo quod etsi non per nos poterit forte per alios qui presentem injuriam nobis illatam audierint non lucra sed pressuras et dampna infallibiliter obtinere. Hercules vero verbis Iasonis non contentus regis nuncio refudit hæc verba. Amice quisquis es secure referas regi tuo quod ad plus die crastina de terræ suæ statione penitus discedemus, sed sequentis tertii anni dies non erit exitura dic illi quam nos videbit si vivet in terram suam velit nolit anchoras injecisse et de danda nobis tunc recedendi licentia non erit sibi plena libertas cum talis litis ad presens inchoaverit questionem quod priusquam de eo possit superare victoriam ignominiosi dedecoris pondere depremetur. Cujus regis nuncius respondendo sic dixit. Turpe satis est et nobili et precipue strenuo minarum sagittas immittere nec mihi qui sum missus, est commissum a rege ut erga vos litigiosis verbis insistam. Dixi vobis quæ mihi commissa fuerunt, si sapienter agere placet vobis do consilium bonum ut ab hac terra recedere non sit grave priusquam possitis incurrere graviora, cum leve non sit personas perdere quæ se possunt consilio salubri tueri. Et post hæc a Græcis petita licentia suam remeavit ad regem.

Book II.

King Laomedon sends a messenger, who tells the king's surprise at the entrance within his realm of strangers unbidden. They must depart the very next day, or be attacked and spoiled.

Jason, thoroughly enraged, addresses his companions; comments on the insulting dismissal.

Laomedon would have been otherwise treated in Greece;—will yet dearly abide his unseemly conduct.

He turns to the envoy:—they had not come to do harm; necessity had forced them to land; they would forthwith be gone—others might avenge their ill treatment.

Hercules adds his say. "Friend, tell your king, we go to-morrow, but not a day of the third year hence will pass ere, if living, he shall see us anchor on his shores, with no power then to bid us go or stay."

The envoy replies,—it is base to threaten—not sent to bandy words, he had delivered his message, and would counsel them to depart in peace ere worse happened. He returns to the king.

Book II.

Jason and Hercules forth-with weigh anchor; knowing that they could not cope with the Phrygians, they set sail, and soon reach their desired haven—the island of Colchos.

Iason vero et Hercules nulla mora protracta Philotete vocato jubet anchoram a mari subtrahi et omnia colligere quæ in terram adduxerant causa quietis. Sciebant enim si voluissent in Phrigios insultare non esse eis in congressu pares vel equales in viribus nec in potentia fortiores. Ergo Argon ascendunt et elevatis velis diis ducibus Frigia deserunt littora et sulcantes maria ventis afflantibus prosperis non post multos dies in Colcos insulam salvi perveniunt et desideratum feliciter portum intrant. In insula igitur Colcos erat tunc temporis quædam civitas nomine Iaconites caput regni pro sua magnitudine constituta.

* * * * *

(fol. 7 a.)

Jason arrives at Colchis. The city was well walled and watered: great towers all round: well built and populous.

316 That was Jocund and Joly and Jacomede¹ hight,
Hit was þe souerayne Citie of the Soyle euer,
Of lenght & largenes louely to see,
Well wallit for werre, watrit aboute.

320 Grete toures full toure all þe toune vmbe,
Well bilde all aboute, & mony buernes In,
With proude pals of prise & paly full noble.
There was the souerayne Cytie of Shetes þe kyng,

324 With his baronage bolde & buernes full noble;
Mony Knightes in his courtte & company grete.

Around it lay fair fields and great meadows, girt with trees and abounding with deer.

Ther were fylde full faire fast þere besyde,
With grete medoes & grene, goodly to showe,
328 With all odour of herbis þat on vrthe springes;
The bourderis about abasshet with leuys,
With shotes of shire wode shene to beholde:
Grete greues full grene, grefull of dere,

332 Wilde bestes to wale was þere enow:
Herdes at þe hond ay by holte sydes,
Vppon laundes þai lay likyng to see.

All round the city was a plain full of fresh flowers, and leafy (or lef-sales.) shades, "folk to refresh for fainting of heat."

Vmbe the sercle of the Citie was sothely A playne,
336 ffull of floures fresshe fret on þe grounde,
With lefs-ales vppon lofte lustie and faire,
ffolke to refresshe for faintyng of hete,
With voiders vnder vines for violent sonnes.

340 There was wellit to wale water full nobill,
In yche place of the playne with plentius stremes,

¹ Probably for Æea, the capital of Colchis.

- With a swonghe and a swetnes sweppit on þe
 gronde,
 And all fowles in ffether fell þere vppon,
 344 ffor to reckon by right þat to ryuer haunttes.
 Small briddes aboue in þe bright leuys
 With shrikes full shrille in the shire bowes ;
 The noise was full noble of notes to here,
 348 Thurgh myrth & melody made vppon lofte.
 To this souerayne Citie þat yet was olofte,
 Jason [a]ioynid and his iust fferis,
 Steppit vp to a streite streght on his gate.
 352 As þai past on the payment þe pepull beheld,
 Haden wonder of the wegges, & wilfulde desyre
 To know of þere comyng and the cause wete,
 þat were so rially arait & a rowte gay.
 356 So faire freikes vppon fote was ferly to se,
 So 3onge and so yepe, 3ynerus of wille,
 ffolke fraynide fast at tho fre buernes,
 Of what cuntre þai come & the cause why.
 360 Was no wegh þat A word warpid hom too,
 But sewid furthe to the sale of Chethes the kyng :
 þai bowet to the brode yate or þai bide wold.
 The Kyng of his curtessy Kayres hom vnto,
 364 Silet furthe of his Citie seriaunttes hym with,
 Mony stalworth in stoure as his astate wold ;
 Than he fongid þo freikes with a fine chere,
 With hailsyng of hed bare, haspyng in armys,
 368 And led hom furthe lyuely into a large halle,
 Gaid vp by a grese all of gray marbill,
 Into a chamber full choise (chefe) on þere way, (MS. has "chese.")
 þat proudly was painted with pure gold ouer,
 372 And þan sylen to sitte vppon silke wedis,
 Hadyn wyn for to wale & wordes ynow.

Book II.

All around might
 be heard the
 murmur of
 streams and the
 songs of birds.

(fol. 7 b.)

As Jason and his
 company are on
 their way to the
 palace,

the people won-
 dering ask them
 whence and why
 they have come.

King Æetes
 welcomes them to
 his palace.

(MS. has "chese.")

(MS. has "Joynt-ly.")

JASON

Then Jason to þe Just King (Joyuely) can say

- Book II.
 Jason tells the purpose of his journey, (fol. 8 a.)
 and Æetes grants his wish.
 Dainties and wine are served in the hall, and
 Medea, daughter of Æetes, joins the company: her age, skill, &c.
- All the cause of his come to Calcos was þan :
 376 ffor the flammond fles þat fele had desyrid,
 He hade wille for to wyn & away lede,
 By leue of the lord þat þe lond aght.
 After custome to kepe as the Kyng set,
 380 Chethes full soberly & with sad wordes,
 Has grauntid godely þat he go shuld,
 Soiorne þere a season, assay when hym lyke.
 Be þan burdes were bred in the brade halle,
 384 And þo mighty to meite meuit belyue,
 With all deintes on dese þat were dere holden ;
 Walid wyne for to wete wantid þai none,
 In grete goblettes of gold yche gome hade.
 388 The Kyng was full curtais, calt on a maiden,
 Bede his doughter come downe & his dere heire,
 To sit by þat semely, and solas to make.
 This maiden full mylde, Medea was callid,
 392 Whan she sought into sale salute hom all,
 With loutyng full low to hir lefe fadir.
 She was eldist & heire etlit to his londes,
 Hym chefet thurghe chaunse childer no mo ;
 396 And she at hond for to haue husband for age,
 Byg ynoghe vnto bed with a bold knight.
 She was luffly of lere & of lore wise,
 And kyndly hade conyng in the clene artis :
 400 þere was no filisofers so fyn found in þat lond,
 Might approche to þat precious apoint of her wit.

THE CRAFT OF MEDEA.

- Through necromancy she had power over all things: thus Fame declared, (fol. 8 b.)
- Of nygramansi ynogh to note when she liket,
 And all the fetes full faire in a few yeres.
 404 Wyndis at hir wille to wakyn in the aire,
 Gret showres to shede & shynyng agayne,
 Haile from the heuyn in a hond while,
 And the light make les as hir lefe thought ;
 408 Merke at the mydday & the mone chaunge,

- To clere Sune into Clippis & the cloudes dym ;
 The Elementes ouerturme & the erthe qwake,
 flodes *with* forse flow agayne the hilles ;
- 412 Bowes for to beire in the bare winttur,
 ffor to florisshe faire & þe frute bryng ;
 Yong men yepely yarke into Elde,
 And the course agayne calle into clere youthe.
- 416 All thies Japes ho enioynit as Gentils beleued,
 All thies maistres & mo she made in hir tyme,
 Als put is in poisé and prikkit be Ouyd,
 þat feynit in his fablis & other fele stories.
- 420 Hit ys lelly not like, ne oure belefe askys,
 þat suche ferlies shuld fall in a frale woman ;
 But only *gouvernaunse* of God þat þe ground
 wroght,
 And ilke a planet hase put in a plaine course,
- 424 þat *turnys* as *þere* tyme comys, trist ye non other.
 As he formed hom first flitton þai neuer ;
 Ne the clere Sune neuer clippit out of course yet,
 But whan Criste on the crosse for our care deghit ;
- 428 Than it lost hade the light as our lord wold,
 Erthe dymmed by dene, ded men Roose,
 The gret tempull top *terned* to ground.
 This Medea the maiden, þat I mynt first,
- 432 þat gay was in garmentes & of good chere,
 And als wemen haue wille in *þere* wilde youthe,
 To fret hom *with* fyn perle, & þaire face paint,
With pelur and pall & mony proude rynges,
- 436 Euyn set to þe sight and to seme faire :
 This gentill by Jason ioinet was to sit,
 As be comaundement in courtte of hir kynd fader.
 Hit is wonder of the wit of this wise kyng,
- 440 Wold assent to þat sytting þat hym sewet after,
 And his doughter to dresse in daunger of loue,
 To sit *with* þat semely in solas at þe meite.
 Syn wemen are wilfull & *þere* wit chaunges,

and Ovid sung ;
 but such power is
 impossible in a
 frail woman, and
 belongs only to
 God.

The bright sun
 was never eclipsed
 out of course but
 when Christ died
 "for our care."

(fol. 9 a.)
 Medea richly
 dressed sits
 beside Jason,
 as the king
 commands.

Book II.

- 444 And so likrus of loue in likyng of yowthe,
 þis vnwarnes of wit wrixlis hys mynd.
 What forthers þi fare and þi false goddes,
 And Mars the mighty þat þu mykill trist?
 448 Agayne þe wyles of wemen to wer is no bote.

THE SODEN HOTE LOUE OF MEDEA.

When Medea is
 set between her
 father and Jason
 she blushes for
 shame. With
 fear and longing
 she glances at
 each, till,

When this mylde in hir maner was at þe meite
 set

- Betwene hir fader and þe freke, þat I first ment,
 Hir shire fface all for shame shot into rede,
 452 And a likyng of loue light in her hert ;
 Hir Ene as a trendull turned full rounde,
 ffirst on hir fader, for feare þat she hade,
 And sethyn on þat semely *with* a sad wille ;
 456 Smale likyng of loue lurkit in hir mynde,
 And she light on þat lede *with* a loue egh ;
 ffirst on his face fresshe to beholde,
 And his lookes full louely lemond as gold,
 460 And all ffeturs to ffynd fourmed o right.
 The sight of þat semely sanke in hir herte,
 And rauysshed hir radly þe rest of hir sawle,
 Sho hade no deintithe to dele *with* no deire
 meite,
 464 And hir talent was taken for tastyng of wyne.
 Soche likyng of loue lappit hir *with* in,
 That euyng full was þat fre and no fode touchet
 And þat keppit she close in hir 'clene hert,
 468 That no wegh þat hir waited wist of hir thought ;
 But hir semblaund so sad was semond to hom.
 Mony thoughtes full thro thrange in hir brest,
 And þus sho spake in hir sprete if ho spede
 myght :
 472 " I wold yonder worthy weddit me hade,
 Bothe to burde & to bede blessid were I :
 So comly, so cleane to clippe vpon nightes,

quite overcome
 with love, she can
 neither eat nor
 drink.

(fol. 9 b.)

But she keeps it
 close in her heart,
 and speaks thus
 with herself:—

" I would yon
 worthy had wed
 me ! At board
 and bed I were
 blessed.

Book II.

- So hardy, so hynd in hall for to se,
 476 So luffly, so lykyng *with* lapping in armys ;
 Well were that woman might weld hym for euer."
 Dissyryng full depely in her derne hert,
 As maner is of maydons þat maynot for shame,
 480 ffor to languysshe in loue till þere lere chaunge :
 Shentyng for shame to shew furth þere ernd,
 As þai wylne to be woghit þere worship to saue.
 Mony burdys bene broght to þaire bare dethe,
 484 þat wondyn for wonderfful þaire wille for to
 shewe.
- Whan þe fest and þe fare was faren to the ende,
 And burdes borne downe, burnes on fote,
 Medea myldly mevet to chaumber
 488 Be leue of þe lordes and þe ledys all. Medea retires to
her own chaumber,
 The Knightes at the Kyng cachyn þere leue,
 Intill a chaumber full choise chosen þere way
 Be comaundement of þe Kyng, & þe courtte
 voidet.
- 492 Medea the mylde, þat I ment first, and in a longing
of love seeks to
compass her
desire.
 Wox pale for pyne in hir priuy chamber,
 In a longyng of loue as the lowe hote,
With a Sykyng vnsounde, þat souet to hir hert ;
- 496 She compast kenly in hir clene wit
 ffor to bring it aboute & hir bale voide.
 Thus sho drof forth hir dayes in hir depe thoght, (fol. 10 a.)
With weping and wo all the woke ouer,
- 500 Till it fell hir by fortune, as I fynd here,
 On a day, as the Dukes were ouer des set,
 And comynd *with* the Kyng of Knychthode in
 Armys,
 Chethes for þat semly sent into chaumber,
 504 Bade his doughter come doune to hir dere fader : One day, as the
Dukes and the
King are
communynge,
Æetes bids her
come and sit by
the knyghts to
solace them.
 And sho obeit his bone, & of boure come
 In clothes as be-come for a kynges doughter,
 And obeit the bolde, and bowet hir fader ;

Book II.

She sits beside Jason; and while the company are eagerly listening to Hercules, the lovers are left to themselves.

- 508 And he assignet hir a seite, þat hir-selfe liket,
With chere for cherys the chivalrus Knightes,
As maner was of Maidones, with hir myld chere.
His comaundment to kepe sho hir course held,
- 512 And Joynet by Jason iustly to sit;
And he welcomed þat worthy as he well kouthe:
A litill set hym on syde, & a seet leuet,
ffor to mele with þat maidyn & hir mode here.
- 516 The Kyng with other knightes hade comford to
speike
Ercules of armes, & auntres to telle
Of chivalry & chaunce, þat cheuyt hym before,
þat no lede was lelly þo louers betwene,
- 520 But þai might say by hom-self all þere sad wille.

MEDEA.

- The woman was war þat no wegh herd,
And vnder shadow of shame shewid forth hir
ernd,
With a compas of clenness to colour hir speche.
- 524 In sauynge hir-seluen and serche of his wille,
“Now frynd,” quod þat faire, “as ye bene fre
holden,
Will ye suffer me to say, and the sothe telle?
Voidis me nocht of vitius, [ne] vilaus of tunge;
- 528 Ne deme no dishonesty in your derfe hert,
þof I put me þus pertly my purpos to shewe.
Hit sittes, me semeth, to a sure knyghte,
þat ayres into vnkoth lond auntres to seche,
- 532 To be counseld in case to comfford hym-seluyn,
Of sum fre þat hym faith awe, & þe fete knoweth;
This curtysy he claymes as for clere det,
And be chaunce may chere hym & cheue to þe
bettur.
- 536 I wot ssir, ye are wight & a wegh nobill,
Auntrus in armes, & able of person;

Medea excuses herself to Jason for speaking to him so freely.

(fol. 10 b.)

Such courtesy is due to him as a stranger.

Book II.

- A storre man of strenght & of stuerne will,
 That wilnes for to wyn this wethur of gold,
 540 And puttes you to perell in pointis of armes,
 And likly for litle your lyffe for to tyne.
 I haue pittye of your person & your pert face,
 And 3enernes of 3owthe, þat 3omers in my hert,
 544 þat causes me *with* counsell to caste for your
 helpe,
 And put you in plite *your purpos* to wyn,
 In sound for to saile home & your sute all,
 Both the whethir & þe wolle a-way for to lede,
 548 On a forward before, þat 3e me faith make,
 In dede for to do as I desyre wille,
 And my wille for to wirke, if I wele *serue*.”

She pities Jason,
 and promises to
 assist him to win
 the golden fleece,

if he will do as
 she desires.

TH[E] ONSUARE OF JASON TO MEDEA.

- Jason was full ioly of hir iuste wordys,
 552 And þat comly can clip in his close armes.
 He onswared hir onest[ly] opynond his hert,—
 “Now louely and leell, for *your lefe speche*
 I thanke you a thowsaund tymes in my thro
 hert,
 556 þat ye kythe me suche kyndnes *with*outen cause
 why ;
 And here I put me full plainly in *your pure*
 wille,
 To do *with* me, damsell, as *your desyre* thynke,
 ffor this gloriose graunt glades me mekyll.”

Jason thanks her
 a thousand times,

and submits to her
 “*pure will*.”

MEDEA.

(fol. 11 a.)

- 560 Than saide þat semely to þe sure knyght,—
 “Sir, wete ye not the wochis þat this wethir
 3emes,
 The keping in case is vnknownen to yowe,
 And the truthe of the tale vntold to *your ere* ?
 564 The *perlouse pointtes* þat passe you behoues,

Unless he is
 thoroughly
 acquainted with
 all the difficulties
 he has

Book II.

to overcome, she
advises him to
abandon the
enterprise.

Hit is vnlike any lede *with* his liffe pas,
Syn it is gate *with* a gode & no gome ellis,
And ye may strive *with* no stuerne but of *your*
strenght nobill.

- 568 Wo shuld pas out of perell fro þo proude exin,
þat *with* flamys of fyre han so furse hete ?
Woso bydis þere bir is brent into askys.
Or þat dragon so derfe, as þe deuyll felle ?
- 572 There is no gome vnder gode, þat hym greue may.
And if ye highly haue het in *your* hote yowthic,
And folily be ffaryn out of fer londes,
3et turne *your* entent, & betyme leue ;
- 576 Wirkes as a wise man, & *your* wille chaunge,
ffor þere is doutles no dede but þe dethe thole."

TH[E] ONSUARE OF JASON TO MEDEA.

The wegh at hir wordes wrathit a litill,
And Swiftly to þat swete swagit his yre.

Jason rejects such
advice: were he
to follow it he
would for ever be
accounted a
coward.

- 580 " A ! damsell full dere, *with* *your* derffe wordys,
What lure is of my lyfe & I lyffe here :
I hope ye found me to fere & my faith breike ;
And if destyny me demys, hit is dere welcum
- 584 Or it were knowen in my contry & costis aboute,
That I faintly shuld fle and þe fight leue ;
Among knightes accounted coward for euer,
Me were leuer here lefe & my life tyne,
- 588 þan as a lurker to lyue in (ylka) lond after.
I wole put me to *perell* and my payne thole,
Do my *deuer* yf I dar, & for no dethe wonde.
ffor yche wise man of wit, þat wilfully hetis
- 592 Any dede for to do, and dernly avowes,
Shuld chose hym by chaunce to chaunge out of
lyue,
Ere he fayne any faintes & be fals holdyn."

(MS. has " *ylike*
a ")

(fol. 11 b.)

MEDEA.

Medea, on finding

Medea full myldly vnto þe mon said :—

- 596 "It is playnly *your* purpos to put you to dethe,
With suche fyndes to fight till ye fay worthe:
 I haue pitie full playn of *your* proude wille,
 And I shall fonge you to forther, & my faith
 holde.
- 600 I will shunt for no shame of my shene fader,
 Ne no hede to my heale, þat I thee helpe shall;
 But this forward to fille, first ye me sweire,
 And *with* no gaudys me begyle, ne to grem
 brynge;
- 604 But in dede for to do, as I desyre wille."

Book II.

him determined,
promises to aid
him on one
condition.

JASON.

- "Moste worshipfull woman, wisest on erthe,
 What-euer ye deme me to do, & my days laste,
 I hete you full highly *with* hert to fulfille,
 608 And *your* wille for to wirke: wittenes *our* goddes."

Jason accepts
the offer.

MEDEA.

- þen Medea *with* mowthe motys þus agayne:—
 "And ye wede me *with* worship & to wiffe holde,
 Lede me *with* likyng into *your* lond home;
 612 No gatis me begyle, ne to grem brynge,
 I hete you full hertely, þat I you helpe shall
 The flese for to fecche, and ferke it away;
 And *withstond* all the stoure þat it strait yemys;
 616 Ouercome hom by crafte, and no care thole.
 I haue only þat aunter of all þat are quycke,
 The mightes of Mars make to distroy,
 And hir keping by crafte out of cours bryng."

If he will wed
her, she will help
him to get the
fleece, and to
overcome all his
dangers.

(fol. 12 a.)

JASON.

- 620 "Ah! this glorijs gyste & this grete mede,
 That ye hete me so hyndly to haue at my wille!
 (*Your*-selfe, þat is sothely the semliest on lyue,
 And þe fresshist and fairest fed vpon erthe;
 624 As the Roose in his Radness is Richest of floures,

Jason praises
Medea, and
promises to fulfil
all her desires.

Book II.

He counts himself
unworthy of such
offers.

- In the moneth of May when medowes are grene,
So passis þi *propurty perte* wemen all)
And help me to haue þat I hidur seche ;
628 Out of daunger & drede deliuer me too :
I wot me vnworthy þis wirdis to ffall.
He þat sadly for-soke soche a sure *proffer*,
And so gracijs a gyste, þat me is graunt here,
632 He might faithly for-fonnet be a fole holdyn.
Wherfore I beqwethe me to your qweme spouse,
To lyue *with* in lykyng to my lyfes ende ;
As wyfe for to wede in worship and Joye :
636 And þis forward, in faith, I festyn *with* hond."

MEDEA.

Medea rejoices on
account of her
success :

- Medea was mery at this mene graunt,
And to þat souerayn full soberly said o this
wise :—
“ffrynd, I am ffayne of þis faire heste,
640 And wele I hoope þu will holde þat þu here said :
More suerty, for sothe, yet I sue fore ;—
Yow swiftly shall sweire vpon swete goddes,
This couenaunt to kepe & for no case chaunge.
644 But this tyme is so tore & we no tome haue,
We will seasse till, now sone, the sun be at rest,
All buernes into bede on hor best wise,
And yche lede, as hym list, lullit on slepe.
648 I wull send to you sone by a sure maydon :
Bes wakond and warly ; wyn to my chamber,
þere swiftly to sweire vpon swete (haloghes),
All this forward to fulfill ye fest *with your* hond :
652 So may ye surely & sounde to my-selfe come,
With daliaunce to dele as *your* dere wyffe.
I will you faithfully enforme how ye fare shall,
Your worship to wyn and þe wethur haue :
656 All *your* gate and *your* gouernaunse graidly to
telle.”

but Jason must
come to her
chamber at
midnight,
to confirm his
promise with an
(fol. 12 b.)
oath : after which
she will perform
her part.

(MS has
“*haroghes*”)

JASON.

Book II.

The Knight was *curtas*, & kindly he said :—

“ Most lounesom lady, your lykyng be done !

As ye wilne for to wirke & your wille folowe,

660 In dede be it done, as ye deuysede haue.”

The lady *with* loutyng þen hir leue tase,

ffirst at hir fadir and other fre buernes,

Past to hir *priue chamber* : & here a pas endis.

Jason consents,
and Medea passes
to her chamber.

**Third Boke : how Medea enformed Jason to
get the flese of Golde.**

- Here tellus þe tale, woso tentis after,
How the wethir was wonen, & away borne
The grete goldyn flese *with* a greke noble,
- Medea longs for
night.
- 668 Thurghe wyles of [a] woman, þat þe wegh louet.
Whan Medea the maidon, þat I mynt have,
Was chosyn into chamber, & on hir charge thoght,
Of hir Janglyng *with* Jason & hir iuste wordys,
- 672 Hit neght to þe night & the none past :
Sone the day ouerdroghe & the derke entrid,
And all buernes vnto bed as hom best liked.
- (fol. 13 a.)
- 676 Medea full myldly movede aboute,
Waynet up a window, the welkyn beheld,
Persauyt *pertly*, *with* hir pure artis,
When the dreghe was don of þe derke night,
þat all sad were on slepe, *seruond* & other.
- 680 ffayn was þat fre and forþer ho went,
Waknet vp a wydow, þat hir *with* dwellit,
And sent to þat semly, as ho said first.
He busket from his bede & þe burde folowid,
- 684 Till he come thurghe a cloyster to a clene halle,
þere Medea the mylde met hym hir one,
And *with* myrthe at þere metyng mowthet to
gethir ;
þen suet þai *with* solas into a sure chamber.
- She sends a
widow to guide
Jason to her
chamber.

- 688 The old wedo on hir way wendys belyue,
 And þo louers ho leuyt lightly to-gedur.
 Medea the maidon meuyt to þe dore,
 Barret it bygly on hir best wise ;
- 692 þan she brought forth þe bold to hir bedde syde
 In solas full soberly he set hym þeron.
 She went from þat worthy into a wale chambur,
 A triet Image she toke all of true golde,
- 696 Halowet was hertly in a highe nome
 Of Joue, þat gentillis held for a iust god,
 And broght to the buerne on þe beddis syde,
 With light that was louely lemyng þer-In
- 700 Of suergys semly, þat set were aboute.
 þan wightly thies wordes to þat worthy ho
 said :—
 “ Here I aske you hertely þat ye may het here,
 With a solemne sacrement on this sure gode,
- 704 All þe forward to fulfille, þat ye first made,
 And þo couenaundes to kepe with a clene hert ;
 And for your felow & fere me faithfully hold,
 Euer from this owre to the ende of your lyffe ;
- 708 ffor no chaunce, þat may cheue, chaunge your
 wille :
 And I heghly shall holde, I het you before.”
 Jason grauntede full goodly with a glad chere,
 And swiftly he sware on þat (Shene) god ;
- 712 All tho couenaundes to kepe, & for no cause let,
 Whill hym lastes the lyffe : he laid on his hond.

Book III.

Medea brings an
image of pure
gold,and asks Jason to
swear that he will
fulfil all his
promises.

(fol. 13 b.)

(MS. has
“Shete.”)

THE POETE.

- But vnfaithfull freke, with þi fals cast,
 þat such a lady belirt with þi lechur dedes,
- 716 þat put hur so plainly þi power vnto,
 All þi wille for to wirke, þi worship to saue :
 And þow hedis not the harme of þat hend lady,
 Ne tentes not thy trouth þat þou tynt has.

On the falsity
and dishonour
of Jason.

Book III.

To mar such a
maiden, who
forsook all for
thee,—

shame on thee,
Jason! Thou art
'*mansworne* ;'
and a foul end
awaits thee!

(fol. 14 a.)
And thou, Medea,
where was then
thy foresight,
and skill in the
arts?

They pass into an
inner chamber.

- 720 Soche a maiden to mar þat þe most louet,
þat forsec hir fader & hir fre londe,
When the soile & þe Septur was sothely hur
awne,
And þe tresure she toke vntruly for thee ;
- 724 Auntrede hir to Exile euer for þi sake ;
Wan þe thy worship & wilfull desire :
Keppit þe fro combraunse & fro cold deth,
Storet thee to strenght & þi stythe londes,
- 728 And dawly hir distitur of hir dere fader.
With shame may þou shunt fro þi shire othes,
So fals to be founden, & þi faithe breike,
To betraut soche a trew, þat þe trust In :
- 732 And þi god has þou greuit with þi grete filth.
Wete for þi werke þat þe shall wo happyn,
And myschefe full mekill, þou art mansworne :
þou failes not in faith of a fowle end.
- 736 And þow Medea so mad, what myndes had þou
þen ?
Syn þou wist thurgh wit werdis to come,
What *seruit* it *your* sciense of þe seuon artes,
That þou sogh not *your* sorow, þat thee suet after ?
- 740 But þou sothely may say þat *your* sight failed,
And þow loket not large, for lust þat þe blyndit.
And oft in astronomy hit auntres to falle,
þat domes men dessauis & in doute bringes.
- 744 ffor hit passis þe power of any pure mon,
All þe course for to know, þat is to *cum* after :
Saue God, þat all *gouernes* with grase of his honde.
Now turne to our tale, take þere we lefte.
- 748 **W**hen he swiftly hade sworne to þat swete
maidon,
þai entrid full evyn into an Inner chamber,
þat was rially arayed with a riche bede ;
And bothe all bare basket þere-in.

- Book III.
-
- 752 þai solast hom samyn, as hom-seluon liket,
 With venus werkes, þat hom well pleasid :
 þat sorily dessauis, & men to sorow bringes.
 Whan þe day vp droghe & the dym voidet,
- 756 Thus Jason full ioyfull to þat gentill said :—
 “ Hit is best þat we buske & of bede rise,
 Lest þe day vs be-daghe & our dedes knowen,
 And we founden in fere & oure fame loste ;
- 760 And I vnformet in faith how I fare shall,
 Of my dedes to do, as ye me dere heght.
 Iff þe any thing have amyt abill me to,
 þat þe me faithfully informe, & let me fare
 hethyn,
- 764 My deuer for to do & my deth voide ;
 þat I might lede þe with luff into my londe home,
 Wede ye with worship, and to wiffe hold.”
 Medea to þat mighty myldly answarit :—
- 768 “ A ! my lord & my loue, more lefe þan my
 seluyn,
 I have mynde of youre mater most of all other :
 I will fully enforme yow or ye fare hethyn,
 How ye dewly shall do, & no drede haue.
- 772 Ryse we now full radly, rest here no longer,
 And I shall tell you full tyte, & tary no thing.” (fol. 14 b.)
 Than þai cladde hom clenly vppon clese wise :
 The burd bowet from þe bede, broght hym in
 haste
- 776 An ymage full nobill, þat he naite schulde,
 þat qwaint was & qwem, all of white siluer,
 Charmet with enchauntment, & chargit hym to
 holde.
- Hit was wrought all by wit & wiles to helpe,
- 780 And myghty suche mawmentry made to distroy :
 Sho bade hym kepe it full close on his clene
 body.
- An oyntment þat was noble, anon she hym set, A noble ointment

At daybreak
 Jason bids Medea
 tell him how he
 is to win the
 fleece.

Medea brings to
 him a charmed
 image, and bids
 him wear it next
 his heart.

Book III.

she then gives to
destroy venom
and fire :

Toke hit hym full tye & tolde hym these
wordes :—

784 “ This strongly distroy shall þe strenght of þe
venym,

And fade all the ffyr and þe furse lowe.”

and a ring with
a rich stone to
destroy all poison
or deadly power :

Than ho raught hym a ring *with* a riche stone,
þat no poison enpaire might, þe power is soche :

788 And if it borne were in batell on his bare flesshe,
He shulde slyde forth sleghly & vnslayn worthe.
Achates it calde is *with* clene men of wit,
And in Cicill forsothe sene was it first :

792 Eneas it name & in note hade,

Whan he to cartage come vnknowen *with* sight.

And þan ho broght hym a bref all of brode letres,
þat was comly by crafte a clerke for to rede ;

and a large roll
which he must
read :

796 And enformyt him fayre how he fare shuld,
When he [h]is deuer hade done & drow to þe
whethir,

ffor to knele on his knes to the cold erth,

And grete all his goddes *with* a good chere ;

800 And the rolle for to rede or he rest thry,
As *with* sacrifice to shew & seruice to goddes,
þat hym grauntede of grace þat gifte for to haue,
þat he might worthely it welde, & away beire.

and a glass
containing liquor
to be cast into the
mouths of the
monsters.

804 And þan sho gafe hym a glasse *with* a good
lycour,

And bade whan he buskyt to the bolde Exin,
To werke it *with* mesure, & in hor mouthe caste,
And þai clappe shall full clene, & neuer vnclose
aftur,

(fol. 15 a.)

808 Ne neuer dere hym a dyse *with* no dede efte.
Thus enfourmet ho þat fre of þe fete eun, .
How he wyn shuld his worship, & his woche
pas :

He then takes
leave of Medea.

And þen lacches his leue & his loue kyst,
812 Past furth priuely and þat pert leuyt,

- Enon lurkys to his loge, & laide hym to slepe.
 By the renke hade hym restid ryse the sun,
 Brightis all the burghe and the brode valis ;
 816 Meuyt ouer the mounteyns men to beholde.
 Jason feynit *with* fare as he hade fast sleppit,
 And now rapis hym to ryse & rom from his bede. Jason collects his
With Ercules and oþer mo of his aune men, company and
 goes to meet
 820 He sues furth on þe soile to Chethes the kyng, Æetes.
 In company of kynges and oþer clene burnes.
 Whan he was ware of þe wegh, welcomed hym
 faire,
 And spird at hym specially what his spede were.
 824 Than Jason vniocnid to the gentill speche :—
 “Lord, and it like you, longe am I here ! He asks
 permission to
 depart.
 Wold ye graunt me *your* grase goodly to wende,
 I wold boune me to batell, and take my bare
 aunter,
 828 Yon worthy wethir to wyn, & *your* wille be.”

THE COUNSELL OF CHETES TO JASON.

- The Kyng þan full curtesly karpes agayne :
 Sais, “Jason, this Jorney is no ioye in,
 I am ferd, by my faith, of þi frele yowth,
 832 þat hit lede þe to losse and þi lyffe tyne,
 And me harme for to haue of thy hegh wille,
 To be sclaudret of þi skathe, & þou skape noght.
 þerfore ffrynd, by my faith, vppon faire wise,
 836 I counsell þe in kyrt, kaire to þi londe,
 And put of þis *purpos*, for *perille* þat may folowe.” but finding him
 determined to
 proceed,
 Jason carpes to the kyng, conyngly he said, (fol. 15 b.)
 “Sir I hade counsaill in þis case er I come here,
 840 And ye shall boldly be blameles, þof me bale
 happyn,
 þat I wilne of my wit & wilfull desyre.”
 þan the kyng to þe knight carpes these wordes;— he grants him
 leave.
 “ffrynd þou shall fully haue fauer to wend,

Book III.

844 And ouer goddes þe graunt grace of þi hele."
He lowted the lege kyng, & his leue toke,
Dressit hym for his dede, dose hym to goo.

Jason seeks the
island where the
fleece is kept.

In an yle þat was negh þe noble kynges sete,
848 This clene flese was inclosede all *with* clere water,
Euon a forlong þerfro, & fully nomore.
Jason to þis Journey ioynes hym belyffe,
Bowes eyn to þe banke & a bote fonde,
852 Entris *with* armur & all his other gere,
ffore to þe fer syde, noght aferd was :
Gird vp to þe grounde, gripes his weppon,
Armur & all thing atlet before,

Medea, in terror
during his
absence, bewails
her love.

856 þat Medea þe maiden myldly hym betaght,
And past furth prudly his pray for to wyn.
Mournyng the maiden made in hir thought,
Lest þe ffyre shuld hym fere of þe fuerse bestes,
860 þat was blasound of brunston *with* a brem lowe.
Sho went vp wightly by a walle syde
To the toppe of a toure, & tot ouer the water
ffor to loke on hir luffe, longyng in hert.

864 So ferd was þat fre, & he faile shuld,
Sho brast out bright water at hir brode een.
Thus sykyng ho said *with* a sade wille :—

“ A ! Jason my ioye & my gentill knight,
868 I am ferd lest þou faile of my fyn lore,
And for 3enernes for-3ete þat þe 3eme shuld ;
Thou dawly bes dede, & I to doll broght,
Neuer þe comly to kysse, ne clippe in myn armys.

872 Now full *pristly* I pray to my *prise* goddes,
þat I may see thee come sounde to þis sale enys,
And me comford of thy coursse, kepe I no more.”
When the knight was comyn into þe cliffe ferre,

(fol. 16 a.)
Jason gets his
first view of the
oxen that guard
the golden fleece.

876 He waites vmbe hym wightly, & was ware sone
Of þe orible oxin, vgsome to see,
þat fyre out fnast *with* a fuerse lowe,

- þat no buerne might abide but he brent were ;
 880 Hit gird from the grym *with* so gret hete.
- Book III.
-
- HOW JASON WAN THE FFLESE OF GOLDE.
 The tokyn hym taght was of a tru maiden
 He forzet not, but 3epely 3arkit hym þerfore,
 And anyntide hym anon *with* his noble boyste,
 884 Bothe the face and þe fete, & all þe fore perte.
- His noble ymage at his necke for neghyng of fyre,
 And his rolle þan he rede as he to reste toke ;
 ffore evyn to þe fight *with* þo felle bestes.
 888 So þe fuerse by-flamede all *with* fyre hote,
 þai brent vp his brode shilde & his bigge speire ;
 And Jason for all þo Japes hade nere his ioy lost,
 Hade his licour ben to laite, þat þe lede caght,
 892 And caste it be course into the core hete :
 Hit stake vp the stith lippes as stiffe bounden,
 As þai chaltrede were choisly *with* chenys of
 yerne,
 þat abatede the breme hete, brent it no more.
 896 All cold it became & the course helde,
 Bothe of ymur & aire, after I-wise.
 ffayne was the freike & fore to þe hornes
 Of þe balefull bestes, & hom aboute ladde ;
 900 þai were made als meke as maistur behouet,
 And as bowande to þe bowes as any bestes might.
 3ynerly the 3epe knight 3okit hom belyue,
 Pight hom into ploghe, pilde vp the vrthe,
 904 Braid vp bygly all a brode ffield :
 And all the gayre of the ground þere þe gome
 leuyt.
- Drow eunyn to the dragon, dressit hym to fight,
 And he gird him agayne *with* a grym noyse :
 908 Mony slecynges vnslogh throughe hys slote yode.
 As þe welkyn shold walt, a wonderfull noyse
 Skremyt vp to the skrow *with* a skryke ffelle.

He anoints himself; sets the sacred image; and reads the roll.

His shield and spear are burnt.

He casts the liquor and the lips of the monsters are closed.

He leads them by the horns: they meekly submit to the yoke, and plough up a broad field.

(fol. 16 b.)

He attacks the fierce dragon, as it rushes towards him with flame and noise.

Book III.

- With* a smother & a smoke smult through his
nase,
- 912 He rut out roidly *with* a rede hete,
þat all blasit the bent on a breme lowe ;
And as he tilt out his tung *with* his tethe grym,
He straght fro hym stremes all of styth venym.
- Jason hastily
clutches his ring ;
holds it aloft ;
and overcomes
the dragon with
the shining of the
bright stone.
- 916 The freike was a-ferd of þat felle beste,
And raght to his Ryng in a rad haste,
Held it high in his hond, þat he behold might.
ffor chynyng of the chene stone he shont *with*
his hede,
- 920 And *with*-droghe the deire of his dere attur ;
All dropet the dule as he degh wold.
þis stone full of strenght, as þe story tellus,
Is erdand in Jud^s, as Isoder sais :
- 924 Be it smethe owþer smert, smaragden hit hat.
þere is no derffe dragon, ne no du edder,
Ne no beste so bold *with* no bale atter,
May loke on þe light, but he his lyffe tyne.
- 928 þis stone *with* his stremys stroyed all the venym,
And drepit the dragon to the dethe negh.
Jason grippede graithly to a grym sworde,
Dange on the deuyll *with* a derffe wille,
- 932 Tyll the stremys of stynke & of stythe venum
Past out in the place pyne to be-holde.
He laid on þat loodly, lettyd he noght,
With dynttes full dregh, till he to dethe paste,
- 936 And he Enfecte the firmament *with* his felle
noise.
- Jason of his iorney was ioyfull ynoghe,
Gryppet a grym toole, gyrd of his hede,
Vnioynis the Jamnys þat iuste were to-gedur :
- then cuts off its
head, and sows
the teeth.
- (fol. 17 a.)
- 940 Gyrd out the grete tethe, grippet hom sone,
Sew hom in the soile or he sesse wold.
Stythe knightes and stoure stert vp agayne,
Armet at all peses abill to fight,
- They start up
armed knights,
who fight till

- 944 Delt dynttes full derffe, geuyn depe woundes.
 These balefull brether batell so longe,
 Till none left was alyue ne o lofte stode.
 Now thies charmys & enchaumenttes are
 cheuit to noght,
- 948 Dede ys the dragon and the derffe knightes,
 The exin left on þe lond vnneth lyfe in,
 He past all his perels and no pyne tholed.
 By the crafte so coynt þat hym kend were,
- 952 He glydis forthe gladly to the golde fflese,
 Wynnes to the wethir, wroght hym to dethe,
 fflypit of the fflese ffoldet it somyn ;
 Thonkes gretly his goddis þat hym grace lent
- 956 The flese for to fonge and no fay worthe.
 Jason was ioly, hade Juels ynogh,
 Busket to the bank and the bote tok,
 Stird ouer the streame streght to þe lond,
- 960 þere he found all his feris fayne of his werke ;
 Ercules and oþer þat euer were abyding,
 þat fayne were to fonge þat freike vppon lyue.
 Jason *with* ioy and his ioly ffellowes
- 964 Soghten euen to the Sete of Chetes þe kyng.
 And he as wee full of worship welcomed hom all
With a faynyng fare vnder faire chere ;
 Hade no deynté of the dede but dere at his hert,
- 968 Ne of ryches so Riall þat the Renke hade :
 He assignet hym a sete by hym-selfe euyen.
 The flammyng of þe flese was ferly to see,
 3et merueld hym more how Mars was distroyed,
- 972 Geter of his good and a god holdyn.
 Medea the mayden *with* a mylde chere,
 Was Joyfull of Jason, Aiynit hym to,
 Kyst hym full curtesly, and of his come fayne.
- 976 By þat semly he sate as hir syre bade,
 Ho prayet hym priuely all *with* pert wordes,
 To bow to hir bede boldly at euyne ;

Book III.

they destroy each other.

All the dangers are overcome and Jason obtains the golden fleece.

Jason joins his companions, and they all return to Æetes,

who pretends to welcome them.

(fol. 17 b.)

Medea rejoices that Jason has returned in safety.

Book III.

- And he hir graunted þat gate *with* a good wille.
- 980 When it turnyt to þe tyme as I told ere,
He bowes to hir bed þere he ben hade,
And lay þere in lustes þe long night ouer,
In Solas on soche wise as hom-selfe thoght,
- Jason proposes to
depart immedi-
ately. Medea
pleads for delay.
- 984 And spekyn of hor spede while þai space hade,
ffor to fare on þe fome into fer londes ;
But Medea mouet hym a moneth to lenge.
þen leuyt þai the lond and no leue toke,
- They steal away
by night.
- 988 Stale from þe styth kyng styllé by night ;
With þe maiden Medea & myche oper goodes,
þai turne into Tessaile *with*-outen tale more,
Hit vp into a havyn all the hepe samyn.
- 992 Pelleus not prowde hade pyne at his hert,
þat Jason of his Journey Joiffully hade sped,
And faynet ay faire wordes vnder felle thoghtes,
Holy het hom to have þe hestes before.
- 996 **J**ason of his Journey was ioyfull ynoghe,
þat he hade fongit þe flese & þe fresshe gold ;
He hedit not the hestes ne the hegh othes,
Ne he keppid no couenaund to þe kynd maydon.
- Jason and
Hercules cherish
vindictive feelings
towards
Laomedon, son
of Ilus, king of
Troy.
- 1000 But a Sourdyng *with* sourgrem sanke in his hert,
And a lourekand lust to Lamydon the kyng :
Ercules *with* Enuy was enmy also.
þai comynd in the case, cast hom þerfore,
- 1004 Comyn euyng to the kyng & þe cause tolde
Of dyshoner he did and his derfe wordes,
þat the grettyst of Grise gremyt þerat ;
And heghly to helpe heghtyn þai all,
- (fol. 18 a.)
- 1008 As I shall telle you the treuthe truly hereaftur.

Here begynneth þe ffourth boke.
 Of þe dystucion of þe fyrst Troy by
 Ercoles and Iason.

- All charge of þis chaunse, chefe how it will,
 Ercoles vppon hond hertely has tane ;
 He sped hym vnto spart, sparit he noght,
 1012 þat a cuntre is cald of þe coste of Rome.
 Tow brether full bold abidyng þer-in,
 Bothe kynges of þe kythe, Caster was one,
 And Pollux, þe proude, pristly þat other.
 1016 As poyetis han put, plainly þo two
 Were getyn by a gode on a grete lady,
 þe fairest of ffeturs þat euer on fote yode :
 And a suster to þe same, sothly, was Elyn,
 1020 Getyn of þe same god in a goode tyme.
 To these kynges he come & his cause tolde,
 And to haue of hor helpe hertely dissyred,
 And þai graunted hym full goodly *with* a glad
 chere.
 1024 þen he lacches his leue and þai lordes þonkit,
 Suet forth to (Salame) in a sad haste,
 þat gouernet was in gryse by a gome noble,—
 One Telamon trewly, as þe text sayse,
 1028 þat was kyng in the coste & þe coron hade,—
 A bold man in batell & byg in his Rewme.
 Ercoles of helpe hym hertely besoght,
 And he grauntid to goo *with* a good wille,

Hercules de-
 termines to make
 war with Troy,
 and seeks the
 assistance of
 Castor and
 Pollux.

(Helena, sister
 of Pollux.)

(MS. has
 "Salerne.")
 He goes to
 Telamon, king
 of Salamis, who
 promises to aid
 him.

- Book IV. 1032 *With mony bold men in batell and biggest in
Armes.*
- (fol. 18 b.)
He goes to
Peles, king of
Thessaly, and to
Nestor, king of
Pylus, who
promise to
assist him.
- 1036 *þen to Philon þe freike ferkit in haste,
To a Duke þat was derffe & doughti of honde,
Nestor, A noble man naitest in werre,
þat hade louyt hym of long, & his lefe frynde ;*
- 1040 *He hight hym full hertely þat he haue sholde
ffertheryng to his fight with a fre wille.
þen leues þe lede & of lond paste
To Pelleus pristly, þat puruiaunce hade made*
- 1044 *Of twenty shippes full shene, shot on þe depe,
All redy to the Roode of þe roghe ythes,
With mony barons full bold & buernes þer-in.
þen comyn thies kynges fro þer kyth evyn,*
- The fleets of the
allies of Hercules
meet at Thessaly ;
and at the
season of the
year when the
sun enters Aries,
they set sail for
Troy.
- 1048 *Saylyng full sound with seasonable wyndes ;
At Tessaile full tyte turnyt into havyn,
ffor to fare to þere ffoos with a fryke wille.
þus it tyd as I telle þe tyme of þe yere,
þe sun in his sercle was set vppon high,
Entrid into Aries vnder a signe,
And euyn like of a lenght þe light & þe derke.
þe cloudes wax clere, clensit the ayre ;*
- 1056 *Wynter away, wattris were calme ;
Stormes were still, þe sternes full clere ,
þeforus softe wyndis Soberly blew ;
Bowes in bright holtes buriont full faire ;*
- 1060 *Greuys wex grene and þe ground swete ;
Swoghyng of swete ayre, Swalyng of briddes ;
Medowes & mownteyns myngit with flloures,
Colord by course as þaire kynd askit.*
- 1064 *At Mid Aprille, the mone when myrthes begyn,
The season full softe of þe salt water,
And the bremnes abated of the brode ythes,*
- (fol. 19 a.)

- Book IV.
- 1068 Thies kynges, *with* knightes in companies grete,
 Past fro port, pulled vp *pere* sailes,
 Were borne to þe brode se & the banke leuyt ;
 Sailed fourthe soberly *with* seasonable windes
 Till þai comen [to] the cost, as þe course felle,
- 1072 Of the terage of Troy & *turnyt* into hauyn,
 þat sothly was said Segeas to nome.
 By thies rialles aryven were, to rest was þe
 sun,
 And neghed to þe night, noy was þe more :
- 1076 Kaste aneres full kene into þe (cold) water,
 Cogges *with* cablis cachyn to londe,
 And lay so on lone the long night ouer.
 Wen the derke was done & the day sprange,
- 1080 And lightid o lofte ledis to beholde,
 The Grekys in hor geyre graithid hom to banke,
 Launchid vp lightly lordis and other.
 The kyng had no knowlache, þat the kith aght,
- 1084 Of the folke so furse þat hym affray wold,
 ffor-þi vnkeppit were þe costes all þe kythe ouer.
 þai hailit vp horses & hernes of maile,
 Armur and all thinge euyn as hom liked :
- 1088 Tild vp *pere* tentis tomly and faire,
 Skairen out skoute-wacche for skeltyng of harme,
 Armyn hom at all peces after anon.
 Er the sun vp soght *with* his softe beames,
- 1092 Pelleus full *prestly* the peopull did warne
 To appere in his *presens*, princes and dukys.
With-out taryng to his tent tytly þai yode,
 And were set all samyn þe souerain before.
- 1096 When the peopull were pesit he proffert þes
 wordes,—
 Sais, “Ye noblist of nome þat neuer man
 adouted,
 The worde of your werkes & your wight dedis,
 And the *prise* of your prowes passes o fer !
- (fol. 19b.)

At sunset they
 arrive at Sigeum,
 and lie at anchor
 till morning.

(MS. has
 “cole.”)

The Greeks land,
 pitch their tents,
 and set guards
 before Laomedon
 is aware of their
 arrival.

Peleus summons
 a council of war
 to meet in his
 tent.

The counsel of
 Peleus.

- Book IV.
In times past,
always victorious.
- 1100 Hit was neuer herd, as I hope, sith heuyn was o loft,
In any coste where ye come but ye were clene
victorius,
And happet the herre hond to haue at þe last.
Lamydon, þat is lord, has vs ledde hedur,
- 1104 ffor to wreke vs of wrathe, & þe wegh harme :
þat is the cause of the course þat we come hidur.
And syn our goddes haue vs graunt þe ground for
to haue,
Hit is spedde-full to speike of our spedde fur,
- 1108 And of *gouernaunce* graithe at our gret nede,
ffor to fillyn our fare & our fos harme ;
Hald all our hestes, harmles our-seluyn ;
The tresour to take þat to Troy longes,
- The treasures of
Troy will prove
an abundant
spoil.
- 1112 þat us abides in the burgh & we þe better haue.
Hit is knowen in cuntres & costis o fer,
þat the tresour of Troy is of tyme olde,
Out of nowmber to nem & nedefull to vs ;
- 1116 Iff vs fallus in fight þe fairer at ende,
We shall haue riches full riffe & red gold ynogh
Our ffyne shippes to fille and our fraght make :
Now fraist we before how fairest wille be,
- 1120 And speike for our spedde while we space haue."

ERCULES.

- Then Ercules the Avntrus onswarid Anon,—
"Sothely, *Sir* kyng, ye haue said well,
Wise wordes I-wis & of wit noble ;
- 1124 Iff it be worship & wit wisdom to shewe,
Hit [is] sothely more soueran to see it in werke.
I will say for myself, sauynge a bettur,
As me thinkes full throly *with-outyn* threp more.
- 1128 Let us dres for our dede er þe day springe,
And thurgh lemys of light þe lond vs perseyue :
Part we vs pertly þe pupull in two,
In the ton shall be Telamon, þat is a tore kyng,
- Hercules proposes
to attack before
daybreak, in
two bands :
- (fol. 20 a.)
- that Telamon

- 1132 *With* all the fere þat hym folowes, furse men of
 Armys ;
 And 3e sothely your-selfe, þat soueran are here,
With your company clene as ye come hider.
 Jason full iustly aioynet to my-seluon,
- 1136 *With* a soume of soudiours assignet vs *with*,
 Draw furthe in the derke er þe day springe,
 Wyn us to þe wallis, wacche þere vndur,
 Vmset all the Citie er þe sun rise ;
- 1140 Lurke vnder leuys logget *with* vines
 Till tithaundes in toune be told to þe kyng,
 Of our come to þis coste, and þe case wist.
 He will aray hym full rad *with* a route noble,
- 1144 And shape hym to our shippes *with* his shene
 knightes ;
 Vnwar of our werkes wete vs not þere.
 þat oþer part of our pupull put we in thre ;
 Nestor *with* a nombur of noble men all,
- 1148 ffare shall before the forward to lede :
 Castor *with* his company come next after,
 Pollux *with* his pupull pursu on the laste.
 These batels on the banke abide now here,
- 1152 ffeght *with* hym fuersly and his fell pupull ;
 The Citie to sese in þe same tyme,
 We shall found by my feith, or ellis fay worthe :
 So may we sonyst the souerain distrye.
- 1156 To werke on this wise and our wille haue,
 I hope it shall hapon in a hond w[h]ile."
 Hit likit well þe lordes þat þe lede said,
 And plainly the pupull *purpast* þerfore.
- 1160 Then Telamon full tyte *with* a triet pupull,
 Pelleus *with* a power, & þe prise Ercules,
 Jason full iustly and Joly knightes moo,
With all the here þat þei hade highet belyue,
- 1164 Armet at all peces abull to fight ;
 Wonen vp wynly vppon wale horses,

Book IV.

and Peleus
 command the
 one ; and that
 they, along with
 Jason and him-
 self and their
 soldiers, should
 form an ambush
 under the city
 walls,

while the other
 band, under
 Nestor, Castor,
 and Pollux,
 should wait near
 the ships to
 engage the
 enemy.

The council adopt
 the plan, and
 prepare to
 execute it.

(fol. 20 b.)

Book IV.

The two bands
are arranged:
the ambuscade
is set.

At sunrise
Laomedon is
informed that
the Greeks have
landed and are in
battle array.

He summons his
troops and
prepares to meet
the enemy.

The Greeks under
Nestor are the
first to meet the
Trojans.

(fol. 21 a.)

- Silen to the Citie softly and faire ;
Lurkyt vnder lefe-sals loget *with* vines,
1168 Busket vndur bankes on bourders *with*-oute.
þes oþer batels at the banke abidyng full stille,
The kyng for to kepe and þere course holde.
And whiles þese renkes þus rest þan rises þe sun,
1172 Bredis *with* his beames all þe brode vales.
Hit was noiset anon þat a noumbur hoge
Of Grekes were gedret & þe grounde hade.
When þe kyng hade knowyng he comaund
beliue
1176 þat the Citye samyn were assemblet In haste,
Iche buerne on his best wise batell to yelde.
Comyn to þe kyng in companies grete,
Mony stithe man in stoure on stedis enarmyt,
1180 All redy for þe rode Arayet for the werre.
The kyng depertid his pupull, put hom in twyn,
In batels on his best wise for boldyng hym-seluyne.
Vnwar of þe weghe þat by the walles lay,
1184 (He knew not the caste of þe curste pepull,
Ne dred no dissait þat hym derit after,)
He busket to þe banke *with* a bolde chere,
With his freikes in filde to þe fight on þe playne.
1188 þe Grekes hym agayne *with* a grym ffare,
ffaryn to þe fight *with* a frike wille.
Duke Nestor anon, nobli arayed,
Countres the kyng *with* a cant pupull :
1192 Bothe batels on bent brusshet to-gedur ;
With stithe strokes and store, strong men of
armys,
Shildes throug shote shalkes to dethe ;
Speires vnto sprottes sprongen ouer hedes,
1196 So fuerse was the frusshe when þai first met.
All dynnet þe dyn the dales Aboute,
When helmes and hard stele hurlet to-gedur ;
Knightes cast doune to þe cold vrthe.

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1200 | Sum swalt in a swym <i>with</i> -outen sware more,
Mony perysshet in þe plase er þe <i>prise</i> endit.
The Troiens were tydé, & tid þere þe bettur,
And the grekes on þe ground were greatly as-
toynet. | Book IV.
Many perish on
both sides.
The Greeks fall
into confusion : |
| 1204 | þen Castor the kyng comys vponone,
Restoris hom <i>with</i> strenght þat distroyet were.
þen þe crie wax kene, crussyng of wepyns,
And the fight so felle of þe fresshe knightes, | are restored by
Castor. |
| 1208 | þe Troiens were torne tynte of þere folkes.
Lamydon, þat hom led, as a lion fore,
Bare don mony bolde & brittonede to dethe ;
Mony kilde the kyng to þe cold vrthe, | The Trojans are
sore pressed :
Laomedon rushes
to their aid ;
the Greeks give
way. |
| 1212 | Mony woundit we from his weppont paste.
So fuersly he fore <i>with</i> his felle dynttes,
þat þe Grekes <i>with</i> gremy geuyn hym way.
þen Pollux aperit <i>with</i> pepull ynogh, | Pollux brings up
fresh troops and
does much
damage. |
| 1216 | Brusshit into batell & moche bale wroght ;
Also wode of his wit as þe wild ffyre,
Mony bolde buerne on þe bent the bold king
(slogh),
Mony turnyt <i>with</i> tene topsayles ouer, | (MS. has
"shogh.") |
| 1220 | þat hurlet to þe hard vrthe & þere horse leuyt.
Lamydon at the laste lokit besyde,
Segh his folke so fare & his fos kene,
ffor wothe of þe worse & of weirdis feble, | |
| 1224 | He <i>with</i> -drogh hym A draght & a dyn made,
Gedrit all his gyng And his grounde held.
Duke Nestor Anon nemly persayuit
þat he was <i>prinse</i> of þe pepull & þe power led, | (fol. 21 b.)
Nestor resolves
to attack
Laomedon. |
| 1228 | He left all his ledis & a launse caght,
Launches euyng to Lamydon <i>with</i> a light wille.
þe king consayuit his come, keppit hym
swithe, | |
| 1232 | Ricchis his reynys & th Reenke metys :
Girden to-gedur <i>with</i> þere grete speires. | They meet, and
Laomedon pierces |

Book IV.

the shield of
Nestor; the
spear is shivered,
and he is hurled
to the ground.

Nestor, unhorsed
by a young knight
Sedar, is at the
mercy of
Laomedon.

The rescue.

(fol. 22 a.)
Castor, seeing
Nestor wounded,
rushes upon
Sedar.

- The king share through his shild *with* þe sharpe
ende,
And the rod all-to roofe right to his honde ;
The Duke had dyed of þe dynt doutles anon,
1236 But the souerayn hym-seluon was surly enarmyt,
And the kyng *with* the caupe caste to þe ground,
With a warchand wounde thurgh his wedis all.
He feynyt not for þe fall ne þe felle hurtte,
1240 But stert vp stithly, straght out a swerde
And flange at the freike *with* a ffyn wille.
A 3onge knight and a 3epe, 3yneris of hert,
High[t] Sedar for sothe, suet to þe Duke
1244 *With* a bir on þe brest, þat backward he 3ode,
And fuersly of his foole fell to þe grounde.
þe king fayne of þe falle and þe freke segh,
And bare to þe bolde *with* a bigge sworde.
1248 The bourder of his basnet brestes in sonder,
And videt the viser *with* a vile dynt,
Gaffe hym a great wounde in his grete face.
He hade slayne hym slyghly for sleght þat he
couth,
1252 But a gret nowmbur of Grekes gedrit hym vmbe,
And put hym fro purpas þof þai payn þolit :
þai hurlet hym fro horse fete & of hond toke,
Set hym in his sadill þof he vnsound were.
1256 Castor the king conceyuit belieue,
That Nestor *with* noy was nolpit to ground,
He Richet his Reynes and his roile stroke,
Suet vnto Sedar *with* a sore wepyn,
1260 To deyre hym *with* a dynt for þe Dukes sake.
And er he come to the king, so his course fell,
One caupet *with* hym kenely, a cosyn of Sedars,
And set hym a sad dynt, Secorda he high[t] :
1264 His shafte all-to sheuerit the shalke was unhurt,
And Castor in the caupyng the knight euyll
wondyt,

- A Sore dynt in the syde at the same coursse.
 Sedar was sorry for sake of his cosyn,
- 1268 Carue euyn at Castor *with* a kene sworde,
 þe shilde away share vnto the shyre necke,
 And all þe haspes of his helme þat þe hede ʒemyt ;
With a swinge of his sworde swappit hym in þe
 fase,
- 1272 Bare hym ouer backward to þe bare vrthe.
 When þe freke was fallen & on foote light,
 He laid vppon lyuely & no lede sparit,
 ʒald hym not ʒet for ʒynernes of hert.
- 1276 þan pollux full pertly aprochet in hast
With seuyñ hundrithe sad men assemblit hym
with,
- frochit into þe frount & a fray made ;
 Bere backward the batell & his brother toke,
- 1280 Horsit hym in haste, halpe hym olofte ;
 And pollux *with* a proude wille prickit to an-
 oþer,
- One Eliatus, a lede, and hym o liue broght.
 The kynges son of Cartage & a knight noble,
- 1284 Aliet vnto Lamydon by his lefe suster,
 Cosyn to the kyng, & he his kyde Em,
 Pité of þat pert knight persit his hert,
 þat the shire water shot ouer his shene chekys.
- 1288 Myche woo hade þe wegh for þe wale knight,
 And assemblit his sad men on a soppe hole,
With a horne þat he hade, in a hond while,
 (Seuyn thousand be sowme all of sure knightes,) (fol. 22 b.)
- 1292 And charget hom chefely for chaunse vppon
 vrthe,
 ffor to dere for the dethe of his dere cosyñ.
 þen the Troiens full tite tariet no lengur,
 Gird euyn to the Grekes *with* a grym fare ;
- 1296 Slogh hom downe sleghly & slaunge hom to
 grounde ;

Book IV.

Sedar fights with
Castor, and
wounds him.Pollux with seven
hundred men
comes to the
rescue.(Alyattes, king
of Lydia.)

(fol. 22 b.)

The Trojans are
rallied, and drive
the Greeks to
their ships.

Book IV.

- Wondit of þe wightist, warpide hom vnder ;
 Put hom fuersly to flight, folowet hom after
 To the banke of the brode see þere botis were
 leuit.
- Laomedon is informed that the
 Greeks are
 masters of the
 city.
- 1300 þere Lamydon þem leuyt, for a lede come
 With tithynges fro the towne told to the kyng ;
 One Dotes, with dyntes þat dedly was wondyt,
 Said the Citie was sesit & sad men þere-in,
- 1304 Of our fos full fell, fuerse men in Armys,
 A grete nowmber of Grekis, & þe goodes takyn.
 þe kyng for þat care coldit at his hert,
 And siket full sore with sylyng of teris,
- Sad at heart, he
 assembles his
 men and returns
 to the city.
- 1308 Henttes his horne and hastily blawes ;
 Assemblit his sad men on a sop holle,
 Left the Grekes on þe ground by the gray water :
 Soght to þe Citie on soppes to-gedur
- 1312 Tho þat left were on lyue þogh þai lite were.
 The kyng in his comyng kest vp his egh,
 Segh a batell full breme fro þe burghes come
 Prickand full prest vppon proude stedys.
- He is attacked in
 front by the
 ambuscade, and
 in rear by the
 band from the
 ships.
- 1316 He blussed ouer backward to þe brode see,
 Se the Grekys come girdand with a grym noise,
 þat fled were before & þe fild leuyt.
 He was astonyet full stithly to be stad so,
- 1320 Betwene the batels on bent & so bare leuyt,
 Vmfoldyng with his fos þat he ne fle might.
 þen to batell on bent þai busket anon,
 A felle fight & a fuerse fell hom betwene.
- (fol. 23 a.) 1324 But vnmete was the Macche at þe mene tyme :
 The Grekes were grym, of a grete nowmber,
 And lite of þat other lede, þat on lyue were.
 The Troiens full tyte were tyrnyt to þe grounde
- 1328 With batell on bothe halves, blody beronyn,
 Wyde woundes & wete of hor wale dyntes.
 Ercules yreful euer vponone,
 Pricket furthe into prise and full playne made,
- Hercules strikes
 terror into the
 hearts of the
 Trojans.

- 1332 Gird gomes vnto grounde *with* vngayn strokes,
 Bere the batell a-bake, mony buerne qwellid.
 The freke was so fuerse, the[y] fled of his gate ;
 All shodurt as shepe shont of his way,
 1336 Non so derffe to endure a dynt of his hond,
 ffor all loste þe lyfe þat þe lede touchet.

Book IV.

THE DETH OF LAMYDON BY ERCULES.

- Tyll he come to þe kyng in a kene yre,
 Dang hym *derffly* don in a ded hate,
 1340 Grippit hym grymly, gird of his hede,
 þrew it into þronge of his þro pepull ;
 þat moche sorowe for þe sight & sobbyng of teres,
 When þaire kyng was kylt, hom be course felle.
 1344 Sesit was the Citie, socour non þere,
 þaire fomen so felle, and so few other,
 The Grekes gird hom to grounde & to grym
 dethe :

He falls upon
 Laomedon ; kills
 him, and throws
 his head into the
 crowd of Trojans.

- Of the dite & þe dyn was dole to be-holde.
 1348 The Troiens *with* tene *turnyt* þe bake,
 fleddon in fere and þe filde leuyt,
 Ouer hilles & hethes into holte woddes,
 þat left were on lyue *with* mony laithe hurtes,
 1352 When the Grekys hade the gre & the grounde
 wonen.

The city is taken,
 and the Trojans
 flee to the woods.

THE TAKYNG OF ÞE TOWNE.

- Thai soght into the Cité vpon sere haluys,
 Streght into stretis and into stronge houses,
 There were wemen to wale, A wondurfull nowm-
 bur,
 1356 Childer full choise and of chere febill,
 Wyth olde ffolke vnfere ferly to see.
 All tight to þe tempull of þere tore goddes,
 ffor drede of the dethe, & myche dynne made.
 1360 Mony wyues, for woo, of þere wit past,

As the Greeks
 crowd into the
 city, the Trojans

(fol. 23 b.)
 old and young,
 rush to the
 temple for safety.

Book IV.

- And þere barnes on brest bere In þere armes,
Hyd hom in houles and hynys aboute.
Maydons for mornynge haue þere mynde loste,
1364 (Soche payne of a pepull was pitie to be-holde)
Hurlet out of houses, and no hede toke
Of golde ne of garmenttes, ne of goode stonys ;
ffongit no florence, ne no fyn pesys,
1368 Gemys ne gewellis, ne no ioly vessell,
But all left in hor loges & lurkit away.
The Grekes were full gredy, grippit hom belyue,
Prayen and pyken mony priuey chambur,
1372 ffongit þere florence and oþer fyn gold,
Geton girduls full gay, mony good stonys ;
Wele wantid no wegh wale what hom liste.
A monyth on þis maner meuyt no ferre,
1376 But soughton vp the Cité vpon sere haluys,
Grippit vp the grounde, girdyn doun þe wallys,
Prowde pales of prise puttyn to grounde ;
Brent vp the byggynges & full bare maden ;
1380 The temple ouer-turnyt, tokon þe folke,
Dydden all to the dethe & for ne drede lettyd ;
Wemen, wale childur, & other weike pupull,
Madens full mony & of mete Age,
1384 Sesit hom sone in seruage to holde.

and in their haste
leave all their
goods behind.

The city is
plundered and
destroyed.

The people are
killed or taken
captive.

Hesione, daughter
of Laomedon, is
given to Telamon,
who was the first
to enter the city.

(fol. 24 a.)

1388

1392

EXIONA, THE KINGES DOUGHTER LAMYDON.

When the pales was put down of þe prise kyng,
þai fonde þer a fre faire to be-holde,
Euyn of his owne doughter Exiona was callid.
1388 Bannet worthe the bale tyme þat ho borne was,
ffor the care þat þere come because of hir one.
Ereules egerly euyn vponone
Betoke hir to Telamon, for he the towne entrid,
1392 In reward as by right for his ranke wille.

POETA.

But caitif unclene, for thy curst dede !

- Syn the fortune felle þat faire into honde,
 þat was cumly and clene and a kinges doughter,
 1396 þou shuld have holdyn þat hynd, had hir þi-selfe,
 Weddit *with* worship and to wife holdyn.
 And þou so doggetly has done in þi derfe hate,
 þrast hir vnder þraldam *with* þi þro hert,
 1400 To a kyng þat is curst, of vnclene lyfe,
 ffor to lede in his lechery all his lyfe after.
 Thurgh vnhappe of þat hynde, þat þou a hore
 mase,
 Myche greuauunce shall groo & a gronnd hate ;
 1404 Wer wakyn & wo for þi wickede dede,
 Mony boldes for þat bright in batell be kylde.
- W**hen the toune was ouertyrnyt, takyn þe godys,
 þe Grekes to þe gray water gyrdyn belyue ;
 1408 Shottyn into shippes all þe shene godis,
 Launchet furthe lightly & the lond passit,
 Girdon ouer the grym waghes into grece samyn.
 All þere lordes were light þat þai lyffe hade,
 1412 ffayne of þere fortune & þere fine relikes,
 Didyn sacrifice solempne vnto sere goddes.
 All þere Rewmes wax riche, hade relikes ynowe,
 And long tyme *with* hom last & þe e lefe children,
 1416 When the Cité was sesit, as I said ere,
 And Lamydon the lege kyng out of lyfe broght,
 Wemyn & wale children vnto wo put,
 Set vnder *seruage*, sorow for euer,
 1420 The kynges doughter caght & out of kythe led,
 And in horedam holdyn, harme was þe more.
 Se now the sorow þat þere suet after ;
 And yche wegh þat is wise & of wit stable,
 1424 Light harmes Let ouer-passe, Lap noght in yre
 ffor foly þat may falle of a felle hert.

Book IV.

Hercules, into whose hands she fell, should have wedded her, and saved her from the degradation to which Telamon subjected her : much war and woe might thus have been prevented.

The Greeks depart from Troy, and rejoice over their spoils,

which enrich their realms and their children for many years ; but at length bring war and woe.

(fol. 24 b.)

A PROUERBE.

A word þat is wrappid, and in wrath holdyn, Heed not the angry word of a

- Book IV.
- hasty man, lest
like a spark
unnoticed among
ashes, it waken
up a dreadful
blaze.
- (MS. has
"happy.")
- This maiden
shall be the
cause of much
woe to many
lands, and all on
account of
angry words.
- While she was in
bondage, Troy
was built and
destroyed;
- (fol. 25 a.)
- and many kings,
knights, and
people killed on
her account.
- 1428 May feston as a fyre *with* a fuerse lowe,
Of a sparke unaspied, spred vnder askys,
May feston vp fyre to mony freike sorow ;
So lurkes *with* lordes of a light wrathe,
þat growes into gronnd harme, greuys full sore.
- 1432 (Happye) is þe here In no hate lengis,
Ne letis bele in his brest wherof bale rises,
Ne mynnes no malis þat is of mynd past ;
As yt happes here harme for to come,
- 1436 And wreke to be wroght for wordes a few ;
Soche a kyng to be kylde, A cuntre distroyed,
ffele folke forfaren *with* a ffeble ende.
Gyf an end hade ben now, & neuer noyet efter,
- 1440 Bothe of lure & of los, & oure lorde wolde,
Hit was eyn bot a venture of *Angur* to come,
And a Sesyn of sorow þat þere suet after.
Right as Lamydon þe lorde was of lyue broght,
- 1444 ffor he grethit *with* þe Grekys þat on his ground
lay ;
So þis Maidon shalbe mater of full mekull
harme,
And mony londes to lure þat euer ho lyffe hade.
Lo, how fortune is felle & of fer caste,
- 1448 þat drawes in a dede hate in a derke wille,
And of a litill hath likyng a low for to kyndull,
þat hepis into harme in a hond while !
By þis mater I meane what myschefe befell,
- 1452 þere no cause was to ken but vnkynd wordes.
And while þis Lady was on lyffe in a lond fer,
And all thies maters in mynde, þat I mene here,
Grete Troy was vp tild *with* mony toures vmbe,
- 1456 þat was meruelously [made], & mekell to shew,
And Sesyt was sython & to sorow broght,
And mony kynges were kyld & knightes þerfore.
What ledys were lost & of lyue done,
- 1460 Now I turne for to telle, whill I tyme haue.

OFF KING PRYAM & HIS CHILDREN.

Book IV.

- This Lamydon, þat was lord, hade a lefe son,
 A pert man þat was prinse, & priam he hight ;
 A man witty & wise, wight, wildist in Armes.
- 1464 Hit felle hym [by] fortune at his fader dethe,
 He was faryn to fight in a fer londe,
 To riche hym of Rebelles þat of þe rewme held ;
 To cache a castell þat was kene holdyn,
- 1468 And to wyn it *with* werre, went þere a while
With his houshold hole, & here þat he walt.
 He hade a woman to wyue worthy & noble,
 Onest & abill & Ecuba she hight :
- 1472 By þat same hade he sonnes, semly men all,
 ffyue þat were faire & fuerse men of armes,
 And þree doghter by-dene þat were dere holden.
 Of his sonnes to say or I sew ferre,
- 1476 Ector was oldist & heire to hym seluyn ;
 And most is in mynd for his mykyll strenght.
 The secund of his sonnes sothely was parys,
 Or Alisaunder ewther was his other name ;
- 1480 He was fairest of þe freikes & a fyne archer,
 A bowman of þe best & a buerne wise.
 The þrid was a þro knight, þrivand in Armys,
 Deffebus þe doughty on a derfe stede.
- 1484 The fourth was a philosoffer, a fyne man of lore,
 In þe Syense full sad of þe seuyn Artes.
 The fyfte of the fre, þat I first nemyt,
 Was Troylus the true, tristy in wer,
- 1488 That mykell worship wan, witnes ye of story.
 Of his Deghter by dene, þat were dere holdyn,
 One Creusa was cald kyndly by nome,
 þat Eneas afterward Elit to wed,
- 1492 þat spokyn is of specially in our spede after,
 And *Virgill* of his werkes writis also,
 After takyng of þe toune how hym tid þen.
 The secund of þe suster for to say feire,

When his father
 Laomedon was
 slain, Priam was
 away in a far land
 waging war with
 rebels.

By his wife
 Hecuba he had
 five sons and three
 daughters.

His sons were,
 Hector

Paris, or
 Alexander, a
 famous archer.

Delphobus,

Helenus, a
 soothsayer,

(fol. 25 b.)
 and Troilus.

The daughters
 were, Creusa,
 wife of Æneas,

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Book IV.
Cassandra, a
prophetess,</p> | <p>1496</p> | <p>Cassandra was cald, clennest of wytte,
þat Enformet was faire of þe fre artis,
And hade knowyng by course of þe clere sternys.
The last of þos lefe children was a lysse faire,</p> |
| <p>and Polyxena, the
beautiful.</p> | <p>1500</p> | <p>Polexena the pert, prise of all other ;
Of hir fieturs & fairhed is ferly to telle,
Also noble for þe nonyst as nature cold deuyse
Bothe of color & clennes, to declare all.</p> |
| <p>Besides these,
Priam had thirty
sons and other
daughters, by
concubines.</p> | <p>1504</p> | <p>This prise kyng Priam hade of pert childer,
Thretty sonnes besydes, als other wemen,
þat he gate in his gamen, goode men of Armys,
And felle men in fight, as we shall fynd after.</p> |
| | <p>1508</p> | <p>Now I turne to my tale & tary here a while.</p> |

**Here beginnys the Fyfte Boke : Of the
Foundyng of New Troye and of the Qwerell
of Kyng Priam for his fader dethe.**

- Now as þis kyng vmbe the Castell lay closit abute,
With his folke all in fere & his fyn childur,
He was enformyt of þe fare & of his fader dethe;
- 1512 How his towne was takon and tirnyt to grounde;
His Suster sesyd and soght into syde londis;
His knightes downe kylde vnto cold vrthe.
Soche sikyng and sorow sanke in his hert,
- 1516 With pyté and complaint pyne for to here,
He toke vp his tentes & the towne leuyt,
Teght hom vnto Troy with tene þat he hade,
Segh the buyldynges brent & beton to ground.
- 1520 Soche wo for þat werke þan þe wegh thowlit,
þat all his wongys were wete for weping of teres,
Thre dayes þroly, with thriccing of hondys,
And drowpet of dole as he degh wold.
- 1524 þen he sesit of sychen & his sorow voidet,
Mendit his mode & his mynd stablit,
Toke councell in the case & his care leuyt.
The styfe towne to Restore & so strong make,
- 1528 ffor daunger and drede of enny derfe enmys,
Gate masons full mony, þat mykull fete couthe;
Wise wrightis to wale werkys to caste;
Qwariours qweme, qwaint men of wit;
- 1532 Mynors of marbull ston & mony oper thinges.

(fol. 26 a.)
As Priam lay
before the castles
he was informed
about the
destruction of
Troy, and at once
returned home.

The ruins of the
city overwhelmed
him with sorrow.

But after three
days he resolves
to build a greater
and stronger city.

Book V.
The new city,
built in the name
of Neptune,

- Sone he raght vpon rowme, rid vp þe dykis,
Serchit vp the soile þere þe Citie was,
And byld vp a bygge towne of þe bare vrthe,
1536 In the nome of Neptune þat was a noble god.

THE DISCRIPCION OF TROYE.

was three days
journey in
circumference.

- This Cite was sothely, to serche it aboute,
þre iorneyes full iointly to ioyne hom by dayes :
Was neuer sython vnder son Cite so large,
1540 Ne neuer before, as we fynd, fourmyt in vrthe,
Nonso luffly on to loke in any lond oute.

(fol. 26 b.)

- The walles vp wrought, wonder to se,
With grippes full grete was þe ground takon
1544 Bothe Syker & Sad, þat selly were þik
ffro the vrthe vpward vne of a mesure.

The walls were
20 cubits high,

- Of the walle for to wete to þe wale top,
xx Cubettes be coursse accounttid full eūyn,
1548 þat of marbill was most fro þe myddes vp,
Of diuers colours to ken craftely wrought.

built of marble of
different colours
from the middle
upward.

- þat were shene for to shew & of shap noble,
Mony toures vp tild þe toune to defende,
1552 Wroght vp with the walle as þe werke rose,
One negh to Anoper nobly deuysed.

In the walls there
were six gates,

- Large on to loke, louely of shap,
In the Sercle of the Cite were sex faire gates,
1556 ffor entre & yssue & ease of þe pepull.

called Dardan,
Tricerda, Thetas,
Trojana,
Anchinordes, and
Hylas, sur-
rounded by
towers.

- The furst and the fairest fourmet was Dardan,
Tricerda, Thetas, Troiana, þo foure ;
Anchinordes, Hylas, heght þe two other,
1560 With grete toures vmb-tilde & torettis aboute,
Well wrought for the werre, wacches O lofte.

- Ymagry ouer all amyt þere was,
Of beste and babery breme to be holde,
1564 Bost out of þe best þe byg toures vmbe.
The wallis in werre wikked to assaile
With depe dikes and derke doubull of water.

- Book V.
- 1568 *Within* the Citie, for sothe, semly to ken,
 Grete palis of *prise*, plenty of houses,
 Wele bild all aboute on the best wise.
 The werst walle for to wale, þere any wegh
 dwelt,
 Was faurdy cubettes by coursse, to count fro the
 vrthe,
- 1572 And all of marbill was made *with* meruellus
 bestes,
 Of lions & Libardes & other laithe wormes.
 The Stretis were streght & of a stronge brede,
 ffor ymur & aire opou in þe myddis ;
- 1576 By the sydes for sothe of sotell deuyse,
 Was archet full Abilly for aylyng of shoures,
 Fight vp *with* pilers all of playne marbill,
 Weghis into walke for wetyng of rayn.
- 1580 There were stallis by þe strete stondyng for
 peopull,
 Werkmen into won, and þaire wares shewe,
 Bothe to selle and to se as þaim selfe lyked,
 Of all þe craftes to ken as þere course askit :—
- 1584 Goldsmynes, Glouers, Girdillers noble ;
 Sadlers, souters, Semsteris fyn ;
 Taliours, Telers, Turners of vesselles ;
 Wrightes, websters, walkers of clothe ;
- 1588 Armourers, Arowsmythis *with* Axes of werre ;
 Belmakers, bokebynders, brasiers fyn ;
 Marchandes, Monymakers, Mongers of fyche ;
 Parnters, painters, pynners also ;
- 1592 Bochers, bladsmynthis, baxters amonge ;
 fferrers, flechours, fele men of Crafte ;
 Tauerners, tapsters, all the toune ouer ;
 Sporiors, Spicers, Spynners of clothe ;
- 1596 Cokes, condlers, coriours of ledur ;
 Carpentours, cotelers, coucheours fyn ;
With barbars bigget in bourders of the stretes ;
- Within the city were a rich palace and many houses; the walls were of marble and richly ornamented.
- (fol. 27 a.)
 The streets were straight, broad, and open, and had covered side walks.
- There were stalls too for workmen of every kind.

- Book V.
- The river Xanthus
flowed through
the city, under
the houses.
- (fol. 27 b.)
- In imitation of
Troy, Rome was
built on a river—
the Tiber.
- Priam caused all
his people to
settle in Troy.
- Many games were
invented there,
such as chess,
draughts, dice,
backgammon,
magic, and May
games.
- 1600 *With* all maister men þat on molde dwellis,
Onestly enabit in entris Aboute.
Thurgh myddis þe mekill toune meuyt a water,
And disseuert þe Cite, þat Xanthus hight.
There were bild by the bankes of þe brode
stremes,
- 1604 Mylnes full mony, made for to grynde,
ffor solas of the Cite þat suet hom to.
The water by wisshyng went vnder houses,
Gosshet through Godardys & other grete vautes,
- 1608 And clensit by course all þe clene Cite
Of filth and of feum, throughe fletyng by nethe.
In Ensamble of this Cite, sothely to telle,
Rome on a Riuer rially was set,
- 1612 Enabit by Eneas after full longe,
Tild vpon Tiber after Troy like.
Priamus pertly the peopull ylkon,
þat longit to his lond & logit O fer,
- 1616 Gert sue to þe Cite sothely to dwelle,
And fild it *with* folke fuerse was þe nowmber,
Of lordes of þe lond and oþer lesse peopull.
In þat Cite for sothe, as saith vs the story,
- 1620 Mony gaumes were begonnen þe grete for to solas.
The chekker was choisly þere chosen þe first,
The draghtes, the dyse, and oþer dregh gaumes.
Soche soteltie þai soght to solas hom *with* ;
- 1624 The tables, the top, tregetre also,
And in the moneth of may mekill þai vsit,
With floures and fresshe bowes fecchyng of
somer :
Somur qwenes, and qwaintans, & oþer qwaint
gaumes,
- 1628 There foundyn was first, & yet ben forthe haunted.

THE MAKYNG OF YLION.

Priam by *purpos* a pales gert make

- Within the Cite full Solempne of a sete riall,
 Louely and large to logge in hym seluyn,
 1632 ffll worthely wrought & by wit caste,
 And euyng at his etlyng Ylion was cald ;
 Closit *with* a clene wall crustrit *with* towres,
 Euyng round as a ryng richely wrought,—
 1636 ffyue hundrith fete fully the heght :—
 Withoute, toures full tore torret aboue,
 þat were of heght so hoge, as I here fynde,
 þat the clowdes hom clede in vnclene ayre.
 1640 In þe heghest to houe and beholde ouer,
 All the lond for to loke when hym lefe thought.
 To all the prouyns þai apperit & pertis ofer,
 With mekyll solas to se in mony syde londis :
 1644 Of crafty colours to know, all in course set,
 Made all of marbyll *with* mason deuyse,
 With ymagry full honest openly wrought.
 In cornols by course clustret o lofte.
 1648 The windowes, worthely wrought in a mesure,
 Shapyn full shene all of shyre stones,
 Caruen in Cristall by crafte of Entaile,
 Pight into pilers prudly to shewe
 1652 The bases & bourdurs all of bright perle.
 Within this palis of prise was a proude halle,
 þat large was of lenght & louely to shewe,
 Painted full prudly *with* pure gold ouer,
 1656 Drapred by dene *with* a dese riall.
 There were bordis full bright aboute in þat sale,
 Set in a sercle, of Sedur tre fyn,
 Gret vp fro þe ground vppon gray marbill.
 1660 With a flore þat was fret all of fyne stones,
 Paut prudly all *with* proude colours,
 Made after musycke, men on to loke.
 In the cheffe of þe choise halle, chosen for þe
 kyng,
 1664 Was a grounde vp graid *with* gresis of Marbill,

Book V.

Priam caused a splendid palace to be built for himself, and called it Iliou.

(fol. 28 a.)

Its towers were seen from all parts of the province.

It had beautifully wrought windows of carved crystal, set within pillars.

The palace hall was overlaid with gold, draped with a royal dais: it had tables of cedar-wood, set on marble.

The floor was of mosaic work.

Book V.

At one end of the hall was a raised platform for the king; a table of ivory, bordered with amber, and a throne.

(fol. 28 b.)

At the other end was an altar set with precious stones and pearls.

On the altar stood an image of pure gold set with diamonds.

When the city was completed, Priam began to think of his past misfortunes.

- And a tabill atyret, all of triet yuer,
 Bourdurt about all *with* bright Aumbur,
 þat smelt is & smethe, smellis full swete,
 1668 *With* taste for to touche the tabull aboute.
 ffor the souerayn hym selfe was a sete rioll,
 Pight full of perrieris & of proude gemys,
 Atyret *with* a tabernacle of Eyntayill fyn.
- 1672 At the tother hede of þe halle was, hegh vppolofte,
 A wonderfull werke weghe to beholde;
With preciose stones of price & perles ynogh,
 An auter enournet in nome of a god,
- 1676 Goond vp by a grese all of goode stones,
 Twenty pase vp pight all of pure cristall,
 þat were shynyng full shene shalkes to deuyse.
 Vne oppon þe Auter was amytt to stond
- 1680 An ymage full noble in þe nome of god,—
 ffytene cubettes by course all of clene lenght,
 Shynyng of shene gold & of shap nobill,
 Dubbed ouer *with* dyamondes, þat were dere
 holdyn,
- 1684 þat *with* lemys of light as a lamp shone :—
 Of Jubiter þe iust god, þat þe ioy weldis,
 In qwhom Priam prinsipally put his beleue
 In sauynge his Citie and hym selfe else ;
- 1688 *With* long dayes to endure & fro dethe kepe.

THE CONSELL FOR THE RESTITUCION OF ÞE GREKES.

- Qwhen this Citie was set & full sure made,
 As Priam hade *purpost* all *with* pure wit,
 Then meuyt to his mynde, as yt most nede,
 1692 þat his Cite was sure of hym selfe wrought ;
With mekyll pepull of prise & proude men of
 Armys,
 Riches full ryfe & relikes ynow ;
 All abundaunt in blisse blent *with* his folke,
- 1696 þat wele wantid no wegh, ne worship in vrthe.

- Book V.
-
- þan a sorow full sodenly sanke in his hert,
 A Remorec of maters, þat hym mys lyket ;
 How þe Grekes hym greuyt and to ground put,
 1700 His fader & his fryndis ferkit out of lyue,
 And his suster into *seruage*, þat hym sore noyet. (fol. 29 a.)
 Then he somond all þe Cite vppon sere haluys,
 To a counsell to come for a cause hegh, He called a
 council of the
 whole city.
- 1704 And his wille for to wete as hom wele aght.
 When the grete were gedurt & þo graithe all,
 With his semly sonnes, þat hym sate next,
 Saue Ector,—was oute, as aunter befelle, Of his sons, only
 Hector was
 absent.
- 1708 In a countre by coursse þat of þe coron helde,
 Assignet by his souerayne & certen hym with,
 ffor play or for purpos :—pas we þerfro.
 When þe souerayne was set in a sete rioll,
- 1712 As become for a kyng in counsell with lordes ;
 All pese vmbe þe plase, pepull were stille,
 Be comaundement of þe kyng, as be come well ;
 þen he menyt of þe mater all with mylde wordes, Silence having
 been gained, the
 king opened his
 subject.
- 1716 And touchet his entent, as I telle shall.—
 “ Now lordys of my lond & other lefe pepull,
 Hit is knowen to þis court and oþer kyd fryndes,
 Of þe harmys þat we haue, & þe hoge lose ;
 1720 That the Grekes in horgremy vs to grefe broght,— Priam's speech to
 the council ; he
 recalls to mind
 the harm and loss
 that the Greeks
 had inflicted on
 the country.
- Bothe to me & to myne mykull vnright,
 And to yow & also yours ʒomeryng for euer.
 How our faders before falsly were slayne,
- 1724 And my suster Exiona in *seruage* is holdyn,
 þat is comen of soche kyn, coldes my hert ;
 Your susters for sothe & oþer sik fryndes,
 Wynes & wale children, þai away led,
- 1728 þat ben set vnder *seruage* & sorow for ay.
 And our Cite for sothe, þat sum tyme was here,
 Brent & betyn downe to þe bare vrthe ;
 Our golde & our godys gripped in hond ;
- 1732 Robbet our riches, our renttes distroyet ;

- Book V.

(fol. 29 b.)
- To redress these
wrongs by their
advice and aid
seems right and
proper.
- 1736 These redurse to riche by rede of you all,
Hit were sitting, me semys, & to sue fore.
We haue a Cite full sure, & sad pepull in ;
Well wrought for the werre, wallis full high ;
- 1740 ffolke of defence, and to fight able ;
Mony knightes full kant, & kyd men of Armys.
We haue riches full rife, red gold fyn ;
Clothes full comly, and other clene Juellis ;
- They have the
means :
- 1744 *Armur* and all thing abill *perfore*.
Well viteld, I wis, for wynturs ynow ;
ffele fryndes and fauer out of fer londys,
With a liaunse full large of other lege kyngis,
- 1748 *pat* we to helpe vs may haue in a hond whyle :
And now tyme, by my trauthe, to take it on hond,
To mene vs *with* manhode & our mys wreke.
But the fortune of feghters may be fell chaunse,
- and the time
suits.
- But the fortune of
war might be
against them, and
it would be safer
to enjoy them-
selves at home.
- 1752 And siker were to sit and solas vs here :
But *pe* harme and the hethyng of my kynd suster,
pat is set vnder *seruage*, & in syn holdyn,
Greuys me so gretly & my greme ekys,
- 1756 *pat* it reuys me my rest & my right hele.
But it likis you lordis, at a lite wordys,
Thus gate to begyn er we goo ferre ;—
pat I send for my suster on a softe wise
- 1760 To *pe* Grekes, for to goo *with* a goode wille
And restore *withoutyn* strife into *pis* stide home,
My sister Exina soberly & faire ;
To qwit claym all querels, & be qweme fryndes.
- 1764 Of all our dures *pai* vs did & daunger for euer,
All account and Enuy after to voide,
Neuer to deire for *pat* dede *pe* dayes in our lyue.”
When the souerain hade said, *pen* sesit he here,
- The council agree
to the message.
- 1768 And it liket well the lordys & *pe* ledis all :

- Of his wit & his wordes & his wise speche,
In dede thus to do þai demyt it all.
- When Priam hade persayuit all þere pure wille,
1772 He chese hym a chere man the charge for to beire. Priam chooses Antenor,
Antenor he toke for his triet wit ;
He was gret, & graithe, & a gome noble,
Wisest of wordes and willé þerto.
- 1776 He spake to hym specially, þat he spede shuld and counsels him to use favour and fair words,
With fauer and fair wordes his frenship to haue.
And he lowted his lege with a low chere,
And grauntid to go with a goode wille.
- HOW ANTENOR WENT ON MESSAGE TO THE GREKYS.
- 1780 Then he shope hym to ship in a sharp haste, Antenor prepares for the voyage,
And dressit for þe depe as hym dere þught ;
Halit into havyn in a hond while,
Shippit hym full shortly & his shene folke ;
- 1784 Grippit vp a gret sayle, glidis on þe water,
Sailit on soberly and þe se past ;
Teght into Tessaile, turnyt into hauyn,
There Pelleus þe proude was a prise kyng.
- 1788 At Mansua for mirth in þe mene tyme,
A hauyn toun, as hap was, þere þe hind lay,
Antenor not taret ne no tome hade,
But went to the wale kyng on his way sone,
- 1792 Hailsit hym hendly, & he his honde toke, The king welcomes him, and kindly asks the cause of his visit.
And welcomyt hym worthely as a wegh noble,
And fraynit hym with frendship qwat the fre wold.
- Antenor full tite told of his wille :—
- 1796 “ffro Priam full prist put am I hider, Antenor reminds him of all the harms he had done to his king without cause:
As a messynger made at þis mene tyme.
Thus he sent me to say to your will eyn,
ffor to mene to your mynde, as I most nede,
- 1800 The harmys and þe heuenys hym happit of yow.
ffirst of his fader, in fight was distroyet

Book V.

(fol. 30 b.)

- His Cite and his Syb men to sorow for eld ;
 His londes, his legemen, out of lyue broght ;
 1804 His suster into *seruage* & to syn put ;
 And oþer Redurs full ryfe in his Rewme dyd.
 His golde and his goodis grippit also ;
 Pikked all his *prouynce* & full pore leuyt,
 1808 *Withouten* cause but of couetous, þat come of
 your seluyn.

and states, that if
 he wished to
 escape the ven-
 geance of Priam,
 he must restore
 Hesione.

- Qwherfore, to qweme qwyt of all other,
 To skape out of skathe and sklaunder to falle,
 In obregyng of batell & buernes to saue,
 1812 As ye ben wegh full of wit & for wise holdyn,--
 To send hym syster vne in sounde home,
 And all giltis for gyffen & greuanse for Ay."

Peleus calls Priam
 a fool, and com-
 mands Antenor to
 depart instantly.

- W**hen Pelleus *persayuit* þis in a proude yre,
 1816 Sodenly he sourdit into soure greme,
 And Priam *reprouyt* as a pure fole,
With hethyng and hate as hys hegh wordes.
 Antenor full tyte to trusse he comaundes,
 1820 At the most in a moment of his mold passe,
 Or he doutles shold degh for his derfe wordys.
 Antenor vntomly turnet his way

Antenor hastily
 sets sail for
 Salamis, where
 Telamon then
 was.

- Withoutyn* lowtyng or lefe, lengit he noght,
 1824 But fast vppon fote ferkyt to shippe,
 And hasted to the hegh see in a hond while ;
 Sailit on soundly as hym selfe lyket.
 On dayes and derke nightes dryuyn on the ythes,
 1828 At Salame full sound þai set into hauyn.
 That tyme in the towne was Telamon þe kyng,
 To soiourne a season as hym selfe lyked.
 Antenor arghly auntrid of ship

Telamon receives
 him coldly, yet
 asks the cause of
 his visit.

(fol. 31 a.)

- 1832 And wentto þat worthy his wille for to shew.
 He welcomyt þat wegh *with* a wille feble,
 ffor he louet not his lede of long tyme before :
 Yet he fraynit at þat freike whedur he fare wolde,

- 1836 And the cause of his come to his courtte þan.
 The Troiane full umbly tolde hym Anone ;—
 “ ffr̄o Priam, full prist, haue I presit hedur,
 And wonen ouer the waghis his wille for to say,
- Book V.
 Antenor answers,
 and demands
 Hesione, whom
 Telamon kept as
 a concubine.
- 1840 That in Troy truly is a triet kyng,
 And lord of þe londe as be lyne olde ;
 þat now of youre nobilte newly desyres
 His Syster to be sent to his syde Rewme.
- 1844 þat hynd for to helpe hertely he prayes,
 þat ye kepe in youre company on vnclene wise,
 As subiecte vnto syn, vnsemyng for you.
 Soche a lady of lynage & of lordis comyn,
- 1848 That were knowen for kynges of cuntre fele,
 Sho might haue bene mariede to more þen your
 selfe,
 ffor worship to wed and as wife holde,
 That ye haue thus in hething, & a hore mase.
- Such a lady
 might have been
 married to one
 greater than
 Telamon.
- 1852 And oþer dishonor ye did to his dere fader,
 All he grauntes to forgyue & neuer to greue after,
 Iff ye send hom þat semly þat I sew fore,
 That he may menske hur with mariage þat ye
 mart haue,
- But all will be
 forgiven if he will
 only send home
 this lady.
- 1856 And Restore hir astate in sum straunge rewme :
 This is the cause of my come, I couet no more
 But a graunt of your good wille þat gret for to
 haue.”
 When Antenor had tolde & his tale endit,
- 1860 The kyng was caste into a clene yre ;
 And wrothe at his wordes as a wode lion,
 He Answers in Anger Awrthwert agayne ;—
- Telamon is
 'wode' as a
 lion :
- 1864 “ Be, sir, who so euer þou be, with þi bold speche,
 Me meruellis of þi momlyng & þi mad wordes ;
 Syn he no knowlage, ne Acoyntaunse of my cors
 has,
 Ne I hardely herde of hym hade in my lyue,
 That he þis Message Wold make to me at this tyme.
- marvels at such
 mad words,
 (fol. 31 b.)

- Book V.
and will not hear
Priam's prayer.
- 1868 I am not *purpast* plainly his prayer to here,
Ne his wille for to wirke wete þou for sothe.
Knownen be it to þi kyng of þat case wele,
That I *with* Ercules entrid his rewme,
- He bids him tell
his master that he
had gone with
Hercules to
avenge themselves
on Laomedon :—
- 1872 When Lamydon was o lyue & the lond aght,
ffor to wreke vs of wrathe, & the wegh harme
Bothe of skathe & of skorne, as we skylle hade.
Ther *with* batell at the burgh I my blode shed,
- 1876 Depe woundes to the dethe, & mony derfe strokes,
And the Cite I sesit sonest of other ;
Was cause of the conquest *with* my clene strenght ;
And for a riche reward of my ranke wille,
- that the lady had
been assigned to
him for his great
services :—
- 1880 All the soueranis by assent assignet me hir,
ffor to wirke *with* my wille, & weld as myn owne ;
And for lesse hir to leue þen I hir luff boght,
I think not, by my thrifte, for no þro wordys.
- 1884 Syn þe fre is so faire, & so fele *vertus*,
So corius, so conyng, & of so clene nurtur,
Me is not lefe hir to leue and to lyue after.
Therefore, say to thy souerain þat ye sent hydur,
- and that Priam
must win her by
his sword.
- 1888 He weldis not that worthy but *with* wale strokes,
And *with*swapping of swerdys, þof he swelt wolde,
And þou faithfully a fole, & a freike mad,
May be countid in this case for þi come hider,
- 1892 Soche a message to make at this mene tyme.
Wete þou full witterly in warnyng to other,
Saue I let for my lofe, þou shuld þi lyffe tyne ;
And be done to the dethe for þi derfe speche.
- On pain of thy life
pass from my
presence.
- 1896 Pas fro my *presens* on payne of þi lyffe,
And rape of my rewme in a rad haste,
Or þou shall lelly be lost and þou leng oghter.”
Antenor for anger auntert no ferre,
- 1900 Lut not þe lede, ne no lefe toke,—
Shot euyng into ship o þe shire waghis,—
Hade bir at his bake, and þe bankes leuyt ;
Sailt furth soundly & þe see past,—
- (fol. 32 a.)
- He then sails to

- 1904 Come to Acaxon þere Castor was lord,
And Pollux þe proude, þat was his pure brothir :
Bothe reynit in þat Rem, as I red first.
To þe courtte of þe kyng come he beliue,
- 1908 His message for to make, as I mynt haue.
He salut þo semly all *with* sad wordys,
And told furth of his tale, taried no longur,
Of the dole and the dethe of his dere fader,—
- 1912 How þe rewme was robbet, redurs ynow,—
His Sister þat was sesit, his Cite distroyet ;
And couet þat cleane, as I declaret haue,
ffor to lede to his londe vppon lyue home.
- 1916 All priamus *purpos* plainly he told,
Of his message by mowthe as I mynt ere.
When Castor hade clanly consayuit his wille,
He onswared hym honestly *with* onryng a litill ;—
- 1920 “ Now frynde, vppon faithe and at sad wordes,
We *purpost* neuer plainly Priam to wrathe,
Ne offend his frendship *with* no felle dedis.
With outen cause of vnkyndnes, þat was kyde
after,
- 1924 His fader vs forset *with* his fowle wille,
Did hething and harme to our hede Rewmes ;
We wrekit vs *with* woundis & þe wegh slogh,
Did our lykyng in his londe as vs leue thocht.
- 1928 Qwerfore vs qwemes nocht now his qwaint
speche ;
We fors not his frendship, ne fere of his hate.
We loue nocht his lede, ne his land nowþer ;
Ne charge nocht his *chater*ying, thogh he chide
euer.
- 1932 He loues þe full litull, lede, as me think,
To make þe þis message for to mele here :
And þou hardly no hede of þi hele toke,
Ne thy lyfe was not lefe ne lusty, it semys,
- 1936 When þou entrid our Ile þis erende to beire.

Book V.

Achaia to visit
Castor & Pollux.He arrives at their
court, salutes
them, and relates
the terms of
Priam's message.

Castor replies ;—

“ That Laomedon
having forced
them to war, they
slew him and rav-
aged his country.That they desire
not Priam's
friendship and
dread not his hate.That his master
loves him little,
since he sent him
on such a mes-
sage :—

(fol. 32 b.)

- Book V.
that he shall die
if he depart not
immediately."
- 1940 Qwen Antenor þis aunter angerly herd,
He turnyt hym tyte *with* outen tale more,
Hastit hym hertely, highit into bote,
Wound vp full wightly all his wale Ancres,
- He then sails for
Pylos,
- 1944 Caght in Cablis of þe calme water,
Braid vp a brode saile, hade brethe at his wille,
ffore enon to Philon *with* his feris all :
Aroue þere full radly, rest in a hauyn,
- and goes to the
court of Nestor.
- 1948 þere Nestor the noble Duke was negh at his
hond,
With a company clene in his close halle.
The man *with* his message meuys him to,
As legate and lege from his lord comyn.
- He states his mes-
sage as he best
could.
- 1952 He mekyt to þat mighty, and *with* mowthe said
His charge full choise, chefe how he might,
Euyn fairly by fourme, as I firste said.
Nestor anone noyet þere *with*,
- Nestor foaming
with rage,
answers,
- 1956 And walt at his wordes into wode yre ;
He frothet for folle, and his face chaunget ;
His een flammet as þe fyre *with* a felle loke ;
And louret on þe lede *with* a laithe chere,
- 1960 Onswaret hym angerly *with* Awthwert wordis.

THE ONSWARE OF NESTOR TO ANTENOR.

* Fool and servant
of the devil, how
dare you come in-
to my presence
with such words.

(fol. 33 a.)

In spite of your
king, I should

- 1964 " Thou sot *with* vnsell, seruand of o þe werst !
How durst þou so dernly þis dede vndertake,
To appere in my presens *with* so proude wordes,
þat myn eris shuld negh the noise of þi speche ?
But for noy of my nobilte & my nome gret,
I shuld tere out þi tunge and þi tethe euyn,
And chop þurghe þi chekes for chateryng so
high :—
- 1968 Spede the to spille in spite of þi kynge,—

- To be hurlet *with* horses vpon hard stones,
 And drawen as a dog & to dethe broght :—
 Brittonet þi body into bare quarters,
 1972 And caste vnto cures as caren to ete.
 Sile furth of my sight in a sad haste :
 And þou tary in þis towne, or any tide lenge,
 þou shalt haue þat I hete & þou hence worth.”
- 1976 Antenor arghet *with* austerne wordes,
 Hade doute of the Duke & of his dethe fere,
 Left the tyrand in his tene hade, turnyt hym to fle.
 He highit full hastely & of his hond past ;
- 1980 Shoke eyn into ship, & the shalke leuyt.
 A stithe man to the stere hade, & a stoute wynde,
 Were blouen to þe brode se in a bir swithe.

Book V.

drag you with
 horses over the
 hard stones, and
 hang you like a
 dog.”

Antenor, afraid of
 his life, fled to his
 ship.

With a stout
 breeze he set sail.

A TEMPAST ON ÞE SEE.

- There a tempest hom toke on þe torres hegh :—
- 1984 A rak and a royde wynde rose in hor saile,
 A myst & a merkenes was meruell to se ;
With a routond rayn ruthe to be holde,
 Thonret full throly *with* a thicke haile ;
- 1988 *With* a leuenyng light as a low fyre,
 Blaset all the brode see as it bren wold.
 The flode *with* a felle cours flowet on hepis,
 Rose vppon rockes as any ranke hylles.
- 1992 So wode were the waghes & þe wilde ythes,
 All was like to be lost, þat no lond hade.
 The ship ay shot furth o þe shire waghes,
 As qwo clymbe at a clyffe, or a clent hille,—
- 1996 Eft dump in the depe as all drowne wolde.
 Was no stightlyng *with* stere, ne no stithe ropes,
 Ne no sayle, þat might serue for vnsound wedur.
 But all the buernes in the bote, as hom best liked,
- 2000 Besoght vnto sainttes & to sere goddes ;
With knelyng & crie to þere kynd halowes,
 And *with* solempne sacrifice to seke þai awowet.

The wind becomes
 furious ;—mist,
 darkness, rain and
 ha'il, thunder and
 lightning.

The sea flows on
 heaps like hills.

The ship shoots
 up and down.

(fol. 33 b.)

All on board cry
 to saints and gods.

- Book V.
For three days they struggle with the storm. 2004 þre dayes þroly þai þrappit *with* stormys,
Euer in point for to *perysse* in the pale stremys ;
With daunger and drede duret vnder hacche,
ffor wete of þe waghes þat wastis ouer hed.
The furthe day fell all þe fuerse wyndes,
On the fourth day the sea waxes "sober." 2008 And the wodenes of waghes wightly *with* droghe ;
The se wex sober and þe sun clere,
Stormes were stille, Stremes abated,
All calme it be come, comferd þe pepull.
The sailors repair damages and take heart. 2012 þai kairen to þe cordis, knitten vp þe saile,
Atyrit the tacle, tokyn þere herte ;
Kachyn on kyndly, & þaire course held ;
Euyn *turnit* to Troy, taried no lenger ;
Holding on their course they soon arrive at Troy. 2016 Past into port, proude of þere lyues ;—
Lepyn vp to þe lond, leuyn þere ship.
Euper buerne all bare, on þere best wise,
Soghten to sainttes & to sere goddys,
2020 As þai heghly hade het in þe hegh stormes.
- W**hen þai hade melit *with* þere mowmettes & made þere offronde,
Perfourmet þere pilgramage, prayers and all,
Antenor Amyt after anone
When their vows are paid, Antenor goes to the palace of Priam, 2024 To the palis of *prise* of priam the kyng,
Among Lordys full light & oþer les peopull,
ffull glad of þat gest and his gayne come,—
þat hym happint *with* hele hit vnto londe.
and all the courtiers reioice at his safe arrival. 2028 When þe souerain was set þat þe soile aght,
And þe lordes of þe lond, *with* his lefe children,
Antenor his tale titly began,
And rekont by row all þere rogh speche ;—
Antenor relates the several answers of Peleus, 2032 The proude wordis & þe *prise* of Pelleus the kyng ;
The tene & the torfor of Telamon after ;
The Reprofe and *prise* of Pollux & Castor ;
Telamon, Castor and Pollux, and Nestor. The noy and þe new grem of Nestor the Duke,

- 2036 *With* the fere and the fare of his fell chere ; Book V.
 And all þe manas of þo men he *with* mowthe (fol. 34 a.)
 tolde,
 As it was said to hym selfe, euy*n with* sad wordes.
 When the kyng hade consayuit all his clere tale, When the king
had heard his
- 2040 And þe Authwart answeres, hym angert full sore, story,
 That his message was manast o þo men all,
 And reproued *with prise* in þere proude yre ;
 And of his suster sorili set out of hope,
- 2044 Neuer to haue hir at home, þen his hert chaunget, he determines to
make no peace
with his enemies.
 And put hym in *purpas* no pease for to make.
 Now wackons vp werre as ye shall note after.

Here begynnes the Sext Boke : How Kyng
Priam toke counsell to Merre on þe Grekys.

- Now Priam *persayuit* all þese proude wordes,
 2048 The greme of þe Grekys, and þe gret yre,
 How þai maintene þere malis *with* manas &
 pride ;
 Uncertain of his Sister for seyng hir euer,—
 Ne redresse for þe dethe of his dere fader,—
 2052 Ne to harmes þat he hade was no hede takyn ;
 Soche a sorow & a sourgreme sanke in his hert,
 þat his harme, as a hote low, het hym *with* in
 More frike to þe fight, feller of wille.
 2056 þan he *purpost* plainly *with* a proude ost,
 ffor to send of his sonnes & oþer sibbe fryndes,
 The Grekes for to greve, if hom grace felle ;
 To wreke hym of wrathe & his wrong riche.

Priam becomes
more revengeful,
and purposes to
send his sons
with a great army
to harass the
Greeks.

A PROUERBE.

" Tell me truly,
O King, what put
it into your heart
to undertake such
a war."

- 2060 But say me, sir kyng, what set in þi hede ;—
 What wrixlit þi wit & þi wille chaunget ;
 Or what happont thee so hastely *with* hardnes
 of wille,
 To put þe to *purpas*, þat pynet þe after.
 2064 What meuyt the *with* malis to myn on þi harme,
 And to cacche soche a *connse*, to combir þi
 rewme

(' *connse* ' = *comse*,
a beginning.)

- With daunger and drede of a dede hate,
ffor a lure þat was light & of long tyme ;
- 2068 þat wold ʒepely haue bene forʒeton in yeres a few,
And neuer menit *with* mowthe but þurgh mishap.
Thow se not þat sothely said ys of olde,
And oft happes to hit qwo so hede tas :—
- 2072 “ He þat girdis *with* grete yre his grem for to
venge,
Ofte shapis hym to shote into shame ferre,
With hoge harmes to haue, & his hert sarre.”
Hit is siker, for sothe, and a sagh comyn,—
- 2076 “ He þat stalworthly stondes, stir not too swithe,
Lest he faile of his fotyng and a falle haue ;”
ffor he þat set is full sad on a soile euyn,
And pight has his place on a playn ground,
- 2080 Hym þar not hede to be hurt *with* no hegh falle,
Ne be lost þurgh his lip to þe low erthe.
But þou put þe, priam, to so proude Aunter,
ffor to heuyn on þi harme in a hegh yre ;
- 2084 And þi fall was so fuese *with* so fele other.
Thy Cité and þi soile sesit of þi hond ;
Thow dungen to dethe, and þi dere sonse ;—
Thi lege men lost, and of lyue done.
- 2088 Thurgh vnwarnes of wit þat þi wirdis cast,
Thow ges *matir* to men mony day after,
fforto speke of þi spede, & *with* spell herkyn
Of þi lure and þi losse for a high wille.
- 2092 Now what felle þe be fortune, & þi fre pepull,
All in coursse how it come I will carpe ferre,
And *turne* agayne to my tale, qwill I tome haue.
- 2096 **P**riam by *purpos* a *perlament* assignet,
And gedrit all þe grete in his grym yre :
Euyn into ylion þai entrid by dene,
There þe *souerain* was set in a seterioll,
And all þe lordes of þe lond, *with* his lefe childur.

Book VI.

(fol. 34b .)

“ The injury was
light and long
past.”“ You have forgot
the proverbs :
‘ Vengeance often
brings greater
shame.’‘ He that stands
high should not
stir too quickly.’‘ He that is low
needs fear no fall.’But Priam, when
in a rage, you
determined to
exalt yourself,
and you lost all.”Now to my
story—Priam calls a
parliament of his
lords.

- Book VI.
(fol. 35 a.)
- 2100 Then carpes the kyng and his cause tellus,
Why the metyng was made at þe mene tyme :
ffor to *serche* of þe sounde & to say ferre.
- His speech ;—
“ The messenger
sent to the Greeks
by your advice
has returned,
- 2104 The man þat *with* message meuyt fro vs all,
By assent of my selfe, & sythen of þe lordes,—
He is comyn to þis courtte, as ye know wele ;
And þe Authwart answers þat Auntrid hym
þere,
- and you know the
treatment and the
answers they gave
him.
- 2108 Ys knowen to þis company be course of his tale.
Thai hede not the hething, ne þe harde greme,
Ne the wronges þai wroght, ne wille to amend ;
But *with* sklaunder and skorne to skather agayn,
- 2112 In þere pompe and þere pride & þere pure
angur.
Our goddes *with* grace get vs þerfro !
þat neuer vs happon so hard *with* hom to be spit.
God will noght, y wis, our wirdis enpaire,
- 2116 Soche dedis to redresse & our dethe voide.
Let vs *purpos* a power pas into grese,—
Stir furthe *with* strenght, stroy of þere londes,—
- Let us send an
army into Greece
to waste the
country, and to
get my sister, or
some other great
lady instead.
We have a strong
city,
- 2120 And wreke we full wele of wegges full nobill.
We are bigger in batell, haue a burghe stronge,
Wele wallit for þe werre, wattris aboute,
few folke to defende fro a fuerse ost ;
- most famous
knights, many
men, and abund-
ance of supplies ;
- 2124 And are knightes in our cuntre kyddist in Armys,
ffell men to fight a full fuerse nowmber ;—
Wele viteld, y wis, for wintors ynow,
Stuff of al maner store þat vs strenght may :
- 2128 We full of defense, & no faute, haue
Help vppon yche hond highond vs to.
And now sothly it sittes vs, as semith to me,
By assent of youre selfe, & ye so wille,
- and the time sulds
well.
- 2132 ffor to *purvey* a pepull pruddest of werre,
And gird furthe into grese *with* a gret batell :
- (fol. 35 b.)

- Pas into þere prouyns, pray in hor londys,
 Dyng hom to deth er any dyn ryse ;
- 2136 Er any batell be boune, hom to bale worthe,
 þat vnwarnyt of our werkes or hom wo happon.
 Thus, I say for my selfe, hit sittis vs all,
 ffor to proffer our persons & our pure goodes,
- 2140 To venge of our velany and our vile harme,
 And our state to restore *with* strokes of hond.
 Let not fere you the fray, ne the felle chaunse,
 That the Grekes vs greuyt, & to ground broght ;
- 2144 ffor ofte sith hit is sene, and in sere londes,
 That a victor of a victie is vilé ouercomyn :—
 So I hope hit shall here *with* helpe of our
 goddes.”

Book VI.

We may crush
them before help
can be obtained.Fear not the
chance of war ;for often the con-
queror is over-
come by the
conquered.”

- Q**WEN the kyng had his counsell declaret to
 the ende,
- 2148 Hit likit all the legis þat the lorde said ;
 And affirmet it fast *with* þere fre wille,
 To proue *with* þere persons & þaire pure goodes.
 Than was priam full proude, preysset his lordes,
- 2152 þonket hom þroly, þrappit no lengur ;
 ffull glad of the graunt *with* a great joye,
 More feruent to fight, fuerser in hert,
 Myche comforth he caght of þaire kynd speche:—
- 2156 And þus pertid þe persons & presset to þere
 ynnes.

The council adopt
the proposal,and Priam, glad at
heart, thanks
them.

OFF COUNSELL OF THE KINGES CHILDREN.

- When the pepull was depertid & the presse
 voidet,
- Saue the kyng and þe courtte *with* his clene
 childur,
- þat he wan on his wiffe, as ye wist ere,
- 2160 And other sonnes vpon syde all *with* faire
 wemen.

The council
having been dis-
missed, the king
consults with his
court and family.

Book VI.

- þan Ector was one, as aunter befelle,
ffro the parties of payeme present at home,
By comaundement of þe kyng þat was his kynd
fader.
- His sons standing round him, Priam
with tears
addresses. 2164 And when þe sons all somyn were the Syre
vmbe,
Euyn stondyng full still, as þaire astate askyt,
Thus carpes the kyng to his clene childur,
With weping and wo, wateryng of ene,
2168 Sobbyng and sikyng, Syling of terys.—
“ Now synkes not in your sowle þe sorow of
your graunser,
And the dulfull dethe of *your* dere fryndes,
The seruage of Exina, þat is in syn holdyn,
2172 And hade in horedam for hethyng of vs ;
And we so mighty on molde & of mayne
strenght ?
Hit is lure of our lyues, and we let sholde
ffor to wreke vs of wrathe for any wegh oute.
It will be the shame of our life
if we do not
avenge them. 2176 And ye þat are 3epe knightes, & in yowthe also,
Shuld highly take hede in hert for to venge
The slaght of þe souerayne, þat was my sure
fader ;
And my wille for to wirke, as ye wele aw.
2180 þat greuys me full gretly, & to ground bringes,
Hit shuld come you by course, as of kynd childer,
To be sory for my sake, & soner þen I ;
And part-taker of my payne *with* prickyng in
hert.
2184 And þou my son, for sothe, sonest of other.

TO ECTOR.

- And thou, Hector,
my son, mine heir,
ablest and bold-
est !—thou
shouldest ‘ *hede to
my harmes and
pursuw to my
purpos.*’ 2188 Thou shuld hede to my harmes, herkon my wille,
Ector the eldist, and heire to my selfe,—
Antrus in armys, ablist of *person*,—
Boldest in batell, and best of þi hondes ;—

- Pursew to my *purpos*, present myn astate ;
 To lede all my legis *with* likyng in werre.
 Thy brether obey shall thy bidding vnto ;—
- 2192 All þe Renkes of my rewme will þi red folowe,
 As storest of strenght to stightill thy foose,
 And soche tyrandes to tame, þat vs tene wirkes.
With hardynes of hond, & *with* hole might,
- 2196 Ger hom bowe as a berslet & þi blithe seche.
 I Aioyne thee this iorney *with* ioy for to take,
 And the charge of þe chaunse, chef as þou
 may.
- 2200 This burthen þou beire shall, bigger þen I,
 Wightur in werre, and of wale strenght,
 Lusty and likyng, and of lite yeres,
 Mighty and monfull, maistris to wirke.
 And I, ournand in elde *with* arghnes in hert,
- 2204 My floures bene fallen, & my frike age,—
 I graunt thee þe gouernaunse of þis gret mode,
 And shake it on þi shulders, shape þe þerfore.”

Book VI.

Thy brothers
 shall obey thee,
 and all the knights
 of my realm shall
 follow thy
 counsel.

I commit this
 undertaking to
 thee as chief; and
 thou shalt bear
 the burden of it!”

(fol. 36 b.)

THE ONSUARE AND THE COUNSELL OF ECTOR TO PRIAM
 HIS FFADER.

- When Priam hade his *prologe* preched to ende,
 2208 Ector hym answarede esely and faire,
With wordys full wise vnto his wale kyng,
 Vnder shadow of shame shewed in his chere.—
 “Most worshipfull fader, & my fre kyng !
- 2212 Hit is kindly by course & custome of men,
 þat any hardlaike has, or a hede shame,
 ffor to wreke in hor wrathe of wranges before.
 And if we, þat are worthy, & wight men in
 Armyes,
- 2216 Take harme, other hethyng, or hurtys vn3oldyn,
 Of any erdyng in erthe euenyng to vs,
 Hit were shortly a shame & a shire greme.
 ffor þe more he is mighty, þat the mysse tholis,

“ Most worshipful
 father ! men who
 have any hard-
 ship, or cause for
 shame, seek
 revenge.

And if we, who
 are worthy, take
 an insult from any
 equal on earth, it
 would be, indeed,
 a shame.

- Book VI. 2220 The more the greuau^{nce} is grete & to gref turnys.
If we desyre no redresse of dedis before,
We may boldly vs byld *with* bostis out of Reason.
Now, dere fader, in faithe of all my fre brether,
Now, dere fader, in faithe of all my fre brether,
- Now, dear father!
I am most con-
cerned to avenge
my grandsire's
calamity, 2224 Non is holdyn so highly the harme for to venge,
Of my graunser's grefe so gretly as I:
ffor I am Eldest and heire *after* hym belyue,
And the first of vs fyue, as falles by chaunce.
- and I desire the
opportunity to do
so. 2228 So first will I found his fos for to greue,
And couet it by course, as comys in my hert,
With my body to by, and my byg strokes.
On right hond shall hom reue þe rest of þe
saule,
- 2232 That my graunser *with* greme gird vnto dethe,
And sloghe all our Sitesyns, & our sad pepull
Brittoned to bale dethe, and þere blode shed.
But faithful fader, & our fre kyng!
- But, faithful father
and noble king, I
ask one thing,—
now be not
angry,
(fol. 37 a.) 2236 I aske of you O thing,—but angurs you nought,—
Lettis mene to *your* mynde at þis mene tyme,
And consider to *oure* cause *with* a clene wit;
Let *oure* gate be so *gouernet*, þat no grem folow,
- 2240 Ne no torfer betyde, ne no tene after.
Ouer lokes all lures to the last ende,
What wull falle of þe first furthe to þe middis;
Sue forthe to þe secund, serche it *with* in,
- Ponder every step
from first to last
and consider what
may happen. 2244 And loke to þe last end, what lure may happyn.
Hit is no counsell to encline, ne to calle wise,
Ne not holsom, I hope, þat hedis to þe first,
And for-sees not the fer end, what may falle
after.
- That is not a
counsel to follow
or to call wise,
which notes only
the beginning. 2248 What proffet any *prowes* *with* a prowde entre,
To begyn any goode, on a ground febill,
And fortune it faile, and haue a fowle ende?
Hit is wit for to wayue soche a wilde counsell,
- It is wisdom to
wave such a wild
counsel, 2252 And put of a *purpos*, þat enpaire might,
Or þat wayueris in wer what shall worthe of;

Licker at þe last end in langore to bide,
And *turne* vnto torfer, þen any triet ioye.

Book VI.

as more likely to
turn to sorrow
than to joy.

A PROUERBE.

- 2256 A blisfull begynnyng may boldly be said,
þat ffolow to þe fer end and hath a faire yssue.
ffull witty to wale & worshipfull Kyng !
I Say not this, sothely, to ses of *your* wille,
- 2260 Ne put you fro *purpos*, ne *plainly* for fere ;
But to wisshe you *with* wit, þat worship might
folow,
And eschew soche a chaunse þat cheuys to
noght.
- Ye wetyn þis full wele, worshipfull fader !
- 2264 þat all Auffrike & Europe are vnder þere power,—
Sittyn to hom subiecte, & mony syde londes,
þat fild are all full of fuerse men of Armys ;—
Of *Knights* full kene, & cant men of wille,
- 2268 And of comyns to count out of course mony,
ffull wise men of wer, and war of hor dedys.
There are not in Asia, to Ame all the pepull,
So fele fightyng folke be a fuerse nowmber,
- 2272 As the Grekes may gedur & get when hom likes.
Hit semes more *sertain*, sothely, to me,
Yff we wackon vp werre *with* weghe so fele,
That are bigger in batell, boldest in Armys,
- 2276 Hit may negh vs *with* noy, but neuer to our ioye.
Lakys to *our* lyving, and likyng we haue
Of pes & of prowes our *prouyns* aboute ;
Of Riches full ryfe, of rest at our wille ;
- 2280 ffull stithe of astate, & stonyng at ese.
Why couet we *combraunse*, or cacyng of harme,
In enpayryng of our persons & pyllyng our
goodes,
And to put vs fro pes payne for to thowle ?
- 2284 Sothely your suster sittes vs not so harde,

'That only is a
good beginning
which hath a fair
issue.'

You know full
well. O father !
that all Africa and
Europe, and many
other lands, are
under the power
of the Greeks ;

(fol. 37 b.)

therefore if we
waken up war
with them, we
may come to
grief, but never to
joy.

Why covet we
cumbrance or
catching of harm?

- Book VI.
- Indeed it seems unjust to put us all in peril for one, who was long ago taken captive.
- 2288 'To chaunge for hir choisly the cheuyst of vs here ;
Or all so myght Aunter to atter for euer.
To seke þis, in certayn, hit semys not euyn ;
And put vs all in perell for pyne for hir one,
þat long sythen was laght & out of lond broght,
And may be drepit *with* dethe in yeres a few ;
And all the ȝomeryng for yeten in yeres A lyte.
- 2292 Now hoope ye not, hynde fader, ne in hert thinke,
That I carpe thus for cowardys, & be course ferde,
Or for the sake of my selfe in sauynge alone ;
But I doute it for destany, and drede at þe ende,
ffor lure and for losse of the londe hole ;
Bothe of soile & of Septor, soueraynly of you ;—
That we falle into forfet *with* our fre wille,
And chese vs a chaunse þat cheuys to nocht.
- 2296 I dread the loss of the whole land, and of yourself.
- 2300 While we may, let us put off a purpose that can lead only to harm."
- 2300 While we may stithly absteyne, & stond at our ese,
Hit is leifull to leue syche lykynges in hele ;
And put of a *purpos* of a proude sute,
þat harmes at þe hynder ende & heuy to beire."
- 2304 When Ector hade answaret & endet his tale,
He enclynet the Kyng & closit his mowthe.
- (fol. 38 a.)
- THE COUNSELL OF PARIS ALEXAUNDER.
- 2308 "Now, most faithful father! suffer me to speak.
- 2308 Than parys aprochyt And put hym to say,
And come *with* his counsell declaret his wit.
" Now fader ful faithfull, and our fre Kyng !
Will you suffer your son to say at this tyme,
And tent to my tale, it *turnys* to the best ?
I shall put you to *purpos* and plesauns at ende.
- 2312 Who shall be afraid, since we are prosperous, have abundance of everything?
- 2312 Who might faithfully be ferde, or fortune to dred ?
Syne we are put in *prosperite* & pepull so fele,
And Riches so Rife, and Reames beside ;
With a Cite full sure, and set for the werre ;
2316 *With* Armure, and all things abill to fight.

We might say this for certen, & suppose it in
hert,

Book VI.

Syn we are put in prosperite, and pepull so fele,
That any care or confusion shuld come to our
rewme.

- 2320 Therfor, faithfull ffader, folow your wille ;
Send furthe a soume All of sure knightes ;
Let hom gird into Grise *with* a grym fare,
ffight *with* your foos, fonge of thaire goodes,
- 2324 That vs harmyt so highly, & our hede sloghe ;
Our pepull to pyne, pild all our londe.
And yff it like your Aliegiaunce, þat I, *your*
lefe son,
Be sent from your seluon *with* sure men of
Armys,
- 2328 An aioynet to þis Journey *with* iuste men & sure ;
I am siker, for sothe, it shall vs wele like,
Worship to wyn, and our wille haue.
ffor my goddis me *grauntid*, & of grace lent,
- 2332 The Grekes for to grefe, & of grem bryng ;
Confound of hor cuntres, kyllle of hor pepull,
And the lustist lady in hor lond wyn ;
Bryng hur to þis burgh, & no bale suffer,
- 2336 That be chaunget by chaunse for your choise
Sister.
And yf ye wilne for to witte how hit worthe
shulde,
I shall telle you the trewthe how me tyde euyne ;
And all the case how yt come know yf ye lyste.

Therefore, faith-
ful father, follow
your own will.
Send a band
of sure Knight's
into Greece, and
let them work
their will on your
enemies.

I shall rejoyce to
be sent on this
journey ;

for my gods have
granted me grace
to vex the Greeks,

and to win the
lustiest lady in
their land.

THE VISION OF PARIS.

- 2340 "Hit is not meuyt of mynde ne mony day past,
Syn I was leut in a londe, þat is lefe ynde,
Your bidding to obey, as my blithe ffader.
In the season of somer, er the sun rose,
- 2344 As it come into canser, and be course Entred,

Not long ago,
while I was in a
land called Inde,
(fol. 38 b.)

Book VI.

I went into the
wood on a Friday
to hunt with
my people.

Till midday we
found nothing:
but when even-
song was past,

I beheld a hart
feeding on a plain
all alone.

Fast from my
fellows I rode,
and soon left them
all behind.

On through the
wood I worked
till I came to a
dusky place and
lost the deer.

Then I ceased and
dismounted.

All weary I
became; and
seizing the reins,
I bound my horse
to a bough:—
then stretched me
on the ground
under the bright
trees;

and placing my
bow and quiver
as a pillow, I soon
fell asleep.

- Hit fell me on a fryday to fare vppon huntyng.
With myrthe in the mornyng & mony other
pepull,
All went we to wod the wilde for to cacche ;
2348 And laburt full long, laytyng Aboute.
Till mydday and more myght we not fynde,
ffor to wyn as for waithe in þat wode brode ;
Tyll hit entrid to euyng, & euynsong was past.
2352 Then it fell me by fortune, fer on a playne,
As I beheld þurgh a holte, a hert for to se,
þat pastured on a playn pertly hym one :
And I cast me be course to cum hym before.
2356 ffast fro my felowes & fuersly I rode,
Euper lede hade I lost, & left me behynde,
And swaruyt out swiftly, might no swayne folo.
So I wilt in the wod and the wilde holtis,
2360 ffer fro my feres, and no freike herde,
Till I drogh to a derke, and the dere lost.
He þrong into picke wodes, þester with in,
ffor thornes and tres I tynt hym belyue.
2364 Than I sesit of my sute, & softly doun light,
Beheld to my horse, þat hote was of Rennyng,
All swoty for swyme and his swift course,
That stremys from hym straght, & stert vppon
þe erthe,
2368 And dropis as dew or a danke rayne.
All wery I wex and wyll of my gate,
And raght to my reyne, richet o lenght,
Bound vp my blonke to a bogh euyng ;
2372 And graithed me to grounde as me gode liked,
In a shadow of shene tres & of shyre floures,
Ouer hild for þe hete hengyng with leues.
My bow þat was bigge, & my bright qwyuer,
2376 Arowes and other geire atled I anon,
Pight as a pyllow, put vnder my hede ;
And sleghly on slepe I slypped be lyue.

- I drow into a dreame, & dregly me thought
- 2380 That mercury the mykill God, in þe mene tyme,
Thre goddes hade gotten goyng hym bye,
That come in his company clere to beholde :—
Venus the worthy, þat wemen ay plesyn ;
- 2384 And Palades, *with* pure wit þat passes all other ;
And Jono, a iustis of ioyes in erthe.
These ladis he lefte a litill besyde,
And sothely hym seluyn said me thies wordes.
- 2388 ‘To the, Paris, I appere *with* þre prise goddes,
That are stad in a strife here stonyng besyde ;
And haue put hom full plainly in þi pure wit,
To deme as þe dere thinke & þai in dede holde,
- 2392 When treuthe is determynet & tried by the.
Thus it be fell hom by fortune, faire as I telle :—
As þai sate in hor solas samyn at a fest,
An appull of a new shap, þat neuer man hade sene,
- 2396 Coyntly by crafte was cast hom amonge.
Hit was made of a mater meruell to shew,
With grete letturs of Grece grauyn þere vmbre.
To rede it by reson rankes might se,
- 2400 That the fairest of þo fele shall þat fe haue :
And duly this dome haue þai done o þi selfe,
And put on þi person hor pese for to make.
The is hight for to haue highly by me,
- 2404 A mede of þo mighty to mend the *with* All,
As in rewarde for to ricche of hir þat right has :
That ye faithfully shall falle & not faile of.
Yf þou Juge it to Jono, this ioye shall þou
haue,—
- 2408 To be mightiest on molde, & most of all other :—
This ho grauntis ye to gyffe of hir good wille.
And if þou put it to Palades, as for *your* prise
lady,
Thou shalbe wisest of wit,—this wete þou for
sothe,—
- Book VI.
- I dreamed that Mercury and the three goddesses,
(fol. 39 a.)
Venus, Pallas, and Juno, stood before me.
- That Mercury spoke thus :—
‘Paris! I appear before thee with these three goddesses, that are stad in a strife, which you are to decide.
- As they sat at a feast, an apple of a new shape was cast among them.
- The inscription bore that the fairest should have it.
- You must make their peace; and such they promise as your reward.
- If you adjudge it to Juno, you shall become the mightiest on earth.
- If to Pallas;— thou shalt be the ‘wisest of wit.’

- Book VI. 2412 And know all the conyng, þat kyndly is for men.
 Iff þou deme it in dede duly to Venus,
 Hit shall falle the, to fortune, þe fairest of Grice
 To haue and to holde, to þi hegh mede.'
- 2416 When mercury hade menynt this mater to ende,
 And graunt me þise gyftis hit gladit my hert.
 I onswaret hym esely euyn vponon :—
 'This dome is in dowte to demyng of me,
 I answered ;—
 'I cannot
 determine, unless
 I see them
 (fol. 39 b.)
 naked and all
 together.'
- 2420 The certayn to say, but I hom segh naked ;
 And waited hom wele, þo worthy togedur,
 The bodies aboute with my bright Ene.
 Than shuld I full sone say, as me thought,
 2424 And telle you the truthe, & tary no lengur.'
 Then mercury with mowthe þus menynt agayne ;—
 'Be it done euyn in dede as þi dissire is.'
 Than nakuet anon full naitly were all,
 Mercury said ;—
 'Be it as you
 desire.'
 And all stood
 naked before me.
- 2428 And broght to me bare :—I blusshet hom on.
 I waited hom witterly, as me wele thoght,
 All feturs in fere of þo fre ladys.
 Hit semit me for certayn, & for sothe dom,
 Truly, Venus was
 the fairest, and I
 awarded her the
 apple.
- 2432 þat Venus the vertuus was verely the fairest,
 Most excelent of other, and onest to wale :
 And I duli, be dom, demyt hir the appull.
 And ho fayn of þat faire, & frely me het
 2436 That the mede shuld be myne, þat mercury saide.
 þen wightly þai went. I wackonet with þat,
 And grippet my gayre & my gate helde.
 Now, howpe 3e not hertely, þat þis hegh goddes
 Then I awoke.
- 2440 Will faithly fulfille þaire forward to ende ?
 I am certen, that, if I am
 sent into Greece,
 I shall bring
 home the
 brightest lady of
 that land."
- 2444 Ye deme your dere son, & dresse me þefore :
 Hit shall glade you full godely agaynes your
 gret anger,
 And fille you with faynhed, in faithe I you hete."

When he told hade his tale tomly to the ende,
 2448 He enclinet the kyng, and Carpit no more. Book VI.

THE COUNSELL OF DEFFEBUS.

- Then Deffebus drogh negh, dressit hym to say,— (Deiphobus.)
 Com before the Kyng, & Carpit on highe :
 All soberly, for sothe, & sylens he hade.
- 2452 “ Now, dere fader vppon dese, & our due Kynge !
 Suffers *your* son to say at this tyme :—
 And þe dome of yche dede were demyt before,
 To grepe at þe begynnyng, what may grow after ;
- 2456 To serche it full suerly, and se to þe ende,
 With due deleberacion for doutis of Angur ;
 Who shuld hastely on hond an heuy charge take ?
 And he cast be course what shuld come after,
- 2460 Shuld neuer *purpos* vnperisshit be putto A yssu ;
 Ne neuer no man no note to no end bryng.
 Iff tylmen toke tent what shuld tynt worth,
 Of sede þat is sawen, be sesyng of briddes,
- 2464 Shuld neuer corne for care be caste vppon erthe :
 Ne neuer dede shuld be done but *drese* furth to
 nocht.
- Therefore, fader, it is fairest, þat ye a flete ordan,
 With a nauy full nobill, þis note to begynne ;
- 2468 Puttis it to Parys, & let hym passe furthe,
 As he said you hym seluyn, is sothely the best :
 No pure man may pertly preue it for other.
 And if it happon hym to haue any hynde lady,
- 2472 Or any worthy to wyn & Away lede,
 Hit may chese you, be chaunse, to chaunge hir
 agayne,
- Your suster to sese and in sound wyn,
 þat our fame so defoules, & is in filthe holdyn.”
- 2476 When Deffebus hade done, he dressit hym to
 sit,
 By leue of the lordes, þat liket his wordes.

“ Dear father !
 suffer me to
 say :—

If the result of
 each deed were
 known before-
 hand,

(fol. 40 a.)
 who would under-
 take any heavy
 charge ?

If husbandmen
 considered how
 much seed the
 birds destroy,
 none should ever
 be sown.

Therefore, father,
 send forth a fleet,
 and give Paris
 charge.

And if he win any
 noble lady,

you may choose
 to exchange her
 for your sister.”

Book VI.

THE COUNSELL OF ELINUS THE BYSSHOP

(Helenus.)

Then Elinus, eftesones, (was Eldist of birthe
After Deffebus, by destyny) he drest hym to
say ;—

2480 Come before the kyng, declarit his wit,
And warpet these wordes, as ye wete shall.

"Ah! comely
king, work not
unwisely in your
wild ire!

"A! comly kyng coronid, þat þis kith aw!
Let no blyndnes you blenke, ne your blisse faide,

2484 Vnwisely to wirke in your wilde yre.

By the gift of
God, I know all
that will happen :
and you have
found that
all my prophecies
have come to
pass.

I know me so konyng in the clene Artis,
Thurgh gifte of god, & your goode fyndyng,
þat I wot all the wordys, & the wilde Angres,

2488 þat be course are to come, & the cause why.

Your seluyn sothely asayet haue before,

I told you neuer tale in tyme þat is past,

But ye faithfully haue found it fore as I said.

(fol. 40 b.)
Put off this
purpose: on no
wise let Paris go
on this venture.

2492 Therefore, putte of this purpos; Let Paris not go
On no wise in this world, for woo þat may
happyn.

I say you for certen, & it so worthe,
That Paris be put furthe his purpos to holde,

2496 Gird vp into Grese, & any grem wirke ;

This Cite full solempne sesit be þen,

With the Grekes to ground gird vnder fote,

And we exiled for euer: this Aunter shall
falle.

Else this city
shall be taken by
the Greeks, and
destroyed, &c.

Abstain, then,

2500 Abstene þen stithly, þat no stoure happon,
þat drawghes to our dethe, vndoing for euer.
Soche bargens are bytter, þat hafe a bare end.

lest ye be over-
whelmed with
woe; you and
your sons slain;
and Hecuba, your
wife, left in
misery."

2504 Turne your entent, lest it tyde after,
þat ye be drepit with dole, and done out of
lyue ;

And Ecuba, your owne wife, angur to þole;

Your sones vnsobberly slayne in the place.

All thies cases shall come, I know it full wele,

2508 Yt Paris pas furth, as purpos is takon.

- This is sothe, þat I say, *sir*, *with* your leue :
 Now wirkys by wit, as you well likes.”
- Then he bowet the buerne & busket to syt,
 2512 Seyit furth *with* sory chere, and his sete toke.
 When the kyng hade consayuit of his clere wit, The king was
 And his wordys full wise, all his wille chaunget; sat confounded, and
 He was stonyt full stille & in a stody sate, sat musing;
- 2516 And ferd of þe felle wordes, þat þe freike saide.
 All the buernes aboute abasshet *þer with*, all were
 Be cause of the kyng, þere countenaunse failed : shocked;
- 2520 But all stodyn full stille : astoneide þai were and stood still,
 ffor þe wordys of wit, þat þe wegh tolde ; silent and
 And doute of his dome for destyne febill. astonished.

THE COUNSELL OF TROYLUS.

- Than Troilus full tyte talkes *with* mowthe,— Troilus then
 2524 þat was þe yongist of yeris, & a 3epe knight,— spoke :
 Brake Sylense belyue, and abrode saide :—
 “ A ! nobyll men of nome, what noyes your
 hertes ? “ Ah ! noble men of
 name, why so
 Why are ye trowblit þis tyme, and your tung (fol. 41 a.)
 lost ? troubled and
 moved by a mad
 2528 And meuyt so mykell, for a mad priste, priest who knows
 That neuer colde of no knighthode, but in a no knighthood
 but scolding in
 kirke chyde ? church ?
 Hit is *propurté* for a *preste* perellis to drede,
 fferd be for fight, and O fer shun it,
 2532 Melle hym *with* mekenes, þat hym most louys,
 Delyte hym in Drynke, and oþer dere meytes, ‘ Delight him in
 drink and other
 dear meats.’
 Set hym to solas, as hym selfe likes.
 Who may tell it for tru, or trust haue *þerin*,
 2536 þat any gome shuld be graithe of *our* goddes
 wille,
 Or haue knowyng of case for to come after ?
 There is no wyse man, I wene, þat will it suppose, No wise man

- Book VI.
 will suppose
 'that a fool should
 be forewise.'
 Let Helenus go
 to his temple;—
- 2540 þat a foole shuld be forwise soche ferlies to know.
 If Elinus be argh, & ournes for ferde,
 Let hym tegh to þe tempull, talke *with* his
 goddes,
 Deuyne *seruice* to do, and fro drede kepe ;
 And let other men Aunter, abill *perfore*,
- and let other men,
 that are able, try
 to wipe out our
 shame.
- 2544 ffor to shunt vs of shame, shend of our foos,
 And venge vs of velany & of vile gremy.
 Why fader, in faith, are yo so fer troublet
 At his wordys of waste, & his wit febill ?
- Why, father, are
 you so troubled
 at his words ?
- 2548 Comaund, *sir* kyng, þat a clene nauy
 Be redy to rode on þe rugh see,
 All well for þe werre, *with* wight men ynogh :
 Syne the Grekes *with* greme may grefe vs no
 more,
- (MS. 'sororow')
- 2552 But it syt hom so sore, þat þai sorrow euer."
 When Troilus
 ended, all felt
 glad, and con-
 firmed his
 counsel.
- 2556 And confermyt his counsell by comyn assent.
 Than comaund the kyng the courtte for to ryse ;
 Askit water wightly, wentton [to] meyte.
 Bothe hym selfe and his sonnes, *with* sere lordes
 vmb,
- The court then
 rose : the king and
 his sons and the
 lords with joy go
 to meat.
- 2560 Maden all mery, menyþ þere speche.

THE ORDINAUNSE FOR PARIS INTO GRESE.

- When all had
 partaken, the
 king calls
 (fol. 41 b.)
 his sons.
- 2564 When etyn hade all men & at ese bene,
 Bordys away borne, buernes on fote ;
 The kyng syttyng hym selfe, & his sete helde :
 He comaund for to cum of his kynd sons.
 Parys apperit, pert Deffebus alse,
 Comyn to the kyng, knelit full low,
 ffor to wete of his wille ; & þe wegh saide :—
- Paris and
 Deiphobus appear.
- 2568 "I bid þat ye buske, and no bode make ;
 Pas into Payone þere prise knightes dwellis,
- He commissions
 them to raise an
 army in Paeonia.

Book VI.

- Doughty of dede, derfe men in Armyes.
 Assemble you soudiours, sure men & nobill,
 2572 Shapyn in shene ger, *with* shippis to wynde,
 The Grekys to greue, & in grem brynge.”
 þan þai lacchyn hor leue,—lowton hor kyng,—
 Cayren forthe to þe coste, & hor course helde.
 2576 Assemblit soudiours anon, mony sad hundrith;
 And lengit while þem list, þe lond was þere owne.
 The secund day, sothely, for to say ferre,
 When he his sons herde, he somond his lordes
 2580 And all the knightes to come, & clene men of
 wit,
 To appere in his presens a purpos to take.
 When þe souerain was set *with* sere lordes vmbe,
 Then carpes the kyng his knightes vtill.
 2584 “ Now, lordes of my lond, & lege pepull !
 The case is well knowen to *your* clene mynde,
 How þe Grekes vs greuit, & to ground broght,
 And put vs, *with* hor pride, to pouerte full low.
 2588 Of our souerans & sib men seruondis to be,
 Ay hengis in my hert þe hethyng I thole ;
 Of my Suster in seruage, & in syn holdyn,
 Hit meus into mynd, & mekill me noyes ;
 2592 And I sothely haue sent, as ye see all,
 Antenor to aske hir, & Angur no more.
 He hade not of hom but hethyng & skorne,
 Grete wordis & gref, & moche grym þrete ;
 2596 þat doublis my dole, & to dethe bryngis.
 Now woundys shalbe wroght, weghe to sorow,
 And dyntes full dedly for þe dere sake.
 I haue purpast Parys *with* prise men ynow,
 2600 Into Grese for to go, & hom to greme ;
 Kyle of hor knightes, knocke hom to dethe ;
 Grype of hor godes, and agayne wyn.
 Hit may chefe hym by chaunce to get som choise
 lady,

They set sail and
 execute their
 orders.

On the second day
 after, he summons
 his lords,
 knights, &c.

He states to them
 the cruelties of
 the Greeks ;

his grief and
 anxiety regarding
 his sister ;

his message by
 Antenor, and
 the result ;

how he purposes
 to send an
 expedition under
 Paris,
 (fol. 42 a.)
 to kill and
 plunder the
 Greeks ; and to
 seize some lady
 who may be

Book VI.
exchanged for
Hesione.

If they confirm
his purpose, he
will carry it out :
but if they oppose
it, he will go no
farther.

Protheus, son of
Eusebius the
philosopher, then
addressed the
king.

(*Pythagoras.*)

" Ah, noble king!
simple though I
be, give heed to
my statement,

which you will
find to be true.

- 2604 Or sum woman to wyn, þat worthy is holdyn,
Bryng to this burghe, (& other brode godes,
Our worship to wyn & our will haue,)
That may chefe by chaunse change for Exiné.
- 2608 This I will þat ye wete, & your wille shewe ;—
If ye deme it in dede, þus I do will ;
And pursue on my *purpos* plainly to ende.
And if ye list it be lefte, let me wete sone,
- 2612 And I will soberly sese, & sue it no ferre.
þof þai touche me *with* tene, all these tore harmes,
All the comyns be course haue cause for to say ;
ffor it Angurt hom all, & out of ese brought :
- 2616 And as wise men witnes, & in writ shewes,
þat at longis to lenge on a lell comyns,
Shuld *propurly* be a-preuyt by the pepull hole."

THE COUNSELL OF PROTHEUS.

- W**hen tale of the trew was triet to þe ende,
2620 And silens on yche syde sittyng full stille,
A stuerne of þo stithe were stondyng aboute,
A praty man of pure wit, protheus he hight,
þat was sothely the son of soueran Ewsebij,
- 2624 A Phylosofer fyne fele yeres past,
þat, Ouyd in old tyme oponly tellus,
Had all the craft & conyng in his clere wit,
þat pictagoras the pure god possessiant was of.
- 2628 This protheus pertly put hym to say,—
To the kyng in the court carpis thies wordes :—
" A ! nobill kyng & nomekowthe ! notes in your
hert,
And suffers me to say, Symple þof I be ;
- 2632 Let mene to *your* maiesty þe mynde of my
tale,
Hedys me *with* heryng, & in hert kepe :
I will telle myn entend vpon trew wise,
And say you in *sertain* þat ye mon sure fynde.

- 2636 Hit is knowen to you kynd lord & *your* court
hole,
That my fader was a philisofer, & of fele yeres,—
To the nowmber of nene skowre, & his nome
kouthē,—
And fully was enformet of fortune deuyse,
- 2640 What be course was to *cum* of care & of ioie.
Ofte he said me for sothe, & for sure tolde,
þat if Parys *with* a pepull past into Grese,
In *purpas* to pray, or profet to gete,
- 2644 An wan þere a wife & away led,
þat grete Troye shuld be tane, & tyrnyt to ground,
And all the buyldynges brent into bare askys :
Your selfe & your sons sothely be dede,
- 2648 *With* the Grekes in hor grefe ; & þis ground lost.
Wherfore, wheme kyng! for what þat may come,
Let your lordship lystyn *with* a loue ere,
And wirke after wit, þat worship may folow :
- 2652 Syn wordys of wise men is no wit to dispise.
And nomely in þis note, þat noise not *your* selfe,
Ne hurttes not your hegh Astate, ne no harme
dos ;
And *persiueraunse* of *purpos* may quit you to lure,
- 2656 Your landys to lose, & langur for euer.
Why couet ye be course to *cum* out of ese,—
Your rest into Robery & to ryfe *perellis*,
Bothe in daunger and drede, & may dryfe of ?
- 2660 Absteyne you stithly, þat no stoure fall ;
And endure furthe your dayes at your dere ese,
In lykyng to lyue, & your ledis all,
Withouten heynes or harme. Hedis to þat,
- 2664 And puttis of þat *purpos* ; let paris not wend ;
Let anoþer do þat note, if hit nede shall.
This is my counsell, *sir* kyng, carpe I no fer."
At Protheus profesi þe pepull made noise,
- 2668 Myche Rumur & rud speche at his red sonne ;

Book VI.

My father was a
philosopher,
(fol. 42 b.)
who knew every
turn of fortune
that should come.

He told me often,
that if Paris
passed into
Greece, &c.,

great Troy should
be destroyed, &c.

Wherfore, dear
king, beware!

Why leave ease
and rest for
robbery and
perils ?

Put off that
expedition. Let
not Paris go.
Let another do
that mischief,
if it must be."

The people mock

Book VI.
at the prophecy of
Protheus ;—

His olde fader fantasi þai filet in hert,
And repugnet þo pointtes *with* a proude wille ;
As, lord, gyffe þai leuyt hade for lure þat come
after,

2672 Hit might, by fortune, haue faillet of þat foule
end.

and affirm that
Paris pass into
Greece.

But it was desteynid by dome, & for due holdyn
Hit plesit wele the pepull at parys to wende :
Thay affermyt hit fully, & faren to þere Innes.

(fol. 43 a.)

THE SOROW OF CASSANDRA THE KYNGYS DOUGHTER.

Cassandra, having
heard what
Paris had under-
taken, breaks
forth in
lamentation.

2676 Hit come to Cassandra, þat was the kynges
doughter,

That, be counsell of the kyng & comyns assent,
Parys was purpost *with* pouer to wende
Into Grese for a gay, all on grete wise.

2680 All in sikyng & sorow, *with* syling of teris,
Ho brast out *with* a birre from hir bale hert,
And all forthly ho fore in hir fyne wittes ;
Warpet out wordes wonder to here.

“Ah ! noble Troy
what destruction
is at hand, &c.

2684 *With* a carefull crie carping ho sayde :—
“ A ! nobill Troye, þe noy þat neghis ye at hond !
What vnhappe & hardshíp hapnes the to !
All þi toures & tildes shalbe tyrnyt vnder ;

Ah ! unhappy
king, what
sufferings, &c.

2688 And thy buyldyng betyn to þe bare erthe.
A ! vnhappy hegh kyng, what hardship is to the !
Priam, & þi pepull, be put to þe dethe ;
Vnder seruage set, & sorow for ay.

(*distance*)

And thou, O
queen, &c. !

2692 What defense has þou done to our dere goddes ?
And þou qwene, þat vnqwemyt has on sum
qwaint wise,

Why put not
Paris from his
purpose ?”

The angur thee is, Ecuba, entronde on honde !
þat all þi sons shall þou se slayn *with* þin ene.
2696 Why puttes þou not Parys his purpos to leue ?
That shall be cause of suche care, þat wull come
after.”

- Ho ros þan full radly, & ran to þe kyng.
With teris don trickelyng of hir tore ene,
 2700 And a sembland full soure, sorow to be holde,
 She prayet hym full pitously his *purpos* to leue. and prays him to
 As ho þat wise was of wit, & wist it be-fore give up his
 Thurgh craft of hir conyng & course of þe sternys, purpose.
 2704 She said hym full sadly *with* sorowfull wordys,
 All shuld *turne* hym to tene, & þe towne lose.
 But fortune, þat is felle, forthers his tyme; But fate is
 Hastis to vnhappe, having no rewarde; unyielding, and
 2708 Ordans an yssew, euyñ as hym lyst; turns everything
 Turnys all entent, þat hym tary wold; to its own
 Caches furthe his cold wirdis *with* cumpas to purpose,
 ende.
 But I may sothely say, & for sure holde,— But had all the
 2712 Hade the counsell ben kept of the knight Ector, warnings
 And the Ernyst speche Eftward of Elinus the (fol. 43 b.)
 Bysshop, been heeded,
 Cassandras care considret *with* all,
With the prophesy of Protheus put into hertys,
 2716 Troy *with* þi toures hade bene a toune noble, Troy would still
 And wond in his weile to the worldes ende. have been a noble
 But no man tentes to tene er þe tyme come, city, &c.
 Ne ferd is for fortune till it falle to.
 2720 And þof hit chaunes to chefe þat men charge
 litill,
 To grow into ground harme & greuys full sore;
 When the tene is be tyde, & *turnys* to þe werst,
 Men demyn hit for destynny, & for due holdyn;
 2724 And takon yt to þat entent: & here a tale endes.

**Here begynnes the Seuynt Boke :
how Parys went into Grese for Elan.**

Splte, that is for
ever bent on
mischief, rules
uncontrolled in
passionate hearts.

("yades" =
Hyades.)

("taure," Taurus.)

In the month of
May, when
meadows are
green, &c.

(fol. 44 a.)
Paris and his
brother come to
court with 3000
knights.

Ships are shot
forth,

to the number
of twenty-two,
well victualled
and manned.

- Envy, þat Euermore ertis to skathe,
Ryxles full Ryfe in her ranke hertes.
This forward was festynit *with* a felle wille,
2728 And all the *purpos* plainly *with* pouer to wende.
Hit betid þus in tyme, as I telle shall,
When sit was [the] Sun þese signes betwene,
Entred in yades, efter as it fell ;
2732 And the planet of pliades, *with* his playn course,
Into taure was *turnyt* as the tyme asket.
In the moneth of May, when medoes bene grene,
And all florisschet *with* floures þe fildes aboute ;
2736 Burions of bowes brethit full swete,
florisschet full faire ; frutes were kuyt ;
Greuys were grene, & þe ground hilde ;
Hit was likyng in Laundys ledys to walke ;
2740 Parys the pert knight, And his pure brother,
Comyn vnto courtte *with* company grete,
Of thre thowsaund þro knightes, þriuand in
Armys ;
The pruddist of payone, *prise* men of honde.
2744 Shippes were shot furth on the shyre water,
All boune on the brode see, *with* botys amonge.
To nem you the mowmber naytely be tale,
There were twenty and too, to twyn hom in
sonder,

- 2748 Stithe shippes & stoure stuffet *with* vitell,
 All full vpon flote *with* fyne pepull in.
 The kyng comaund to come, & cald hym anon,
 Antenor alstite, and Aunteros Eneas,
- 2752 And Polidamos *prist*,—a full pert knight,
 Antenor Aune son, aldist of yeris ;
 Bade hom buske & be boun & no bode make,
 To pas furthe *with* parys & hor *prise* knightes,
- 2756 Bowne on hor best wise in hor bright wedis.
 And þai grauntid the grete *with* a glad chere,
 And shope hom to ship in a sharpe haste.
 All the pepull to appere Pryam comaundit,
- 2760 That were *purpast* to pas on the pale stremys,
 And wightly thies wordes warpit hom to,
With a Sembland full sad, er he ses wold :—
 “ Hit nedys not now our noyes to telle,
- 2764 Ne mony wordes to warpe, for it is well knowen.
 All wete ye my wille why ye wend shall,
 The Grekes for to grefe, if your grace happe,
 And harme *with* your hond, þat our hede slogh ;
- 2768 To venge of our velany, & our vile grem
 And hardlaike we hade of hom in þis londe :
 And most is my mynde, & I might haue,
 My Sister Exiona fro *seruage* to brynge.
- 2772 That shalbe choisly *your* charge: chefe & ye may
With all *your* mightes to mene, & most to
 pursew
 On hom þat hir holdis, & vs harme dyd.
 Wetys hit all wele : *with* outen any cause
- 2776 þat þe dayens you derit, & to drede broght ;
 And for Redur & ranke harme of vnright dedis,
 We may tyre vs *with* truthe to tene hom agayne,
 And wreke vs of wrathe & wranges before.
- 2780 I bid you now barly *with* besines at all,
 þat ye set you most souerainly my suster to gete.
 Now is tyme most tore to tente þere aboute,

Book VII.

The king calls
 Antenor, Eneas,
 and Polydamas,
 (son of Antenor) :

commands them
 to make ready to
 go with Paris
 immediately.

The people who
 are to go with
 Paris appear
 before the king:—

he states the
 purpose of the
 expedition.

“ To get my sister
 Hesione out of
 bondage is your
 chief work :—

(fol. 44 b.)

(Danaï, Greeks.)

therefore, do all
 in your power to
 accomplish it.

- Book VII.
- 2784 And to aunter on our Enmys *with* armes in werre,
Our Knighthode to Kythe, & our clene strenght ;
And mene vs *with* monhode maistry to wyn.
Wetis all wele : & you wont oght,
Or any case to you come comford to haue,
- All your wants shall be supplied.
- 2788 To be suppoueld by selfe & my sad helpe.
And if it falle you be fortune to forther *your*
wille,
My Syster to sese, or any sure lady,
Ye haue shall my helpe & my hole strenght,
- 2792 To pas *with* a power to paire playne londys,
pat all the dayens vs doute shall for *our* derfe
strokes,
And be war vs to wrathe to þe worldes end.
Prinse of þis pouer Parys shalbe,
- Paris shall be leader of this expedition ; Deiphobus, next in command, with such nobles as Antenor, Æneas, &c."
- 2796 And leder of these ledys & the lefe pepull ;
And Deffebus, my dere son, I dem hym þe next ;
With counsell & comford of clene men of wit,—
Of Antenor, & Eneas, & other full noble,
- When the king had ended, the host take ship.
- 2800 pat fare shall in fere & feliship to gedur."
When the Kyng hade declarit all his clene wille,
Than entrid the oste evyn into shippe.
Paris *with* pyne, & his pure brother,
- 2804 Toke leue at þere lege *with* loutyng & teris ;
Shot into ship *with* shene men of Armys ;
Lauset loupis fro the le ; lachyn in Ancres ;
Brode sailes vp braid ; bonkis þai leuyt.
- They set sail.
- 2808 *With* Jono, the Juste god Joynet to þe see,
And Venus the worthy, pat hom well plesit,
Thay sailed furth soundly *with* seasonable
wyndes,
- They reach the Cyclades. (fol. 45 a.)
- 2812 Tyll þai comyn of the cost of Caucleda in spase :—
Of the regione of Rene, & rode þere in havyn.
Gayn vnto Grese on þe gray water,
By the Regions of Rene rode þai ferre,
Streit by the stremys of the stithe londys ;
- They make for Greece, and pass the island of Rhenea.

- 2816 Ay boun to the banke, when hom best thoght,
ffor to light on þe londe, & leng on hor ese.
Now it felle hom by fortune, as þai fere so,
Monolay for to mete, the mightiest of Grese,
- 2820 Come sayland by syde & the see held ;
Purpost vnto Pyle by *prayer* of Nestor,
To solas hym a season, & *soiourne* with the Duke.
This Menelay, þat I mene, the mighty before,
- 2824 To Agamenon the graithe was a gay brother ;
And had weddit, I wis, & to wif held
Elan, þat *afturward* angert hym sore.
Of hir feirehede & feturs is ferly to here,
- 2828 I shall telle you, when I tyme haue, tomly her-
aftur.
Ho was suster for sothe, as I said ere,
To Pollux the pert kyng, & his pere Castor,
þat *soiournet* the same tyme at the Cite Emscor,
- 2832 As legis in hor owne londes, a louely hom *with*,—
Ermonia, a Maydon þat þai moche louyt,—
A doghter full dere of dame Elan the quene.
When the Grekes se the grete nauy, þai girdon
o rowme,
- 2836 And meuyt fro þere metyng at the mene tyme.
Nawther company by course hade Kenning of
other,
But past to þere *purpos* & no *prise* made,
And sailt vpon syde vnto sere costys.
- 2840 Parys and his pepull past by the stremys,
Hadyn wynd at hor wille, & the wedur calme,
And sailt to Sithera, and set into hauyn ;
A ground of the Grekes, as hom grase felle,
- 2844 And now cald is, by course, of hom þat costes
hauntyn,
Sytrinos forsothe, *with* Sailers to nome.
There arofe all the rowte, as þai rede toke,
And halit into hauyn, & houyt full stille ;

Book VII.

Menelaus passes
the fleet on his
way to Pylos.(MS. has *Pire*)He was brother
of Agamemnon,
and husband of
Helen.She was sister of
Castor and Pollux.The Greeks keep
away from the
fleet.Paris and his
company, with
favourable winds,
reach Cythera,
now Cerigo.

(fol. 45 b.)

- Book VII. 2848 Caste aneres full kene *with* cables to grounde ;
ffestonit the flete, as hom fayre thoght ;
Buskys into botys, were borne to þe lond,
To solas hom a season, as hom selfe liked ;
- 2852 And waited vpon hor wirdes for wynnyng of
godys.
In Sythera, for sothe, was a solempne tempull,
Of Venus, I wis, þat worthy was holdyn,
ffoundet before, fele yeres past,
- 2856 And enabit of old þere auntres were sene.
With Riches full Rife & myche Ranke godys,
The yle well enabit & onest *with* in,
And lyuet after law of þe lell gentils,
- 2860 þat Venus the worthy worshippit for god,
And most honouret of other *with* onesté þere.
There auntered hom oft, onsware to haue,
When þai put hom *with* prayer þat prise for to
seche.
- 2864 Thus tyd hit þat tyme, as I telle wille,
þat the principall & prise fest of þere pure goddys
Was holdyn þo high dayes *with* hom þat þere
dwelt ;
And other folke vpon fer fell thedur thicke,
- 2868 *With* mykull prese of pepull of prouynce aboute,
Soght to þat solenité sacrifis to make.
Worthy wemen to wale, wete ye forsothe,
þat prist are of pilgrymes to pas ouer lond
- 2872 To waite after wondres, & wilfull desyre
More Janglyng of Japes þen any Juste werkes,
And for solas & sight þen sacrifice to do.
When parys persayuit had the pepull anon,
- 2876 He cacchis a compony clenely arayed,
And to the tempull full tyte toke he þe gate.
full mylde on his maner meuit *with*in.
On a side he hym set, as semyt for a straungior,
- 2880 In prayers full prist the pepull beheld.

They land and go
to the temple of
Venus,

whose chief
festival was then
being held by the
people.

Worshippers from
all parts came to
that festival,
especially
"worthy wemen."

Paris joins a
company on their
way to the
temple.
(fol. 46 a.)

- Book VII.
- He offert onestly in honour of Venus,
 A gobet of gold, þat gyngys might se ;
 And sylid for-sothe on the same wise,
 2884 ffor solempnite of sacrifice in sight of þe pepull.
 Paris was pure faire, & plesaund in sight,
 A store man & a stoute, full stithe hym be semyt ;
 ffairest be ferre of his fre buernes,
 2888 Wemen waited hym well, hade wondur of
 hym one,
 That of shap for to shew was shene to beholde,
 And clad as a kyng in clothys full fyne.
 He was louyt *with* ladys, lappit in hert.
 2892 As course is of kynd & comyn dessire,
 Ich on fraynet at his fere þe frekys to know,
 Of what lond were þo louely hit list hom to wete,
 And prinsipall of Parys the pepull dessiret,
 2896 Of þat comly to Ken, & his cause here.
 And o sithen it was said, & for sothe tolde,
 That Parys was Pryam son, þat prinse is of Troy,
 By comaundement of his kyng comyn into Grese,
 2900 *With* a company clene his cosyn to gete.
 Exiona sothely he soght for to haue,
 That Telamon hade takon & *with* tene held,
 And set vnder seruage þat hom sore greuyt.
 2904 This speche furth sprede & sprange vppo ferre,
 Ouer all into yles, so aunter befelle,
 Into the Eres of Elan hit entrid belyue.
 The prishede of parys was praisit so mekyll,
 2908 *With* ferly of his fairnes, & his fre buernes,
 Sho was lappit in longyng þat louely to se,
 And to wete of þat worthy *with* wilfull desyre.
 As wemen are wount in Wantonhede yet,
 2912 *With* a likyng full light in loue for to falle,
 That hetys into hertys and hurtes sone after ;
 So longid this lady *with* lust to the Temple,
With Sacrafice solempne to seche vnto Venus.
- He offers "a
 gobet of gold."
- He is admired
 and loved by the
 women.
- All wonder and
 inquire who he
 is, &c.
- Helen hears of his
 arrival,
 and great beauty ;
- and longs to see
 him.
 (fol. 46 b.)
- Lust impels her
 to the Temple.

- Book VII. 2916 This ho tolde hir entent, as þe tyme asket,
And to stare o þo stoute, & hir astate shewe
To the folke of the frigie *with* a ffrike wille :
Holdur þen holynes happont so then.
- (*Holardur,*
fornication.)
- THE POIET.
- The shameless-
ness of women,
-
2920 Hit is wondur to wit of wemen dissyre,
þat shunt not for shame to shake ouer lande,
To glogh vppon gomes at gedering of folke,
And prese vnto playes pepull to beholde,
2924 þat ledis vnto loue *with* lustes þat folowes.
Yong men & yepe, yenerus in hert,
Rauishe hom Radly & þaire rede *turnys* ;
Puttes hom to *purpos* þat pynes hom after.
and what it ends
in.
2928 Soche stirrynges ger stumble, þat stidfast wold be.
With sight at assemblis, & sythen *with* speche,
With flatery, & faire wordys fallyn to gedur,
Acoyntyng hom *with* kissyng & clippyng in
Armes,
2932 *With* Sossyngs, & Sotelte, Settyng of cases,
The willes of wemen wightly þai change,
To falle vpon foly & hor fame lose :
Now fey be þe freike þat it first ordant.
Fie on him, who
first led such
fashions !
2936 Soche Riot & Revell so ryuely to haunt,
Of yonge men & yenerus, þat yurnes to gaumes
To daunse amonge damsels ; drawing of glovis,
With comonyng in company, þat comes but to
harne,
2940 Gers maidnes be mart, mariage for done ;
Brynges wyues into wondur þaire worship to
lose ;
(fol. 47 a.)
And ertes ay to euyll ende & ernyst by the last.
Through whiche treason betydes, & ternys vni-
qwhile
Treason,
war, and ruin
are the fruits.
2944 Bolde men to batell and biker *with* hond :
þat draghes vnto dethe, & deris full mony.

- Therefore saintes to seche and to sere halowes,
 And turne vnto Templis atyrit *with pride*,
- 2948 þof it be laifull to ladys and oþer les wemen,
 3et it ledis vnto laithnes and vnlese werkes ;
 And shotis into shame as shene has ben ofte.
- But þou Elan, þat haldyn was hede of all ladys,
 2952 And the fairest of feturs formyt in erthe,
 What wrixlit þi wit & þi wille chaunget,
 In absens of þi souerayne, for saghes of pepull,
 To pas of þi palays & þi prise chamber,
- 2956 To loke on any lede of a londe straunge ?
 þat might faire haue refraynit *with* þi fre wille ;
 Haue sauyt thy septur & þi selfe also.
 Hade þou holdyn þe at home, hedit þin astate,
- 2960 And not cayret fro court þere company was gedurt,
 To waite aftur wondurs for a worde light.
 Hit were sitting for sothe, & semly for wemen,
 þaire houses to haunt & holde hom *with* in ;
- 2964 Kepe hom from company & comonyng of folke ;
 And, ouer all, þere onesty attell to saue,
 Whethir a ship, þat is shot on þe shire wawes,
 Shuld drowne in the depe, & it drye stode,
- 2968 Halyt into havyn, harlit *with* ropes.
 Ne a woman, I wis, þat wisely will gouerne,
 Shall not into fame but of hir fre wille.
 Thou dissyret full depely, dame Elan, þi seluon
- 2972 To pas fro þi palis & þi priuey chamber,
 And seche to Sytheria *with* solempne Avowe ;
 In colour of þi cause þou couet to se
 þat straunge, þat was stoute & stare hym vppon ;
- 2976 So þou light in vnlefulnes, þat lefully semyt,
 Thurgh þi Licrus lust þat Lurkit in þi hert.
 ffor þe sight of þat semely, sotheli, was venum,
 þat enfecte þi faire loue to þe fairist of Grise,
- 2980 And mony Greke *with* grem vnto grounde
 broght

But thou, Helen,
 first of all ladies,
 what evil spirit
 possessed thee, &c.

It becomes
 women to abide
 at home, and
 strive to preserve
 their honour.

But, dame Helen,
 under pretence
 of worshipping at
 Cythera, you
 sought to see
 Paris :—

(fol. 47 b.)

what disasters
 followed.

Book VII.

All the frigies vnfaire vnder fight endit.
Now furder how it felle I will faire telle.—

Servants and
horses are made
ready for the
pilgrimage to
Cythera.

- 2984 **S**ho assemblid hir *seruandes* with a sad wille,
Hade hom radly arayed for þe rode furth ;
Bryng horses to grounde and hernes anon,
To seche to Sitheria for solempne avowe ;
And *Venus* to worship, as hir wele awe,
2988 As ho heghly hade het for helping before.
This Sitheria, for sothe, from þe same yle
Of Menelay þe mighty was but a mene spas,
And he souerain hym selfe & þe soile aght.
2992 Tite, with outyn tariyng, atirit were all,
Horses in haste & to hond brought ;
The lady full louely was lifte vppon on,
A palfray of *prise*, prudly atyrit,
2996 And glod on full gayly, þe gaynist to the bonke.
There light þai full lyfely, lept into bote,
And were set ouer soundly into the same yle
Right with a Rother, and Rayket to bonke.
At the temple she 3000 In hir atire to þe tempull tomly ho yode,
offers gold and
precious stones. þere onestly sho offert, honourt hir goddes
With giftes of golde & of gode stones ;
Tariet in the tempull, tentit to goumes ;
3004 Ho segh not þat semly, þen set hir to ground
And proffert hir prayers to þe *prise* goddes.
Tidings of her 3008 Menelay mody wife þat he most louyt.
arrival reach
Paris : He araiet hym full riolly with a route noble,
And past thurgh þe *prese* into þe proud tempull
He was enformyt before of þat fre lady,
he enters the 3012 þat ho to Castor þe kyng accounttid was euon,
temple,
(fol. 48 a.) And to Pollux : pure suster pristly to bothe.
Of hir fairehede feltymes hade þe freike herd.
ffro he þe semly hade sene he set so his egh,
and is entranced
with her beauty.

- 3016 He proffert no prayer to no prise goddis,
 Ne hedyt nocht hertely but þe hend lady ;
 Ne no lede on to loke saue lilly hir one.

Book VII.

THE FAIRNES OF ELAN.

- All the feturs of þat fre was fourmyt so well, Her features.
 3020 And ho of fairnes so fele was ferly to se.
 The here of hir hede, huyt as the gold, Her golden hair.
 Bost out vppon brede bright on to loke :
 The shede þurgh the shyre here shone as þe lilly,
 3024 Streght as a strike, straght þurgh the myddes,
 Depertid the proudfall pertly in two,
 Atiret in tressis trusset full faire.
 Hir forhed full fresshe & fre to be-holde, Her forehead
whiter than
snow.
 3028 Quitter to qweme þen þe white snaw,
 Nouþer lynes ne lerkes but full lell streght ;
 With browes full brent, brightist of hewe,
 Semyt as þai set were sotely with honde,
 3032 Comyng in Compas, & in course Rounde,
 ffull metly made & mesured betwene,
 Bright as the brent gold enbowet þai were.
 Hir ene wull full onest euyn of a mesure, Her eyes shining
like stars.
 3036 Shynyng full shene as þe shire sternys,
 Or any staring stone þat stithe is of vertue ;
 ffull sutelly set, Serklyt with heris
 On the browes so bryght, borduret full clene,
 3040 Stondyng full stepe and stable of chere. (fol. 48 b.)
Her nose.
 Hir nose for the nonest was nobly shapyn,
 Stondyng full streght & not of stor lenght,
 Ne to short for to shew in a shene mesure ;
 3044 Noght growen to grete ne to grefe smalle ;
 With thrilles nocht thrat but thriftily made,—
 Nawther to wyde ne to wan, but as hom well
 semyt.
 Hir chekes full choise, as the chalke white, Her cheeks,
 3048 As the rose, was the rud þat raiked hom in,—

- Book VII.
- lips,
mouth,
teeth,
and chin.
Her hue
and bust.
Her neck
and shoulders:
arms
and hands.
(fol. 49 a.)
Her breast,
and body.
- Mengit *with* mesure in hir mylde face
To the lippus full luffly, as by lyn wroght,
Made of a meane vmb þe mowthe swete,
3052 As it were coruyn by crafte, colourd *with* honde,
Proporcionet pertly with painteres deuysel.
To telle of hir tethe þat tryetly were set,
Also qwyte & qwem as any qwalle bon ;
3056 Wele cumpast in *cours* & clenly to gedur
By rule in þe rede gomys, as a rose faire,
þat *with* lefes of þe lylly were lappit by twene.
Hir chyn full choise was the chekys benethe,
3060 *With* a dypull full derne, daynté to se.
In the hew of þat hend was a hegh ioye
Of faiernes so fele in hir face shewide.
The slote of hir slegh brest sleght for to showe,
3064 As any cristall clere, þat clene was of hewe,
Shene for to shew & of shap noble.
With a necke for þe nonest of naturs deuysel,
Glissonand as the glemes þat glenttes of þe snaw ;
3068 Nawþer fulsom, ne fat, but fetis & round,
ffull metely made of a meane lenght.
With shulders full shaply, shenest of hewe,
ffull pleasaund & playn, *with* a plase lawe
3072 Goyng downe as a goter fro the gorge euyn.
Hir armys were auenaund & abill of shap,
Large of a lenght, louely to shewe.
Hir hondes fetis & faire, *with* fingurs full small,
3076 *With* nailes at the neþer endes as a nepe white.
The brede of hir brest, bright on to loke,
Was pleasaund & playne pluttide a litull,
ffresshe and of fyne hew as þe fome clere :
3080 *With* two *propur* pappes, as a peire rounde,
ffetis and faire, of fauour full swete.
Hir corse [was] comly & of clene shap,
Euyn metely made of a medill deuysel,
3084 As nobly to þe nethur-most as nature cold shape.

- Parys stode in a stody & streght on hir lokit,
 ffaste by þat fre fresshe of araye ;
 Beheld hir full hertely, hade no rewarde
 3088 To prayer, ne pepull, ne prayer *within*.
 So he hedit þat hynde, & ho hym agayne
With a lokyng on lenght in hor loue ene,
 þat Paris ho pryset in hir pure mynde,
 3092 Of feturs & *fourme* fairer by myche,
 þan he vppon hir hertely couthe fynde :
 And thus ho thought full thrange in hir thro
 hert,
 þat so semely a sight ho se neuer before,
 3096 Ne so comly a creature to hir clene wit,
 Ne no lede to hir lykyng halfe so luff-able.
 Ho tentit not in Tempull to no tall prayers,
 Ne no melody of mouthe made at þe tyme,
 3100 Ne speche of no spiritualtie, *with* speciall ne
 other ;
 But ay staryt O þat stoute *with* hire stepe Ene.
 There most was hir mynd in þat mene qwhile ;
 And Parys *perceyuit* the *print* of hir sight,
 3104 And lokit on þat louely *with* a light chere,
 Till aither sight was sadly set vppon other.
 So be lokyng of lenght *with* a loue chere,
 Ayther kyndly by course knew *oper* wille.
 3108 Then Parys *pertly* *proffert* a seigne,
 ffor to telle his entent yf ho tome hade ;
 And ho onswaret þat Abill after agayne,
 By seignes on the same wise soburly to come ;
 3112 And bekonet hym boldly, when bourdys were
 thicke,
 And pepull in play, his place to Remeve.
 Parys listinet lyuely, let for no shame,
 But drogh to þat dere & dressit to sitte,
 3116 And softly by him selfe said what him liket.
 While *oper* tentid in the temple tomly to playes,

Book VII.

Paris, astonished,
can only gaze on
Helen,who is entranced
with his beauty.Still they gaze
on each other,till Paris proffers
a sign, which she
answers :

(fol. 49 b.)

beckoning him to
come to her.

(MS. has 'hom')

Book VII.

They sit
together
and form their
plans.

- And noght hedit þat hynde hertely in loue,
And þai hade laisure at lust þere likyng to say,
3120 And wrixle þere wit & þere wille shewe :
Ayther vnto oþer arghit hom noght.
þai were assentid full sone sitting to gedur,
And festoned þere forward how þai fare sholde.
3124 þan pertid þai priuely, Paris toke leue,
And loutid þat louely, & ho hur luf kyste.
The knight *with* his company kayred fro þe
tempull,
And sho beheld to þat hynd houyng full stille,
3128 Lokyng on lenght *with* a loue ee,
Ay folowyng on fer till he was forthe past.

THE RAUYSHYNG OF ELANE.

Paris passes to
his ships and
addresses his
companions.

- Then Parys forthe past proude at his hert,
Wele laburt *with* loue longit full sore ;
3132 Evyn shoke to his shippes þere shene men were
in,
And gedurt all the great greidly anon,
And said hom full soberly, er he sese wolde,
Thes wordys I wis, as ye wete shalle :—
3136 “ Now faithfull felowes, & my fre buernes !
Hit is knowen to you kindly þe cause of *our*
iourney,
Why Pryam has put vs þes partis vnto.
This was truly his entent, & takon vs in charge,
3140 His sister Exiona to sese & we might,
By any Way in this worlde & Wirdis vs demyt :
And if vs happynt not hir to haue at *our* wille,
The Grekes for to greue on *sum* gret wise,
3144 *With* all þe might þat we may our malice to
kythe.

“Our work is to
get possession of
Hesione.

(fol. 59 a.)

Now, Telamon

And O nowise may we wyn þat woman to gete,
Withouten batell full bigge & a breme oste.
Telamon, the tore kyng, tentes hir so wele,

- 3148 And is fuerser of folke by a felle nowmber,
 And lappis in hir loue, þat leue hir he nyll
 But *with* strenght of strokys, or *with* store fight;
 And we ledis to lyte þat lady to wyn,
- 3152 Or any Cité to sese by a sawte now,
 þere pepull are so plaintiose, & placis of
 strenght.
 And, sers, syn he so is be souerans of goddis,
 Vs may falle here by fortune a fulfaire gifte,
- 3156 þat shuld lelly be laght, as me leue thinke.
 Here is a tempull atyret all *with* triet godys,
 And the grettist of Grise gedrit þerin,
 As of wemen to wale, worthy & nobill,
- 3160 And prise of þis prouynse are in yond proude
 yle.
 The most of tho mighty is menelai wife,
 Lady of þis lond, full louely to shew,
 The grettist of grese and a gai qwhene.
- 3164 Yf we take this full tite, & tary no lengur,
 Bothe pepull & pilage, & put into ship,
 Hit is a profitable pray of persons me thinke,
 And godis full grete of gold & of syluer ;
- 3168 ffor the tempull is atyret all *with* tryet clothes,
 Bassons of bright gold, & oþer brode vessell,
 Chaundelers full chefe, & charbokill stones,
 And other Riches full Rife þat we may rad
 haue :
- 3172 What fairer shuld vs falle and we fer soght.
 Yf ye deme it to do be deuyse of you all,
 Hit sittes, me semes, sone in the night
 We arme vs at all peces, & aunter þere on
- 3176 The temple to take and all the triet ladys.
 Golde and oþer goodes gripe it by dene,
 And shote into our shippes, shake on our way :
 And Elan of all thing we aunter vs to take.
- 3180 Yf we þat luffly may lacche & lede vnto troy,

Book VII.

will not give
her up,and we are too
few to compel
him.But here is a
rich temple,
wherein the
noblest ladies of
the land are
now at worship :
one of them
is the lovely wife
of Menelaus.

(fol. 50 b.)

Let us seize it
and the ladies,
carry off all
the gold and
jewels, and, above
all, Helen.

Book VII.

- Priam, our *prise* kyng, may *prestly* suppose
 His *suster* to sese, sent by eschaunge,
 And his couetyng to cacche because of þat
 bright.
- 3184 Lokys now lyuely ! what list you to do ?
 To melle in þis mater, or to meue ferre ?
 And assai if we suffise our seluyn of might,
 Yf we put vs to pillage, er we pyne þole."
- 3188 At þe last, when the lede hade left of his speche,
 flele of þe folke febull it thughten ;
 But yche lede by the last aliet þerto,
 And assentid to his saw, & suet his rede.
- 3192 When counsell was kaght of knightes & oþer,
 And all things examynt, so aunter befell,
 The neght drow negh anon vppon þis,
 And the mone in the merke myghtely shone,
- 3196 As come it by course, & cast a gret light.
 þai armyt hom at all peces abill to werre ;
 To the tempull full tite token þere gate,
 Prayen & piken all the pure godes ;
- 3200 Affrayet the folke fuersly by dene,
 Sedit & slogh, slongen to ground ;
 Grippit the godys and the gay ladys,
 And all the company clene closit hom *wit/in*.
- 3204 Parys þen presit to þe proude qwene,
 And sedit hir sone, as hir assent was ;
 Led hir furth lyuely, lefte hir in shippe
 Vnder sight of sure men set hir to kepe :
- 3208 And to the tempull full tyte *turnyt* agayne,
 To rob of þe Riches, and Renkes to helpe.
 Clamour & crie was Comyns amonge,
 Hoge noise for þe nonest in night for to here ;
- 3212 Lelly of the ladies, þat leuer were deghe
 þan be led out of lande, lowde was þe noise.
 The noise vpponone neghit to þe Eris
 Of Soudiours besyde in a sure castell,

Shall we attempt
 this or pass on?"

All assent.

They arm and
 proceed to the
 temple, which
 they surround.

Paris seizes Helen
 and carries her to
 his ship.
 (fol. 51 a.)

Returning to the
 temple, he aids in
 the pillage.

(MS. has ' vppon
 none')

- Book VII.
- 3216 That the tempull was taken & tulkes *perin*,
 And sum *pat* were slayne & slungen to ground.
 By frekys *pat* fled for ferd to *pe* holde,
 Distracte were *pai* stithly, & stonyt by dene,
- 3220 And braid to *pere* bright gere, buskit hom furthe :
 The soudiours by assent soghten to *pe* tempull. Soldiers to the
rescue.
 In the castell were a cumpany, kyd men of
 Armys,
pat enfourmet were of fyght, & the fet couthe ;
- 3224 *pai* turnyt to the troiens, tarit hom longe,
 ffoghten *with* hom felly, frusshit hom abake ;
 Hopit *with* hondis to hew hom to dethe,
 Prisoners to pike, & the pray lyuer.
- 3228 ffell was *pe* fight *po* fuerse men betwene,
 Mony derfe *pere* deghit, & dungen to ground ;
 But the Troiens were Torer & tentymes moo,
 And greit the Grekes gretly *with* strokys ; The Trojans
victorious pursue
them to their
castle.
- 3232 Oppressit hom *with* pyne, put hom to flight,
 ffollowed hom fuersly, felle hom *with* swerdys,
 Till *pai* come to *pere* castell & caght hade *pere*
 strenght.
- T**hen turnyt the Troiens, tariet no lengur,
 3236 And went vnto water *with* *pere* wale godys : The Trojans
return to their
ships ;
(fol. 51 b.)
 Lefte noght vnlaght *pat* lykyng was in.
 Myche Riches full Rife and relikes ynow,
pai shot into shippe : the sheltrun to-gedur,
- 3240 *pat* fild were *with* folke & fyne gold to wale, collect their
spoil ; and set
sail.
 Sesit vp *pere* sailes, set hom to wyndes.
 Cairet on the colde ythes cogges & other,
 Aght dayes be-dene & the derke nightes,
- 3244 Till *pai* comyn by course to the cuntre of Troy ;
 Hit hom into hauyn, as hom hap shope,
 At the castell, *pat* cald was kyndly by name,
 Tenydon, and tomly tariet *pere* in ; They arrive at
Tenedos.
- 3248 *pat* sothely was sex myle fro the cité euyn.

Book VII.

- There arofe all the Rowte & restid a whyle,
And were welcom, I wis, as weghes to þere owne ;
Honourt *with* all men, as þere astate wolde.
- Paris sends a message to the king. 3252 Parys full *pristly* puruait a message,
And sent to his souerain in a sad haste,
Of thies tithandes to telle how hom tyde hade.
The messenger maynly meuyt to the kyng
3256 To Troy, or he *turne* wolde, and told hym in
haste,
þat his sons were in sound & hor sute holl
At Tenydon ; and told how hom tyde hade,
As hym seluyn hade sene, þat sothely was þere.
- Priam, "*proud of these pert deeds,*" calls the nobles to a feast. 3260 Pryam was proude of these pert dedis,—
The fainest freike in faithe þat on fote yode,—
And gedrit *with* gamyn the grettist of Troye,
And sum of the Citizens assemblit *with* all ;
3264 ffestid hom faire frely *with* hym,
(MS. has "*hym*") And tolde hom þose tythinges tomly to end :
All maden þai mery & mekyll ioye haden.
As Parys and his pepull were in hor pride samyn,
- Helen and her ladies bewail their fate. 3268 At Tenydon þat tyme talkyng to gedur,
Hit Auntrid þat Elan, *with* other of hir lede
þat were takon in the tempull, as I tolde first,
Were sorowfull sobbyng *with* syling of Teres ;
(fol. 52 a.) 3272 All tourniet *with* tene, tremblit in hert,
Wailyng & weping, wringyng of hondys.
Hit was pité to the pepull the pyn þat ho þolet,
And said in hir sikyng *with* a softe speche :—
3276 " A ! my husband full hynd, & my hede brother !
My Doughter, my Derlynge, & my dere rewme !
Whethur I se you in solas or in sound euer."
- TO LATE.
- þus bemournet full mekull & no meite toke,
3280 But *with* care & complaint,—comford away.
Parys hade pyté hir payne for to se,

- On þat lady, his loue, *with langour & wo.* Book VII.
 He kairet to þat comly *with comfortable wordys,* Paris tries to
comfort her; but
in vain.
 3284 And menynt hir in *maner* hir mournyng to voide ;
 Yet sesit not hir sorow for solas of hym.
 Ne noght glad of þat geste, but greatly anoyet,
 Paris greuit at þat grete & gird out in yre ;
 3288 Saide hir full soberly sittynge these wordes :—
 “ What lyffe is þis, lady, to lede on þis wise ? He then chides
her for such
grief.
 Noght sesyng of sorow, & sobbyng vnfaire
 On dayes to Endure, *with drouping* on nightes.
 3292 Who sothely might suffer þe sorow þat þou
 mase,
With care & with complaint comynly ay :
 Lamentacoun & langour the long night ouer ?
 Thus tourment *with tene,* & tides non end,
 3296 Ne hopis þou not it harmys, & thy hew chaunges ;
 And enpaire thy *person,* & *proffettes* no more ? ”

THE WORDES BETWENE PARYS & ELAN AT TENYDON
 IN THE CASTELL.

- In faithe the burde fell of falling of terys.—
 “ And þou drunkyn hade dewly as mony du sopis,
 3300 As shottes of shire water has shot fro þin ene,
 Thou faithfully were fillid vnto þi faire swyre. (“ swyre,” the
neck.)
 Therefore, lady, & it like you, lighten *your* chere ;
 Comford you kyndly, kacches *sum* rest ;
 3304 ffor in this riall Reme of my riche fader,
 Ne faute shall ye ffynde, ne *your* fre buernes. (fol. 12 b.)
 Tho truly þat are takon and temyn to you, (“ temyn to you,”
that belong to
your suite.)
 Shalbe plesit *with plenty* at þere playne wille,
 3308 And haue riches full ryfe : red ye non oþer.
 And ye sothely, your selfe, *souerain* of all, How great and
honoured she
will be.
 Shalbe worshipped worthely & *your* wille haue,
 And honouret of all men as *your* astate shuld ;
 3312 To be *gouernet* in *your* grettenes, most godely
 of other,

Book VII.

- All daintes to you dight, þat are dere holdyn,
 Plaintiouse in yche place, as a prise qwene ;
 And all *your* ledys deliuert and lose out of
 bandys ;
- 3316 At *your* comaundement clene all *your* choise
 pepull ;
 And lyue in þis lond *with* lustes at ease,
 Also syker and sure als þai set were at home.”
 þen onswared Elan easely agayne,
- Helen replies :—
 3320 And driet the dropis of hir dregh teris :—
 “ I wot, sir, witterly, will I or nocht,
 Your wille I moste wirke, waite I non other ;
 Syn weikenes of wemen may not wele stryve,
- 3324 Ne haue no might tawardes men maistries to
 fend :
 And nomely in an unkythe lond nedys hom so.
 And what daunger or dysese þat done is vs here,
 Aúther me or to myne at this myschefe,
- 3328 Hit may happon you in haste haue suche another.
 Thurgh giftes of our goddys, þat vs *grace* leuys,
 We most suffer all hor senndes, & soberly take.”
 Than Parys *with* plesaunce apperit agayne :—
- 3332 “ Dere lady full leell ! *your* lykyng to do,
 And all *your* wille forto wirke, yche wegh shall.”
 þen he hent hir by the hond hastely there,
 And a littyll agayne lust lifte hir vp swithe ;
- He leads her into
 another room that
 they may be by
 themselves. 3336 Silet furth *with* þat semly & hir sute leuyt,
 Into a place well appareld all *with* prise clothes,
 And moche onestly ordainit for esmint of hir :
 þat þo souerains by hom selfe might say what
 hom liket,
- 3340 Aither vnto other as onesty wolde.
 þen Parys to þat pure pertly can say :—
 “ Hope ye now, hynde Lady, þat *your* hegh
 goddis
 Haue put you to þis prouynse pyne for to thole ;
- “ Full well I
 know I must
 submit to your
 will,” &c.
- (fol. 53 a.)
 “ Your gods
 have not sent you
 here as a
 punishment ;

- 3344 And let you be led vnto this lond hydur,
 þat suche a change shuld you chefe to a choise
 febill ;
 And don fro delites depely to angur,
 Noght abundonet in blis ne blithe in *your* hert?
- 3348 Trowe ye not Troy is tore of all godis,
 As plaintiouse in yche place as þe *prouynse* of
 Achaia,
 At is doublit of delitis & druris at all?
 Ne trawes not, tru lady, þat I take wolde
- 3352 Thy ladyship to losse, ne in lust holde.
 Thou shalt haue riches more Rife, & Ranker of
 godis,
 þan any lady in þi land, leue me for sothe ;
 And more likandly lyf & þi lust haue,
- 3356 Bothe in weile & in worship, as a wee noble.
 And me, þat am mete & of more power
 þen hym þat þou hade and held for þi lorde,
 Wyuly to weld ; & I the wed shall,
- 3360 To lede *with* þi lyf as a leale spouse.
 This I *purpos* me plainly in pleasauns of *goddes*,
 Vnder Sacramen solempne, *your* souerain to be ;
 And so lede þe *with* likyng to my lyues end.
- 3364 Suppos not þi seluyn, ne for sothe holde,
 þof þou left haue a litle lond lightly at home,
 þat þou ne hertely shall haue here a well larger,
 And þi change to chefe choisly the bettur ;
- 3368 Syn Asia is auenond of yles ynow,
 þat are attendant to Troy *with* tresour ynogh,
 þat obey þe shall bainly, & bow to þi wille.
 Ne for þe mysse of þi maister make þou no sorow,
- 3372 That neuer yet of noblely An euenyng to me,
 Ne of dedis so doughti þe dayes in his lyue,
 Ne so luffly to a lady *with* lokyng at egh.
 And I in longing am Laght & Lappit full sore
- 3376 *With* hete of þi hegh loue, þat my hert warmys ;

Book VII.

for Troy has
 double of the
 delights and
 gallantries of
 Achaia.

("druery," love,
 gallantry.)

And I, more
 powerful than
 him you had,
 shall wed thee.

All this larger
 and better
 kingdom

shall bow to thy
 will.

Sorrow not for a
 master who is not
 to be compared
 with me in
 nobility and
 doughty deeds.
 (fol. 53 b.)

Book VII.

- And of hym, þat þou hopis most hertely þe louys,
 Wete þou full wele most worshipfull to haue.
 Ses now of scrowe, sobur þi chere,
 3380 Dry your tears, and be comforted by me." Wond of þi weping, whipe vp þi teris ;
 Mene þe to myrthe, & mournyng for-sake,
 Cast þe to comford, keuer þi wille :
 This I pray þe full prestly with all my pure
 hert,
 3384 þat þou hede me with heryng, & my hest kepe."

ELAN.

- Than answered þat honerable onestly agayne :—
 " Who might stithly absteyne, or stable of teris,
 þat prestly were pricket with paynes so fele,
 3388 And with sorow ouerset sothely as I ?
 But syn hit now bes non other nomly of me,
 I shall appres me with pyne your prayer to here ;
 Syn me botis not barly your bidding with
 stonde,
 3392 Ne of power to put of, ne of playn strenght."
 þen ho sesit of sykyng, sobirt hir chere,
 At the prayer of Parys and his prise wordys.
 When þat semely was sesit & sorow for-yetyn,
 Paris leaves her. 3396 The lorde toke leue with full lowe speche,
 And went fro þat worthy his weghis vntill.
 At supper he serves her. When yt seyit to Sopertyme he seruyt hir well
 With all daintes on dese & drynkes ynow,
 3400 And cherished hir full choisly with chere of
 hym seluyn.
 When the derke was done, & the day comyn,
 Parys full pristly with precieuse araye,
 Worshippit þat worthy in wedys full riche,
 3404 As qwemet for a qwene & qwaintly atyret,
 þat Priam hade purueit & to þe place sent.
 He broght furth þat bright with buernys full
 nobill.

- To a palfrey of *prise* full prudly arayet ;
- 3408 Set hir in a sadill serklyt *with* golde,
ffret ouer *with* fyne perle fresshist of hew,
With a bridell full bright, bothe of a sewte.
Other tulkas, þat were takyn, atiret were also
- 3412 Hastely on horses, as hor astate askit,
A company clene of knightes hom *with* ;
And Paris full *priste* on a proude stede,
Deffebus dight on a dere horse,
- 3416 Antenor, Eneas, all other grete,
Polidamas þe pert, & payones ynow,
All arayet in a Rowte ryden to þe qwene ;
Worshippit þat worthy & wenton all samyn.
- 3420 Turnet fro tenydon, taryt no lengur,
Soberly a soft pas samyn þai rode,
Euyn takand to Troy tomly o þere way.
And er þai comyn to courte þis cumpany faire,
- 3424 Priam full prudly *with* mony pert knightes,
To welcom to þat worthy went on þere gate,
And fonget full feire all hir fre buernes.
To þe lady, þat lege kyng, *with* a light wille,
- 3428 Past full pertly all *with* *prise* wordys ;
Obeit þat bright all *with* blithe chere ;
With worship & wyn welcomyt þe grete ;
And somyn to þe Cité softly þai rode.
- 3432 At the burghe were abyding *withoute* the brode
zate
Gret plenty of pepull,—all the place full,—
So mony on molde was *meruell* to se ;
With synging, & solas, and sitals amonge ;
- 3436 *With* myrthes of mynstralsy, musike *with* all ;
Daunsyng of Damsele, Dynnyng of trumpys,
With A ledy full lusti & lykyng to here.

Book VII.

mounted on a
palfrey,

(fol. 54 a.)

and surrounded
with a gorgeous
company, Paris
conducts her to
the court of
Priam.

(Paeonians.)

Priam and his
knights come
forth to welcome
her.At the gates of
the city the
people welcome
her with music,
minstrelsy, and
dances.

HERE HE DO TIDE !

Priam, the *prise* kyng, prestly down light,

Priam. alights,

- Book VII. 3440 And was first vpon fote of all of his fresshe
knightes.
He raght to the reynes of þe riche qwene,
And led furth þat louely long vpon fote,
Softe into þe Cité hym seluyn *with honde*
- (fol. 54 b.) 3444 On a worshipfull wyse, *with mony wegh noble*,
Vnto the palaies of *price*, þere pepull full fele ;
And led hir vnlight into a large halle,
Vp into ylion *with honour ynogh* ;
- He conducts her 3448 And toke hir full tite into a triet chamber,
to her apart-
ments. þere *seruaundes* full subiecte assingnet hir to :
And noblay ynogh, was nothyng to laite.
In the Cité forsothe was solempnite made,
- Rejoicings in the 3452 *With myrthes, & melody, & mony gret feste*,
city. ffor ioy of þis iornay and þis gentill lady ;
And þat Parys in point repairit was home
With his felowes in fere, fayne was þe pepull,
- 3456 And lyuys in hor lykyng þe long night ouer.
The secund day suyng, sais me the lyne,
All the grete were gedret, as hom *grase felle* :
Paris *with pride* and his *prise lady*,
- On the second day 3460 At Appolynes owne tempull after were weddit.
after, Paris and
Helen are married
in the temple of
Apollo. þere made was þat mariage *with myrthes ynow*,
With solempnite & sacrafice þe Cite thurghe
out ;
- The citizens are 3464 And double fest þat day derely was holdyn,
feasted for eight
days. *With all þe reuell & riolté þat Renkes couthe*
deuise,
þat enduret by-dene *with daintes at wille*,
Aght dayes ouer all after the dede.
When Cassandra hade knowyng how þe case
stode,
3468. þat the mariage was made þo mighty betwene,
She brast out in a birre, bale to be-holde.
With a mighty noise, noye for to here,
Playnond *with pytie*, no pleasurance at all,

- 3472 *With sykyng & sorow said on this wise :—*
 “A ! fonnet folke, why fare ye thus now,
With solas full sore, and sanges of myrthe,
 At the weddyng of the wegges, þat shall to wo
turne.
- 3476 *With hardlayke & harme, þat happyn shall*
after,
 Ye dowlles mun degh for dedes of þo two ;
 And *your fryndes* full fey fallyn to ground,
 Your sonys be slayne in sight of *your* ene ;
- 3480 Your husbandes hewen *with* hondys in pesis,
 Wyues made wedowys, & wayling for euer.
 A ! Troy, þat is tore *with* toures full hegh,
 Myche baret shall þou bide, & betyn to ground,
 (fol. 55 a.)
 Troy and its
 matrons,
- 3484 And be stithly destroyet, & þi strenght lost !
 A ! Modris so mylde, what myschefe is to you !
 Moche care is to come to *your* cold hertys ;
 Moche baret on *your* birthe you bese for to se ;—
- 3488 Dyssmembrit as marters, & murtheret to dethe,
 And the bowels out braide of hire bare sydes.
 A ! Ecuba, þat euermore easely hase leuyt,
 Hecuba and her
 children,
 What gretyng & gremy growes vnto þe ?
- 3492 To se þi sones be slayne in sight of þin ene,
 And the blode of þo blithe blent *with* the erthe !
 A ! balefull buernes, & full blynd pepull,
 the people,
 The hard dethe is you dight, þat ye doute litle !
- 3496 Why wrought ye so wantonly in *your* wilde yre?
 fforto rauysshe vnrightwisely þis riche out of
 Grece,
 ffro a man þat neuer mys did to þis mene lond.
 Why haste ye not heturly to haue hir agayne,
- 3500 And restore hir stithly to hir strenght hom,
 To hir lorde þat is lell & no lede harmys ?
 Venions and vile dethe to voide fro þis Rewme,
 Er ye *with* swerdis in swym be swongon to
 ground.

- Book VII. 3504 Hope ye Parys, playn þefte vnponysshēt wilbe,
Paris and Helen. Withouten sorow & sourgrem sewyng þerafter ;
And you angur for euer en[d]les to worche ?
A ! Elan, vnhappy, hardist of chaunse !
- 3508 Soche sorow & sikyng þi seluyn vs bringes ;
Myschaunse & euyl chefe þi childur shalbe !
A ! Sory Sytizins, sendis you fro
The smoke & smother, þat smytes to dethe,
- 3512 Qwyle ye lawfully lefe may & your lyf haue ;
þoche dole ho dregh *with* mony depe terys !”
With pyté & complaint, þat pyne was to here,
þat Priam out of pes put ay anone,
- Priam casts
Cassandra into
prison.
(fol. 55 b.) 3516 And neuer sesit of saghis & sorowfull wordys.
The kyng þen comaund to cacche hir belyue,
And fetur hir fast in a fre prisoune,—
A stithe house of stone,—to still hir of noise.
- 3520 Hit said was for sothe, ho sate þere full longe,
And suffert moche sorow for hir sothe tales.
þus kept the kyng vnkyndly his doughter ;—
ffor hir tales of truthe teghit her in yernes.
- 35³ 3524 But, hade þai herkont þat hynde, & in hert
keppit,
Troy hade bene truly out of tene yet ;
And þere fortune full felle faire ouer-paste,
þat all the world hade warnyng of þere wo
sythen ;
- 3528 And euer mynde wulbe made of þaire myshap,
Enduryng till domysday for doole þat þere was.
Now, what felle of hor foly faire will I tell ;
And ye hastely shall here, and ye houe stille.
- But, had they
heeded her warn-
ings Troy would
have remained.

Eght Boke. Of the Counsell of the Grekys
for Recoueryng of Clayne.

- 3532 Sone after þis saute, sothely to telle,
þat the Troiens in the Temple tokyn þe qwene,
And the riches hade Robbed *with* relikes ynow,
Er þai tenydon hade takon & *turnyt* into hauyn,
- 3536 The speche of hom sprange & spred into Grise,
And gret noise of þere noie naitly ouer all. Menelaus is
advised of the
foray of the
Troians.
Vnto Menelay, the mene tyme, mowthly was
told
- Of the rape vnrightwis of his Riche qwene,
- 3540 And he stythely astonyt stroke into sorowe.
3it *present* at pilé *with* the proude Duke, (Pylus.)
The pité of his pepull pricket hym so sore;
The murther of his men & his mylde qwene,
- 3544 The robberyng of his Riches & his riall temple,
Of his subiectes sesit, in *seruage* to dwelle
ffor tene & for torfer, of his *triet* lady,
þat he luffit so lelly no lesse þen hym seluyn ;
- 3548 Thes harmes so heterly hepit in his mynde
With sorow so sodainly, þat his sight failet ;
ffainted for febull, and felle to þe ground
In a swyme & a swogh, as he swelt wold. (fol. 56 a.)
He falls to the
ground in a
swoon.
- 3552 When he past of his payne & his pale hete,
And resort to hym selfe & his sight gate,
He plained full pitiously, was pyn for to here,

Book VIII.

His grief for
Helen, &c.

Of the harmes & the hethyng hym lappont to
thole.

3556 And for his worshipfull wife, that hym worst
liket,

þat faren was ouer the fome, & hir fame loste ;
And other freikes shuld fonge in a fer londe
With þat semly to solas, hit sate in his hert.

3560 And of delites full dere, þat dight were at
home,

Lest hir lackit suche lustis in a londe straunge,
þoche mones he made & mournyng ynoghe,
With wailyng & weping, wo for to here ;

3564 þat it neght to non end þe noie þat he tholet.

Nestor comes to
comfort him.

Vnto Nestor anon þis naytly was tolde,
Of þe mornyng & myscheffe to Menelay was
comyn ;

Vnto þat worthy he went wisly anon,

3568 With sorow for þat syre & sylyng of teris.
He comford þat kyng with his clene speche,
To sober hym somewhat & sese of his chere,
þen hyet he with haste home to his rewme.

With a great
company of
knights, &c.

3572 And Nestor anon, with a nowmber grete
Of knightes & cant men, cairyt him with

he conducts him
home and sends
for Agamemnon,

Lyuely to his londe, & leuyt hym noght ;
And by assent of hym sone sent for his brother,

3576 Agamynon þe graithe, in a gret haste,
By a message on molde þat he mekyll triste ;
In his cause for to cum with counsell of wit,
As he þat was helply and highest of other.

Castor, and
Pollux.

3580 To Pollux the proude & his pere Castor,
þat all highit in haste, houyt no lengur ;
But comyn to þe kyng, þat the care tholit,
To helpe hym in haste & here of his noye.

THE COUNSELL OF AGAMYNON TO MENELAY.

3584 When agamynon the grete the greuaunce behelde,

- And the bale of his brother, þus the buerne
saide :—
- “ Why dreghis þou þis dole, & deris þi seluyn ?
Lefe of þis Langore, as my lefe brother,
- 3588 þat puttes þe to payne and peires þi sight.
If þu has cause for to care for vnkynde werkes,
And *with* sykyng ouerset, & sorow at þi hert,
Hit were wit, as I wene, to were it ffro noise,
- 3592 And fro knowyng of comyns & of course
opun ;
ffor a sorow þat is sene on a sib frynde,
Mas þe *mournyng* more of men þat hym luffes :
Mikull comfordes his care all his kene fos,
- 3596 And engendres þaire ioy all his iuste sorow.
ffayne euer feire chere in þi felle anger.
Whan sorow is most sad, set all at litle ;
Lete of it lightly, þat no lede wete,
- 3600 þi sorow & þi sikyng set all at noght.
And in maters þat meuys þe *with* might for to
stir,
There is no worship in weping, ne in wan teres ;
But desyre þi redresse all *with* derfe strokis :
- 3604 *With* þi swerde is to swinke & not *with* swym
thoghtes.
ffor in sorow may be sene who is sad wise ;
ffull propurly to preue in his pale angre,
When hym comys by course *contrary* thinges ;—
- 3608 He þat oppressit not *with* payne his prinsepall
wittes,
Ne ouersettes not his saule *with* sorow full hoge.
þefore wackon þi wille into wight dedis,
And þere as sikyng & sorow slees the *within*,
- 3612 þat þe harme þat þou has, and hethyng *with* all,
Pas noght vnponished for pité ne other,
But þe dedes þat vs deirus be full dere boght.
þefore sobbyng & sorow ses at þis tyme,

Book VIII.

“ Why endure this
misery ?
(fol. 56 b.)Cease this
languor :at least conceal
your grief.Our sorrow
makes friends
sad, and foes
glad.By your sword,
and not by tears,
this work must
be done.Therefore rouse
yourself.

- Book VIII. 3616 And wreke þe on weghis þat þe wrathed hase.
 Our kingdoms are strong; and
 are strong; and
 we have many
 allies.
 Yow know þat our kyngdomes are of clene
 strenght,
 And we haue felowes full fele þat vs faith owe,
 To wreike vs of wrathe & our wronge ricche.
- All Greece will
 rise to our aid. 3620 All Grece, for þis grefe, *with þere* grete ostis,
 Wilbe redy to ryse *with* a ranke pepull;—
 Euery kyng for to cum *with* knightes enarmyt,
 full stoutly *with* strenght to stir on our fos.
- (fol. 57 a.)
 With a fleet we
 shall pass to
 Troy;— 3624 *With* a nauy full nobill, naite for þe werre,
 We shall tyre vs to Troy tomly to gedur;
 And if hit tyde vs our tentis tild on þere londe,
 Hit shalbe hevi & harde, & happi vnlike,
- 3628 þat any frigies vs fere, or to flete dryue;
 But it happon hom harder in a hond while,
 And the dernyst be dede *with* dynte of our
 hondes.
- Kill the people,
 and raze the city
 to the ground. 3632 þaire pepull & hor power to pyne as vs liste,
 Troy and þe tresoure take at our wille,
 Bete downe the bildynges to þe bare erthe.
- And Paris shall
 be hanged as a
 felon. 3636 And paris, þat is *prinsipall* of our pure hate,
 Iff hit happe vs to hent, hongit shalbe
 As a felon falsest foundyn *with* thefte.
 Hit is sothely to sese of sorow in mynde,
 And to all the kynges by course, þat knowen are
 in Grece,
- To this end let us
 seek the aid of
 all the kings in
 Greece." 3640 Dukes by dene, & other derfe Erles,
 Let vs send to hom salus solemlly by *letre*,
 Praiand hom *prestly with* all our pure hertis,
 To helpe vs in hast our harmys to venge,
 And dyshonour and daunger done to our
 rewmes."
- 3644 **W**hen Agamynon the graithe hade geuen þus
 to red,
 Menela mightily made for to write

- To all the grete of Grece, fro Agamynon & hym,
 Vnder sailes of those souerains, samyn to wend
- 3648 By currouis to yche cost, kynges to warne :
 And all agreit to þe gate *with* a gode wille.
 The first of þo freikes, þat to the fight come,
 Was Achilles, a choise kyng & cheuallrus in Achilles.
 armys ;
- 3652 And Patroclus the proude, a *prise* mon of werre ; Patroclus.
With Diomed, a doughti mon & dernist of hond,— Diomedes.
 A stronge man in stoure & stuernist in fight.
 Sone the cause was declaret *with* a clene wit,
- 3656 Of the dede, ilke-a-dele, to þo derfe kynges ; (" ilke-dele,"
 And opunly, by one assent þai ordant hom all, every part.)
With grym ost for to go & a grete nauy, (fol. 57 b.)
 Elan fuersly to fecche, and hor fos qwell,
- 3660 And venge on þere velany & þere vile harme.
 And for explait of þere spede, þai spekyn in fere
 To chese hom a cheftayn to be chefe of þem all,
 To be *prinse* in þat *prise* and þe *prese* haue ;
- 3664 All the ost for to honour & his hest kepe,
 And be *gouernett* by this grete by grement
 of hom.
 þen by assent of þose souerans somyn, þai yode
 And walit hom a wegh by wit, as hom thoght.
- 3668 To Agamynon þai giffen þe *gouernaunce* hole, Agamemnon is
 ffor worthiest of wit þat worship to haue ; chosen to lead
 And ordant hym Emperour by opyn assent, the expedition.
With power full playn þe pepull to lede,
- 3672 And obey to þat bolde his bidding to wirke.

THE DROWNYNG OF POLLUX & CASTOR.

- Pollux the pert kyng and his pere Castor,
 When hor sister was sesit, saies me the story,
 In hope for to hent hir, highit to þe se
- 3676 *With* a nauy full noble anon by hom seluyn ;— Castor and Pollux
 The Troiens to take was þere intent euyn, pursue the
 Trojans.

- Book VIII.
- And hor sister to sese, *with* sailyng þai wend.
 Sum tellyn þis tale, & for true holdyn,
 3680 þat þai bode not the biddyng of þe buerne
 Menelay ;
 But when tithyng was told of hor *triet* sister,
 þai fore to þe fome, as I before saide.
 But how it tide of þat tale this is tru sothe,—
 3684 To þe water þai went, þo weghis to gedur,
 Paris to pursew *with* prise men of Armes.
 Thai sailit not sounde, sothely to telle,
 Two dayes by dene, as hom dere felle,
 3688 When the heuyn in hast hepit *with* cloudis,
 Wex merke as þe mydnight ; mengit þe ayre ;
 No light but of Laite, þat launchet aboue ;
 Thunret full throly ; thrappit the windes ;
 (MS. has "sailes.") 3692 Sodenly þo sail[er]es were sorely bestad.
With a ropand rayne rugh was the se.
 The wyndes full wodely wackont anon,
 Rut vp the rughe se on rokkes aboute ;
 3696 As hilles hit hepit in a hond while.
 So þe bre and the brethe burbelit to gedur,
 þat hit spirit vp spitiously fyue speire lenght
With walter and wawes, þat þe wynd dryues
 3700 All fore as a fyre þe firmament ouer.
With an ugli noise noye for to here,
 Hit sundrit þere sailes & þere sad ropis ;
 Cut of þere cables were caget to gedur.
 ("tylude" = *tide*,
 turned, cast.) 3704 All þere takyll was tynt, tylude ouer borde ;
 The nauy wex nakit ; noy was on honde.
 The shippis *with* shire wynd shodert in twyn,
 Dryuen furth on the depe dole to be-holde.
 3708 The two brether were abidyng bothe in a shippe,
 þat was stird *with* the storme streght out of
 warde ;
 Rut on a Rocke, rof all to peces.
 The bordes all to brast, brusshet in the water ;
- A storm bursts
 over them.
 (fol. 58 a.)
- Sails and ropes
 are torn away.
- The ships are
 shattered on the
 rocks ; Castor

- 3712 The Dukes were drounet, & oþer dere folke.
 All the sort þat hom suet sunkyn to ground
 A brode in the breme se, barges & other.
 And syn the dethe was in doute of þo dere
 kynges,
- 3716 Ne non certayn cold say, ne for sothe telle,
 What worth of þo wight in the wilde se ;
 The gentils aiuges hom two iuste goddis,
 Lyuond in the lofte *with* lordships in heuyn,
- 3720 Tran[s]late truly into triet ioy.
 And poites haue put of þo prise brethir,
 þat þai Rauichit were radly into þe red ayre,
 And set in a seigne þat zodiac is callid ;
- 3724 That demyt is to þis day duly *with* clerkes,
 Gemini Aiugget in þere iuste artis.
 ffor the sun vnder zodiac settis hym to leng
 Two dayes betwene, & dryues no ferre
- 3728 Mo in his mouyng þen any mone other.
 But, what is sothely be said of þo sure brethur,
 ffor þe sute of þere sister somyn were þai drounyt.
 Let Poyetis go play hom, & passe to our tale.
- 3732 **H**ere Darys in his dyting duly auisys
 ffor to telle in his tale þe tulkes of Grece ;
 Of þere shap for to shew and þere shene colour,
 Of the worthiest þere were, to wale hom be nom.
- 3736 þus he breuyt in his boke of þo breme kynges,
 ffor he segh hom in sight at sembles full ofte,
 (As in tymes of tru, þaire tentes *with* in)
 And waited hom wele ; for þe wegh thought
- 3740 To myn hom in making in maner as þai were.

Book VIII.

and Pollux and
all their company
perish.Fables concerning
Castor and
Pollux.

(fol. 58 v.)

THE SHAPE AND COLOUR OF THE KYNGES OF GRECE.

Agamynon þe gay was of a gode mykull ;
 His colour of þat kyng all of clene qwite.
 He was store man of strenght, stoutest in armes,

Agamemnon was
tall, large-limbed,
noble, and free.

- Book VIII. 3744 *With lymes full large ; light of his will,
Meke as a maiden, mery with all ;
Wode in his wrathe, wild as a lion,
He was witty per with, & wegh hardy,*
- 3748 *And of faciund full faire, fre of his speche.
Menelay the mighty was of meane shap,
Noght so large of his lymes as his lefe brother ;
In mesure was made of a medull size,*
- 3752 *Betwene the large & the litill ; likyng of colour
Auntrus in armys, eger of wer,
A bolde man in batell, & of breme wille.
Achilles the choise was of chere faire,*
- 3756 *Likyng & luffly, a large man with all.
Crispe herit was the kyng, colouret as gold.
Stokyn ene out stepe with a streught loke ;
His loke was full louely, when ledys were opyn.*
- 3760 *With a brest pat was brode, byg of his shulders ;
Grete armys in the gripe, growen full rounde ;
A large man of lenght with limis full brode.
A stythe man in stoure, storest of wille,*
- 3764 *Was no greke on pat grounde of so great strenght,
Ay bowne vnto batell, boldist in armys,
Godely of giftes, grettist in expense,
Ay furse on his fos, and to fight Redy.*
- 3768 *Tantelus the tore kyng was a tulke hoge,
Borly of brede, & of big strenght ;
Wele colouret by course, clene of his face,
Rede roicond in white, as pe Roose fresshe ;*
- 3772 *With grete Ene & gray, gleyit a litill ;
Meke of his maners, & manly in werre.
Ajax oelius was outrage grete,
Brode of his brest, byg in his armys ;*
- 3776 *A large man of lymys, lengest of stature.
Costius clothyng ay pe kyng weiret ;
Noght lowrand with laithe chere lese for to
speike.*
- Menelaus was of middle size ; bold, daring, and determined.
- Achilles was a large, burly, broad-shouldered man, with crisp hair and projecting eyes.
(fol. 59 a.)
- Among the Greeks he had no equal in strength or in battle.
- Tantalus, a huge, burly, strong man, was well coloured ; and had large gray eyes that squinted.
- Ajax Oelius, a very tall, large-limbed man : given to lying.

- Telamon truly was a tulke full faire,
 3780 Blake horit, aboue breghis and other
 Serklyt of hom seluyn, semly *with* all.
 A Sotell man of song *with* mony sere notys,
 And mellit hym *with* musike & myrthes also.
- 3784 He was doughty of dedys, derfe of his hond ;
 Pompe and proude wordis ay þe *prinse* hated.
 Ulexes the lefe kyng was loueliest of other,
 He was the fairest by ferre of all the felle grekes,
- 3788 And falsest in his fare, and full of disseit.
 Vndertaker of treyne, of talkyng but litill,
 Neuer myrth in his mouthe meuyt *with* tong :
 Sad of his semblaundes, sober of chere.
- 3792 And of facound fairest *with* a fre speche,
 He hade no make of þo men in meuyng of wordye.
 Dyamede þe doughty was a dere kyng,
 Stronge of his stature, stithe in his armys,
- 3796 Brode in his brest, byg in his shulders,
With a loke þat was laithe like out of wit.
 ffals of his forward, felle of his hond,
 A derffe man in dede, dyssirus of batell.
- 3800 Vnsouer *with* seruauundes, sorofull in hert,
 Dredfull in dole for dissait þat he vsit.
 Lusty to lechery, vnlell of his trouthe,
 And mony harmes hepit for hete of his loue.
- 3804 Off Duke Nestor to deme, doughty in werre,
 He was long & large, *with* lemys full grete.
 A ffreike þat was fre, and a feire speiker,
 Wise in his wordys, witté of counsaile ;
- 3808 Tru of his trowthe, tristy to loue,
 Meke of his maners malise to pese ;
 And if he walte into wrathe, wode as a lyon,
 But he lengit not long in his lothe hate ;
- 3812 ffaithfull of frendship to frekys þat he louyt,
 The hertist to helpe of all the high kynges.
 Protheselus the pert kyng was of pure shap,

Book VIII.

Telamon the beautiful; his black hair in ringlets over his brow; a great lover of music.

Ulysses, the loveliest, the fairest, the falsest of the Greeks; none could equal him in eloquence.

(fol. 59 b.)

Diomedes the doughty was a strong, well-built man, with a scowling look. He was false, cruel, quarrelsome, lecherous, and deceitful.

Nestor, the brave and wise, was tall, strong, and well-built; truthful, trusty, and faithful.

Protesilaus, a

Book VIII.

- warrior of fine
mould and fair
size.
- 3816 Semely for sothe, & of Syse faire.
Doughty of dedis, derfe of his hondes,
None wighter in werre, ne of wille bettur.
Neptolon nobill was non of þe lest :
A store man of stature, stabill of chere.
- Neoptolemus the
noble, a tall, staid
man, with hard,
black, prickly
hair ; large gray
eyes and grim ;
- 3820 His here was hard blake, on his hede stode.
Grete Ene and gray, *with* a grym loke.
Rounde sydes for sothe, sober of wille ;
His shulders were shapon of a clene brede.
- was broad
shouldered, and
beetle browed,
and stuttered.
- 3824 Bytell browet was the buerne, þat aboue met ;
And stutid full stithly, þat stynt hym to speke ;
But he was lernyd of þe lawe, & in his londe
wise ;
ffor to comyn in a case hade a clere wit.
- (fol. 60 a.)
- Palamedes, son
of Nauplius, King
of Eubœa, was of
middle size, well-
built, bold, and
daring ; a noble
story-teller,
courteous and
kind.
- 3828 Palomydon the pure, he was prinse faire ;
Naulus son þe nobill kyng, & his next childe.
Vne made of a mene in the medyll shap,
Large of a lenght, lyuely & small,
- 3832 Noght borely ne brode, but as hym best semyt.
A stythe man of his stature, stirond of wille,
Menyt hym to mony thinges, & of mynde gode ;
Nobill talker *with* tales, tretable also,
- 3836 Curtas & kynde, curious of honde.
Polidarius was pluccid as a porke fat,
ffull grete in the grippe, all of grese hoge.
So bolnet was his body, þat burthen hade ynoghe
- Podalirius, huge,
fat, and "plooked"
as a porker ; his
feet had burden
enough to "ferke
hym aboute."
- 3840 The fete of þat freke to ferke hym aboute,
Or stond vppo streght for his strong charge.
Aparty was he proude, *presit* after *seruys*,
He wold not gladly be glad, ne glide into myrthe ;
- 3844 But euermore ymaginand & entronde in thoghtes.
Machaon the mody kyng was of a mene stature,
Noght to long ne to litle, lusty to se,
Proude & *presumptius*, prouyt of wille,
- Machaon, brother
of Podalirius, was
of mean stature,
proud and pre-
sumptuous.
- 3848 Ballit was the buerne *with* a brode face ;
Neuer slept þat slegh for slouthe vppon day.

- Dares in his dytyng duly þus tellus,
 þat for the helpe of these hende, & hertely of
 oper,
- 3852 Of Perse come the proude kyng *with* pepull full
 mony,
 And a company of knightes comly to se,
 þat tellis his Atyre & his triet strenght.
 He was large, & long, & of lene shap,
- 3856 *With* a face somewhat fat, fellist of colour.
 The here of þat hathell was huet as þe fire,
 Bothe o berde & aboue all of bright rede.
- O**f the tulkes of Troy telle we now ferre,
 3860 Bothe of mesure & mykyll whille I mynde haue,
 As breuyt is in boke and aboue set,
 ffull duly by Dares endited of olde.
 Priam þe prise kyng was of pure shap,
- 3864 A large man & a longe, liuely & small.
 A faire man in feturs & hade of furse steuyn.
 Wight in his werkes & of wit redy ;
 Delited to the deuer on dayes be tyme.
- 3868 Noght ferfull, ne furse, faueret full wele,
 Louet he no lede þat lustide in wrange ;
 He rulet hym by Reason & the right spake.
 Songis of solemnite and songes of myrthe
- 3872 He wold herkon full hertely in his high wit.
 Was neuer kyng vnder cloude his knightes more
 louet,
 Ne gretter of giftes to his goode men,
 Ne lellier louyt ledys of his aune,
- 3876 Ne *with* Riches so Rife rewardet his pepull.
 Of all his sones for sothe, þat semely were
 holdyn,
 Non was so noble, ne of nait strenght,
 As Ector, þe eldist, & aire to hym seluyn.
- 3880 He was truly in his tyme tristiest of other

Book VIII.

The king of Persia
 with a great band
 of soldiers and
 a company of
 knights.

Of the Trojan
 leaders.

(fol. 60 b.)

Priam the king
 was a tall, noble,
 active man, of
 fair feature and
 commanding
 voice.

Never was a king
 more beloved by
 his knights, &c.

The noblest and
 bravest of his sons
 was Hector.

Book VIII.

He stuttered a little, was always victorious.

Massive and tall, Troy never bred his equal: he was so ready, so good, and so powerful.

(fol. 61 a.)

Paris, a pert knight with silken, glossy hair,

was a famous archer and hunter.

Deiphobus the third son and Helenus the fourth, were very much alike in features;

þat leuit in any londe, & a litle he stotid.

This *prinse with* his pure strenght plainly auer-
come

All Auntres in Armys, þat he euer raght :

3884 Non so stuerne þat *withstode* a stroke of his
honde.

He was massy & mekull, made for þe nonest,
Neuer Troy no tyme soche a tulke bred,
So graithe, ne so good, ne of so gret myght.

3888 Ruly & rightwise, a roghe man of hors,
He spake neuer dispituosly, ne spiset no man ;
Ne warpit neuer worde of wrang *with* his
mowthe.

Ne sagh, þat was vnsemond, slipped hym fro,
3892 But ay meke as a maydon, & mylde of his speche.
Neuer hatfull to hym to hygh into batell,
Neuer wery of þat werke, ne of wegh fferde,
He swat neuer for þat swynke, ne in swayme
felle.

3896 Was neuer red in no Romanse of Renke vpon
erthe
So well louyt *with* all ledys, þat in his lond
dwelt.

Parys was pure faire, and a pert knighte ;
Here huet on his hede as haspis of silke,
3900 And in sighkyng it shone as the shyre golde.
He was bowman O þe best, bolde *with* a speire,
A wilde man to wale, wode on his fos ;
full siker at asaye, & a sad knight,

3904 Of hunters he was hede, & hauntyd it ofte.
Deffebus was doughty & derfe of his hond,
The þrid son of þe sute, & his sure brother
Elenus, the eldist eyn after hym.

3908 þo freikes were fourmet of feturs [a]like,
Bothe of hyde & of hew to hede of a mykell ;
ffor, to loke on þe ledys *with* a light egh,

- Book VIII.
- The ton fro þe tother was tore for to ken
- 3912 In sight at þat sodan, somyn & þai were.
The fourme of þo freikes was, faithfully to se,
Right suche as the syre, þat I said first ;
Vndifferent to deme fro þere dere fader,
- 3916 Saue Priam the prise was past into eld,
And þai of yeris full yong, 3enerus of wille.
The ton was a triet knight, tristy in armys,
A wight man for to wale, & wise of his dedis ;
- 3920 The tother, sotele of syense to seke in a lond,
And a corius clerke *with* a clene wit.
Troilus þe tru was full tore mekull,
ffull massely made, & of mayn strenght ;
- 3924 And yet hoger of hert & of her wille,
He demenynt well his maners, & be mesure wroght.
Amirous vnto Maidens, & mony hym louyt,
And delited hym in dole *with* damsels ofte ;
- 3928 But he mesuret his maners, þof he þe myrth vsid,
þat it impairynt not his person, ne his purpos
lettid.
In strenght ne in stryfe þere strokes were delte,
He was Ector eftsones, or ellis soche another.
- 3932 In all the kyngdome & cuntre, þat to þe coron
longit,
Was no yong man so 3epe, ne 3enerus of dedis,
Ne so hardy of hond holdyn in his tyme.
Eneas was euermore eger of wille,
- 3936 Brode in his brest, & of body litill.
Wise in his werkis, & of wordys sober,
A faire speiker in a spede, speciall of wit,
A clene man of counsell, *with* a cloise hert,
- 3940 Of litterure & langage lurnyt ynoghe.
A man full of mekenes & mery of his chere.
ffaire Ene hade þe freike, & of fyn colour,
Glemynt as þe glasse and gliet a little.
- 3944 Of all the tulkes of Troy, to telle þem by name,
- and in form both
were very like
their father.
- The one was
a tried knight,
the other, a
'sotele man of
syense.'
- Troilus was tall,
massive, and
strong ; brave,
reckless, and
amorous, yet
mannerly and
measured.
(fol. 61 b.)
- In battle he was
almost equal to
Hector.
- Æneas the eager,
broad-chested but
fittle ; he was
skilful, wise,
learned, and
meek ;
- had fine bright
eyes slightly
asquint, and was
the richest man in
Troy.

Book VIII.

Antenor the Wise
was a tall, active,
but slender man :
talkative but far-
seeing.

Was non so riche of Renttes, ne of renke godes,
Of castels full close, & mony clene tounes.
Antenor also was abill man of wit,
3948 Long man & large, lyuely & small.
Mony wordys hade the wegh, wise of his dedis,
In fele thinges forwise, & a fer caster.

Wele louyt of his lege, delited hym in myrthe,
3952 Bourdfull among buernes, blithe of his wordis,
Hethyngfull to hathels, but it harmyt not.

Polydamas, son
of Antenor,

['favour.'
countenance.]

Polidamas þe pert þat was his prise son,
ffull 3ener and 3epe, and a yong knight,
3956 ffaire man of faffure, & of fyn strenght,
Worshipfull in wer, wise of his dedis ;
A large man of lenght, delyuer, & small,
Euyn fourmyt as his fader of feturs & other.

was tall, agile,
and slender, like
his father ;

3960 A full strong man in stoure, sturnyst in Armys,
Wrothe *with* a worde & away sone :
His colour blent was in blake, *with* a blithe chere.

(fol. 62 a.)

Meriones, king of
Crete, was a great,
massive, broad-
shouldered
knight, with crisp
yellow hair, and
black eyelashes :
a fierce and
famous warrior.

Merion the mighty kyng was massely shapen,
3964 A faire man of fourme, & a fre knight.
Grete sydes to gripe growen full sad,
Brode shulders aboue, big of his armys,
A hard brest hade þe buerne, & his back sware.
3968 Crispe heris & clene, all in cours yelowe,
All the borders blake of his bright ene.

A felle man in fight, fuerse on his enimys,
And in batell full bigge, & myche bale wroght :
3972 Grete worship he wan while the wer laste.

Hecuba, the
honest and
honourable queen,
was broad and
massive, almost
like a man.

Ecuba, the onest & onerable qwene,
Was shewyng in shap of a shene brede,
Massily made as a man lyke.

She was learned
as became a lady,
meek and
charitable.

3976 She hade a wonderfull wit a woman to bene,
Also sad in þe syens as semyt for a lady
Wele norished *þerwith* ; wise of hir dedis,
Meke of hir maners, myldest of chere ;

3980 Onest ouerall, as aght hir astate,

- An delited hir deply in dedis of charité.
 Andromaca, auenonde abill of person,
 Worthy Ector wyfe, was a we faire.
- 3984 Long body hade the burdde, bright of hir colour.
 Ho was mesurably made, as þe mylke white.
 Hir ene flamyng fresshe, as any fyne stones.
 Rud as þe Roose roikede in hir chekes.
- 3988 Hir lippes were louely littid *with* rede.
 Gilde hores hade þat gay, godely to se.
 Most onest of other euer in hir tyme,
 And all hir dedis full duly done by a mesure.
- 3992 Cassandra the clere was a Clene Maydon,
 Semely of a Sise, as the silke white,
 Womonly wroght, waike of hir colour,
 Godely of gouernaunce, and gleyit a litle.
- 3996 Of wemen werkes wilnet ho none,
 Most was hir mynde hir maidonhede to kepe.
 Mony cas for to cum ho be course wiste,
 By artys of astronomy, & ame of hir wit,—
- 4000 By staryng on the sternys thurgh hir stithe lore.
 Polixena the pert was *prise* of all other,
 Of feturs & fourme the fairest on lyue ;
 full tendur of hir tyme, triet of hewe.
- 4004 Of hir fairnes fele may no freike telle,
 Ne no wegh has wit ne wordys *perfore*,
 ffor to labur so longe of hir lefe shap ;
 But truly I telle as þe text sais,
- 4008 Ho was of bewte aboue all borne in hir tyme,
 To wale þurgh the world of wemen bydene,
 Also noble for þe nonest as natur cold deuyse,
 To paint in yche place thurgh his pure study,
- 4012 (þat errit not in anythyng of abilté þer,
 Saue he demyt hir dedly, when hir day come.)
 And ay cheriste hir chastité *with* a choise wille,
 To þat abundaunse of bewte ho was best norisshed.
- 4016 Witté to wale, wantid no thewes ;

Book VIII.

Andromache,
 wife of Hector,
 was tall and
 stately,
 with bright clear
 eyes, ruddy
 cheeks and lips,
 and golden hair.

(fol. 62 b.)

Cassandra,
 daughter of
 Priam, was of
 seemly size and
 mould, but pale,
 and squinted a
 little.

She was well
 skilled in
 astronomy.

Polyxena was by
 far the fairest of
 Priam's
 daughters.

Her beauty baffles
 all description.

- Book VIII.
- Thus Dares
represents those
noted ones of
Greece and Troy:
- 4020 Voidet all vanities, & *virtus* dissyret.
þus Dares in his dyting deuyses þe shap
Of þese freikes in fere, þat I before tolde ;
Of kynges & knightes & oþer clene ladies ;
Of Dukes by-dene, þat were dere holden ;
Of the gretist of Grece, & of gret Troy,
þat he hade comyng *with* in company, & knew
well þe persons,
- (fol. 63 a.) 4024 As the worthiest to wale & wildest in Armys.
Of these nomly to neuyn, & nobill men other,
How þai bere hom in batell, I buske me to say ;
And telle how hom tyde, whill I tyme haue.—
- and now to our
story of what
befell them.
- 4028 Stir fuorth to our story, & stynt here a while.

Neynt Boke. Of the Nowmber of Shippes
and the Nauy of the Grekes.

- C**omyn was by course þat the cold wyntur
Was wastid & went *with* his wete shoures. Winter was now
past,
frostes were faren, and the fell cold ;
- 4032 The slippond slete slidon of the ground ;
fflodys were fallyn into furse vales,
And into caues be course cleufit the erthe.
Wyndis wastid away, warmyt the ayre ;
- 4036 The rede beames aboue blusshet *with* hete ;
Ver entrid full euyne, eger *with* all. and Spring had
opened,
The sun in his serkyll set in þe last,
Passyng fro pisshes vnder playn course ;
- 4040 ffueryere faryn *with* his fuerse windes
At the metyng of Marche *with* his mayn droghte.
The grete Nauy of Grekes *with* a grym oste, and the great
navy of the
Greeks entered
the harbour of
Athens.
Entrid into Attens, euyne at hor wille ;
- 4044 And holly in hauyn þere houyt þai to-gedur,
ffor to rest in þe Rode & hor rede take.
Now wete yche wegh, þat writyng beholdis,
Or þat stares vpon stories, & stirs in bokys,
- 4048 þat syn the firmament was fourmed, & folke
vpon erthe,
Syche a Nauy was neuer of nowmber to-gedur ; Never had such a
fleet been
collected.
Ne soche a company clene of knightes & other ;
Ne so fele feghtyng men in a flete somyn. (fol. 63 b.)
- 4052 Of the worthy þere were, thus þe write sais :—

- Book IX.
 Agamemnon had
 100 ships;
- Menelaus from
 Sparta had 60
 ships.
- (Sparta)
 (Bœotia)
- Arcesilaus from
 Bœotia and king
 Protheus had 50
 ships.
- (Sicyonia)
- Ascalaphus and
 his brother
 Ialmenus with
 30 ships.
- Epistrophus,
 king of Phocis,
 and his brother
 Tedius, with
 50 ships.
- Telamon, king of
 Salamis, with
 50 ships.
- Teucer,
 Amphimachus,
 Dioreas, and
 Theseus.
- Nestor from
 Pylæ, with
 50 ships.
 (fol. 64 a)
- Thoas from
 Ætolia,
- Agamynon the gret, was gide of hom all,
 Leder of þo lordis, fro his lond broght
 A hundrith shippes full shene *with* sharp men
 of armys,
 4056 Pight full of pepull & mony *prise* knight.
 Menelay the mighty, þat was his mete brother,
 Come fro his kingdom *with* clene shippes Sixti,
With nobill men for þe nonest a nowmber full
 hoge,
 4060 And sped hym fro spart his awne spilte Rewme.
 Out of boyse was þere brought *with* bold men
 two,
 Archisalus was an, auntrus in werre,
 And Protheno, a *prise* kyng, prestly þat other.
 4064 In hor company come clene shippes fyfté,
With abill men of armys, auntrus in fight.
 þer suet of Siche semly men two,—
 Ascalaphus, a skathilduke & skant mon in wer,
 4068 And Helminus, a hede vrle, hadyn to-gedur
 Thretty shippes full shene o þe shire water,
With barons of the best & bold men *with*in.
 Ephistaphus, a pert kyng & *prinse* out of focce,
 4072 And Tedius þat tothir, þat was his trew felowe:
 ffyfty shippes in fere folowet hom two,
With a company of knightes cast for the wer.
 Telamon, the tore kyng, tide for to haue
 4076 ffyfty shippes full faire of his fuerse Rewme ;
 And of the Cité of Salame, þat suyt hym after,
 In his company come mony clene Dukes,
 And Erles also, *with* mony gret lordis.
 4080 The Duke of Teucor, to telle truly, was þere ;
 Amphimakus also, auntrus in wer ;
 Donori, the derfe Erle, & doughty Theseus.
 Nestor, the nobill Duke, þat was an old man,
 4084 ffore out of Phylon *with* fyfti gret shippes.
 Toax fro toylé, þat was a true kyng,

- ffyfte shippes in fere to the flete broght.
- Aiax cælius, aunterous in werre,
- 4088 Thretty shippes full thriste throng into hauyn ;
And sex of a sort þat suyt hym after.
- Polibos, a proude kyng, & his pere Amphimake,—
þai come out of Calydon *with* a clene pepull ;
- 4092 And foure scoure fyne shippes to the flete broght.
Out of Trasy þere turnet triet Vlexes the kyng,
With fyfty, in a furthe, all of fuerse vesell.
- Duke Melios the mighty met in a hauyn,
- 4096 And soght fro his Cité sothely of Pygre,
With Eleuon od shippes abill to werre.
- Poterhas & Proteselon, þo proude Dukes twoo,
þai fecchid out of Philace, þat was þere fre londe,
- 4100 ffyfté shippes in fere, & fore vnto Attens.
- Machaon & Polidus, pris kynges bothe,
Turnyt out of Trision, & triet shippes broght
Two & thretty full thryuond, & þrong into prise.
- 4104 Out of Phithes, þe faire Cité folowet Achilles,
ffifté shippes full shene strode fro þe depe.
Kyng Thelephus tomly toke from his hauyn,
Twelue shippes well shapon, & shalkes *within*,
- 4108 Of his Rewme nocht Riche, Rodan was cald.
Rufirus the ryche raght fro his Rewme,
þat Sicham was said sothely to nome ;
And fyfté shippes full shene folowet hym after.
- 4112 Two Dukes full derke droghen in fere,
I shall neme you þere nomes now, er I pas :—
Antius & Amphimake, auntirous in werre.
þay were lordes of a londe þere ledis in dwelt,
- 4116 That were bioustious of beiryng, byg men *with* all,
Enerdond by hor one, & Elyda hit hight.
þai broght to the Brym XL bigge shippes.
- Polibethes, a proud kyng, pert of his dedis,
- 4120 He broght to the brym barges eleivan,
Prothylus, a pert kyng, put on the water

Book IX.

with 50 ships
Ajax Oileus, with
30 ships, and 6
others.Polybetes and
Amphimachus from
Calydon, with
80 ships.Ulysses from
Thracia, with
50 ships.Eumelus from
Pheræ, with 11
ships.Podarces and
Protesilaus from
Phylace, with 50
ships.Machaon and
Podalirius from
Trica, with 32
ships.Achilles from
Phthiotis,
with 50 ships.Telephus, king of
Mysia, with 12
ships.

(Rhodes)

Euryalus from
Sicyon, with
50 ships.Antiphus and
Amphimachus
from Elis, with
40 ships.
(fol. 64 b.)Polypetes, with
11 ships.
Prothylus, or
Prothous, with
50 ships.

Book IX.

- ffyfté shippes fyn, full of folke all,
Of Deymon duly, his owne dere londe.
- (Lacedæmon) 4124 Kyng Sapmon for sothe sought fro þat hauyn,
(Guneus, king of
Cyphius) With alsmony abill shippes auntrid hym seluyn,
þat Capidoise cald is, the cuntre so hat.
- Diorez from
Beotia, with 32
ships. 4128 And broght of his brode londe, þat Boisa is
callid,
Two & thretty thried shippes þrast full of pepull.
And when thies souerauns were somyn, sothely
to telle,
- The allies of the
Greeks were 69
in all, and the
number of their
ships was 1232;
not including
Palamedes, who
joined them some
time after. 4132 Of kynges full kene, & of kyde Dukes,
The sowme for to set was sixty & nene.
The nowmber of the noble shippes, þat to þe
note yode,
ffor to telle hom by tale, was truly a thowsaund
Twa hundrethe & twenty, & twelue o þe last,
- 4136 Without Palomydon þe proude, þat preset hom
after
With a nauy full noble ;—Nawlus son the grete.
When thez graidly were gedret, & gird into
hauyn,
þen come þai to counsell, as I shall kythe after.

**Tent Boke. How the Grekes sent vnto
Delphon to haue onsware of a god of
thayre Journay.**

- 4140 **L**enge we a little *with* lykyng, to telle (fol. 65 a.)
How thies kynges *with* hor knightes carpyn to
gedur.
When all were at Attens, aunter befell,
Agamynon the gret gedrit in fere,
- 4144 Into a place þat was playne *without* the While the fleet
lay at Athens,
Agamemnon
assembled the
leaders to a
council.
prise Cité,
There Setis for þo souerans Sothely was maked,
ffor kynges þat þere come & other kyde Dukes,
Bothe Erles & almen after þere astate.
- 4148 When all set were in sercle þe souerayn aboute,
And silence on yche syde the *serkyll within,*
Agamynon the graithe, þat the gomes led,
These wordes he warpid þo worthy vnto :— Speech of
Agamemnon.
- 4152 “ Ye princes full prest, þat present are here ! “ Renowned
princes ! who,
with your hosts,
have joined this
expedition, look
around you !
þat *with* pouer of pepull *presit* are hider,
And aioynt to þis Journey Justly to-gedur,
Considirs to this company & the clene strenght,
- 4156 What bolde ye haue broght into þis brode
hauyn !
What fighting folke yche freike has !
Who sothely hath sene soche a pepull ere ?
Neuer wegh, as I wene, syn þe world stode,
- 4160 Se at a Semly soche a sight hoole Never has there

- Book X.
 been such a fleet
 assembled; never
 such hosts of
 warriors, young
 and old!
- 4164 Of kynges in a company, & of kyde Dukes,
 Erles and other men all of assent ;
 Ne of one *purpas* in a place pepull so fele ;
 So mony yong men & 3epe, 3enerus of wille ;
 So od men in armys, & egur to fight,
 To fare in a furde our fos to distroy.
- Surely they are
 blinded with rage
 who have roused
 us to war.
- 4168 þai are blyndit *with* baret & *with* bare sorow,
 þat wackons vp werre, & wrathus vs in hert,
 Or stiris vs *with* strenght vpon stuerne wise.
 ffor in this semly for sothe, soche men I know
 A hundrith, þat *with* hondes our harmys might
 wreike,
- (fol. 65 b.)
- 4172 Perfourme our *purpos*, and put it to end,
 þat we so mony and so mighty are meuyt to do.
 Ye weton all full wele þe worthy ben here,
 Of daunger & desese is don to our londis ;
- The purpose of
 this expedition is
 known to all.
- 4176 Of shame & of shenship shapyn vs alate ;
 Our fryndys defelet, and fonget our godys.
 þe harmes we haue, & hethyng *with* all,
 Hit sittes vs full sore to suffer on lyue.
- 4180 Hit menys vs *with* monhede þat malis to venge,
 And Aunter vs in armys our Enmyes to greue ;
With strenght for to stryve & strokes to dele,
 The Troiens to tene þat trespas haue done.
- It is to take
 vengeance on the
 Trojans for the
 villany they have
 wrought.
- 4184 All somyn by Assent, *with* a sad wille
 To venge of our velany & our vile greme.
 And þatis rightwise & reasonable to riche vs þerto ;
 ffirst, to Refrayne the fame þat men speikes,
- Honour must be
 upheld, and
 disgrace must be
 avenged ;
- 4188 And wipe of our wranges, & wirdis vs done ;
 So þat Troiens fro þis tyme take not on honde
 To aspye vs *with* spite in no spede efte.
 þat all þe wegges of þe world be warnit by hom,
- 4192 And þat no tale may be told in tyme fer to come,
 Ne witnes in *wrytyng* by wegges hereafter,
 þat any lord of our londe shuld lacche soche a
 skorne

- Vnwrokyn *with* wondis : þat weghe may Book X.
 knowen,
- 4196 Ne we, þat are so worthy & wight men ynogh,
 Shall not slely let slide, ne slip out of mynde,
 þat our successoures may say sothely, ne holde
 Dyssehonour of our dedys, & dem vs for feble. that posterity
 may not hold us
 in dishonour.
- 4200 Syn we now bene of noble men in nowmber
 so fele,
 And of strenght so stern standyng in one,
 Who is now so qweme or qwaint of his wit,
 That couthe mesure our might, or *with* mouthe
 tell Who so bold, or
 so foolish, as to
 defy the might of
 (fol. 66 a.)
 such an alliance ?
- 4204 The pouer of our pepull, & our playn strenght ?
 Who so hardy durst hede, or on hond take
 To wrathe vs be any way, or wirk vs dyssese ?
 Saue þes fonnet folke, þe frigies of troy, None but the
 Trojans,
- 4208 þat vnwysely has wrought *with* wyttis full febill,
 And offendit our frenchyp thurgh foli of hom
 seluyn.
 Ne mynd not þes men of þe mykyll harme,
 That a sone of our folke before hom has done,
- 4212 When lamydon was lord & þe lond eght,
 That was fader to the freike that offens mas ;
 Kyld all his Knightes, cumbrit his rewme,
 Sesit his sit', slong it to ground,
- 4216 And fele of his folke fongit on lyue,
 Led into our londys, þat lengis þer zet,
 In seruage and sorow set for to dwelle.
 þerfore, sotly hyt semys not surfetus harde
- 4220 No vnpossibill, thys pupull perfourme in dede,
 That fyuetymes fewer before home has done.
 þai wetyn full wele þe wyllys of vs here,
 That we purpos a pouer to put in hor lond,
- 4224 To noy hom *with* note and negh hom belyue.
 Sum helpe for to haue, hast hom þay wyll,
 Of ledys of other lond lyond hom gayne,
- They know us
 well, and they are
 certain to have all
 their allies
 collected to
 oppose us.

- Book X.
- To *withstond* vs *with* strenght & stroy of our
pupyll,
- 4228 And *paire* cuntre to kepe *with* cumpany grete.
þerfor, sotly me semys, & yow so lyke,
Ere we passe fro þis port, or pull vp our saylys,
That we make vs a message of men of astate,
Ere we pass
hence, let us
(fol. 66 b.)
- 4232 Duly to Delphon deuoutly to wende,
To the yle *þere* Appolyn erdis *with* in,
In hast forto herkyn of þo hend goddes,
What shall falle vs by ffortune, er we ferre pas,
inquire of Apollo
at Delphos what
will be the result
of our expedition."
- 4236 Of þis mater þat vs meuys, & mo of our dedys.
þis is clerely my counsell ; conceyuis hit all."
When the souerayn hade said, he sesit anone.
Of hor willes to wete, þo worthy by dene,
- 4240 Bothe kynges, & knightes, & other kyde Dukes,
All assentid hom sone, þat his saw herd.
This message to make þo mighty deuysset
Achilles the cheualrous, by *þere* choise wittes,
Achilles and
Patroclus are
sent to Delphos.
- 4244 And Patroclus the proude, his pere for to be.
ffor proffet of þo *prinses* and hor *prise* folke,
þai were demyt vnto Delphon this dede to per-
forme
- 4248 Of *þere* noyus note, & an *onsware* to haue,
With offeryng at appolyn, if aunter might falle,
Worship to wyn and wreke on hor fos.
- 4252 *With* out taryng, full tite *þai* *turnyt* into hauyn,
Achilles full chere and his choise felow,
And saylet furth soberly as hom selfe lyket ;
Hade wedur at *þere* wille, & the water calme,
Dryuon vnto Delphyn & no deire *þolet*.
Vmclosit *with* a course of the colde ythes,
- 4256 *With* a serkle of the se þat soght *þere* aboute,
Not Delphon but Delos *sum* demyt hit to het,
þat is the myddis & þe most of mony smalle yles,
Set in a sercle þe same place vmbe,
- 4260 As *þai* are fourmet *with* the flode : fyfté & thre,
They set sail
without delay.
- Not Delphos, but
Delos.

- To reckon by row, þe rodys is the moste.
 In þat yle, sais ysidir, euyng on a hylle,
 Ys Appolyn honouret and also Diana.
- 4264 There was foundyt a faire temple of a fyn werke,
 With wallis vp wroght, wyn to beholde,
 þere Appollo, the pure god, was principally
 worshippid.
- 4268 Delos, who demys hit, is duly to say
 Shortly to shalkes,—‘ a shewyng on opun ’ ;
 And fro þat soile, for sothe, the sun first aperit,
 And the mone in the merke, to men of þe lond ;
 þefore gentils aiugget, & for iuste held,
- 4272 þat in þat bare yle bothe borne were þai first.
 þat lede in þere langage lyuely can call
 The pure sun in hir pride, appollus doughter ;
 And Ediana, also, þai amynt hit to nome.
- 4276 The mone in his myldnes, þai menynt to hat
 Ortigia, ouer all honouret with grekes.
 Of þis mater nomore but meue to our tale.—
 In this Temple was a tor ymage, all of triet gold,
- 4280 In honour of Appolyn, þat I ere saide.
 þof it defe were & doumbe, dede as a ston,
 The gentils hit aiugget as a iuste god,
 With errour vnable þat erst hom began,
- 4284 And worshippit hom wofully, for hom wit lacket
 Of þe Godhed giffen, þat grew from the sun,
 þat all mightylé made & merket of noght.
 ffor lacke of beleue þai light into errour,
- 4288 And fellen vnto fals goddes, & faithly honourt
 With worship on all wise as weghis vppon lyue ;
 þat no pouer hade plainly but of pale fyndes,
 þat entrid into ymagis euer for dissayet,
- 4292 Spekand to specyals, þat spede for to aske,
 Thurgh falshede of fyndes þe folke to dissayue,
 And to ert hom in errour euermore to lenge.
- I** will tell here a tale, er I turne ferre,

Book X.

(Rhodes.)
(Isidore.)

(fol. 67 a.)

Delos signifies
“open.”The sun and the
moon sprang
from Delos.Idolatry the
result of ignor-
ance, and the
means by which
“fends” deceive
people.

- Book X. 4296 Of þe fyndyng of false goddes, & the foule vse ;
How sprittis in hom spake to qwho þat spirre
wold,
And how fowle þat þai faylit at the ferre end.
- Through the
glorious gift of
(fol. 67 b.)
Christ all idolatry
will pass away.
(MS. has "pes.")
- 4300 That come to our kynde throgh a cleane
Maydon,
All maumentre in myddelerthe myrtlit to peses
And wastid away þurgh wit of hym one,
As the gospell of God, þat gabbis not, says.
- ("gabs not,"—
lies not.)
- 4304 When Heraude in Anger atlede to sle
Cryste þurgh his curstnes, as þe clause tellus,
An angell anon neghed to Jasep,
Sent fro þe souerayn þat in Celé dwelles,
- ("in Cælo.")
- 4308 To take the childe for a chaunse & his choise
moder,
And euyng into Egypt entre on his way.
When Criste in þat contre come *with* his dame,
The false goddes in fere fell to þe ground ;
- When Christ
came into Egypt
the false gods
fell to the ground.
- 4312 Bothe Mawhownus & maumettes myrtild in
peces.
Isai also oponly tellus,
When Jesu Egipte Joynit *with* in,
All Symylacres for sothe soghten to ground.
- 4316 þat was a tokyn, he tellus, fro tyme of his come,
þat sacrifice shuld sese vnto ser goddis.
þus the Jewes aiugen, & for iust holdyn,
þat ysmaiell, of all men erst hom, began
- The Jews held
that Ishmael was
the first who made
idols ; and the
Gentiles, that it
was Prometheus.
- 4320 Maumettes to make of moldes & clay.
And the gentils aiuggen Justly anoper,
Prometheus, principall of þat pure art,
þat folke are fourmyt faithly to gentils.
- But no one in
particular is to be
blamed ; for all
men are naturally
given to idolatry.
- 4324 ffor no law in hor lede list hom to holde,
But folowit þere foule wille as fyndis hom taght ;
Nawther cercumsiset sothely in sort *with* the
Jewes,

Ne comyn *with* cristenmen, ne on Criste leuyn; Book X.

- 4328 But barly, as þai borne were, bydon þai stille,
And nauther law ne belefe lenton hom to.
The furst þat was founden of þes fals goddes,
Was wroght on þis wise, as weghe can tell.

OFF BEALL THE GOD & BELSABUB.

- 4332 On Delus, a derfe Kyng þat deg hit in eld,
Or Belus, as þe boke says, (bothe were his namys)
Hade a son þat hym sewit, sesit in his lond,
Nine was his name, & his next heire. Ninus, son of
Delus, or Belus,
- 4336 He brought hym to berynes on his best wise,
As be-come for a kyng, closit hym faire (fol. 68 a.)
With solempne sepulcre, sothely wroght.
And for his fader shuld faithly be fer in his
mynd, that he might
duly honour and
commemorate his
father, erected a
golden image of
life size; and
commanded the
people to worship
it as a god.
- 4340 An ymage a noble anon gert he make,
All *grauyn* of gold, & of good stonys,
Vne of mesure & mykyll, of his myld fader.
ffull solemnly set in the sight of the pepull,
- 4344 *With* worship on all wise, þat worthy comaundit
To all the pepull of his *prouyns*, as a *prise* god.
That ymage to honour he ordant hym seluyn,
And gert the ledis to beleue, þat in his lond
dwelt,
- 4348 þat the gome was a god groundet in blisse.
And so the ffigur of his fader was falsly honouryt,
By assent of hym selfe þat the soile aght;
And þen the fynde, *with* his falshed & his fer
cast, The "fiend"
entered into this
image and
answered the
people:
- 4352 *Entrid* in þat ymage, & onswaret the pepull.
Who þat any thing asket after his dissyre,
þere onswaret opunly the aungell of helle:
And so the ledis of the lond lyuely hym cald,
- 4356 Sum beall, sum belus, sum bell þe god,
Sum belphegor, & belsabub, as hom best likes. hence, some
called it Baal;
some, Belus;
some, Bel the
god, &c.

Book X.

- In ensample of þat same sithyn other folke
 Hauē feynit mony fals goddes, þat þe fynde
 plesit,
- 4360 Did honour to dedemen, & for dere holdyn.
 And þe sun the saidon sothely a god,
 þat appollo the pepull put into nome,
 þat is honouret in the yle, þat I of telle,
- 4364 Delphon, or Delos, dem as ye list.
 And þan Venus the worthy is worshipping with
 sum,
 þat of planettes of prise has hor pure nome.
 þen mercury, a mighty god, is most in honour,
- 4368 þat þai saidon was sun sothely to Jobiter.
 Then the mone was most made for to please,
 That Diana full duly þai demyt to hat.
 And þus in costes & cuntreis of þe cursit gentils,
- 4372 þai sought with sacrifice vnto sere goddes.
 In Egipt was honourt Ysum as god,
 An in the cuntre of Crete cald vpon Jubiter.
 The men of Mawsom most honret ymbane,
- (Mesopotamia.)
 (Faunus.) 4376 And þe latyn lede loutid to faawn.
 At Rome þai Reuerenst vpon riche wise
 One qwirion, a qwicke fynde, & qwemly did serue ;
- (Quirinus.)
 4380 Minerva, a maument & most on hym leuyt ;
 At pauy, a pure god the pepull cald Venus ;
 At Lemno þai loutid to a laithe fynde,
 On Volcaun þai worshipping on þere wise most.
- (Paphos.)
 (Lemnos.)
 (Vulcan.)
 At Naxos,
 Bacchus. 4384 At Vaxor þe vayn pepull voidly honourit
 Bachian, a bale fynde, as a blist god.
 And at Delphon, duly, for derrest of other,
 Appollyn was honourit, as I here said.
- At Delphos,
 Apollo. 4388 In yche yle vpon erthe, eftur hor deuise,
 Thai made mowmettes of mold in mynd of hor
 goddes,
 And honourit ouer all thyng as þere belefe askit.

The sun was
 called Apollo,
 and was so
 worshipped in
 Delos.

Then the chief
 planets were
 called Venus and
 Mercury ;

(fol. 63 b.)
 and the moon
 was called Diana.

- Thus þurgh falshed of þe fendes þe folke was Book X.
 dissayuit,
- 4392 Vnder daunger of þe dule droupet full longe,
 Of whose falshede & fourme in his first makyng
 Will I somewhat say, & sithen of his falle.
 (But þe fader, þat first fourmyt all thinge,—
- 4396 Both the ayre, & Element, & Angells in heuyn,
 Water, & wynde, & welkyn aboue,—
 In the highest heuyn, as holy writ sais,
 He ordant angels after his deuyse,
- 4400 And set hom in *seruice* hym seluyn to honour.
 But on the oddist of other ordant our lord,
 Brightest of bemes in blisse for to dwelle.
 Of whom the *proffet* of *prise* plainly can say,
- 4404 þere was no sterne in astate stode hym aboue,
 Ne no pert tre in *peradise* apperith to hym,
 Ne burione ne braunche to his beamys like.)
 God *fourmet* hym so faire, as I fynd here,
- 4408 þat many legions his light launchet aboue.
 Thurgh his fairhede as fast he felle into *pride*,
 When he said of hym selfe his sete he wold make
 full noble in þe north, þat non shuld be here
- 4412 Like to þe lord, þat the light made ;
 Euyning in all thing euyng *with* hym selfe,
 Sone he fell of his faire-hede, & fele of his peres,
 þat assentid to þat syn, sonkyn in fire.
- 4416 Many legion þere light vnto laithe fendes
With lucifer, þat lyuet in delites aboue,
 þat wofully welt & woundid to the dethe.
 Thus the gopell of God of þat grym tellis,—
- 4420 ‘ I segh satan hym selfe slippe out of heuyn,
 As þe leuenynges light, þat laches to ground.’
 This fende was the first þat felle for his pride,
 And lost has his lykyng, þat lyuyaton is cald.
- 4424 And for the case is vnknowen be course to þe
 lewd,

God, who made
 the angels his
 ministering
 spirits,

(Ps. ciii. 20, 21.)
 (Ps. civ. 4, 5.)
 (fol. 69 a.)
 set Christ above
 all.
 (Heb. i. 4.)

(Is. xiv. 13.)
 (Ezek. xxxi. 8, 9.)

God set Lucifer
 highest of the
 angels, but
 through pride he
 fell from that
 high estate :

and many legions
 fell with him.
 (Rev. xii. 7—9.)

(Luke x. 18.)

Satan is called
 Leviathan.
 (Is. xxvii. 1.)

- Book X.
 ("Isidorus,
 Bishop of
 Hispalis, in (his)
Etymologiarum.") 4428 Here sumwhat I say, er I sew ferre.
 And ysidre in ethemoleger openly tellis,
 þat bemoth in Ebrew ys opunly to say,—
 'A Roid beste vnreasonable, þat no Rule holdes.'
 And for þe fende was so fals & full of dissait,
 God at the begynnyng of his gret falle,
 Wroght hym to a worme in wildurnes like,
 (Is. xxvii. 1.)
 (Ps. lxxiv. 13, 14.)
 (fol. 69 b.) 4432 Writhen, as the writte sayes, like a wilde Eddur.
 And for grettnes of þat Grym in his grete filthe,
 He is demyt a Dragon *with* Daudid the prophete.
 In his song of the sawter þere he sais þus,—
 4436 'This Dragon of Dissait, þat þou derfly hath
 fourmet':
 So sethe in the sauter the Salme to the end.
 And loke of lyuyaton in the lyffe of saynt
 Brandon,
 There þis warloghe, I wis, a water eddur is cald,
 In the "Life of
 S; Brandon" he
 is called a *water
 adder*, which the
 saint saw in the
 sea. 4440 þat þis saint þere seghe in the se occiane,
 ffull large and long of a lawe depnes.
 Closet þere be comaundement of his clene maker,
 Vnto the day of dom dulfully to abide,
 (Rev. xx.) 4444 Writhyn is þat warloghe *with* wilis ynoghe,
 Mannes saule to dissaiue & in syn holde.
 þis lyuyatan, leder of all thies laithe fyndes,
 To our fader the first fellé in Envy,
 This Leviathan
 went to Paradise
 to tempt our
 first futher. 4448 And put hym to peradise pristly anon
 To tempt hom *with* trayn, þat trist of non euyll,
 To forfet þat faire place & offense make.
 Hade a face vne fourmet as a fre maydon,
 He appeared as a
 maiden, and as a
 spirit, spake in
 her: or he
 assumed the body
 of an adder, and
 by falsehood
 deceived our first
 parents. 4452 And as a sprite in hor spake, þat spede to our
 harme,
 Or barly toke body of þat bold eddur,
 And so *with* falshede & faire our faders dissayuit,
 And all þere successours sorily sent vnto pyne.
 4456 Of þis mater of mawmentry nomore at this tyme:
 þis sufficis forsothe. Ses we now here,

And turne to our tale & take þere we lefte.

Book X.

Thus be dissayt of the deuyll, as I declaret haue,
 4460 This appollo apperit to pepull full ofte
 In Delphon, or Delos, dem as ye list.
 To þis appollo, þe pure god, þat pepull honouret,
 Thies kynges by course comyn anon,

Achilles and
 Patroclus arrive
 at Delos, and
 proceed to the
 temple of Apollo.

4464 þat messengers were made fro þe maisters of
 Grece,

And turnyt into tempull fro þere tore shippis.

Be counsell of the kepers, when the course felle,

(fol. 70 a.)

þat serued þat Synagod to the sory fyndes,

4468 Than entrid þai *with* honour, & offerond made,
 Grete soumes forsothe of siluer & of golde ;

Having made
 great offerings to
 the god, they
 inquire regarding
 the result of their
 undertaking.

Did þere deuocioun as hom dere thought,

And frayned at the fynd how þai fare shuld,

4472 Of þaire Journay, full Justly, a Juggement to
 haue.

And þen Appollo apperith *with* a priue voise

To þo worthy, o this wise, as þe writ sayes.

THE ANSWARE OF APPOLLO TO ACHYLLES.

"Achilles ! Achilles ! [attle] to þe Grekes,

4476 Sew to the same þat þou art sent fro ;
 Tell hom for truth, þat hom tyde shall
 In sounde for to saile somyn vnto Troy,
 And mony batels on bent *with* buernes to thole.

[MS. has 'a little']
 "Achilles !
 Achilles ! return
 and tell the
 Greeks that they
 must sail to Troy
 There they have
 many battles to
 fight, but in the
 tenth year they
 shall conquer,
 an I have every
 thing at their
 will."

4480 And the tent yere truly, tell hom for sothe,
 þere worship to wyn, & þere wille haue ;
 All the Cité to sese, and the syde londis ;
 Kyng Priam to pyne, & his pure wife ;

4484 All his sonnes to sle *with* sleight of your honde ;
 þaire Riches to Robbe, & þere Rife goodis ;
 And no lede for to lyue, but þat hom selfe
 thinke."

When Achilles this chaunse choisely hade herd,

4488 He was glad of þe graunt, and the god answered ;

Book X.

Before Achilles
left the temple,
Calchas the
soothsayer, son of
Thestor, arrived
on a secret
message from
Priam, to learn
the fate of Troy.

(fol. 70 b.)

"Calchas!
Calchas! return
not to Troy, but
go with Achilles.
Join thyself to
the Greeks, and
part not from
them till Troy is
taken."

Calchas then goes
to Achilles in the
temple. They
become friends,
and Achilles
promises to
reward him
richly.

And er he *turnyt* fro the temple, thus hit tid
euyne.

4492 A tulke out of Troy, testor aune sone,
þat was a bisshop of the burghe, & a buerne wise,
(Calcas, by course, was his kynd nome)

A Sad man of siens, sought to þe temple,
ffrom Priam, his pure kyng, *pruely* sent,
To haue answare at Appollin what aunter shuld
falle

4496 Of the tulkes of Troy and the triet pepull.
He meuyt to the mowmentes *with* his mayne
giftes,
Praiend hym full *prestly*, as a pure god,
To warne hym full wightly what wurdis shuld
happyn :

4500 And þus gatis to the gome þen the god saide.

THE ONSWARE OF APOLLO TO CALCAS, BYSSHOP OF TROY.

4504 "Calcas! Calcas! cair yow not home,
Ne *turne* neuer to Troy, for tene þat may falle;
But go *with* the grekes into the gret nauy,—
With Achilles the choise kyng chose on þe way.
Part neuer fro þat pepull, ne the *prise* leue,
ffor it is grauntid of goddis the grekes for to
haue

4508 The fairer of þat fight vnto the ferre end;
All Troy for to take and tirne at hor wille.
And *your* graithnes may gretly the grekes auaille,
With counsell & comyng in cas þat will falle,
Till þai haue wonen hor will: wete þou for
sothe."

4512 And when Calcas *with* comyng hade kyndly
persayuit

þat Achilles the choise was in the chere temple,
He wentto þat worthy his wille for to shewe;
And euyne told hym by tale as hym tide hade.

- 4516 And felle of affynite, and fryndes be-come,
 Achilles *with* chere cherished hym full mekull,
 And hight hym hoge thinge to haue at his wille.
 þus went þay to water, þose wise men to gedur,
- 4520 Cacched in cables & þere kene ancras,
 Sesit vp þere sailes, & in sound Rowet,
 Past *ouer* the pale stremys & no payne tholet.
 Entret into Attens, þere þe oste lay,
- 4524 þo shene out of shippe shake into botes,
 Houit to þe bonke, the Bysshop hym *with* ;
 To Agamynon þai gon *with* other gaye kynges.
 Bothe Dukes & derfe Erles droghen to gedur,
- 4528 That were blithe of þat bisshop, þat þai broght
 hade. (fol. 71 a.)
 Achilles to the choise men all the chaunse tolde,
 The answare of Appolyn what aunter shuld
 happon ;
 How hom grauntid was the gre by the goddes
 all ;
- 4532 And how Calcas, the contrary, cachit of hym,
 That fro Priam was put to haue a pure onsware ;
 And how in batell hym bydon was abide *with*
 the grekes,
 Till Troy all takyn were, & tirnet to ground.
- 4536 When thies tythinges told were tomly to end,
 All the grekes were glad, & þere god þanked ;
 And for ioy of þat iornay aioynet a fest,
 As a high day to holde, & halowet it all
- 4540 *With* worship to wale goddis on þaire wise did.
 And of the Bisshop þo buernes beldid were þen ;
 Thai cherished hym choisly, all þo chere
 kynges, Calchas is feted
and rewarded.
With Riches & Rewardes raght hym ynogh,
- 4544 And heghten hertely þere hestis to kepe.
 þan þai solast hom somyn, as hom selfe liked,
 And dryvon furth þat day *with* dalians to end.

Book X.

The messengers
then set sail and
return to Athens,
where Calchas is
introduced to
Agamemnon.

Achilles relates
the answer of
Apollo to himself
and to Calchas.

The Greeks
rejoice, and the
day is kept as a
feast and thanks-
giving to their
gods.

The xi Boke. How the Grekys saillet fro
Attens to Troy.

- E**VERY wegh, þat will wete of þere werke more,
4548 Listen a litle, & leng here a while :
Let vs karpe of thies kynges or we cayre ferre.
When thies worthy hade worshipped all þere
wale goddes,
And the day *with* deuocioun dryuen to þe end,
4552 The secund day suyng somyn were þe grete
In Agamynons gay tent ; gedrit for sothe,
fforto speke of hor spede, whille þai space hade.
This Calcas in company com *with* Achilles
4556 And Patroclus the pure kyng into the proude
tente.
þai hailset þat hynde & hertely hym welcommyt,
And sithen to sit all somyn þai yode
Among þo kynges in company, as þaire course
felle.
4560 When all the pepull were pesit, þe presens full
still,
Calcas to the kynges carpes thies wordes :—
“ Ye noble men of nome, þat to note wendyn
In þis company clene ! kynges & Dukes,
4564 Erles & other men onest of astate,
þat are aioynet to þis Journey *with* ioynyng
of wer !

When all their
rejoicings were
ended, the nobles
are summoned to
a council in the
tent of
Agamemnon.

Calchas came with
Achilles and
Patroclus.

(fol. 71 b.)

When all were
silent he spoke
thus :
“ Ye nobles !
Kings, Dukes,
and Earls ! have
you not brought
your forces
together to
attack Troy ?

- Is not the cause of *your* comyng *with* company
grete,
- To *turne* vnto Troy, *þat* you tenit has,
- 4568 And are opunly *your* enmys, & euermore you
noies ?
- Why tary ye so tomly, & turnys not furthe ?
And are redy to *þe* rode, & restis *þus* lenge ?
þere-as all thing is ordant, hit angris to abide,
- 4572 Or tary ouer a tyme, when tulkes ben redy.
Ne hope ye not highly, *þat* here are sum fals,
And aspies your spede *with* spit *þat* *þai* may,
To write to *þat* wale kyng *your* werkes by-den ?
- 4576 *þis* fenyond fare is fortheryng to hom,
To assemble on yche syde soudiours ynogh,
And fret hom *with* fryndes *þere* fos to *with*stond,
Of kynges & knightes in contres abowte ;
- 4580 Syn ye haue tarit ouer tyme tomly at home,
And noght hastid *with* harme *your* hething to
wenge.
- Ye shuld haue soght to *þe* Cité sone oponone !
Mony wekes are went & *þis* wale somur,
- 4584 And monythes full meuyt of *þe* mylde aire,
Of seasonable sailyng of *þe* salt water,
Syn winter was went & windes were lithe ;
The course of the colde see calmyt *with* all,
- 4588 *þe*forus *with* softe wyndes soberly blew,
Planettes in the pure aire pullishet full clene,
And all softe was the see to sailers *þerin*.
- Why leng ye so long & lose all this tyme,
- 4592 When ye might soberly haue saillet, & set on
your fos,
And haue flayet the freikes *with* *your* felle hast ?
When tythandes hade ben tolde of soche a tore
pepull,
- Hit wold haue noyet hom anon *þe* nombur to here.
- 4596 Thoche taryng ouer tyme turnys hom to ioy,
And hertis hom highly to hold you for faint.

Book XI.

Why then do ye
tarry so long ?It is foolish to
wait when all are
ready.Besides, there
may be some
traitors among
you, who may
inform Priam of
your deeds.
This delay allows
him to collect his
allies to withstand
you.You should have
gone direct to
Troy. Many
weeks of this
summer are gone
by, and months
of seasonable
weather for your
fleet.

(fol. 72 a.)

Why lose all this
time ?A sudden attack
would have struck
terror into your
enemies: but this
delay only
emboldens them.

Book XI.

Your gods will not fulfil their promise of success if ye tarry : they will turn against you.

Therefore take heart ; haste to sea, and follow to your foes. Rest no longer."

The counsel of Calchas is accepted, and Agamemnon orders that the fleet be made ready to sail.

The fleet departs from Athens.

(fol. 72 b.)

The wind rises ; the clouds are overcast ;

darkness comes down, with thunder and lightning, and a fierce rain.

- Ne hope ye not hertely þe hest of *your* goddes
 Wilbe faithly fulfilled, & not faile of.
- 4600 But if ye tary ouer tyme þai tene hom þereat,
 And in case to þe contrary cast *your* auentur ;
 Your chaunse for to chaunge & chef yow þe
 worse.
- 4604 þerfore hefe vp *your* hertis ; hast you to saile ;
 Sette furthe to þe se ; sitte no lengur.
 Has harnes ouer hacche ; highes in ancer ;
 ffolowe to *your* fos *with* a frike wille.
 Syn *your* goddes haue it grauntid þe gre shalbe
 yours,
- 4608 Highes you in haste, houes here no lengur.
 This is clerely my counsell, kithe if you list !"
 When Calcas his counsell had carpit to þe end,
 Iche lede hym alowet, þat listnet his wordes ;
- 4612 And his counsell to kepe keston hom all.
 Agamynon the gret his gomys did warne,
 Iche buerne to be boune at the blast of a trumpe :
 fforto pas into port & pull vp hor sailes,
- 4616 And dryue on þe depe se þe doughti comaundet.
 All the company enclinet, cairyn to ship ;
 Cachyn in cables, knyt vp hor anceres ;
 Sesit vp hor sailes in a sad hast ;
- 4620 Richet þere rapes, rapit vnto see.
 Hokit out of hauyn, all the hepe somyn
 Hade bir at hor bake, blawen to þe depe ;
 Sailyn forthe soberly, somyn but a while,
- 4624 Noght fyftene forlong fairly to the end.

A STORME ON THE SE.

- When sodenly the softre aire vnsobberly rose ;
 The cloudis ouer cast, claterrit aboute ;
 Wyndes full wodely walt vp the ythes ;
- 4628 Wex merke as the mydnighte mystes full thicke ;
 Thunret in the thestur throly *with* all ;

- Book XI.
-
- With a launchant laite lightonyd the water ;
And a Ropand rayne raiked fro the heuyn.
- 4632 The storme was full stithe *with* mony stout
windes,
Hit walt vp the wilde se vppon wan hilles.
The flolke was so ferd, þat on flete were,
All drede for to drowne *with* dryft of the se ;
- 4636 And in *perell* were put all the proude kynges.
Then Calcas the curset, þat come out of Troy,
To the worthy *pere* were warpit anon :—
“ The cause of our care I know it right well :
- 4640 The goddes is greuyt, þat we are gon fro
At honourable Attens,—auntrus Diana :
ffor we soght notto *sacrifice*, hir seluyn is wrothe,
And has wrought vs þis wedur : þat wete I for
sothe.
- 4644 My counsell is kyndly, kythe if ye list,
þat we seche to þat same or we sew ferre,—
Into the Ile of Awlida,—all men to gedur,
There Diana the dere ys duly honourt,
- 4648 Our Emperour, hym owne selfe, offeraund to
make.
Be ho plesid *with* prayers & other pure giftes,
This tempest will *turne* into tyme faire,
And we haue wedur at our wille, & our way
holde.”
- 4652 þen keppit was the counsell of Calcas belyue.
All *turnyt* þaire tacle *with* trussyng of sailes,
And stird hom full streight *with*outen stad more
Into Awlida þe yle, to honour Diana,
- 4656 þat was fast by the flete but a forlonge.
Agamynon in grete hast gird to the lond,
Turnyt to the Temple, taried no Lengur ;
To Diana full derely did his honowre,
- 4660 *With* Sacrifice full solempne & mony sad giftes,
And worshippet þat worthy as a wale goddes.
- The waves rise like hills ; and all are in terror of their lives.
- Calchas declares it is the wrath of the gods ;
- and counsels that the fleet be steered into Aulis, in order that Agamemnon may appease Diana.
- The advice of Calchas is followed, and the fleet is steered into Aulis.
- Agamemnon sacrifices to Diana, and
(fol. 73 a.)

- Book XI.
the storm abates.
- 4664 Then the se wex sober, sesit the wyndis ;
Calme was the course, clensit the aire ;
The derke ouerdrogh, & the dym voidet ;
The bremnes abatid ; blusshit the sun.
Hade wedur at paire wille, wentton to ship,
And past fro þat port the pepull in fere ; .
- The fleet sails to
the coast of Troy,
- 4668 Halit to the high se in a hond while ;
Sailit on soundly as hom self list,
Tyll þai comyn to the cost & countre of Troy ;
And þere hyt into hauyn as hom happe felle,
- and casts anchor
under the castle
of Saracbla.
- 4672 Vnder a castell of þe cuntre, þat cald was Saracbla.
There þai fastnet the flete & the furse shippes,
Cachit hom *with* cables & castyng of ancrs,
And logget hom to lenge in þat le hauyn.
- The garrison
attempts to drive
off the Greeks :
but in vain.
- 4676 The kepars of the castell caghten þere armys,
Wentten out wightly the water to kepe ;
Bowet to the bonke in hor bright geire.
To put of þat pepull pristly þai wend,
- 4680 And foryn as folis ; for þai but few were.
þai *with* stode hom a stoure but it stad litle.
The folke were so fele, þat felle to the londe,
Armyt at all peces, angarly mony,
- The Greeks
swarm to the
shore ; defeat
the Trojans ;
- 4684 The troiens þai tokyn & tirnyt to dethe,
And fell to the flight in fere to the castell.
But the Grekes on þe grounde grymly pursueyt,
Swappit hom *with* swordes till the swalt all.
- 4688 Comyn to the castell, (vnclose were the yatis,
The cuntremen for to kepe as þai cum wold,)
The Grekes Ingird, gripped the warders,
And all the fonnet folke fell to the dethe ;
- (To kepe, to
receive,—to
admit.)
- capture the castle ;
pillage and
destroy it.
- 4692 Slogh hom doune sleghly, slang hom to ground ;
Robbit þere riches, raght to þere shippes.
Wonen to the walles, walt hom to ground ;
Betyn doune the buyldynges to the bare erthe ;
- 4696 Tokyn the tresure ; turnyt into hauyn.
When þis castell was caght, kyllid the pepull,
- (fol. 73 b.)

- And all the shalkes to ship *with* the shene godes,
 þai past fro þat port *with* pillage þai hade,
 4700 And *turnyt* vnto tenydon, taryt no lengur.
 þere arof all the rowte *with* þere Ranke shippes,
 Cast aneres *with* cables þat kene were of byt ;
 Let sailes doune slide ; slippit into botes ;
 4704 ffestnet *with* fuerse Ropis the flete in þe hauyn ;
 And buskit vnto banke, the boldist ay first.
 At this tenydon truly was a tried castell,
 Wele wroght for the werre *with* walles full
 stronge ;
 4708 Evyn fild full of folke, fuerse men & noble,
 And Riches full Rife, Ranke men *with* in ;
 Wele viteld, I-wisse, for winturs ynoghe.
 (Hit was sothely but sex myle fro the Cité euyne,
 4712 As I told haue tomly in a tale here before.)
 The folke in þat fuerse hold were ferde of hom
 selfe,
 Arait hom full radly, right to the werre.
 In defense of hor fos, þat on flete lay,
 4716 Wenton out wightly wale men of armys,
 And bateld hom on the banke as hom best thught.
 When the Grekes were gethurt & to ground
 comen,
 Mony fightyng folke in a fuerse nowmbur,
 4720 The pepull *with* hor power put hom agayne,
 And foght *with* hom felly, þof þai few were.
 Bold was þat biker opon bothe haluys.
 Mony deid by-dene of the derfe grekes ;
 4724 And Troiens *with* tene tynt of hor pepull,
 But not so fele at þe first as of the ferre side.
 The Grekes full greatly greuyt þerat,
 Oppresset hom *with* payne & preset þereafter ;
 4728 ffought full felly, and fele were þere þai slayne :
 Of the Troiens þat tyme tynt were þe mo.
 The fresshe was so felle of the furse grekes,

Book XI.

The fleet then
sails to Tenedos,where there was
a strong castle,
well garrisoned
and supplied.The Trojans turn
out to defend
their castle
against the
Greeks, who had
now landed.A fierce battle
ensues, and many
fall on both sides ;but the Greeks,
enraged at their
loss, and encour-
aged by the
arrival of fresh
bands, press the
Trojans,
(fol. 74 a.)

- Book XI.
- and put them to flight.
- 4732 And the nowmber so noyous, þat neghed in hast,
That the frigies floghen and the fild leuyt ;
Turnyt vnto Troy, and the toune entrid.
And þo at fore not to flight, ne of forse were,
The grekes gird hom to grounde with hor grym
swerdes,
- 4736 And brittenit on the bent, þat abide wold.
Comyn to the castell, vnclosit it aboute,
ffoghten with the folke, þat defens made.
Shottyn vp sharply at the shene wallis
- They then surround and attack the castle.
- 4740 With glayues ; & gomes girdyn doun toures ;
Dryuen vp dartes, gyffen depe woundes.
With alblasteris also amytt full streght,
Whappet in wharles, whellit the pepull.
- ('glayue,' a broadsword.)
- 4744 With speris full dispitiously spurnit at the yates,
Dongen on dernly with mony dede hurtes,
In diffens of þe folke, þat affroi made.
- (alblast, or alblaster, an engine for shooting arrows.) ('wharle' = quarrel, an arrow for the cross-bow or alblast.)
- 4748 And fele of hor fos fellyn with out.
þen gone forthe the grekes, graithet engynes,
Batold hom all abrode vmbe the bare walles ;
Layn ladders alenght & oloft wonnen.
- ('were,' defend.)
- 4752 At yche cornell of þe castell was crushyng of
weppon ;
ffell was the feght þo fuerse men amonge ;
Mony grekes in þere gremy gird on the hed,
Till þai lept of the ladder, light in the dyke,
- Many of them are dashed to the ground and killed.
- 4756 The brayne out brast & the brethe leuyt ;
And mony dongen to dethe with dynttes of honde.
The Troiens full tit were tirghit for fight,
Wondit & weré þat þai were noght ;
- 4760 And the grekes in so grete nowmber gedrit hom
till,
Wonyn on the wallis wightly with ladders,
At wyndous on yche syde-wise a wondurfull
nombur,
- The Trojans are worn out ; and the Greeks press the escalade, seize the towers, and put the men to death.

- The grete toures þai toke, tirnyt the pepull :
- 4764 Was no lede opon lyfe þat a lofte stode.
 The[y] chefe into chambers & oþer chere hallis,
 And yche freke, þat þai found, felly þai slogh,
 Old men & other, *with* ournyng to dethe,
- 4768 Tyll no lede of þat lynage vpon lyfe was.
 All the caves in the castell clenely þai sought,
 Robbit the Riches & the Rife goodes ;
 Prayet & piket þat proffet was in,
- 4772 And wonnyn it wightly the wallis *withoute*,
 Till all was bare as a bast, to þe bigge woghes.
 Mynours then mightely the moldes did serche,
 Ouertyrnet the toures, & the tore walles
- 4776 All dusshet into the diche, doll to be-holde ;
 Betyndoun the buyldynges & brent into erthe,
 Tyll the place was playne & out of plite broght ;
 And hegh Tenydon *with* tourys tyrnyt all vnder.
- 4780 When þai hade wasted the won & wonen the gre,
 All the tresour thay toke & turnyt to ship.
 This fight is the first and firre vs behouus.

Book XI.

(fol. 74 b ;

The castle is then
pillaged and com-
pletely destroyed.('won,' =wone. a
dwelling.)

xijth Boke. How the Grekys sent two
Kinges in Message to Kyng Priam
for Restitucion of paire harme.

- R**OBBER was pis ronke hold & ryuyn to ground ;
- 4784 All the kepars kild vnto cold dethe.
full glad were the grekes the godis to fonge,
And þat hom happit so hastely the haldes to
distroy.
- The Greeks rejoice
over their victory.
- Mery was the menye & maden gret Joye,
- 4788 As þai houyt in hauyn holly to gedur.
Then Agamynon graidly, paire gay Emperour,
Chargit hom as cheften all his choise pepull,
þat any godis hade gotten at the gret hold,
- 4792 ffor to bryng it belyue & no bode make ;
And cum wightly *perwith* the wegges hom selfe,
To a place þat was playne on þe pure ground.
And þai obeyt his boue. The buernes anon,
- 4796 Past to the playne þere prince vntill :
Yche gome *with* his gode þat he gotyn hade.
þai comyn forth clenly *with* clothes & other,
And pight it on a playne in a place faire.
- 4800 þan the souerain hym seluon soberly deuidet
Tho godes to his gomes, as hym graith thoght,
And depertid the pray to his prise folke.
To the wegges þat hom wan *with* woundes before,
- 4804 And put hom in perell, depertid þai were :
He, þat boldist was in batell, the best for to haue.
- Agamemnon
orders all the
booty taken at the
castle to be
brought to him
that it may be
fairly divided.
(fol. 57 a.)
- The boldest in
battle gets the
best share.

- When þis duly was done by dom of þe lorde,
 The cheftayn full choisly chargit the gret,—
 4808 All the kynges of his company & his kyde Dukes,
 Erles & all men þat of astate were,—
 The secund day suyng or the sun Rose,
 To appere in a place pertly hom seluon,
 4812 ffor a counsell to carpe & comyn to gedur,
 And to speke of hor spede whill the[y] space hade.
 When the derk was don & the day sprange ;
 Gedrit were the grete & to þe ground comyn
 4816 On a place þat was playne, plenty of Setis ;
 Euyn set in a serkyll þe soferan before,
 And pes in yche place, *princes* were stille ;
 Agamynon, the *gouernour*, godely did say
 4820 These wordis full wisely to his weghe all.

Book XII.

Agamemnon calls
 the leaders to a
 council of war.

THE COUNSELL OF AGAMINON AFTER ÞE
 TAKYNG TENYDON.

- “Ye frendes faithfull, þat fuerse ben in armys !
 Princes & *prise* kynges, preuyt of Astate !
 That are gedrit on the ground, & fro grece comyn.
 4824 The pouer of our pepull is plainly full hoge,
 And the fame of our fuersnes fares abrode.
 The word of our werkes thurgh the world springes !
 Is not accountid of kynges, ne kyde men of
 armys,
 4828 Thurgh the world for to wale so worthy of dedis,
 By the grace of our goddes, as grekes are now !
 And no *pride* in our pepull for our *prise* werkes,
 That happis vs to haue þurgh our kynd goddes.
 4832 Hom þroly we thanke þan thrive we þe bettur,
 And put away *pride* fro our *prise* hertes ;
 ffor it knowen by course & custome to all,
 What harmys & vnhap has hastid þurgh *pride*,
 4836 And what cumbraunse & care, in mony kyde
 londes.

“Ye faithful
 friends, princes,
 and kings !

(fol. 75 b.)

Our forces are
 numerous, and,
 by the grace of
 our gods, there
 are not in all the
 world warriors of
 so great fame.

For this we
 thank our gods,
 and put away all
 pride of heart,
 which is the
 source of so many
 evils.

Book XII.

The gods hate it ;
it spoils the best
plans ;

and proud men in
emprise have no
friends.

Let us therefore
walk wisely in
this undertaking,
and be ruled by
righteousness,
that no fault may
be found with us.

Ye all know, that
this great host has
come hither to
avenge us for the
misdeeds of
Priam.

(fol. 76 a.)
(*ournyt*, 'roused,
enraged.')

(*erted*,
emboldened.)

Assuredly he is
forewarned, and
has collected great
forces ; but they
know not our
movements.
If all his forces
are ready we may
pay dearly for our
invasion.

Syn it haten thies hegh goddes & hogely with-
stondyn,

And ay the *purpas* enpayres *with pride* is be-
gonen,

Hit is wit for to wayue or vs worse happon ;

4840 ffor proude men in *price* haue playnly no fryndes,

But euery mon *with enuy ertis* hom skathe ;

And who-so frend is & felow to þat foule vise,

Myche hate on hym highes & harmys *with all*,

4844 And makes fos of his frendes & fele þat hym
louys.

Let vs waive now wisely in our werkes all,

And nomly in þis note, þat now is in honde,

þat no *pride* fro our *purpos* put vs abacke ;

4848 And rule vs by rightwisnes in our Ranke dedis,

With a lyue of lewte, þat as a laump shynes,

þat no fawte *with* vs founden be, ne fylyng of
pride.

Now wete ye right well, þat all þis wale pepull

4852 Are comyn to this cost *with cumpany grete*,

And pursuyt to þis *prouynse* in *purpos* to venge

Of harmys & hegh grem, *with hethyng full*
mekull,

þat Priam and his pepull hath plainly vs done.

4856 Syn we arofe in þis Rewme in a rad haste,

We haue ournyt hym *with angur*, ertid hym
mykill,

Yf he were fully our foo forwith this tyme,

To hate vs in hert, now here is our cause.

4860 This wot I full well, þai warnyt are before,

And haue gedrit of gyngys mony grym batell.

But þai wete not our werkes, ne our wilde fare ;

þat we be neghit so negh, ne noy þat is fallyn.

4864 ffor if þai might be so mony, & of mayne strenght,

We mut bye it full bitterly þe baret we make.

þai haue a Cité for sothe, a sure & a noble,

- Well wallit to wale, *with* water aboute ;
- 4868 And *perfore* sothly I say, hit semis vnto vs,
 þai are feler of folke, & fuerser by the halfe,
With more plenty of pepull, & þe province hor
 owne ;
- And yche freike is þere frynd to filsom þere spede.
- 4872 þis I say not, for sothe, supposyng in hert
 þat of our dede shuld be doute,—I dem it not so.
 Ne I put not vnpossible 3on place for to take,
 And all þere folke in fight *with* forse to distroy ;
- 4876 Ne the Cité to sese and serche *within*,
 And all the toures of the toun tumbell to ground ;
 But þat louyng & lose shuld lenge of our dedis,
 And our werkes all wisely wrought by discrecioun,
- 4880 þat we fare *with* no foly ne fonnyng of pride.
 Hit has fallyn vnto fele men, fer in tymes past,
 þat hastely on hede has highit to a note,
 And keppit no counsell, ne no clene rule,
- 4884 But put hom *with* pride a purpos vnto,
 Hit rapit to repentaunse & mony ranke harmys.
 This knowis all the company, þat the kyng
 Priam,
 Noght leng sithen but late, a lede of his owne
- 4888 Made on a message vnto our menes londis,
 ffor his sustor Exiona to send hym agayne :
 This couet the kyng, keppit he no more.
 And we, as vnwise men, welt into pride ;
- 4892 Answarth hym awterwart *with* angur & skorne,
With thretyng vnthriuid of our thro hertes ;
 And manast his messanger *with* malicious pride.
 Hade we herkont hym hyndly, hedit his wille,
- 4896 Done his dissyre, deiret not our seluyn,
 The harme & the hardgrem, þat highet vs after,
 And this sorow in Sitheria had sothely not fallyn ;
 Ne Elan, ne other mo honorable of grece,
- 4900 Had not laithly bene laght, & led vnto Troy ;

(*'filsom'* =
falsum, to
 further.)
 I say not this
 through doubt of
 our success ;
 nor do I deem it
 impossible to take
 and destroy the
 city : but that we
 may work wisely
 and with
 discretion.

(*'fonnyng'*
 foolishness.)

This assembly
 knows that Priam
 sent a message to
 us lately, and
 asked us only to
 send back his
 sister Hesione ;
 and that, like
 fools, we answered
 him with scorn.

(*'atterwart'*
 ill-naturedly,
 angrily.)
 (fol. 76 b.)

Had we but
 listened to his
 request, the harms
 and sorrow that
 followed would
 not have befallen
 us.

Book XII.

- Ne we, þat are wonyn ouer the wale streames,
 þat worthy to wyn *with* weppon in fight,
 Hade not faren so far our fos to distroy,
 4904 Ne so long fro our londes lengit away.
 And, what fall shalbe fortune, no freke can vs
 telle :—
 Wethur worship or wo : wete we not all ?
 þerfore, *sirs*, me semys, if you so like,
 4908 Yf ye deme it be don, & in dede holde,
 To put of all *perells* & our pepull saue ;
 All chaunse to exchewe, & cheue vs the bettur
 Our worship to wyn, & no wegh hurt ;
 4912 þat we may saile hom in sound & our sute haue ;
 Let make vs a message to the mon Priam,
 þat is kyng of the coste & the kythe ow,
 And wilne hym wisely, þat worthy, to send
 4916 Honorable Elan & other of our pepull :
 And redresse vs the damage, þat he don has
 By Paris his proude son, in our prise londis.
 If þat souerayne accept this sothly *with* hert,
 4920 And do it in dede, as our dissyre wille,
 We may wend hom *with* worship & our wille
 haue ;
 And saue so our seluyn & our sute hole ;
 Nauther redur ne rape to þis rem do.
 (MS. has '*runder*.)
 And if Priam
 refuse this offer,
 we shall have two
 friends to fight in
 our cause : Right,
 that constrains us
 for the loss of our
 goods, and Peace,
 that we proffer to
 prevent the
 exercise of our
 power.
 4924 And if Priam *with* pride this *purpos* refuse,
 Two frendes haue fully to fight in our cause :
 On is right, þat vs riches for rape of our godes ;
 And pes, þat we proffer our pouer to extaint.
 4928 Thurgh the world shall it wend *our* werke at
 þis tyme.
 Ay the mo, þat our mesure maynly may here,
 The lengur vs luff shall till our last end ;
 And the Troiens be told as for triet foles,
 4932 Ne excusit of skathe & sklaunder of pride,
 To macche vs *with* monhede & might of our selfe,

(fol. 77 a.)
 The Trojans will
 be accounted
 fools ; but never
 one will blame us.

- And wyn hom in wer *with* weppon in fight. Book XII.
 Neuer buerne will vs blame, ne ban for *our* dede,
 4936 Ne wegh will vs wite to þe worldes end.
 Ses now, *your* seluyn, my saghis vnto,
 And deys of þis dede as you dere think." ‘Devise now as
ye think best.’
 When the souerain hade said, þen sesit he here,
 4940 And mony of þo mighty menyt þer agayn,
 Noght semond, þai said, ne sitting to do ;
 And part of þat pepull prouyt hit for wit ;
 And o sithin, all samyn assentid þerto. The council is
divided ;
some condemn,
and some approve
the proposal. At
last all accept it,
and Ulysses and
Diomede are sent
as messengers to
Priam.
 4944 Two chere men þai chese on þis choise erend,—
 (Onest & abell Vlexes was one,
 And Dyamede, þe derfe kyng demyt þat other)—
 Aionet to þis iornay iustly to-gedre.
 4948 Stiden vpon stithe horse stird to the Cité,
 And wentou in wightly þo worthy hom seluon.
 Entred into Elion, þat honerable Palis,
 Lightyn at the low, leftyn þaire horses,
 4952 Gone vp by the greses all of gray marbill,
 Hit into the halle of the high kyng.
 Hade meruell full mekull of þat mayne place,
 Of the walles þat wrought were wondurly faire,
 4956 *With* high toures full torrit all the toun vmbe.
 Yet meruelt hom more ymyddes the halle
 Was a tre, þat was tried, all of tru gold,
 Meruelous & mekyll men to be-hold. They arrive at the
palace and pass
into the hall.

They are
astonished at the
greatness of the
city ; its walls
and towers, &c.

But they are
more astonished
by a tree of gold,
set in the centre
of the great hall.
 4960 The bole was of bright gold, bret to þe myddes,
 Largior þen a lawriall & lengur *with* all,
 (xij cubettes by course all of clene heght)
 þat fourmyt was full faire to þe fre boghes. It was twelve
cubits high, and
finely formed.
 4964 The brede of his bowes borly to se,
 Large and longe, (light as the sun)
 ffro the dese to the dorse doblit on brede
 And the sydys, by a sercle of þe same hall. (fol. 77 b.)

The boughs
spread from the
dais to the doors,
and from wall to
wall.
Some of the
branches are of
gold, and some
 4968 The branches were borly, sum of bright gold,
 Sum syluer for sothe, semlist of hew ;

- Book XII.
of silver ; with
leaves of the same.
The buds and
fruit are of
many kinds, and
shimmer among
the leaves like
precious stones.
- 4972 *With* leuys full luffly, light of þe same ;
With burions aboue bright to be holde ;
And frut on yt fourmyt fairest of shap,
Of mony kynd þat was kuyt, knagged aboue,
þat shemert as shire as any shene stonys.
Long abodyn thies buernes in the bright hall,
4976 Or þai comyn to the kyng by course for to
speike.
- Ulysses and
Diomede are led
through many
long chambers,
till they reach the
one where Priam
was seated among
his lords.
- 4980 Led were þo lordes þro mony long chaumburs,
Goand vp by degres þurgh mony gay Alys,
And past into a proude chaumbur þere Priam
was set,
Among lordes of his londe & ledis of his owne.
þai salut not þat souerain *with* no sad wordes,
Ne worshippit no wegh þat hym *with* stode ;
But eyn agaynst þat gret þai gone for to sit,
- They make no
obeisance, and sit
down before the
king.
- 4984 In the ffrount of þo folke & þe fre kyng.
þen aunted Vlexes and his erund said,
And warpet þies wordes as ye wete shall.
- THE WORDES OF VLIXES TO THE KYNG PRIAM.
- (MS. has " Sais ")
- 4988 " Sir Priam ! thof we prise not þi person to
hailse,
Ne worship the as worthy, no wonder þou haue ;
ffor we haue þe in hate as our hede ffoo :
And an enmy to anoþer nothing it semys,
Hailsyng ne hynd speche *with* no hede bare.
- " Agamemnon
asks you to restore
Helen in safety,
- 4992 Agamynon the gret, þat on þi ground lys,
Hase made vs as messengers at this mene tyme,—
Hyder send vs to say to þi selfe eyn,
He biddes the full barly the bright qwene Elan,
- (fol. 78 a.)
- 4996 That you caght fro his kyng, & oþer kyd pepull,
Send hom in sound & safly to hym,
And stify restore o the stithe harmys ;
All Redurs to riche *with* þi Ranke goodes,
- and to make
restitution for
the harms done
by your son
Paris.
- 5000 That you pild in his prouynse by Paris þi son.

Iff yow do þus in dede, hit doghis the bettur :
And yf þou set noght our saghe, se what will
fall,

Book XII.

If you will not
do so, see what
will befall you !”

Of harme in a hond qwhile highand the to !

- 5004 Thou bes ded for þe dede dernly þi selfe ;
All þi pepull be perisshit & put out of lyue ;
Thy Cité & þi Sid londe sesit in were,
Betyn and brent down vnto bare askes ;
5008 The Rewme þurgh Riden, robbed þi goodis,
Set vnder *seruage* & sorow for euer !”

THE ONSWARE OF PRIAM TO VLEXES.

When Priam persayuit had all his proude wordes,
He onswared Vlixes vne vponone,

- 5012 *With*outen counsell of knightes or any kyde lordis. Priam replied :—

full soberly he said all in sad speche,—

“ Me meruells full mekill of *your* mayne þrete,
And angers me full euyll *your* angard desyre,

- 5016 When ye couet by course, *with* vnkynd fare,
Satisfaccioun to be sent fro my selfe euyn,
Syn ye are cause of þis care, & curstly haue don.

“ I marvel at your
threat, and at
your demand for
satisfaction ;
seeing that ye are
the cause of all
this trouble.

My souerayn ye slogh, & my sybbe fryndes ;

- 5020 My folke put into pyne, pild all my Rewme ;
Moche disseese ye me did, no redresse made.

Exiona, my suster, in *seruage* ye put,
And fele of my ffryndes into fer londes,

- 5024 In hordam & harlatry vnhyndly to lye ;
Not keppit hir kyndly, as a kynges doughter,
But laithly in lechery, lengyng to dwelle :
And menen me *with* manas Amendes to bede !

- 5028 I wold sothely, my Selfyn, sittyn *with* the harme
Of the dethe & the dole of my dere fader,
In obryggyng of batell, & blode to be spilt.

(fol. 78 b.)

For myself, I
would have borne
the loss of my
father ; and I sent
Antenor to you,
promising to

- And on message I made a mon of myn owne,
5032 Antinor I ordant þat erende to wende,

Book XII.
forgive all
injuries, if you
would restore my
sister.

Ye dishonoured
my legate and
despised my name.

I will not now
yield to your
demand because
of a wild threat.

Be it known to
Agamemnon and
his people that I
seek not their
peace, but, as
mine enemies,
that they may
perish."
(In MS. lines 5048
and 5049 are
transposed.)

Diomedes laughed
and said :—
" If we two cause
you such anger,
you shall have
abundance of
it when a hundred
thousand Greeks
surround you.

(fol. 79 a.)

- And sent for my Sustor, sothely, to you ;
And all giltes for-gyffen & greuans of old.
And of the awthwart onswares & angur to hym,
5036 All the wise how it was ye wetyn *your* selfe.
Hit is knowen to *your* kynges & comyn *with* all,
Of the dishonour ye did to my dere legat,
And *with* spite in *your* speche dispiset my
name.
5040 Here is plainly no place in þis plit now,
Your wille for to wirke for no wild threte.
I hope the grekes in hor grem shall neuer so gret
worthe,
To oppresse me *with* power, ne my plas take,
5044 Ne my godis to gripe agaynes my wille.
I will Agamynon hit wete, & his weghe all,
þat for pes to his pepull pray will I neuer,
Ne folowe on hor frendship, þat me so foule
hyndryt ;
5048 But I wond for my worship as wetheruns shuld
die !
And ye, so rebell and roide *with* your rugh speche,
Wynnes yow now wightly for woche of my
sight !
While I se you in *certain* I soude full of yre,
5052 And bolne at þe brest all for bale angre !"

THE WORDES OF DIAMED TO PRIAM.

- When the worthy hade his wordes warpit to end,
Diamede full depely drough out a laughter,
And said to þat suffrayn sittyng agayne :—
5056 " Now kyng, yf we be cause of þi kene yre,
And þou vnsaght of þi sight sothely of vs two,
While þou lyues in þis londe, leue for trew,
Withouten noy be þou neuer, & þin ene opon,
5060 Syn the grekes on the ground are of so gret
pouer ;

Book XII.

- And þou faithfully shall fynd, in a felle haste,
A hundrith thowsaund þro men þriuand in
armys,
The wegges to wound & warpe vnto dethe.
- 5064 And if þou sothely of sorow set be so full,
ffor two buernes all bare & of body nakyd,
I hope *your* bolnyng *with* brest, & *your* brethe leue
Toqwhiche pouer, playnly, þou *proues* no strenght,
- 5068 Ne no suertie, may saue fro þere sid harmys."
Mony knightes in the courte, þat by the kyng
stode,
Wex wroth at his wordes, walt into yre ;
Warpit out wordes full swice at the kyng,
- 5072 And drogh taward Diamede to dere hym anon,
ffor to britton þat buerne for his bolde speche.
- THE WORDES OF PRIAM AGAYN.
- Priam þen *presit* vp fro his proude sete,
Bade hom blym of hor brathe or hor bare lyues,
- 5076 þat no gome shuld hym greue *with* no grym
weppon,
Ne negh hym *with* noy for noght þat he said.
"Syn the wit of no wise man shuld walt into yre,
Ne be fuerse on a fole, þat foutly hath wrought ;
- 5080 ffor it falles to a fole his foly to shew,
And a wise man witterly his wordes to suffer.
As it is fre to a fole foly to carpe,
So is it wit, a wiseman his wordis to listyn,—
- 5084 Laghe at it lightly and let it ouer pas ;
ffor in speche may men spie the speker to know,
And wete, by his wordes, the wit þat he beires.
I wold sothely, my-seluyn, suffer full harde,
- 5088 Or any messenger were mysdon, or marrit *with*
hond
Within my courtte, or my cumpany, for any
cause here.
- And if your
sorrow be so full
on account
of two unarmed
men, I hope
your bursting
breast may save
you from the
harms of such
an army."
- Enraged by the
speech of
Diomedes, the
knights of the
court threaten to
kill him.
- Priam prevents
them.
- "A wise man
should not be
angry with a fool,
who has done
foolishly.
- I would suffer
much before any
messenger were
injured within my
court, or in my
company.

Book XII.

Therefore
compose your-
selves, and do
him no injury."

(fol. 79 b.)

- ffor lightly a litil thyng, a lose may be tynt,
And a fame be defouled, & fatid for euer ;
5092 þerfore set you full sone, sober *your* wille,
And non *proffer*, apon payne, to *prese* hym no
more,
Ne to warpe hym no worde, þat worship may
hyndur."
þen set þai sone, as said hom the kyng.

THE WORDES OF ENEAS TO DIAMEDE.

Eneas, who sat
next the king,
then angrily
said :—

" Sir King! a
fool must not be
favoured to speak
folly.

You would doom
me to death for
such bold words ;
and any o're,
except your
Majesty, who
should dare to
speak so, ought to
die.

I therefore
command him to
leave this place
on pain of his
life."

- 5096 And Eneas efterward etlid to say,—
þat sete by the souerayne, non sothely betwene,—
Breke out full boldly all in breme wordis,
And spake full dispitously *with* a sprete felle :—
5100 " Sir kyng, it sittes not, sothely, for right,
A fole to be fauoret folili to speke.
But wo vnwisely *with* wordis walis his speche,
Hit is skille for his skorne, þat he scathe thole,
5104 And not cherist, but chastist, by charge of his foly.
I might sothely so say, here syttyng yow by,
þat ye wold deme to dethe for my derfe wordes,
þat right wold & reason by rewle of my-seluyne.
5108 And, saue your magiste so mykell, þat men will
obey,
He, þat warpes thies wordes in his wild foly,
Shuld degh, for his derfenes, by domys of right ;
þat so dispitously hath spoken in spit of *your*
person,
5112 And meuyt *your* magesty *with* his mad wordes,
And angert vs all angardly sore,
With presumpeoun & *prise* of his proude hert.
I bid þerfore barly, þat he bove herchyn,
5116 And pas fro this place o payn of his lyfe.
If he faine will foly for a fyn wit,
And gyrt on no grete wordis to greue vs no
more."

TH[E] ONSWARE OF DIAMEDE TO ENEAS.

Book XII.

Then Dyamed, the derfe kyng, *withoutyn* dyn
said :—

- 5120 “ You, frynde, *with* þi fare, what freike so þou be,
I wote, by *your* wordes, þou ert no wise juge ;
But I deply dissyre in dedis to come,
þat I may fynd þe before þi frendship to þonke,
- 5124 And mede the after mesure of þi meke wille,
To thanke the of þi thret and þi þro wordis.
Now I se well, for-sothe, sely is the kyng,
þat kepis the for counsell clene for hym seluyn,
- 5128 þat well con his worship wisshe hym to saue,
And rede hym to redurs, þat rixles to shame !”
þen Vlixes, *with* vtterans vne vponone,
The derfe wordis of Diamede dullit *with* speche ;
- 5132 And wysely he waynet all his wild yre,
þat he nomore in þe mater shuld mene at þat
tyme.
And to Priam [the] price kyng prestly he said :—
“ Kyng, we haue clenly consaiued þi wille.
- 5136 To Agamynon agayne we go *with* our onsware,
All þi saghes, for-sothe, þat souerain to telle !”
And so þai past fro þat pales, preset vnto horse,
Lepyn on lightly, launchet on hor way,
- 5140 Gone to þe grekes in a grete hast ;
Lighten at þere logges, leuyn þere horses,
And ferdon on fote fairly to-gedur ;
Into the Emperours awne tent entrid belyue,
- 5144 Ther all the grete were gedrit Agamynon before
And toldyn all tomly, as hom tide hade,
The purpas of Priam tho prinses vntill.
Thai hade meruell full mekyll in hor mynd all,
- 5148 Of his authwart onswares, þat hym arghet no
more.
Then þo Kynges in counsell castyn hom anon,
And ordant on all wise þaire enmeis to greue
Be wiles of wer, as ye shall wete after.
- “ Friend, I
desire to thank
thee for thy
friendship and
thy threat.
- (fol. 80 a.)
I see now plainly,
that the king is
silly, who keeps
you as a
counsellor.”
- To prevent strife,
Ulysses then
addressed the
king.
- (MS. has “ to ”)
“ We clearly
understand
your answer, and
we shall now go
to report it to
Agamemnon.”
- Ulysses and
Diomedes ride
with all haste to
the tent of
Agamemnon and
report the
answer of Priam.
- The council
determine to
prosecute the
war.

xiij Boke. How the Grekys sent Achilles
and Thelefon for vitaille for the Ost into
Messam.

- (fol. 80 b.) 5152 **K**YNGYS and knyghtes and other kyde Dukes,
All the souerayns hade selly, as I said ere,
Of priam, the price Kyng, þat prudly hade
saide.
- While the Greeks
lay at Tenedos
a council of war
was held. 5156 Than gedrit were the grekes on a ground faire,
Besyde tenydon truly, to talke of hor dedis.
Ordant by the emperour opunly to holde
A counsell in the case, *with* knowyng to all,
And procede on hor purpos, as prise men
of wer.
- 5160 When the souerayns assemblit were, as I said
first,
Agamynon, the *gouernour*, graithit hym to
speike,
To þo worthy thiez wordis warpit anone :—
- Agamemnon
thus addressed the
leaders :
“ Noble sirs !
First of all, we
must have food
for our soldiers ; 5164 “ Noble *sirs*, in this note hit nedis vs to haue
ffode till our folke, the formast of other,
þat no hongur vs happyn to harme in *our* werre,
While our buernes in batell abiden here stille :
þat we faint not in fight, ne feble of strenght.
- and to supply
so large an army,
we must have it
in abundance. 5168 And mykyll is the mete so mony bus haue,
If we shall proffet *with* proues, or any fose wyn :
ffor þere as failes the fode, faint is the pepull ;
And þere hongur is hote, hertis ben febill.
- Therefore, let us 5172 þerfore, highly in hast, I hold for þe best,

- If ye deme it in dede, Dukes and other,
 þat we mightily to Messam *our* men send,
 To fecche vs som fode, or we firre passe.
- 5176 In þat *prouyns* is plenty all of *prise* vitell,
 Of corne, & of catell, & mony kyd Rewme ;
 þerfore, sone let vs send *sum* of our folke,
 Worthy to wale, & wise of hor dedis,
- 5180 To trie of the trewist, & turne into ship,
 And set furth to the se *with* soudiours ynow,
 Pas to þat *prouyns*, prese to þe londe,
 And make *puruaunce* plentie, while *prese* lastis,
- 5184 That may *cum* vs, by course, to comford our ost,
 And abundantly broght *with* buernes betwene,
 ffor to stall our astate and our strenght hold."
 When þis counsell was kyd, he carpis no ferr,
- 5188 Was alowet *with* the lordis, & all þe ledis after.
 By assent of þo souerains, & sithen of all,
 Achilles was chosyn chefe of þis erend ;
 And Thelephus, þat tother, ton to his fere,
- 5192 Was Ercules aune son eldist for sothe.
 þes assignet for þe se, *with* soudiours ynogh,
 And fuerse men in fight a felle nowmber :
 þes drest for þe dede and droghen to ship,
- 5196 And merkit vnto Messam *with* a mekyll nauy.
 In þat yle was onest, an honerable kyng,
 As men told in his tyme, and Teutras his name,
 þat his countre in kuit hade keppit full longe,
- 5200 And regnit in rest *with* riches ynogh.
 He hade fightyng folke fele of his owne,
 And knightes full kene, & konyng of werre.
 Sum sain it for sothe, and for sure holdyn,
- 5204 The same yle I said you, Cicill is calt,
 Ay abundand of blisse, & bret full of vitaill,
 And menynt was *with* men Messan to nome ;
 ffor a cité in the same lond so gat was cald,
- 5208 Bild on a banke at a brode hauyn,

Book XIII.

send to Messana
 for a supply
 before we pass
 hence.
 In that province
 there is
 abundance of
 every kind of
 victual; let us
 send wise and
 trusty men with
 a suitable guard,
 to procure
 provisions,

(fol. 81 a.)
 and to forward
 them as they may
 be required."

The proposal is
 accepted, and
 Achilles with
 Telephus are
 chosen for the
 purpose.

With suitable
 men and a strong
 guard they set
 sail for Messana.

Some say this
 island was called
 Sicily, and also
 Messana, from a
 city of that name
 in the island;

Book XIII.

which was so called, because of its abundance of corn: or by a king of that name who founded it.

(fol. 81 b.)

Achilles and Telephus, with 3000 knights and many ships, arrive at the harbour.

The king of Messana comes to oppose them with a great army; and a furious battle ensues.

- full longe, & large, louely *with* all,
 And a pesable port pight full of shippes,
 þat comen for corne to contres aboute ;
 5212 And because of the corne, cald was it *Messan*,
 þat past fro the port to *prouyns* o fer.
 And *sum* of hit sain, & for sure holdyn,
 þat the Cité was so calld by a sure kyng,
 5216 That biggit the burgh bigly hym-seluyn,
 And callid it *Messan* be mowthe, in mynd of
 his nome ;
 But Dares, in his dyting, dewly noight tellus
 Of the Cité, for sothe, ne the selfe lond ;
 5220 But how þo mighty were made to *Messan* to
 wende,
 ffode for to fecche to þe felle ost.
 Som othir *Cicill* hit sothly myght be,
 þat was geynde to grece, þen the grete yle,
 5224 þat ferly was fer be-3ond fele *Rewmes*.
 Into this *prouynce* past þo pepull to-gedur,
 Achilles the choise, and his chere felow,
With thre thowsand tristé all of þro knightes,
 5228 And mony shippes full shene, shot o þe depe,
 þat hit into hauyn, houyt not longe,
 But bounet to þe bonke þo buernys anon.
 Then the kyng of þe cuntre, *with* cumpany grete
 5232 Of fell fightyng folke, þat on fote were,
 Past to þe port, þere the prinse lay.
 The grekys, þat were gedrit & to grounde comyn,
With all þere cumpany clene of the cloise
 shippes,
 5236 Segh the kyng of the cuntre *cum* hom agayne,
With fele folke vppon fote, þat hom fray wold.
 þai wan to þere weppon wightly anon.
 In defense of þe folke, þai fuersly were armyt,
 5240 And girden to-gedur *with* mony grym dyntus.
 Bigge was the batell opon bothe haluys,

- Mony fallyn were fey of þe fell grekes,
 But mo of the meny, þat mellit hom *with*.
- 5244 þof the grekes were grym & of grete myght,
 þai hade no strenght to *withstonde* þe striff of
 þe pepull,
 þat were þro men in threpe, & thretyms mo.
 þere the grekes hade grymly ben gird vnto dethe,
- 5248 Hade not Achilles ben cheualrous & choise of
 his dedis. Achilles boldly
- He shot thurgh the sheltrone & shent of hor
 knightes (fol. 82 a.)
 rushes to the fray
 and kills many of
 the bravest men.
- Mony doughty were ded thurgh dynt of his hond.
 All þat warnyt hym þe way he warpet to
 ground,
- 5252 Till he come to þe kyng, be course as hym list,
 And flang at hym fuersly *with* a fyne swerde ;
 The haspes of his helme heturly brast ;
 Braid of his basnet to þe bare hede ; He strikes the
 king to the
 ground fearfully
 wounded;
- 5256 Woundid hym wickedly, warpit hym to ground.
 He was wode of his wit, wild as a lionne,
 Wold haue brittonet the bold *with* a bare swerd. and is about to
 kill him with a
 sword,
- 5260 *With* a fouchon felle to ferke of his hede,
 And Thelephus, þe tothir, titly *persayuit*
 That Teutra *with* torfer shuld tynt haue his liff. when Telephus
 starts under the
 stroke, receives it
 on his shield,
 and begs Achilles
 to spare the king.
- 5264 And keppit by course the caupe of his sword ;
 And Achilles the choise kyng cherly he *prayit*,
 To let the lorde haue his lyffe for lewté of hym,
 That woundit was wickedly to þe wale dethe ;—
- 5268 þat he graunt wold godly þat gome for to leue.
 þen to Thelaphus, þe tore kyng, tomly can say ;—
 “ What causes ye, by course, so kenly to *pray*,
 This syre for to saue, þat is our sad enemy ; “ Why spare the
 one who has
 caused this war ?
- 5272 And has wackont vs wer þurghe will of hym
 seluyn,

Book XIII.

Since he was
first to begin, let
him be first to
fall."

- And harmyt vs hogely *with* his hond one.
Syn he boldly *with* bate þis baret began,
Gode faithe will he first fall in his turne."
- 5276 þen Thelaphus tomly talkyt agayne :—
" He was a frynde to my fader, & a fyn louer,
Worshippit hym on allwise & his will did.
Hit felle me, be fortune, for*with* þis tyme,
5280 Into this coste for to come, vnknowen my selfe ;
And he worship me worthely, & his weghe all.
With giftes full gay & of his gode mekyll,
Assignet me soueraines, sure men ynogh.
5284 Hit sothely *with* sorow sounys to my hert,
To se þat doughty be dede & don out of lyue."
þen Achilles to þat chere choisly can say :—
" Take hym here tyt, & tent as ye list,
5288 And wirke *with* þat worthy, as ye wele likes."
Thus halpe he þat hynd fro hond of Achilles,
And dro hym fro dethe, as for þat due tyme :
So the batell was barly broght to an end.
5292 The grekes hade þe gre & gone into ship,
And Teutra the true kyng was trust on a litter,
Had hom to his halle, halfe out of lyue.
At whose prayer, full prestly, þo prise men two
5296 Wentte *with* þat worthy vnto his won riche,
Receyuit *with* reuerence & renke of astate,
Honouret *with* all men onestly & well,
And all daintethes hom dight dere for þe nonyst.
5300 When few dayes faren were þe fre kyng Teutra
Wex weike of his wound & widrit to dethe :
ffeblit full fast of his fyn strenght,
Se his dethe on hym drogh dressit hym þerfore.
5304 He sent after, sothely, þe souerain Achilles,
And Thelaphe, þat tothir, vnto his owne
chaumbur.
When þai comen to þe kyng, þo curtes to-gedur,
þen fond þai þat fre febill in his bed

"Once I came
into this country
a stranger, and

(fol. 82 b.)
he showed me
great kindness :
it would grieve
me to see him put
to death."

"Do with him
then as you
please."

Thus the battle
was brought to an
end, and Teuthas
was carried home
on a litter.

He sank under
his wounds ; and
as death drew
near, he sent for
Achilles and
Telephus.

- 5308 All in point for to pas *with* paynes of dethe.
Then Teutra þo triet men tretid o þis wise :—
“ Ye worshipfull wegghes, well be you euer,
And gode hele mot ye haue *with* hop of your
lyues !
- 5312 I say you now sothely, as my sad fryndes,
My lif is not long lastand in erthe.
Done are my dayes, I draw to an end ;
And non eire of myn own neuer yet I hade,
5316 þat I my londes might leue, lyuely to kepe,
That I getton haue & gate *with* moche gret
trauell,
And holdyn of hard, & *with* my hond writ
Vnto now, þat *with* noy is myn end comyn.
- 5320 The whiche lond I hade lost long tymes past,
Hade not helpe ben of hym, was hardiest of
othir,
Most doughty of dedis, dreghist in armys,
And the strongest in stoure, þat euer on stede
rode,—
- 5324 Ercules, þat honerable, edist of my knightes.
He was þi fader so fuerse, þat me faithe eght,
þat preset at my prayer to this pure rewme,
In hast me to helpe *with* his hede strenght,
- 5328 When my fos were so fell, & fuerse me agayn,
þat þai occupiet ouer all, euyn as hom list,
And I vncertayn, for-sothe, to sese it on lyue.
But he sothely, hym-selfe, of his sad strenght,
- 5332 Thurgh hardynes of hond & helpe of hym one,
All my fos in fight felly distroyit ;
Breke all þere batells, britned hom to dethe,
And so rid he this rewme of my ranke fos,
- 5336 Euer sythen, for sothe, to þis same tyme,
And deliuert me þis lond, & left it in pes.
Thus the septur & the soile sithyn haue I
zemyt,

Book XIII.

When at the point
of death he
addressed them
thus :—

“ I am now
drawing to my
end, and there is
no heir to whom
I may leave my
lands.

(fol. 83 a.)

Lands which
would have been
lost long ago, but
for the help of
Hercules, the
bravest of my
knights.

When my foes
occupied my
lands, and all
seemed to be lost,
he broke their
bands, put them
to flight, and
delivered the land
from their sway.

Book XIII.

It was by your father and his followers that the land was thus won.

Had he been alive, he should have been king now: and to you I leave it, as his heir.

Therefore, I now declare you to be king of all my lands; and leave you to govern them as you please.

(fol. 83 b.)

Bury me with such honour as becomes a king."

Telephus buried him in a gorgeous tomb, with all kingly honours and sacrifices.

- 5340 Noght sothely þurgh my selfe, ne my sad dedis,
But þurghe ffrendship of þi fader, & his fre helpe.
Now son, I will say the, as my sad frynd,
Syn þi fader in fuerse *with* his fre will,
Rid me þis Rewme out of ronke Enmys,
- 5344 And wan it full worthely *with* worship hym-
seluyn,
Hade he lyuyt in lede, he hade ben lorde here,
Duly after my day, be domys of right.
And syn our goddis wold not *graunt grace* to
be so,
- 5348 This soile & the septur þi seluyn shall haue,
ffor to reigne in this rewme by right of þi fader:
Thus our goddes the *graunttes* of hor *grace* now.
Here qwemly I beqwethe þe to be qwem kyng
- 5352 Of all my londes full large, & my lefe godis,
ffor to gouerne & to get, as ye good þinke:
þis I take the be testament, as my trew aire.
And bryng me to berenes on þi best wise,
- 5356 As be comys for a kyng in his kyde rewme;
And honour me *with* obit as ogh myn astate."
He wrote thus his wille, & wightly asselit,
And deght þen full dawlily, as destyny wold.
- 5360 And Thelaphus a toumbe trietly gart make,
A riche & a riall, *with* mony ronke stonys.
On a worshipfull wise warpit hym þerin,
With all the princes of þe prouyns, & other
prowde folke,
- 5364 And sacrifices full solemne, soche as þai vsit.
He puruait a proude stone of a *prise* hoge,
His course for to couer clenly aboue.
þus the wegh gert *write* vmbe the wale sides,
- 5368 *With* letturs full large, ledis to be-holde:—
"Teutra, the true kyng, here in tombe lis,
þat Achilles, *with* a chop, chaunsit to sle;
þat to thelaphon betakis all his triet Rewme,

- 5372 Bothe septur & soile, as souerain to haue."
 When þes dedis were done, & the dede leuyt,
 All the lordes of the londe, & the lege pepull,
 Thurgh the Citis dyd send, and þe soile ouer,
 5376 ffor to come to the coronyng of þe kyde lord,
With honour & homage, as aght hom of right ;
 And to call hym as kyng in cuntres aboute,
 þat before, þurgh his fader right, fell to be
 duke,—
- 5380 So cald in his cuntre be course of his londes,—
 Now coronyd is the kyng this cuntre to weld ;
 Hade homage of all men, & *honour* full grete,
 And began for to *gouerne*, as gome in his owne.
- 5384 þan fild þai *with* fraght all þere fuerse shippes,
 And stuffe of all *maner* store, þat hom strenght
 might ;
With corne, & *with* clene flowre, & othir kid
 vitail.
- Achilles, *with* choise men, chefe into shipp,
 5388 And thelaphon, the tothir, wold haue *turnyt*
 after,
 Agayne to the grekes *with* his grete folke,
 In batell to byde, as a buerne noble ;
 And be course to his cuntre comyn agayne.
- 5392 þen the choise kyng Achilles chaunget his wille,
 Spake to hym specially for sped of hom all,
 In his lond for to long *with* his lege pepull,
 And puruay for the pure oste plenty of vitail.
- 5396 Here at talaphon he toke leue, & *turnyt* to ship,
 And halet to the hegh se in a hond while,
 Wan þurgh the waghis, had wind at his ese ;
 Sallet on soundly, & the se past ;
- 5400 To þe gret Navy of þe Grekes graidly he comes.
 At tenydon, full tomly, *turnyt* into hauyn,
 Lept into a litle bote, launchit to bonke ;
 To Agamynon gay tent gos on his way,

Book XIII.

When all was settled, the lords and the people are ordered to be present at the coronation of Telephus, to own and honour him as their king.

The Greeks then fill their ships with all sorts of victual, and Achilles prepares to set sail.

Telephus would

(fol. 84 a.)
 have gone with him,

but was advised to remain to watch over the supplies for the Greek army.

Achilles takes leave of Telephus and sails for Tenedos.

- Book XIII. 5404 In company clene of mony kyde lordes.
 All the gret to hym gedrit *with* a good chere,
 And welcomth þat worthy the weghe ychon,
 As derrest bi-dene to þe dukes all.
- His arrival is hailed by every one.
 He relates how they had fared;— how Telephus had been made king;—
- 5408 And he tomly hom told þe tale to þe end,
 All the maner in Messan, how þo men ferd.
 ffirst, how þai faght fuersly to-gedur,
 And how thelaphus tide to be treu kyng ;
- and that a supply of corn had arrived.
- 5412 And of the cariage of corne comyn by ship,
 þat no wegh suld want while the werre laste,
 Ne no fode for to faile, but the fulthe haue,
 Sent fro the same lond by þe selfe thelaphon.
- 5416 All worshippit the wegh for his wale dedis,
 And he turnyt to his tent tomly & faire,
 To the Mirmydouns his men, þat mekill ioy
 hade,
 And fayuer of þat fre, þen any folke ellis.
- 5420 **N**OW here will I houe a litle hond qwhile,
 Or any maters mo into mynd fall,
 Of the Troiens to telle, & þere triet helpe,
 After Dares indityng, as I did first,
- (fol. 84 b.)
 I shall now tell of the Trojans and their allies, as I have done of the Greeks.
- 5424 Of the Grekes, þat gedrit to the grete nauy.
 Sone will I say, & in the same kynd,
 What kynges þere come of countres aboute ;
 What Dukes by-dene, & other derfe Erles,
- 5428 þat soght to þe Citie *with* hor sad helpis,
 ffor to comford the kyng *with* hor cant pepull.
 Here nem will I now the nomes by-dene,
 And the soune of the soudiours, er I sue ferre.

OF THE KYNGES þAT COME TO TROY FOR SOCUR OF
 PRIAM.

- 5432 Of the worthy to wale, as the writ shewes,
 The kynges þere come out of kyde londys,
 þat holdyn were of hom, as þere hede lordes,

- With thre thowsaund þro men, þriuound in
armys.
- 5436 Pendragon the pert, pristly was on,
And Thabor, þat tother, a tor man of strenght ;
Adasthon the doghte, þat derfe was the þrid.
And of a cuntre, was cald Colophon to nome,
- 5440 þat faire was & full all of fre townes,
ffoure kynges þere come *with* a cant pepull,
With ffyve thowsaund full, all of fyn knightes.
To acounte of þe kynges,—Caras was on,
- 5444 And Nestor, another, to neuyn of þo same ;
The thrid Ymasus, yrfull, egor of wille,
And Amphy macus, þe fourt, a felle mon in
werre.
- Out of Licé come lyuelé þe lege kyng Glaucon,
- 5448 With his son Serpidon, a sad mon of strenght,
þat to Priam was pure sib, a prise mon of dedes,
And þre thousaund thro knightes þrifty in
armys.
- Out of Lachan, a lond, come a light kyng,
- 5452 Euphymus the fuerse, fell of his hondes,
And Capidus þe kene,—kynges were bothe
With a thousaund þro men þrifte in armys,
And fyue hundrith ferre all of fyn knightes.
- 5456 There come of a cuntre, cald was Tebaria,
On Baunus, a bold kyng, and broght *with* hym-
seluyn
- þre thousaund þro knightes, þriuound in werre :
- And seven Erles, sothely, in his sort were,
- 5460 And foure Dukes dughty, & of dede nobill,
þat to Priam the prise kyng all were pure syb.
All hor colouris to ken were of clene yalow,
Withouten more in the mene, or mellit *with*
other,
- 5464 To be knowen by course thurghe the clene ost,
As bold men in batell, and of breme will.

Book XIII.

The three kings—
Pendragon,
Thabor, and
Adrastus—came
with 3000 men.From Colophon
came the four
kings and 5000
men.From Lycia came
Glaucus and his
son Serpedon with
3000 knights.From Laconia
came Eupheraus
and Capidus with
1000 men and
500 knights.

(fol. 85 a.)

From Tebaria
came Baunus with
3000 knights ;in his company
were seven Earls
and four Dukes,—
relatives of
Priam.

- Book XIII.
- From Thracia
came Pirus, the
king, with many
men; and a
Duke (Acamas)
with 1000 men
and 100 knights.
- 5468 Out of Trasy þere come þe tru kyng, with a
triet pepull,
Philon the fuerse, with fele men of armys,
þat is out in the Orient, honorable faire;
And a Duke þat was derfe & of dede felle,
With a thousand þro men, & þrifty of hond,
And a hundrith hole all of his knightes.
- From Pæonia
came king
Pyræchmes and
his cousin Stupex
with 3000 men.
- 5472 Out of Payuon com prist Pricomysses the kyng,
And a Duke, þat was derfe, & his dere cosyn,
þat stithe was & store, & Stupex he heght,
With þre thowsaund þristé, þrepond in werre.
- 5476 ffor his kyngdom was clene clustrit with hilles,
All merkyd with mounteyns, & with mayn
hylles,
And no playne in no place, ne plentie of vales,
þere auntrid hom oft aunsware to haue
- 5480 Of mowmenttes in þe merke, þurghe might of þe
fynd,
þat with gomes of þe ground, goddes were cald,
And mony meruell to mete, & mysshapon bestes.
- From Bithynia
came Boetes and
his brother
Epistophus with
1000 knights.
- 5484 Out of Beyten broght bold men two,
þat were kynges in the coste, and also kyd
brether,—
On Boetes, þat was bigge, & his brother Ephistrus.
And in hor company come knightes a thowsaund.
That is out in the orient the vtmost syde :
- (fol. 85 b.)
- 5488 ffull is þat fre lond all of fyne spices.
Out of Pafflegon,—þat pight is in the playn est,
And is set on a syde þere þe sun ryses,
And so ferre out of folke, þat no freke sese,—
- 5492 Come the richest renke, þat reigned in Erthe,
On philmene, a freke full of fyn gold,
Bothe of gemmes & Juellis, Joly for þe nonest,
þat fonden are in Evfraton & þe flode Tyger,
- 5496 þat passyn out of peradis þurghe the playn
Rewme.

- He broght to þe burghe, all of bold knightes,
Two thowsand þristie & þro men of wille.
Iche shalke hade a shild shapyn of tre,
5500 Wele leddrit o lofte, lemond of gold,
Pight full of þrise stonys vmbe the pure sydes.
This Philmen, þis fre, was a fuerse man of shape,
Of largenes & lenght no lesse þen a giaund.
- 5504 Of More Ynde come Merion, a mighty kyng also,
With Perses, a proude kyng, and a pert knight,
With Dukes full doughty, and derfe Erles mo,
þat subiect were sothely to þe same *Perses*,
- 5508 *With þre* thowsaund þro knightes, þrepond in
wer;
And Symagon, sothely, com *with* the same kyng,
þat was mighty & monfull Merions brother.
Out of Tere come Theseus, tristé of hond,
- 5512 And Archillacus also, þat was his aune son,
With knightes in hor company, clene men a
thowsaund :—
- He was cosyn, by course, to the kyng Priam.
Two kynges þere come of a clene yle,
5516 þat Agestra, þe ground geuyn is to nome.
(Of þo kynges, þat I carpe, know I no nomes ;
ffor in þis boke, of þo bold, breuyt are none)
þai broght to þe burghe, buernes a thowsaund,
- 5520 And two hundrith by tale, all of triet knightes.
There come of a kyngdome, callid is Delissur,
Of an yle be-þonde Amysones, an abill mon of
wit,—
- A discrete man of dedis, dryuen into age,
5524 And a sad mon of sciens in the seuyn artis,—
Epistaphus, to þreue, was his pure nome :
He broght to þe bate of bold men a thowsaund,
And an archer an ugly, þat neuer mon hade sene.
- 5528 He was made as a mon fro þe myddell vp,
And fro the nauyll by-neithe, vne an abill horse,

Book XIII.

He broght to
the city 2000
warriors, with
shields
ornamented with
gold and precious
stones.

From Ethiopia
came Merion
and Perses with
many Dukes and
Earls, and 3000
knights.

From Tyre came
Theseus and
his son
Archilochus with
1000 knights.

From the island
of Agestra came
two kings with
1000 men and
200 knights.

From the
kingdom of
Delissur.
(fol. 86 a.)
came Epistaphus
with 1000 men ;

and ' A
meruelouse
archer,'—
half-man,
half-horse.

Book XIII.
His body was covered with thick hair; and his eyes 'flammet as the fire.'

The number of Priam's allies was 32,000.

Never since the world began had such an army been brought together.

While on the side of the Greeks, there was the very flower of knighthood.

(fol. 86 b.)

- And couert as a capull, all the corse ouer,
ffro þe hed to þe hele, herit full thicke.
- 5532 His Ene flammet as the fire, or a fuerse low,
fferfull of fase, & hade a felle loke,
þat þe Grekes oft greuit & to grem broght.
Mony woundit þat wegh & warpit to dethe,
- 5536 ffor he was boumon of the best, & bold of his
dedis.
- The nowmbur of þes noble men, þat I nemmyt
haue,
þat come with thes kynges and other kyde Dukes,
Withoute Priams pouer of his prise rewme,
- 5540 Were thretty thowsaund þro knightes þriuond
in armys
And two, for to tell, þat to þe toune soght,
ffor to comford þat kyng & his cause forþer.
Syn þe world was wroght, & weghis þerin,
- 5544 Was neuer red in no Romans, ne in ronke bokes,
So fele fighting folke in hor fuerse yowthe,
Of knightes & clene men comyn to-gedur,
Of tried men & trusty, þat to Troy come.
- 5548 And of the grekes, þat were gedrit in a grym ost,
Of knightede to count þere was the clene
floure,
ffor to wale þurghe the world, as þe writ tellis.
Wo so staris on þis story, or stodis þerin,
- 5552 Take hede on þe harmys & the hard lures!
What mighty were marrit, & martrid to dethe;—
Of kynges, & knightes, & oþer kyde Dukes,
That þaire lyues here lost for a light cause!
- 5556 Hit is heghly to haue, & of hert dryue
Soche sklaundur & skorne, þat skathis to mony;
And mene vnto mekenes for þe more harme!

**xiiiij Bok. How the Grekys saillet from
Tenydon to Besege the Cite of Troy: And of
stronge fight at þe Ariuail.**

- D**RESSE will I duly to dem of my werkes,
 5560 How thai wenton to werre, tho worthy to-gedur.
 Er þai turnyt fro Tenydon, & token þe se,
 Palomydon, the proude kyng. *presit* into hauyn,—
 That was Naulus son þe noble, & his next aire,—
 5564 *With xxxⁱⁱ* shippes full shene, shot full of
 pepull
 ffull onest & abill of his owne lond.
 At wose come all the kynges kyndly were fayn,
 þat were heuy to hym for houyng so longe
 5568 *With* anger at Attens, þere all were assemblit;
 And he excuset the skathe, þat he skape might,
 ffor sore sickenes & sad, þat hym selfe þolet.
 þis Palomydon was pert mon, & *prise* of his
 dedis,
 5572 He was grete *with* the Grekes, & godely honourit;
 ffor he was most full of men, & mighty of
 londes,
 Bothe of fuersnes of fight & of fre counsell,
 And of Riches full Rife, & rankist of knightes.
 5576 þai prayet þat *prinse*, all þo *prise* kynges,
 To be close in hor cause for his clene wit,
 And he grauntid full godely all *with* glad chere.
 All thonkid hym þo thristé, þroly to-gedur.

Before the fleet
left Tenedos,
Palamedes sailed
into harbour with
30 ships.

The kings reprove
him for such
delay :—
he had been kept
at Athens through
sickness.

He promises to
be true to their
cause.

- Book XIV.
(fol. 87 a.)
- 5580 Then the grete of the Grekes gone into counsell,
How þai best might in batell þe burgh to
assaile.
- The Chiefs then
propose to attack
the city during
the night : but
all are afraid, and
the plan is
dropped.
- And þen þai *purpast* hom plainly, in the pure
night
ffor to dresse for þat dede, er þa day sprange.
- 5584 But the ffreikes were ferd of hor fre shippes,
ffor to caire by the coste, & knew not the waches ;
Or to remeve fro rode for rokkes in þe se,
Or to wyn to þe walles, wachid, hom thoght,
- 5588 ffor los of hor lyues and hor lefe knightes :
And so þai put of þat *purpas*, & past to another.

THE COUNSELL OF DYAMEDE TO STIRRE TO ÞE CITE.

- When all counsels were kyde and carpit to end,
þai didyn after Dyamede, & demyt hit þe best,
- They then
adopted the plan
of Diomedes, who
said,
- 5592 þat said hom full sadly all in softe wordes :—
“ Ye worthy to wale, wonder me thinke,
Of our dedis so dull why we dure here !
Now is 3epely a yere yarket to end,
- “ Ye worthies!
It is now a year
since we came to
this land,
- 5596 Syn we light in this lond & logget our seluyn,
And neuer dressid, ne drogh, to no dede ferre ;
Ne so hardy, fro þis hauyn to hale on our fos,—
ffor to *turne* vnto Troy, ne on þe toun loke.
- and what deed
have we done,
or how much
nearer are we to
our end ?
We have only
made our enemies
wiser in war.
- 5600 What dede haue we don, or dryuen to an end ;
Or þe farrer in our fare fortherit our seluyn ?
But ertid our Enmys, & angert hom noght ;
Made hom wiser of werre, ware of our dedys,
- 5604 And by compas to caste to conquere vs all.
We sothely haue sene, & our selfe knowen,
Syn we come to þis coste & cairet no ferre,
The Troiens haue atiret hom *with* myche tor
strenght,
- Since we came
here, the Trojans
have greatly
strengthened
themselves.
- 5608 þaire Cité to saue, and hom selfe also,
With new wallis vp wroght, water before,
And pals haue þai pight, *with* pittis and caves,

- And other wilis of werre wrought for *our* sake,
 5612 That may hast vs to harme, & hindur our spede
With all fare þat may forthir, & filsyn our
 seluyn.
 þai holdyn vs vnhardy hom for to negh,
 Or *with* note for to noye now at þis tyme :
- 5616 And ay the ferrer þat we fay our fare opon
 longe,
 The more we *procure* our payne & our pure
 shame.
 þis I hope in my hert & holly beleue,
 Hade we sailit all somyn to þe Cité euyne,
 5620 In our course as we came, & cast vs þerfore,
 We shuld lightlier haue laght þe lond at *our*
 wille :
 Or any we hade ben warre, wonen of ship
Withouten hurt other harme to haue in the
 dede,
- 5624 Or any lede to be lost, or hor lyue tyne.
 Now are the war of cur werkes, wetyn vs at
 hond,
 Vs will gayne mykell greme er we ground haue :
 And ay the ser þat we sit our sore be þe harder.
- 5628 Therefore, sothely me semys, yf ye so wille,
 þat we dresse to our dede when þe day
 sprynges ;
 All redy to rode, aray for our shippes,
 Iche wegh in his wede, as hym well likes,
- 5632 All boune vnto batell on his best wise.
 Row forthe in a rape right to the banke,
 Tit vnto Troy, tary no lengur ;
 And monly *with* might meve vnto londe,
- 5636 The ground for to get, gaynis vs non other.
 If the Troiens *with* tene turne for to fight,
 We wynnyt not of water but *with* wight
 strokes ;

Book XIV.

(fol. 87 b.)

The longer we
 delay the more
 are we procurig
 our own ruin

Had we sailed
 straight to the
 city, we might
 have won it
 easily ;

but they are now
 prepared for us.

Therefore, if ye
 so will, let us be
 ready at day-
 break.

Row right to the
 shore, and take
 up our position.

If the Trojans
 attack us we can
 rush upon them
 from all sides.

- Book XIV.
- Therefore, delay no longer. The attack must be made."
- All were pleased with this counsel (fol. 88 a.) and determined to follow it. At day-break all are ready.
- One hundred ships with fierce men and all sorts of missiles to annoy the enemy are sent first—
- then, another squadron of one hundred; and the whole fleet follow.
- When they reach the city, the sails are dropped; boats are lowered; and all make for the land.
- But the Trojans saw their boats
- And *with* fightyng full fell *with* a fuerse pepull,
 5640 To set vp on yche syde vppon sere haluys.
 þerfor, lause of our lynys, leng we not here;
 Put of all *purpos*, prese on our gate!
 This bus duly be done, dem we non other,
 5644 Syn we wyn to our wille be no way ellis."
 All plesit the *prinse* *with* his *prise* wordes,
 And the dom, þat he dulte, duly was kept.
 When the derke was done, and the day sprange,
 5648 All the renkes to row redyn hor shippes,
 Halit out of hauyn to the hegh see,
 There plainly thaire *purpos* putto an end.
 Who fare shuld be-fore, of þo felle kynges,
 5652 And wo kepit his *cours* for to caire after,
 Thus demyt thes dukes on the depe water:—
 A hundrith of hede shippes to hale on before,
 Sadly to saile on þe salt waghes,
 5656 *With* baners o brede bret for þe werre;
 The forcastels full of fuerse men of armys,
With shot & *with* shildis shalkes to noy.
 Anoper hundrith, anon, negh sone aftur,
 5660 *With* sailes vp set on þe same wise,
 All wroght for the werre & wight men þerin.
 þen folowet all the flete fast oponon,
 Euyk kepyn hor course, as þai kend were,
 5664 Turnet euyk to þe toune, taret no lengur,
 Till o sithen þai segh þe Cité at hond,
 And the bonkes aboute to þe bare walles.
 Then þai turnyt hor tacle tomly to ground,
 5668 Leton sailes down slide, slippit into botes,
 Launchet vp to the lond lyuelé bedene,
 Buernes buskit vnto bonke; bold men in hast,
 Thought þe ground for to gete, & no grem suffer.
- THE HARD ARIVALL OF THE GREKES.
- But the Trojans saw their boats 5672 But the Troiens, truly, þes *tourfer* beheld,

- How the flete of þere fos fell to þe bonke,
 And armyt hom [at] all peces abill to fight;
 Lepon vpon light horses, lappit in stele;
 5676 *Withouten* leue of the lege, or þe leffe prince,
 Bowet euyt to þe banke or þai bide wold;
 Out of rule or aray raungit on lenght.
 The Grekes in the gret shippes graidly beheld,
 5680 Segh the pepull so plaintiouse, *presau*nd in
 armes,
 The bonke to forbede, bold men ynow:
 Thai hade *meruell* full mekyll in hor mynd all,
 To se the *gouernaunce* graithe, & the grete chere,
 5684 How wisely þo werriours wroghten vndur shild.
 There was no Greke so grym, ne of so gret wille,
 Durst abate on þo buernes, ne to bonke stride;
 Ne afforse hym *with* fight to ferke out of ship.
 5688 But for hom gaynet no ground to get at þe tyme,
 But þurgh the strenght of strokes, & of strong fight,
 And *with* batell full big on a breme wise,
 þai armyt hom at all peces all the ost well,
 5692 Wonyt to þere weppons wyghtly by-dene,
 And girdyn vp to þe ground *with* hor grete
 shippes.
 Prothessalon the proude, of Philace was kyng,
 He was formast on flete *with* the first hundrith,
 5696 þat boldly to bonke braidis to fight.
 But his shippes were shent *with* a sharpe wynd,
 Gird on the ground *with* so grym wille,
 Till þai rut on a Rocke, & rent all to peses,
 5700 þat mony was mard & the men drownet:
 Vne sunkyn in þe se mony sure knightes.
 And who, þat lacchit the lond *with* the lyf þen,
 Were takon *with* the Troiens & tyrnet to dethe,
 5704 Martrid & murthrid, manglit in peses.
 þen the fight wex fell þo fuerse men amonge,
With shot fro the shippes and the shire banke.

Book XIV.

making for the
 bank, and
 mounting their
 horses dashed
 down to prevent
 the landing.

(fol. 88 v.)

The Greeks
 marvel at the
 number and
 skill of the
 Trojans;

and for a time
 not one would
 land.

Seeing there was
 nothing to be got
 but by hard
 fighting, at
 length they seize
 their weapons
 and drive to
 land

Protesilaus was
 foremost of
 those; but his
 ships were
 shattered on the
 rocks.

Many of his men
 were drowned;
 and those who
 got to land were
 slain.

The battle became
 fierce: the air

- Book XIV.
was thick with arrows and cross-bow bolts, and resounded with the din of arms.
- (fol. 89 a.)
- But the second division, through better skill, reached the bank, and press on fiercely.
- The Trojans resist stoutly;
- but the Greeks, with bow and cross bow, bicker on them and confuse their ranks:
- then driving upward press them hard.
- Protesilaus now
- Of Arowes & Awblasters þe aire wex thicke,
5708 And dynnyt *with* dyntes, þat delte were þat tyme.
The rynels wex red of the ronke blode,
þat were slayne in the slicche, & in slym lightyn.
There sothely was sene what sorow & pyne,
5712 And how balfull & bittur the banke was to wyn.
How the grekes were gird vnto grym dethe,
Neuer red was in Romanse *with* no renke yet,
That any weghe in the world, þat to werre yode,
5716 *With* soche baret, fro þe bote vnto bank wan,
As hit happit here *with* so hard fight.
But the secund sort sothely, þat sewet hom aftur,
Were graither of *gouernaunce*, grippet hor sailes,
5720 And light vnto lond lyuely and sound.
More wisely þai wroght þurgh warnyng before.
þai preset vp proudly *with* panys in hond,
In refut of hor felowes, þat were foule mart ;
5724 And the Troiens tyt *turnyt* hom agayne,
ffor-bode hom the banke *with* mony bale dintes.
þai braid to þere bowes, bold men in hast,
With alblastis also atlet to shote,
5728 *With* big bowes of brake bykrit full hard,
Lacchet on þe ledis, þat on lofte stode,
Hurt hom full hidiously, hurlet hom abake.
There were ded of þo dyntes, mony derfe knightes.
5732 The shalkes for þe shot shout fro þe banke,
And the grekes vp gird in a gret nowmber,
ffell fuersly to fight, & hor felowes halpe,
þo þat left vpon lyue, þof þai lyte were.
5736 þen gird þai to-gedur *with* a grym fare!
ffull fell was the fight *with* þo fuerse troiens.
Prothesselon, þe prise kyng, preuyt his strenght,

- There wonderfully wrought his weghis to helpe ;
- 5740 Mony Troiens *with* tene tyrnyt to ground,
Thurgh swap of his sword swaltyn belyue !
Mony doughty were ded *with* dynt of his hond,
And myche fortherit his feris in hor fell *angur* !
- 5744 Hade not the freike ben so fuerse *with* his fell
dyntes,
All the grekes hade ben gird vnto grym dethe,
And all brittnet yche ben, þat were to banke
comyn. (fol. 89 b.)
- But what fortherit his fight, þof he fell were,
- 5748 *With* seven thowsaund þro men þrongen to-gedur,
þere a hundrith hole were on a hepe somyn
All triet men of Troy þat hom tene wrought ?
Mony dynttes full dedly delt were anon !
- 5752 The Grekes were gird down, & on ground lay,
Mony swonyng, & swalt, & in swym felle.
The grekes were so greuyt, & to grem broght,
þai wold fayn haue ben forthe, fled on hor way,
- 5756 But no wise might þo weghis wyn into ship ;
Ne to lepe fro þe lond into þe low se,
Hit was not holsom for hom, so hard was the
stour !
- Hom was leuer on þe lond leng at hor aunter,
- 5760 And be brittnet in batell, þen burbull in the flod.
þai fell fuersly to fight, þo few þat þere were,
And put all þere pauer, pynyt hom sore.
The Troiens dong hom doun in the depe slithe,
- 5764 Mony lost hor lyues, & light in the water,
And were ded in the depe *with*outen dyn more.
The might was so mekyll of þo mayn Troiens,
þai hade no strenght to *with*stond, ne hor stid
holde,
- 5768 But all borne were þai backe to þe buerne syde,
And hade deg hit by-dene *with* dynttes of hond ;
But Archelaus in armys auntrid to banke,

Book XIV.

displayed his
great strength
and cut down
many brave
Trojans.But for him the
Greeks had been
cut down to a
man.

(fol. 89 b.)

But what could
even he do with
100 men against
7000 brave
Trojans ?Fain would the
Greeks have fled ;
but they could
not.They make a
rush against the
Trojans, who soon
drive many of
them into the sea.Again they would
have been over-
come, but for
Archelaus, who
rallies them ; and
another fierce
combat ensues.

- Book XIV.
- And fell vnto fight his feris to helpe.
- 5772 Now batell on bent þo buernes betwene,
The grevans was gret þo grekes among ;
Assemblit were sone þe same in þe fight,
And restorit full stithly þe stuff of þe grekes.
- 5776 ffell was the fight & fuerse hom agaynes,
And mony deghit *with* dynt of þo derfe pepull :
Mony harmys þai hent er hor helpe come.
þen Nestor anon neghit to lond,
- Nestor, with his
men, then reaches
the bank,
(fol. 90 a.) 5780 *With* his shippis full shene, & sharpe men of
armys,
and rushed in to
their aid,
Hard hastid to helpe *with* heturly wille,
And sodainly *with* his sort soght into batell !
Speiris into sprottes spronge ouer hede ;
- 5784 Arowes vp in the aire ysshit full picke ;
and the air
resounds with the
shouts of men
and crash of arms.
Swordis, *with* swapping, swaruyt on helmes ;
The dede, vnder dynttes, dusshit to ground ;
Cloudis *with* the clamour claterit aboue,
- 5788 Of the dit & þe dyn, þat to dethe went !
Prothenor the prise kyng, & proud Archelaus,
Mony tolke of þe Troiens tyrnyt to dethe.
þen Ascalus & Alacus auntrid to lond,
- Ascalaphus and
Alacus then land,
and uniting with
their friends
drive the Trojans
back. 5792 And aryuen full rad *with* þere rank shippes :
With þere pouer full prist past fro þe water,
Brusshet into batell, & myche bale wrought.
So felly in fere foghtyn þo two,
- 5796 Obacke went the batell of þe burghe folke ;
But þere were fele other fresshe, þat no fight
touchit,
þat gird into the grekes *with* a grym will,
And all backward hom bere to þe buerne side,
- 5800 þat fer from þe flode might no freke wyn.
Then Vlexes come vp vne *with* his folke,
Wan out of þe water & his weghis all,
And braid into batell *with* a brem wille.
- Ulysses and his
men then land
and rush upon the
enemy. 5804 Sharpe was the shoure the sheltrun [among] !

- The Grekes geton hor ground, þat [graidly was
lost],
And myche comford hom the co[m of þat kene
knight] :
- 5808 Mony woundes þai wrought, [and warpit to dethe] !
Vlixes *with* vtteraunse vnder [his shild],
Mony stithe in stoure stroke on [þere helmes] ;
Launsit, as a lyoun, þat were [lengen aboute],
And of the ffrigies fell *with* [his fuerse dinttes] :
- 5812 Sum he stroke in the stoure streght to þe erthe ;
Sum dange to the dethe, & derit full mykyll.
The proud kyng of Pafligon persayuit his dede,—
One Philmene, a freike of the ferre halue,—
- 5816 He gird hym to ground *with* a grym speire ;
And he fell vppon fote, faght *with* the kyng.
And Philmene the fuerse, *with* a fell dynt,
Vttrid Vlixes vne in the place,
- 5820 þat hit shot þrough the shilde & þe shire maile,
To þe bare of þe body, þat the blade folowet ;
And he gird to þe ground *with* a grym hurt,
Hade no strenght for to stond, 3et he stert vp,
- 5824 And frusshit at Philmene *with* a fyn launse.
With all the might & the mayn, þat the mon hade,
He hit hym so hetturly on hegh on the shild,
þat he breke þurgh the burd to the bare throte ;
- 5828 Hurlet þurgh the hawbergh, hurt hym full sore ;
The gret vayne of his gorge gird vne ysondur,
þat the freike, *with* the frusshe, fell of his horse,
Halfe ded of the dynt, dusshet to ground.
- 5832 The Troiens for þat tulke had tene at hor hert ;
Kayron eyn to the kyng, caght hym belyue ;
Harlet hym fro horsfet, had hym away.
- 5836 [He] for ded of þe dynt was drest on his shild,
[And bou]rne on the burde to þe burgh hom ;
[For the de]the of þis duke doll was ynogh
[That trublit þe] Troiens *with* tene, trist ye no
nother

Book XIV.

The Greeks, thus
encouraged,
gain ground :and Ulysses,
dashing wildly
through the
enemy, works
sad havoc among
them.

(fol. 90 b.)

Pylæmenes
struck him to the
ground with a
spear ; but still
he fights.He is again
dashed to the
ground with a sore
wound ; but
starting up he
woundsPylæmenes in
the throat, and
hurls him to the
ground.The Trojans drag
him from the
ground and carry
him to the city on
his shield.

- Book XIV.
- [Myche harm to þem] happit here at þis tyme!
- 5840 [The Grekes were] so grym þat were to ground
comyn,
[Mony dukes were] ded of þe derfe Troiens.
[þan Toa]x of Toilé Telemon the kyng,
[Agamynon, &] Ajax, & all oþer shippis,
- 5844 [Come launchond to] lonnd and hor lordes all:
And Menelaus the mighty, & his men hole,
ffull radly arofe, raiked to lond;
Halet vp horses, highet olofte;
- (fol. 91 a.)
Menelaus and his
men then land,
dash into the
battle to aid their
friends, and
sorely oppress the
Trojans.
- 5848 And fellow vnto fight þere feres to helpe,
þat were strongly be-stad in a stoure hoge.
To the Troiens þai turnyt & mekill tene wroght!
The frusshe was so felle, þo fuerse men betwene,
- 5852 Crakkyng of cristis, crusshyng of speiris,
The clynke & þe clamour claterit in the aire,
And with dynttes of derfe men dynnet the erthe;
Mony Troiens with tene were tyrnyt to ground,
- 5856 Sum ded of þo dynttes, sum depe woundit;—
Restoret the stithe batell strongly anon,
And mony dongen to dethe of the derfe Troiens.
Then Prothessalon þe prise kyng, þat preset to
lond
- Protesilaus, worn
out with his long,
hard struggle,
now withdraws
from the battle to
rest a little on the
bank.
- 5860 first in the forward, þat his folke lost,
He was very for-wroght, & woundet full sore,—
Hade laburt so longe, hym list for to rest,—
And bowet fro the batell to þe bonke side,
- 5864 ffor to beld hym on þe bent, & his brethe take.
And o sithen he soght to þe se euyne,
þere þe fight was first, & the folke drounet;
þen he plainly persayuit his pepull were ded,—
- When he saw
that all his band
had perished, he
was overcome
with grief and
rage.
- 5868 þat no lede of þat lordes vppon lyue was.
Soche a sorowe of þat sight sanke to his hert,
þat his wedis wex wete of his wan teris,
And he, stithely astonyt, stert into yre;
- 5872 More breme to þe batell his baret to venge,

- Of his folke þat were fallyn vnto fell dethe,
 Hard highet vnto horse *with* a hert þro,
 fforto felle of þe ffrigies felly he þoght.
- 5876 Onon *with* a naked sword neghit to batell,
 Vne wode of his wit as a wild lyon,
 Mony breme on þe bent brittoned to ground.
 Mony kild the kyng in his clene yre!
- 5880 Myche tene þe Troiens tid of his hond!
 Then *Perses* the proude kyng *prise* mon of ynde,
With a batell of bowmen fro the burgh come,
 And *with* a fernet fare fell to þe stoure.
- 5884 At whose come the cuntre-men comford were all,
 And restoret the stithe fight stuernly agayn;
 As fresshe to þere fos as at the first tyme,
 Gird to the Grekes, & moche grem wroght;
- 5888 Woundit hom wikkedly, walt hom to ground,
 Oppresset hom *with* pyne, put hom abake,
 All the batell to þe bonke, & mony buerne slogh.
 þere the grekes hade ben grymly gird vnto dethe,
- 5892 Ne hade Palomedon, the *prise* kyng, preset to
 lond,
With fele fightyng folke of fuerse men of armys;
 Halet vp horses hard out of bote,
 Wonym on wightly, wentyn to batell,
- 5896 His folke to refresshe *with* a fyn wille.
 The assembly was sorer o þe se banke;
 Mony deghit full dernly, dole to be-holde!
 Then the grekes agayne geton þere hertes,
- 5900 And myche comford kaght of his come þen.
 This Palomydon paynyt hym pepull to slee,
 And mony woundys he wroght in his wild yre.
 He soght to on Symagon, a sad mon of armys,—
- 5904 Kyng Merion þe mighty was his met brother,
 þat fele had confoundit of the fuerse grekes;—
 He bere to þe bold *with* a big sworde,
 And rof þurgh the Ribbes right to þe hert,

Book XIV.

Rushing against
the enemy, he

(fol. 91 b.)

cut down a great
many.The Trojans again
take heart, and
press the Greeks
back to the shore.But for the arrival
of Palamedes,
they would have
been destroyed.The Greeks then
recover them-
selves; and
Palamedes,
meeting
Symagon,drives his sword
into his heart.

- Book XIV. 5908 þat he fell of his horse flat to þe ground,
Deghit of þe dynt, & deiret no moo.
Palomydon preset furth into þe prise batell ;
(fol. 92 a.) Mony tulke out of Troy tyrnyt to dethe ;
Such havoc he 5912 Mony knight don cast to þe cold erthe.
works among the
Trojans, that they
scatter and begin
to flee;
All were ferd of þe freike, fled of his way ;
Durst no buerne on hym bate for his bold dedis.
Myche clamour & crye was kyde in þe ost,
5916 þat the Troiens for tene might tary no lengur ;
But *with* prise of Palomydon put all abake,
And fer in the fight fell hom the worse,
Vne boun fro þe batell busket to fle,
but the noise of
the battle had
reached the ears
of Hector, and he
rushes to their
assistance. 5920 Vntill Ector eris hit entrid belyue
The great noise of þe noy, þat in note was.
He lepe on a light horse lyuely enarmyt,
And soght to þe se banke to socur his pepull ;
5924 Wode in his wrathe wynnys into batell !
All shone his shilde & his shene armur,
Glissenond of gold *with* a glayre hoge :
Thre lions the lord bare all of light goulis,
5928 þat were shapon on his shild, shalkes to be-
holde.
Driving in among
the Greeks, he
cut his way right
and left. He gird to the grekes *with* a grym yre ;
In the brest of the batell, þere buernes were
thicke,
He ffrusshet so felly freikes to ground ;
5932 Made wayes full wide þe weghis among ;
Shot thurgh the sheltrons, shent of þe pepull.
To Prothesselon he preset, þat pepull hade
slayn,
He presses to
Palamedes,
And myche wo had wroght on þe wild troiens.

THE DETHE OF PROTHESOLON BY ECTOR SLAYN.

- and with a fierce
swing of his
sword clove him
to the middle. 5936 He swappit at hym swithe *with* a swerd felle ;
Hit on his hede a full hard dynt ;
Clefe þurghe the criste & the clene maile ;

- Book XIV.
- 5940 Slit hym down sleghly thurgh the slote euyne,
Bode at the belt stid, and the buerne deghit.
Then leuet he the lede, launchet on ferre,
Mony dange to the dede *with* dynt of his hond :
Who happit hym to hitte harmyt nomo.
- 5944 Mony brem in the batell britnet to dethe,
Sundrit the soppis vnsarkonly *with* hondes :
All gird of his gate, gevyn hym the way.
Iche freike of þat furse fraynit at other,
- 5948 þat our folke þus felly flynges to ground :
þen þai knowen by course of his clene shap,
þat it was Ector the honorable, eddist of
 knightes.
Thai fled fro the fase of his felle dynttes,
- 5952 So bold was no buerne his bir to *with*stond,
Ne þe caupe of his kene sword kast hom to mete.
Whill he bode in the batell, þe buerne *with* his
 honde
Mony grekes *with* grem he gird to the dethe.
- 5956 All failit þere forse, feblit þere herttes,
The batell on backe was borne to þe se.
Then wery he wex, & of his werke hote,
Bowet fro the batell, & his buernes leuyt.
- 5960 The sun in his sercle set vndurnethe ;
The light wex las, he leuyt the fild,
Soght to þe Cité soberly & faire,
Left his feris in þe fild fightyng full hard.
- 5964 Then grekes agayne getton þere herttes,
ffrushet þe ffrigies felly to ground ;
So hit tid hom tensiche betymys þat day.
But þe Troiens full tore *turnyt* agayne,
- 5968 ffoghten so felly, frunt hom o backe,
Kyld mony knightes, cacchit on hard,
Greuyt so the grekes, þai graithet to fle,
Were borne to þe banke *with* baret ynogh.
- 5972 Then Achilles the choise cheuyt to land,

The Greeks
perceive that it is
Hector who is
upon them, and
no one dares to
oppose him.

Their courage
falls, and they are
driven back to the
sea.

Hector quits the
field for a time.

The Greeks again
take heart ; make
a rush on the
enemy, but are
driven back with
much loss.

(fol. 93 a.)

- Book XIV.
Achilles has landed his forces, and now drives wildly into battle.
- 5976 *With* his shippes in a sheltrun, & skalkes
within ;
Gird vp to þe ground *with* a grym fare,
With þre thowsaund þro men þristé in armys ;
ffell to þe fight on a fuerse wise.
Myche tene the Troiens tid of his hond !
The grekes keuriyt for comford by comyng of
hym.
ffell was the fight þo frekes betwene !
- His arrival cheers the Greeks, and the struggle becomes fierce.
- 5980 Mony gird to þe ground, and to grym dethe ;
Mony lede out of lyue light on the erthe !
The stoure was so stithe þo strong men among,
That full mekull was the murthe, & mony
were ded.
- The Trojans suffer severely, and are sore pressed by Achilles.
- 5984 The Troiens full tyte were tyrnit to ground :
Thurghe Achilles chialry hom cheuyt the worse.
Mony fell þat freike *with* his fuerse dynttes !
Myche blode on the bent, bale for to se ;
- 5988 Of myrthe & of murnyng thurgh might of hym
one.
Then the last of þo lefe shippis launchit to
bonke,
And all the fighting folke fell to þe lond ;
Gyrdyn in grymly into grete batell.
- The last of the ships now come to land; and the Greeks are so numerous that the Trojans in despair flee to the city.
- 5992 The multitude was so mykyll at þe mene tyme,
Of the grekes vppon ground, & of grym folke,
The Troiens for tene tyrnyt the backe,
fileddon in fere, & the filde leuyt ;
- 5996 All somyn to the Cité soghten by-dene,
With myche clamur & crie for care of hor dethe.
Mony warchond wound, and weré at all,
Mony chivalrous Achilles choppit to dethe :
- In the pursuit, Achilles has slain so many,
that he is drenched with blood.
- 6000 All his wedis were wete of þaire wan blode !
As þai flaghe in the filde, þe freke *with* his hond,
So he gird hom to ground *with* a grym sword,
To þe Cité forsothe, cessit þai noght.

- 6004 Moche angre at the entré auntrid to falle,
To the Troiens *with* tene, er þai toun entred.
Myche slaghte in the slade, & slyngyng of horse!
Mony derfe þere deghit, was dole to beholde!
- 6008 ffull myche was the murthe, & more hade þere
bene,
Hade not Troilus the tene *turnyt* to fight,
And Paris the prise *with* pepull ynogh,
With Deffebus the derfe, of dedis full felle,
- 6012 þat fell to þe frusshe of þe fuerse grekes;
Issuet out egurly, angret full mony,
And so sesit the suet, soghtyn no ferre.
The night was so nigh, noye was the more,
- 6016 The day was done, dymmet the skyes.
The Troiens full tite tyrnyt the 3ates,
Barret hom bigly *with* barres of yrne.
Achilles *with* his chiualers chefe to þe bonke,
- 6020 All the grekes agayn Agamynon vnto.
The Emperoure hym owne selfe ordant onon,
fforto bilde vp tenttes, tariet no lengur.
Sithen hym selfe assignet the gret
- 6024 Placis of paulyions, for the prise kynges
Grete tenttes to graide, as þaire degre askit;
Logges to las men, *with* leuys of wod.
Iche buerne, on his best wise, busket to lenge,
- 6028 ffor the night was so neghe, noyet hom all.
Stablit vp hor stedis & hor stithe horses,
On suche maner as þai might, for the mene
tyme;
And all necessaries for þe night, þat þai naite
shuld,
- 6032 ffecchit fro the flete, & ferkit to bonke.
Thaire shippis in sheltrons shotton to lond,
Knyt hom *with* cables & *with* kene ancras,
And bound hom full bigly on hor best wise.
- 6036 As Agamynon the grete the gomys commaundyng,

Book XIV.

At the gates the confusion
(fol. 93 b.)
and slaughter are terrible: and
would have been more so, had not
Troilus, Paris, and Deiphobus
rushed out and checked the
Greeks.

The day is done:
the gates are closed and
barred; and the Greeks withdraw
to their camp.

Agamemnon marks out the
sites for the tents of the
kings, and the lodges of the
men.

Necessaries for the camp are
brought from the fleet, which is
now anchored and moored in safety.

Book XIV.
Fires and torches
are kindled ;
(fol. 94 a.)

Brode firis & brem beccyn in þe ost,
Torchis and tendlis the tenttes to light,
That yche freike in the fild his felow might
know,

and the watch is
set.

6040 Also light on to loke, as þe leue day.
Other feris opon fer the freikes *withoute*,
With skowte wacche for skathe & skeltyng of
harme.

The Trojans
remain close in
the city.

6044 The Troiens *with* tene, þat in the towne were,
Neghit hom not negh, ne no noy did,
But closit the clene yates, keppit hom *within*.

Agamemnon is
busy all night
arranging the
guards ;

This Agamynon, the grete, gaynit no slepe.
Bisé was the buerne all the bare night,
6048 To ordan for his Enmyes, as I er saide,
ffolke opon fer, the firis *withoute*,
ffor to wacche and to wake for wothis of harme,
With qwistlis, & qwes, & other qwaint gere,

appointing the
watchwords ;
and providing for
the wounded.

6052 Melody of mowthe myrthe for to here ;
And men of armys full mony made for to stond,
In soppes on sere halfe the sercle to kepe ;
The ost out of angur & auntur to were,
6056 Wacche wordes to wale, þat weghis might know ;
Sore men & seke soundly to rest,
þat were feblet in fight, & hade fele woundes,
To lie in hor lodges a littell at ese.

All through the
night the men
remain under
arms.

6060 Armet were all men for auntur to come,
Till the derke was don, & the day sprange,
And the sun in his sercle set vppo lofte.
This fight was the first þo felous betwene,
6064 Syn thay light on the lond :—lord giffe vs ioye !

xb Boke. Of the Ordinaunce of the Troiens
to the Secund Batell.

- H**ector the Honorable, erly at Morne,
When the sun vp soght *with* his softe beames,
Ledar of the ledis, þat longit to Troy,
- 6068 He *purpost* his pepull *with* his pure wit,
ffor to fare to the fight, & the fild take.
He somond all the Cité vppon sere haluys,
Euery buerne to be boun on hor best wise,
- 6072 Armyt at all peses abill to fight ;
And assemblit in sad hast hym seluyn before,
On a place, þat was playn, plesaund *with* all,
There a temple was tild of tide Diana,
- 6076 ffull worthely wroght weghis to beholde.
Thidur comyn the kynges *with* knightes enarmyt,
And were *pertid* full pristly, put into batell,
By deuyse of the duke, þat doghtie was aye,
- 6080 As for the fight at the full on the first day.
ffor to 3arpe vp the 3ate, he 3epely comaund,
þat hight Dardan by-dene duly to nome.
Of his cosyns he cald kyde men two :
- 6084 On Glaucon, a gome þat graithe was in armys,
(He was a knight full kant, the kynges son of
Lice,
And a wight mon in wer, wild of his dedis)
And Synabor, forsothe, the secund was he,
- 6088 Ector owne brother, abill to fight.
- Hector
determines to
attack the Greeks
early in the
morning.
(fol. 94 b.)
- He commands his
forces to assemble
at the
temple of Diana.
- When they are
arranged as on
the previous day,
- he orders the
Dardan gate to
be opened.
- To Glaucon and
Synabor he
assigns 1000 of the

Book XV.
bravest and best
knights of Lycia
and Troy:

and the division
marches off to
battle.

He then assigns
1000 knights to
Theseus and
Archilochus,
(fol. 95 a.)

To the second
battalion, of 3000
knights, he
appoints
Xantippus and
Ascanius, kings
of Phrygia.

To the third
battalion, of the
same number, he
appoints Troilus,
his brother; and
counsels him
thus:—

“Dear brother! I
am afraid your
eagerness will

To hom assignet the souerain, all of sure
knightes,

A thowsaund full þro, þriuauund in wer,
Strong men in stoure, sturnest of will,

6092 Witty and wild, waled men all

Of the ledis of Lice & of leue troy.

In Neptune nome & nobill goddis other,

Bad hom wend for hor worship tho worthy to-
gedur;

6096 And þai glode furth gladly at the grete yate,

Tawardes the grekes on the ground in a grym ost.

þen ordant Ector, of honorable knightes,

Of wise men in wer, wightly a thowsaund;

6100 Betaght to Teseus, of trasy was kyng,

With archilacus a choise knight in his chere
som;

Gaf loue to þo lordys, let hom pas on,

Bed hom fare to þe frekys, þat before were,

6104 And bothe in a batell as hom best lyket.

The secund batell, sothely, þe soueran araiet,

Of thre thowsond þro knyghtis, þryuond to-
gedur,

And assignet hom, for soueran, Xantipus þe kyng,

6108 And Ascane also, abill of dedys,

þat of frigie þe faire, þai were fre kynges.

þen be leue of þe lord, þo ledys in fere

Bowet to þe brode ʒate, hor burnys hom with,

6112 And gon tooward þe grekis with a grete chere.

The þrid batell in þe burgh, þat þe buerne made,

Was as mony abill knyghtes, auntrus of hond,

Of þe tulkys of troy, tidé men all,

6116 With Troilus to turne furthe, truest of knyghtes.

And ector full onestli his aune brother taght,

With fayre wordis in faythfull of hys fre will:—

“Dere brother and derfe, I dout me full sore,

6120 Lest þi friknes so furse, in þi fell hert,

- Brynge þe to bale for þi bold dedys ;
 þat þou couet be-curse to caire into woche,
 And ouer fer on þi fose fare by þi seluyn !
- 6124 I pray þe full prestli, *with* all my pure saule,
 þat þou kepe þi corse, for case þat may fall,
 And fare not *with* foli oure fos for to glade,
 Ne wirk not vnwyly in þi wilde dedis,
- 6128 þat þi manhod be marte thurgh þi mysrewlè ;
 But bere þe in batell as a buerne wyse,
 þat þi fose thurgh þi foli þe faynen not worthe,
 Ne be cheryst *with* chere thurgh our chaunse
 febyll !
- 6132 Go furthe now *with* fortune, þat þe fayre
 happyn !
 Our goddis the gouerne, & soche grace leue,
 þat þou the victorie wyn, thi worship to saue,
 And to þis Citie in sound þi seluyn may come."
- 6136 Than Troilus tomly talket agayne :—
 " Dere sir, of my dedis doute no thing !
With grase of our goddes, in our gate furthe,
 Your comaundement to kepe, as my kynd
 brother,
- 6140 And my lord, þat is lell, my lust shalbe ay !"
 Than he past *with* his pepull to the playn fild,
 Thre thowsaund thromen, *with*out þrepe more.
 This the bold knight bare for his bright armys ;
- 6144 All his shelde was to shew shynyng of gold,
With þre lions lyuely launchound þerin,
 Ouer-gilt full gay, gomys to behold :
 And so he fore to his fos *with* a fyne wille !
- 6148 The furthe batell in the burghe the bold knight
 arayet,
 Of fell fightyng men full þre thowsaund,
 All of knightes full kene, kyddest in armys,
 And seven hundreth besyde, all of sure knightes,
- 6152 Vnder ledyng of a lord in Larrys was kyng,—

Book XV.

lead you to
sorrow !I beseech you, do
not act rashly or
foolishly,lest your enemies
despise you.
Go forth then,
and may fortune
be with you !

(fol. 95 b.)

May our gods
guide you ; give
you the victory ;
and bring you
back in safety."
Troilus replied :—
" Doubt not, dear
Sir, for by the
grace of our gods
I shall ever strive
to obey you."The fourth
battalion, of 3700
brave knights, he
assigns to
Hippothus, king
of Larissa,—

- Book XV.
a massive, tall
man, and a
famous warrior.
- 6156 Hupon the hoge, a hegh mon of stature,
And in batell full big, bold of his hondes ;
Dissyrus was the Duke in dedes of armys,
Of all the Troiens, to tell, torest in fight,
Saue Ector the honerable, oddist of knightes.
And in his company come a kyd mon in armys,
On Ardelaus full auntrus, atill of person,
- To this battalion
Hector attaches
Ardelaus, and his
own brother
Democoon.
- 6160 þat come *with* the same kyng fro his kythe riche,
And was doughty of his dedis, derf on a stede.
þes laughten þere leue at þe lefe prince,
And gone to þe grekes *with* a grym chere,
- (fol. 96 a.) 6164 Soghten the same yate softly to gedur ;
And on Damake, by-dene, þat was dere brother,
To Ector hym owne selfe, auntrid hom *with*,
As for doghty of dede & for dere holdyn.
- The fifth battalion
is assigned to
- 6168 The ffyfte batell of bold men, þat the buerne
made,
He ordant on Oyscm, the honerable kyng,
Of the ledis of the lond the ledyng to haue,
With Polidamus of prise, the prinse owne
brother.
- Polydamas.
- The men of this
division were tall
and massive—
almost giants.
- 6172 þes Oysoms all were od men of strenght,
Massily made, mykell as giaunttes,
And all þere colouris to ken was of clene yalow,
With-outen difference to deme dubbit þerin :
- 6176 All luttyn the lord & þere leue toke,
And foren onon to þe fild þaire fos to assaile.
The Sexte Batell, þat was sent fro þe Cité þen,
Ordant by Ector [of] odmen & noble,—
- The sixth
battalion,
composed of men
from Pæoniá, was
headed by their
kings and Seripes.
- 6180 The pepull of Poyem, *with* þere pure kynges,
And Seripes, a sad Duke of the same lond,
þat were fond to the fight, fell of hor dedis.
- They were all
archers, and wore
neither helm nor
hauberk.
- 6184 Vnarmyt were þai all, aunter was the more,—
No helmys, ne hawberghes, ne no hard shildes,—
Bowmen of the best, þo buernes were all,
Well enfourmet of þe fete, & hade fyne takell :
- They wrought

- 6188 Mony woundis þai wroght, wete ye for sothe,
 Bothe on horse & on here harmyt full mekull.
 By ordinaunce of Ector, þes odmen to lede,
 Was Deffibus demyt of his dere brother :
 þen þai lacchen þere leue at the lord euyn,
 6192 fforen to the fild *with* a fyn will.
 To þes bowmen bold, þat of burgh went,
 Ector did ordan od men of armys,
 A gret nowmber for the nonest, noble knightes
 all,
 6196 Vnder care of two kynges, þat þai come *with* :
 Philon the fuerse, faithly was on,
 And Esdras þat other, eddist in wer,
With all the gomes of Agresta, gode men & abill.
 6200 This Philon the fre kyng, þat I first nemyt,
 Hade a chariot full choise, as þe chalke wyte,
 All of yuer full onest, ordant for hym ;
 And the whelis full wheme, all of white aumber.
 6204 Couert *with* a cloth all of clene gold,
 Dubbit full of diamondis, & oþer dere stones,
 fframet ouer fresshly *with* frettes of perle.
 Two dromoudarys drowe hit, dressit þefore,
 6208 And led it furth lyuely *with* light men of armys,
 Vne full for the fight, & fuerse men & nobill.
With the kynges in company comaund the
 prinse,
 His aune brother full bold, barly to wend,
 6212 þat hym fell on his fader side a fighter full
 nobill.
 Nowther lut he þe lord, ne no leue toke,
 But kaires fourthe *with* the kyng & his course
 held.
 The Seuynt, þat assignet was the souerain before,
 6216 Was auntrus Eneas, abill of person ;
 In his company clene, the knightes of the lond,
 þat heldyn in hede of þat high Cité,

Book XV.

fearful destruction
on man and
horse.To this division
Deiphobus was
attached.A large number
of noble knights
under the
command

(fol. 96 b.)

of Pylæus and
Esdras.This Pylæus had
a splendid ivory
chariot with
wheels of white
amber.It was covered
with a cloth of
gold set with
diamonds and
pearls ; and
drawn by two
dromedaries.To the seventh
battalion Æneas
was assigned :
it consisted of the
chief knights of
the city, and a

Book XV.
division of the
commons under
Euphemus.

To the eighth
battalion under
Xerxes, king of
Persia, Paris
was attached.

(fol. 97 a.)

Hector warns
him not to fight
till he should be
near at hand to
assist him.

The last battalion
was led by Hector
himself. He took
with him 10 of his
brothers, and
5000 of the bravest
knights.

Mounted on his
famous charger
Galathea he went
to take leave of
the king, his
father.

- 6220 *With* fele fighting folke of the fuerse comyns,
þat were gouernet by a gome, þat was graith
holdyn,—
A fyne squier & a fuerse,—Eufemius he hight ;
At Ector þai asket leue, & yssuit furth somyn.
The Eghtid Batell in the burgh, þat the buerne
set,
- 6224 Vnder Serces for-sothe, the souerain of Percé,
With all the pepull of his prouynce, prise men
& nobill,
And his brother of blud, þat he best loued.
Paris he put to þere pure hede,
- 6228 And said hym full soberly, all in soft wordes,
þof he bownet fro the burgh to the batell euyng,
þat he fell not to fight *with* no felle grekes,
Till hym selfe were beside for socour at nede.
- 6232 And Paris to the prinse pertly aunsward ;—
“ Sir, your comaundement to kepe, I cast me for-
sothe,
With all the might, þat I may, at þis mene
tyme.”
He lut hym full lelly, & his leue toke,
- 6236 And past furth *with* his pepull to þe playn fild.
Then Ector, hym owne selfe ordant belyue,
The last batell to lede of his lege pepull.
Of the truemen of Troy & his triet brether,
- 6240 He toke *with* hym ten, most tristy in wer,
And fyue thowsaund fuerse, all of fyn knightes,
Wise men of were, & of wit nobill,
ffor to fare to þe fight *with* þaire fre prinse.
- 6244 Hym selfe on a sad horse surely enarmyt,
þat Galathe, *with* gomys gyuen was to nome,
Of whose mykill, & might, & mayn strenght,
Dares, in his dytyng, duly me tellus.
- 6248 When the lede was o lofte, as hym list be,
Armyt well at [all] peces, as I er said,

- He caires furth to þe kyng & his kynd fader,
Lowtis euyng to þe lord, & on lowde saide :—
- 6252 “Dere fader, full faire, & my fre kyng !
Ye shall haue in a here of hend men a thous-
aund,
All of knightes full kene, & kid men of armys,
With all the fotemen in fere, þat are to fight
abill.
- 6256 Abidis here at the border, buske ye no fer !
Lokis well to þe listis, þat no lede passe !
If any stert vpon stray, strike hym to dethe,
Oure Cité to saue fro our sad fos !
- 6260 I haue messangers with me, made for þe nonest,
þat ffor perell or purpos shall pas vs betwene,
Bodword for to bryng, as we best lykys ;—
All tythondys to tell, as tydis vs in fight,
- 6264 How vs happys to haue, in hast shall ye wete.
And wysly bes ware waytys to þe towne,
On yche half forto hede, þat no harme fall,
þat our fos with no faulshed in þe fyght tyme,
- 6268 Sese not our Cité, our seluyn to pyne,
Ne rob not our ryches, ne our ryf godys.
Be ye wayt for þe wallis, warden of all,
And a post for all perellis youre pepull to saue,
- 6272 As stuf of our strenkyth, yf we stond hard !”
þen Priam to þe prinse prestly onswart :—
“Dere son, all be don, as þou demyt has !
I haue no hope of no halp, after hegh goddys,
- 6276 But in stuf of þi strenkyght, & þi stythe arme ;
In þi wyt, and þi warnes, & þi wyght dedys,
With þi gouernanse graythe, & þi gode rewle !
þefore, prestly I pray to oure pure sanctys,
- 6280 þat þai saue þe in sound, sent to þi hele ;
Kepe þe fro cumbranse, & fro cold dethe ;
And leue me þi lyf in lykyng to se !”
So þe lede toke leue, lut to hys fader,

Book XV.

Bowing to him
he said :—
“Dear father,
with your guard
of knights and
foot-soldiers
watch well the
entrances to the
city. Strike
down any
straggler who
may attempt to
pass.

(fol. 97 b.)
I have detailed
messengers who
are to
communicate
between us, and
to inform you of
our hap.

Beware of
ambuscades, lest
the enemy thus
attempt to seize
the city while the
battle rages.

Guard well the
walls ; and be
ready to aid us
if we be hard
pressed.”

Priam replied :—
“Dear son, all
shall be done as
you have
proposed : for
on you only,
after our gods,
do I rely !

May our pure
saints preserve
thee !”

Book XV.
Hector then bows
to his father, and
passes forth to
battle.
He was the
bravest, the
wisest, the
strongest in
battle.

(fol. 98 a.)

Though the last
to leave the city,
he was foremost
in the fight.

From the walls,
the honourable
women of Troy,
with the king's
daughters, watch
the departure of
the troops.

Helen, too, was
there, thoughtful,
sad, and
desponding.

Agamemnon
divided his army
into 26 battalions.

Patroclus led the
first battalion,
which was
composed of his
own men, and
those of Achilles,
who was suffering
from his wounds.

- 6284 Past furthe to hys pepull, & hys pas held.
He was wyght and wylfull, wysyst in batell,
Strongest in stour, sturnest of other ;
Euer frike to þe fyght, fayntid he neuer.
- 6288 Leder of þe ledys, þat longyt to Troy,
Hys armys were auenond, abill to fyght ;
Hys feld was of fyn gold, freche to behold,
With þre lyons launchond, all of lyght goullys.
- 6292 þus he glod on hys gate, and hys gomys all,
With hys baners o brode, and þe burght past,
Penons & penselles, proud men of armys ;
ffore euynt to þe feld, and hys ferys leuyt,
- 6296 Prykyd furthe prestly, past on hys way !
þof he lengyt to þe last, er he leue toke,
He was foundyn þe fyrst, þat in feld stroke,
And þe sonest in assembly in þe sad fyght.
- 6300 All þe worshypfull wemen of þe wale toune
Wentyn to þe wallys, þe weghys to behold.
þe kyngys doughter, bedene, droghin hom alofte,
With honorable Elan, þat arghit in hert ;
- 6304 Myche fere had þat fre, & full was of þoght,
All droupond in drede and in dol lengyt,
þof Ector þe honorable had ordant hys folke,
And bateld hom bygly, on hys best wyse ;
- 6308 Vnder gouernanse graythe, all hys grym ost
In rewle and aray redy to fyght.
- A**gamynon hys grekys graythyt to feld :
Twenty batels full bold of byg men of armys,
6312 And sex other besyde, all of sure knyghtys.
Patroclus, þe proud kyng, put to þe first,
With all þe folke, þat hym folowet, and fele
other moo.
- Achyilles choise men cheuyt hym with ;
6316 Hym-selfe fore to no fyght for hys fel wondys,
But lay in hys loge, lechit hys sores.

- his patroclus, þe proud kyng, was full pure ryche,
Of aunsetre olde, abyll of kyn,
- 6320 Wel manert & meke, myghti of pupull.
Achylls, þe choise kyng, cherist hym mekill,
And louyt hym no lesse þen hym lefe seluyn.
þay were so festenynt *with* faythe, & wythfyn loue,
- 6324 þat bothe þaire saulis & þaire self were set on a
wyl
And qwat so tendit to þe totheris was all.
The secund batell, forsothe, assignet was þen
To Merion, a mody kyng, þat mekull couth of
were,
- 6328 *With* þre thousand þro knyghtis, þrepond in
Armys,
And Menestaus the mighty, *with* his men of
Attens.
- To Atholapo, a tore kyng, takyn was the þrid,
And Philmene, his faire son, fre in his hond,
- 6332 *With* all the company clene of comaynes
pepull,—
Wise men in wer, wight of hor dedes.
The flourthe batell in feld, he fourmet to leng
With Archelaus, a lede lyuely in armys,
- 6336 And Prothenor, a prise kyng, *with* his pepull
holl :
In the same was Segurda, *with* sad men & noble.
The fyfte, þat was fourmit of þo fuerse batell,
Was Menelay the mighty, *with* his men all,
- 6340 *With* the pepull of his prouynse, & his pert
knyghtes.
The Sext of þat sort, þat soght to þe fild,
Was kyng bysshop the bold, *with* his buernes
felle ;
And Selidis, for sothe, soght in his honde,
- 6344 *With* all the here, þat he hade, hihet hym
with.

Book XV.

The second
battalion,
consisting of 3000
knights, and the
Athenians under
Mnestheus, was
led by Merion.

(fol. 98 b.)

The third
battalion was
under the
command of
Ascalaphus and
his son
Philomenes.

The fourth was
assigned to
Arcesilaus and
Prothenor :
with it went
Segurda.

The fifth was led
by Menelaus.

The sixth was led
by the bishop-
king,—
Epistrophus ; and
Schedius.

- Book XV.
- The seventh was led by Telamon, who had under him Theseus, Amphimachus, Dioreas, and Polisarius.
- 6348 The Seuent of the soum, þat I said ere,
Was Telamon þe tidé, *with* mony tried knightes,
þat suett hym from salerne, sad men & noble,
With foure Erles in fere, fell men of wer,—
Theseus the tru, & tide Amphimake,
And on Domys, the doghty, doutid in fild,
With Polisarius the pert, of person full abill :
- The eighth was led by Thoas.
- 6352 Thes comyn *with* the kyng in his clene batell.
The viij ffreke, þat to feld fore *with* his batell,
Was Toax, a tore kyng, & tidé of hond.
- The ninth was led by Ajax Oileus; and the tenth by Philoctetes.
- 6356 The ix of the nowmber, to nem þom full euyn,
Was Aiax Oelius, *with* od men to wale.
And Philoc, the fell kyng, fore *with* the tenth.
Nestor, the noble Duke, an old man *with* all,
The xi *with* odmen auntrid to fild.
- The eleventh was led by Nestor, and the twelfth by Henex. (fol. 99 a.)
- 6360 The xij vnthwyuond, þat twyete not in fight,
Was Maumbert mayn son, mightfull Henex.
The xiiij thro batell þrong *with* Vlixes,
That past to the playn *with* proud men of
armys.
- The thirteenth was led by Ulysses; the fourteenth by Arestes; and the fifteenth by Eumelus.
- 6364 The xiiij to þe fight fore *with* Arestes.
Humelius, the hasty, highit *with* the fyftene.
Protessalous proud son presit *with* the sextene,
ffor to dere for the dethe of his dere fader.
- The sixteenth was led by Protesilaus; the seventeenth by Podalirius and Machaon; and the eighteenth by the king of Rhodes (Tlepolemus).
- 6368 Polidarius, the porknell, and his pere Machaon,
Suet *with* the xvij, sad men & noble.
The riche kyng of the Rodes raiked *with*
the xvij,
With fell men in fight to the fild past.
- The nineteenth was led by Gumpilus; the twentieth by Polypoetes; and the twenty-first by Amphimachus.
- 6372 The xix of the nowmbur a nobill mon toke,
One Gumpilus a gome, þat mony grekes led.
And Philoc the freke fore *with* the twenti,
þat of Larris was lord & a lege kyng.
- 6376 *With* xxj auntrid abill men two,—
Amphimas, a fre kyng, and his fere Cepton.
With xxij vnthwyuond twyete to filde,
- The twenty-second was led by

- Dyomede, the derfe kyng, and doughty Celernis.
- 6380 Eneus, the nobill kyng, þat neghit fro Sypris,
With xxiiij þriuond, þronge to the playne.
Procholus, a prise kyng, presit with another.
Now xxiiij fully are faren to þe batell.
- 6384 Cupenor, a cant man, come with the next,—
The xxv fully, all of fyn knightes.
The xxvj of the soume, þat I said first,
Of bold batels & bigge, þat to bent come,
- 6388 Led Agamynon the grete, with grekes full mony,
And fore eyn to þe fight, & the fild toke.

Book XV.

Diomedes: the twenty-third by Eneus (Guneus); and the twenty-fourth by Procholus.

The twenty-fifth was led by Agapenor; and the twenty-sixth by Agamemnon.

When the batell on bothe haluys were to bent comyn,

- ffor to fight in the fild, all þo fuerse pepull,
- 6392 Ector the auntrus, ablist of knightes,
Was the first in the fild, þat to fight entrid,
Toke his horse with his helis, hastid before,
Gird euon to þe grekes with a grete yre,
- 6396 ffrusshet to the forward, felly anon.

(fol. 99 b.)

Hector was the first to begin the battle.

THE DETH OF PATROCLUS, BY ECTOR SLAYN.

- Patroclus persayuit, þat the pepull led,
þat was formast in fight with a felle speire.
He auntrid vpon Ector, atlit hym a dynt,
- 6400 With all the forse of his fole & his fuerse arme;
He shot þrough the shild & the shene maile,
To þe ynmast of his armur, angardly fast;
Hit neghit to þe nakid, but no noy did.
- 6404 Ector for þat od dynt, ournyt in hert,
Wode for the wap, as a wild lyon;
His speire into sprottes sprongyn was before,
But he braid out a brond with a bill felle,
- 6408 Carve eyn at the kyng & þe crest hit,
Slit hym full slyghly to þe slote eyn,
þat he dusshet, of þe dynt, dede to þe ground.

Patroclus saw him dash towards the Greeks, and rushing on him with a great spear, pierced through shield and mail; still Hector was unhurt.

Book XV.

THE FFOLY DESYRE OF ECTOR.

- Hector dismounts and attempts to despoil the king of his armour.
- (fol. 100 a.)
Merion, with his company, rushes up to prevent him.
- They drive him back, and try to capture his horse; but he baffles them.
- In a rage he makes towards Merion, and is
- When the kyng was kyld, cast to þe grene,
 6412 His shene armys to shew shone in the filde.
 Ector to þe erth egurly light,
 The gay *armur* to get of the gode hew,
 That he duly dessirit in his depe hert ;
 6416 And to spoile that spilt kyng he sped ferr.
 His horse in his hond held by the reyne,
 And come to þe kyng, þere the corse lay,
 Wold haue Robbit the Renke of his riche wede.
 6420 *With* the ton hond in the toile tyrnyt it offe :
 But Merion the mighty *with* a mayn pepull,
With þre thousaund þro men þrong hym vnto.
 In defence of the freike, þat on fild lay,
 6424 To Ector in ernyst full angurdly said :
 “ Nay, warloghe wolfe, in þi wode hongur,
 þat neuer of forray art full, *with* þi foule vse,
 The tydis not to taste of þis triet meite !
 6428 ffor-bode the firke þi fode forto wyn !
 Sone shall þou se in a sad hast,
 A C thousaund on horse highand þe to,
 Thyn hede forto haue, & hew þe to dethe,
 6432 And put þe fro *purpos*, þi payn to encres !”
 Sone, by the same kyng & his sad helpis,
 He was borne fro þe body, backward agayn.
 His horse for to haue, þai hasted by-dene,
 6436 And mony strokes, in þat stoure, þo stithe men
 hym gefe,
 Till þe knight, vndur knappis, vppon knes fell.
 Then he stert vp full stithly, *with* his store
 might,
 Was on hys wight horse, for wepyn or other.
 6440 ffor all the grefe of þo grekes, & þe grete þronge,
 Was no led might hym let, þof hom lothe were.
 He meuit taward Merion his malis to venge,
 Wode of his wit, in his wan yre ;

- 6444 But Glaucon the grete, *with* a grym batell,
 Theseus, þe tore kyng, *turnyt* hym agayn,
With iij. M. þro men þronge hym aboute,
 And socurd the same kyng *with* hor sad helpis.
- 6448 But the first of þo frekes þat he fell to,
 Was Archilacus, a choise kyng, hym cheuit
 full ille :
 The buerne, *with* his bare sword, bere hym to
 dethe,
 þat he felle of his fole flat to þe ground !
- 6452 Mony on he martrid at the meane tyme !
 The pruddist, þat hym *preset*, plainly he slogh.
 Breme was the batell on the bent þan !
 Mony stithe, in the stoure, stale fro þere lyues.
- 6456 Yet Ector, eftsones, ettillit to assay,
 And Patroclus proud geere *preset* to haue.
 He light doune full lyuely, lettid he noght,
 And bounet to þe body, þere the buerne lay.
- 6460 þen come þere a kyng *with* kene men of armys,
 Idymynus, full dernly, & dressit hym to,
With two thowsaund þro knightes, & þronge
 hym aboute :
 And Myrion, þat I mynt, *with* his men all.
- 6464 Thay *preset* so the prince *with* power of knightes,
 þat þai warnit hym his wille, & away put :
 But fele dynttes he delt, & to dethe cast,
 And other weghis hym *with* woundet the grekes.
- 6468 When he segh þat hym-selfe was set vppon fote,
 And so fele of his fos fuerse hym aboute,
 All horset but he, & on hegh set,
 He aforset hym felly *with* his fyn strenght ;
- 6472 Gird to the grekes in his grete yre.
 Mony woundis he wrought, weghis to dethe ;
 Hondes of hew heturly fast ;
 Mony foteles freike of his fell dinttes ;
- 6476 ffele horses *with* his hond hew he to dethe,

Book XV.

rescued by
Glaucus.The Dethe of
Archilacus by
Ector Slayne.

(fol. 100 b.)

The battle rages
fiercely ; yet
Hector alights to
despoil Patroclus ;Idomeneus and
Merion with their
men throng
towards him to
prevent it.Seeing himself
surrounded by so
many mounted
knights, he girds
at the crowd
with all his
might,—slashes right and
left, till he makes
way for himself.

Book XV.

- Till all shent fro þat shene, & þe shalke leuyt !
 So he rid hym a rowme in a rad hast,
 Of þo tulkes, *with* tene, þat hym take wold.
- Merion presses to 6480 Than Merion, þe mody kyng, þat I mynt first,
 the body of Patroclus, and Presit to Patroclus in place þere he lay,
 bears it to his tent. Braid vp the body on his big horse,
 And so the freike hym before ferkit to his tent.
- The Greeks so 6484 Now the grekes *with* grem gedrit vnto Ector,
 press around Hector, and His horse for to haue, & hym away lede.
 attempt to capture his horse, that it is impossible to remount. They caupit at the knight, kene men of armys,
 þat the wegh on no wise might wyn on his horse.
- 6488 In þat company kene was a knight noble,
 That Carion was cald by his kynd nome,
 full earnestly *with* Ector auntrid to fight ;
 Gaf hym dinttes full dedly, & derit hym mekill.
- (fol. 101 a.) 6492 But a souerain *seruand* of þe same prinse .
 A faithful servant of the prince strikes down the knight Carion, and another : Segh his maistur at mischefe amonges his fos ;
 Two speirus full dispitus he sparet to cast,
 þat fuerse were before & of fell bite.
- 6496 At the knight Carion cast he þat one,
 As he mellit *with* his maistur, merkit hym euyn,
 Hit hym so hitturly *with* a hard dynt,
 þat he gird to þe ground, & þe gost yalde.
- 6500 þen anoþer, þat was next, noyet hym else,
 Mellit *with* his maistur at þe mene tyme,
 The tother speire, þat he sparit, spent vpon hym :
 Brochit hym þrough þe body þat þe buerne swalt.
- then calls on the 6504 Then criet he full cantly þe knightes vpon,
 Trojan knights to rescue their leader. And the tyde men of Troy, *with* a tore steuyn,
 In hast for to hye to þere hed prinse,
 þat in perell was put in plite to be slayn.
- Synabor, a natural 6508 þen Synabor, forsothe, *with* a sad pepull,
 brother of Hector, with his company dashed upon the Greeks ; slew thirty of them ; and succoured Hector. Neghit to þe note,—his naturall brother ;
 He come to þe crye *with* a cant will,
 And gird to the grekes mony grym dynt,
- 6512 ffelled mony fuerse men *with* his fyne strenght,

- Made wais full wide, wan to his lord,
Halpe hym full hertely, hurt of his fos ;
Gird hom to ground, & to grym dethe.
- 6516 Thretty of þe þroest he þronge out of lyue :
Mony weghis he woundit & warpit to erthe !
þen the troiens full tyt tokyn þere hertes,
ffell of hor fos *with a frike wille*,
- 6520 Getyn þere ground *with a gret strenght*,
And frusshet þere fos fer vppo backe.
ffuerse Ector was fayn of his fyn helpe,
And as wode as a wild bore wan on his horse.
- 6524 He shouuyt þurgh his sheltrum, shent mony
grekes,
And mard of þo men, out of mynd fele ;
Gird hom to ground *with mony grym hurt*.
All þat met hym *with malis in þe mene tyme*,
- 6528 Auther dyet of his dynttes, or were ded wondit.
The grekes, for þe greuaunce, gyuen hym þe way,
ffled all in fere, ferd of hor dethe.
Mony batell he broke, myche bale wroght,
- 6532 All his wedis wex wete of hor wan blode :
þen found he no frekes to fraist on his strenght,
Ne non so derfe to endure a dynt of his hond.
Then Menestaus, þe mighty, *with his men hole*,
- 6536 The Duke of Athens full derf, drogh into batell,
With þre thowsaund þro men, þriuond in armys,
And other folke full fuerse, þat the freike hade.
He launchit in o þe left side *with his ledis all*,
- 6540 There Troilus the tried, *turnyd to fight*
With the frigies fell, þat þe freike lad,
þat myche greuaunce & grem to þe grekes did ;
With Alcanus, a kyng, a kid man of strenght,
- 6544 And Machaon, the mighty, *with his men all* :
Xantipus the same batell sothely was þen.
There mynget þai þere men, machit hom to-gedur ;
Mony dedly dint delt hom amonge !

The Trojans thus
assisted take
heart and drive
the Greeks back.

Hector remounts
his horse, and
(fol. 101 b.)
pressing fiercely
on the enemy,
cuts them down
on all sides.

In terror they
break and flee.

Menestaus, Duke
of Athens, with
his division joins
battle with

Troilus, Machaon,
Alcanus, and
Xantippus.

- Book XV. 6548 Big was the batell vpon bothe haluys,
And myche slaghtur in slade, & slyngyng to
ground!
- Troilus is un-
horsed, but still
fights bravely. 6552 Troilus, in the toile, turnyt was of hors,
ffaght vppon fote felly agayne :
Mony woundit the wegh of his wale fos.
Menestaus, the mighty, mainly beheld,
Segh Troiell in toile, & tynt had his horse,
ffoght vppon fote in þe fuerse batell,
- Menesteus and
his knights sur-
round him. 6556 And myche harme *with* his hond happit to do.
Then aforsit hym the freike *with* his fuerse
knightes,
(fol. 102 a.) Troilus to take and to tent lede.
Presit hym full prudly *with* his *prise* folke,
- He is captured
and led away to
their tents. 6560 Halit hym fro horse fete, & in hond toke.
Then he led hym furthe lyuely, and his wille
hade.
But a mon of þat mighty, þat Myseres was cald,
To the frigies in fere felly he saide ;—
- But Miseres calls
upon the Trojans
to rescue Troilus,
or be disgraced. 6564 “ Alas ! ledis of þis lond, þat ye lyfe haue !
Wherto bounet ye to batell in *your* bright geire,
Whethur worship to wyn, or willfully shame ?
Se ye not the sun of youre sure kyng,
6568 *With* torfer be takon, & turnyt away ?
If ye let hym be led furthe, *your* lefe haue ye
tynt,
And of sham, þat be shapyn you, shent be ye
neuer.
Mellis you *with* monhod & might of *your*
seluyn,
- 6572 To Restore the rynke in a rad hast,
Er he be led out of lenght, & lost of *your* sight,
And past fro *your* pouer thurgh the *prese* hoge !”
Then Alcanus, the kyng, kyndlit in yre,
- Alcanus, with a
great spear,
presses after the
Greeks, who
guard Troilus. 6576 Gird after the Grekes, *with* a grete speire,
þat Troilus hade takon, hym tenyt full ylle.

- So he frusshet to a freike, þat the fre led,
 þat sodenly he seit down, sought out of lyue ;
 6580 And anoþer, anon, he nolpit to ground,
 Shent of þo shalkes, shudrit hom Itwyn.
 So fuersly he fore, and freikes þat hym halpe,
 þat Troilus was takyn, & turnyt furth louse,
 6584 And don out of daunger for the due tyme.
 The freke þen in fuerse hast ferkid on horse,
 Grippit to a grym sword, gird on his fos,
 ffor to comford the kyng, þat hym caght hade.
 6588 þis Xantipus sought forth with a sad dynt
 To Mynestaus with might, & þe mon hit,
 That þe freike hade ben fay but for his fyn
 armur.
 Then Menestaus mournyt, & mykell sorow hade,
 6592 That Troilus, þe triet, was takyn of his hond,
 And afforsit hys frekys to þe fight harde :
 He gedrit all hys gomys in a grete hate.
 þe fyght was fel þo frekis betwene ;
 6596 Mony derf, to þe deth, vndur dyntes yode ;
 Mony buerne on the bent bytturly wondyt ;
 Mony knyghtys were kyld to þe cold deth !
 Ector was euermore Eger with-all ;
 6600 Mony weghys in hys wrath welt to þe ground ;
 Mony Slogh in þe slade þurgh sleght of hys hond ;
 And sore greuyt þe Grekys with his grete dyntys.
 Menestaus þe mighty, þat mekill was in yre,
 6604 ffor he faylit of þe freke, þat he first toke,
 As he rod þurgh þe rout with his roid fare,
 þe troiens to tene with his tore strenkyth,
 He met with þis Myseres at þe mene tyme,
 6608 By qwom he lost þe lord, þat he laght hade.
 He knew hym full lyuely by coloure of his armys,
 And frunt eyn to þe freke with a fell spere,
 Hurlet hym to hard vrthe vndur horse fete ;
 6612 But þe lede vppon lyue leuyt he þen,

Book XV.

(seit = sied
 dropped.)
 Rushing upon
 them, he scatters
 them, and sets
 Troilus free.

(fol. 102 b.)

Menestaus,
 grieved that
 Troilus had been
 rescued, urges his
 men to be
 revenged.

Menestaus meets
 with Miseres, who
 had rescued
 Troilus, and hurls
 him to the earth.

- Book XV.
-
- Hupon and
Hiripisus, with
their companies,
hie to the battle;
and are met by
Prothenor and
Archelaus with
their hosts.
- 6616 *With mony tulkys of troy, tryet in were ;*
And Eripa also auntrid hym *with*,
With all þe ledys of Larris led hom betwene.
And fro þe grekys com gyrdond agaynes þo two,
- 6620 Prothenor, a *prise* kyng, & pert Archelaus,
With all þe buernes of Boyes, bold men of hond.
þen þe fyght wex fell, & mony freke deghyt!
Sone after, forsothe, o þe Cité halue,
- 6624 Polydamas, son of Antenor, drives
with his
company to assist
the Trojans.
- Polidamas aprochit *with* a proud ost,—
Antenor aune son abill of dedys.
He segh þe troiens so tore, & turnyt so þik,
All pyght in a place on a playn feld.
- 6628 Anon to anothir side naitli he dryuys,
With all þe here, þat he hade, highit aboute,
And fell to þe fyght *with* his folke hole.
þen yssit furth also, yrfull in dedys,
- (fol. 103 a.)
- 6632 Remus too, with a
great body of
men, comes to
their aid: and
the battle becomes
ferce.
- Remys, þe Rychē kyng, *with* a rught batell,
And *presit* in prudly *with* a proud wyll,
And fell to þe fyght *with* þe freke else.
þere was kylling of knyghtis, crusshyng of
helmys,
- 6636 Bold men bakward borne of hor horses :
þat assembly was sorer of þo sad knyghtis.
Mony hurlit doun hedstoupis to þe hard vrthe !
Polidamus, þe pert, *presit* vnto Merion,
- 6640 þat was auntrus in armys, Elan aune cosyn ;—
He was a duke in hys day, & for dere holdyn,
A 3op knyght & a 3onge, of 3eris but lite ;—
So he gird to þat greke *with* a grym spere,
- 6644 þat he seyt to þe soile, & soght out of lyue.
When Menelay, þe myghty, þat myschef beheld,
Myche sorow for þe syght sank in his hert ;
He turnyt to þe troiens his tene for to venge,
- Menelaus,
enraged at
Remus, rushes
upon him ;

- 6648 *With* all þe bir in hys brest, for hys bale angur. Book XV.
 He raght vnto Remys *with* a roid dynt,
 Alto hurlit his helme, harmyt hym euyll,
 Wondyt hym wykkydly, walt hym to ground. wounds him
severely, and
dashes him to
the earth.
- 6652 Half ded of þe dynt, þer þe duk lay !
 Hys weghys all wend, for þe wale stroke,
 þat þe kyng hade ben kyld, & myche care had :
 Non soght hvm to socore *with* no sad holp, His company
begins to break.
- 6656 But all *purpost* hom playnly to pas of þe fyld.
 Polidamas, *prestly*, þe pupull gert lenge,
 And warnet vppon all wyse his weghis to go,
 ffond *with* hor forse þe freke for to wyn, Polydamas rallies
them, and urges
them to carry off
their leader.
- 6660 Hurle hym fro horse fete, haue hym away,
 Ber hym out fro þe batell to þe burgh euyn.
With myche wepyng & wo, weghis of his aune With grief they
drag him forth,
and then leave
him for dead.
- 6664 Luggit hym out to þe laund, lefte hym for ded ;
 And fore agayne to þe fyght þaire feris to help.

THE DETHE OF CELIDIS THE KYNG BY POLIDAMUS.

(fol. 103 b.)

- Kyng Celidis, forsothe, semliest of knightes,
 All folke in þat filde, of fairhed he past,
 Of whom Daries, in his dytyng, duly me tellus King Celidus, —
the fairest of all
the kings, —
addresses him to
Polydamas, and
smites him with
a spear :
- 6668 All the shap of þat shene, in his shire boke :
 The qwene of femyné þat freike so faithfully
 louyt,
 More he sat in hir soule þen hir-selfe ay.
 This Celidis, forsothe, fought *with* a speire,
- 6672 Polidamas to put down, & his *pride* felle ;
 And he, wode of his wit for þe wale dynt,
 Corve euyn at the kyng *with* a kene sword,
 Hurlit þurgh the helme & the hed bothe, but Polydamas
smites him to the
earth with a
sword.
- 6676 That he braid ouer backward & on bent light.
 Honorable Ector, euer vppon-one
 ffell of þo fuerse men, & þurgh the fild rode :
 Mony batels he broke, buernes he slough,
- 6680 And made wayes full wide þurgh the wale ost. Hector, who had
been beating
down and slaying
all over the field,
cuts his way
to Thessalus,

- Book XV.
 leader of the
 people of Salamis,
 who had sorely
 vexed the
 Trojans :
- 6684 þen he soght to a syde, þere salamé folke
 Were fightyng full fell *with* the fuerse troiens,
With Thessall the tried kyng, & hor true hede,
 That was lord of þe lond, & the ledes aght.
 This Thessall, in the toile myche tene wroght,
 Tyrnit doun Troiens *with* mony toure dynttes :
 Mony woundit the wegh, & warpit to ground,
 6688 Myche dere he hom did *with* dynttes of hond.
 þen Teuser, *with* tene turnyt to Ector,
 Sparrit to hym *with* a speire spitusly fast ;
 Woundit hym full wickedly in his wild yre ;
 6692 Hurt hym full hidiously, hastid away.
 Ector richit his reyne, the Renke for to mete,
 for to wreike of his wound, & the wegh harme ;
 But the freike for ferd fled of his gate,
 6696 frusshet þurgh the folke forth of his sight.
 Then for wrath of his wound, & for wild shame,
 He gird to a greke, þat was a grym syre,
With a swyng of his sword swappit hym of lyue,
 (fol. 104 a.) 6700 And mony other martrid at the mene tyme.
 A gret nowmber of grekes gedrit hym vmbe,
 Hym tyte for to take, or tyrne vnto dethe.
 Among all the meny was mighty Teseus,
 6704 þat onestly to Ector þus esely said :—
 “ Sir, buske fro the batell er you bale worthe,
 Lest you happyn *with* hond here to be slayne :
 Of soche a mon were a mysse þurgh the mekyll
 world.”
 6708 Ector full onestly þat onerable þanket :
 And yet the batell on bent was breme to behold !
 The Troiens *with* tene turnyt to the grekes.
 Polidamas, *with* prise, prestly can fight,
 6712 *With* his Enmeis full egurly, euer vpon-one.
 Menelay the mighty, in the mene tyme,
 And Telamon, the tore kyng, tally to-gedur :
 To Polidamas þai preset all in pure angur,
- when Theuter
 wounds him
 sorely with a
 spear.
- Hector is
 surrounded by
 the Greeks, when
 Theseus warns
 him to leave the
 battle.
- Hector thanks
 him courteously.
- Menelaus and
 Telamon attack
 Polydamas.

- 6716 The freike for to felle, & ferke out of lyue.
Telamon hym tacchit on *with* a tore speire,
Bare hym downe backward *with* a bir hoge,
Preset hym *with* payne, & *with* proude strokes,
- 6720 Tokyn hym full tyte, þof hym tene thoght.
Brokon was the blade of his big sword,
His helme of hurlit, & his hed bare.
þai led hym furth lightly, þof hym loth thught,
- 6724 To the tentes full tomly, þaire entent was.
But Ector, as aunter fell, euyn was beside,
Segh the grekes *with* þat gome gedrit full picke ;
The *prise* knight put down the pepull among,
- 6728 Takon *with* torfer, hym tenyt full euyll.
He hurlet forth vnhyndly, harmyt full mony,
Of þe ledis, þat hym led, luskit to ground ;
Made waies full wide, wan to the knight,
- 6732 And xxx in the throng thrucchit to dethe ;
The remnond full radly rid hym the gate,
flagh all in fere, and the freike leuyt.
He highit of þere hondes, and his horse toke,
- 6736 Wan on hym wightly, & of woche past.
The kyng Bisshop the bold, byg Menelaus,
And Thelamon the tore kyng, *with* their tite
batels,
All assemblit on a sop in a sad hast,
- 6740 And fell to the frigies in a fuerse wille.
þai foghton so felly *with* the freikes þen,
Derit hom *with* dynttes, delt mony woundes,
Hurlet hom on hepis, hurt of hor knightes,
- 6744 fferket hom to flight fuersly by-dene.
All-þof Ector was on, þat odmony slogh,
And wonderfully wrought *with* wepyn at the
tyme,
Hym-selfe might not suffise to þat soume hoge.
- 6748 His horse, in þat hete, was hurlit to dethe,
And he foght vpon fote *with* þo felle grekes,

Book XV.

Telamon, with a great spear, bears him to the ground, wounds him severely, and takes him prisoner.

But Hector, dashing upon those who guard him, hurls them right and left ;

cuts down thirty of them ; puts the rest to flight, and rescues the prisoner.
(fol. 104 b.)

Menelaus and Telamon collect their forces, press the Trojans furiously, and put them to flight.

Great deeds are wrought by Hector : but his horse is slain.

- Book XV.
- Although on foot,
he holds the
Greeks at bay. 6752
- His brothers
missing him
assemble and
agree to search
for him. 6756
- They dash
through the
ranks, and wound
Telamon. 6760
- Dynadonus hurls
Polixenus from
his horse, seizes
it, and leads it to
his brother
Hector, who
quickly mounts. 6764
- (fol. 165 a.)
- Deiphobus leads
on his archers,
who hurt and slay
many of the
Greeks. 6776
- Deiphobus
wounds Theuter
in the face. 6780
- 6784
- Wore hym full wightly, & myche wo did :
Was non so bold in þat batell, of þo buernes all,
fforto deire hym *with* dynt, ne þe Duke touche,
Ne negh hym *with* noy, for nolpis of his hond.
His nobill brether *naturile* nemly *persayuit*,
þat þe troiens in the toile had turnyt þe backe,
And segh not þere souerain, þaire sorow was þe
more,
Wend þere lord hade ben lost, or of lyue broght.
þai assemblit on a sop sone vpon-one,
ffrusschet to þe fight, þe freike for to laite.
ffull bremlly þurgh the batels þe buernes can pas,
And wan to þat worthy, þat in woche stode ;
Telamon, the tore kyng, þai tenfully woundit,
Gird mony to þe ground of the grekes felle.
Dynadron, a derf knight of his dere brother,
Preset to Poxexuma, þat hade a proude stede,
Gird hym euyn to þe ground, grippit his horse,
Raght to þe Reynes, ricchit hom belyue,
Broght hym his brother, þe best vpon erthe,
And he launchit o lofte *with* a light wille.
All the nobill anon,—þo *naturill* brether,—
Wonderfully wroght *with* wepyn in hond,
Gird doun of the grekes vnto grym dethe,
And stird hom in the stoure stightly vnfaire.
Then Deffibus drogh negh *with* a derfe pepull,
þat by ordynaunse of Ector was etlit to hym ;
The *prise* folke of Poyeme *presit* hym after,
Bowmen of þe best, big in hor armys,
Myche greuaunce & grem to þe grekes did.
Mony woundit þo weghis & warpit to ground,
Mony shalke þurgh shot *with* þere sharpe gere,
And myche hyndrit the hepe *with* þere hard shot.
Deffibus the doughty, *with* a derfe wepyn,
Tachit vpon Teutro, a full tore dynt,
Vne fourme in the face foule to behold.

- Book XV.
- þen the troiens, full tite, tokyn þere hertes
ffelly vnto fight, þat were fled er.
ffull stithe was þe stoure for þe striffe new ;
- 6788 Mony bold on the bent brytont to dethe ;
Mony lyue of lept with lasshyng of swerdis !
As Theseus, the tore duke, the troiens anoyet,
And mony fell of þe folke, *with* his fuerse wepon,
- 6792 On of Ector owne brether, þat I erst neuentyt,
And Modernus, the mayn kyng, on þe mon set.
Theseus þai toke, þof hym tene þoght,
And wold haue slayn hym in þe slade sleghly
anon ;
- 6796 But Ector aurthwart þis auntrid to se,
Bade hom leue of lightly, let hym pas forth,
*With*outen hurt owþer harme, hast hym agayn :
And so he kyd hym counsell of kyndnes before.
- 6800 At biddying of þe bold, þe buerne was rescewet,
He launchit furth lightly, & þe lede þonket,
Gird furth to þe grekes *with* a glad chere,
And Ector euer more egerly þonket.
- 6804 Then þe kyng of Calsidon com into batell,
Toax, a tide mon of þat oþer side,
And Philote, a fuerse kyng, *with* a fell power,
A grete nowmber of grekes *with* a grym fare.
- 6808 Toax, in his tene, *with* a tore speire,
Caupit to Cassibilan, þe kynges son of Troy,—
On of Ector aun brether, þat I er said ;
And þe lede on lokond, hym launchit to dethe :
- 6812 ffor whose dethe the Duke moche dole þolit.
As wode in his wit as a wild bore,
Gird euyt to the grekes in his gret yre,
And mony knight down kyld in his kene hate.
- 6816 Sum wondit full wide, walt to þe ground ;
Sum hurlit to þe hard yerth, & on hede light ;
Sum þe lymes of lop, sum þe lyf tynt ;
And myche wo in his wodenes wroght at þe tyme.
- Theseus is
attacked by
Modernus,
and a brother of
Hector.
- They are about to
slay him, when
Hector bids them
let him alone.
- He thanks Hector,
and dashes off to
the Greeks.
(fol. 105 b.)
- Toas and
Phylotas with a
great number of
Greeks enter into
battle.
- Toas engages
with Cassibilan,
and slays him.
- Hector, enraged
at the death of his
brother, attacks
the Greeks more
fiercely ; wounds
and slays many
of them ;

- Book XV. 6820 So fuersly he fore in his fight þen,
With other helpe þat he hade, his harmys to
venge,
and puts them to fight. þat þe grekes gyuen bake, & the ground leuyn,
And were forsit to þe fight or þai fay worthit.
- 6824 þen gird in on þe grekes half *with* a grym fare,
Nestor, the noble duke, *with* a new batell
Of v thousand fuerse men, & felle to þe stour,
þat mony warchand wound wroght on hor fos.
Nestor comes to their assistance with 5000 men, and the battle is renewed.
- 6828 ffull tyte fro þe toun turnyt hym agayne,
Philon, a felle kyng, & his fere Esdras,
þat shot þurgh þere sheltruns & shent mony
knightes.
This Philon, in fight, mony freike slogh.
- 6832 þen the grekes *with* grym gedirt hym vmbe,
Wold haue kyld the kyng *with* a kant wille ;
But on Iacomus, a Ioly mon, as the gest tellis,
To Esdras, in ernyst, egerly saide :—
The Greeks surround King Philon, and are about to slay him ; but Esdras and Iacomus rescue him.
- 6836 “ Se Philon, the fre kyng, is *with* his fos takon :
High we vs hastely, help hym away !
Let vs reskew the Renke, refe hym his fos ! ”
þen the Troiens, *with* tene, tidely þai faght ;
(fol. 106 a.)
- 6840 Sore greuit the grekes, gird hom abacke ;
Wonen to þe wale kyng, & away toke,
Withouten hurt, other harme, in a hond while.
þen Ector Eftersones entrid agayne,
- 6844 *With* the noble men, þat I neuentyt, his naturill
brether,
And Deffebus the Duke, dughty of hond ;
Polidamus, the pert knight, preset in als.
Thes wonderfully wroght in hor wale strenght,
- 6848 *With* þere company clene of kyd men of Troy,
þat the grekes, of þe ground, gird were anon,
fflagh fro the frekes, & the fild leuyt ;
and would have put them to flight, but for Menelaus and Telamon.
But Menelay the mighty, & the mayn Telamon,
- 6852 So sturnly *with*stod *with* þaire strenkyth holl,

- þat þe troiens tite tynt of hor purpos,
 And were foghtyn *with* felly, folut no lengur.
 þen entrid Eneas, egur to fight,
 6856 *With* the comyns full clene in a close batell,
 þat were led by the lede, þat I lefe saide,—
 Euformus the fuerse, þat was a fyn sqwier.
With þes, Ector & other, so odly þai foght,
 6860 That the grekes gaf bake, & þaire ground leuyt.
 þat Ajax the auntrus, þat angardly wroght,
With mekill sorow þis segh in his sad yre.
 He lokit back on þe bent, þere þe buernes were,
 6864 Segh soppes of sad men in a soum hoge,
 þat neghit no note, ne no noy feld,
With baners on brede, & bold men of armys,
 þere all þe grete of þe grekys, & þe grym
 knyghtys,
 6868 And þe choße of hor chyualry, was chargit to
 lenge.
 þen he said to þo souerans, þat þe saut lefte ;—
 “ Abide, buernys, on þis bent, buskys vs ferre ;
 Here seches vs socoure in a sad haste ! ”
 6872 þen gird in þe grekys *with* a grete wyll,
 Restoret þe stithe fight stalwertly þen.
 Eneas to Ajax angarely rode,
 And he keppit hym cantly *with* a kene spere,
 6876 þat bothe were þai bakeword borne to þe grene.
 þen gyrd in þe grekys syde *with* a grym pupull,
 Philothes, a freke, *with* a freshe batell,
 þat kyng was of Calsidon,—a kid mon of were,—
 6880 *With* iij m. þro knyghtis þronge into prese.
 þe troiens to þis tyme tyd ay þe bettur,
 And þe fairer of þe fyght in þe feld had ;
 But þes batels so big, þat þe buerne led,—
 6884 Philoc þe freke, þat I first saide,—
 Tenyt the troiens *with* mony tore dintes,
 And to put hom fro purpos, pynyt hym sore.

Book XV.

Æneas and Euphorbus bring assistance to the Trojans, and the Greeks are driven back.

Ajax, sorely vexed on account of this defeat, orders up the reserve ;

checks and encourages those who fled ; and the battle is renewed.

(fol. 106 b.)

Ajax and Æneas rush together ; and both are unhorsed.

Philoctetes, with 3000 knights, engages the Trojans, and checks them.

- Book XV.
- He attacks Hector with a spear : it is shivered. Hector, uninjured, strikes him to the ground.
- 6888 þe freke, *with* a felle spere frunt vnto Ector,
 þat hit shok alto schyuers, & þe schalk holl :
 But Ector Aurthewert hym Auntrid to hyt,
 þat he frunt of hys fol flat to þe ground,
 Half ded of þe dynt, derit no mo.
- The Greeks, to the number of 10,000, led by Henex, Ulysses, Eumelus, and other kings, fall upon the Trojans, who are nearly worn out :
- 6892 þen Henex, *with* hese men, happit to come,
 Gird in *with* grekys, as a grym syre ;
 Vlixes also, *with* angarely mony
 Of tulkis of Traci, tor men of strenkyth ;
- 6896 Humelius *with* hast highit hom after,
 And all þe kyngis clene, þat comyn out of grice,
With x .m. þro knyghtis, þristiest of all :
 þes bounyt vnto batell & to bent droghyn.
- 6900 Wat schall tyde of þes troiens to þes tore pupull,
 þat so were wroght of weghis before,
 And so bysy in batell er þo bold come ?
- but Paris with a host of Persians comes to their assistance.
- 6904 þen Paris aprochyt, þe Percians hym *with* ;
 Radli on þe right syde Rakit he furth,
 And bounet into batell *with* a brym will.
 Vnto Frigie, þe fell kyng, he frusshit anon,
With þe strenkyth of his stroke & his store arme,
- (fol. 107 a.)
- He kills the king of Phrygia, at which the Greeks are much grieved.
- 6908 þat þe kyng, to þe cold erthe, cayrs out of lyue.
 þen þe grekys, for greme of þe gay kyng,
 Miche dyn & dol for þat deth made.
 Vlixes, his aune cosyn, angrit full sore,
- In revenge for the death of his cousin, Ulysses drives at Paris with a spear. Missing him, he kills his horse, and Paris falls to the ground.
- 6912 To venge of þat vilany vili dissirit :
 He put hym to Paris *with* a proude will,
 Sparrit at hym *with* a spere spitusly fast.
 He myst of þe mon *with* his mayn dynt,
- 6916 But he hit on his horse, hurt hym full sore,
 þat he deghit of þe dynt, dusshit to ground,
 And Paris, in þe plit, pight vppon fote.
 Troiell, þat tyme, was truly besyde,
- Troilus wounds Ulysses on the face ;
- 6920 Segh þe bold at his brother boun for to strike ;
 He swapt at hym swyth *with* a sword fell.
 Hit brake thurgh þe basnet to þe bare hed,

- Book XV.
-
- And frunt hym in þe fase a full fel wond,
 6924 þat þe blod out brast, & on his brest lyght.
 þe lede, for þat laith dynt, leuyt not hys horse,
 But sound in his sadill, he his sete held,
 Turnyt vnto Troilus, þat hym tenyt had,
 6928 And wondyt hym wickydyly in hys wale fase.
 þen þe troiens full tite had turnyt þe bak,
 Had not honerable Ector, & his aune brethir,
 Deffibus þe doughiti, & þe derf Troilus,
 6932 And þe nobill brethir naturill, þat naitli *withstod*.
 All þe day, *with* outyn doute, to þis du tyme,
 Ector was *Euermore* Eger in fyght :
 His aune batell full breme vppon bent leuyt,
 6936 Hym selfe liuely o þe launde launchit aboute.
 þen he segh þat þe soume of þe saide grekys,
 Were þe stithir in þe stoure, & strongur of pupull:
 He bounet to his batell, bode he no lengur,
 6940 þat fayn were in fere of þaire fre *prinse*,
 þat þai had hym at hond & in holl qwert.
 Then the lord to his ledis vpon lond said :—
 “ Now, bold men in batell, buske ye to fight,
 6944 Haue mynd of þe malis, & the mykell harme,
 þat vs wold haddon to haue in a hond while,
 And the grekes may vs gripe, & to ground bryng!
 Therefore, feris, bes fell, fraistes *your* strenght,
 6948 Let your hertes be hoole, hold you to-gedur!
 Bes frike on *your* fos, fell of your dynttes,
 Settes hom full sadly, sekir for to hit
With all þe might & þe mayn of *your* mekill
 strenght ! ”
 6952 þen he led hom forth lyuely by a law vale,
 Raiked in full radly on þe right side,
 There deghit mony derfe of þe due grekes ;
 Miche slaght in þat slade of þo slegh knightes.
 6956 Hit is wonder to wete of þe wode stoure,
 What knightes were kild vnto cold dethe !

and receives a
similar wound in
return.

The Trojans
would now have
fled, had not
Hector and his
brothers rallied
them.

Hector, observing
that the Greeks
were stronger
and more
numerous than
the Trojans,
dashes off to his
own division,

(fol. 107 b.)

and incites them
to make a
desperate charge
on their enemies.

Book XV.

- Toax þat tyme þurght the toile rode,
 þat Cassibilan had kyld, the kyngis son of Troy:
- 6960 He fell of þe frigies *with* his fuerse dynttes,
 And myche wo *with* his weppon wrought at þe
 tyme.
- Cassibilan kynd brether þen þe kyng segh,
 Wonym to þe wegh in hor wode hate,
- 6964 Vmset hym full sone in a sop hole,
 And gird hym eyn to þe ground in a gret Ire.
 Brokyn was the blade of his bright swerd,
 Hade no wepyn hym to weire fro þere wild
 harmys ;
- 6968 The haspes of his helme were hurlit in sonder ;
 All bare was the buerne aboue on his hed.
 He hade lelly ben lost & of lyue done,
 Ne hade þe derfe Duke of Athens drawen hym to
- 6972 *With* fuerse men in fight, & fell to þe stoure.
 To Qwintilion the quem he qwithit a dynt,
 Woundit hym wickidly, warpit hym to ground,
 Dressit hym *with* dere to dele *with* another.
- 6976 þen Paris, þe prise knight, *with* a pile sharp,
 Rut hym in thurgh þe rybbis *with* a roid wond,
 þat þe duk for þe dynt derit hym but a littell.
 Toax in þe toile out of tene broght,
- 6980 Wan hym wightly away wondit full sore.

King Thoas is
 assailed by the
 brothers of
 Hector, in
 revenge for the
 death of
 Cassibelan.

The Duke of
 Athens comes to
 his aid ; is sorely
 wounded by
 Paris,

(fol. 108 a.)

but succeeds in
 rescuing Thoas.

THE DETH OF HUMERIUS BY ECTOR SLAYN.

- As Ector rod thurgh þe rout *with* his roid dyntes,
 Miche greuanse and grem to þe grekys dyd,
 Humerius þe mighty, *with* a mayn bow,
- 6984 ffrunt hym eyn in þe fase *with* a fyn arow.
 þe worthi at þe wond wrathit hym sore,
 ffore eyn to þe freke *with* a fyn sworde ;
 Hit þe hathill o þe hede in his hote angur,
- 6988 And rent hym down roidly ryght to þe sadill :
 He bend neuer bow more, ne no buerne hurt,

Humerius wounds
 Hector with an
 arrow,

Hector, in a rage,
 cleaves him to the
 saddle.

- But was ded of þe dynt er he doun lyght.
 þen hastid on heterly, & a horne blew.
- 6992 vij .m. said grekys semblit hym vmbe.
 To Ector full egerly *with* enuy þai drogh,
 fforto lache þe led, or of lyue brynge,
 And he were hym full wightly, wondit full mony.
- 6996 Mony derf to þe deth of his dyntis ʒode !
 þen he bounet fro batell, & þe bent leuyt,
 Issit out of þe ost angarely fast ;
 fflore euy*n* to his fader in a furse hast,
- 7000 Bad hym socore hom sone *with* his sure knightes ;
 And he fore to þe fyght *with* a fryke wyll,
With þre þousond þro knyghtis þrong into
 batell,—
 furse men, & fel, & of fyn strenkyth.
- 7004 þai gyrd to þe grekys & myche grem wroght,
 Slogh hom doun sleghly in þe slade moue.
 Ector and Ajax auntrid to mete :
- 7008 þat aythir bakward was borne to þe bare erthe.
 Menelaus, a myghti out of mayn Troi,
With his wepyn he wondit, & warpit to deth.
 Selidonas, a son of þe self Priam,
- 7012 Slogh Moles þe myghty, a mon out of Oreb,
 þat to Toax, þe tore kyng, was a tru cosyn.
 Madon, a myghty kyng,—þe Medion was cald
 Of þe grekys full gret, he gaf soche a dynt,
- 7016 þat bothe his Ene out brast & on bent light.
 Serdill, anoþer son of the same kyngis,
 Slogh a grete of þe grekes, þat was a grym syre.
 Margariton, a mighty of þo mayn brether,
- 7020 Tachet vpon Thelamon, & tenfully woundit.
 Famen, a fuerse of þo fell children,
 Presit to Protheus & put hym to grond.
 So all þe noble brether *naturyll* of þe naite kynges,
- 7024 Priam sons, þe *prise* kynges prestly þai foghten,

Book XV.

At the blast of a
 horn 7000 Greeks
 surround Hector.

Dashing from
 out the host, he
 goes to his father ;
 obtains 3000
 of the bravest
 knights, and
 returns to the
 Greeks.

Hector and Ajax
 meet.

(fol. 108 b.)

Celidonus, a son
 of Priam, slays
 Moles, cousin to
 Thoas.

Madon strikes out
 the eyes of a
 noted Greek.

Famen strikes
 Protheus to the
 earth.

- Book XV.
- Anglas presses
Mnestheus, and
is severely
wounded.
- 7028 And mony buerne in þe batell broght vnto ground.
Anglas, the able kyng, antrus of dede,
To Menestaus mightyly, þe maistur of Attens,
He gird *with* a gret speire, greuit hym sore ;
And the duke *with* a dynt derit hym agayn,
þat the viser & the ventaile voidet hym fro :
The noble kyng in the nase hade an euyll wound.
- His brother
Dyanor in revenge
unhorses
Mnestheus ;
- 7032 Then Dianior the doughty, þat þe dede segh,
How his brother on the bent was bloody beronyn,
He merkit to Menestaus *with* a mayn dynt,
þat he hurlit fro his horse to þe hard erthe ;
- 7036 But the Renke vp rose *with* a rad wille,
And foght vpo fote as a freke noble.
Anoper brother of þo bold to þe buerne rode,
And foght *with* hym felly as he on fote was :
- another brother
comes to his aid ;
and the three
would have slain
Mnestheus had
not Theuter come
to the rescue.
- 7040 Throly the þre men throught hym aboute,
The bold for to britton or to burghe lede ;
But manly he macchit hom *with* his mayn
strokes, — †

[—and anon he was succoured by the king Theuter. But Hector then assayled them both, and without fault they had not escaped, had not Ajax the strong and valiant knight haue come to the reskue with a thousand knights, that he had in his company. Then came on the King of Perse with fwe thousand knights, that Paris lead ; and so did all the other Troyans, and made the Greeks recule, and goe back by force. Dares writeth in his Boke, how that Hector slew a thousand knights, onely in this assault.

Hector slays a
thousand
knights :

cuts down
Memnon :

and is wounded
by Mnestheus.

Among all other things, Hector encountred the King Menon before a Tent, and said to him : “ ha, euill traitour, that thou lettest me to take the armes of Patroclus : ” and then he smote him so great a stroke that he fell downe to the ground. And after Hector alighted downe, and smote off his head, and would haue taken his armes from him : but Menestaus letted him, and smote upon Hector ouerthwart, by such force that he gaue him a great wound, and went then his way without more tarrying, doubting the fury of Hector. Then Hector went out of the throng and bound up his wound, that it bled no more ; and after went in againe into the prease, and slew in his comming many Greekes. And Dares sayth, that after he had bound up his wound, he slew the same day a thousand Knights, and there was none had courage to auenge him

† Fol. 109 is awanting in MS. See Note.

against him, or defend himselfe, but he put them all to flight; and the Troyans entred into their Tents, and pilld and robbed them, and tooke all the best that they could finde.] Guido di Colonna: (from *The Ancient Historie of The Destruction of Troy*. Sixth Ed. London, 1636.)

Book XV.

The Greeks are put to flight, and their tents are pillaged.

- Garmentes full gay all of grete furris,
 7044 Bright beidis & Brasse broght þai *with*-all,
 And voidet all as victors avantage to haue;
 And eyn laiked as hom list, lettid hom noght.
 þat was duly the day & desteny wold,
 7048 þat for euer hade ben ende Angur to voide;
 And þai wonen þaire wille neuer the werre aftur,
 Ne neuer greke hom haue greuyt ne to grem
 broght;
 But wurdis, þat is wicked, waitis hir avantage,
 7052 *With* ffortune so felle, þat is of fer cast.
 All þat desteny *with* dole has demyt to falle,
 Ay puttes of þe purpos, þat it enpaire shuld,
 And ay ertes to þe end ordant before.

(fol. 110 a.
 Marked 109 in MS.)

The Trojans divide the spoils.

On this day the Trojans might have had the victory, if fortune had consented.

OFF HYM þAT NOTES NOT HIS TYME WHEN GOD HASE
 GRAUNTID: BY ECTOR.

- 7056 And Ector of all men euyll hit dissayuet,
 þat his pepull, and his prouyns, & his pure hele,
 Might soundly haue sauit *with* his sad strenght;
 And all his fos in the fight felly distroyet,
 7060 Doutles þat day, *with*outen deire aftur,
 And all perels ouer put plainly for euer.
 Hit is lelly not louable in no lede oute,
 Of no wise mon to wale, when wurdes has
 grauntid,
 7064 ffor to tary on his tyme, when hym tydes faire,
 And put of a purpos, þat empaire after,
 Or þat draghes to dethe, and deres at þe ende.
 He þat tas not his tyme, when þe tyde askes,
 7068 But lettes it deuly ouerdryve *with* delling to
 noght,

Hector might have saved his people, his country, and himself; and crushed his enemies.

He that improves not his opportunity,

Book XV.

must not blame
his fortune when
evil befalls.

On that day
great Hector
had the better of
his enemies, and
(fol. 110 b.)
might have
vanquished
them :

but unfortunately
Telamon-Ajax
encountered him.

Hector recognizes
him as his cousin-
german.

Rejoiced at the
meeting, he
raises his visor,
and invites Ajax
to visit his
cousins in Troy.

Ajax excuses
himself for the
time, but begs
Hector to show
that his love for
him is real, by

Wite not his wirdis, þof hym woo happyn !
And he þat kepis not kyndly the course of his
heale,

But sodanly forsakes þat sent is of god,
7072 Hit shalbe gricchit hym þat grace in his grete
nede.

So happit hit here to þis hed prinse,
Honerable Ector, oddist of knightes,
That holly the herhond hade at his wille,
7076 And haue vtred his Enmyes angur þat tyme ;
His worship haue wonyn, & his wille hade ;
And all his fos in the filde fuersly ouer-comyn.
Then it cheuyt þus by chaunse of þat choise
knight,

7080 þat the sun of Exiona, þat was his sib mon,
And Telamon, þe triet kyng, þat was his true
fader,

þat cald was be course of the kynges syde,
Telamonius Aiax truly to nome,
7084 That a mon was of might & of mayn strenght,
He auntrid hym to Ector ernystly *with* fight.
The stoure was full stithe of þo stuerne knightes !

As þai fughtyn in fere *with* þere felle swerdis,
7088 Hit auntrid þat Ector, be ame of his speche,
Knew hym for his cousyn comyn of his Aunt,
And syb to hym-selfe, sewyng of blode.

He was glad of the gome, & o goode chere
7092 Voidet his viser, auentid hym seluyn,
And said to þat semly all in sad wordis,
Prayond hym prestly, as his pure frynd,
Turne vnto Troy & talke *with* his cosyns,

7096 His honerable Em, & other of his ffryndes.
He denyet hym anon *with* a nait wille ;
His ledis for to leue hym list not as þen.

But he prayet the prinse *with* his pure hert,
7100 Iff he louyt hym, as he let to leue for þe tyme,

- þat þe troiens in hor tenttes shuld tene hom no
more,
Ne dere hom *with* dinttes while þat day last,
Ne folow hom no furre, ne felle of hor pepull.
- 7104 þen vnhappely hys hest he hastid to do,
þat angart hym after angardly sore,
Turnyt hym to tene & all the tit Rewme.
With the tuk of a trump, all his tore knightes
- 7108 He assemblit full sone, & sad men of armys,
And comaundit hom kyndly, kynges & all,
To go bake fro þe batell, & buske vnto troy,
And mene hym no more, ne hor men kyllle.
- 7112 The Troiens þaire tore shippis hade *turnyt* on
ffyre,
Wold haue brent hom barly, botis & other ;
Haue grippit the goodis, & the gomes qwellet,
And no lede vpon lyue left in þe fild.
- 7116 But at the bidding of þe bold, þat þe buernes led,
þai were assemblit full sone, & myche sorow hade,
Wentton to þe wale toun wailyng in hert,
Entrid *with* angur, and to þere Innes 3ode.
- 7120 Thus curstly þat knighthode for a cause light,
Voidet þere victory for vanité of speche,
þat neuer auntrid hom *aftur* so ably to wyn ;
But þurgh domys of destany dreuyt to noght,
- 7124 And ay worth vnto werre, as ye shall wete *aftur*.

Book XV.

putting an end to
the battle.Hector grants the
request ; and,
assembling his
forces, commands
them to retire
within the city.

(fol. 111 a.)

The Trojans had
set fire to the
Greek ships and
would have
consumed them,
had Hector not
recalled them.Sad and angry,
the Trojans enter
the city.

xvi Boke. Of a Crew Takyn two Monethes:
And of the thrid Batell.

- W**en fortun wyth fell *angur* feftis on hond,
full tid in hire tene *turnys* he þe qwell!
Wen þes ffounet folk were faryn to tounne,
7128 And entryd full Esely erdyng in sorow.
After setting of þe Sun þai Seyn to þe 3ates,
Braidyn vp þaire briggis, barrit hom fast;
Iche Rink to þaire rest Richit hom seluyn,
7132 And esit hom all nyght after þaire deuuse.
Wen þe day vp drogh, & þe dym voidit,
All þe troiens full tit tokyn þaire armys,
That were hoole and vnhurt hastid to fild,
7136 By the ordinaunce of Ector erly at morow,
To fare to þe fight þere fos to distroy,
And make an end of þere note naitly þai
thoght.
But the grekes, in the gray day, graidly did send
7140 A message full myldly to þe maistur of Troy,
Of a true for to trete of a tyme short,—
Two monethes, and no more, þo mighty dessirit.
Hit was grauntid agayn of þo grete all;
7144 Of Priam, & the prinse, & the pert Dukes.
Then the grekes were glad, gedrit þere folke,
That were brittnet in batell, broght hom to-
gedur.
- In the morning
the Trojans arm
to assail the
Greeks.
(fol. 111 b.)
- But the Greeks
demand a truce
for two months:
- which is granted.
- The Greeks collect
their dead:

- Thai gird into graves þe grettist of astate,
 7148 And beriet hom bairly on hor best wise.
 All the Remnond and Roke radly þai broght,
 And brent vp the bodies vnto bare askis,—
 Consumet the corses for vnclene aire,
 7152 As the custome was comynly in cuntres of grece.
 Achilles, the choise kyng, was of chere febill,
 ffor Patroclus, his pere, þat put was to dethe :
 Myche weping & wo, waylyng of teris,
 7156 And lamentacioun full long for loue of hym one.
 He araiet for þat Rioll, all of Riche stones,
 A faire tounge & a fresshe all of fre marbill,
 There closet he the kyng vppon cleane wise,
 7160 *With* Sacrifice and solempnite vnto sere goddes ;
 And Prothessalon, the pert kyng, put in another,
 Wroght for þat worthy vppon wise faire ;
 And Merion, the mighty, into mold put
 7164 *With* soche worshipfull werkes, as þe weghis
 vsit.
 All the Troiens, on the tother side, while the
 tru last,
 Helit þere hurt men þurgh helpis of leches.
 By two monethes were myldly mouit to end,
 7168 Iche freike was fyn hole of þere fell hurttis.
 Care hade the kyng for Cassibilon his son,
 ffor he was noblist & next of his naite children,
 full tendurly *with* teris tynt myche watur,
 7172 And mournet full mekull, for he þe mon louyt.
 In Venus temple þe worthy, in a wale tounge
 He bereit that bold on his best wise.
 Cassandray, the kynges doughtur, consayuit the
 dole,
 7176 Weping and woo, þat þe weghis made,
 Sho brast out in a birre, & to þe bold said :—
 “A ! wrecches vnwar, woo ys in our hond !
 Why Sustayn ye þat sorow, þat Sewes for euer,

Book XVI.

some are buried,
and some are
burned.

Achilles bewails
the death of
Patroclus.

He causes the
bodies of Patroclus
and Protesilaus to
be laid in gorgeous
tombs.

The Trojans
attend to their
wounded.

(fol. 112 a.)

Priam mourns
for his son
Cassibilon, who is
buried in the
Temple of Venus.

Cassandra bewails
the sad fate of the
Trojans, and
urges them to
make peace with

- Book XVI.
the Greeks or worse will befall them.
- 7180 *With care for to come, & cumbrans to all ?
Why proffer ye not pes, or ye payne thole,
And be done to þe dethe with dynttes of swerdes ?
This Cité and þe soile be sesit you fro,*
- 7184 *Ouertyrnet with tene, temple and oper ;
Modris þere myld childer with mournyng behold,
Be set vnder seruage & sorow to byde !
Elan was neuer honour auenant so mykell,*
- 7188 *Ne so precious of prise to pay for vs all !
So mony to be martrid for malice of hir !
All our lyuys to lose for lure of hir one !”*
- By Priam's order she is shut up in prison.
- 7192 *When the kyng had consayuit Cassandra noise,
He comaundet hir be caght, & closit full hard :
In a stithe house of ston stake hir vp fast ;
There ho lengit full longe, as þe lyue says.
Palomydon, the proud kyng, prise of the
Grekes,*
- Palamedes murmurs against Agamemnon ;
- 7196 *Made murmur full mekyll in the mene tyme,
Agamynon the grete was of no gre chere
To beire the charge as cheftan of þo choise
kynges.*
- and thinks that he himself is more worthy to be commander.
- 7200 *More syttyn he saide hym seluyn to haue,
As Richer of Renttes, & Riollier of astate ;
Held hym for no hede, ne wold his hest kepe,
ffor he Chargyt was for no cheftain, ne chosyn
by hym
Ne of xxx^{ti} other þro kynges, þat priuond were
all ;*
- 7204 *Was non assentyd to þat souerain sothely but
thre,
Without ordinaunce of other only or assent :
But of þat mater was meuit nomore at þat
tyme.*
- (fol. 112 b.)
- Agamemnon arrays the Greeks
- 7208 **W**hen the tyme was ourtyrnyt, and þe tru vp,
Agamynon þe grekys gedrit in þe fild,

- Armyt at all peses abill to fyght,
 Araiet on a rout redy to batell.
 Achilles the choise chargit to batell,
 7212 And Diomedede the derfe drogh next aftur ;
 Monelay the mighty meuit *with* the prid ;
 The Duke of Athens after auntird *with* the iiijth.
 Jus ordant were all men angardly mony,
 7216 In batels full big all boune to þe werre,
 ffaire yche furde folowand on other,
 And past furth prudly into þe plaine feld.
 Ector, on the other side, egor hym selfe,
 7220 Dressit for þe dede, deuydyt his pepull.
 Troiell, the tru knight, betakon was the first,
 In his company to kayre mony kene buerne ;
 Other batels full bigge, *with* bold men to ride,
 7224 He araiet full Riolly by rede of hym seluyn.
 Then the prinse *with* his power past to the lond,
 And gird furth on his gate *with* a grym chere.
 He met hom full monly *with* his mayn dynttes,
 7228 And gird hom to ground & to grym dethe.
 Ector to Achilles amynt hym sone,
 þat he knew well be course was his kene fo ;
 And he keppit hym kenely, and coupid to-gedur,
 7232 That bothe went bakward & on bent lay.
 But Ector the honerable erst was on fote,
 Lepe on a light horse, leuyt Achilles,
 Breke þurgh batels, britnet the grekes,
 7236 Kyld mony knightes, kest hom to ground.
 Mony hurlet to þe hard erthe & þere horse leuyt ;
 Mony woundit wegh fro his wepyn past !
 So he hurlit hom on hepis *with* his hard dinttes,
 7240 Till he was bloody of þe buernes, & his bright
 wedis.
- Achilles also afterward rose,
 Hit on his horse, hurlit into fight,
 Mony Troiens ouertyrnyt, tumblit to dethe,

Book XVI.

under the
 command of
 Achilles,
 Diomedes,
 Menelaus, and
 Mnestheus.

Hector arrays the
 Trojans, and gives
 Troilus command
 of the first
 division.

Hector and
 Achilles meet
 in battle: both
 are unhorsed.

Hector remounts,
 and leaves
 Achilles on the
 ground.

(fol. 113 a.)

- Book XVI. 7244 And shot þurgh þere sheltrons, shent of þe pepull.
 þen auntred it eftsones þat Ector hym met,
 Again Hector and Achilles meet. As he fore þurgh the feld he ferkit hym to,
 And aither lede full lyuely lachit vpon other,
- 7248 þat his speire alto sprottes sprent hom betwene,
 Achilles is borne down, and barely escapes capture. And he hurlet down hedstoupis to þe hard erthe.
 Ector þat od kyng auntrid to take,
 But he was put fro his *purpos with prese* of the grekes ;
- 7252 And reskewet full radly by renkes of his owne,
 Achilles highit in hast, and on horse wan,
 He remounts ; And auntred vpon Ector a full od dynt.
 again fights with Hector ; He hit on his helme *with* a heuy sword,
- 7256 þat greuit hym full gretly, gert hym to stoupe ;
 But in his sadell full sound þe souerain hym held.
 Vne wode of his wit for the wale stroke,
 He choppit to Achilles *with* a chere felle ;
- 7260 Heturly his helme hurlit in sonder,
 and is sorely wounded. þat the fas in the fell hast femyt on blode.
 ffull big was the batell þo buernes betwene !
 Hade it last but a litle on þe laund so,
- 7264 Auther doutles had deghit of þo derfe knightes ;
 But other batels full big vpon bothe haluys,
 ffrusshet in fuersly þo frekes betwene,
 And depertid hom *with prese* of þaire pale dynttes.
- 7268 þen Diomede the derfe drogh into batell,
 Diomedes and Troilus meet ; *With* mony grekes full grym of a gret will ;
 And Troiell *with* a tore folke *turnyt* hym agayne.
 Boldly tho buernes bickryn to-gedur,
- 7272 That aither backward was borne & on bent lay ;
 and smite each other to the ground. But Diomede full dernly dressit vp first,
 Diomedes remounts, and with a sword bursts the helmet of Troilus, who kills Diomedes' horse. And wightly for all the woo wan on his horse ;
 Swynget out a sword, swappit at þat other ;
- 7276 Sundret the sercle of his sure helme.
 þat other freke vpon fote, þurgh his fyn strenght,

- Diomedes dere horse vnto dethe broght.
 And so the freikes on fote foghton to-gedur !
- 7280 But the grekes paire gay kynge getyn appoloft,
 And the Troiens þat tother on a tried stede.
 þen foght þai in fere *with* þere felle swordes,
 And delt mony dynttes, þo doughty in fere.
- 7284 But Diomede in daunger duly hym toke,
 And *turnyt with* the Troien tomly away,
 Wold haue broght furth the buerne to his big
 tent ;
 But he was tarriet *with* the Troiens, & tenit full
 euyll,
- 7288 And wernit of his wille, þof hym wo thoght ;
 His pray fro hym puld, & his pepull slayn.
 Then to batell was boune bold Menelaus,
 Hurlit in hastely *with* a hoge folke.
- 7292 *Withoutyn* taryng o þe tother side titly cam
 Paris,
With mony triet knight of Troie, & the toile
 entrid.
 So bycceret þe batells vppon bothe haluys,
 And Restoret *with* stithe men þe stoure was full
 hoge !
- 7296 Mony doughty þat day deghit in the fild,
 Mony wofully woundit, & wappid to ground !
 There was crie of kenmen, crussing of wepyn,
 All the bent of þo buernes bloody beronnen !
- 7300 Ector euermore egerly foght,
 Breke of þere batell, britnet þere knightes,
 Mekyll greuit the grekes *with* his grete strenght,
 And kild all to kold dethe, þat countrid hym *with*.
- 7304 There come launchand o þe lond a lyuely yong
 knight,
 Now made at the note, & nomet Boethes.
 He auntrid hym to Ector euyng at the tyme,
 And þe mighty hym met *with* a main dynt ;

Book XVI.

(fol. 113 b.)

Again they are
mounted and
fight together.Troilus is
captured by
Diomedes, and
rescued by the
Trojans.Battle between
the forces of
Menelaus and
Paris.Hector makes
havoc among the
Greeks.A young knight,
Boetes, engages
with him; and is
cloven to the
navel.

Book XVI.

- 7308 Carve hym euyn fro the creste cleane to þe nauell,
þat he gird vnto ground & the gost yalde ;
And sesit hys sure horse & a *seruand* betaght.

THE DETHE OF ARCHILACUS THE KYNG, BY ECTOR SLAYN.

Archilochus, to
avenge the death
of his cousin
Boëtes, rushes on
Hector, and is
cloven down.
(fol. 114 a.)

- Archilacus, a choise kyng & cheftain of grece,
7312 Se his cosyn so kild & cast to þe dethe,
Wold venge o þat velany in a vile hast,
And ayres vnto Ector Angardly swithe.
The *Prinse* hym *persayuit* & *preset* hym agayn ;
7316 *With* the bit of his blade he bobbit hym so,
Thurgh the might of þe mon & þe mayn strenght,
He clefe hym to þe coler, & the kyng deght.

THE DETHE OF PROTHENOR, BY ECTOR SLAYN.

Prothenor
unhorses Hector ;
but is soon after
cut in two.

- Prothenor, a pert knight, *preset* hym ner,
7320 Set hym a sad dynt *Sydlyng* by-hynd ;
Vnhorsit hym heturly, er he hede toke.
But Ector in *angur* egurly rose,
Was horset in hast, hent to his sword,
7324 *Preset* to Prothenor in a proude yre ;
He *merkit* hym in mydward the mydell in two,
þat he felle to þe flat erthe, flote he no *lengur*.
Achilles þan auerthward þis aunte beheld,
7328 How Prothenor was *perysshet*, his aune pure
cosyn :
He angurt hym full euyll, & egerd hym *with*,
ffor the dethe of þe dere his dole was þe more.
þen he gedrit the grekes *with* a grete yre :
7332 Of þo kynges, þat were kild, & oþer kene mony,
Wold haue vengit of þe velany, & þe vile harme.
þen *preset* þai full prudly, & pynet hom selfe.
The Troiens hom tenyt and tyrnit to dethe ;
7336 Wet hom *with* woundes, warpit hom down ;
Greuit hom full gretly, gird hom abacke.
þen fled all in fere, & the fild leuyt,

The Greeks
break and flee to

- Turnyt to þere tenttes, þe troiens hom aftur,
7340 Slogh hom in the slade, slang hom to ground ;
 Woundit hom wikkidly, walt hom of horse.
 þus neghet hom *with* noye, till þe night come ;
 Left hom for late, launchet to towne ;
7344 Entrid in all somyn, euyñ at hor wille ;
 flore to þere Innes, & þus the fight endit !

Book XVI.

their tents. The
 Trojans pursue,
 and cut them
 down.

Night ends the
 battle.

xbij Boke. Off the Counsell of the Grekes
ffor the Dethe of Ector / & þe iiijth Batell.

- (fo. 114 b.) Herkins now a hondqwile of a hegh cas,
And I schall tell you full tomly how hom tide
aftur !
- Night. 7348 When the day ouer drogh, & the derk entrid,
The sternes full stithly starond o lofte ;
All merknet the mountens & mores aboute ;
The ffowles þere fethers foldyn to gedur.
- 7352 Nightwacche for to wake, waites to blow ;
Tore fyres in the tenttes, tendlis olofte ;
All the gret of the grekes gedrit hom somyn.
- The Greek leaders
meet in the tent
of Agamemnon
to plan how they
may accomplish
Hector's death.
- 7356 Kynges & knightes clenrest of wit,
Dukes & derffe Erles droghen to counsell,
In Agamynon gret tent gedrit were all.
There only was ordant of Ectors dethe,
With all Soteltie to serche opon sere wise ;
- 7360 ffor sothely þai saidon, and for sure holdyn,
But þat doghty were dede & his day comyn,
Thaim happynt not the herhond to haue of
hor fos.
- They have no
hope of taking
the city so long
as he lives.
- 7364 He was fully the fens & the fyn stuff
Of all the tulkes of Troy, þat hom tene wrought ;
ffuerse on his foes, fellist of other,
And dethe to the derfe grekes delt hym aboute.
Then by ordinaunce of all men, as abliste þefore,

- 7368 Achilles by chaunse may chefe to þe worse,
And be dede of his dynttes, but if desteny let.
When this *purpos* was plainly putto an end,
Then partid the prinsis, and the *prise* dukes,
7372 Turnyt to *pere* tenttes & tarit no lengur ;
And Rapit to *pere* rest, rioll & other.
When the light vp launchit, littid the erthe,
The derke ouer-done, and þe day sprange,
7376 All the grekes in hor geire gedrit to feld,
Were boun on the bent on hor best wise.
And þe stithest in stoure, sturnyst of knightes,
Honerable Ector, þat eger was ay,
7380 Euer waker and vnwar, wightist in armys,
Past furth *with* his pepull fro the pure Cité :
ffore euyng to þe fild *with* fuersmen of Troye,
That hym self hade assignet surest of othir.
7384 Eneas afturward *with* abill men ynow ;
Paris þen put furthe *with* a proude folke ;
Deffebus drogh next *with* a derfe pepull ;
Troieell, the tru knight, *with* a triet menyne,
7388 And other, þat Ector had ordant before,
Suet furth to þe semely, as þai assignet were.
The first of þo fuerse men, þat to fight past,
Was Ector, hym aune selfe, *with* odmen of troye,
7392 As Dares in his dytyng of his dedis tellis.
ffro the Cité, the same day, soght to þe fild,
With the *prinse*, to the plase, and his *prise*
brether,
& iij .m. thro men, þriuond in armys,
7396 And v .m. fer, fuersmen & noble.
þen gird thai to-gedur *with* a grym will !
The stere was full stithe ; *pere* starf mony
knightes !
Paris, *with* the *perseans*, *presit* in first,
7400 *With* his bowmen full bold bykrit *with* the
grekes.

Book XVII.

Achilles is chosen
to accomplish his
death.Next day the
Greeks take the
field in their best
array ;

(fol. 115 a.)

and Hector leads
out his chosen
band.Æneas, Paris,
Delphobus,
Troilus, and the
other Trojan
leaders follow,
each with his
own division.The battle is
begun by Paris
with the Persians
and archers.

Book XVII.

- Agamemnon is struck down by Hector,
- 7404 Ector full egerly etlit hym to mete,
Gird hym Euyñ to þe grond *with* a grym hurt :
Halfe dede of þe dynt þere þe duke lay.
Than Achilles *with* a choise sword choppit to
Ector,
- who is next set on by Achilles ; and has his helmet broken.
- 7408 Alto hurlit the helme of þe high prinse ;
But hym seluyn was safe, & his seate helde.
Than Troilus full tite, & tidé Eneas,
Chefyn to Achilles *with* choise men ynogh,
- Troilus and Æneas rescue him.
- 7412 Hurlit hym hastely, harmyt hym full mekull,
Bere hym bak of þe bent & his buernes all.
Then Diomede, the derfe kyng, drof to Eneas,
Woundit hym wykkidly, & to þe whe saide :—
- Diomedes attacks Æneas ; wounds him severely ; taunts him ;
- 7416 “ Now, welcum I-wysse, for þi wale counsell,
þat in *presens* of Priam pursuet me to fle !
Wete hit full well for þi wyll febill,
If þou contynu by course, & cum into batell,
- and with a fierce blow unhorses him.
- 7420 You shall happyn in my handis hardly not faile,
And be ded of my dyntis for þi dissire old.”
þen he drof to the duk *with* a dynt fell,
Vnhorsit hym in hast, had hym to ground.
- Hector rushes on Achilles ; breaks his helmet ; wounds him severely ; but is stunned by a blow when about to capture him.
- 7424 Ector eftirsons ettlyt on Achilles,
And greuit hym full gretly *with* a grym stroke,
Alto hurlit his helme, hurt hym full euyll,
Wold haue takyn hym full tit, but at tene fell
- 7428 A sad man full sone, þe sun of Theseus,
Segh Achilles myscheuyt, choppit to Ector :
With a swyng of his sword swagit on þe prinse.
Ector, for þe stithe stroke stoynt no thyng,
- Recovering, he strikes Diomedes to the ground,
- 7432 Gryppit to his gode sword in a grym yre,
Drof vnto Diomede, þat deryt hym before,
þat hedstoupis of his horse he hurlit to ground.
þat Toilus in þe toile þis torfer beheld,

- 7436 Segh Dyomede *with* a dynt dryuyn to fote,
He lyght doun full lyuely leuyt his horse,
And dressit to Dyamede *with* a derfe chere.
þe freke hym defendit *with* a fyn wyll,
- 7440 Were hym full wightly, and his woche past.
Achilles and Ector angarely faght !
Furse was þe fare þo fyn men betwene ;
But *þer* hastid on hond help vnto bothe,
- 7444 *With* batels full byg, þat on bent met.
þen Menelay þe myghti, & monly Vlixes ;
Palomydon, Philomytes, Philothes þe grete ;
Neptolon þe nobill, & Nestor þe duk ;
- 7448 Theseus, & Thoax, & mony tryed knight ;
Menestaus þe myghty, & modé Girilius ;
Stelleus, þe stythe kyng, *with* a sturne wyll ;
þes gyrd in o þe grekys side *with* a grym ost.
- 7452 On the tothir Side fro Troy *turnyt* in swith,
All þe kyngis, þat were comyn by course of
þere helpe,
With þere batels full big & mony buerne felle,
As honorable Ector hade ordant before.
- 7456 Hit is wonder to wete of þo wegges þen,
How fell was þe fight of þe fuerse pepull !
How stith men & stedis were strikon to ground,
And mony derf þat was ded er þe day endit !
- 7460 Agamynon þe grete, & his gay brother,
Menelay *with* mayn macchit hom in fere,
And *presit* vnto Paris all *with* pale hate,
The duke for to deire & to dethe bringe.
- 7464 Menelay hym met *with* a mayn speire,
And woundit hym wickedly, warpit hym
doun ;
But his armour was od good & angardly picke,
And sauit þat Syre, socurd his lyfe.
- 7468 Then shamet þe shalke for þe shene Elan,
þat he held in his hate fro þe hed kyng.

Book XV II.

where he is set
upon by Troilus ;
but defends
himself bravely.

Achilles and
Hector again meet
and fight
furiously.

Menelaus,
Ulysses, and other
Greek leaders
hasten with their
divisions to
assist Achilles ;

(fol. 116 a.)

and to resist the
allied kings and
their divisions,
that had come to
assist Hector.

Menelaus engages
with Paris :

wounds him and
dashes him to the
earth.

Paris is ashamed.

- Book XVII.
- Ulysses fights
with Adrastus ;
strikes him down,
and captures his
horse. 7472
Polymetes kills
Hupon.
Neoptolemus and
Archilochus
unhorse each
other. 7476
Polydamas strikes
down Palamedes.
- Stelleus fights
with Carras, and
unhorses him.
- Pylæmenes
strikes down the
Duke of Athens,
and captures his
horse. 7484
(fol. 116 b.)
- Philœtetes and
Remus are
unhorsed : so also
are Theseus and
Eurialus. 7488
- The brothers of
Hector slay
many Græeks,
and wound
many kings. 7492
- Telamon fights
with Sarpedon till
both fall to thé
ground sore
wounded. 7496
- Achilles and his
cousin Thoas fall
upon Hector, and 7500
- þen Vlixes & Arest angurdly faght :
Vlexes gird hym to grond, grippit his horse,
Sent hym by a seruauund sone to his tent.
Polimytes, þe proud kyng, presit vnto Hupon,
Wondit hym wickedly, warpit hym to dethe.
Neptolemus, the noble, nolpit to Archilagon,
That both went backward & bult vppon the erthe.
Polidamas to Palomydon presit so fast,
þat he gird hym doun grymly with a grym
wound ;
Spake to hym spitously, dispisit hym foule ;
7480 ffore with hym fuersly all in fell angur.
Stelleus, the stithe kyng, stroke vnto Carax,
Hurlet hym of horse, hade hym to ground.
Philmen, the fuerse, with a fell dynt
7484 Drof to the derfe duke, doughty of Athens ;
Hurlit hym doun hedlynges, & his horse toke ;
Raght hym full radly to a rynke of his owne.
Philoc with felle angur frusshet to Remo,
7488 Till bothe welt backward of hor bare saddles.
Theseus, a tore kyng, tachit on Eurialon,
That aither wegh other woundit, & welt to þe
grene.
The noble brether naturell naited þere strenght,
7492 Mony woundit in wer wroght þo þat day ;
Mony grekes, thurgh hor grefe, on þe ground
leuyt ;
Mony woundit þo worthy of þaire wale kynges.
Telamon, the tore kyng, with a togh speire,
7496 With the kyng of Capadoys caupit so harde,
þat bothe were þai bold men borne to þe grene,
Woundit full wickedly in wer of hor lyues :
In the brest of þe batell þere þe buernys lay !
7500 þen Achilles cherfull, & his choise cosyn
Toax, þat other, a tore mon of strenght,
Ayren vnto Ector angardly sore !

- Book XVII.
- 7504 *With* the strenght of hor stroke, & hor store fare,
The helme of his hede þai hurlit to peces ;
Woundit hym wickedly *with* wepon aboue,
þat þe Rinels of red blode ran down his chekes.
But Ector in angur aykeward he stroke,
- 7508 Tachit vpon Toax, toke hym in the face,
He hade of þe halfe nase to þe hard chekes ;
And he, for dere of þe dynt, droppid on þe laund.
þen his noble brother naturell neghit hym
aboute,
- 7512 Socurd hym full sone *with* þaire sad helpis.
Mony grekes þai gird down *with* þere grym fare!
Kyng Toax þai toke, & to toun led ;
Telamon, þat tore kyng, so tenfully wondit,
- 7516 þat he was borne on his brode sheld *with*
buernes to his tent,
As for ded of the dynt, dressit of þe fild,
And left halfe lyueles *with* ledis of his aune.
Menelay *with* malys meuyt hym to Paris,
- 7520 þe freke forto felle fondit at all ;
But Paris, *with* a prise arow put into *Venum*,
Hurt hym so hidously, þat he his horse leuyt,
And was borne to his bare tent *with* his bold
knightes,
- 7524 As for dede of þe dynt, so derit hym sore ;
But leches full lyuely lokid his wound ;
With oile and *with* ointment abill þerfore,
Bond it full bigly on hor best wise.
- 7528 And Menelay *with* malis meuit vnto batell,
To venge on his velany & his vile harme ;
Presit vnto Paris *with* a prise speire,
Wold haue hurt hym full hidusly, or had hym
to ground.
- 7532 But Eneas come ouerthwert, as aunters befelle,
And Keppit the caupe on his clene shild,
ffor the buerne was bare of body vnarmyt,

wound him in
the head :

Hector in a rage
strikes at Thoas
and cuts off half
his nose.

The brothers
come to Hector's
aid ; kill many
Greeks, capture
Thoas, and
wound Telamon.

Paris wounds
Menelaus with a
poisoned arrow.
(fol. 117 a.)

Menelaus having
had his wound
dressed, again
attacks Paris.

Eneas separates
them, and

Book XVII.

- 7536 And so went he to wer wilfully hym selfe,
 þat wist well the wale kyng, þat waited hym so,
 To haue slayn hym full sleghly *with* sleight of
 his hond.
- causes Paris,
 who was unarmed,
 to be led into
 the city.
- 7540 Eneas eftir, *with* abill knightes mony,
 Send hym to þe Cité for the same cause,
 ffor marryng of Menelay at þe mene tyme.
 þen Ector come egurly, euyñ vpon-one,
 Merkit hym to Menelay, the mon for to take ;
 But þe multitude was so mekill, þat marrit hym
 sone,
- Hector rushes on
 Menelaus, and
 tries to capture
 him : the Greeks
 prevent him.
- 7544 And put hym fro *purpos with* a prese hoge,
 That he leuit the lede, launchit aboute,
 Gird doun of þe grekes grymly *with* strokes,
 ffrusshit þurgh the frount, fell hom to dethe !
- The Greeks are
 put to flight :
 night ends the
 battle.
- 7548 Thurghe the pouer of þe prince, & his pert
 knightes,
 þen fled all in fere, & the fild leuit ;
 Turnit to þere tenttes *with* tene at þere hertis.
 Thai sesit of þe sute, þe sun was to rest,
- 7552 And turnyt to þe toune, taried no lengur !

xliij: Boke of the ffyguet Batell in the ffelde.

- As hit happit of þes hynd, herkyn a while ! (fol. 117 b.)
 When the derke was don & the day sprang,
 Thes kynges and knightes, kid men of arms,
 7556 Were assemblit full sone in hor sure wedis. The Trojans are
arrayed ; but
Priam determines
that his army
shall rest for one
day.
 Then Priam full plainly *purpos* hade takon,
 That no freike to þe fight shold fare out of toun,
 But yche renke take his rest right as hym liked.
 7560 And of maters to mene in þe mene tyme,
 The kyng sent for his sons and souerains of He sends for
Hector, Æneas,
Paris, Troilus,
Deiphobus, and
Polydamas :
 Troy,—
 Ector, & Eneas, and Alexsaunder Paris,
 Troilus þe tru knight, tristy of hond,
 7564 Deffebus þe doughty, & derfe Palidamas.
 When the knightes were comyn, þus the kyng
 said :—
 “ Wot ye not worthy, þe wale kyng Toax
 Is put in our pouer, our *prison within*,
 7568 þat myche harme *with* his hond happont to do,
 And *with* his pouer hath preset oure pepull to sle,
 Oure Citie to sese and oure side londes !
 ffor his hardines here, & his hegh malis,
 7572 He shold be done to þe dethe by domys of right,— and proposes to
put Thoas to
death.
 To be hangit in hast, or his hede tyne :
 Thus me semyth for certain, now sais me *your*
 witte !”

Book XVIII.

*Æneas answered,
that such would
be a wicked deed.*

The[n] answard Eneas easely agayne :—
7576 “ Lord, *with your leue, þat* were a laithe dede !
Syche a chaunse for to chefe choisly of you,
The noise of *your nobilté* were noyet for euer !
Synne he is gret of degre, groundit of old,

*In return for
which, the Greeks
might put some
noble Trojan to
death : it might
be one of Priam's
own sons.*

7580 And mony syb to hym selfe of souerans & other,
Ye haue ledis, þat ye loue, & lightly may happyn
Of *your sons* to be sesit, or sum sib other :

þen the grekes for grem in hor grete yre,
7584 Wold dight hym to dethe, *your dole* to increse.
Hit might sothely be siche on, as *your self*
nold

*That he should
be kept as a
prisoner for
exchange.*

ffor mykill of þis medill erthe þat myschefe to se :
Therefore, sothely me semeth, sauynge *your wille*,
7588 Hit is bettur þis bold kyng in the burgh hold.
He may be chaungit by chaunse for sum choise
other,

þat is takon of Troy, if hit tyde so ;
And the lure be þe les þen the lyfe tyne.”

(fol. 118 a.)

*To this counsell
Hector assents.*

7592 Ector to Eneas egerly assentid,
And confermyt his counsell in cas for þe best ;
And lowet the lede for his leue speche.

*Priam answered,
that the Greeks
would deem them
cowards : but he
would command
that Thoas be
kept as they had
proposed.*

Then Priam to þe *purpos prestly* can say :—
7596 “ If we leue hym on lyue, & the lede kepe,
Oure fomen, in faith, for faint will vs deme ;
And hold vs vnhardy oure harmys to venge !
But, neuertheles, as you list, of þat lord wirke ;

7600 And, as yo counsell in the cas, I comaund be
done.”

*Æneas, Troilus,
and Antenor go
to comfort Helen.*

When this speche was sped, speke þai no fferre.
Eneas to Elan Etlit to wend,
To se hir in sight, and solas þat fre.

7604 He toke *with* hym Troilus & trusty Antenor,
And went in full wightly into a wide halle.
There was Ecuba þe honorable, & Elan to-gedur,
With women of worship, the worthiest of Troy :

- 7608 There segh þai þat semly, & *with* soft wordys,
Comford hur kyndly *with* carpyng of mowthe.
The grekes for þe greuaunce & the grete harmys,
ffor the tene, þat hom tyde, & tynyng of pepull,
- 7612 Made myche *murmur* & menit hom sore,
As folis, þat folily hade faren fro home
To put hom in *perell* to *perysse* þere lyues ;
Myche gold & goodes vngraidly dispendit,
- 7616 *With* mony harmys, þat hom hepit of hor hede
persons,
And might haue lengit in hor lond, & þe lak
voidet.
The same night was a note, noyet hom all ;—
A thondir *with* a thicke Rayn thrublit in þe
skewes,
- 7620 Ouershotyng *with* shoures thurgh þere shene
tenttes,
As neuer water fro the welkyn hade waynit
before.
The flode was so felle, *with* fallyng of Rayn,
Hit was like, by the lest, as oure lord wold
- 7624 *With* water haue wastid all þe world efte :
So kene was þe course of the cold shoures !
And more greuit the grekes by þe grym windes,
þat wacknet so wodely, walt ouer the logges ;
- 7628 Ouertyrnit the tenttes, teghit vp the ropes ;
And alto rafet & rent all the riche clothes.
When the derke ouerdrogh, & þe dym voidet,
The stourme wex still, stablit the course ;
- 7632 The sun in his sercle sette vpo lofte ;
All clerit the course, clensit the aire ;
The grekes hor geire grippit anone,
Bounet vnto batell, and to bent droghe !
- 7636 Achilles, of all men auntrid hym first,
ffore eyn to the fild *with* a felle pepull :
Then Diomede the doughty, & derfe Menelaus,

Book XVIII.

The Greeks
bewail their sad
fates ; and
account
themselves fools
for having
engaged in this
war.

A great storm of
thunder and rain
comes down, with
fierce winds.

The tents of the
Greeks are torn
(fol. 118 b.)
to pieces, or
overturned.

Next morning
the Greeks array
themselves for
battle.

- Book XVIII.
- Achilles slays the king of Larissa. 7640 With the kyng of Larris full cantly caupit Achilles,
 þat he droffe hym to dethe *with* the dynt of a speire.
- Hector slays Anthoneus. Antoneus on Ector full egerly met,
 But, er he past fro the prinse, he was pale ded.
- Diomedes slays Antiphus. 7644 Then Diomede, the derfe kyng, deg hit out of lyue Xantipus, þe same tyme, þat was a sure kyng.
 Two kynges þere come, þat were kyde brether,—
 Epistafus þe pert was *propurly* þat one,
- Epistrophus and Tedi-
 us set upon Hector. 7648 And Tedi-
 us, þat tothir,—tydé men bothe :
 Vppon Ector ernistly þos eger men set.
 Ephistafus hym *presit with* his proude wordes,
 As a ribold *with reueray* in his Roide speche,
 7652 Sythen spurnith hym *dispitously with* a speire felle ;
 But he hurt not þat hynd, ne hade hym to ground ;
 Ne the deire of his dynt dasit hym but litle.

THE DETHE OF EPHISTAFUS BY ECTOR SLAYNE.

- Ector, wrathed at his wordis, waynit at the kyng,
 7656 þat he gird to þe ground and the gost yald :
 þen warpid he þes wordis in his wild hate :—
 “ ffor þou of flytyng was fuerse *with frekes* vppon
 lyue,
 Go dresse þe to dedmen, & dyn þere a while.”
- ‘Since you love
 fityng so well ;
 go, fite on the
 dead !’
- Tedi-
 us summons
 a thousand
 knights to avenge
 the death of
 Epistrophus.
 (fol. 119 a)
- 7660 This, Tedi-
 us the tothir full tomly beheld.
 Gret pytie *with payne* persit his hert ;
 ffor the dethe of þat dere doublit his sorow.
 He cald of his knightes of clene men a thowsaund,
- 7664 That all hastid to þat hend hertly & mo.
 He bade hom full boldly, for bale vpon erthe,
 All folow to þat freke, þat his fere slogh.
 On his broder bale dethe baldly to venge,
- Eagerly they
 follow Hector
 over the field,
- 7668 All suyt on þat syre in a sad hast,
 And laited aftur þe lede *with* a light wille ;

- Saght þai the sure *prinse* thurgh the syde batell.
fforsit hym *with* fight, fellyn hym aboute,
7672 Vnhorset hym in hast, hade hym to fote.
Tedijs, the tore kyng, in a tene yre,
fflappit at hym felly *with* a fyne swerde,
The worthy to wound, & warp vnto dethe.
7676 Then auntrid þat Ector aurthwert beheld
The stroke of þe stith ; *with* a strenght arme
He keppit the caupe on his clene sheld,
And britnet the bold *with* a breme dynt :
7680 The right arme, *with* a rappe, reft fro þe shul-
durs ;
Hurlit hym to hard erthe, hue hym to dethe.
Eneas to Amphimak angurdly drof,
And the lede *with* a launse out of lyue broght !
7684 Then the grekes full grymly gedrit in somyn,
Menelay the mighty *with* a maine batell !
The Duke of Athens full derf, & Dyamede the
kyng,
Telamon the tydé, & tristys Vlixes ;
7688 Archillaus also, Agamynon hym selfe,
And Machaon þe mighty, meuit hym with.
All þes bold *with* þere batels brochet in swithe,
fell was the fight at the first stoure !
7692 Buernes vpon bothe halues brittoned full mony !
Gret slaght in þe slade, & slyngyng to ground,
And mony lost hade þe lyffe, or þe larke endit !
Be þat the Sun in his Sercele set was o loft, (fol. 119 b.)
7696 At the merke of þe mydday *with* his mayn course ;
When the grekes were gedrit, & gird into fight,
With all the forse of the fell ost frusshet by-dene ;
That þe Troiens *with* tene turnyt to flight,
7700 ffor oppressing *with* payne, & of pale strokes ;
Than Achilles *with* a chop chaunset to sle
Philles, a fre kyng, *with* his fyn strenght.

Book XVIII.

and at last
surround him.Tedijs aims a
blow at Hector,
which is caught
on his shield.Hector cuts off
the right arm of
Tedijs ; hurls
him to the earth ;
and slays him.The Greek leaders
collect their
forces, and charge
upon the Trojans.

The Trojans flee.

Achilles slays
Philes.

Book XVIII.

THE DETHE OF AMPHENOR AND DURIWS BY ECTOR SLAYNE.

Hector slays
Amphenor and
Doreus.

7704 There-at Ector was angry, & out of his wit!
Two kynges he kyld of the kene grekes,—
Amphenor the fuerse, and the freike Durius;
And wonderfully wrought at the wode stoure.

Encouraged by
Hector and their
leaders, the
Trojans rally and
drive back the
Greeks.

7708 Thurgh pouer of the prinse & his pert knightes,
The Troiens turnyt in full tye, tokyn the fild,
ffoghtyn full fuersly, fell mony grekes,
Beron hom abacke *with* a breme wille.

Epistrophus
comes from the
city with 3000
knights,

7712 **T**hen kyng Bisshop the bold fro the burghe come
With thre thowsaund þro knightes, þrong into
batell,

All wight men in wer, willy to fight,
And boldly the bekirt, britnet þere fos.

and the Monster
Archer,—half
horse, half man.

7716 There come *with* this kyng a coynt mon of shappe,
ffellist in fight, and a fyn archer :
ffro the Nauell netherward he was an able horse,
And euyng made as a man fro the medill vp.

(“fell,” skin.)

7720 The fell of þat freike, fuerse to beholde,
ffro þe hede to þe hele herit as a capull !

Having the face
of a man, yet all
over haired and
neighing like a
horse, and with
flaming eyes, he
terrified the
Greeks.

7724 Thof his face was fourmyt as a fre mon,
Hyt was colourt by course as a kowlt red.
His Ene leuenaund *with* light as a low fyn,
With stremys full stithe in his stepe loke.
He was a ferfull freke, in fas to beholde ;
And mony ledes *with* his loke laithet full euyll !
He neyt as a nagge, at his nose thrilles !

Without harness,
and having only
(fol. 120 a.)
a bow and quiver,
he goes to battle.

7728 No hawberke he hade, ne harnes of mayle,
But bare into batell *with* a bowe stronge,
With gret arowes & grym in a gay qwyuer.
When this feerfull freike frusshet into batell,
7732 The grete horses on the grene girdon abacke,
Sparit for no Spurse, speddyn to the flight,
And grete affray in the fild for feare of hym one.

- Thurghe the birre of his bowe & his big Arme,
 7736 Mony woundit the wegh to þe wale dethe,
 And myche greuit the grekes *with* his grym fare.

Book XVIII.

He sorely afflicts
the Greeks.

THE DETHE OF POLEXENAS BY ECTOR SLAYNE.

- Ector faght in the fild felle of his Enmys.
 Polixenas, a pert Duke, þat þe prinse met,
 7740 He dang to the dethe *with* his derfe weppon,
 And wonderfully wroght in his wild yre.
 This orribell archer so angardly wroght,
 Renyng thurgh the route *with* his roid arowes,
 7744 *With* the Troiens so tore, tydé men also,
 That myche greuit the grekes, gird hom abacke.
 Then flagh all in fere, and the fild leuyt ;
 Turnyt to þere tenttes, tariet no lengur.
 7748 Thaire Enmys hom after angardly sore,
 Pursuet hom *with* pyne, put hom to ground.
 There it felle hom by fortune a ferfull cas !
 As þis mysshapon mon marrit of þe grekes,
 7752 The Troiens in the tenttes tenyt hom also,
 Oppressit hom *with* payne & *with* pale strokes.
 Diamede, the derfe kyng, þat don was to flight,
 Presit to a paulyon the pepull before,
 7756 Wold haue wonen away & of woche p st,
 And haue sauet hym selfe, & he so miȝt.
 There met hym þis Ma vlown, þat was o
 mysshap,
 Euyt forne in his face, as he fle wold.
 7760 He myght no wise away for wothe of his dethe,
 But auther aunter vppon hym, or angardly moue. (fol. 120 b.)
 He se his fomen so felle and fuerse at his backe,
 þat wold lelly the lede out of lyue bryng ;
 7764 And if he *turnyt* hade tyte, þen hym tyde shuld,
 The warlagh *with* a wicked arowe woundit hym
 behynd.
 He auntrid on this Vnbest angardly fast.

Hector slays
Polyxenus.His skill and
prowess, the
horror of the
monster archer,
and the bravery
of the Trojans,
drive the Greeks
to their tents.Diomedes
encounters the
Monster.The Trojans are
behind ; this
Monster before
him ; there is no
escape.

- Book XVIII.
- As the shalke shuld haue shot at the shene kyng,
- Diomedes attacks 7768 Dyamede *with* a dynt dang hym to ground,
and kills the fierce Archer. *With* a swap of his swerd he swalt in the place.
The Greeks rally, and drive back the Trojans. Then the grekes *with* grym there gedurt *pere* hertes,
ffrusshet out felly, and the ffiled toke ;
- 7772 Bore backward the batell of *pe* bold troiens ;
Kyld of hor knightes and kene men of armys !
Ector to Achilles angardly rode ;
And he keppit hym full kenely, *pai* caupit togedur,
- Hector and Achilles meet ; both fall.
- 7776 That bothe were backward *pere* borne of *pere* horses,
And light on the lond the lordes in fere.
But Achilles aftir auntrid to rise,
Hihet to his horse in a hote yre,
- Achilles captures Hector's horse.
- 7780 Grypit vnto galathe, *pat* was the gode stede
Of honorable Ector, & etlit away.
Ector cryed on his knightes *with* a kant wille,
Bade hom hast hom in hygh, and his horse take.
- Hector calls on his knights to pursue and recapture it.
- 7784 *pen* hihet furth in haste of his hede knightes,
ffelyn vmbe the fuersse kyng, foghtyn full hard.
His nobill brether naturell naitly *pai* strekyn,
Gird downe of the grekes, grippit *pe* roile,
- 7788 Raft hym the Renke *with* a roide fare,
Restorit *pe* stithe horse to *pe* stuerne *prinse* !
He was fayne of the fole, fongit hym anon,
Wan on hym wightly, & his way held.
- 7792 *pen* fell he to fight *with* a fyne sworde,
Kyld mony knightes vnto cold dethe ;
Oppressit hom *with* payne, put hom to ground,
And mony deghit *pat* day *purch* dynt of his hond.
- Antenor slays many of the Greeks :
- (fol. 121 a.)
- 7796 Antenor the auntrus angardly faght !
Thurghe might of his manhode mony distroyed,
And in batell full boldly bare hym *pat* day.

Then the grekes on hym gedrit in so grete
nowmber, Book XVIII.

- 7800 Oppressit hym *with* pyne, & *with* pale strokes,
He had no forse hym to fend of so fele othir : is captured and
led away.
þai toke hym full tite, & to tenttes led.
Polidamas, the pert knight, þat was his prise son, His son
Polydamas
attempts to
rescue him; but
fails.
- 7804 Myche sorow for his syre sothely did make ;
Mony stithe men in stoure stroke he to ground,
Wold haue fongit his fader, but þe freike no
might.
- ffor the day wex dym, doun was the sun,
7808 The night was so nighe, þat noyet hym sore, Night ends the
battle.
Merkit the mountayns & mores aboute.
Iche freke to his fre held & so þe fight endis.

xix Boke. Of the vij Batell.

- At sunrise the
battle begins :
- 7812 Lystenenes a lyttyll of þis laike more,
How hit happit in hast of thes hed kynges !
Sone as þe sonne rose & set vppon hegh,
Bothe þe grekis on þe grene, & þe grym troiens,
Mettyn *with* mayne þaire myghtis to kythe :
- 7816 þer was fyghtyng full fell þe fuerse men betwene,
All þat day, *with* dole, to þe derk nyght.
Mony lyueles lede leuyt on þe bent,
And mony wondyt whe þat away past ;
- 7820 Mony knyghtis wer kyld of the kene grekys,
But mo were þere mard of the mayn troiens.
þe grekys fellyn in fyght þe feghur þat day,
And þe bigger in batell, as þe boke saise.
- The Trojans
suffer more than
the Greeks.
(fol. 121 l.)
- 7824 When þe nyght come anon þe nobill depertid,
And bounet fro batell vppon bothe haluys.
The secund day suyng, as says vs the story,
þe grekys by *agrement* of þe grete all,
- On the second
day, the Greeks
sent Diomedes and
Ulysses to Priam
to treat regarding
a truce.
- 7828 Sent to þe Cite soueran men two,—
Dyamed, þe derf kyng, & dughty Vlixes.
þai past furth to *Priam* pertly to-gedur,
Of a tru forto trete in þe *triet* Cité,
- 7832 To be grauntid of þe grete by grement of all.
þes Messangers met *with* a mayn knight,
A derf mon to dem, & Delon his nome.

- Book XIX.
- He was borne in þe burgh a bold mon of hond,
 7836 Went *with* þo worthy, & þe way taght ;
 Present hom to Priam, þat was *prise* lord :
 þere menyþ þai þaire message & *with* mouthe told.
 Priam to þe *prise* men prestly onswart :—
- 7840 “I wyll haue counsell in þe case of clene men
 of wit,
 By Assent of Seniors, & sum of my knightys ;
 And of oure wyll in þis werk, I wete 3ow say.”
 He was ymyddis þe mete *with* men of astate,
 7844 Kyngis in his company, & knyghtis full nobill.
 þen gedrit were þe grete to þe gay kyng,
 And assentid full sone, somyn to þe dede.
 All affermyt hit fast *with* a fyn wyll,
 7848 Saue Ector þe honorable, þat egerly *with*-stod,
 Disasent to þe dede, & dernely he sayde :—
 “ Hit is falshed in faythe & of fer cast !
 All þaire tretimng of tru *turnys* vs to harme.
 7852 þai colowrne hom coyntly *with* a cause febill,
 fforto beri þe bodys of hor bold frendys ;
 And lighyng, by my lewte, now lakkys hom þe
 fode.
 þai wold stuf hom full stithly, strenkyth hom
 agayn,
 7856 *With* mete in þe meneqwile, & mony othir
 thinges ;
 And we oure store schall distroi, & stynt of
 oure sped.
 We are folke full fele ; in þis fre hold,
 Of Lordis, and Ladies, and other lesse pepull,
 7860 Assemblit in this Cité oure seluyn to kepe
 And þof we maitles marre, may we no fer.”
 But syn the souerain assentid, *with* other sad
 lordes,
 He agreeet to the grete, & grauntid *with* all
 7864 ffor þere-as men are so mony, & of might grete,
- Priam promises to consult with his lords.
- All assent save Hector,
- who declares that the Greeks are faint for lack of food ; and, under pretence of burying their dead, they seek a truce, that they may obtain provisions.
- (fol. 122 a.)
- Because the king and his lords had assented to the truce, Hector does not oppose it.

- Book XIX.
- And of wit for to wale, wisest of other,
 All put in a *purpos with* a plain wille ;
 þof the syngle mon say, & it sothe be,
- 7868 Hit is demyt for dulle, & done out of heryng.
 Syn it is sothely said, & for sure holdyn,
 þof a yong mon be ȝepe, & of yeres lite,
 His wit shuld be waled of wise men in age :
- 7872 So the *prinse to þere purpos prestly* assent,
 þof hit worche to þe worse, þat wist be hym
 seluyn.
- A truce for three
 months is
 granted:
- 7876 Then takyn was the true, and *with* trauchte fest,
 Thre monethes & no more, þo mighty betwene,
 By assurans full sad vpon suche wise,
 þat non offens shuld þere fall þo freikes betwene ;
 But yche kyng & knight comyn *with* other,
 Bothe in tent & in towne, while the true last.
- and prisoners of
 war are
 exchanged.
 Thoas is
 exchanged for
 Antenor.
- 7880 Than þai spekon in spase of hor spede after,
 Made a chaunge by chaunse of hor choise lordes.
 Toax, fro Troy, was *turnyt* to the grekes,
 ffor Antenor aunterous, þat *aftur* was takyn :
- 7884 Deliuert were þo lordes, lawsit of prisone,
 ffor ayther syde by assent, & suet to þere fryndes.
 Than Calcas the clerke, þat come out of Troy,
 Hade a doughter full dere,—a damsell faire,—
- 7888 þat bright was of ble, and Breisaid she hight :
 So cald was the clere *with* comyns and other,
Within the Cité forsothe, þere hir-selfe dwellit.
- Calcas pleads with
 Agamemnon to
 request Priam
 (fol. 122 b.)
 to send Briseis
 his daughter.
- 7892 This Calcas to the kyngis contynually prayet,
 Bothe Agamynon the grete, & the grekes all,
 That þai Priam shuld pray for this *prise* lady,
 To be sent to hir Sir, if he so lyked ;
 And þai the bysshoppis bone bainly haue
 graunted,
- 7896 And sent to þat souerain for þe same cause,
 Dessirond full depely delyuerans of hir,
With Speciall speche to spede at the tyme.

- But the triet men of Troy traitur hym cald,
 7900 And mony pointtes on hym put for his pure
 shame,
 þat disseruet full duly þe dethe for to haue.
 Priam, at the prayer of þo prise kynges,
 Deliuert the lady *with* a light wille,
 7904 In eschaunge of þo choise, þat chaped before,—
 Toax þat I told and þat tothir duke.

Book XIX.

Priam delivers
Briseis with the
other prisoners.

- I**n the tyme of the true, as þe treti saith,
 Ector *with* other egurly went
 7908 ffro the burghe to þe batells of þe bold grekes,
 ffor to sport hym a space, & speike *with* þo
 kynges,
 To se the maner of þo men, & mirth hym a
 stound.

During the time
of the truce,
Hector goes to
the tents of the
Greeks.

- Achilles, the choise kyng, *with* a chere faire,
 7912 Welcomyt þat worthy, as a whe noble !
 He hade solas of þe sight sothely of hym,
 ffor his body was bare out of bright wedes.
 He toke hym to his tent, talket *with* hym fast ;
 7916 ffraynet at the freike of his fell dedis :
 And as þai spekon of þere spede in hor spell þere,
 Thies wordes to þat worthy warpit Achilles :—

Achilles welcomes
him, and takes
him to his tent.

THE WORDES BETWENE ACHILLES AND ECTOR IN THE TENTE.

- “ Now Ector, in ernyst, I am euyñ fayn
 7920 Of þe sight of þi Self, to se þe vnarmyt ;
 Syn þat fortune before fell me neuer ere,
 To se þi body all bare out of bright wedis.
 But it shall sitte me full sore *with* sorow in hert
 7924 But the happyn of my hond hastely to degh,
 Thurgh strenght of my strokes in our stoure enys,
 And I thi bane for to be *with* my brond egge.
 I haue feld of þi forse, & þi felle dynttes ;
 7928 Thy might & þi monhode mykell hath me greuit.

“ I have great
pleasure to see
thee unarmed.

(fol. 123 a)

I know that thou
art very strong,
for I have often
proved it.

Book XIX.

- My body hath þou brisit, & my blode shed,
With thy strokes full store of þi stithe arme!
 þof my wille be so wilde to waite on þin end,
 7932 ffor the sake of my selfe and othir sib fryndes,
 More feruent in faith þi falle I dessyre,
 ffor Patroclus, my pure felow, þou put vnto
 dethe.
 I louet hym full lelly, no les þen my seluyn;
 7936 And þou partid our presens *with* þi prise wepyn,
 þat *with* faith and affynité [were] festinyt to-
 gedur;
 And dang hym to dethe þat deires me full euyll.
 But trust me for tru, and þis tale leue,
 7940 Er hit negh to an end of this next yere,
 The dethe of þat doughty shalbe dere yolden
With the blode of þi body, baldly me leue!
 And in so myche, for sothe, I say ye ȝet ferre,
 7944 þat I wot the in witte to waite on myn end,
 My wonsped to asprie in dispite ay,
 And to deire me *with* dethe yche day new."

Yet, because you
 slew my dear
 friend Patroclus,

(MS. has 'where.')

before this year
 be past your
 blood shall pay
 for his."

THE ANSWARE OF ECTOR TO ACHILLES.

- Than Ector hym answered Esely agayn;
 7948 *With* wordis full wise vnto the wegh said:—
 "If *auntur* be, sir Achilles, I am the to sle,
 And hate þe in hert, as my hede foo,
Withouthen couenable cause, or cast for þi dethe;
 7952 Thow might *meruell* the mykell of my misrewle,
 But þat wottes in thi wit by wayes of right,
 þat þere longes no loue ne lewte to ryse,
 To hym þat dressis for my dethe *with* a ded hate,
 7956 And pursewis to my prouyns my pepull to sle.
 ffor of werre by no way wackons þere loue,
 Ne neuer charité be cherisst þurghe a chele yre:
 Luff ingendreth *with* ioie, as in a iust sawle,
 7960 And hate in his hote yre hastis to wer.

"Marvel not,
 Achilles, that I
 seek to slay thee;

for I can have no
 love for him who
 seeks my life, and
 has come to my
 land to slay my
 people.

(fol. 123 b.)

- Now, I will þat þou wete, þi wordes me not
feryn,
Ne thy boste me abaistes *with* þi bold speche ;
But I hope *with* my hond & my hard strokes,
- 7964 Thurgh might of oure mykell goddes, & of mayn
strenght,
Thy body to britton vnto bale dethe ;
And all the grete of þe grekes, þat on oure
ground lyun,
ffor to fell in the feld fay *with* my hond !
- 7968 Grete folie, by my faithe, fell in *your* hedis,
ffor to hent vppon hand soche a hegh charge,
That passes youre pouer, & proffettes no more,
But the losse of *your* lyues, & *your* ledis all.
- 7972 This wot I full well, bewar if þe lyste,
þou bes ded of my dynttes, & þi day past,
Er hit hap the *with* hond my harmys to forther,
To deire me *with* daunger, or to dethe put.
- 7976 And if þou hopys in hert, *with* þi hegh pride,
To oppresse me *with* power, & to payn bring,
Get graunt of the grekes, & the grete all,
Of kynges, & knightes, & other kyd dukes,
- 7980 þat all the deire of the ded be done on vs two,
To vttranse & yssue vne at this tyme,
*With*outen meuyng of moo, or marryng of pepull.
And if hap the þe herre hond to haue, in the plase
- 7984 Of me, thurgh þi might, by maistry of hond,
I shall fast the þis forward all *with* fyne othes,
All the londis to leue, þat longyn to Troy,
And our ground to þe grekes graunt as for right ;
- 7988 And we exiled for euer-more our easement to
laite,
All our prouyns & parties put in *your* wille.
And if it falle me by fortune the feirer to haue,
Make vs sekur, on the same wise, oure soile for
to leue,

Book XIX.

Thy words do
not at all frighten
me ; and I hope
to slay thee with
mine own hand.

What folly it is,
to undertake
what you cannot
accomplish.

If you think you
can vanquish me,
get the Greeks to
stake the result
of this war on our
single combat.

If you vanquish
me, this land
shall belong to
Greece :

and if I shall
vanquish you,
assure us that the
Greeks will
depart and

- Book XIX. 7992 Of our *prouyns* to pas, & *paire* vs no more,
Ne *neuer* dere vs in *dede*, ne *oure* due *londes*."
trouble us no
more."
(fol. 124 a.)
Achilles, chafed
with these words,
accepts the
challenge and
the terms.
- 7996 Chaunget his *chere*, chauffit *with* *hete*,
That the *droupes*, as a dew, dankit his *fas*.
He approchet to þe *prinse*, *presit* hym ner,
And affyrmith *with* *faithe* & *with* *fyn* *chere*,
- 8000 All þo *couenaundes* to kepe *with* his cleane
trauthe :
This he sadly assurit at the same tyme.
Ector toke hit full tyd *with* a triet wille,
More *dessyrous* to the *dede*, þen I dem can.
- Agamemnon
and other Greek
leaders refuse
to submit to
such terms. 8004 But Agamynon was gayn at þis gret dyn,
With other *kynges* in company comyn to the tent,
þat hasted for the high noise, & hopit in haste
Of þo mighty full mony the mater to here.
- 8008 When the knewen all the cause, þo *kynges* by-
dene,
All denyede it anon ;—no mon assentid,
þat Achilles in chaunse shuld be chosen for
hom all,
With þat fuerse for to fight þurgh folye of hym
seluyn ;
- 8012 Ne so mony & so mighty men of *astate*,
ffor to coupull of hor cause on a knight one,
Bothe of *londes* & lyffe for lure þat might happon.
And the Troiens, on the tothir syde, torelly *with*
stode,—
- Of the Trojan
leaders, all but
Priam refuse the
terms. 8016 Dysasent to þe *dede*, *Dukes* & other ;
Saue *Priam*, the *prise* kyng, þat the *prinse* knew,
Bothe his strenght & his *stuerne* wille stondyng
in hert,
Wold haue put hym to þe *plit* for *perell* of all,
ffor þe will & þe worship of his wale strenght :
8020 But for so mony & mighty menit þere agaynes,

- He put of his *purpos*, & *passis perfro*. Book XIX.
 þen tho *prinse* at the *prise* kynges *prestly toke* The combat is
put off.
 leue,
 8024 Turnit fro the *tenttes* and to *toune yode* : Hector returns
to Troy.
 Past to his *palais*, & his *pale entrid*.

THE SOROW OF TROILOUS FOR BREISAID HIS LOUE.

- When hit tolde was Troilus the tale of his loue, (fol. 124 b.)
 How þat faire, by his ffader, was fourmet to
 wende
 8028 To the grekes, by graunt of þo grete kynges,
 ffor Bresaide the bright vnblithe was his chere ;
 ffor he louit hir full lelly, no lesse þen hym seluyn, Troilus loves
Briseis :—
 With all the faithe and affection of hys fyn hert.
 8032 Myche sykyng and sorow sanke in his brest ; is overcome
with grief
because she is
to be returned to
her father.
 He was tourment with tene, tynt was his hew ;
 All wan was the weghe for his wete teres ;
 With lamentacion & langour vnlusty to se ;
 8036 Was no knight in the court kouthe comford
 hym oght,
 Ne ses hym of sorow sothely þat tyme !
 And Bresaide, the bright, blackonet of hew ; Briseis pines and
droops ;
 With myche weping & waile, waterid hir ene ;
 8040 All fadit that faire of hir fyn coloure,
 With shedyng of shire water of hir shene chekes ;
 All-to tugget hir tresses of hir triet here ; tears her hair
and her cheeks ;
 Hir faire fyngurs with forse femyt of blode,
 8044 And all-to rafet the rede chekys, ruthe to be
 holde,
 That the blode out brast, & on brest light ;
 And ay swonit in swyme, as ho swelt wold and swoons again
and again.
 In þere hondes, þat hir helde & halp hir to stond ;
 8048 And þes wordes ho warpit as hir wo leuit :—
 “ I hade leuer my lyf leue in this place,
 Than any lengur to lyffe & my luff tyne ! ”
 No lengur of thies louers list me to carpe,

- Book XIX. 8052 Ne of the feynit fate of þat faire lady ;
Who-so wilnes to wit of þaire wo fir,
Turne hym to Troilus, & talke þere ynoghe !
- Whoever desires
more about these
lovers, turn to the
story of Troilus.
- 8056 To all wemen in the world, as þe writ saythe,
To be vnstable & not stidfast, styronde of wille :
ffor yf the ton ee *with* teres trickell on hir chekes,
The tothur lurkes in lychernes, & laghes ouer-
thwert !
- All women are
fickle.
If one eye weeps,
the other laughs.
- (fol. 125 a.) 8060 So full are þo faire fild of dessait,
And men for to mad is most þere dessyre,
There is no hope so vnhappy, þat hastes to noight,
Ne so vnsikur at a say, as to set vppon wemen !
- 8064 A foole is þat freike in his frele yowthe,
And myche more þat man is meuyt into age,
That in wordes of wemen wastyn þere hope,
Or in faire hotes of þo fre fully will trust.
- A fool is that
youth, and a
greater fool is
that old man,
who relies on the
word of a woman.
- 8068 **T**his Breisaid, the burde, by byddyng of þe kyng,
In apparell full prowde *purpost* to wend ;
Troilus, the true knight, *with triet* men other,
ffro the Cité *with* þat semely soghtyn on þe gate.
- Brisels is
conveyed to the
Grecian camp by
Troilus and
others.
- 8072 Then the grekes com girdond fro the gay tentes,
Resayuit hir *with* Reuerense, & Riden furthe
somyn ;
And the Troiens to the towne *turnyt* agayne.
The derf kyng Diamede drughe the lady ner,
- 8076 Beheld hur full hertely, het hir in loue ;
With venus woundit, I-wis, in his wild hert,
He rode to þat Riall, and the Reyne toke.
Then he said to þat semly all on soft wise,
- Diomedes,
captivated by
Brisels,
- 8080 All his corage by corse of his cold hert,
With full speciall speche to spede of his erend.
Then Breisaid, the bright, bainly onswart,
ffor to hold hym in hope & hert hym the bettur :—
- makes love to
her :

- 8084 " Nauther list me my luff lelly the graunt,
 Ne I refuse the not fully *pi* frendship to voide ;
 ffor my hert is not here holly disposit,
 To onsware on otherwise, ne ordant *perfore* ! "
- 8088 At hir wordes, I-wis, the worthy was glad ;
 Hengit in hope, held hym full gayne.
 At hir fader fre tent fongit hir in armys,
 And set hir on *pe* soile softly *with* hond.
- 8092 A gloue of *pat* gay gate he belyue,
 Drogh hit full dernly the damsell fro :
 None seond but hir-selfe, *pat* suffert full well.
 Hit pleaside hir *pruely*, playntyde ho noght,
- 8096 Let hit slip from hyr slyly, slymyt *perat*.
 Than Calcas, the clerke, came fro his tent,
 ffontit hir faire and *with* fyne chere,
 Toke hir into tent, talket *with* hir fast,
- 8100 And menit of hir maters, as *pai* in mynd hade.

Book XIX.

which Briseis encourages.

At her father's tent she is lifted from horseback by Diomedes. He pulls off one of her gloves.

(fol. 125 b.)

Calcas receives her with great joy.

THE WORDYS OF BREISAID TO CALCAS HIR FADER.

- When the burde in hir boure was broght *with*
 hir fader,
 Thes wordes ho warpet *with* wateryng of Ene :—
 " How fader, in failthe, failet *pi* wit,
 8104 That was so conyng of clergy, & knowen in Troy,
 Myche louet *with* the lordes, & the ledis all ;
 And worshippit of yche we as a wale god !
 All the gret of *pe* ground *gouernit* by the,
 8108 And *pou* riches full riffe, renttes ynow ?
 Now art *pou* trewly hor *traitour*, & tainted forfals !
 Thy kyn & thy cuntre vnkyndly forsakyn,
pat *pou* shuld faithfully defend *with* a fre hert ;
 8112 And fro woches haue werit, & *pi* wit shewed.
 Hit is cheuit the a chaunse of a choise febull !
 Leuer forto lyf in a lond straunge,
 In pouerte & penaunce *with* thy pale fos,
 8116 Then as a lord in *pi* lond lengit at home.

" Why, O father, have you, who were so honoured at Troy, turned her traitor ?

Why prefer to live in exile among your enemies ; when you might be as a lord in Troy."

Book XIX.
On earth, every
one despises you ;

and in hell you
must dwell with
fiends.

(fol. 126 a.)

Thinkest thou the
Greeks will trust
you ?

Surely, it was not
the god Apollo,
but some fiend of
hell that advised
you."

" Daughter, the
gods would be
against us, if we
did not obey
them.

- As thy fall and þi faith is foulé loste,
And þi worship is went & wastid for euer,
Of shame & shenship shent bes þou neuer :
- 8120 Euery lede will þe lacke and þi lose file,
And þe fame of þi filth so fer wilbe knowen.
Ne hopis þou not hertely, for þi hegh treason,
If men laith *with* þi lyf, lyffying in erthe,
- 8124 That the shall hapon in helle hardlaikes mo,
ffor thy filthe & þi falshed *with* fyndes to dwelle ?
Hit were bettur the to byde *with* buernes of
þi kyn,
- In sum wildurnes wilde, & won þere in lyf,
- 8128 Then the ledys vpon lyue to laithe *with* þi shame.
Hopis þou fadur, in faith, in þi faint hert,
þat þou be takon for treu *with* thies triet kynges,
Or be holdyn in hert of þi hest stable,
- 8132 þat art founden so fals to þi fre londes ?
Now appolyn *with* answare hase euyll the begiled,
And belirt þe *with* lesynges þi lose forto spille ;
Gert the fall fro þi fryndes, & þi faire godis,
- 8136 And sorily to syn, and þi selfe lose !
Hit was neuer appollo the pure god, þat put the
in mynd,
But sum fend *with* his falshed, faren out of helle,
þat onsward the owkewardly, ordand þe skathe,
- 8140 fforto set the in sorow, and þi soule tyne !"
Thus the lady at the last left of hir speche,
With myche sobbyng & sorow, sylyng of teris.
Than the bysshop to his barne barely onswart,
- 8144 And shend to þat shene all in short wordes.
" Ne hopis þou noght, hend doghtur, þat our
hegh goddes
Wold be wrothe at our werkes, & wisshe vs to
skathe,
If we bowet not hor biddyng, & hor bone kept.
- 8148 And nomly in þis note, þat noyes to þe dethe,

- Oure seluyn to saue, and oure saule kepe
 Out of daunger & drede, & oure dethe voide.
- 8152 This wot I full well, thurgh wisshyng of hom,
 That þis sorow wilnot sese, ne the saute leue,
 Tyll the toun be ouerturnyt, & tumblid to ground;
 All the folke, *with þere fos*, frusshet to dethe,
 And the wallis ouerwalt into þe wete dyches.
- 8156 Therefore *bettur* is a-byde in þis bare fild,
 Than be murthert *with malis*, & to mold put."
- A**ll the grekes were glad of þat gay lady,
 And comyn in companys, þat comly to se,
- 8160 All the souerans for sothe, into hir syre tent,
 And spire at hir specially of hor spede ay,—
 Of the tulkes of Troy, and the toun selfe ;
 Of the pepull full prest, & þe prise kynges :
- 8164 And all the maner of þo men the maidon hom
 tolde,
 ffirely *with faire chere*, þat thei frayn wold.
 The kynges full curtesley cald hir *þere* doughter,
 And heght hir to haue all *þere* helpe þen ;
- 8168 To be worshypt well *with welthis ynow* ;
 And grete giftes hir gafe all þo grete kynges.
 Er þis day was done, or droghe to þe night,
 All chaunget the chere of this choise maidon,
- 8172 And hir leuer to leng in lodge *with the grekes*,
 Then *turne vnto Troy*, or to toun wend.
 Now is Troiell, hir trew luff, tynt of hir thoght,
 And yomeryng for-yeton, & yettyng of teres.
- 8176 Lo, so lightly ho left of hir loue hote,
 And chaunget hir chere for cherisshyng a litle !
 Tristly may Troiell tote *ouer the walle*,
 And loke vpon lenght, er his loue come !
- 8180 Here leue we this lady *with hir loue new*,
 And turne to oure tale, & take *þere* we lefte.

Book XIX.

I know that Troy shall be destroyed, and all her people.

Therefore we are better here."

(fol. 126 b.)
 The Greeks are pleased with Briseis ;

she answers their questions about Troy and the Trojans.

They call her, daughter ; promise to defend her ; and give her rich presents.

Now, she desires to abide among the Greeks.

Troilus is forgotten.

**The xx Boke. Of the vij^m Batell, and
Skarmiches Lastyng xxx dayes Betwene the
Towne & the tenttes.**

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| <p>(fol. 127 a).
The truce is
ended :</p> <p>the Trojans
prepare for battle.</p> <p>Hector, with a
division of 15,000,
goes forth first :</p> <p>then Troilus with
10,000 :</p> <p>then Paris with
the Persian
archers, 3000
strong :</p> <p>then Deiphobus
with 3000 :</p> <p>then Æneas, and
all the other
leaders in their
order.</p> <p>The Trojans were
100,000 strong.</p> | <p>8184</p> <p>8188</p> <p>8192</p> <p>8196</p> <p>8200</p> <p>8204</p> | <p>After the monethis were meuyt of þe mene true,
þen waknet vp were and myche wale sorow !
The secund day suyng, says me þe lyne,
There bownet vnto batell from the burgh euyn,
Mony triet men of Troy, and tokyn þe fild,
Euyn ordant by Ector, after his deuise.
The prinse <i>with</i> his pouer past on first,
<i>With</i> xv .M. fully, all of fyn knightes,
In his batell full bold boun to þe feld :
And Troiell <i>with</i> x .M. turnit forth aftur.
Then Paris put furth, the <i>percians</i> hym <i>with</i>,—
Abill men of archery, auntrus in wer,—
Three M. thro and thristy of hond,
Vppon horses full hoge, hardy men all.
Then Deffibus drogh furth, & to þe dede went,
<i>With</i> thre M. thro men, þrepond in armys.
Eneas afturward <i>with</i> angardly mony,
And oþer kynges full kant, as þere course fell.
As Dares in his dytyng duly me tellus,
The sowme of the sowdiouris, that fro þe Cité
came,
ffor to tell at this tyme of triet men & noble,
A C. M. all hoole, herty to stryke !
ffro the tenttes come tye of the <i>triet</i> grekes,</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- Menelay full monly, *with* a manur pepull,
 Seuyn M. be sowme assignet for hym.
 Then meuit *with* as mony, mighty Dyomydes,
 8208 And Achilles *with* choise men chosen of the
 same.
 Than sought furth Xantippus *with* sad men a
 hepe,
 Thre thowsaund thristy, þrong to the fild.
 Than Agamynon the grete gird on the last,
 8212 *With* a noyus nowmbur, nait men of strenght.
 The first, þat to fight past, was Philoc the kyng,
 Put hym furth prudly, *presit* to þe Troiens !
 Ector met hym *with* mayn, macchit hym so
 harde,
 8216 That he gird to the ground & the gost past.
 Myche clamur & crye for the kynges sake,
 And dynttes full dedly delt hom betwene.
 Then girde o the greke halfe *with* grym fare,
 8220 Xantipus, a sure Kyng, *with* a sad wepyn,
 ffor to dere for þe dethe of his dere vncle.
 He suet furth sadly to þe sure prinse,
 And stroke hym full stithly *with* a stiff sworde.
 8224 Ector turnet *with* tene, toke hym on þe hed,
 þat he slode doun sleghly, & sleppit euer after.
 Then the grekes were greuit for the grym kyng ;
 Oppressit hom *with* pyne, *pressit* full hard ;
 8228 Turnit to the Troiens, tenit hom full euill ;
 Mony woundit full wickedly, & warpit of horse.
 Achilles mony choise men choppit to þe erthe ;
 Mony ledes *with* his launse out of lyfe broght.
 8232 Two Dukes full derne vnto dethe kyld,
 þat were comyn to þe kyng *with* þere kyde
 helpis,—
 full bold men in batell, & myche bale did.
 Hit auntrit, þat Ector was angrit full euill,
 8236 Woundit full wickedly, wist not of woo,

Book XX.

Menelaus came
 first with 7000
 men :
 then Diomedes
 with as many
 more :
 then Achilles, and
 Xantippus, and
 Agamemnon.

(fol. 127 b.)

Hector slays King
 Philoctetes.

" The dethe of
 Xantipus by
 Ector Slayn."

The Greeks
 revenge his death.

Achilles slays
 many both with
 sword and lance.

Hector is severely
 wounded in the
 face ;

Book XX.

the Trojans are
borne back
towards the walls.

8240 Vne before in the face, *with* a fell stroke,
þat myche blode fro þe buerne on þe bent fell ;
And þan bakeward was borne all þe bold Troiens,
8240 *With* myche noye for þe note of þere noble
prinse.

Hector observes
some ladies
standing
on the walls ;

8244 But the knight, in his kene yre, cast vp his egh,
Brusshet on the burgh & the bright walles,
Segh the ladies o lofte leghen to waite,—
8244 Elan an other, the oddest of Troy,
His worshipful wife, þat he well louet,
With his Suster beside, the semliest on lyue,
þat were sory for þe sight, Semple of chere.

(fol. 128 a.)

8248 And the grekes so grymly had gird hom abacke
þat eyn borne were þai bigly to the bare wallis
Than shamet was the shalke for the shene ladies,
And eyn wode of his wit wex he belyue.

ashamed of his
position, he turns
in rage and kills
Merion.

THE DETHE OF MYRION BY ECTOR SLAYN.

8252 He kyld þere a kyng, cosyn to Achilles,—
On Merion the myghty,—thurgh the mayn dynt.
He hurlet thurgh the helme, þat the hed yemed,
þat the brayn all-to brast, & on bent leuyt.

Achilles rushes
on Hector with a
great spear.

8256 Achilles aurthwart this aunterd to se,
Grippet to a grete speire *with* a grym wille ;
Pight on the prinse, persit his wede ;
Mart of his mailes, meuit hym nocht ;

8260 And nauther hurt he the hathell, ne hade hym
to ground.

Hector with a
fierce blow hurls
through the
helmet of
Achilles, and
stuns him.

þen Ector in angur, angardly fast,
With the bit of his brond, on the bold light ;
Hurlit þurgh the helme & the hard maile.
8264 But it breke not the brayn, ne the buerne
woundit.

Achilles, *with* a chop, cheuyt on syde ;
All in wer for to walt, wayueronde he sote,
But he held hym on horse, houyt o lofte.

- 8268 Euyll masit of the mynt, & the mayn stroke,
 Thes wordys to the whe warpit the prinse :—
 “ Achilles, Achilles, þou cheses þe fast,
 ffor to prese me *with* pyne in thy proud yre !
- 8272 The next tyme þou noyes me, þou neghis to þe
 fer,
 Thow dowlles shall dye *with* dynt of my hond.”
 But or hit auntrid hym to aunsware Ector agayne,
 Come Troilus full tyte *with* a tore pēpull,
 8276 ffrushet in felly þo frekes betwene,
 Depertid the prinse & the prise kyng.
 So he greuit the Grekes, and gird hom abacke,
 þat fyue houndrith were fay & in fild leuyt,
- 8280 Off knightes full kene, kild in the stoure ;
 And o backe fro the burghe bere hom anon.
 Menelay *with* his men meuyt in swithe,
 Thre thousaund full þro þrang into batell ;
- 8284 Restorit hom stithly, stuffit hom anon,
 And cobbyt full kantly, kaghten the fild.
 Then Sedymon *with* a sowme from the Cité come,
 Of fell men in fight, freikes of his owne :
- 8288 He macchit hym to Menelay, & met on þe kyng,
 Woundit hym wickedly in his wale face,
 And gird hym to ground of his grete horse.
 Than Troiell hym toke þurgh his tried helpe
- 8292 Of Sedymon, the same kyng þat þe syre felle,
 Wold haue led the lord o-lyue to þe towne ;
 But the stoure was so stithe, & stedis so thicke,
 Thai pullid hym *with* pyne, but passid þai nocht.
- 8296 Then Diamede full dernly, *with* a dyn hoge,
 On Troiell *with* tene tachet belyue ;
 Bere hym backe to the bent of his big stede,
 Raght to the Reynes in a rad hast,
- 8300 Sent hym by a *seruaund*, or he ses wold,
 To Breisaide the bright, & bad hym to say,
 That þat was lelly a ledis, þat ho louet well,—

Book XX.

Hector threatens
to slay him at the
next encounter.Troilus with his
followers separate
the combatants.

(fol. 128 b.)

The Greeks are
driven back.
Menelaus comes to
their rescue.Troilus, with the
aid of Sedymon,
captures
Menelaus.Diomedes smites
Troilus to the
earth :
seizes his horse :
and sends it to
Briseis,

- Book XX.
-
- praying her to hold him as her lover.
- 8304 The whiche fro Troiell he toke, & turnet hym besyde,
 8304 *With* a stroke, in the stoure, of his stithe arme.—
 Prayaund her *prestly*, *with* all his pure hert,
 þat hir *seruaund* were sadly set in hir mynd,
 Dyamed, the derf kyng, in daunger of loue.
- 8308 þen the *seruond*, full sone, *with* the same horse,
 Went to the woman fro the wale kyng,
 And the palfray of prise present hir to.
 Ho receyuit hym *with* Reuerence, & to þe Renke
 said :—
- 8312 “To þi lord, þat me loues, lelly þou telle,
 I may not hate hym, by heuyn, þat me in hert
 tes.”
- (fol. 129 a.)
- 8316 ffro the maidon, *with* his message he meuyt anon,
 And the bodeword broght to þe bold kyng.
 ffayne was the freike of the fre answare,
 Past furth into *prese*, paynet hym ther-for.
 The grekes þan were gird backe to þere grete
 tenttes ;
With Swym vnder swerd swalton full mony !
- 8320 Ne hade Agamynon the gret oste gird in anon,
 The fight in the fild hade ben fynished for
 euer.
 Than Restoret was the stithe batell stuernly
 agayn !
- 8324 The grekes full grymly girdon out swithe,
 Harmet hom hogely in a hond while.
 Polidamas, the pert knight, *presit* in þen,
With a batell full breme, britnet the grekes ;
 ffaght *with* hom felly, frunt hom abacke ;
- 8328 Droff hom vnto dykes *with* dynttes of sword.
 Then Diamede the doughty duly beheld,
 Segh þe freke in his felnes his folk so distroy.
 He ffrusshit at hym felly *with* a fyn spere ;
- 8332 And the knight hym kept, caupit *with* hym so,
- Briseis receives the present with joy ; and says, she may not hate one, who loves her so well.
- The Greeks, again driven to their tents, are rallied by Agamemnon.
- Polydamas succours the Trojans, who drive the Greeks within their lines.

- That bothe the hathell and his horse hurlit to
ground. Book XX.
- Dyamed was derit *with* a depe hurt,
Euill frusshet *with* the fall, & on feld lay.
- 8336 Polidamas the *prise* horse *presit* vnto,
Raght to þe Reyne, and the Roile toke ;
Brought hym full bainly to þe bold Troiell,
þat was fightand on fote in þe felle stoure.
- 8340 The triet knight Troiell titly wan vp,
As fayne of the foale, as a freke might.
Then Achilles *with* *angur* angardly *preset*,
Troiell to tene *with* a triet wepyn ;
- 8344 And he keppit the kyng *with* a kant wille,
Hurlit hym to hard yerthe, hurt hym full sore.
The bold kyng vp braid, & the bent leuyt,
ffor deire of his dynt dut hym but litle !
- 8348 þen Ector come auerthwert, as aunter befell,
Presit nym to þe place *with* a *prise* sworde ;
Brittonit the bold men, þat aboute stode,
And mony dange to the dethe & deret full
mekyll ! (fol. 129 b.)

Diomedes is
hurled to the
earth by
Polydamas, who
seizes his horse,

and brings it to
Troilus, as he is
fighting on foot.

Troilus hurls
Achilles to the
ground.

Hector rushes to
the fray.

HERE ECTOR KYLDE A THOWSAUND.

- 8352 Thus Dares of his dedis duly vs tellus,
A thowsaund, full throly, he þrang to þe dethe,—
All the knightes full kant, þat keppit Achilles,—
To haue wonen to þat worthy, so wodely he
fore ! The knights that
surrounded
Achilles are cut
down.
- 8356 There Achilles *with* choppes chaunset so hard,
With myche wo he hym werit in wothe of his
lyffe.
Then the night come anon, neghit *with* merke,
And for lacke of the light the ledis depertid :
- 8360 ffro the batell on bothe halues busket anon
And turnyt to towne & to tenttes all. Night comes
down ; the battle
ends.

Book XX.

Skirmishing for
thirty days.

Six of Priam's
sons are slain;
and Hector is
wounded in the
face.

Priam demands a
truce for six
months:
the Greeks
consent.

During the truce
Hector recovered
from his wounds.

He lay in the
great hall of
Ilion,

(fol. 130 a.)
which had
gorgeous pillars;

("Rouchet"=
Wrought.)
a floor wrought
with crystal;
and strong fair
walls.

("Hyernes"=
hyrons, corners.)
In each corner
was a pillar of

- T**han thretty dayes þroly þei þrappit in feld,
And mony bold in the bekur were on bent leuit !
- 8364 Mony doughty were ded of the derfe Troiens,
But mo were þere marrit of þe mayne grekes.
With-in thies dayes, with dole, was to dethe broght
Sex sonnes, for sothe, of the sure kynges,—
- 8368 Of the noble brother naturill,—þat nait were in
feld,
And Ector wondit, I-wis, in his wale face.
þen Priam, the prise kyng, prestly can sende
To Agamynon the grete, gomys of his awne,
ffor a trew to be takon of a tyme short,—
Sex moneth & no more,—his men for to rest :
þat the Grekes hym grauntid, grucchet þai noght.
Hit was festenit with faithe, & with fyn othes,
- 8376 On bothe halues to hold holly assentid,
Withouten fight or affray to the fer end.

- E**r þes dayes were done, the doughty prinse
Ector
Was hole of his hurtes þurgh helpe of a leche.
- 8380 In a halle, þat was hoge, þere þe hend lay,
In honorable Ylion, eset hym a qwile,
Of whiche fairehed & fourme, the fynest clerke
Dares
Tellys in his tretim, vpon trew wise.
- 8384 Hit was pight vp with pilers all of pure stones,
Palit full prudly; and a proude flore
Rowchet all with cristall, clere as the sonne.
The walles vp wrought on a wise faire
- 8388 With stones full stoute, stithest of vertue.
ffaire pillers were þere proude, all of pure coper,
In ffoure hyernes of the house hogely fest.
O lofte on tho louely were loget to stond,
- 8392 ffoure ymages full fresshe, all of fyn gold,

- Wonderfully wrought weghis to be-hold,
With gematry Justly aiouynet to gedur ;
 Miche soteltie, for-sothe, setting of notes,
 8396 Crafte þat was coynt, knawying of tymes,
 And other faynet fare & fantasy olde !
 Within the tyme of the tru, the triet kyng *Priam*,
 His noble sonnes naturell naitly gert bery,
 8400 *With* hor brether, in the burgh, on his best wise :
 Eure son by hym selfe, sais me the lyne,
 In a *precius* place, & in *prise* toumbis !
- HERE ÞAI FFAGHT TWELUE DAYES TO-GEDUR.
- W**hen the sex monethes were meuit of þe mene
 true,
 8404 Than faght þai in feld felly to gedur,
 Twelue dayes, be-dene, dole to be-holde !
 ffull myche was the murthe of þo mayn knightes,
 On bothe sydes, for-sothe, sayes me the lyne ;
 8408 And myche blode on the bent of tho bold leuyt.
 Than the hete was so hoge, harmyt the grekes,
With a pestylence in the pepull pynet hom sore :
 Thai fore out to the fildes, fellyn to ground,
 8412 And droppit to dethe on dayes full thicke.
 ffor þat Agamynon, by grement, graidly did send
 To the toun, for a true of a tym shorte ;
 Thretty dayes to endure, & no deire wirke.
 8416 Hit was grauntid þat grete, by grement *with-in*
 Of *Priam*, & [the] *prinse*, & the *prise* all
 Of kynges, and Comyns, and of kyde *Dukes*.
 Therto sworne were þai swiftly on hor swete
 haloes,
 8420 And affermyt hit fast : and here a ffyt endes.

Book XX.

copper supporting
 an image of pure
 gold.
 ("Gematry" =
 geometry.)

Priam buries
 his sons, each in
 a separate tomb.

The truce is
 ended : fighting
 is resumed.

Because of the
 great heat, a
 pestilence breaks
 out ; many of the
 Greeks die in the
 fields.

Agamemnon
 desires a truce for
 30 days :

which is granted.

(fol. 130 b.)

The xxj Boke. Of the viij Batell of
the Dreame of Ector wyffe.

Lengye here at a litill, lystyn my wordes,
I shall tell you full tyte how hom tyde after,
When thes dayes were done, & dryven to an
ende,

- 8424 All þai fforen to þe fight, & the fild toke !
Of Andromaca drem I dresse me to telle,
How hir noyet in the night, er þai to note yode.
As þis burde was in bed *with* hir blythe lorde,
8428 And slippit vpon slepe, slomeryng a while,
Sho was affrayet full foule *with* a fuerse dreame,
That she met of hir maister, & masit ful. enyll.
At hir wakonyng ho wist, as the writ sayes,
8432 Iff the bold vnto batell busket þat day,
He shuld doutles be dede, & drepit for euer !
Andromaca for drede of her dreame felle,
Miche water ho weppit, and wackont the prince.
8436 As þai bothe were in bed, þe burd to hym saide,
And told hym by tale, as her tyde hade.
She prayet the *prinse with* hir pure hert,
ffor drede of hir drem, & deire þat might falle,
8440 On nowise in thys world the walles to passe,
ffor þe owne vnto batell, ne of burghe wend.
þat me worthy at his wife wrathet a litle,
And blamyt the burde for hir bold speche.
8444 Hit was vnfityng, he said, a sad man of wit,

During the last
night of the truce,

Andromacha
dreams that
Hector will be
slain on the next
day.

She prays him
not to go to
battle.

(fol. 131 v.)

Hector blames
Andromacha :

- Any dremys to drede, or deme hom for trew,
Syn þai feble are & faint, & falsly dissayuyn,
And be-lirten yche lede, þat leuys þerapon.
- 8448 When the day vp droghe, & the derke voidet,
The burd bownet fro bed, & of boure past :
To his fader ho fore, & his fre moder.
 ¶ ho told hom in tale, as her tyde hade,
- 8452 Besechis the souerain, *with* sykyng in hert,
Hir lord for to let, for lure þat might happyn :
On nowise þat he went, for wothe of his lyf !
- W**hen the sun vp set *with* his softe beames,
- 8456 All the batels of the burghe bownet to feld,
Ordant of Ector efter his deuyse.
Troiuell, the triet knyght, toke the feld sone ;
Then Paris full prest put hym next aftur.
- 8460 Deffebus drogh furth *with* a derfe pepull ;
Eneas afturward auntred to feld.
Polidamas, the proud knight, past on swithe ;
Then the fuerse kyng Forcius folowet anon ;
- 8464 And Philmen, the freke, *with* a felle batell.
 ¶ Then all the kynges by course, þat comyn were
 to Troy,
The citie to socour, *with* þere sute hoole,
Passit furth fro Priam to þe playn feld,
- 8468 *With* leue of þe lord, þat the lond aght.
Then Priam to þe prinse prestly can send,
That he bownet to no batell, ne þe burgh past,
On nowise in this world, for worship or other.
- 8472 Therat Ector was angry, & angardly wrothe,
Repreuet the prinses *with* a pale face :
With his worshipful wife wrathit hym þen.
Withouten leue of the lord, þe ¶ let wold,
- 8476 To his seruondes he saide in a s. ¶ haste,
To bryng hym his bright geire, bownet to feld,
And arayed for the rode *with* a ronke wille.

Book XXI.

says, it is silly to give heed to dreams.

Andromacha pleads with Priam and Hecuba to prevent Hector going to that fight.

The Trojans take the field, led by Troilus, Paris, Deiphobus, and Aeneas :

Polydamas, Phoreys, Pylæmenes and the allied kings.

Priam commands Hector to stay within the city.

Hector is angry :

(fol. 131 b.)

orders his servants to bring his armour; and arrays himself.

- Book XXI.
- Than his wif was war of his wille sone,
 8480 Myche watur ho weppit, wailyng for sorow.
 Two sonnes hade þat semly, with the sure
 prinse,—
 On Lamydon was litle, and his leue brother
 Astionac also, þat after was borne,—
 8484 þat were bothe at the brest of the bright norse,
 Noght put fro the pappe to no prise fode.
 The ton toke ho full tyte in hir true armys,
 To the fote of þat fre fell ho belyue :
- Andromacha
 takes her infant
 in her arms,
 and falls at
 Hector's feet.
- 8488 Hit was dole & deire, þat dere to be-hold !
 With myche wepyng & woo þes wordes ho said :—
 " A ! my lord, & it like yow at this lefe tyme,
 I be-seche you, for my sake sober youre wille :
- She pleads with
 him to stay.
- 8492 Put of youre purpos, preses no fer,
 ffor all the loue in our lyue, þat light vs
 betwene !"
- Hector refuses :
- He denyet hir anon : hir noy was the more.
 And sho braid with the barne to þe bare erthe,
 8496 Vmbfoldyt his fete, felle vnto swone.
 And when ho wacknet of wo, thies wordes ho
 said :—
 " If ye no mercy haue on me, for mysse þat I
 thole,
 Haue pité on youre pure sonnes, þat mone payne
 thole !
- Again she pleads
 with him to stay.
- 8500 To be done to þe dethe with hor dere moder,
 Or be shot out with shame fro youre shene
 landes ;
 Exiled for euermore endles to sorow,
 Pight vnder pouert and penaunce to lyue !"
- His mother, his
 sisters, and
 Helen, fall at his
 feet,
- 8504 Then his moder the myld qwene, & his meke
 syster,
 Cassandra the clene, & clere Polixena,
 And honorable Elan also, with hom :
 Thies fellyn hym to fete with a foule chere,

- 8508 Prayond the *prinse* (pitie was to se)
 To put of his pale wedis, & his pale entre ;
 And abyde in the burgh to the bare night.
 He hade no ruthe of hor remyng, ne þe rank
 teris,
- 8512 Ne þe prayer of þo *prise* persit not his hert ;
 But past furth prudly his *purpos* to hold,
 And bounet toward batell, bode he no *lengur*.
 þen Andromoca for dol drogh out of wit,
- 8516 Vne fore as a fole, fonnet at all ;
 Past vnto Priam, þe *prinsis* aune *fadur*,
 With a rufull rore rent of hir clothis ;
 Rafit þe red chekis roidly with hond,
- 8520 And þe hore of hir hede heterly pullit !
 So þat ffre with hir face fore at þe tyme,
 þat all blod was þe bright in hir ble qwit :
 Ho was vnkyndly to knaw of hir kyd frendis.
- 8524 So disfigurt of face & febill of hew,
 To þe fete of þe fre kyng fel ho belyue,
 Besechond þat soueran, in a sad hast
 ffor to high to þat hynd, & hold hym *within*,
- 8528 þat he fore not to fight, ne the fild toke !
 Than Priam in pure hast *preset* to horse,
 Lept vp full lyghtly, & the lede folowet :
 Ouertoke hym full tyte, taried hym þan,
- 8532 Raght to the reynes of his riche bridell :
 Vne wrothe in his wille weppit full sore,
 Comaundand þat comly, as his kynd fader,
 By all hor goddes so gret, & greuyng of hym,
- 8536 þat he fare shuld ne ferre, ne the feld entre.
 At the last, þurgh the likyng of his lege kyng,
 And offence of his ffader, the freke agayne
 turnyt :
- Past euyng to his palais, & the place entrid.
- 8540 He wold put of no plate of his *prise* *armur*,
 But abode in the burgh in his bright wedis.

Book XXI.

pleading that he
 abide in the city
 till night.

(fol. 132 a.)

Hector will not
 yield. He goes
 forth to battle.

Andromacha
 in despair rushes
 to Priam.

Tearing her face
 and hair,

she falls at his
 feet,
 beseeching him
 to detain Hector
 within the city.

Priam overtakes
 Hector :
 commands and
 entreats him to
 desist.

With great
 reluctance he
 returns :

but will, on no
 account put off
 his armour.

- Book XXI.
-
- Diomedes and Troilus fight with great spears : 8544 Then the batell was brem in the brode feld,
Mony fell in the fight at the first tyme !
Dyamede that duke, & the derfe Troilus,
Evyn macchit hom to mete *with* two mayn
speires :
- (fol. 132 b.)
and would have killed each other had not Menelaus parted them. 8548 *With* all the bir in hor brest and hor byg horses,
So þai cast hom to caupe *with* a course felle,
The ton hade doutles *ben* dede, & drepit for ay,
Hade not Menelay mightyly met hom betwene,
With a batell full big bere hom in sonder.
He frunt to a fuerse kyng of frigies lond,
- Menelaus unhorses, and captures Miseres. 8552 A mon full of might, þat Meseron was cald :
He had hym of horse, hyndward anon,
And he was takon full [tite] & *turnyt* away.
Polidamas, the *prise* knight, come *prikond*
belyue
- Polydamas rescues him. 8556 *With* a folke þat was felle, & the fight entrid.
He Reskewet the Renke, russhet vnfaire,
And myche baret on bent to the buernes dyd :
- The Greeks again take him, and would have kille.d him ; 8560 þan the grekes agayne grippit the kyng,
Wold haue [had] of his hede in a hast *þere*,
But Troiell full tydely *turnyt* hom agaynes,
Kyld down *þere* knightes, and the kyng toke !
He deliuert the lord, lete hym of hond ;
- but Troilus rescues him. 8564 And fell of his foos fuersly þat tyme.
Telemonius Ajax come angardly fast,
With þre thowsaund þro men þrang into batell ;
Gird in *with* the grekes, & myche grym wroght,
- Telamon and Achilles, combining their forces, 8568 And mony tulke out of Troy tyrnit to ground.
þen þurghe chaunse of Achilles & his choise
helpe,
- drive the Trojans towards the city. þai bere the burgh-men abacke to the bare
walles :
- 8572 þai bounet fro batell, & the bent leuyt,
fled all in fere frikly to toune !
- Megeron, son of Mageron the mighty macchet *with* Achilles,

- Wold haue takon the talle kyng, & to toun led : Book XXI.
- 8576 He was a proude son of *Priam*, & a *prise* knight, Priam, attacks Achilles,
 And a wight man in wer, þof hym woo happnit.
 Achilles were hym full wightly, & the wegh and is slain ;
 slogh ;
- Bare hym bak to þe bent, & the buerne deghit.
- 8580 þen was clomour & crye for care of hym one, the Trojans bewail him.
 And myche dole for his dethe, þat derit hom all !
 Telamon, the toure kyng, þe Troiens pursuet ; (fol. 133 a.)
 Paris hym put of, & *preset* hym sore, Telamon pursues the Trojans :
 With other kynges & knightes, and the kyde
 brether ;
- 8584 But hom worthe to þe worse, wete ye for sothe, Paris and his brothers protect the rear,
 And soghtyn to the Citie in a sad hast !
 Than kaght þai the corse of þe kynges son, and carry off the body of their brother.
 Broghtyn into burgh with baret & crye.
- 8588 When Ector herd of þat hynde vnhappely was dede,
 þan fraynit þat fre, who þe freike sloghe.
 " Achilles the choise kyng," oon chaunsit to say,
 " fell hym in fight & fele of oure knightes ! "
- 8592 Ector, wode of his wit for woo of his brother, Hector enraged by his brother's death, rushes to the fight unknown to his father :
 Haspit on his helme, & his horse toke ;
 Went out wightly, vnwetyng his fader.
 Two Dukes full derne, he to dethe broght,
- 8596 And manly with mayn mellit with other ;
 Kyld downe knightes, karve hom in sonder.
 Mony wondet the weghe, & to woo caste ;
 Britnet hom on bent, and on bake put.
- 8600 The grekes, for his greffe, girdyn hym fro, the Greeks in terror give way before him.
 Thay knew hym full kyndly be caupe of his sword.
- Then the Troiens full tyte to the toune floghen,
 Issuet out egurly Ector to helpe ;
- 8604 Gird evyn to the grekes, and hor ground toke ; The Trojans come to his aid, and recover their ground.
 ffoghten full felly, and hor fos harmyt.

- Book XXI.
- Hector cuts
down a guard of
200 Greeks, and
rescues
Polydamas.
- 8608 Polidamas, the pert, was *presset* so fast,
þat he was wonen in wer, & away led :
- 8612 Than Ector in yre Egerly faght,
And the grekes in his grem gird he to dethe,—
Two hundreth in hast, þat the hend led,—
And deliuert the lede *with* his lyfe hole !
- 8616 This a grete of the grekes graidly beheld,
Had *meruell* full mekyll, macchet hym to Ector,
(Liochydes, the large, so þe lord hight) :
He wend, the *prinse* in the *prese* haue put out
of lyue.
- (fol. 133 b.)
- 8620 Ector wrathit hym *with*, and the wegh hit,
þat he deghit of the dynt, er he doun fell.
Achilles, this chaunse choisly beheld,
þat so mony of þaire men were marrid by hym,
- Achilles perceives
that the Greeks
cannot take
Troy, unless
Hector be slain :
- 8620 He hopit but if happely þat hardy were slayne,
þat *neuer* greke shuld haue grace the ground for
to wyn ;
Ne *neuer* Troye for to take, terme of hor lyue.
He bethoght hym full thicke in his thro hert,
- 8624 And all soteltie soght, serchit his wit,
On all wise in this world, þat werke for to end,
And the *prinse* *with* his power put vnto dethe.
As he stode þus in stid, starit hym vpon,
- and plans how to
accomplish that
end.
- 8628 Policenes, a pert Duke, þat in *prese* rode,
þat was chere to Achilles, cherisit *with* loue,
And thidur soght, for his sake, his sistur to
haue,
A mon he was of More Ynde, mighty of godes,
- Hector kills
Policenes ;
- 8632 þere hit auntrid full euyne, þat Ector hym met,
And the lede *with* a launse out of lyue broght.
Achilles the chaunse cheuit for to se :
Vne wode of his wit, walt into angur.
- 8636 The dethe of þat Duke he dight hym to venge.
To Ector full egurly he etlit anon :
Ector keppit the kyng er he caupe might,

- Drof at hym *with* a dart, & þe Duke hit.
- 8640 Hit was keruond & kene, & the kyng hurt,
And woundit hym wickedly thurght the waist
euyn,
þat he sesit of his sute, soght he no ferre.
- Book XXI.
and wounds
Achilles with
a dart.

THE DETHE OF ECTOR, BY ACHILLES TRAYTURLY SLAYN.

- Achilles for the chop cherit hym not litle,
- 8644 Braid out of batell, bound vp his wounde,
Stoppit the stremys stithly agayne ;
Lep vp full lyuely, launchit on swithe,
To þat entent, truly, as the treti sais,
- 8648 To deire Ector *with* dethe, or degh þere hym
seluyn.
- As Ector faght in the fild fell of the grekes,
He caupit *with* a kyng, caght hym anon ;
Puld hym, as a prisoner of prise for to wyn,
- 8652 *With* strenght thurgh the stoure, as the story
tellus. (fol. 134 a.)
- His sheld on his shulders shot was behynd,
And his brest left bare, so the buerne Rode,
To weld hym more winly þat worthy to lede.
- 8656 Achilles grippit a gret speire *with* a grym wille,
Vnpersayuit of the prince prikit hym to,
Woundit hym wickedly, as he away loked,
Thurgh the body *with* the bit of the bright end,
- 8660 That he gird to þe ground, & the gost yald.
This Sedymon segh, þat soght out of Troy :
Evyn wode for þat worthy was of lyue done,
He cheuet to Achilles *with* a chop felle,
- 8664 þat he braid to the bent *with* a brem wound ;
And for ded of þat dynt the Duke þere hym leuit.
The Myrmaidons, his men, þaire maistur can take,
Bere hym on his brode sheld to his big tent,
- 8668 There left hym as lyueles, laid hym besyde :
But yet deghit not the Duke, þof hym dere tholit.
- Achilles binds up
his wound,

and goes to
seek Hector.

Hector, with his
shield shot
behind, is leading
a noble prisoner
to his tent,
when Achilles
steals upon him,
and strikes him
dead with a spear.

Achilles is struck
down, and carried
to his tent as
dead.

Book XXI.

The Trojans
lose heart, and
flee to the city.

8672 Then the Troiens *with* tene turnyt them backe,
Soghten to þe Citie *with* sorow in hert,
Entrid all somyn angardly fast,
And the body of the bold *prinse* broghtyn hom
with.

The body of
Hector is brought
to Troy.

When the corse of þat comly comyn was to
toun,

8676 Miche dole & dyn was dole [for] to here,
With Sobbyng þro the Cité, & Syling of teris,
With gawlyng & grete the grettist among.
All the Citiesyns, for sothe, for sorow of the
prinse,

The grief and
despair of the
people.

8680 Miche water þai weppit, wringyng of hond :
The dit & the dyn was dole to be-hold !

All the wemen of wit thurgh the wale toun,
Wyfes, & wedowes, & worshipfull maidnes,
Within houses & hallis hard was þere chere.

(fol. 134 b.)

8684 Wyth myche dole vppon dayes & on derke
nighetes,

Some, even, lose
their reason.

Sum walt into wodenes, & of wit past :
The petie & the playnt was pyn for to here !
Euer thai said in hor sagh, as þai so might,

8688 þai had no hope of þere heale, ne þere hede
children,

All hor trust þan was tynt, truly þai said,
Thurgh the dethe of þat dere, & done out of
hope !

“Alasse, the losse and the lure of oure lefe
prinse !

8692 Now sesit be oure Citie *with* oure sad fos ;
Our husbandes to hard dethe, & our hede slayne ;
We set vnder *seruage*, in sorow to abyde !”

8696 On this wise all the weke, woke þai *within*,
With Remyng & rauthe, Renkes to be-hold.

- T**he body of þat bold was broght to his fader,
 With all the kynges full elene, & þe kid Dukes.
 With myche care & crie þai comyn hym *with*,
- 8700 Rent of þere riche clothes, ryuyn þere chekes,
 And setton hym full sorily þat souerain before.
 When Priam, the prise kyng, on the prinse
 loked,
- Suche a sorow full sodenly sanke in his hert,
 8704 þat he fainted for feble fell on his corse
 In a swone & a swogh, as he swelt wold.
 He was ded, as to deme, þat day mony tymes,
 ffor the dole & the deire of his dere sone.
- 8708 Ne hade the buerne from the body bigly ben
 draghen,
 He hade doutles be dede, & his day comyn.
 Miche bale hade his brether, and his blithe
 sister :
- Hom hade leuer then the lond out of lyue be.
 8712 What of Ecuba the honorable, þat was his aune
 moder ?
 The sorow þat ho suffert were solly to here ;
 & the dole of Andromaca, þat was his dere wife,
 What blod & bright watur on hir brest light !
- 8716 & the sobbyng & the sorow, þat sought hir
 within,
- Hit were tore any tunge tell hit *with* mouthe !
 The dole for þat doghty of his dere fryndes,
 Of wepyng, & wayle, & wryngyng of hondes,
- 8720 Clamur & crie, crakkyng of fyngurs,
 Of þo ledis þat hym louyt, no *lettur* might tell !
 The body of this bold, þat barely is ded,
 Most follow by fourme the freeltie of man :
- 8724 Hit may not long vpon loft ly vncorruptit,
 Ne be keppit thurgh kynd for vnclene ayre.
 Then Priam, the prise kyng, prestly gert come
 Maisturs full mony, & men þat were wise.

Book XXI.

The body of
 Hector is borne to
 the palace.
 All the Trojan
 leaders
 accompany it,
 with loud
 wailing.

The grief of
 Priam and his
 family,

and of
 Andromacha, no
 tongue can tell.

(fol. 135 a.)

Priam consults
 with wise masters
 how they might

- Book XXI. 8728 He fraynet at þo fre, *with* a fyn wille,
 How the korse might be keppit in his kynd
 holl,
 ffresshe, vndefacede, & in fyne hew,
 As a lede vpon lyue, likyng to se ;
- 8732 And not orible, ne vgly of odir to fele.
 Then þo maisturs gert make a meruelous toumbe,
 Honorable & auonand, in Apolyn temple,
 At the prayer of Priam, of a prise werke,
- 8736 Beside Tiberian, þat in Troy was a triet yate,
 ffoundit full faire fele yeres past.
 There set was full solenly besyde the high
 aulter,
 A tabernacle triet & tristly wrought,
- 8740 Of foure pillers vp pight all of pure gold :
 Like ymages were all, abill of shap,
 Lokend full lyuely as any light angels,
 ffro aboue to þe base bright to be-hold,
- 8744 *With* full corius korse, & craftely grauen.
 Hit was atiryt vmb the top all *with* triet stones,
 Of all kyndes to ken, þat clerkes cold deuyse.
 þai lemet so light, þat ledes might se
- 8748 Aboute midnyght merke as *with* mayn torches ;
 And on dayes to deme, as by due sight,
 As beamys of bright sun, þat braunchis olofte,
 This tabernacle tristly was tyrit on hegh,
- 8752 Vpon cristall full clere, clustrit *with* greses,
 As a gate fro the ground to the gay herse :
 þat weghe might walke & waite þerapon.
 Aboue on þis bright, as the boke sayes,
- 8756 Thos maisturs gert make a meruelous ymage,
 All grauen of gold, a gret & a longe,
 Amyt after Ector, abill of shap,
With a noble sword & a nait naked in his hond,
- 8760 Vp holdand on high as he þat wold stryke :
 Turnyt to the tenttes of the tore grekes,

keep the body of
 Hector without
 corruption, and
 without sepulture.

They erect a
 rich tabernacle
 on four pillars
 of gold,

adorned with
 images of angels,

and gleaming
 with precious
 stones.

(fol. 135 b.)

Above the
 tabernacle they
 set a great image
 of gold,—

representing
 Hector menacing
 the Greeks with
 a naked sword.

- With a lyuely loke, ledis to be-hold :
- The same fawchon full fell, þat þe freke bere,
- 8764 þat had greuit mony grekes, & to ground broght,
Hit was burnished full bright & of blade kene ;
And in mynd of þat man for manas was holdyn.
The body of þat bold, as buerne vppon lyue,
- 8768 Was full solemly set in a seate vnder,
Ymydward the mayne towmbe with maistres
deuyse.
- All the feturs of þat fre, fresshe to be-hold,
Iche lede on to loke, lemys & other
- 8772 All set for to se, saue the fete one,
In soche apparell full pure, as the prince visit.
þan þo maisturs gert make, amyddes his hede,
A hole þurgh his herne-pon hertely by craft ;
- 8776 There-in put was a pipe, with a prise oyntment
Of bavme & of balsamom, þat brethede full swete,
With oper maters mynget, þat most were of
strenght,—
- Conseruatours by craft, þat cointly were made.
- 8780 The bavme þurghe his brayn all on brod ran,
And the forhed before fresshly within ;
So hit entrid to þe Ene, & evyn to his nase,
And so be craft & by course come to his chekes,
- 8784 Goyng to his gomys and the ground of his tethe, (fol. 136 a.)
þat keppit hom be crafte all in clene vertue.
So the face of þat freike was fresshe to be-hold,
With the here on his hede, þat hogely was
mekyll,
- 8788 And grew fro the ground, þat gomys might
know,
As a lede vpon lyue ; lefe if ye will !
ffro thethen the lycour belyue launchit doun
evyn,
Thurgh the goters of his gorge, & the grete pype,
- 8792 To the brest of the buerne and the bare sholders ;

Book XXI.

They set the
body of Hector
under the
tabernacle ; and
arrange it that
it might seem
to be still alive.

They cause a
fine ointment to
drop into the
head, and flow
all over the body
to preserve it.

By this means
the face and
features of the
hero are kept
fresh and life-
like.

- Book XXI.
- So also the arms
and hands,
- 8796 And past so by proces to his *prise* armys,
Bret thurgh the bones and the big senowis,
Euer folowand the fell to þe fyngur endys.
So hit soght to the sydes & serchit *with-in*,
And keppit hom full cleane in hor kynd hew,
þat as a lede vpon lyue to loke on þai ware.
þen hit sewit furth soberly, & sanke fro aboue,
- 8800 By the lyndes of the lede, to the leell theghes,
Passond by poris into þe pure legges ;
And so, be corse of the craft, com to his fete.
In whiche fete þere was formyt fresshly another,
- 8804 ffull of bawme þat was bright, & of brethe noble.
Thus keppit was this corse of the clene prinse,
As a lede vpon lyue a full long tyme.
þen þos maisters gert make, all *with* mayn
crafte,
- 8808 ffovre lampis full light, ledis to beholde,
þat gay were & grete, all of gold fyne ;
ffild vp *with* fyre, þat fynet not to bren ;
þat no watur þen wete in world might hom let,
- 8812 Ne the light make lesse ne the low fade.
When this taburnacle atyrit was tally to end,
Thai closit hit full clanly, all *with* clene ambur,
Vmbe the borders aboue, þat no buerne entrid,
- 8816 *With* a dore þat was derne, all for dere fryndes
ffor to loke on þat lede, when hom lefe þought,
Or þat soght hym to se in his sete holl.
- (fol. 133 h.)
- To this temple
Priam appoints
many priests,
and rich
endowments.
- 8820 Then Priam, the *prise* kyng, puruait to leng
Mony seruondis full solemne in the same
temple,—
Of *prestes* to pray, and pure men of lyffe,
With worship to wale goddis, & wakyng on
nightes.
- 8824 He gafe Renttes full Rife, & myche Ranke godis,
All þo ledis on to lyf, þat longit þerto,
Bothe *prestes* and *prise* clerkes prudly to fynd.

THE COUNSAILL OF AGAMINON AFTER THE DETHE OF
ECTOR.

- When Ector done was to dethe, & his day past,
Achilles woundit full wothely in were of his
lyffe,
- 8828 All the grete of the grekes gedrit were sone,
By ordinaunce of the Emperoure, þat after hom
sent.
- Thus he spake for his spede his specials vnto :—
“ Now fryndes, in faith, vs is faire happont,
- 8832 And þroly, me thinke, we thanke shuld oure
goddes,
þat hase grauntid vs þat grace of þe gome Ector,
To be drepit to dethe thurgh dughty Achilles.
ffor, while the lede was on lyf, & his lymes holl,
- 8836 We hade hertely no hope here for to spede,
Yonder toun for to take, ne tene hom *within*,
Ne in this lond, at our lust, lykyng to haue.
ffor he hase kyld of our kynges, to count hom
by nome,
- 8840 Prothesselon, Patroculus, & Policene also ;
Myrion the mighty, & the mayn Sedymon ;
Prothenor the pert, & the *prinse* Xancipun.
Alphenor the fuerse flung he to dethe ;
- 8844 Archillagon the choise choppit to ground ;
Domen the doughty, & derf Polexenas ;
Isum, also, abill of his dedys.
Polipheten, a *prise* mon, he put out of lyue ;
- 8848 Letabion on the laund *þere* left he for ded ;
And mony grete of our grekes he to ground
brought.
- Syn he be destany is dede, what dem þar vs ellus,
But the Citie to sese, & slyng it to ground ;
- 8852 All the pepull to pyne put, and dethe at oure
lust ?

Agamemnon
proposes to his
captains that
they should thank
their gods for
Hector's death :

for he had slain
so many of the
Greeks and their
allies.

And now that he
is dead, Troy and
the Trojans will
be easily taken.
(fol. 137 a.)

- Book XXI.
- And þat shall douteles be done in dayes a few.
And syn vs botis notto batell but vs bale worthe,
Withoutyn the helpe and the hondes of herty
Achilles,
- 8856 Hit is best þat we byde, barly, me thinke,
Tyll he be hole of his hurt, hast we no ferr.
Let vs *puruay* to Priam prise men of wit,
ffor to trete of a tru in trist of the bettur,
- That they should
send to Priam to
obtain a truce for
two months, that
their dead may be
buried and their
wounded healed.
- 8860 Till two monethes & more be meuit to end,
ffor to bery þies bodies, þat brittnet are to dethe,
That storis vs *with* stynke, & our state harmys ;
And ourhurtmen to hele, þat harmys haue kaght."
- 8864 When his speche was spokyn, & sped to þe last,
All the lordes hit alowet, & lowten þerto.
Then sent were þere sone soundismen two,
To Priam, the prise kyng, purpos to hold ;
- (' Soundismen,' =
soudesmen,
messengers.)
- Priam grants the
truce.
- 8868 And he grauntid vngright *with* a good chere,
And affirmet hit *with* faith to þe frekis all.
Within the tyme of þis tru, as the treti sais,
Palomydon the proud kyng playnet hym ofte,
- Palamedes
murmurs against
Agamemnon.
- 8872 Of Agamynons *gouernaunce* in a grete yre.
And as hit tid on a tyme, þes triet kynges hoole
Were somyn at a semly the souerain before,
Palomydon put hym full prestly to say,
- 8876 And meuit of his mater, þat I mynnet are.
þan Agamynon, full godely, agayn to hym said,
Before þo kynges in comyn on a cleane wise :—
- Agamemnon
replies ;—
- 8880 Whethur þou hope it in hert, or hold in þi mynd,
That I am glad of þis *gouernaunce*, to be gyde
here :
- " I never even
desired the
command of the
Greek forces ;
nor have I
any profit
thereby.
- Syn I *with* prayer, ne *with* pursuet, preset not
þeraftur,
Ne desyret hit in dede þe dayes of my liffe.
- 8884 Ne neuer fortherit me a ferthing to fylsy my
goodes ;

- But oft wandrit, & woke, & in my wit caste ;
 And my *person* enpayret, pynet me sore,
 ffor thes lordes þat I lede, and the ledis all,
 8888 And my suete all somyn, sound for to kepe
 Out of daunger and dole, & fro dethe hold.
 And yf this power be putto any *prise* kyng,
 Or any lord in oure land, hit likes me full well
 8892 His bidding to obey, and his bone here ;
 And be gouernyt by that graithe, as his degre
 askes.
- Wele I hope in my hert, & heghly Suppose,
 I haue not errit in anythyng of all my tyme yet,
 8896 In any cas to acount, þat comyn is before,
 þat hase skapet vs to skathe, ne to skyre harme.
 Syn me to chose as for cheftan þou no charge
 hade,
 Meruell the not mekell, ne in mynd haue ;
 8900 ffor þou apperit not in *presens*, ne *preuyt* not þi
 wit,
 Ne entrid not the ost till after two yeres.
 If we barly hade abiden *with* oure buernes hole,
 We hade ass[em]eld ben at Attens, all oure ost
 Somen,
 8904 And not past out of port, ne oure *purpos* haldyn.
 Ne, non hertly shalle hope þat I am here fayn,
 Of his *gouernaunce* be glad, ne haue gret Joye ;
 ffor hit is lykyng, by my lyf, & lusty for me,
 8908 To chose another cheftan by charge of vs all ;
 And his alligiaunce lelly I will loute to,
With all the might þat I may to maintene *our*
 werre.
- Ne, þi self may not say, ne for sothe telle,
 8912 *Without* assent of all somyn, sothely till now,
 þat any dede has be don, or to dom past,
 But þou in *person* apreuit, & all oure *prise*
 kynges,

Book XXI.

(fol. 137 b.)

And I shall be
 well pleased to be
 under the
 government of
 another.

I was chosen two
 years before you
 joined us.

Had we waited
 your coming we
 would still have
 been at Athens.

I shall rejoyce if
 another
 commander be
 chosen :

and you cannot
 point to a single
 deed which has
 been done
 without the
 consent of the
 leaders, and of
 yourself among
 the rest."

Book XXI.

And by agrement of the gret, & þe graunt
hoole."

8916 When the souerain hade said, þen he sest here ;
And of this mater no more was menynt at þat
tyme.

The same day, Sothely, sais me the lyne,
At euensangtyme afterward, Agamynon hym
seluyn

Agamemnon calls
a council of the
leaders,

8920 Somond all þo souerains somyn to appere,
And the knightes by course, comyns & other,
In presens of þat prinse with þere pure wittes.
The secund day sewyng, before hym-self euyn,

(fol. 138 a.)

8924 þen gedret were the grete with þere gyng all,
Comyn to þe kyng and þere course held.

and thus
addresses
them :—

"Till this day, I
have acted as
your commander;
and, through the
help of our gods,

þen þe worthy þes wordes warpit hom too :—
" Now, fryndes & ffelowes, fayrly to þis,
8928 I haue ben chargit as cheftain, be chaunse of
our goddes ;

And haue traueled with tene, oft turnyt my wit,
All oure wayes to wale, þat worship might folow ;
þat the grete on this ground, & þaire gomys hole,

8932 Might suerly be sauyt, & þaire sute haue.
Hit has happont me hiderward, thurgh help of
our goddes,

everything has
prospered.

þat all oure fare & oure fortune hath fallyn to
þe best.

Syn hit is Reason & right, þat renkes so mony,
8936 Noght ay obaye to on buerne, ne his bone kepe,
þat are so mony, & mighty, & more of astate ;
Now is tyme in this tru, or any toile rise,

It is proper that
you discharge
me, and elect
another to be
your chief."

To discharge me as cheftain, & chaunge my lif,
8940 That haue maintenede with monhode mony yere
past.

Let sum kyng of oure company, or sum clene
prinse,

Book XXI.

- By assent of all somyn, set hym *perto*,
 And *gouerne vs with graithnes & with gret wit*,
- 8944 To be charget as cheftain by choise of vs all.”
þen assentid full sone souerain & other,
 And were glad of *þe graunt, þat the grete said ;*
ffor hit is couyt by a comyn, by corse of þere wit,
- 8948 Ay hor cheftain to chaunge, *þof hit chefe wors ;*
 And ay fayne of the freike in his first tyme,
þof hit worthe to þe worse : wete ye for sothe .
þan þes lordys to Election lyuely þai went,
- 8952 To chese hom a cheftan *with charge of hom all*,
 Who shuld falle it by fortune of the fre kynges.
 Palomydon for *prise the pert kynges toke*,
 And ordant hym Emperour by oppyn assent,
- 8956 The ost for to honour, & agh hym as lord :
 And his alligiaunce to loute liked hom all.
 When cause of thies kynges was comyn to an
 end,
 All *turnyt to þere tenttes*, when the tyme asket.
- 8960 Then hit chaunsit *þat Achilles of þe choise herd*,
 That Palomydon was *prinse, & put down the*
 tother :
- Hit heuet hym hogely of *þat hard chaunce*.
 Hit was vnfitting, he said, *þere souerain to voide ;*
 8964 *ffor the graithnes of Agamynon, & the gret wit*,
 Was passand Palomydon & the *prinses all ;*
 And a choise shuld in chaunge be chosen for
 the *bettur*.
- But it comyn was be course of comyn assent,
 8968 And confirmit by the kynges, he keppit hit for
 goode :
- No more in the mater mellit hym as then,
 But past furth to his pale, & here a pase endis.

The leaders are
 pleased, and
 assent to the
 proposal.

Palamedes is
 chosen :
 and acknowledged
 as commander.
 (fol. 138 b.)

Achilles is
 dissatisfied with
 the choice;

but submits to it.

Here Begynneth the xxij Boke : the Elleuynt
Batell of the Citie.

To avenge the
death of Hector,
Priam himself
arranges the
Trojan forces,
and leads them
to battle.

(fol. 139 a.)

First Deiphobus
leads forth his
division ; then
Paris, then
Priam ;
then Æneas,
Memnon, and
Polydamas.
(MS. has Mirion)

- E**uery Wegh, þat will wete of this werke ferr,
8972 Lengis here a litle, lysten my wordes !
When tyme of this tru turnyt was to end,—
Two monethes meuyt, as I ment first,
Priam, the prise kyng, purpast hym-seluyn
8976 ffor to deire for the dethe of his dere son.
He bounet hym to batell on his best wise,
And assignet hym-self souerains aboute,
Tho ledis to lede, as hym lefe thoght.
8980 xx. M. thro knightes, þryuond in armys,
He assignet for hym-selfe at the same tyme,
(As Dares breuyt in his boke, & barly can tell)
& x. M. þro men, þristy of hond ;
8984 And ffyfty M. fere, fell men of will,
Turnyt out of Troy with the triet kyng.
Deffibus drogh furth with his derfe pepull,
Then Paris with prise put next after,
8988 þen the souerain hym-selfe, the sure kyng Priam ;
Eneas afterward etlit anone,
þen [Menon], the mighty kyng, meuit to feld :
Polidamas, the pert knight, presit on the last.
8992 When thies batels full bold were to bent comyn,
Thay hurlit furth hard to the hegh laund,
ffrickly þere fos found for to greue.

- Palamydon, þat was prinse of the proude grekes,
- 8996 All his Renkes had arayet, as he rede toke,
And met hom *with* mayn, machit to-gedur.
ffell was the frusshe, fey were þere mony :
Mony kynges were kyld, & kant men of armes !
- 9000 Priam to Palamydon preset so fast,
þat he gird hym to ground of his grete horse :
There leuyt he the lede, launchet aboute,
And fell in the feld mony fyn knight.
- 9004 Mony woundet þat worthy, & wroght vntodethe ;
Mony gird vnto ground, *with* his grym dynttes.
Hit is wonder to wete, in his wode anger,
How doghtely he did þat day *with* his hond ;
- 9008 Or þat any freike vpon feld of so fele yeres,
So mightely *with* mayn shuld marre of his fos.
Deffibus, the derf knight, dang hom to ground
fuersly & fast, *with* a fell weppon.
- 9012 Kyng Seppidon, for sothe, a sad mon of strenght,
Bounet vnto batell *with* a brem wille,
And to Neptilon anon, a noble mon of Grese,
As by stowrnes of strenght, streght on hym met.
- 9016 This Seppidon, for sothe, he set soche a dynt,
That he gird *with* a grone to the ground euynto :
But the freke vpon fote fuersly can wyn,
Braid out a big sword, bare to hym sone
- 9020 *With* a dedly dynt, & derit hym full euyll
Throgh the thicke of the thegh, throly *with* hond.
The kyng of Persy came full prest *with* a proud
batell,
And Seppidon fro the Soile set vpo lofte.
- 9024 Thurgh the tulkes of Troy, & hor triet helpe,
The Duke of Athens drogh in, & derf Menelaus,
With a noyus nowmbur, nowble men all,
Vncloset the kyng and his knightes als.
- 9028 The kyng of Persy þai put down vnto pale dethe ;
Bare the Troiens abacke, & myche bale did.

Book XXII.

Palamedes arrays
the Greeks : a
fierce battle
follows.Priam smites
down Palamedes :kills and wounds
many.His feats of arms
are wonderful.Sarpedon and
Neoptolemus
rush on each
other.(fol. 139 b.)
Sarpedon is
borne down, but
wounds
Neoptolemus in
the thigh.Menelaus and
the Duke of
Athens, with
their forces, rush
in : kill the king
of Persia : and
beat back the
Trojans.

- Book XXII.
- In defence of his folke, the fuerse kyng Sepidon
ffull worthely wrought *with* his wale strenght.
- 9032 Thedur Priam can *prese with* his *prise* knightes,
And his noble sons *naturell*, þat naitly hym
folowet,
On yche syde for his *socour*, soght hym aboute.
Then the Troiens full tyte, in hor tore angur,
- 9036 Girdon to the Grekes *with* a grym fare.
The noble Priam full *prest* put hom to ground,
Slogh hom doun sleghly *with* sleght of his hond.
Of all the Troiens so tore & tydé of wer,
- 9040 Was non so doughty þat day, ne did halfe so
well,
Ne so wight in his werkes, as the wale kyng,
þat for sorow & sorgrym of his sonnys dethe,
Restouret hym his strenght as in stuerne yowthe.
- 9044 Then the Grekes by a-grement gedrit hom somyn,
Betwene the Troiens & the towne, yf þai *turne*
wold,
- In companys cleane, knightes full mony,
All pight on a playn, þere þai *passé* shuld.
- 9048 When the grekes *with* grem gird hom abacke,
fforset were þai sone *with* a sad pepull,
þat faght *with* hom felly, & mony frekes slogh.
Hard hurlyng in hast, highet hom betwene.
- (fol. 140 a.)
- 9052 Mony buernes on the bent blody beronen !
Ne hade Priam the *prise* kyng *preset* hom
aboute,
þat was fehtyng in the feld on the fer syde,
Myche murthe of his men & myschefe hade
fallyn ;
- 9056 And of his ledis ben lost mony lell hundrith.
Parys þen *preset* in *with* a *prise* batell
Of noble men, for the nonest, naitist of wille,
All *with* bowes full big, & mony bright arow ;
- 9060 Gird euyng to the grekes, greuit hom full sore,
- Priam slays many Greeks.
- Sorrow for the death of Hector restores the strength of his youth.
- The Greeks cut off the Trojans from the city.
- Priam comes to their rescue :
- Paris also brings up his company of archers.

- Mony birlt on the brest, & the backe pirlet.
 So greuit were the grekes þurgh the gret shot,
 þat þai fled all in fere, & the feld leuit :
- 9064 Turnet to þere tenttes, the Troiens beheld.
 Was no freke vpon fel[d]e folowet hom after,
 But soghten to þe Citie *with* a softe pas,
 And entrid in Easely efter þere wille :
- 9068 And all worshiptin the werke of þe worthy kyng
 Priam,
 As for best of the batell, boldest of hond.

Book XXII.

The Greeks are driven to their tents, and the Trojans return to the city.

- T**he secund day suyng, when the sun rose,
 The Troiens to the tenttes tristy men send,
 ffor a tru to be tan, as the treti sais :
- 9072 (Whethur long, othir littull, list me not tell,
 ffor no mynd is þere made in *our* mene bokes,
 Ne noght put in *our* proses by poiettes of old.)
- 9076 *Within* the tyme of þis tru, the Troiens did
 aske

The Trojans demand a truce.

- The corse of the kyng, [that] come out of Pers,
 ffor to bery in the burghe on hor best wise.
 ffor whom mournyng was made mekill ynogh,
- 9080 And prinsipall of Paris, that the prinse louit,
 þat of faith & afinytie were festnet to-gedur ;
 þat ordant on all wise after his dethe,
 The souerain to send into his soile hom ;
- 9084 On a bere to his burgh broght hym belyue,
 To be entiret trietly in a toumbe riche,
 As bi-come for a kyng in his kythe riche,
 In *presens* of his *prise* sonnes, as the prose
 tellus,
- 9088 That shuld be ayres after him auenond of lyue.

(MS. has 'to')

The Trojans mourn for the King of Persia, and send his body to be buried in his own country.

(fol. 140 b.)

THE SOLEMPNITE OF THE OBIT OF ECTOR, AND HOW
 ACHILLES FELL IN ÞE MOMURDOTES FOR LUFF.

Duryng the dayes of this du pes,

- Book XXII.
- Priam appoints a time of solemn sacrifices in honour of Hector:
- 9092 The *prise* kyng Priam *prestly* gert ordan
A gret solenité, for sothe, all the cité thurgh,
Xj dayes to endure, as for dere holy,
In honour of Ector oddist of knightes,
With Sacrifice & solenité vnto sere goddes.
When thies dayes were done of the du fest,
- and a funeral feast.
- 9096 þen ordant was on,—oddist of all,
A ffynerall fest, þat frekes þen vset,
þat become for kynges, & for kyd *prinse*s,
That most were of might & of mayn state.
- During this truce, the Greeks and Trojans visit each other.
- 9100 That in tymes of the tru the Troiens might
wend,
In-to the tentis by tymes, and tary while þem
list ;
And the grekes, agayne, go to the toune,
To sporte hom *with* speciall, & a space lenge.
- Achilles goes to the temple of Apollo, where the body of Hector was set.
- 9104 Achilles hade appetite, & angardly dissiret,
The Citie for to se, and the solemne fare
At the entierment full triet of þe tru *prinse*.
þan vnarmyt he entrid, euyn to þe citie ;
- 9108 To Appollo pure temple passit anon,
There the body of the bold blithly was set,
Of honorable Ector, as I ere said.
- The temple is filled with mourners :
- 9112 There were plenty of pepull, *prise* men & noble,
And worthy wemen to wale weping *with* teris,
In sykyng & sorow syttyng aboute.
The taburnacle titly vntild was aboute,
On yche syde, as I say, who þat se wold,
- Hector is beheld as when he was alive.
- 9116 þere the body was aboute of the bold *prinse*,
In his sete, as I said, sitting full hoole,
þat arayet was full richely, as I red haue,
With bame & with balsaum, þat brethid full
swete.
- (fol. 141 a.)
- 9120 At the fete of þat fre was his faire moder,
Honorable Ecuba, oddist of ladys,
And Polixena the pert, þat was his *prise* suster,
- At his feet,
Hecuba,
Polyxena, and

- With mony worshipfull wemen to wale in þe
towne,
- 9124 The here of þere heddes hynging on brede,
On backe & on brest bare for to shew ;
With remyng, & rauthe, & myche rife sorow,
Sobbyng & sourcher soght fro þere herttes.
- 9128 Polixena the pert pairt of hir hew,
All facid hir face with hir fell teris,
þat was red as the Roses, richest of coloure,
Hit was of hew to behold with hend men aboute.
- 9132 The teris þat trickilt on her tryet chekes,
As pure watur pouret vn polished yerne,
þat blaknet with bleryng all hir ble qwite.
The faire heris of þat fre flammet of gold,
- 9136 All abouen on hir brest & hir bright swire,
þat sho halit with hond, hade it in sonder,
And puld hit with pyn, pité to be-hold.
When the hond of þat hend to þe hede yode,
- 9140 Hit semyt by sight of sitters aboute,
As the moron mylde meltid aboue,
When ho hasted with hond þe hore for to
touche.
- When Achilles the choise maidon with chere
can behold,
- 9144 He hade ferly of hir fairhede, & fell into thoght.
To hym-seluyn he said in his saule þen,
þat neuer wegh in this world of woman kynd,
Hade fairnes so fele, ne so fyne shap,
- 9148 Ne so pleasaund of port, ne of pure nurtur.
As Achilles this choise in chapell beheld,
A fell arow in his frunt festnet of loue,
Woundit hym wickedly by will of hym-seluyn ;
- 9152 And lurkid doun lagher to his low brest,
All hatnet his hert, as a hote fyre,
Made hym langwys in Loue & Longynges grete.
Ay the more on þat maidon the mighty beheld,
- Book XXII.
the noblest ladies
of Troy, sit with
dishevelled hair,
mourning
- The beauty of
Polyxena, as
seen through her
tears.
- Achilles gazes on
Polyxena with
wonder
and admiration.
- He is love-struck :
- (fol. 141 b.)
and the longer i.e

- Book XXII.
gazes, the more
he is wounded.
- 9156 The sarre woundit he was, & his wille hatter.
Lo, so sodainly *with* sight in a sad hast,
A whe may be woundit þurgh wille of hym
seluyn !
- 9160 Thus, Achilles by chaunse is chaltrid in grym,
With loue of this lady, þat ledis to þe dethe.
All the care of his cure the kyng has forgeton,
And all meuit out of mynd saue the maidon
one !
- 9164 When þe day ouerdrogh to þe due tyme,
Ecuba the honorable, & hir awne doghter,
Turnyt from the temple and to toune yode ;
Wentton hom wightly, weppit nomore.
The lede loked hir after *with* a loue egh,
- 9168 ffolowand on fer, þat fre to beholde,
þat was cause of his combranse & his cold dethe :
þan *with* langur of lust, & of loue hote,
He was stithly astondid, stird into þoght.
- 9172 So he passid the port, & his pale entrid,
Turnyt into tent, takon full hard.
The buerne into bed busket anon,
Seke & vnsound, set out of hele :
- 9176 Mony thoghtes full þro þrang hym *within*,
And was laburt full long in his lefe saule.
He feld in his fare, & his fell hert,
þat the cause of his combraunse was the clere
maidon.
- 9180 Thies wordes, in his wo, witturly he said,
Soberly to hym-selfe, þat no saule here :—
“ Now wrecche full vnworthy, wo mot I þole,
þat mony stalworth in stoure, & stuerne men
haue kyld,
- 9184 Might non abate of my blysse, ne my ble
change.
Noght Ector of all other, oddist of knightes,
Hade no sleght me to sle, ne to slyng vnder,
- She leaves the
temple ; and
Achilles, with
love look, gazes
after her.
- He returns to his
tent, and goes to
rest ;
- but thoughts of
Polyxena keep
him awake.
- “Unworthy
wretch that I
am ! The bravest
and sternest
in battle, even
Hector
himself, could
not vanquish me :

- Ne ouercome me by course *with* his clene
strenght. Book XXII.
- 9188 A ffrele woman me fades, & my fas chaunges,
And has gird me to ground, & my gost feblit!
Syn ho is cause of my care, & my cold *angur*,
Att what leche vpon lyue might I laite hele? (fol. 142 a.)
- 9192 There is no medeyn on mold, saue the maiden
one,
þat my sors might salue, ne me sound make.
The whiche þof I loue, & langwisshe to dethe,
With prayer, with prise, ne with pure strenght,
- 9196 Ne for worthines of wer, ne of wale dedis.
What wildnes, or worship, waknet my hert
ffor to hap her in hert, þat hates my-seluyne?
In hir cuntre to come, & hir kyn sle, What hard fate
has made me love
her who hates
me?
- 9200 Hir fadur & hir fryndis, fond to distroy,
And hir brother haue britnet, þe best vpon erthe?
On what wise in this world wilne shuld I hir,
Most exilent of other, onerable of kyn, Or, why should I
desire her,—so far
above me?
- 9204 Of Rent, & of Riches, rankir þan I,
And passes of pertnes pure wemen all?
Hit semith me vnserchain, all serchyng of wayes;
Ys stokyn vp full stithly, shuld streche to my
hele!" But I see no
remedy!"
- 9208 þen he *turnys* in his tene, & terys on his chekes
Ronen full rifely, for his ranke sorow.
þen he driet vp the dropes, & dreghly can syle.
On all wise in this world he his wit cast, He turns on his
bed and weeps.
- 9212 ffor to wyn to his will, if werdis nocht let.
þen he rose fro his rest in a Rad hast,
Asket water at his wegges, wesshed hym anone,
Refreshhing his face for facyng of teres,
- 9216 And dride vp his dropes for dymyng his ene.

Book XXII.

HOW ACHILLES SENTTO ECUBA FOR HIR DOGHTER
POLEXENA.

Achilles sends a
message to
Hecuba
requesting
Polyxena to wife;
(fol. 142 b.)

- 9220 Anon as the night passid, & neghid the day,
Yet lastoon the lell tru the lordes betwene,
He ordant to Ecuba, the honorable qwene,
A message for the maiden by a mene frynd,
Priuely to passe to the prise lady,
þat worthy to wilne to his wif euyn,
And mell *with* a mariage & matremony hole,
- 9224 As a lady to liue to hir lyues end :
On suche couenaund to kepe, yf þat dere wold,
He shuld *procour* the prinse, & the prise grekes,
To pas fro þat prouyns, payre hom nomore ;
- 9228 And nought tary on the towne, ne no tene wirke,
Withoute condiscoun, or cause, for to come after.
The mon, þat this message meuit for to do,
Was a *seruond* full sure of the same kynges.
- 9232 When he hade told hym þis tale, toght hym
to go,
He made hym redy full rad, ron to the toun,
Esely to Ecuba etlit he anon,
And all his charge, to þat chefe, choisly he said.
- 9236 The worthy, to þat wegh, þat was of wit noble,
Depe of discrecioun, in dole þof sho were,
Sho herknet hym full hyndly, & *with* hert gode,
And onswaret hym esely, euyn on this wise :—
- 9240 “ffrend, þou shall fairly fare to þi lord,
And say hym vpon sewertie thy-seluyn *with*
mouthe,
In þat at menys to me, *with* my might hole
I shall filsyn þis forward, in faith, þat I can ;
- 9244 But, I will say the, my son, or þou sew ferre,
I most wete all the wille of my wale kyng,
And my sonnes, for sothe, or I say more,
Yf þai graunt will þis grace, *with* a goode wille.

and promises
if his request be
granted, that he
will cause the
siege to be raised.

The Queen
answers the
messenger
discreetly :—
“ Tell your lord,
that I will do
what I can to
further his suit :

but, I must
consult with the
king and my
sons.

- 9248 ffull onsware, in faith I forme þe not here,
 But come the thrid day, full þroly, *wit/outyn*
 þrepe more,
 Sew to my selfe, & I the say wille
 Vne faithfully before, as hit fare shall.”
- 9252 When the messenger hade melit *wit/þe* myld
 qwene,
 Than he lut to þe lady, & his leue toke,
 Meuit to his maistur, & the mater told.
 þen comford he caght in his cole hert,
- 9256 Thus hengit in hope, & his hele mendit :
 More redy to rest, ricchet his chere.
 This honerable Ecuba, eft, when hir liked,
 Preset vnto Priam, and Paris hir son ;
- 9260 Caght hom in counsell, & hir cause told,—
 All the maner of the message from þe main kyng.
 When Priam persayuit the proffer of þe greke,
 Long he stode in a stody, or he stir wold,
- 9264 Doun hengond his hed, herkonyng the qwene :
 Mony thoghtes full þro þrang hym *wit/in* !
 Thus onswart þat honerable euyng to his wif :—
 “ A ! how hard were my hert, to hold hym as
 frend,
- 9268 That so highly me hyndret, & my hate *seruet* !
 All the leght has he lost fro my leue ene,
 Thurgh slaght of my son, þat my sore ekys !
 ffor whose dethe, vpon dayes, all the derfe
 grekes
- 9272 Hertyn hom full hogely, my harmes to encres.
 But to fle all the offence, & fortune to come,
 In sauynge of my selfe & my sons als ;
 þat I may lyff in my lond in my last dayes,
- 9276 Out of batell & baret in my bare eld,
 I assent to þi sagh, vpon soche wise,
 þat he þis forward fulfille, & before do,
 And *wit/þe* no gawdes me begile, ne to greue ferre.”

Book XXII.

Three days hence
he shall have
my answer.’

(fol. 143 a.)

Hecuba recounts
the matter to
Priam and Paris.Priam is sore
perplexed : but
at length
answers :—“ It is a hard thing
to hold him as
my friend, who
has taken away
the light of
mine eyes.But to eschew
further evils,I assent to the
proposal,
provided that he
honestly fulfil
his part.”

- Book XXII. 9280 The *prise wordes* of Priam Paris allowet,
And demet to be don, as the duke said,
So þat his wiffe, o nowise,—worshipfull Elan,—
Shuld be sent to hir souerain, ne seche vnto
grece,
- 9284 But leng in þat lond to hir lyues end.
The þrid day, full þroly, þriuond Achilles
Sent his message, full mekely, to þe myld qwene.
He past to hir priuely, and the pert fond,
- 9288 And asket of þat onerable onsware to haue.
(fol. 143 b.) Thus said hym þat souerain with a softe
speche :—
“ I haue wetyn the wille of my wale kyng,
And of Paris, my pure son, prestly also :
- 9292 Bothe assenton to þis sound, sothely, to me,
On suche couenaunt to kepe, þat the kyng shall
All þo forwardes fulfill, first, of hym-seluyn.
All ys holly in hym, hold yf hym lyst,
- 9296 ffor to sew hit hym-seluyn, say hyt fro me :
So hit keppit be in cource, carpit no ferre,
Tyll yssu be ordant, after his deuyse.”
þen be leue of þe lady, the lede on his way
- 9300 Past at the port, & the pale entrid :
To his maistur of his mater menit anon,
All the truthe of the tale, tomly to end.
Achilles was choise fayne, cherit hym the bettur,
- 9304 And now hatnis his hert all in hote loue :
Myche myndit the mater, in the mene tyme,
And to bryng hit aboute besit hym sore.
Hit heuet his hert of his hegh proffer,
- 9308 þat passit his pouer, to Priam the kyng ;
ffor hit longis to a louer soche a light vice,
In the hete of his hert, for his hegh lust,
To proffer soche *prise* thing, þat passis his
might,
- 9312 And festyn in forward, þat hym for-thinkes after.
- Paris assents on condition that Helen should not be returned to her sovereign.
- On the third day the messenger returns.
- (fol. 143 b.)
- Hecuba states that Achilles shall have Polyxena when he performs what he has promised.
- Achilles rejoices that his suit has been accepted ; and plans how he may accomplish what he has promised.

- Yet hopit he full hertely, for his hegh prowes,
 And doghtenes of dede *with* his dreggh strokes,
 If he gright *with* the grekes to graunt hom his
 helpe,
- 9316 þat þai the lond shuld leue & lightly go home.
 þen Achilles did cherisshe the cheftan of all.
 Palomydon, the prise, by *purpos* of hym,
 All the grete of the grekes gedrit hym somyn,
- 9320 To a counsell to come for the comyn proffet.
- W**hen *prinses* & *prise* kynges were in pale
 somyn,
 Among tho mighty *with* mouthe menit
 Achilles :—
- 9324 “ Now, fryndes faithfull, in feliship here !
 Kynges, & knightes, & other kyde Dukes,
 That the charge, & the chaunse hase of þis
 choise wer,
 Thurghoure might &oure monhod maintene to
 gedur !
 What whylenes, or wanspede, wryxles *our*
 mynd ?
- 9328 þat for meuyng of a man,—Menelay the kyng,—
 And the wille of a woman, as ye weton all,
 Oure londes haue leuyt, &oure lefe godys,
 Our childur,oure choise folke, & chefen fro
 hom
- 9332 Vnto a cuntre vnkynd, *with* care atoure herttes :
 Oure godys,oure gold vngaynly dispendit,
 Andoure persons be put vnto pale dethe.
 Oure kynges are kyld, &oure kyd Dukes :
- 9336 Oure buernes *with* baret britnet in feld,
 þat might haue leuet in hor lond, as lordes at
 hame.
 And my selfe, sothely, suffert full hard,
 Wickedly woundit, wasted my blode.

Book XXII.

He hopes to
prevail upon the
Greeks to leave
the land.At his request,
Palamedes calls a
general council.Achilles addresses
the council :(fol. 144 a.)
“ Now, faithful
friends ! what
folly and
rashness have
possessed us :that for a woman,
we have left our
land and all we
hold dear ;and have exposed
ourselves to
death.

- Book XXII. 9340 At the dethe of the derfe prince, soche a dynt
hade,
I wend neuer, witturly, walked on fote.
Hit greuys me full gretly, & to ground brynges,
Whethur Elan be so honerable, or of so hegh
prise,
9344 ffor hir, oure Dukes to dethe, & oure derfe
kynges.
- In every land
there are many
noble ladies, from
whom Menelaus
may choose a
wife.
- 9348 In yche lond, lelly, þat lithe vnder heuen,
Are wemen to wale, of worship full mony,
þat Menelay may mightily mell hym to haue,
And chose hym a choise, withouten charge heuy;
And not so mony be mard, ne on mold ded,
Ne all grece for to greve, *with* no ground harme.
Hit is not light for vs lite, þis lond to dystroy,
9352 þat haue a Cité full sure, & Surffetus mony,
Bothe of kynges, & knightes, & kid men of
armes :
And we, the worthiest in wer, haue wastid in
dethe,
Kyld of oure kynges, and other kyd Dukes.
- 9356 This suffises, me semys, to ses *with* oure worship ;
Kayre to oure cuntre, & couet no more !
þof Elan leue in þis lond, & not laght worthe,
Hit greues not full gretly, ne no ground harme,
9360 Syn we Exiona, the suster of the sure kynges,
At hom holdyn for hir, þat is a hede lady,
And more honerable þan Elan, of auncetre
grete."
- What we have
done may suffice :
we may return
with honour. And
though we leave
Helen, have we
not Hesiona, the
king's sister ? "

When the wegh hade thies wordis warpit to
end,

- 9364 Here he sestet full sone, said he no more.
þan Toax, the tore kyng, talkys agayne,
With Menelay & mo, mighty of astate,
Gright *with* the gret & agayne stode :
- Thoas, Menelaus,
and the chief
captains oppose
such measures.

- 9368 All the most of þo mighty, *with* a mayn wille,
Dyssaisent to the dede, demyt hit for nocht.
Achilles at tho choise men cheuert for anger,
Vne wrothe at hor wordes, & wightly he send
- 9372 To all the Mermydons, his men, and his mayn
pepull,
That no freke to the feld fare shuld to batell ;
Ne to go *with* þe grekes, to greue hom *with-in*.
þen hit auntred in the ost of the od grekes,
- 9376 þat hom failed the fode, and defaute hade :
Hongur full hote harmyt hom þen,
And fayntid the folk, failet þe strenkith.
Palomydon a *perlement* puruait anon,
- 9380 And the grete of the grekes gedrit he somyn.
þan ordant thei all men Agamynon the kyng,
With mony shippes full shene shapon *þerfore*,
To fecche hom som fode, & filsyn hor strenght.
- 9384 Agamynon, full goodly, by grement of all,
Meuyt vnto Missam *with* mayn shippes fele,
& rofe *þere* full radly, raiket to the kyng.
And Thelaphon hym toke *with* a triet chere ;
- 9388 ffylde all his fyne shippes, & his fraght made ;
Stuffit hym *with* store, þat hom strenght might.
Toke leue at þe lord, and the land past ;
Sailit hom soundly to the sure tenttes ;
- 9392 Was welcom I-wis to the wegges all.
ffayne were þo freikes of þe fre kyng !
Palomydon, the prise kyng, prestly gart ordan
All the shippes full shene shapyn to rode ;
- 9396 And all the navy full noble, naitly aray,
Atryrit *with* takell, & trussyng of Ropes,
To be Redy for the Rode, yf þai Red toke.
And so þai lyue *þere* in legh : oure lord gyf us
Ioye !

Book XXII.

Achilles, in a
rage, orders his
Myrmidons to
withdraw from
the Greeks.Famine in the
Greek camp.Agamemnon
with a number of
vessels, goes to
King Telephus for
victuals.

(fol. 145 a.)

Palamedes orders
the fleet to be
repaired, and
kept in readiness.("legh" = *ley*,
leisure, liberty,
security.)

**Here Begynnys the xxiiij Boke : of the xij and
xiiij Batell.**

- The truce is ended.
- 9400 **T**he tyme of the tru *turnyd* to end,
Vnto batell þai busket vppon bothe haluys :
ffuersse was the folke, þat to feld came,
And *with* a stoure, þat was stronge, stryken to-
gedur.
- Deiphobus strikes down Cressus.
- 9404 Deffibus derfly drof to a greke,
þat Cresseus was cald, kyng of Agresta ;
He gird hym thurgh the guttes *with* a grym
speire,
þat he light on the lond, & the lyue past.
- 9408 Myche sorow was þere sene for þe sure kyng,
Sore greuyt the grekes for grefe of hym on !
All fond to þe fight, febill of hertis,
The bold men on bake were borne *with* the
troiens,
- The Greeks give way.
- 9412 And mony kant man kyld *with* caupyng of
swerdes.
- (fol. 145 b.)
- Diomedes, Palamedes, and Ajax, with 20,000 men, come to the assistance of the Greeks.
- 9416 Then Dyomede, the derfe kyng, drogh into batell,
Palomydon full prudly, *with* prise men of armys,
With auntrus Ajax, abill of dedis,
And xxth M. þro men þrang in *with* thes.
The stoure was full stithe, þo stuerne men be-
twene,
Mony dyet in þe dale, dole to be-hold !

- Hit auntrid, þat Ajax so angardly met
- 9420 On Forson, a fyn knight, *with* a fell dynt,—
A prise son of Priam, *with* a proude wille,—
He woundit hym wickedly in his wale face,
And vnablit after *with* angur to fight.
- 9424 When Deffibus *with* dole of þe dede segh,
ffor bale of his brother brest out to wepe,
He walte into wodenes for his wan angur,
And tachit vppon Thelamon *with* a tore speire,
- 9428 Hurlit hym to hard yerth, hurt hym full sore!

Book XXIII.

Ajax beats down
Phoreys, a son
of Priam.Deiphobus in
revenge rushes
on Ajax, and
wounds him.

THE DETHE OF DEFFIBUS BY PALOMYDON SLAYN.

- Palomydon persayuit & preset hym to venge,
He droffe vnto Deffibus *with* a dynt felle,
Shott þurgh the sheld & þe shene mayle,
- 9432 Bare hym þurgh the brest *with* a bright end,
þat þe Rod alto Rofe right to his hond :
A trunchen of the tre & the triet hed
Abode in his body, & in his brest stake.
- 9436 þan Paris persayuet the pyn of his brother,
þat was stad in the stoure & the strong fight,
Myche water he weppit, wailyng of sorow.
With pyne out of prese, & pité in hert,
- 9440 Deffebus he drogh furth, & drissit to light :
By a syde of the Cité set hym to ground,
Laid hym on the laund *with* a laith chere,
With myche wepyng & woo for want of hym one.
- 9444 As Deffebus, *with* dole of his depe wound,
Thus lay on the laund, he lift vp his egh,
Blusshet on his broder, & bailusly said :—
“A! dere brother, er I degh, or droupe in-to helle,
- 9448 And er þis trunchyn, me tenys, be takon of my
brest,
Go, buske vnto batell my bone for to venge,
And oppresse the *with* payn, & present hym
dethe;

Deiphobus is
severely wounded.Paris drags him
from the crowd
and stays to
tend him.Deiphobus
desires him to
(fol. 146 a.)
avenge his death.

- Book XXIII.
- 9452 þat he so slegly be slayn *with* sleght of þi hond,
 þat I may wete how hit worthes, or I wend
 hethyn !”
- Paris, overcome
 with grief and
 rage, dashes into
 battle to seek
 Palamedes,
- 9456 Parys, for pytie of his pale wordes,
 Sweyt into swym, as he swelt wold,
 And all his wedis were wete of his wan teres.
- 9460 There left he þe lede and launchet to fild,
 Dessyrus to deghe, for dole þat he hade.
 He shot þurgh the sheltrums þe shalke for to mete,
 Palomydon to prese, and put vnto dethe :
- 9460 þen found he the freike in a fell stoure.
 Seppidon, the sure kyng, assaylet full hard,
 And the freke hym defendit *with* a freike wille.
 To Palomydon he preset *with* a prise weppyn,
- 9464 The bold for to britton, & on bent leue.

THE DETHE OF SEPPIDON þE KYNG BY PALOMYDON.

- Palomydon the prise, *with* a proude sworde,
 On kyng Seppidon for-sothe set soche a dynt ;
 He gird hym so grymly on his gret theghe,
- 9468 þat he karve hit of cleane, & the kyng deghit,
 And fey of his fole felle to þe ground.
 Parys segh, in his sorow, how the sir wrought ;
 þe freike in his felnes the fuerse kyng hade slayne,
- 9472 And mony Troiens *with* tene tyrnit to dethe :
 What for dynttes of þat duke, & of derfe other,
 þai were boun to gyffe bake, & the bent leue.
- Palamedes, with
 one blow, cuts
 down Sarpedon,

THE DETHE OF PALOMYDON BY PARIS.

- Paris bend vp his bow *with* his big arme,
 Waited the wegh in his wit ouer,
- 9476 In what plase of his person to perse of his wede ;
 And to deire hym *with* dethe he duly deuysset,
With a narow full noble of a nait shap,
- 9480 þat put was in poison ouer the pale hede.
 He woundit þat worthy in his wide þrote,
- Paris shoots
 Palamedes with
 (fol. 146 b.)
 a poisoned arrow,
- Entering the

- Gird þurgh the gret vayne, grusshet the necke,
 þat he hurlyt down hedlonges, harmyt no moo,
 9484 And deghit of þe dynt, deirit neuer after.
 þen the crie was full kene, crusshyng of wepyn !
 Myche grem hade the grekes for gref of hym one !
 When þai lost hade the lede, þat hom lede shuld,
 9488 All astonyt þai stode starond aboute,
 þen fled all in fere, and the fild leuit,
 Bowet to þere bastels with bale at þere herttes.
 The frigies felly folowet hom after,
 9492 ffele of hom fuersly felle hom to ground ;
 Dang hom to dethe with dynttes of swerd,
 And moche wo on hom wroght, wastid hor blode.
 At the tentis þai turnyt with Troiens to fight ;
 9496 With-stode hom full stithly in a stoure hoge ;
 ffoghten with hom felly, & fele were þere slayne.
 The Troiens lighten doun lyuely, lefton thair
 horses,
 Girdyn to þe grekes with a grym fare ;
 9500 Greuit hom full gretly with mony grym wound ;
 Alto ter of hor tenttes, tokyn þere godes,
 Syluer and Sarrigold sadly þai grippet,
 Bassons full brode, & other bright vessell ;
 9504 Pesis of plates plentius mekyll,
 Other iowels full ioly, & mekull iust armur.
 Paris the prise knight, & the pert Troilus
 Bowet to þe bonke þere þe barges lay,
 9508 With xxxⁱⁱ M. þromen þryuond in armys.
 The shippes on a shene fyre shot þai belyue,
 That the low vp lightly launchit aboute ;
 And all chrickenede with the scriue þurgh the
 styrm ost,
 9512 ffor the smother, & the smoke of þe smert loghys,
 þat waivet in the welkyn, wappond full hote,
 All the Citie might se the sercle aboute.
 þan Ajax the aunterus came angardly fast,—

Book XXIII.

throat, it lays
open the great
vein.The Greeks break,
and flee to their
tents.The Trojana
pursue.A struggle at the
tents ;which are torn
and plundered.Paris and Troilus
set fire to the
Greek ships.

(fol. 147 a.)

Ajax, with a

- Book XXIII.
great company,
comes to the
rescue.
- 9516 The tore son of Thelamon,—*with* tried men &
noble :
He *turnyt* to the troiens, tenit full mony,
In deffence of þe folke, þat the feld leuyt.
ffell was the fight *with* foynyng of speires,
- 9520 Mallyng þurgh metall maynly *with* hondes,
Kyllyng of knightes, knockyng þurgh helmys,
Ded men full dauly droppit to ground !
On yche halue, in þat hete, hurlit to fote,
- Many killed and
wounded on both
sides.
- 9524 Mony bold was þere britnet vpon bothe haluys.
There all the Navy *with* noy, & the naite
vessell,
With fflamys of fyre hade fully ben brent,
Ne hade aunterus Ajax angardly don,
- (MS. has "and")
- 9528 And *with* hardynes of hond holpyn his feres,
(In) withstandyng the stoure *with* his strenght on.
ffyve hundrith fully of þere fyne shippes,
Consumet full cleane, clothes & other,
- More than five
hundred of the
Greek ships are
burned.
- 9532 And mony mo were þere marred, & mated *with*
fire.
The Troiens þat tyme tenet hom so euyll,
Dong hom to dethe, & derit hom mekyll,
þat no sith might þai suffer the sorow, þat thai
hade,
- 9536 But *turnyt* vnto tenttes, tenit full euill.
One Ebes, an od man & honorable of kyn,
Of Tracy þe tru kyng was his *triet* fader,
He was brochit þurgh the body *with* a big speire,
- Ebes, son of the
King of Thrace,
is transfixed with
a great spear.
- 9540 þat a trunchyn of þe tre tut out behynd,
To Achilles aune tent angardly ran,
That lay in his loge all *with* loue boundon,
And fore to no fight for faire Poxena.
- He goes to the
tent of
(fol. 147 b.)
Achilles, and
reproves him for
not assisting his
countrymen.
- 9544 He chalinget Achilles *with* a chere fell,
Reproued hym prudly of his proud wille,
þat lurket in his loge, list not to helpe,
And segh his folke so fallyn, & in fight end,

- 9548 þat *with* his monhede so mykell, & *with* his
mayn strenght, Book XXIII.
Might *soucour* his Soudiours, & saue hom alyue.
þen the trunchyn of the tre þai tuggit hym fro,
Braid it out bigly, and the buerne deghet.
- 9552 Sone after, sothly, a *seruond* of Achilles. A seruant returns
from the battle,
and tells Achilles
how sorely the
Greeks are
pressed.
Come bremly fro batell, braid to his tent :
He fraynit at the freike how þai fore þere,
And spird at hym specially of þaire spede fer.
- 9556 "Syr," *quod* þe *seruond*, "in *sertan*, full euyll,
Oure grekes vnto ground are gird wonder þicke,
And myche dole is vs dight to day, as I wene.
þe multytude ys so myche of the mayn troiens,
- 9560 And so fuersly in fight fellis oure knightes,
Alto swappon vs *with* swerdes & *with* swym
strokes.
In the Citie, forsothe, no soudiour is leuit,
Ne no freke of defense, but in feld all
- 9564 To oppresse hom *with* payn, our pepull to sle.
And yf hit liked you, lord, at þis lell tyme,
To bowne you to batell on *your* best wise ; If he will go
forth to battle, he
may gain great
honour and fame.
Syn þai fainted are *with* fight & feble of strenght,
- 9568 And wery of þere werke, ye worship might haue,
Wyth a lose euerlastond, when *your* lyff endis :
ffor by *soucour* of *your* selfe, & *your* sad helpe,
We might holly the herrehond haue now for ay."
- 9572 The worthy at his wordes wonyt no chere,
Ne noght hopet in hert of his hegh speche,
Ne þe sight of Sebes, þat sadly was dede ; None of these
things move
Achilles : he is so
overcome with
love.
But faynet all fantasy, as he no freike segh,
- 9576 And as a lede þat *with* loue was lappit full hard,
As þe maner is of men, þat mellyn *with* loue,
To be blyndit *with* the byt, þof hom bale happyn : (fol. 148 a.)
Nowther waite vnto worship, ne to wild aunter,
- 9580 But laityn ay *with* lykyng þere luff for to please.
The batell was big, brytnet were fele ;

Book XXIII.

- Mony grekes vnto ground gird vnto dethe ;
 Mony stithe in the stoure starf vnder fote,
 9584 Till the blode & the brayne blend *with* the
 erthe.
 Then neghit the night, noy was the more !
 At the setting of þe son sesit the fight,
 Paris, the *prise* knight, *with* his pepull all
 9588 Soght to the Citie softly & faire.
 Er Deffibus was dede, his dere bredur two,
 Troilus the tru knight, & the *triet* Paris,
 ffore eyn to þe freke febill of chere ;
 9592 *With* mykell sobbyng and sorow set hym before,
 þat leuer were to be lyueles, then to lyue after,
 ffor dole, & for doute of hor dere brother.
 Then Deffibus dauly drogh vp his Ene,
 9596 Pletid vnto Paris *with* a pore voise,
 Whether the Duke were od dede, þat hym
 deiret so.
 þan he fraynet at the freike, as he hym faith aght,
 And he, the tale how hit tid, told hym full eyn,
 9600 Of the dethe and the dynt þat the Duke þolit,
With the bir of his bow and a big arow.
 þen bade he to a buerne, þat hym by stode,
 The trunchen of the tre tug fro his brest ;
 9604 And he deghit *with* dole when he done hade,
 Vne past in the p'ace vnto pale dethe.
 Myche mournyng was made for þat mayn
 knight
With his ffader vnfaire, & his fre moder,
 9608 His brether vnblithe, & his bright suster ;
With sobbyng þurgh the Citie, & sorow full
 hoge.
 And for Seppidon, the sure kyng, Syling of teres,
 Myche weping & waile, wringyng of hond,
 9612 Bothe of buernes of the burgh, & his bold
 knightes.

At sunset, Paris
leads the Trojans
into the city.

The grief of Paris
and Troilus for
their brother
Deiphobus.

Paris relates how
he killed
Palamedes.

Deiphobus dies.

Grief of the
Trojans for
Deiphobus and
Sarpedon.

Priam a prise towmbe prestly gart make,
 And the bodyes of þo bold buried þerin,
 With solenité & Sacrifice suche as þai vsit :

Book XXIII.

(fol. 148 b.)

9616 Couert hom clanly, closet hom to-gedur.

Myche tene in the tenttes with tulkes was made, Mourning of the
 Greeks for
 Palamedes.

With dynnyng & dole for dethe of hor lord.
 þai broght hym to berynes, þo buernes onon,

9620 And closit hym clanly in a clere towmbe.
 þen to-gedur thai gone, the gret by assent,
 To chese hom a cheftain by charge of hom all,
 By assent of hom-selfe a souerain to make,

9624 Syn Palomydon þe prise put was to dethe.
 By agrement of þo grete, & the good Nestor,
 þai grauntid Agamynon the gre for to haue,
 Ches hym for cheftain, & chargit hym þerwith.

Agamemnon is
 again chosen to
 command the
 Greeks.

xxiiij Boke : of the xiiij and xv Batell of þe
Cite.

The battle is resumed : great slaughter on both sides.

9628 **T**he Secund day suyng, sais me the lyne,
þe Troiens full tymli tokyn þe feld ;
All boun vnto batell on hor best wyse,
And þe grekis home agayn gyrdyn *with* yre.

9632 Brem was þe batell vpon both haluys !
Mony gyrd to þe ground and to grym deth ;
Mony stoute þere was storuen vnder stel wedis ;
And mony britnet on bent, & bloody by-ronnen !

A great storm of rain bursts over the field.

9636 That day was full derke, dymmyt *with* cloudes,
With a Ropand Rayne rut fro the skewes ;
A myste & a merkenes in mountains aboute,
All donkyt the dales *with* the dym showris.

(fol. 149 a.)

9640 Yet the ledis on the land left not þerfore,
But thrappit full throly, thryngyng thurgh
sheldis,

Till the bloberond blode blend *with* the rayn.
And the ground, þat was gray, gret vnto red.

9644 Mony knightes were kyld of þe kene grekes ;
Mo were þere mart of þe mayn troiens.

The Greeks are driven back to their tents :

Then Troiell, full tite, *turnyt* vnto batell
With a company cleane of cant men of armys.

9648 The freiike was so fuerse, & fell of his dynttes,
There was no buerne on the bent his birre to
withstond,

Book XXIV.

- But fled hom in fere, ferd of hor dethe,
 Turnit to þere tenttes, tenyt full euyll,
 9652 Thurgh the rüg, & the rayn, þat raiked aboue,
 All wery for wete, & for wan strokes ;
 And ay the troiens *with* tene tyrnyn hom doun,
 ffelly *with* fauchons folowet hom after,
 9656 Dang hom to dethe in the dym water,
 Pursewit hom *with* pyne vnto þere pure tenttes,
 There leuit thay laike, and the laund past :
 ffor the wedur so wete, and the wan showres,
 9660 Soght vnto the Citie soberly & faire,
 And entrid full easely, euyn as hom liked.

the Trojans
 pursue and cut
 them down :
 but the storm
 compels them to
 desist and return
 to the city.

The next day full naitly, the noble mén of
 Troy

Next day the
 battle is renewed ;

- ffore euyn to þe fight, & the fild toke ;
 9664 And the grekes hom agayne, *with* a grym fare
 Launchit furth to þe laund, lepon to-gedur.
 Speires vnto sprottes sprongyn ouer heddes ;
 Sheldis thurgh shot *with* the sharpe end ;
 9668 Swyngyng out swerdes, swappyn on helmys,
 Beiton þurgh basnettes *with* the brem egge.
 Mony derf þere was ded and to dole broght !
 Troiell, in þat tyme, turnyt to batell
 9672 *With* a folke, þat was felle, fightyng men all.
 He gird doun the grekes *with* so grym fare,
 þat no buerne vpon bent his buffettes might
 thowle.
 Mony knyghtes he kyld, comyns by-dene :
 9676 Barons of the best, and of the bold vrles,
 Deghit þat day *with* dynt of his weppyn.
 Thus macchit þose men till the merke night ;
 The store was full stith, þen stynt þai for late,
 9680 And aither syde, after sun, soght to þere holde.
 Then vij dayes euyn þai semblit in þe felde,
With strong batell & brem till the bare night,

Troilus makes
 havoc among the
 Greeks.

(fol. 149 .)

The battle rages
 for seven days.

Book XXIV.

And yche day was þere dede mony derfe
hundrith.

The Greeks,
oppressed with
the stench of the
dead bodies,
demand a truce
for two months.

9684 þen hit greit the grekes of the gret murthe,
Of the bodies on bent brethit full euyl ;
The corses, as caryn, corit hom *with* stynke,
ffor the murthe was so mykull in þe meane
tyme.

9688 þan to Priam, the prise kyng, prestly the sent
ffor a tru to be takon of a tyme short,
Two monythes, & no more, þaire men for to
bery,
And to frete hom *with* fyre, þat were fey
worthen.

9692 Hit was grauntid agayn by grement *with-in*,
And affirmyt *with* faith the frekes betwene.

Agamemnon
sends Nestor,
Ulysses, and
Diomedes to
Achilles.

Within the tyme of the tru, as þe treti says,
Agamynon the gret full gredly did send
9696 Nestor, the noble duke, another—Vlyxes—
And Dyomede, the derfe Kyng, to doghty
Achilles,

Prayond hom full prestly by þo prise kynges,
ffor to buske hym to batell, & þo buernes helpe
9700 In offence of hor fos, and hor fuerse socour,
Thurgh might of his monhode & his mayn
strenght.

When þai comyn to þe kyng, þo kyde men in fere,
He welcomyt þo worthy *with* a wille faire,
9704 And solast hom somyn syttyng *with* hym.

They reprove him
for having urged
on the war, and
now withdrawn
from it.

The first of þo fre, þat to þe freike said,
Was Vlyxes, the lord, *with* his lythe wordes :—
“ Ne was hit not *your* wille, & *your* weghe all,
9708 *With* other kynges in company, & kyde men of
worship,
ffro our prouyns to passe, and our prise londes,
With a pouer full preste on Priam to venge ;

- His body to britton, & his burgh take ;
- 9712 All his stid to distroy, and his stith holdis ?
 What will is þere waknet in *your* wild hert,
 Or what puttes you in plite þis *purpos* to leue,
 To enclyne to þe *contrary*, & no cause haue,
- 9716 Syn hit happis vs suche harmes to haue now,
 alace :
 Oure kynges bein kylde, and our kyd dukes ;
 Oure bachelors on bent brittynet full thicke ;
 Oure tenttes to-torne, takyn oure godes ;
- 9720 Oure barges brent vnto bare askes,
 And other harmes full hoge hent in a whyle ?
 Hit was hopit full hertely of oure hegh pepull,
 Thurgh *prowes* of *your person*, & *your prise*
 dedis,
- 9724 þat vs hap shuld the herhond haue of our fos,
 Syn ye honorable Ector auntrid to sle,
 That all the Troiens trust truly was in.
 And now Deffibus is dede, deires no more,
- 9728 þat furse was in fight, and oure folk sloght ;
 So (happeth) þaire hope is in hard deth,
 And febill in hor fight, faynt in hor hertis.
 Syn 3e alosit ar, of longtym, lusti in armys,
- 9732 And oure folke has defendit *with 3our fyn*
 strenkith,
With þe blode of *3our brest* thurgh þe bright
 maille,
 And oft reskewet oure renkes, or þai ruth þolit ;
 If hit like you now, lell *sir*, lyft vp *your hertte*,
- 9736 Mayntene youre manhode & *your men helpe*,
 ffaris into fight *your folke* to releue,
 þat *with-outyn helpe* of *your hond* happis the
 worse.
 Therefore hent vp *your hert* & *your high wille*,
- 9740 Meue you *with monhode* to mar of *your fos* ;
 To wyn vs oure worship, & our wille haue :

Book XXIV.

(fol. 150 a.)

They relate the
 disasters that
 have befallen the
 Greeks ;

and how much
 they had hoped
 to win by his aid.

(MS. has
 'that both.')

Since he has won
 so great renown,
 they urge him to
 maintain it : and
 to rouse himself
 again to the war.

Book XXIV.

And þat hope we full hertely thurgh helpe of
your one."

THE ANSWARE OF ACHILLES TO VLYXES THE KYNG.

- To þat honerable onestly answaret Achilles,
- Achilles answers
that it was great
folly for them to
come to Troy on
such an errand.
- 9744 *With* wordis full wise in his wit noble :—
“ If vs auntrid, Vlyxes, thurgh angard of pride,
To þis kith for to come, & oure kyn leue,
Hit was folly, by my faith, & a fowle dede.
- (fol. 150 b.)
- 9748 Masit were our myndes & our mad hedis,
And we in dotage full depe dreuyn, by faith,
ffor the wille of a woman, & no whe ellis,
All our londes to leue, & to laite hedur,
- 9752 Oure kynges be kild, & oure kide dukes,
All oure londes to lose, and oure lyf als,
In a cuntre vnkynd to be cold ded.
Hade not Palomydon, the prise kyng, provet the
bettur,
- “ It would have
been wiser had
Palamedes
remained in his
own land, than to
come here to be
slain.
- 9756 To haue lengit in his lond, & his lyf hade,
And haue deg hit in his Duché, as a duke noble,
Then be britnet on bent *with* a buerne strang :
And fele other fre kynges frusshet to dethe,
- 9760 þat might haue leuyt as lordes in þere lond yet ?
Syn the worthiest of þe worle, to wale hom by-
dene,
Are assemblit to þis sege in a sad ost,
If hit happyn hom here *with* hond to be slayn,
- 9764 And þaire londis to lose lightly for ay,
All þe world shall haue wondur of hor wit febill ;
And Carles þaire cuntre cacht as þaire aune,
To weld all þe worchip þo worthy men aght.
- Hector himself
was slain ;
- 9768 Was not honerable Ector, oddist of knightes,
In this batell on bent britnet to deth ;
And lightly his lif lost in a stound :
ffor all his fursnes, in faith, had a febill end ?
- and the same fate
- 9772 þe sam to my-self, sothli, may happyn,

- þat am febiller be fer þen þe fre prinse,
 Both of myght, & of makyng, & of mayn strenkith.
 þis trauell is tynt, I tel you before,
 9776 Me to preve *with your praier prestly* to feld,
 Or any troien to tene, trist 3e non other.
 Hit is playnly my *purpos neuer* in plase efte,
 ffor to boun me to batell þer buernes schal fight,
 9780 Ne þer as doute is of deth, ffro þis day efte.
 Me is leuer for to lyue *with losse* þat I haue,
 þen ani person be put vnto pale deth.
 Hit is wit soche wildnes wayne out of mynd,
 9784 And pas ouer a *purpos enparis* at þe end."
- Book XXIV.
- may befall
 me, who am far
 more feeble.
 Your labour is in
 vain : for
- I will fight no
 more.
- Rather will I lose
 my fame than
 my life."
- Þ**en Diamed, þe derf kyng, and the Duke
 Nestor,
 Tretid hym trietly, all *with* tru wordis,
 ffor to *turne* his entent & his tyme kepe ;
 9788 But all þaire wordis þai wast, & þaire wynd also.
 Noght stird hym þo stith in his stalle hert,
 Ne the *prayer* of the prinse, þat the prise hade,
 Agamynon the gret, þat the gomes sent,
 9792 Noght meuyt his mynd for no myld speche,
 Ne put of his *purpos* ffor *prayer* ne other.
 þan laght þai hor leue, þo lordes, in fere,
 Ayryn to the Emperoure angardly fast,
 9796 All þai toldyn hym (tite), as þai tide euyne,
 Of þaire answare, in ordur, those od men to-gedur.
 Agamynon full graidly gedrit all somyn,
 Dukes, and derfe Erles, doughty of hond,
 9800 Caght hom in counsell, and the cause told,
 The authwart answare of Achilles the kyng,
 And the *prayer* of the prinses, þat prestly were
 sent,
 By assent of hym-selfe, þe soueraine vnto ;
 9804 And how he counceland the kynges to kayre into
 grece,
- Diomedes,
 Nestor, and
 Agamemnon
 entreat him to
 return ; but in
 vain.
- (fol. 151 a.)
- (MS. has 'tate')
- Agamemnon
 summons a
 council of the
 leaders ; informs
 them of the
 conduct of
 Achilles ; and
 asks their advice.

Book XXIV.

With the Troiens to trete, & tene hom no more ;
All hor lond for to leue, & hor lyue saue.

9808 “Lakys now, ledys, what you lefe think,
And what ye deme to be done at this du tyme.”

Menelaus advises,
that it would
be a shame to
treat with the
Trojans, now
that Hector and
Deiphobus are
slain: and

When the souerain hade said, sone opponon,
Menelay meuyt vp, & *with* mouthe saide :—
“fforto trete *with* the troiens ys no tyme now,
9812 Ne no worship, I-wis, but a wit feble.
Syn Ector ded is of dynt, & Deffibus the knight,
And other kynges ben kyld, þat cleane were of
hond,

that they could
succeed without
Achilles.

9816 The Troiens full trully trusten no bettur,
But dernly to degh : þai demyn non other.
I am sekir, for-sothe, and sadly beleue,
*With*outen helpe of þat hathell vs hastis an end.”

Nestor and
Ulysses declare
that Troy is not
to be so easily
won ;

9820 Then Nestor þe noble duke, another—Vlixes,
Saidon to the souerayn sadly agayn :—
“ þof þow wylne to þe wer, wonders vs noght,
Syn þi hert is holly the harmys to venge ;
Thy wyf for to wyn, þat þou well loues,

9824 And to grefe hom agayne, yf þou grace hade :
But yet trust not þat Troy will titly be wonyn,
þof derfe Ector be ded, and Deffibus also.

(fol. 151 b.)

that Troilus is
nearly as great as
Hector ; and
Paris as
Deiphobus,

9828 There is another als noble & nait of his strenght,
& als wondurly werkes in wer vppon dayes ;
That is Troilus the *triet*, þat tenes vs full cuyll,
And fuersly in fight fellis our pepull.
þof Ector were eftsones ordant alyue,

9832 He kylles our knightes, kerues hom in sonder :
And Paris, a *prise* man, pert of his dedis ;
Was neuer Deffibus so doughty & derfe of his
hondes.

and, that the
Greeks ought to
treat with Priam,
and return home.

9836 Therefore, *sirs*, vs semyth sothely the best,
With the Troiens to trete & *turne* to our londes,
With the harme, þat we haue, of our hede kynges,

- In sauving of our-selfe & our sure knightes." Book XXIV.
- Then Calcas the curset, þat was the kyde *traytour*,
- 9840 The Bysshop of the burgh, þat I aboue said,
Negh wode of his wit, walt into sorow,
Brast out *with* a birr & a bale noise.
- “Ah ! noble men of nome, nayet of *your* werkes,
9844 Worthiest in worde, wanttis no hertte !
What ! thinke ye so þroly this þrepe for to leue ;
Your goddis to greue, þat graunttes you an end ?
Leuys hit full lelly, the laike is your avne,
- 9848 And the *prise* of the play plainly to ende,
Thurgh the graunt of *your* goddes, & no grem þole.
What ! thinke ye so þroly þis þrepe for to leue ?
Heyue vp your herttes, henttes *your* armys ;
- 9852 Wackyns vp *your* willes, as worthy men shuld ;
Bes fuerse on *your* fos to the ffer end,
And lette no dolnes you drepe, ne *your* dede let ;
ffares *with* no faintyng till *your* fors lacke !
- 9856 Tristis me full truly, you tydes the bettur,
Yonder won for to wyn, and *your* wille haue ;
And þerfore greue not *your* goddes for grem þat
may folow.”
- At the wordes, I-wis, of this wickyde *traytor*,
- 9860 All the grekes *with* grem gedret þere herttes,
Noght charget Achilles, ne his choise helpe,
But were frekir to þe fight þen at the first tyme ;
And þus in Rigour þos Renkes Restyn tyll efte.

The traitor
Calcas reminds
them that the
gods have
promised them
victory.

He urges them to
take heart,
and desist not
till the city is
captured.

The leaders are
encouraged and
determine to
fight on.

(fol. 152 a.) **xxb Boke : off the Sextene & þe xbiij Batell.**

- 9864 **W**hen the Monethis were meuyt of the mene tru,
 The Grekes *with* a grym fare gedrit to felde
 Mony bold vppon bent in hor bright wedys,
 All ffuerse to the fight, felle men of hondes.
- When the truce
 was ended, the
 battle is renewed.
- 9868 þan soght fro the Cité, *with* a sum hoge,
 Troiell the *triet* knight, & þe toile entrid.
 The stoure was full stith, starf mony knightes ;
 Dedmen *with* dynttes droppit full thicke,
- Troilus, in
 revenge for the
 death of
 Deiphobus, slays
 a thousand
 knights.
- 9872 And mony lede on the laund out of lyfe past.
 ffor tene of his tru brother, Troiell the knight,
 Dressit hym the dethe of Deffibus to venge.
 Mony grekes vnto ground he gird out of lyue,
- 9876 And fele *with* his fauchon þat fyn knight slogh.
 As Dares of his dedis duly me tellus,
 A thowsaund thro knightes þrong he to dethe
 þat day *with* his dynttes, of the derffe grekes.
- The Greeks are
 driven back to
 their tents.
- 9880 All ffrickly his fos fled at the last ;
 þai turnyt to þere tenttes *with* tene at þai hade :
 The ffrigies hom folowet, fell hom *with* swordes.
- Night ends the
 battle.
- 9884 þan the day ouerdrogh to þe derke night,
 The Troiens turnyt to toun, & the toile leuyt.

When the sun *with* his soft beames set vp
 olofte,

- The grekes out gird þere grem for to venge,
 And the Troiens full tyte, on the tother halue :
- 9888 ffull mekill was the murthe, & meruell to here !
 The derf kyng Dyomede, þat doghty was ay,
 ffore *with* his fos as a fuerse lyon :
- 9892 Mony britnet the buerne of the bold troiens ;
 Mony lede out of lyue *with* his launse broght.
 Troiell þat torfer titly beheld,
 Kayres euyñ to the kyng, þat he knew well,
With all the corse of his caple & a kene speire.
- 9896 He tachit on the tulke *with* a tore dynt,
 And he keppit the caupe *with* a kant wille.
 On the brest of the buerne brake he þe launse,
 But he woundit not the wegh, ne nowise hurt.
- 9900 Dyomede *with* the dynt of the derfe Troielus,
 Halfe-lyueles along on the laund felle,
With a wicked wound thurgh the wast euyñ.
 þan Troiell, the tore kyng, titly vmbraid
- 9904 Of Bresaid, the bright, *with* his breme wordes.
 The grekes *with* grem, & *with* gret strenght,
 Hurlit hym fro horsfete, hade hym away.
 The shalke on his sheld shoke to his tent,
- 9908 As for ded of þe dynt dressit hym to ly.
 Menelay þe mighty þis myschefe beheld,
 The dethe of Diamede dressit hym to venge.
 He thoght Troiell to take, or tene *with* his hond,
- 9912 And rode to þe Renke *with* a roide fare.
 Troiell keppit the kyng *with* a kant wille,
 Woundit hym wickedly, walt hym to ground :
 His hede vnder horsfete hit on the bent.
- 9916 The men of þat mighty þaire maistur can take,
 Braid hym on a brode sheld, bere to his tent ;
 As a lyueles lede, left hym for ded.
 Agamynon the grem of þe grekes beheld,
- 9920 Segh his weghis be woundit, & þe worse haue :
 He cald hym a company of knightes full noble,

Book XXV.

Diomedes cuts
down the Trojans
right and left.Troilus dashes on
him ;shivers a lance on
his breast, and
drives him to the
ground.
(fol. 152 b.)The Greeks raise
him on his shield,
and carry him to
his tent.Menelaus, to
avenge the death
of Diomedes,
attacks Troilus :but is dashed to
the earth.Agamemnon with
a company comes
to the rescue ;

- Book XXV.
- kills and wounds
many Trojans ;
- 9924 And fell to the frigies fuersly anon,
Greuit hom full gretly, and to ground broght :
Woundit hom wickedly warppit hom down,
And myche harme *with* his hond happit to do.
Troieell *with* tene turnyt *with* the kyng,
Gird hym to ground, & greuit him euill ;
- but is severely
wounded by
Troilus.
- 9928 Woundyt hym wickedly, but no woth in,
þat he light on the laund, *þof* hym lothe were.
þan he hasted to horse thurgh helpe of his
knightes,
ffore out of fight, and his folke hoole ;
- 9932 ffor the day ouer drogh, dymmet the skewis,
And all the buernes of the burgh busket to rest.
Than to Priam, *þe prise* kyng, prestly *þai* sent
ffor a tru to be taken *with* treatyng of mowthe :
- (fol. 153 a.)
- A truce for six
months is
granted by
Priam.
- 9936 Sex monethes, and no more, *þo* mighty dessyret,
All parties in pes for to put ouer :
Of *þis þe* kyng and his counsell carpit to-gedur.
By assent of his seniours, & sum of his knightes,
- 9940 Hit was grauntid agayn, & grete men asurit ;
And sum lacked the lede for *þe* long graunt.
- During the truce,
Briseis often goes
to the tent of
Diomedes.
- 9944 **I**n tyme of the tru, as tretis *þe* boke,
Breisaid the burd, vnbidyn of hir fader,
ffull duly to Dyamede dressit to wend,
þat abode in his bed of his bale wound :
Oft tymes in the tru ho to his tent yode,
To comford the kyng in his cold angur.
- 9948 Yet wist ho full well, *þe* wound *þat* he hade,
Betid hym of Troieell, *þat* was hir tru luff.
Oft ho waivet hir wit & hir wille chaunget,
And meuyt hir mynd, as maydons done yet.
- Having no hope
of obtaining
Troilus, she
determines to
accept Diomedes.
- 9952 Ho trust neuer *with* Troieell, terme of hir lyue,
To mell *with* in mariage, ne more of hir lust.
Ho purpost hir plainly, *with* all hir pure hert,
With Dyamede to dele, & do all his wille ;

- 9956 Neuer the grete for to grutche, ne the greke Book XXV.
 werne,
 All his lust & his lykyng, as hyme lefe thught :
 So hatnet hir hert in his hegh loue,
 And all ȝomeryng for-yeton of hir yore dedes.
- 9960 **A**gamynon the gret, and the good Nestor,
 To the choise Achilles [chefe] on þere way ; (MS. has "chose.")
 And he welcomyt þo worthy on a wise faire, Agamemnon and
 As glad of thos gret as his degre wold. Nestor again
plead with
Achilles to assist
the Greeks.
- 9964 *With* full speciall speche þai spake to þe kyng,
 ffor to force hym to fight, & his feris help ;
 But his hert was so hardonet all in hote loue. He still refuses
 He wold not mene to his mynd, ne þe men here. to join them, but
promises
to send his
Myrmidons.
- 9968 But for lewtie of longtyme, þat þe lede hade
 To Agamynon the gret, growen of old,
 He hight hym full hertely to haue at his wille
 The Mirmydons, his men, þat were of mayn
 strenght.
- 9972 þan he þankit hym þicke in his þro hert,
 Toke leue at the lord, lengit no more, (fol. 153 b.)
 Turnyt to his tent, talkit no ferr.

OF XVIIJ AND þE XIX BATELL.

- 9976 When the dayes were don of the du pes,
 Agamynon *with* his grekes graithed to feld. The truce is
 All the Mirmydons men were mightyly arayed, ended, and the
 By charge of Achilles, þat was þere cheffe lord. Greeks take the
 He assingnet yche Sege sekurly to haue, feld. The
Myrmidons of
Achilles
accompany them.
- 9980 As dropis of dew droppying of Rede,
 In hor colours to ken all ouer care wise,
 As Remyng *with* Ruthe by right of hor hede,
 þat lappit was in luf, longit full sore :
- 9984 So þai lutton þaire lord & þere leue toke,
 ffore eyn to þe fight, & the fild entrid
With soft pas all somyn in a sop holl.

- Book XXV.
- 9988 þan þe Troiens *with* tene tachit on þe grekes,
And oppressid hom *with* payn, put hom to
ground.
- The Duke of
Athens is borne
down by Troilus.
- 9992 The Duke of Attens full derf, doghty of hond,
ffaght *with* hom felly, & hor foes noyet.
TroieU the tru knight turnyt to þe Duke,
And bare hym ouer backward, he bult on þe
erth ;
- The Myrmidons
suffer severely.
- 9996 Gird to þe grekes, & myche grem wrought ;
Mard of þe Mirmyden *with* his mayn strenght ;
Woundit hom wickedly, walt hom of horse ;
Myche harmyt the hede men *with* his hond one.
Thus þai laiket o þe laund the long day ouer,
Till the sun in his sercle set vnderneþe :
- Night ends the
battle.
- 10000 Then perted the pepull, presit to þere hold,
And loget the long night till the larke sang.
- The secund [day] suyng, sais me the lyne,
Bothe the batels full brem on [the] bent met.
Kene was the crie, crussyng of weppyn :
- 10004 Blode flemyt o fer in flattes aboute !
Philmen the fre kyng, & fuerse Polydamas,
King Toax þai toke & turnyt away.
But the Mirmydons *with* mayn met on hom sone,
- 10008 Refte hom the Renke *with* a roide fare ;
Hent hym of hondes, hade hym at ese,
And alto hurlit þo hedmen, harmyt hom euyll.
þan come TroieU ffull tyte *with* a tore weppyn,
- 10012 Mony of þo Mirmydons maynet for euer ;
Hew hom down heterly, hade hom to ground ;
With mony hidious hurt harmyt hom mekill.
þai presit vmbe the prise knight prestly onon,
- Troilus is sur-
rounded by the
Myrmidons.
- 10016 And the horse of þat hathell hewen to dethe ;
Wold haue fongit the freike *with* hor fyne
strenght,
And haue led the lede the lystis vnto.

- þan Paris the prise knight preset in swithe,
 10020 *With* his noble brethir naturell, nait men of werr. Book XXV.
 þai met on the Mirmydons, macchit hom hard, Paris and his
brothers to the
rescue.
 Pallit thurgh the persans, put hom beside,
 Hurlit þurgh the hard maile, hagget the lere,
 10024 And deliuert the lede lawse of hor hondes,
 Horsit hym in hast þurgh help of his brether.
 þan wacknet þere wo & mony whe sorow !
 The Mirmydons, for malice of the mayn troielus,
 10028 ffoghten so felly the fregies among,
 On Swargadon þai slogh, a sure mon of armys,
 A prise sun of Priam, & a pert knight,
 The noblest of þe naturell, þat noiet hom all.
 10032 Troiell weppit for woo *with* watur of his ene, Trollus and
Paris avenge the
death of their
brother.
 And brochit in bremely his brother to venge ;
With Parys, the prise knight, & proud men of
 Troye,
 Mony warchond wound wroght at þat tyme.
 10036 The Mirmydons were mony & of mayn strenght,
 Wise men in werr, wight of hor dedis,
 Graithe of hor *gouernaunce*, grym in a feld,
 Of all fetis enfourmyt, þat to fight longit :
 10040 Thai segh the troiens so tore & tentymys moo ; (fol. 154 b.)
 þai hade no might, ne no mayn, þe men to *wit*-
 stonde,
 But assemblit on a sop sadly to-gedur,
 And ay droghen o dregh, as hom deirit lest.
 10044 On nowise in this world weir hom þai might ;
 But Troylus *with* tene ay turnyt hom doun,
 Sundrit the soppis *with* his sad dynttes,
 Shot thurgh the sheltrons, & shent of hom mony.
 10048 Than Agamynon the grete & grym Menelaus, Agamemnon and
Menelaus succour
the Greeks:
 Telamon the tore kyng, & tidé Vlixes,
 And Diomede the doughtie, þat duly was hole,
 All gird in full grymly *with* a gret pepull,
 10052 Restorit the stith fight stuernly agayn.

- Book XXV.
- Hard was the hurtelyng tho herty betwene,
And mony bold vpon bent brittenet to dethe.
Then Troiell *with* tene turnyt in swith,
- 10056 Gird to the grekes *with* a grete yre ;
Woundit hom wickedly, walt hom to ground ;
Oppresit hom *with* payn, & *with* pale strokes.
Thurgh the helpe of þat hynd & his hond one,
- through the
prowess of
Troilus they are
put to flight.
- 10060 The grekes fleddon in fere, & þe fild leuyt,
Turnyt to þere tenttes, taried no lengur,
With all the hast of þere horses, houet þai noght.
Than Aiax the auntrus come angardly fast,
- 10064 þat was Telamon tore son, & of Troy comyn,
He gird in *with* the grekes, greuyt full mekill.
þan the grekes *with* grym fare getyn the feld,
ffellyn to þe fight felly agayne,
- They are rallied
by Ajax.
- 10068 As breuyt is in boke, & moche bale wroght :
ffull sharpe was the shoute, shent were þere
mony,
Of knyghtes and comyns & other kyd lordes.
Troilus so toilus *with* his triet strenght,
- 10072 Marit of the Mirmydons meruell to wete,
Breke þurgh the batels *with* his bronnd fell,
And mony gret of þe grekes vnto ground broght,
With the might of his monhode & his mayn
sward.
- (fol. 155 a.)
- Again put to
flight by Troilus,
- 10076 So wonderfully þe wegh wroght at þat tyme,
The grekes flowen in fere & the feld leuyt,
And turnyt to þere tenttes tenyt full euyll.
There Troiell *with* his troiens myche tene wroght,
- 10080 ffolowet on hom fuersly, frunt hom to ground,
ffel hom *with* fawchons, foynet hom þurgh.
A hundreth hede men he *with* hond toke,
And sent to þe Cité *with* sure men to kepe ;
- who captures one
hundred of the
nobles.
- 10084 þan leuit the laike for late of þe night,
Aither pertie full prist preset to þere hold.

The mirmydons *with* mournyng meit to
Achilles,

With woundis full wete & wofully dight :

10088 Thai told hym full tite, þe tene þat þai þolet,
And the murthe of his men þurgh the main
Troieil :

There were fellit in the feld, founden of hom,
A hundreth *with* hond hewen to dethe.

10092 The chere of Achilles chaunget *with* þat,
ffor eare of his knightes, þat were cold dede.

The buerne to his bed buskit anon,
As hit come hym by course of þe kynd night,

10096 And lay in his loge, litill he sleppit,
But wandrit & woke for woo of his buernes.

Mony thoghtes full þro þrappit in his hert,
And gird hym in grefe his grem for to venge ;

10100 ffor his men, þat were mart, meuyt hym so,
þat he was frike to the fight his fos to anoye.

But Pollexena the pert, *with* hir pure loue,
Enforce so þat fre in his felle angur,

10104 Abated the bremnes in his bale yre,
And stoppet the strif of his strong hert ;
ffor hit meuyt to his mynd in the mene tyme,

If he fore to þe fild, and þe fight entrid,

10108 That the Loue of the Lady lost were for ay,
Withouten hope of þat hynd to haue in his lyue,

And vntrew of his trawth trust neuer after.

Of the forword he fest *with* his fre wille,

10112 To Priam in priuete, and his prise qwene,
Neuer in fild to be founden, ne his folke harme,

Mony day he endurit in his depe thoght,
And ay compast þe cases in his clene hert.

Book XXV.

The Myrmidons,
sad at heart,
relate to Achilles
the disasters that
have befallen
them.

Overcome with
grief he cannot
sleep :

he longs to
avenge the death
of his friends.

His love for
Polyxena soon
cools his anger.

(fol. 155 b.)

He remembers
his promise to
Priam and
Hecuba.

HERE þAI FAGHT VIJ DAYES TO-GEDUR, þAT YS NOT
RECONT : NO BATELL.

10116 Than the Troiens on a tyme tokyn the feld,

Book XXV.

- And the grekes hom agayn *with* a grym fare :
 Seyuyn dayes somyn *sesit þai* nocht.
 Mony doghty *with* dynt vnto dethe yode,
 10120 And mony in the mene tyme marrit of the grekes.
 Yet the lede in his loge *with* his loue hote,
 Neuer bownet vnto batell, ne to bright armys,
 But in thoghtes full þro þrappit *with* hym-seluyn,
 10124 As a mon out of mynd, maset full euyll.
 þan Agamynon the grete, by grement of all,
 To the toun for a trew tristye men sent ;
 ffor the murthe was so mykull of þe mayn grekes,
 10128 þen dut hym the Duke for destany felle ;
 But the troiens full tite of the trew hym denyet,
 Any tyme for to tary, for tene þat might happyn,
 But a space for his spilt men spedely to graue,
 10132 And bryng hom to berynes, and barly no more.

Achilles overcome
with love still
abides in his
tent.

Agamemnon de-
mands a truce :

only time to bury
the dead is
granted.

The xxvj Boke : of the (xx) Batell of the
Cite. (MS. has xvij.)

- W**hen paste was the pes, parties were gedirt (fol. 156 a.)
ffro the tenttes & the toun, takyn the feld :
Assemblit were sadly soudiouris full noble,
10136 And in a stoure, þat was stith, stuernly þai foghtyn.
Menelay met vpon mayn Paris, Jousting between
Menelaus and
Paris,
That bothe were þai backward borne of þere
horses,
With the lippe of þere launsis so launchet þai
somyne.
- 10140 Polydamas the pert preset to Vlixes, Polydamas and
Ulysses,
With the caupe of a kene swerd kerue on his
helme.
The freike with a fauchon fendit hym well,
And faght with the fuerse knight felly agayne.
- 10144 Menestaus the mighty with a mayn dynt, Mnestheus and
Antenor,
Antenour in angur angardly stroke,
Unhorset the here, hade hym to ground,
With the lip of a launse, þof hym lothe were.
- 10148 Philmen the fuerse kyng with a fyne speire, Pylmenes and
Agamemnon,
Gird to Agamynon, & the gome hit ;
Greuit hym full gretly, gert hym to stoupe,
þat he wauerit þerwith, & weikly he sete.
- 10152 Telamon come tyte, & the tother met,
Bare hym ouer backward with a big dynt,

- Book XXVI.
Antiloehus and
Bianor.
- 10156 Woundit hym wickedly, & the we halpe.
Achilacus, a choise son of the cheffe Nestor,
Presit to a prise son of Priam the kyng,
One Bynour the bold, as the boke sais,
And the lede *with* a launse out of lyue broght :
ffor the dethe of this dere myche dole rose.
- 10160 The Troiens *with* tene toiled full hard,
With a Rumour full roide & a roght hate ;
And to Troiell was told, hym tenyt *perwith*.
With a fouchon full felle fuersly he stroke :
- Troilus avenges
the death of
Bianor ;
- 10164 Mony britnet the bold for his brother sake,
Of the grekes in his grem, & to ground cast.
All the pepull hade he put to þe pure flight,
Ne hade the Mirmydons mightely his malis *with*-
stonnd.
- (fol. 156 b.)
- kills and wounds
many of the
Myrmidons, and
at last puts them
to flight.
- 10168 Than Troilus *with* tene turnyt hym swithe,
Mellit *with* the Mirmydons, marrit hom thicke,
Gird hom to ground and to grym dethe,
Woundit hom wickedly, walte hom besyde.
- 10172 His dynttes so dedly durit so longe,
þat all the Mirmydons men meuit hym fro,
ffell to the flight and the feld leuyt :
Hyet hom hedlynges, & þaire hold toke.
- He pursues them
to their tents, and
cuts them down.
- 10176 Troiell *with* the troiens turnyt hom after,
Woundit hom wickedly in hor wale tenttes,
ffellyn to fote, foghten full sore,
And mony at the mene tyme murtherit to dethe.
- 10180 The clamour was kene, crying of pepull,
ffor the murthe was so mykill amonge the grekes,
The (skiew), for þe skrykyng & skremyng of folke,
Redoundet *with* dyn drede for to here.
- (MS. has
"skrew.")
- The clash and
clamour are
heard by Achilles.
- 10184 **T**he noyes noise neghit to Achilles,
As he lay in his loge, of ledis were hurt :
He spird at those specially, that spede hom to fle,
The cause of hor care & the crie hoge.

- 10188 Thai told hym full tyte, the troiens *with* forse
 Gird doun the grekes, & the ground wan ;
 Takyn *pere tenties*, turnyt hom vnder ;
 Oppressit hom *with* payn & *with* pale strokes ;
- 10192 And þai no pouer hade plainly to put hom abake.
 “ And 3e, that hopyn in hele here for to leng,
 Sekir of *your selfe*, & no sore þole !
 Hit shall hap you to haue in a hond while,
- 10196 ffyfty thowsaund fell folke out of Troy,
 To take you *with* tene & tirne you to ground.
 Mony of your Mirmydons marrit for euer :
 Thai haue no forse hom to fend, þaire fos are so
 kene ;
- 10200 *Withouten socour of suremen þai sothely bene
 dede ! ”*
 Achilles for angur angardly swat ;
 So hatnet his hert in a hote yre,
 þe loue of his lady þan left was behynd,
- 10204 Welt into wodnes, wan to his armys,
 Strode on a stith horse, stroke into batell.
 He fore *with* his fos in his felle angur,
 As a wolfe in his wodenes *with* wethurs in fold :
- 10208 He hurlit of helmys, hedis *within*,
 Rent thurgh ribbis, russhit vnfaire :
 Tenyt so the troiens *with* his tore weppon,
 That þe bent was on blode blent *with* the erthe,
- 10212 ffor britnyng of buernes *with* his bright sword.
 þan Troiell *with* tene the *tourfer* beheld,
 Knew well the kyng by caupe of his hond,
 Reiches his Reynis & his roile strykes,
- 10216 Caires to þe kyng *with* a kant wille.
 The kyng met hym *with* mayn, macchit hym
 sore ;
 Derf dynttes þai delt þo doghty betwene,
With þaire fawchons fell, femyt of blode.
- 10220 Troiell carue at the kyng *with* a kene sword,

Book XXVI.

Enraged by the
 slaughter of his
 soldiers, he for-
 gets his lady
 love ;

(fol. 157 a.)
 mounts his
 horse ; and rushes
 upon the Trojans.

Combat between
 Achilles and
 Troilus : both are
 wounded.

Book XXVI.

- Woundit hym wickedly in wer of his lyf,
 þat he was led to the loge, laid as for dede,
 But he langurd *with* lechyng long tyme after.
- 10224 Troiell in the toile truly was hurt,
 But not so dedly his dynttes deiret as Achilles.
 Thus þai bykirt on the bent till the bare night,
 þan left þai for late, lordis and other,
- 10228 Turnyt vnto towne & the toile leuyt.
- HERE FAGHT þAI XX^{II} DAYES TO-GEDUR.
 XX^{II} dayes by dene *with* dynttes in feld,
 þan mett þai *with* mayn, & mony were kild :
 þat neuer restid þo Renkes fro Risyng of sun,
- 10232 Of þat noyus note, till þe night come.
 þan Priam the prise kyng hade payn at his
 hert,
 ffor Achilles by chaunse hade chaungit his
 wille,
 And breme was in batell his buernes to qwelle.
- 10236 He blamyt full bitturly þan his blithe qwene,
 þat euer he tentit hir tale for trifles of hym.
 He said þat his suranse sothely was fals,
 And done for dissait, demit he non other.
- (fol. 157 b.)
 Polyxena too is disappointed.
- 10240 Polixena the pert hade pyne in hir thoght,
 ffor ho *purpost* plainly in hir pure hert,
 Hym to husband haue hade, and hir hap shope.
 In Sex monys, at the most, þe mighty Achilles
- 10244 Was hole of his hurt he hade in the feld,
 Of Troiell in the toile, as I told haue ;
 Bothe sound & saf, set for to fight.
 þan hatnet his hert in a hote yre :
- Achilles resolves to kill Troilus.
- 10248 To Troiell *with* tene, þat turnit hym vnder,
 And woundit hym wickedly, þes wordes said ;
 "Doutles *with* dynttes he deghe of my hond,
 And er he fare out of fight haue a fowle end."

THE DETHE OF TROIUS, BY ACHILLES TRAYTURLY SLAYNE
IN THE XXJ BATELL.

- 10252 When hit turnyt to þe tyme torfer shuld rise,
The mighty on mold metton to fight,
With thaire batels full breme, Bret full of pepull ;
And mony bold were þere britnet vpon both
halues.
- 10256 Achilles the c[h]oise kyng chargit his knightes,
Er þai busket to batell for baret on erthe,
þat þai holly on a hepe held hom to-gedur,
And mynd of no mater for myschef ne othir,
- 10260 Saue Troiell to take *with* torfer þat day ;
Prese hym *with* pyne in parties aboute ;
Cacche hym fro company, close hym *within*,
In myddes his mirmydons þat mighty to hold ;
- 10264 Stuff hym *with* strenght þat he ne stir might,
But hym-self hym to sle sleghly *with* hond.
When he meuyt his men þis malis to wirke,
He fore to þe fight *with* his felle knightes :
- 10268 All his mirmydons mightely meuit hym after,
And put hym in *prise* his *purpos* to hold.
þan Troiell full tidely *turnyt* into batell,
With a folke þat was fell, fuerse of assaute,
- 10272 Hardy men of hond, hede knightes all,
And wondrously wrought on hor wale fos.
Troiell the tru, *with* his triet strenght,
So britnet *with* his brond, & brisit the grekes,
- 10276 þat þai foundyt to flight for ferd of hym one,
And lefton the lond, þof hom lothe thught.
Then the Mirmydons mightely meuit in hole,
Two thowsaund by tale, as taght hom Achilles.
- 10280 His comaundement to kepe kaston hom þen,
And assemblit on a sop sadly to-gedur.
The Troiens *with* tene þai tirnyt to ground,
Kyld of hor knightes & comyns full mony ;

Achilles instructs
his knights how
to capture
Troilus.

(fol. 158 a.)

The Greeks are
driven back.

The Myrmydons
coming forward,
rally them.

- Book XXVI. 10284 Wet hom *with* woundis, warpit hom doune,
And myche baret on bent to þe buernes did.
þan the grekes agayne getton the feld ;
ffell was the fight foynyng of speires.
- Many fall on both sides. 10288 Miche harme, in þat hete, happit to falle
On aither *parte with* pyne, þat put were to
dethe.
- The Myrmidons surround Troilus ;
10292 The Mirmydons hade mynd of þe mayne troiell,
And laited hym on the laund as the lede faght ;
10292 The compast the knight, closit hym *within*,
On yche syde vppon hepes hastely strikon :
But mony of þo Mirmydons þe mayn knight
slogh,
& woundit hom wofully a wondurfull nnumber.
- he defends himself bravely. 10296 þai hurlit of his helme, hade hit to ground,
Harmyt the hode, þat was of hard maile ;
Rofe hit full Roidly, rent hit in peses,
þat all bare was the buerne aboue on his crowne ;
10300 Yet he fendit hym fuersly, fele of hom kild,
And gird hom to ground, þat greuyt hom most.
Than Achilles *with* angur come angardly fast,
Segh the hathell all to-hurlit, & his hede bare,
- Achilles slays him :
(MS. has "mend.") 10304 And no helpe of his hynd (men) hastid him to.
·*With* a fauchon felle he flange at the knight,
Slough him full slawthly *with* sleght of his hoad,
And hade of [his] hede vndur horse fete.
- 10308 He light doun lyuely, leuit hym not so,
ffestnyt hym vp fuersely, by his fete euyne,
Hard by the here of his horse tayle,
And hurlit hym *with* hethyng þurgh þe hoole
ost.
- binds the dead body to his (fol. 158 b.) horse's tail ; and drags it through the field.
- Homer is re- proved for representing Achilles as the noblest of knights. 10312 **T**how Omer, þat oft-tymes openly writis
Of þat buerne in þi boke, as best of his hondes,
Or wegh þat is worshipfull, & wight of his dedis,
He comendith hym kyndly as a knight noble :

- 10316 How be reason, or right, or rewle, may þou Book XXVI.
preue
To deme hym so doghty in dedis of armys?
And nomly in þis note, so noblely þou sayes,
Thurgh strenght of his strokes, stroyet he hase
- 10320 Two Ectors eger, & to end broght :—
The prinse of þat prounse, þat no pere hade,
And Troiell the triet knight, his owne tru
brother,
One, the strongest in stoure, þat on stede rode.
- 10324 Lelly þi lesynges þou lappis full faire, His partiality
accounted for by
his descent.
Thurgh affection & faithe þou fest *with* the
grekes ;
As þou said by þi-selfe, þurgh sibradyn first, ("sibradyn"=
sibreda, kindred,
relationship.)
Thou was aliet to þat lynage, as by lyne olde,
- 10328 Or ellis wodenes þe wrixlet, & þi wit faillet,
And no reason by rewle þat Renke to comend.
Ne fell he not first *with* his fals trayne, Did not Achilles
slay Hector
treacherously ?
Honerable Ector, oddist of knightes,
- 10332 The strongest in stoure þat euer on stede rode :
þat mon hade no make of might in his lyue,
Ne so worthy in world, wist I neuer sithen.
When he caght hade a kyng, as come hym by
chaunse,
- 10336 And to pull hym of prese paynit hym fast,
With all besenes aboute & his brest naked,
His shild on his shulders shot was behynd,
He hedut no hathell, ne no harme thoght,
- 10340 Saue the kyng to his company clenly to bryng.
Hade the prinse of his purpos persayuet before,
He hade keppit hym full cantly, cawpit *with*
hym so,
þat þe grekes shuld haue greuyt, & þe gre lost.
- 10344 And troiell, the tru knight, trayturly he slogh, And did he not
slay Troilus when
he was sur-
rounded and
exhausted ?
Noght þurgh stowrenes of strokes, ne *with*
strenght one ;

- Book XXVI.
(fol. 159 a.)
- But a M. þro knightes þrong hym aboute,
þat noyet þat noble, & naked his hede,
10348 And shamfully a shent mon he shope to the
dethe.
There he found no defens, ne fightyng agayne ;
But as a ded mon to deme, þat deiret no wight.
Neuer hond vnto hond harmyt he nother,
10352 But as a caiteff, a coward, no knighthode at all.
Now, loke if þis lede soche longyng be worthe,
As þou writis in þi wordes, or were to alow
þat so worshipfull a wegh, as þe wight Troilus,
10356 þat was comyn of a kyng, þe clenest on lyue,—
Neuer a bettur of blode borne on þis erthe,—
Shuld traile as a traytor by the taile of his horse.
Hade monhode hym meuyt maynly *with-in*,
10360 Or gentilnes iugget iustly his werkes,
Sum pytie hade *pricket*, his *purpos* to leue,
þat neuer so filthy a fare hade fallyn in his hond.
- W**hen Paris *persayuit* the plit of his brother,
10364 How he was dolfully ded, and drawen in the ost,
Ofte he swonet for swym, as he swelt wold ;
And myche dole was þat day, þe Duke to behold.
The troiens *with* tene trauailed full sore,
10368 ffor the body of þat bold *with* baret was slayne,
The corse to *Recouer*, & kary to tounne.
But the grekes were so grym, þai gird hom abake,
And *withstode* hom full stithly, stonyt hom
euyll.
- King Memnon
presses to
Achilles :
- 10372 The mighty kyng Menon mikill sorow hade ;
ffor þe dethe of þat dere *with* dole at his hert,
He chefe to Achilles *with* a chere felle
And warpit þes wordis in a wild yre :—
- reproaches him
for his ignoble
conduct :
- 10376 “Thou *traytor vntru*, þat trust was in *neuer*,
ffor shame may þou shunt, as shent of all
knightes !
- Truly, if any
robness had
been in him, he
could not have
treated Troilus as
he did.
- Grief and mourn-
ing for Troilus :
- the Trojans,
striving to recover
his body, are
driven back.

- How found þou þat filthe in þi fals wille,
Of so dogget a dede in þi derf hert,
- 10380 So worshipfull a wegh, & worthiest of blode,
þat is comyn of a kyng, the clenest on lyue,
To tegh as a *traytor*, and traile vpon þe erthe,
And hurle at þi horse taile in hethyng of vs ?
- 10384 Leue me now lelly all þi lyfe after,
Neuer kepis þu þi corse out of cold angur.”
þen þe kyng at hym caupit *with* a kene speire,
Hurt hym full hidusly, harmyt hym sore,
- 10388 þat bisi was þe buerne to bide in his sadill,
Or olofte for to lenge in his large sete.
þen he swange out a sword swicly *with* þat,
Hurlit thurgh þe helme, hade hym to ground :
- 10392 With a wound þat was wikkid walt of his horse,
Half lyueles on the laund light vnder fote.
þen þe troiens *with* tene tokyn þe body
Of Troiell, þe tru knight, & to toun led.
- 10396 þe Mirmydons þaire maistur, masit on þe grene,
Lyfton vp lyuely, led hym away,
Horsit hym in haste, hade hym a lofte.
His strenkith restoris stithly agayn,
- 10400 And he fore to þe fight *with* a fell wyll,
Machit hym monly to Menon þe kyng
And he keppit hym full kenly : þai caupit to-
gedur.
Menon was myghtier, & met on hym so,
- 10404 þat he greuit þe greke, and geue hym þe worse.
þen þe batels come bigli vppon bothe haluys,
Sundrit hom sone, þai soghtyn in twyn.
þe day wex dym, droupit þe sun,
- 10408 þe lyght wex lasse, and þe laik endit :
Soghtyn to the sité, & sum to þe tentis,
And logget þe long nyght, layd hom to rest.

Book XXVI.

fol. 159 b.)

hurls at him with
his spear;then with a
swing of his
sword dashes him
to the ground.The body of
Troilus is
recovered.Achilles recovers,
and again fights
with Memnon.Night ends the
battle.

Then seuynd daies somyn, sothly þai met,

- Book XXVI. 10412 Bateld on bent as hom best likid.
ffell was þe fight þo fomen betwene,
And mony derf þer was ded er þe daie past!
þe vij day sothly, saise me the lyne,
- Achilles instructs
his Myrmidons
to surround
Memnon, and
engage him till
he come up. 10416 Achilles thurgh chaunse was cherit of his wond.
King Menon to mare *with* Malys he þoght,
And bounyt into batell *with* his buernes all.
He meuyt to his Mirmydons in maner before,
- 10420 þe kyng to vmbcast, & close hym *with*-in ;
Asaile hym on yche side, til hym selfe come
His vilany to venge, and his vile hurt.
þen þe stour was full stithe, sturne men were
slayn ;
- 10424 Buernes on þe bent bloody be-ronen ;
And mony hathill, in þat hete, of his horse fell.
- (fol. 160 a.)

THE DETHE OF MENON þE KYNG, BY ACHILLES VNMON-
FULLY SLAYN.

- Combat between
Achilles and
Memnon. Achilles hym chefe to þe choise Menon,
And monly þai met *with* hor mayn speris.
- 10428 þe dentis of þo derfe derit hom so,
þat ayther light on þe laund, leuyt þaire horse ;
Swange out swordys, swappit togedur ;
And ffelli on fote fughtyn þai bothe.
- The Myrmidons
surround
Memnon ; 10432 þe Mirmydons to Menon myghtily þronge,
Vmbset hym on yche side, sesit hym onon ;
Hent hym in hond for no help comes,
Ne no rynk hym to rescow, but his ronk fos.
- and Achilles
steals upon him
and cuts him
down. 10436 þen Achilles come chaseond *with* a choise wepyn,
Segh Menon *with* his men myghtilé holdyn :
He stroke hym full stithly mony store dynt,
Till he britnet þe buerne, & broght hym to deth.
- He could not
have slain him
single-handed. 10440 Hit was not lik þat þe lede, thurgh lust of hym
one,
Schuld haue killit þis kyng *with* his clen
strenkith ;

- Syn Menon *with* myght hade marrit hym ofte,
 þat ffro þe hede to þe hele þe hote blode ran :
- 10444 And he likkir be lost þen to lyue after.
 þerfore ses of þi saghis, þou sore homer,
 þat writis of hym worchip, þat worthy is non ;
 Neuer kyld no kyng, ne no knight zet,
- 10448 þat a-countid was kene, but *with* cast treson :
 And if treson *with* trumen be told as for worchip,
 þen is þat lede worthe lose for his lichir dedis.

- M**enelay *with* myght meuyt in þen,
 10452 Diamed þe dughti, and derf Telamoni^{us} :
 þes gird in full grymli *with* a grete ost,
 ffrusshet to þaire fos *with* a fell sthoure,
 Greuit hom gretly, gird hom to fote.
- 10456 full mony were marrit, & maymyt for euer !
 þen fled all in fere, and þe feld leuyt,
 Soghtyn to the Cité, *with* sorow þai hade.
 Theire fos on hom folowet, fell hom full thicke,
- 10460 Hew on *with* hard stele, hurt of hom þan,
 And mony kild on þe cliffe vnto cold dethe.
 þai wan in wightly, warpit to þe yates,
 Barrit hom full bigly *with* boltes of yerne ;
- 10464 Braid vp the brigges in a breme hast :
 The tothir to the tenttes turnyt agayne.
 þan was sorow in the Cité, sobbyng of teres,
With Priam the prise kyng, & his pure wyfe ;
- 10468 Wailyng of wemen, weping of knightes,
 ffor the losse and the lure of þe lele childer,
 Honorable Ector, oddist of dedis,
 Deffibus the doghty, & the derf Troilus :
- 10472 Now dem þai no dede but the dethe pole !
 þan Priam, the prise kyng, prestly did send
 To Agamynon the gret, for graunt of a tru :
 And he assentid full sone, asurit *with* hond,
- 10476 And affirmyt hit fast *with* a fyne othe.

Menelaus,
 Diomedes, and
 Telamon with a
 great company
 drive the Trojans
 within the walls.

(fol. 160 b.)

The grief and
 dismay of the
 Trojans.

Priam demands
 a truce ; which is
 granted.

Book XXVI.

Sepulchres are
erected for
Troilus and
Memnon.

Within the tyme of þe true, for troiell was made
A Sepulchre Solempne, set full of stones :
ffor Menon, the mighty, was made þere another,
10480 And the corse of þat cleane close[t] þerein.

THE DETHE OF ACHILLES IN THE TEMPLE, BY PARIS
SLAYN.

Hecuba plans
how to slay
Achilles.

Within the tyme of þe tru, as the treti sayes,
Honerable Ecuba, Ectors moder,
ffor the dethe of hir dere sonnes moche dole hade,
10484 With sykyng and sorow selly to here.

She consults
with Paris,

(fol. 161 a.)

þat worthy, in hir wit, warly bethoght
On all wise in this world þe worthy for to sle,
þat hir greuit so gretly, and to ground broght
10488 All þo fuerse men in fight, with his fals cast.
Parys full priuely sho pulled into counsell ;
Thies words to þat wegh wepyng she said :—
“Dere son, myche vs deres the dethe of þi
brether,

and advises that
he be slain, as he
had slain her
sons,—
treacherously.

10492 þat falsly in fight are fellit by Achilles.
ffirst, Ector with envy evill he dyssayuet,
Dang hym to dede ; & the derfe troilus,
þat my lykyng hase lost, & left but the none

10496 Of all my semly sons, þat my solas was in ;
Therefore, sothely me semes, o þe same wise,
þat he with treason were takyn, & tirnyt to dethe,
And done for to dregh, by domys of right,

10500 Soche wirdes & wo, as he wroght has.
He has sere men send, and sadly me prayed,
And deply desyred my doghter to wed,
Pollexena the pert, by purpos of olde.

She proposes to
request Achilles
to meet her in the
temple of Apollo :

10504 I will hete hym full hertely his hest for to kepe,
My doghter full dere to his due wyf.
A sonnd will I send by a sad frynd,
On all wise in this world warn hym fro me,
10508 To Appollo pure temple pertly to come,

- þat we may speike of our spede specially þere.
 Thus I will þat þou wirk, wete þou for sothe :
 Sure knightes of assent assemble þe to,
 10512 Turnys into the temple trystily enarmyt ;
 Kepis you in couer, cleane out of sight,
 Tyll the kyng and his company by comyn within ;
 ffallys on hym fuersly, frap hym to dethe,
 10516 That he pas not your pouer for prayer ne other !"
 The knight, at þe comaundement of his kene
 moder,
 With sykyng & sorow asentid þerto.
 He dressit for þe dede, by dom of þe qwene,
 10520 xx^{ti} knightes full kene of his kyd fryndes.
 Choise of his chere men, chargit hym-selfe
 His counsell in couert to kepe for the tyme.
 þan Paris and his pepull past to the temple,
 10524 Keppit hom in couert, aclosit hom þerin,
 Armyt at all pesis, abill to fight,
 And a-bode till þe buerne vnto burgh come.
 þen Ecuba esely ordant a message,
 10528 Sent to þat souerain by a sad frynde ;
 Spake to hym specially to spede of his erend,
 To turne to the temple, and tary not longe.
 Than the hede kyng vnhappely hasted belyue,
 10532 Laburd with loue, þat lodly dissayuis,
 And mony worthy and wise hase to wo broght,
 Put vnto pouert, and to pale dethe.
 Achilles with Archilagon chefe on þe way,
 10536 The noble sun and next heire of Nestor the Duke,
 Soghtyn to the citie somyn onon,
 And to Appollyns aune temple angardly yode.
 Paris with his pert knightes presyt hym agayn,
 10540 With all his might & his malis the mon for to
 sle.
 Swordis out swiftly þai swappit belyue,
 And vmset hym full sore vpon sere halves.

Book XXVI.

and that Paris
should have
knights ready to
slay him.

Paris assents :

he selects a band
of knights ;

and goes to the
temple.

Hecuba sends a
messenger to
Achilles.

(fol. 161 b.)

Along with
Archilochus he
goes to the
temple :

is attacked by
Paris and his
knights, and
slain.

Book XXVI.

Paris orders the
bodies of Achilles
and Archilochus
to be thrown to
the dogs and
vultures.

- Achilles braid out a brand *with* a brem wille,
 10544 And fast vmbe his fist foldit his mantill.
 All bare was the buerne, out of bright wedis,
 Yet seuyan of þat sorte he slew *with* his hond.
 Parys cast at the kyng with a kene will,
 10548 þre darttes nocht dole, and dedly hym woundit.
 There kyld was the kyng, & the knight bothe,
 And by treason in the temple tirnyt to dethe.
 þan Paris to the pepull prestly comaundit
 10552 The bodies of þo bold to britton onone,
 And cast hom to cures & to kene foghles,
 On þere flesshe hom to fede on a foule wise.
 The corses of þo kant men were kast into strete,
 10556 Iche lede on to loke, as þai lust hade.
 ffayne of þat fare were the felle troiens :
 To se þe corse of þat kyng, þat hom care wroght,
 Be dongen to dethe for deiryng of other.

- 10560 **A**gamynon the gret, by grement of all,
 To Priam, by prise men, pertly he send,
 þat he wold graunt to þe grekes, by grace of
 hym-selfon,
 The bodies of þo bold to bery as hom liked.
 10564 Archilagon, the choise knight, was chere to his
 fader,

(fol. 162 a.)

Priam allows the
Greeks to carry
off the dead
bodies.

- The noble Duke Nestor, þat noyet full sore.
 Myche sorow hade his Syre the sun to behold,
 And oft swonyt that swete, & in swyme felle.
 10568 The kyng graunttyd þo grekes þo grete for to
 haue,
 The bodies to þe bastell barly to lede.
 ffor the choise kyng Achilles þai cherit hom
 euill,
With mych dole for his dethe, and drede of
 hom more.
 10572 þai hopid full hertely, for þat hed losse,

- Neuer the cite for to sese, ne hor Sute haue.
 ffor the losse and the lure of þat lele kyng,
 Myche water þai weppit, þat worthy to mysse.
- 10576 þan þai puruait of prise, with precious aray,
 A Sepulcre solempne, set full of stonys :
 Praying to Priam, þo prise men all,
 Within the Cité to be set, with sufferans of hym.
- 10580 He grauntid þo grete a graunt for to haue
 In the entre of the est halfe, euyng at the yate,
 That troiens in old tyme Tyboria did call.
 þere þai tild vp a toure, triedly wrought,
- 10584 Meruelously made with masons deuyse,
 With Jemmes, & iuwells, & other ioly stonys.
 There closit þai the kyng vpon cleane wise,
 With mykill sorow and sykyng, and soghtyn
 agayn.
- 10588 þan Agamynon all the gret gedirt onon,
 Kynges into counsell, & oþer kyd dukes,
 Erles, & all men oght of astate.
 Thies wordis to þo worthy warpit þe prise :—
- 10592 “Lokes now, lordes, our lure is full hoge,
 On the mysse & the murthe of þe mighty
 Achilles.
 Whethur is bettur in batell abide in this lond,
 Or kaire to our cuntre, and the kythe leue?”
- 10596 Iche whe, in þis werke, has for wit kast,
 þaire domes were full dyuers, doublit full picke :
 Sum lordes to lenge lusty þai were,
 Sum frike to þe fare þere fryndes to se.
- 10600 O sythen, þo souerains were of asent hole,
 þerein batell to byde, & the burghe sege.
 þof hom auntrid Achilles with angur to lose,
 And fail hom in fight with his fyn strenght,
- 10604 þaire goddis will not gab, þat grauntid hom first
 The cité to sese, as hom selfe lyked :
 Troy with his touris tyrne vnto ground,

Book XXVI.

Achilles is buried
 at the Thym-
 bræan gate : a
 gorgeous sepul-
 chre is erected.

Agamemnon calls
 a council,

and asks whether
 the siege is to be
 continued, or
 raised.

All determine to
 continue the
 siege,

(fol. 162 b.)

and rely on the
 promise of the
 gods,

Book XXVI.

- And hewyn vppon hom, þat þe hold kepis.
- 10608 þan Ajax the Auntrous atlet to say,
In myddes of þo mighty meuit to stond ;—
“ Lordes, yf hit like you, lystyn my wordis,
And hedis me *with* heryng, herkyn a litle !
- 10612 þof auntrus Achilles, abill of dedis,
Be drepit *with* dethe, and done fro *our* helpe ;
Let send for his son, a sad mon of hond,
Oddest in armys, & auntrus in were,
- 10616 A fuerse mon in fight, & in frike youthe,
Our knightes to comford & our kid pepull :
Of þis toun, ellis truly, tidis vs non end,
On no wise forto wyn, ne our wille haue.”
- 10620 Then affirmyt hit fast all þe fyn counsell,
And assentid to þe sound þo *souerains* all.
On þis message was made Menelay the kyng,
By agrement of þo grete, as for graith holdyn.
- 10624 He was chosyn for chere of his choise wedis,
Neptolyn, the nobill son, naitly to seche,
Of þe duke þat was dede, doghty Achilles.
He was (lengyng) in lond *with* Licomed the
kyng,
- 10628 He was graunser of þat grete, & for graith
holdyn.

Ajax proposes to
send for the son
of Achilles,—
Neoptolemus,

for without him
they could not
succeed.

Menelaus is sent
to fetch him from
king Lycomedes.

(MS. has
“hengyng”)

(MS. has *xxvi*)

OFF THE (XXII) BATELL.

- Now hit tide for to tell þe tyme of þe yere.
The sun vndur zodiake set was olofte,
At þe poynt forto passe, & put into canser ;
- 10632 When þe season of *somer* was set at the last,
And the day of þe dreight dryuyn vppo long ;
By domys of *deynours*, þat delyn *perwith*,
Abill of astronomy, þat auntris on se,
- 10636 Sadmen of Syens, þat settyn hom *þerto*,
Solstacion, for sothe, sayn hit to hat.
In the monyth to merke, the myddis of Ioyne,

The summer
solstice.

(fol. 163 a.)

- Book XXVI.
- The sextene day sothely, sais me the lyne,
 10640 The boldmen to bent bounet full picke,
 Sadly on aither syde soghtyn to fild.
 The grekes hom greithed, the grettist & other,
 Dyomede the doughty, & derf Menestaus ;
- 10644 Agamynon also auntrid hym *with* ;
 Menelaus among meuit to fild.
 All buskes hor batels on hor best wise,
 And past furth to the pase, þo pouer togedur.
- 10648 þan Priam, the *prise* kyng, puruait onon
 His knightes in companyes cantly to wend,
 Vndur *gouernaunce* graithe how þai go shuld,
 And assignet hom hym-selfe, as souerain & lord.
- 10652 Moche dole and doute þo doghty men hade,
 Syn hom lacked the lede of the lorde Ector,
 þat was stithist of stoure, stabill of hert,
 And the wit, þat hom wantid, of the worthy
 Deffibus,
- 10656 *With* the truthe and the trist of Troiell the
 knight.
 In defaute of tho fuerse, the fyne Duke Paris
 ffore to the fight *with* a fell pouer.
 Myche watur he weppit of his wale ene,
- 10660 Ouer-flowet his face, fell on his brest,
With streamys out straght þurgh his stithe
 helme.
 The *murmur* was mykill of his mayn knightes,
With gronyng & gref for þere gret angur,
- 10664 Ay in doute of the dethe, dredyng hom-seluyn.
 Than Polidamas full prest put next after ;
 Philmen, the fuerse kyng, *with* a folke hoge ;
 Esdyas also auntrid hom *with* ;
- 10668 Eneas also after hom went ;
 All the ledis to the listes on the laund past.
 Paris *with* the percians, *prise* of all archers,
 Assemblit full sone with a sad pepull.

The Greeks are led by Diomedes, Mnestheus, Agamemnon, and Menelaus.

The Trojans are disheartened by the loss of Hector, Deiphobus, and Troilus.

Paris leads them, weeping as he goes :

Polydamas, Pylamenes, Adrastus, and Æneas, with their companies, follow.

- Book XXVI. 10672 Mony wondit þat wegh of þe wale grekes,
And mony slogh in þat slade *with* slight of his
bowe.
- (fol. 163 b.) Dyamede full dernly drof to the kyng,
Phylmyn the fuerse, *with* a frike wille ;
- 10676 Hym keppit þat kant on a kene speire.
With prise of þe pafigons, his oune pure men,
Mony grekes þo grym vnto ground broght ;
Woundit full wickedly, walt hom to dethe.
- 10680 þai hurlet hom full hard *with* hor hoge dynttes,
þat Diamed full dernly was dryven abacke.
Mnestheus jousts
with Polydamas.
Menestaus, þe mighty maistur of Athenes,
Presit Polidamas & put hym of horse,
- 10684 *With* a spar of a speire in dispit felle.
þan he braid out a brand, bikrid hym hard,
Wold haue kyld the knight to the cold erthe ;
But þat Philmyn, þe fuerse kyng, fell to þe
duke,
- 10688 Halpe hym of hondes, hade hym away.
Paris full prestly put hom to ground,
With sharpnes of shot, shent mony knightes,
And greuit full gretly þe grekes þat day.
- Ajax, though
unarmed, cuts
down many
Trojans, and
escapes without
a wound.
10692 þan Ajax, the auntrus, come angardly faste,
With bornysshed brand britnet his folke :
Mony troiens *with* tene he tirnit to dethe,
And angart hom euyll, vnarmyt þai were ;
- 10696 And he vnwoundit, I-wis, out of wothe paste.
To the percians he put hym, þat Paris did lede,
Britnet of þo bold, & myche bale wroght,
þat all flagh hym in fere for ferd of his dynttes.
The Persians
break and flee.
- THE DETHE OF AJAX, BY PARIS SLAYNE.
- (MS. has "in") 10700 Paris (with) pyne was pricket at his hert,
To se his men so be-mard, & murtherit to dethe.
With the birr of his bowe, & a big arow,
þat put was in poison, he pairret his armur,
Paris wounds
Ajax with a
poisoned arrow.

- 10704 Rut þurgh his rybbes, rent hym *with* in,
 Betweene the lyuer & the lightes launchit hym
 þurgh,
 þat all blackonet his blode, & his ble chaungit :
 þan feld wele the freike þat he fey was,
 10708 And ded of þe dynt or þe day past. (fol. 164 a.)

THE DETHE OF PARIS, BY AJAX SLAYNE.

- He presit vnto Paris in his pale angur,
 And as he faght in the feld, to þe freike said :—
 “ Paris, þou prestly hath put me to dethe,
 10712 And shent me *with* shot of þi sharp geire,
 But I degh of þi dynt, and damp into helle,
 þow shall first go before, and fraite of our way.
 Hit is reason and right for þi Ranke loue,
 10716 þat þou part now *with* pyne fro þi prise Elan,
 þat is cause of þis care, and this cold angur ;
 And mony doghty ben dede of Dukes &
 Knightes.”
- Than he bere to þe buerne *with* a bigge sworde,
 10720 Hurlyt þurgh þe helme & the hard chekys,
 And he girt to þe ground & the gost yalde :
 Eyn ded of þe dynt, deiret no mo.
 þan Ajax also, angardly swithe,
 10724 fell of his fole, flat to þe erthe,
 ffor payne of his pale wound passit o lyue,
 Eyn ded of þe dynt, & to dole went.
 The troiens, *with* tene for tirnyng of Paris,
 10728 Myche mournyng & myschefe in hor mynd hade ;
 The korse þai rekoueryt *with* þaire kant fight,
 And broght hit to burgh *with* bale at þere hert.
 Dyomed the Duke, & Derfe Menestaus,
 10732 *With* a folke þat was fuerse, felly *with*-stode,
 Till þe troiens *with* tene turnyt the backe.
 The sun in his sercle set vnto rest,
 And the day ouer-drogh to þe derke night,

Book XXVI.

Ajax in revenge
 rushes on Paris,
 and cleaves his
 head.

Paris and Ajax
 fall to the ground
 dead.

The Trojans are
 driven within the
 gates.

- Book XXVI. 10736 The troiens *with* torfer into toun entrid,
With myche lure & los of hor lefe knightes.
 þai ʒarkit to þe yatis ʒepely onon,
 Barrit hom bigly on hor best wise ;
- (fol. 164 b.) 10740 Passit on prestly *with* payne to þere Innes.
 When the light was lesse, the ledes *with*-oute,
 Thurgh gouernaunce graithe of Agamynon the
 kyng,
 Laidon wacche to þe wallis, þat no wegh past ;
- During the night,
 Agamemnon
 causes the
 Greeks to encamp
 close to the walls. 10744 Pavilions and pure tenttes pightyn aboute,
 And þere logget hom to lenge, while hom lefe
 thoght.
 The troiens in toures, & on toun walles,
 Laidon spies specially, & spekon hom to,
- 10748 On all wise for to wacche & waite on hor fos,
 ffor gawdis, othir gile, þat hom grefe might.
- T**he same night sothely, sais me þe lettur,
 The corse caried was to courtte of the knight
 Paris,
- The body of Paris
 is carried to the
 palace. 10752 *With* myche weping & wo of his wale fryndes :
 And sorow in the Cité was selly to here.
 Now all the brether *with* bale were britnet to
 dethe,
- The Trojans de-
 spair and mourn. þat the folke shuld defend, & hor fos harme :
- 10756 Was no lede, þat hade lust, on lyue for to be,
 Ne hope of hor hele in hor hert thoght !
 Myche pité was of Priam & his prise qwene,
With sobbyng of syster, þat semly were euer :
- 10760 And Elan, of all wemen, angardly fast
 Swonyt full swiftly, & in swym fell.
 XXti tymes hit tide truly þat night,
 þat was draghen fro the Duke all in dede swone.
- Helen swoons
 again and again
 over the dead
 body of Paris. 10764 Myche leuer, for þat lure, out of lyue passe,
 þan any longur to lyffe, & hur luffe want.
 Hir wordes & weping, wo to be-hold,

- Book XXVI.
-
- Of care & complaint, coldyng in hert,
 10768 Hit wold haue persit *with* pyté any pure sawle,
 And tendrit *with* teres hor torfer to se.
 Hit were labur to long hir lotis to tell,
 Or any wegh for to *write*, þof he wit hade,
 10772 The sorow of þat semly, as sais me the lyne.
 Bcth of kyng, & of kythe, & the cleane qwene,
 Abridet of baret, for bale þat sho þolet ;
 And hade pitie of þat pure, hir payne for to here.
 10776 ffor the luff þat she laid on þere lefe sun,
 And the dole, þat she dreggh, for his dethe one,
 Thai worshippit þat worthy as þere wale (fol. 165 a.)
 doghter ;
 And lelly no lesse louyt hir in hert.
 10780 þan in Iono ioly temple, as the iest tellis,
 Atyret was a tabernacle, triet for þe nones,
 Made all of marbill, of mason deuyse,
With mony staryng stone stondyng aboute.
 10784 Therein Paris was put *with* prestis of þe laghe,
 And closit vp his corse vpon clene wise,
With Sacrifice and solenité suche as þai vsit,
 And come to corrupcioun, as his kynd asked.

Paris is entombed in the temple of Juno, with great ceremony.

(MS. has xxj) **The xxvij Boke : of (xxiij) Batell of þe Cite
of Troy.**

(MS. has "Paris"
and "Priamus"
written above.)

For two months
the gates of Troy
are not opened :
the Trojans are
hopeless.

Agamemnon calls
on Priam to fight
or surrender.

(fol. 165 b.)

Priam waits for
the coming of
Penthesilea,
queen of the
Amazons.

Amazon, a
province where
only women
dwelt.

- 10788 Priamus, for pité of his pure sons,
Hade no wille for to weire, ne the wallis pas.
Two monethis *with* might, er he meue wold,
The yates to yeme he yepely comaundit.
- 10792 The troiens in the tyme, as the text sais,
With myche sorow in the Cité, sobbyng vnfaire,
Hade no hope of *pere* hele : þan *pere* hert failit,
And þai drepit in dole, as þai degh shuld.
- 10796 Agamynon, by graith men, to þe gret send
Oft-sythes, for sothe, in the same tyme,
Bade hym send furth his soudiouris, assemble
to feld,
And buske vnto Batell, or his burgh yelde.
- 10800 The noble hym denyet, for noy þat might happon,
He drede hym full depely for desteny feble,
Lest his folke in the feld were fynally distroyet ;
And for hope þat he hade of a helpe sone.
- 10804 Of Amysones auntrus atlet the qwene,
þat was born to the burghe in the bare tyme,
Honerable Ector in armes to helpe.
There out in the Orient, in old mens dayes,
- 10808 A prouynse of *prise*, þat prestly was cald
Amysone *with* all men, aftur full longe,
There wond in no wegh but wemen allone,

Withouten mon, owther make, to medill hom Book XXVII.
with.

- 10812 þai were strong of hor stature, stithest in armys,
And well enformet of the fete, þat to fight longit.
Euen before in þe frunt of þat faire yle,
Was a *prouynse* of *prise*, & *praty* men in ;
- 10816 ffull of all frute, and fode of the best,
Wond þere no wemen, ne no wegh ellis,
But men on þat mold, & mony þai were.
Now the *maner* was most of þo mylde wemen,
- 10820 Thre mones *with* mirthe þo men for to viset ;
Euermore in Auerill auntrid hom so,
With the monith of May, & the mery Ione,
There to leng *with* hor louys in lykyng a while.
- 10824 Oft in wanton werkes wex þai *with* childe,
And sithen of solas soghton to þere londes.
When þo burdis þaire birthe hade borne of þere
sydes,
If hit a woman were, *with* worship hit keppit,
- 10828 And fostred hit furthe vppon faire wise ;
And if þat sam had a sun of hir selfe borne,
Hit shuld be keppit full cleane, as þe clause
tellus,
Thre yere thristely throgen to end,
- 10832 Than sent to þe syre, and soiourne *with* hym.
Thus tide hit þat tyme, as I telle of,
There was a lady in þat lond, þat be lyne aght
All the kythe, & the crowne, & the kleane
soile,—
- 10836 A maidon full of might, & monly in armys,
Boldest in batell, best of hor hondes,—
Pantasilie, þat pert prestly was cald,
That honorable Ector od myche louyt,
- 10840 ffor his prowes of *prise*, and his pert dedis,
And for wightist in wer of þis world þen.
Hit was told *with* a true of a tryet ost

near which was
a province where
only men dwelt.

In April, May,
and June, the
women visited
the men.

If the child was
female it was
kept; but if male,
it was sent to the
father.

(fol. 166 a.)

- Book XXVII.
- Penthesilea brings 1000 Amazons to assist Priam.
- Her grief on hearing that Hector was slain.
- She prays Priam to allow her to lead the Trojans.
- Pylæmenes, Æneas, and Polydamas, with their companies, follow Penthesilea.
- A fierce battle ensues. Menelaus is unhorsed by the Queen.
- (fol. 166 b.)
- Diomedes and Penthesilea.
- Of grekes þat were gedrit to þe great troye,
 10844 Priam to oppresse, & his pure londes ;
 And ho come for þat cause, þat kyng for to helpe,
 With hir maidons full myld, mightily in armys,
 A thowsaund full þro, þreband in wer.
- 10848 ffor loue of þat lede, þat was of lyue past,
 To þe Cité ho soght with hur sute hoole,
 Noght knowing the case of þe kyd prinse,
 þat the doghty was dede & drepid for ay.
- 10852 Whan þat worthy hit wist of his wale dethe,
 Myche sorow & sykyng sanke in hir hert,
 And mony dayes for dole þat doghty can wepe.
 This lady at the last lefte of hir sorow,
- 10856 And prayt vnto Priam all with pure wordes,
 His buernes vnto batell bainly to ordan,
 And pull vp a port, let hom passe furthe.
 Sho purpost hir plainly with hir pure maidons,
- 10860 The grekes to greue, & she grace hade,
 In fight for to fele of hir fell dynttes,
 And of maidyns might make hom to know.
 þan Priam his prise men prestly comaundit,
- 10864 Philmen, the fuerse kyng, & his feres all,
 Encas also, abill of dedis,
 Polidamas the pert, with a prise batell,
 With Pantasilia the pure prestly to wend.
- 10868 Dardan to vndo þe doghty comaundit,
 And all fore to þe fight in a frunt hole.
 The grekes gird hom agayn with a grym fare,
 And with launes on the laund lepyng to-gedur.
- 10872 Breme was the broche in the brest þan !
 Pantasilia so presit proud Menelaus,
 þat ho gird hym to ground with a grym dynt.
 The horse of þat hathell hent ho belyue,
- 10876 And raght by the Reynes to a ranke maiden.
 Dyomede the derfe drofe to þe qwene,
 With a course of his caple, and a kene speire.

- Book XXVII.
- þat mighty hym met *with* a mayn stroke,
 10880 þat he bend in the backe to þe bare sadell,
 Vnneth held hym on horse for harme þat he
 þolet.
 Ho raght to hym radly, reft hym his sheld,
 And betoke [hit] full tite to a triet maiden.
- 10884 Telamon *with* tene turnyt to þe lady,
 To venge of hir velany, & voide hym of harme.
 He launchit to þat louely *with* a light wille,
 And ho keppit the kyng, kest hym to ground,
 10888 Till his head *with* the hard yerthe hurlit full
 sore.
 So faght þat freike *with* hur fyne strenght,
 þat ho knowen was for kene *with* kaupe of hir
 swerd,
 And myche dut for hir dynttes or þe day
 endit.
- 10892 So þat worthy in wer wroght at þat tyme,
 þat Telamon ho toke, & turnyt away.
 Diomede, þat Duke was duly beside,
 Negh wode of his wit for þe wale kyng ;
 10896 So he fore þere in fight *with* his fell strokes,
 þat the lede fro the ladis lawse away past.
 þan Pantasilia the pert *with* a pure steuyn,
 Criet on hir company *with* a cant wille ;
 10900 Assemblit hir sorte on a sad hepe,
 And so fuersly þai faght *with* the felle grekes,
 Thurgh helpe of þat hynd, and hir hed maidons,
 þat all fell to þe flight, & the feld leuyt.
- 10904 The wemyn, as the went, welt hom to ground,
With swappis of hor swordes swelt mony
 knightes ;
 Chasit hom *with* choppis þo chyuallurs ladis,
 To the side of the sea, or þai sesse wold.
- 10908 There the grekes *with* grem had the gre lost,
 And endit for euer, euyn at þat tyme,

She huris Telaarmon to the ground ;

captures, and leads him away.

He is rescued by Diomedes.

The Greeks break and flee before the Amazons.

The prowess of Diomedes saves the Greeks from destruction.

Book XXVII.

Hade not Dyomede *with* dynttes done *with*
hondes,

So wondurly well at the watur side.

10912 There delt þai *with* dynttes, till the derke night,
All left þai for late & lackyng of Sun.

(fol. 167 a.)

The Amazons and
Trojans return to
the city.

Pantasia the pert, and hir *prise* maidnes,

Kyng Philmyn the fuerse, *with* his fyne
knightes,

10916 The *prise* men of Pafigon fro þe prese went,
Soghtyn to the Cite *with* hor sute hole,
Entrid full esely onon, as hom liked.

The joy and hope
of Priam.

þan Priam was proude, & prestly beleuyt

10920 ffor to couer of care thurgh hir kyd helpe.

HERE FAGHT ÞAI TWO MONETHES.

Two monethis *with* might þai metton on bent,
Bothe the batels full breme, as the boke sais,
Duly yche day delton þai strokes,

Menelaus returns
with Neoptolemus
—called also
Pyrrhus.

10924 Till Menelay the mene tyme hade the mere past
To Lycomede, þe lell kyng, & the lede broght,—
Neptolon the noble, next to Achilles.

He was sun to þat same, as I said ere,

10928 þat is Pirrus in proses *propurly* cald.
Two nomys had þat noble, þat I neuynt haue,
Knowen in his cuntre, kyndly by aither.

Joy of the Greeks
and Myrmidons :

10932 When he come to þe cost þere þe kynges lay,
Hym welcomyt tho worthy, as a wegh noble ;
And the mirmydons mighty, for maistur hym
toke,

Were glad of þe gome, & gretly honouryt.

The grekes fayne of þat freike, and *with* a frunt
light,

Neoptolemus is
knighted,

10936 Retaynit hym *with* Reuerence, þo Riche men all,
And honeret hym by ordinaunce *with* order of
knight.

Telamon full tyte, tristy of dedis,

Book XXVII.

Gird hym full graidly *with* a gay sworde,
 10940 Bad hym nait hit nemly, and noy of his fos,
 And dere for the dethe of his dere fader.
 Two spurres full spedely spent on his helis,
 þat were gaily ouer-gilt, þo grete *with* hor
 hondes ;

10944 þai betoke hym the tent of his tried fader,
 And all the harneis hoole of þat hed kyng.
 There þai fourmyt a fest *with* a fyne wille,
 Serten dayes by-dene, duly to hold ;
 10948 *With* Sacrifice solemne soghten þere halowes,
 And all glad were þo grete of þe gome þan.

and receives the
 tent and armour
 of his father.

(fol. 167 b.)

THE XXII & XXIII BATELL OF THE CITE.

When hit drogh to þe day, the Dukes *with*-oute
 Busket vnto batell, and the burgh alse.

10952 Tho mighty *with* mayn metton in the ffield,
 And girdon to-gedur on a grym wise.

Pirrus vnto prese put hym anon,
 In the honerable armys of his avne fader.

Pirrus jousts
 with Polydamas ;

10956 Polidamas he preset *with* a prise swerd,
With slegt for to sle, & slyng vnto ground ;
 But hit passit his pouer, for his pure helpe
 Of Phylmen, the fuerse kyng, fendit hym wele.

10960 Pirrus, that proud kyng, presit so fast,
 þat he gird hym to ground of his gret horse.
 He macchit hym *with* might þe mon for to
 take,

unhorses, and
 captures
 Pylæmenes.

As by witnes in wer, & away lede :

10964 But the Pafigons prudly put hym agayn,
 Thaire lord to deliuer *with* his lyf hoole.
 The Mirmydons mightely mellit hom *with*,
 þat þai caght not the kyng, þof þai care þolit.

The rescue of
 Pylæmenes.

10968 Pantasilia come pertly *with* hir pure maidnes,
 Brusshet into batell *with* a breme fare.
 (All paire colouris by corse were of cleane white,

Penthesilea and
 her Amazons
 rush upon the
 Myrmidons.

- Book XXVII. As the glyssenond glemes þat glenttes on þe sknowe.)
- Telamon fights with the Queen,
10972 Tho myld *with* the Mirmydons mellit so hard,
þat mony worthy þai woundit, & warpit to dethe.
þan Telamon come tyte *with* a tried wille,
To Pantasilia preset *with* a proud dynt.
- who hurls him to the ground,
10976 He gird hir to ground, and greuit hir yll,
And ho stithly in the stoure start vppon fote,
Turnyt hir to Telamon tite *with* a swerd,
Hit hym so heturly *with* a hert wille,
- (fol. 168 a.)
10980 þat he hurlit down hedlonges to the hard erthe,
And lay gronond on ground *with* a grym noyse.
Than the maidnes *with* might, at the mene tyme,
Theire lady vppolofte lyftyn onon,
- The Myrmidons are driven back by the Amazons,
10984 þat was ffrike to the fight & of fyne strenght,
And as lion on the laund launchit aboute.
þat worthy was war of þe woo sone,
How Philmen the fre kyng was fongid in hond ;
- 10988 Sho macchit hir manly the Mirmydons to,
With hir maydnes of might, & of main strenght.
So þo wemen in wer welton down the knightes,
Deyrit hom *with* dynttes, dryvon hom abacke,
- 10992 þat all fled hom for fere, ferd of hor dethe.
Pirrus þis prowes pertly beheld,
How his Mirmydons *with* might were mellit to
ground :
- Pylæmenes set free,
Philmen the fre kyng, þat he in fyst hade,
- 10996 He lete to þe large, lause of his hondes.
He criet on his knightes *with* a kene wille :—
“ Ne shamys you not shalkes to shunt of þe fild,
ffor the weiknes of wemen woundis a litell !
- Pyrrhus rallies the Myrmidons,
11000 Turnes yow full tyte, & taries a while,
Let vs wend to yon wemen, walt hom of horse ;
With swyng of our swerdes swap hom in sonder,
And dyng hom to dethe for deyryng of other.”
- 11004 Pantasilia the pride of Pirrus ouer-herd ;

- Of his mote, & his manas, not mykell ho roght. Book XXVII.
 When he neighed hur negh, naitly ho said Penthesilea defies
Pyrrhus.
 þes wordes to the wegh, þat he well herd :—
- 11008 “I am not ferd of þi fare, ne þi fell speche,
 þof þi fadur *with* falshed, & *with* foule treason,
 Honorable Ector egurly slogh :
 Whose vilany to venge, & þe vile dede,
- 11012 All the world shuld wilne, wemen & oder.
 And we, þat in wer, wemen ye call,
 Of oure dynttes dedly shall dele *with* you sone.”
 Pyrrus wex pale at hir pure wordes,
- 11016 And come *with* a course of his kene yre, (fol. 168 b.)
 þat doghty to dere *with* a dede stroke. They fight
together.
 The womon was war of his wille sone,
 And keppit hym full cantly : þai caupit to-gedur,
- 11020 *With* þaire glaiues full grym, on the grene laund,
 þat Pirrus *with* pyne was putto þe erthe,
 And his speire vntto sprottes sproungen on þe
 qwene.
 He launchit vp lyuely, lacchit a swerd,
- 11024 Bere to þat bold *with* a breme fare ;
 And ho keppit hym full kantly, kobbit *with*
 hym sore,
 Woundit hym wickedly in hir wode angur, Penthesilea
wounds Pyrrhus :
 Wold haue dongyn hym to dethe, hade þai delt
 long.
- 11028 þan þe Mirmydons, his men, mightely comyn, the Myrmidons
rescue him.
 Lepyn to þere lord, lugget hym away,
 Halpe hym to horse in a hond qwhile,
 Thurgh strenght of þat stoure, & of stithe fight.
- 11032 þan Agamynon the grete, *with* grekes ynow,
 Dyomedede drogh nere *with* a derfe pepull ;
 Antenor also auntrid to batell,
With a company clene of kyd men of armys.
- 11036 Phylmen þe freke, þat fuersly *with*takon,
 þat passit fro Pirrus by the prise qwene,

- Book XXVII.
- Pylæmenes
thanks Penthe-
silea for saving
his life.
- A fierce
skirmish.
- Glaucus slain by
Pyrrhus.
(MS. has "Glaiym")
(fol. 160 a.)
- The Queen and
Pyrrhus.
- Polydamas
revenge the
death of his
brother.
- Pyrrhus, Tela-
mon, and
Diomedes rally
the Greeks.
- Lut to þe lady, & of his lyff þanket,
Mony sithes for sothe, er he sese wold.
- 11040 þan he semblid his sorte on a sop holl,
And Pantasilia full pertly all hir prise maidnes,
Palidamas, the pert knight, þat put was to fote,
Was þrast þrough the þrong, & of þrepe past,
- 11044 Horsit in hast, highit agayne,
With fuerse men in fight a full fell nowmber.
Eneas also with angardly mony,
Kyng Remys the Riche, with a roghe batell,
- 11048 Thies hurlet on a hepe with a hard shoure.
Dynttes full dedly were delt hom among,
And mony freike vndurfote frunt of hor horse.
Pyrrus hym paynet to pyne of his fos,
- 11052 And the wemen wightly walton doun þe grekes.
On (Glaiyon), a gome, gird was to dethe
With Pirrus in prise, Polidamas brother,
Antenor avne sun, aldist but he,
- 11056 Gettyn in his gamyn on a gay lady.
Pantasilia presit Pirrus full fast,
And the freike hym defendit with a fyne chere.
So burly þo big brusshit to-gedur,
- 11060 þat backe to þe bent borne were þai aither ;
Stithly þai start vp, strekyn to-gedur
Tyll the prese of the pepull partid hom sonder.
Polydamas, for payne of his pure broder,
- 11064 Gird down the grekes, and myche grem did :
With woundes full wide walt hom of horse,
And wondrously wrought to wreke of his grem.
Thurgh helpe of his hond, & the hede qwene,
- 11068 The grekes of þe ground were gird to þe flight :
þai folowet fast on þe fare, with hor fell dynttes
Dang hom to dethe, & deiret hom mekill.
Pirrus, with pyne, and the proud Thelamon,
- 11072 Dyamede the doughty, dernly with-stode,
Gert the grekes with greme on the ground stad,

þat fled were before, & the fild leuyt.
 þan the sun wentto set, sestet the fyght,
 11076 Aither halfe to þere hold highet onone,—
 Bothe to toun & to tent,—tariet no lengur;
 ffor the derke vp drogh, and the day endit.

HERE THAY FAGHT A MONETHE

Than a moneth *with* might þai met in the fild,
 11080 *With* strokes full stith starf mony knightes.

During this time
 10,000 fall on both
 sides.

With-in tyme of þis toile, tellis the story,
 Ten thawsaund by tale were tirnyt to ground,
 In batell on bothe haluys, þat on bent lay;
 11084 And mony of hir maidnes missit the qwene,
 þat were lost on the laund or þat laike endit.
 Aftur a moneth & more, on a myld day,
 Bothe the batels to bent bounet full swithe:

11088 Restorit full stithly opon strong wise,
 Shot into sheltrons shoggond full picke.
 Kene was the crie *with* crusshyng of weppyn:
 Stedes doun sticked, stith men vnder!

11092 Pantasilia & Pirrus presit to-gedur,
With dynttes full dedly in hor depe hate.
 The roddis all to-Roose right to þaire hond,
 And in hor sadles full sound setyn þai still.

Penthesilea and
 Pyrrhus again
 (fol. 169 b.)
 fight.

11096 But a trunchon of a tre *with* a triet hede,
 Abode in the body of the bold Pirrus.
 þan the crie wex kene for care of þe grekes:

Pyrrhus is
 severely wounded.

Mony preset *with* pyne to the pert qwene,
 11100 To dere hir *with* dethe for dole of his hurt.
 þai frusshet hir so felly *with* hor fyne swerdes,
 þat þe haspis of hir helme hurlit in sonder.

The Greeks
 surround Pen-
 thesilea.

THE DETH OF PANTASILIA BY PYRRUS

Than Pirrus *with* payne, in his pale angur,
 11104 ffor all the trunchyn of þe tre, þat tenit hym
 sore,

Pyrrhus, heed-
 less of his wound,
 rushes on the
 Queen;

Book XXVII.

- Noght hedit his harme, ne his hurt meuyt,
 And meuyt *with* malis to þe myld qwene.
 Sho was bare of hir breast to þe bright mayll,
 11108 Hade no helme on hir hede fro harmys to weire ;
 Yet sadly ho sete, sewit hym agayne,
 Thoght the freike *with* a fouchon first for to
 strike.
 But Pirrus hym paynet *with* all hys pure
 strenght,
 11112 And flang at hir felly *with* a fyne swerd ;
 Share of þe sheld at a shyre corner ;
 Vnioynet the Jawmbe of þe iust arme,
 þat hit light on þe laund lythet full euyt :
- and with a
 swing of his
 sword cuts her
 arm off by the
 body.
- 11116 þen deghit þat doghty, dolle to be-hold,
 ffell of hir fole to þe flat erthe !
 And Pirrus *with* payn puld of his brest,
 The spyll of his speire, in a space short :
- She falls dead.
- 11120 Myche blode of his body bosshet out after,
 And he gird to þe ground gronond full sore,
 Halfe dede of þat dynt drogh into swone !
 The Mirmydons mightely þere maistur þan toke,
- Pyrrhus falls
 down as dead :
 is carryed on his
 shield to his tent.
- 11124 *With* the shalke on a sheld shoke to his tent ;
 As a lede out of lyue laid hym to ground,
With weping and wo for his wale harme.
 The maidnes of þe mighty qwene masit were all,
- The Amazons in
 revenge fall upon
 the Myrmydons.
 (fol. 170 a.)
- 11128 ffor the dole & the dethe of hor dere lady.
 Thai afforset hom felly *with* hor fyn might,
 The vilany to venge of þe vile grekes.
 þai mellit *with* the mirmydons, þat maisturles
 were,
- 11132 Put hom doun prestly, pallit hom þurgh,
 Slogh hom full sleghly for sleght þat þai couthe,
 And other grekes, in hor greme, gird to þe deth :
 Two thawsaund, full þroly, þai þrang out of lyue,
- 11136 So fuersly þai fore in hor fell Ire,
 ffor the losse of hor lady, þat hom lede shuld.

But what fortherit the fight of þo fell maidyns,
Syn the grekes on hom gedrit in so gret
nowmbers?

Book XXVII.

- 11140 There murtherit were mony of the mayn troiens : The Trojans are
outnumbered :
All the bent of þat birr bloody beronnen.
As Dares of the dede duly me tellus,
X. M.nd, full proly, in the þrepe endit. 10,000 are cut
down :
- 11144 þan flagh all in fere, & the feld leuyt ;
Turnyt vnto tounne *with tene* at þere hert. they retreat to
the city, and shut
the gates in
despair.
All the worthy þere were, wemen & other,
The yates *with yomeryng* 3epely þai stake,
- 11148 Barrit hom full bigly on hor best wyse,
Neuer in *purpos* *with prise* to pas at hom efte,
To no batell on bent, but the burgh kepe.

The xxviiij Boke: of the Counsell of Eneas
and Antenor. Of the treason of the Cite.

The only hope of
the Trojans is
in guarding the
city walls.

(fol. 170 b.)

Only famine
could conquer the
city.

- Now þe troyens, *with* tene, all þe toun ȝatys
11152 Keppit full cloyse, *with* care at hor hertes ;
Withouten hope of any helpe holdyn hom
with-in,
Or any socour to be send out of sere londys.
All the burgh is full bigge, ouer the brode
wallis,
11156 Wacchemen for to wale, wacches to kepe,
Of trewmen in towres, for treason of other,
The Cité to saue fro saute of hor fos.
ffor the heght is so hoge of the hegh touris,
11160 *With* dykes so depe drâghen a-boute,
þat no werriour hit wyn may to þe worldes end,
But þurgh failyng of fode, þat fainttes þe pepull.
ffor Pantasilia the pert pytie was made,
11164 þat offendit þere fos *with* hir fyne strenght.
Mony doghty þat derfe vnto dethe broght,
And britnet on the bent *with* hir bale maidnes.
Myche tene hade the troiens for þe tryet lady,
11168 ffor þai the corse might not cacche, as þe kynd
wold,
ffor to bery in the burgh, hor bale was the more,
Ne to forther þat fre *with* fynerall seruys.
The grekes gedrit full grymly to þe gret yates,

- 11172 Of sure men in soppes sadly enarmyt,
The close for to kepe, when care was on hand,
þat no freike vpon fote forther shuld pas.
The corse þan þai comaund of þe clene qwene,
- 11176 To be cast vnto cures and to kene fowles.
But Pirrus þat purpos pertly *with-stode*,
Bade bery the burd on hir best wise,
As was due to the dede, to delue in þe erthe.
- 11180 Dyamede the derfe demyt non othir.
“Hit is vnsytting,” he said, “þat hit so be,
ffor the worthy, þat wicche hase wastid to dethe,
Of our grekes on ground, & to grem broght ;
- 11184 Let hir bones *with* baret abide in this aire,
As a caren vncleane, for hir curst dedis.”
þan the gret of the grekes agreit hom all,
The corse for to cast in a clere *terne*,
- 11188 Vndur a syde of the Cité, & synke hit þerin,—
A stanke full of stynke standyng besyde.
- W**hen the troiens in þe toune were tyrnet þerin,
With myche wandreth & wo in wer of hor hele,
- 11192 Antenor & Eneas, *with* paire avne sons,
Serchid by hom-seluyn in sauynge hor lyues,
ffor deiryng *with* dethe of the derfe grekes :
And yf þo wegthes on no wise might of wo pas,
- 11196 The toune to be-tray, truly, þai thoght.
And the gome to be-gyle, þat the ground aght,
þai purpost *with* Priam preuely to speike,
The kyng for to counsell in the case so,
- 11200 ffor to proffer hom pes or he payne þolet ;
And to Restore þem stithly all the store harmes,
With the deire þat was done by the Duke
Paris,
In Sytheria, for-sothe, at Sesyng of the qwene ;
- 11204 And the lady to hir lord delyuer agayne.
If þo gret wold agre for þat grym dede !

Book XXVIII.

The Greeks
propose to cast
the body of
Penthesilea to
the dogs :
Pyrrhus resists.

They agree to
sink it in a pond.

Antenor, Æneas,
and their sons
plot to save their
lives by betraying
the city.

(fol. 171 a.)

They conclude to
advise Priam to
make peace with
the Greeks,

and to restore
Helen.

Book XXVIII.

All the disasters
that befell Troy
and the Trojans
might have been
avoided had
Priam made
peace at first.

But happy were þat hede kyng, & he haue
might

This acord in the case *with*-outen care more.

11208 ffor all the deth and the dere of his dere sons,
3et the lord in his lond might lyue in his age,
With his worthy wiff, & his wale doghtur,
And his noble sonnes naturell, þat hym next
were,

11212 *With* souerains of the Cité & other sad pepull !
This accord might the kyng haue cacchit before,
When the grekes, hym to grefe, were on his
ground eun,

And tenydon hade takon, as I told haue !

A true proverb.

11216 Hit is said oft-sithes, and for sothe holdyn,
He is happy, þat a harme hastely amendes,
Or any *per*ties haue pyne, or put vnto dethe,
Or be trauailed *with* tene, or tyne of *per*e goodes.

But will the
Greeks now con-
sent to peace ?

11220 Who hertely might hope, or hold in his mynd,
þat the grekes wold agre, or graunt to þis end,
ffor the losse and the lure of hor lege kynges ;
And the harmys full hoge of hor hed knightes ?

11224 And namly now, when nocht may hom let,
All the worship to wyn, & hor will haue ;
The toune for to take, & tirne to þe ground ;
All the bildynges to bren, & the buernes qwell.

11228 Therefore cast is hit cointly by thies kene *tray*-
tours,

Vnder proffer of pes, pryam to lose ;
Hor Cité to dissaiue in sauynge hor lyuis,
And all Troy to be-tray, and the triet londis.

(fol. 171 b.)

The traitors
advise Priam to
treat with the
Greeks.

11232 **T**han the kyng into counsell þay cacchyn onone,
And his son was besyde at the same tyme,
Amphimake, a freike of the fre brether,
And other bold of the burgh, þat aboute were.

11236 þan the *tray*tours vntrew told to þe kyng,
How the best was fro bale his burgh for to kepe,

- ffor to trete for a trew, or we tene þole,
 And to proffer hom pes, or we payn dregh.
- 11240 Whan Priam persayuit in his pure hert,
 The fare of þo faitours *with þere fals cast*,
 Euer hit meuyt hym in mynd þe malis þai þoght,
 þat the cast of þo cointt men come for no loue.
- 11244 He onswart full esely efter his entent :—
 “I will haue counsell in this case, & comyn
with other,
 Sertan days for doute, er I do more,
 On all wise in this world, & wirke to þe best.”
- 11248 Kantly, to þe kyng, þen carpis Antenor :—
 “If þou will mel of this mater, mene hit till vs ;
 Of oure talis take tent, trist þat we say ;
 And if þou hold hom not holsom, herkyn an-
 other.”
- 11252 þen þe kyng full of care carpyt agayne :—
 “I repreue not *þour purpos*, ne *þour prise*
 counsell ;
- Hit is lelly me lef to lyston *þour wordis* :
 And, as þe demyn, to do, if hit be one best.
- 11256 And if hit be not þe best, but to bale worth,
 Wrath þow not wheghis, þof I wale other.”
 þen þe traytur Antenor titly con ryse,
 fferkyt en fote, & to þe fre sayde :—
- 11260 “Sothly, Syr kyng, hit sittis not now,
þour discrecion to dem *with* no du reason.
þour self and *þour cité* is set all aboute,
With þour fomen fuerse, foldyn *with* in.
- 11264 þai kepyn the cloyse of this clene burgh,
With þep men at þe yatis þarkit full þik :
 In qwose cumpany kide are kyngis full nobill,
 ffifté full fell & of furse dukis
- 11268 þat noght wilnen in word, ne waytyn to haue,
 But þi seté to sese, and þi selfe also.
 And we, no folke of defense, ne no fyn stuf

Book XXVIII.

He suspects their designs.

Priam will listen to their advice if it be good.

Antenor represents the power of the Greeks, and their determination to take the city :

(fol. 172 a.)

- Book XXVIII.
- that Priam has
now no hope
to prevent
nor hope of
succour.
- 11272 Haue in this holde fro harmys to were ;
Ne so derfe of oure dedis on dayes fro now,
Any port fforto pas, or to put opyn ;
Ne 3ow sechis no socour, ne no sad helpe
Of no lede vppon lyue fro no lond straunge ;
- 11276 Ne no conford to cache of no kyngis once.
Syn 3our sones ar slayn, & 3our sure helpes,
And 3our pupull all perichit vnto pale deth ;
Syn vs cheuys this chaunse of a choise febill,
- Therefore, of two
evils choose the
less :
make peace with
the enemy.
- 11280 þe les euyll forto laite, and leng þer-vppon ;
Er we degh in this daunger, & to dol passe,
Let vs proffer hom pes & hor prise qwene ;
þat myld vnto menelay, as make to restore,
- 11284 þat myche dere has vs done for hir dede one,
Syn Paris, hire pure loue, is pertid of lyue,
þat hir walt as his wyf, qwil wirdis hym demyt.”
þen Amphimachus fursly vppon fote rose,
- Amphimachus
declares Antenor
a traitor :
- 11288 A nobill sone natyryll of þe nayt brether,
Wrathit at his wordis, & wightly he sayde
To þe traytur full tit, all in tru wyse :—
“Qwat hope may we haue of þi helpe now,
- 11292 þat þi kyng and his cumpany castyn to dissayue ;
þi cité and þi sib-men settis by-hynd,
þat þou loue schuld with lewté, and þi lyf
spend ?
Now we se þe be set on a sliper ground,
- 11296 Of þi fotyng to faile, and þi faith breke,
And þi nome, þat was nobill, noiet for euer.
ffull hard is þe heryng of þi high wordis,
And the tale, þat þou tellis, of þi trist feble.
- (fol. 172 b.)
- that 20,000 men
shall fall before
such advice be
followed.
- 11300 xx^{ti} M. full thro shall in threpe end,
Er hit pas to the plyt þi purpos is in.
ffor no luff hit is, lelly, þou lappis thies tales,
But for treason & trayn, trust we non other.”
- Æneas declares
they have failed
in war, and must
now try peace.
- 11304 Eneas efter þis egurly said,
Refraynit Amphimachus of his frike wille :—

- “Agaynes the grekes to go, vs gaynes no more,
To no fight in the feld, ne oure fos mete,
11308 Ne to pas of þis place, ne no port opun.
Hit nedis vs another way now for to laite,
And proffer hom pes oure pepull to saue.”
The kyng at his karping cast was in Ire,
11312 To Eneas & Antenor Egurly said :—
“How may ye þus meane you *with* malis, for
shame !
Youre dedis me dullis, & dos out of hope ;
And all coldes my comford, by cause of *your*
willes.
- 11316 Syn I did neuer dede, duly to tell,
Ne plainly no *purpos* put vnto ende ;
Ne neuer comynd in þis case vnknowing to
you ;
And ay wroght by *your* wittes, witnes *your*-
seluyn.
- 11320 Truly, Antenor, þes tales you knowes :
When þi-selfe for Exiona soght into grese,
Made on a message in mene fro vs all,
And come fro þat countre vnto court home,
- 11324 Thy counsell was kenely kyddest of other,
That Paris by *purpos* shuld pas ouer the se
The grekes to greue, and get if he might
Sum lady of the londe, & lede into troye.
- 11328 The cast, ne the couytise, come not of me,
In pes & prosperitie to put me to wer,
But of falsyng & flatery *with* þi fer cast,
And þi curset counsell, þat comburt vs ofte.
- 11332 And þou, Eneas also, angardly fast,
Of all buernes in þis burgh byset þefore,
When þou passit *with* Paris tho parties vnto,
And ertyd hym egurly Elan to bryng,
- 11336 Hade þou counceld the contrary, & comynd hit
þan,

Book XXVIII.

Priam reproves
them, and replies,
that he had never
moved in the
matter without
their advice :

that Antenor had
been one of the
most urgent for
the raid into
Greece :

that Æneas had
been one of the
most active in
carrying it out :

(fol. 173 a.)

Book XXVIII.

therefore, their present counsel was the vilest treason; and he would not follow it.

Shuld neuer lady of þat lede vnto þis lond
comyn.

And now, after the dethe & deire of my dere
sones,

Thou rises as a rebell to my ranke harmys !

11340 Syche counsell, as þou kythes, kepe I none of,
þat will lede me to losse, & my lond hoole :
Neuer of shame to be shunt when shalke is on
lyue."

Eneas replies
with much
anger :
the council is
broken up.

Eneas *with* envy egurly Rose,

11344 And kantly to þe kyng karpis agayne ;
Mony wordis in wrathe warpes full loude :
And so parted the prise all in pale angur.

HERE THE KYNG COUNSELD HIS SON TO SLE ENEAS AND
ANTENOR.

The grief of
Priam :

The prise kyng Priam was prickit *with* sorow,

11348 And myche water he weppit of his wale ene ;
ffor he se hit him-selun, the sorow was the more,
The trayn of þo traytours, þat truly were fals.

he resolves to cut
off the traitors.

He purpost hym plainly, for perell to come,

11352 Tho faitours *with* falsyng to fonge yf he might.
He said to his son, on a sad wise,
Amphymake, the fre þat hym faith aght :—

“ Dere sun, I haue doute þat dethe vs depart,

11356 þat of lyue & of loue are lappit to-gedur !
Syn I am fourmyt þi fader, & þou my fre child,
Let us suffer our-self *with* sufferance of goddes.
I wotte hit full wele, thies wicked men bothe

11360 Haue purpost hom plainly to perisse *our* londes,
Our cité to sell, & our-selfe also.

They must fall
into the pit they
have digged for
their king.

Hit is nedefull for noy, þat neghis on hond,
þat þai droppe in the dike þai deghit have for vs.

Amphimachus is
instructed to
assassinate them :

11364 I haue takon intent þo traytours to sle,
Er þai begyle vs *with* gawdis, & ger vs to degh.
To morn when þo men are meuyt to counsell,

- I will þou be wise, & wirke as I bid :
- 11368 Kepe ye in couert *with* knightes a few,
Of ledis, þat vs loues, of lewté to forther ;
Kacche hom þan kenly, & bryng hom to ground.”
He assentid full sone the sagh to *perfourme*, he consents.
- 11372 And to kepe hit as in counsell kenely assurit.
But oftsythes hit is sene, & sum men hath feld,
þat spokyn is in speciall, spredes o fer.
In yche company is comynly a claterer of
mowthe,
- 11376 þat no counsell can kepe, ne no close talis.
To þes *traytours* was told the entent of þe kyng, The traitors are
warned :
On what wise in this world, no writ me declaris.
þai assemblit full sone of assent other,
- 11380 þat knew of hor cast, & comynt to-gedur.
All sweire þai, full swiftly, vpon swete haloues, and resolve to
go to the council
with an armed
escort.
Neuer to counsell to come, but in cleane armes,
With a pouer of pepull *purpos* þefore,
- 11384 If euer the *souerain* hym-self sent for hom efte.
This Eneas, of abell men was angardly grete,
Of kyn and of cosyns, & kydmen of strenght :
He hade fryndes full fele, fild of all goodis,
- 11388 And as *plentuous* of pepull as *Priam* hym-seluyn.
Antenor also was abill of fryndes,
Large of aliaunce, louet *within* :
A Riche mon of *Renttes*, *Relikes* ynow,
- 11392 And fele of affynité, þat folowet hym after.
Thies curset of þe case hade comynt *with* the They had already
engaged to betray
the city.
grekes,
Hom-seluyn to saue & hor sad fryndes,
Hor *renttes*, hor *Riches*, hor *relikes* also,
- 11396 ffor daunger, or deire, depely assurit.
- þan the kyng vnto counsell comaund hom bothe, Priam calls a
council :
To appere in his presens þat *purpos* to end,
ffor to trete of a trew qwill the tyme hade,

- Book XXVIII. 11400 And to dere hom *with* dethe, yf destany wold.
 þan þai comyn to þe kyng *with* company grete,
 Of armyt men all somen, abill to fight.
 (fol. 174 a.) This Priam *persayuet* of the prise hoge,
 The assassination is delayed. 11404 And sent to his son to ses at þat tyme.
 The next day anone, the noble kyng Priam
 Somond all the cité somyn to appere,
 To carpe of a counsell, & kyth hym hor wit,
 11408 And to mell in the mater *with* his men all.
 When thei comyn were to courtte, this curset
 Eneas
 fferkit vpon fote and to þe folke said :—
 “ Now, *sirs*, hit is sothely, me semes, for þe best
 11412 ffor to *proffer* hom pes, and purvey *perfore*.”
 All his citizens, sothely, assentid *perwith*,
 ffor þai knew not the caste of the curset chefe.
 The kyng to the komyns carpit agayne ;
 11416 To put of þat *purpos* he paynet hym sore.
 Eneas *with* Envy egurly saide :—
 “ Sir kyng, of this case carpe þou no ferre !
 We wull treate of a trew, I tell the for sothe,
 11420 Whether þou will, or þou wilnot, wit þou for-
 sothe !”
 Than Priam *persayuit* all the pepull hertis,
 And feld well hit fortherit not the freike to
with-stand :
 Hym was leuer to the ledis lelly assent,
 11424 Than grucche þere agayne, & greue hym þe farre.
 He said hom full soberly *with* a sore hert,
 “ Dos of þis dede as you dere thinke,
 I assent for my-selfe, and sadly afferme.”
 11428 þan þai comynd in the cas, castyn hor wittes,
 And *with* charge of þat choise erend chosyn
 Antenor,
 As grettist by agrement, *with* the grekes to trete,
 And pursew for pes : this *purpos* þai tokyn.
- Eneas advises the citizens to sue for peace :
- ignorant of the treason, they assent.
- Priam, finding he cannot prevent the treaty, submits.
- Antenor is chosen to treat with the Greeks.

- 11432 þan þe troiens, full tyte, turnyt to þe walles,
With braunches full brode all of bright Olyue,
 As in proffer of pes puttyn O lofte,
 All the ledis on to loke, þat lay in þe feld.
- 11436 Than the grekes, by agrement, gyffen hom a signe,
 By cundeth to come, & carpe what hom liste.
 Than went fro the walles worthy Antenor,
 Past at a port to the pale tenttes.
- 11440 The grekes on the grene greidly hym met :
 To Agamynon gay tent gone all in fere,
 And present hym prestly to þe prise kyng,
 Agamynon the grete, & the grekes all.
- 11444 To Dyamed the Duke, & doghty Vlixes,
 Assentid full sone all the sad pepull,
 To trete *with* Antenor trustid hom þan.
 This forward to fulfill faithly thai swere,
- 11448 Vppon solempne sacrifice, soche as þai vset.
 þan the kynges into counsell caghton Antenor,
 And menynt of þaire mater more at þe tyme,
 There he hight hom to haue, holly at þere wille,
- 11452 All the toun þurgh his trayne, & the true kyng,
 ffor to bete doun & bren vnto the bare erth.
 Hym-seluynto saue and his sib fryndes,
 And Eneas al o and all his sute hoole,
- 11456 *With* Renttes, & Riches, & all his Ranke godes.
 This in counsell to kepe fro knowing of other,
 Lest hit put of hor purpos, & paire at þe end,
 All affermynt in faith of þo faire soueryn,
- 11460 And knit vp þere couenaunte in couert to hold.
 Kyng Taltill þai toke as tristy to seme,
 þat was greuit on ground, groaund in age,
 ffor he shuld lightly be leuyt *with* ledis of troy.
- 11464 Be-cause of his corage was kelit *with* age,
 He shuld turne to the toun, þo traytours *with*
 all,
 To spir at hom specially of hor spede fer ;

Book XXVIII.

The Trojans
 crowd on the
 walls with olive
 branches.

The Greeks con-
 sent to treat.

(fol. 174 b.)
 Antenor passes
 from the city,
 and is met by
 the Greeks.

Diomedes and
 Ulysses are in-
 structed to treat
 with him.

He promises to
 betray the city,
 if himself, Æneas,
 their kindred and
 property, are
 spared.

The terms are
 agreed upon; and
 secrecy is sworn.

Book XXVIII.

- If þai hade wille to þe werke, wete hom to say,
 11468 *With*-outyn gawdyn or gyle, glose hit not lengur,
 And what godes þai wold gyffe to the gret
 harmes,
 To affirme hit as fast, fynally for euer.
 Antenor also angardly desyret
 Antenor demands
 the body of
 (fol. 175 a.)
 Penthesilea.
 11472 The body of the bold qwene, þat in the burne lay,
 Pantasilia, *with* pyne to put into graue :
With myche labur, at the last, þo lordes hit
 grauntid.
 þan the traytor vntrew, trust me for sothe,
 11476 Toke leue at the lordes, & lowted hom all,
With Taltillus, þat other þat I told first,
 And soghtyn to þe Cité somyn belyue,
 Past vnto Priam, present hor wille,
 11480 All the case of hor come, cantly *with* mowthe.
- T**he secund day suyng, sayes me the lettur,
 Priam, the prise kyng, prestly comaundit
 All the buernes of the burghe, bachelor & other,
 11484 To appere in his presens the *profer* to make,
 And the tale of Antenor vntristy to here,
 Of his message by mouthe, what he mene wold.
 When þai comyn were to court, comyns & other,
 11488 Antenor his tale tombly began.
 He thocht his falshed to feyne, vndur faire
 wordes,
 And his cautels to colour vnder coynt speche.
 He said in his *sermond*, þat sothely the grekes
 Antenor describes
 the great power
 and resources
 of the Greeks :
 and the weakness
 of Troy.
 11492 Were of pepull & pouer plaintius mony ;
 And how þai depely desyret *with* a due hert,
 To haue suertie full sad of a syker pes.
 Thus sotelly *with* sothyn he set hom a cas,
 11496 What fortune might falle vndur fals colour.
 þan nemmyt he what noy, the noble men of troy
 Enduret on dayes, dole for to se :

- Book XXVIII.
- With weping & waile, wo to be hold,
- 11500 And myche sykyng & sorow on our sad knightes.
 "To abstene of þis stoure & our stithe harmes,
 Soche langour to let, & lotis vnfaire,
 Hit is wit, as I wene, wayes to seche,
- 11504 Soche dole & deire to dryue to an end."
 þan he said in his saw, þat sothely the grekes
 Wold not agre to þat graunt, but for a grete sowme
 Of gold, & of godis, & of gay Iuellis,
- 11508 With stuff to restore for hor stith harmys.
 Wherefore, to qwheme & to white vs of skaithe,
 Euery buerne in þis burgh, þat is best storit
 Of meblis, & money, & of main syluer,
- 11512 Helpis now hertely þis harme to redresse :
 ffor bettur is a buerne by hym sum pes,
 þan in wandreth & woo to wepe all his lyue.
 And for he kowth not by course come to an end,
- 11516 All þere wille for to wete at þe wale tyme,
 He couet at the kyng, & all the kyd pepull,
 Eneas eftsones þat erend for to wend
 With hym-seluyn, for-sothe, on þe same nedis,
- 11520 All þere wille for to wete & wayne at þe last,
 And for þe grete of þo grekes shuld no gawde
 wene,
 But leue hit more lelly & listyn the bettur.
 All the pepull in þat presse, þat the prose herd,
- 11524 Afermyt hit as fyn þat þe freike said.
 Eneas after this, euyng with þat other,
 And Taltilus, tombly to þe tenttes yode.
- He urges the
Trojans to accept
the terms pro-
posed :
- (fol. 175 b.)
and to set about
collecting the
amount of gold,
silver, and grain
required.
- The Trojans
consent : Æneas
goes with Antenor
to the Greeks.
- A**ll the councell fro kourtt was clenely depertid.
- 11528 Priam with pite þan past to his halle,
 Myche water he weppit wringyng his handes.
 Hit was dole to the dethe þe Duke to behold,
 Euer hedyng in hert of the hegh treason,
- 11532 þat was cast for þe kyng, of his kyde fryndes ;
- Priam laments
his sad fate.

Book XXVIII.

- And for the losse and the lure of his leue sons,
 þat so dawly were ded, and drepit for ay,
 So worthy in wer, & so wale knightes.
- 11536 þat he left was o lyue his lure was so hoge !
 “And now is nedfull for noye, þat neghis at
 hond,
 All my gold for to geue, þat I getyn haue,
 Kepid in hurd, holdyn full long ;
- 11540 And I vnsure of my-self, my sorow is the more.
 þus in pouert am I pyght, put vnder fote,
 þat makes me full mad, & mournes in my hert ;
 And yet this lure were but litle, & our lord wold
- 11544 þat I might leng in my laund, & my lyf haue.”
 Thus Priam *with* pité playnet hys doole,
 On what wise for to wirke wist not hym-seluyñ.
 He was forset vnfaire to folow þere wille,
- 11548 þat *purpost* hom plainly to put hym to dethe.
 Elan þat *euermore* was egur of sorow,
 Herd tell of the trety was takyn *with* the grekes.
 þat noble on a night, þat no man persayuit,
- 11552 To talke *with* Antenor toke ho the gate.
 Sho prayet hym pourly *with* hir pure hert,
 Of Menelay, hir maistur, to make hir a frynde ;
 And proker hir pes *with* his prise wordes,
- 11556 þat she might at þat myschefe to mercy be
 takyn.
 All grauntid the gome to þe gay qwene,
 ffor to proker hir pes, & pyne hym þerfore :
- þan ho lowtid the lede, & hir leue toke,
 11560 And past to the palis of the prise kyng.

He must give up
 all his wealth to
 the Greeks :

and has no se-
 curity for his life.

(fol. 176 a.)

Helen pleads with
 Antenor to re-
 concile her to
 Menelaus.

He undertakes
 to do so.

With-in the tyme þat I tell, þe tru sun of
 Priam,—

Glaucōn, was grauyn in a gay towmbe ;
 And the body of þe bold qwene broght vnto
 toune,

- 11564 Pantasilia, *with* petie of hir prise maidons.
Hit was ordant of all men by oppon assent,
þat Philmen the fre kyng shuld ferk hit hym
with,
And bryng on a bere to hir burgh home,
- 11568 To be enterit in a towmb, as a triet qwene,
And laid by hir legis, þat the lond aght.
Eneas eftir þis Egur of will,
Antenor, also, angardly fast
- 11572 To the grekes on þe grene girdyn on swith,
ffor to trete of hor trayne as traytouris vnell.
There met þai þo men, þat I mynt first,
þat were grauntid by the grete of the grekes all,
- 11576 ffor to mell in þe mater, & meue to an end.
The towne to betray truly þai þoght :
And of Elan, euermore, egerly fast
þai meuit vnto Menelay at the mene tyme ;
- 11580 And had graunt of þat grete *with* a good wille,
All hir gilt to forgiff, and to grace take.
Than Agamynon, as grettist, þo grete for to
wend,— (fol. 176 b.)
Dyamede he demyt, & doughty Vlixes,—
- 11584 *With* tho worthy to wend to the wale towne,
As in *maner* of message fro the mayn grekes.
When þai comyn into courtte the comyns were
fayne,
ffor þai wise were of wit, & worthy men bothe.
- 11588 þai hopit well the heldur to here of an end,
And the *traitur* þai trist of a tru pes.
The next day onone, as the night past,
By comaundement clenly the counsell was gedurt,
- 11592 All the pepull to the palis of the prise kyng
Were assemblit full sone, set all aboute.
Vlixes full lyvely vp olofte said :—
“ The grekes for hor greme vnto gre asken
- 11596 Gret *sommes*, for-sothe, to hor sad harmes,

Book XXVIII.

Pylæmenes is appointed to take the body of Penthesilea to her own land.

Antenor and Æneas depart to the Greek camp, to carry out their treason.

Menelaus promises to forgive Helen.

Diomedes and Ulysses are sent to Troy along with Antenor and Æneas.

Next day the Trojans are called to council at the palace.

Ulysses states the terms of peace :—

Book XXVIII.

Certain large
sums of gold and
silver, and that
Amphimachus be
banished from the
city.

The exile of
Amphimachus
had been asked
by Antenor, in
revenge for
having tried to
thwart his plans.

How perilous it
is for one to
speak the truth in
a time of
sedition :

but God often
metes to us,
(fol. 177 a.)
as we have meted
to others.
Antenor was
himself exiled by
Æneas.

As they sit in
council a horrible
cry is heard.

Diomedes and
Ulysses are afraid
of their lives.

- Bothe of gold & of goodes, er þei go wille,
ffor the losse & the lure of hor lef pepull ;
And Amphimakus, the fre sun of the fyn kyng,
11600 To be exiled for euermore, as Enmy of toune,
Neuer in plit to Repaire to his pure fryndis,
Ne the Cité to se, while hym-selfe lyues.”
This prokert full prestly *with prayer* before,
11604 The traytor Antenor to the tru kynges ;
ffor þat noble hym denyet naitly or þan,
When he proffert to priam pes for to make.
Lo ! how fortheris a freike *with* a fyne wit,
11608 ffor to kepe hit in close, & carp hit no fer ;
To speike in despite & Spedis no more,
But hyndres full highly & harmys hym-seluyn.
Lo ! Amphimac the fre, for his fell wordes,
11612 Was dampnet in-dede, þof þai du were ;
Ellis the traytor Antenor hade truly no cause
ffor to procur his payne, and his pale harme.
But god, þat all giltis godely beholdis,
11616 And wrangis in his wrathe writhis to ground,
Oft-sithes in the same settis to fall
A man *with* þat mesure he metis till another !
To Antenor hit tide, tellis the story,
11620 An exile for euermore efter a while,
Thurgh Eneas, þat egurly exit þerto,
As I shall tell full tite, when the tyme askes.

While thies kynges were in councell, þat comyn
fro þe grekes,

- 11624 *Within* the palis of prise, as the prose tellus,
There was an orible noise, þat noyet hom full scre,
As a clamour or a crye of a cant pepull,
As þai satyn all somyn sodainly come,
11628 Vne playne in the place þere þe prise met.
ffor doute of hor dethes, tho doghty men bothe
Were a-ferd of the fare and the fell noise,

- Lest the troiens for tene hade takon hom sone, Book XXVIII.
 11632 And dungen to dethe for dole of the knight,
 Amphimacous the fre, þat the freikes louet,
 ffor ertyng his exile in earnest before.
 Hit was aspriet full Specially, & spird all abowte,
 11636 The cause of the crie and the cant noise : No one can tell
whence the noise
came.
 There was no wegh in this world, þat hit wete
 kowth,
 Ne to meue in hor mynd what hit mene shuld.
 The kyng & the counsell cantly can rise ; The King
dismisses the
assembly.
 11640 Depertid the pepull, past to þe toune
 Bothe knightes & comyns, and the court voidet.
 THE TRAYTOR ANTENOR toke into counsell,
 Dyamede he drogh furth, & dughty Vlixes,
 11644 In a place þat was priuey & no prese in,
 To forther his foule wille, þat no freike herd.
 Vlixes to this other vtterly said :— Ulysses blames
Antenor for
delaying to carry
out his promises.
 “ Why draghes þou on dregh þes dedis so ferr ?
 11648 þat þou vs heghly hase het, hold hit onone ! ”
 þan talkes the traytour truly agayne :— Antenor declares
the hindrance is
not by him,
(fol. 177 b.)
 “ Ourgoddisknowen fullkyndly þecast of my hert,
 That no dede I desyre so depely in thoght,
 11652 As your hestes to hold *with* helpe of Eneas.
 Lelly, the lett, þat vs long taries, but by the
Palladium.
 Is a statur full strong of a stith god :
 þat ye shall lelly me leue, & yow list herkon,”
 11656 Diamede said duly ;—“ þou do vs to wete,
 Vs likes full lelly to listyn þi wordis.”
 Antenor þan talkis, & told on þis wise :—
 “ Hit is lelly no lesyng, leue if ye will !
 11660 There was a kyng in this cost, þat the kith aght,
 Honorable, auenaund, & Vluis was callit.
 Here foundit he first the faire place Ylion ;
 After the nome of þat noble, nemyt hit is.
 11664 Here he tild vp a temple of a trew godde,
 Of Palades the pure, as prouit is of old. In the time of
King Ilus, this
Palladium came
down from
heaven,

Book XXVIII.

stuck in the wall
of the temple of
Pallas, and has
remained ever
since.

None but the
keepers of the
temple can
remove it.

So long as it
remains within
the temple, or
even within the
city, Troy can-
not be taken.

(fol. 178 a.)

Diomedes
confesses that the
labour of the
Greeks is in
vain :

but Antenor tells
how he has
prevailed on the
keeper to steal
the Palladium,
and to deliver it
to him for a great
sum of money.

- Whan the walles were wrought to þe wale rofe,
All clanly by course vncouert aboue,
- 11668 A selly þere sene was *with* seremen aboute,
Gird to þe ground fro the grete heuyn,
A ffygur full fyne, festnyt in the wall,
Wondurfully wrought by wit of a god.
- 11672 At the end of the auter etlit to stond,
Euer sithen, for-sothe, to this selfe tyme.
Neuer buerne was so big to beire hit away,
Saue keepers of the kirke, for craft vppon erthe.
- 11676 The mater hit is made of is most of a tre,
But no clerke is so corious to ken vs the nome ;
Ne on what wise hit is wrought can wit shew,
But þurgh Palades the pure god, apperit þer þurgh.
- 11680 Seche trust haue the troiens truly þerin,
While hit keppit is in kirke, or in clos walle.
With-in the cercle of þe Cité, as said is of old,
Neuer the toune shalbe takon *with* tene of hor fos,
- 11684 Ne care fro the corone, ne the kynd aire.
Thus lelly beleuyn the ledis of þe toune,
And neuer downtyn no dethe to dere hom *with-in*.
The nome of þis noble, þat naitly is keppit,
- 11688 Paladian the pure, *with* pepull is callid.”
Than Diamede the Duke duly can say :—
“ Iff thy saghes be sothe, & sad to beleue,
All our labour is lost, & our long sege,
- 11692 If Paladian *with* purpos may put vs away.”
Antenor alstite amet to speike :—
“ If ye meruell so mekyll we make you non end,
And high not *with* hast our hestes to kepe,
- 11696 This is truly the entent we tary so longe.
I haue comynt *with* the keper, & cumpast aboute,
The stature to steile stithly by night,
ffor a certain somme of syluer & of gold :
- 11700 And full prestly þe prest hase puruayet þerfore.
When hit laght is lelly, leue me for sothe,

- Hit shalbe sentto *your-selfe*, seche hit no ferther : Book XXVIII.
 þan hope may ye hertely, to haue in a while
- 11704 The Cité and the soueran, sese as you likes.
 But kepis this in counsell, for cas þat may falle, Meantime,
 secrecy must be
 preserved.
 þat no wegh in þis world wete of our cast ;
 And I will kaire to the kyng for a cause yet,
- 11708 And feyne me *with* fare to forther our werkis.
 I will telle hym *with* trayne, þe trist of our ernde
 Is holly in his hond hengand aboue.
 I haue knowlache in þe case & comyng *with* yow,
- 11712 What sommys in certayn þe sent you to take."
 Thus *with* lowtyng & leue the ledis depertid ;
 The grekes agayne ar gon to þere tenttes ; Diomedes and
 Ulysses return to
 camp, and
 Antenor goes to
 the King.
 The *traytur* full tomly turnyt to þe kyng,
- 11716 His falsched to forther : the fend hym distroy !

THE ORDINAUNCE OF THE TRYBUTE.

- Than carpis to the kyng curset Antenor,
 All the Cité to assemble hym-seluyne before.
 When comyn were the knightes, comyns, & all, At an assembly
 of the Trojans
 Antenor reports
 that the Greeks
 demand 20,000
 marks of gold,
 the same number
 of silver,
- 11720 Thes wordes he warpit þo worthy vnto :—
 "I haue comynt in this case, knowith hit *your-*
selfe ;
 To the grekes bus vs gyffe, to graunt vs for pes,
 Twenty thowsaund thristy, þrungyn to-gedur,
- 11724 Markes full mighty, all of mayn gold, (fol. 178 b.)
 and 10,000
 quarters of
 wheat, within a
 certain time.
 And of Syluer, for-sothe, the same þai dessyre :
 To whyte vs, of whete, qwarters þai aske
 X. M. þroly, to thring in hor shippes."
- 11728 This *oponly* is ordant þo odmen betwene,
 And specially spokyn to spede hom away, The terms are
 accepted.
 Be a tyme for to take, & *turne* to þe sea.
 Gedrit was the goode, & gon for to kepe ("gon" = given.)
- 11732 To Sure men & *certen* þat sowme to deliuer,
 And take sikernes sad the Cité to leue,
 Of the grekes agayne for the grete somme.

Book XXVIII.

While this gode was in gederyng the grettes
among,

Antenor goes to
the priest and
bribes him to
give up the
Palladium.

("geeter" =
keeper, warden,
guardian, see l.
11746.)

11736 Antenor to the temple *trayturly* yode ;
Preuely the *prest* puld into counsell,
(Thoantes, me tellys the text, þat he heght,
þat was geeter of the god, þat the gome yernyt.)

11740 *With* a gobet of gold, a full gret somme,
And Thoantes betaght, tarit no lengur.
Thies wordes to the wegh warpit onone,
In a place out of *prese*, priuely there :—

11744 "Lo, of gold, & of good here a gret nowmber,
The to lyue *with* in lykyng, & thy leue ayris.
The god, þat þou geetis, gyf me þer-flore,
þat I may beire fro the burgh, shall no buerne
wete.

No one will
know thereof:
and his risk is as
great as the
priest's.

11748 Thou art no farder, in faith, thy fame for to lose,
þan I my lyffe were leuer leue in þe plase,
Er any troiens *with* truthe might telle suche a
fawte,
Or soche a point on me put in *perlament* her-
aftur.

"Send the
Palladium to
Ulysses; and
we'll say he stole
it."

11752 Therefore, priuely, by *purpos* Paladian þou send
To honorable Vlixes, vtwith the toune.
If any fawte þer funden be, we faithfully may say,
The pure kyng Paladian *priuely* stale :

11756 And we excusit of skathe, yf *selauder* shall
Rise."

Prestly the *prest* his *purpos* *with-stode*
All the night *with* noy, till negh at þe day,
Till he caght was in *couetouse*, & *cumbrit* hym
seluen.

(fol. 179 a.)
The priest yields;
and the Palladium
is sent to Ulysses.

11760 Than grauntid he the god to the grym *traytor*,
And toke hit fro the temple, tariet no lengur,
Sent hit furth sodainly by a sad frend,
To Vlixes vtwith, egerly þan.

11764 Hit was noiset onon in the nowble toune,

- þat the kyng, þurgh his comyng, by craft hade
hit goten,
Paladian, the pure god, pertly away ;
And the troiens betrautid *with* his triet wit.
- 11768 A ! God of þis ground, who graidly may trist
Any lede on to leng, as for lele true,
Syn this prest þus *priset* the pepull to dissayue,
As a kaytiff, for couetoise to cumber his land ?
- 11772 This poynt is not prynted in *proces* þat are
now :
Hit lenges not so long tho ledis *within*,
To be cumbrid *with* couetous, by custome of old,
That rote is & rankist of all the rif syns.
- 11776 There is no greuaunce so grete vndur god one,
As the glemyng of gold, þat glottes þere hertis :
Hit puttes the pouer of *pristhode* abake,
And forges to the fend a *forslet* *with-in*.
- 11780 Couetous men comynly are cald *aftur* right,
A temple to the tyrand, þat tises to syn.
- W**HEN THE GOLDE was all gotyn, & the grete
sommes
Of qwhete, & of qwhite syluer, qwemly to-gedur,
- 11784 Into Myner mykell temple maynly was broght,
And put vnto pure men till payment were made ;
Hit plesit to Appollo, the pure god aboue,
With Sacrifise solemne, besoght at þat tyme,
- 11788 *With* bestis, & briddis, britnet full mony,
And the carcas full clanly kowchit on þe auter.
When ffyre shuld be festnet in þat fyne offronde,
Two *meruellis* on mold maynly were shewid.
- 11792 The first was to fele, no fyre wold be light,
þat assait was full sothely of sere men full ofte :
Ten tymes be-tyde, tellis me the lyne,
þat hit fest was on fyre, & flappit out onone
- 11796 Vnto smother & smoke, and no smethe low,
- Book XXVIII.
The Trojans are told that it was stolen by him.
- Who can be trusted, when even this priest proved a traitor to his country ?
- There is no sin so debasing as covetousness.
- ("forslet" = "forcelette," a fort, a stronghold.)
- The gold, silver, and wheat are stored in the temple of Miperva.
- While the Trojans are sacrificing to Apollo, two awful omens are observed.
- First, the altar fire is ten times quenched.
- (fol. 179 b.)

Book XXVIII.

Second, an eagle
screaming wildly
swoops down
upon the
entrails, and bears
them away to the
ships of the
Greeks.

The Trojans,
amazed and
terrified, seek
counsel of
Cassandra.

She declares
Apollo is wroth
because his
temple was
defiled with the
blood of Achilles,

and they must
fetch fire from his
tomb.

(Prugh = *through*,
a stone coffin, a
tomb.)

The second omen
reveals that the
city is betrayed
to the Greeks.

ffor all the craft þat þai kowthe, & the coynt
sleght.

The secund, for-sothe, I said you before,
When the bestis were britnet & broght to þe
auter,

11800 *With* the entrell euermore euyñ vppo lofte,
Come an Erne, þat was Eger, euer on a crye,
Light downe lyuely fro the low ayre,
Braid vp the bowels, & bere hom away,

11804 And showvet to the shippes of the shene grekes.
The troiens merueld full mekyll of þe mayne
foghle,

All stonyed þai stode, starond aboute.
Thai wist þere goddes were greuit *with* a gret
yre,

11808 And wrothe at the werkes, but wist þai no cause.
Cassandra to counsell, þen call þai belyue,
To haue a dom of þat dede, if the dere kowthe.
The first signe, ho hom sayd, sothely was this :

11812 þat Appollo, the pure god, was put into wrathe,
ffor tene of his temple was trasit *with* blode
Of Achilles the choise, þat chaunsit to be slayne :
“ þat mys to amend, is maistur ye go

11816 To the corse of þat kyng in his cleane towmbe,
Light þere a lowe lyuely *with* honde,
ffecche þere your ffyre, & festyn on þe auter,
And þat bren wull full bright in the brode
temple.”

11820 Than passid the pepull to the pure þrugh :
As kend hom Cassandra þai kyndlit a fire.
Of the secund, for sothe, ho saide o this wise :—

“ This towne is betrayed, trist ye non other,
11824 And grauntid to the grekes by gomys of your
owne.”

Calcas the curset, þat comynt *with* the grekes,
Bisshop of the burgh, as I aboue told,

When he wist of thies wondres, thies wordes he
said :—

11828 “Yonder towne wilbe takon in a tyme short.”
þan the grekes hom graithet to a gret Sacrifice,
Thurgh biddyng of the bisshop & a bold prist,
In honour of Appolyne angardly thicke.*

Book XXVIII.

Calcas makes the
same statement
to the Greeks

[Amongst these things, Calcas and Crisis the Priest, counselled the Greeks that they should make a great Horse of Brasse, and that must be so great as might hold within it a thousand knights armed : and they said unto him that it was the pleasure of the godes. This horse was made by a passing wise Master, as Apius was, whose name was Sinon, and he made it so subtilly, that no man could perceive any entry or issue, but within it was easie for them that were inclosed within for to issue out when they would.

Calcas and Crisis
counsel the
Greeks to make a
brazen horse,
capable of holding
a thousand
knights.

When the great horse was fully made, and the thousand knights therein, by the counsell of Crisis, they prayed the King Pryamus, that he would suffer this horse to enter into the city, and that it might be set in the Temple of Pallas, forasmuch as they said, that they had made it in the honour of Pallas, for a Vowe that they made for restitution of the Palladium, which they had caused to be taken out of the same Temple.

The Greeks
desire that Priam
will allow it to be
set near the
temple of Pallas.

Among these things, the Princes that were yet within Troy, when they saw that the King had so shamefully treated with the Greekes, they went away out of Troy, and tooke their men with them, and the King Phylomenus led no more but two hundred and fifty men, and threescore maydens of Amazones, that were left of a thousand that came thither with the Queen Penthasilia, and carryed the body of her with them, and trauelled so long till they came to their owne Country.

The allies of
Troy, disgusted
that Priam is in
treaty with the
enemy, depart
from the city.
The Amazones,
carrying with
them the body of
their Queen, are
led home by
Pylæmenes.

* Fol. 180 is awanting in MS. See Note.

The xxix Boke : Of the takyng of the toune,
and the deth of Kyng Priam.

The Greeks and
Trojans meet to
ratify the treaty.

Then came the day that the Greeks should swere the peace
fainedly vpon the plaine field vpon the Sanctuaries. King
Priamus issued out of the City and his people, and sware there
each party to hold the peace firmly from thenceforth on : and
Diomedes swore first to the Greeks : after, when they had
broken the peace that they had treated with Anthenor of that
thing that they concluded after, and therefore they maintayned
that they were not forsworne by that colour,] *

(fol. 181 a.)

11832 But in prouerbe hit is put *with prise* men of wit,
'Who þat sweyres to be swike, he forsworne
worthes.'

The Greeks swear
to keep the treaty
faithfully :

Thus the grete of the grekes grymly þai sware
ffast pes to afferme, & flit of the londe.

then Priam and
his knights swear.

11836 Priam on his part, & his *prise* knightes,
Sweryn all swiftly, & no swyke thoghtyn :
So wend he full wele, þo worthy kyngis all
Hade no malis in mynd, ment at the tyme.

Priam delivers up
Helen, and pleads
that she may be
pardoned.

11840 þan honorable Elan þat abill deliuert,
Comendyng þat clere all *with* cloise wordes,
Prayng the *prise* men *with* [his] pure hert,
þat no harmys þat hend shuld haue of hir lord.

They all promise
to do so.

11844 Thai heght hym full hyndly his hestes to kepe,
And his desyre for to do, þo dukes ychon.
The grekes for-gete nocht of the grete trayne,

* Guido di Colonna : from *The Ancient Historie of The Destruction of Troy*. Sixth Ed. London, 1635.

- Playd to Priam for a gret vow,
 11848 ffor to hale in a horse hastely of bras,
 Palades to ples *with*, er þai passe furth,
 And at Myners mayn temple make hit to stonnd.
 This couet þo kynges, & the cause made
- 11852 ffor the palladian thai pullit of þe pure temple,
 þat þai Sayle might in sound, & hor sute hoole,
 Lest the goddes in greme gert hom to lose
 Bothe hor flete & hor folke *with* a felle storme.
- 11856 Priam, at þis prayer, aperit not sone,
 Ne grauntid not the grekes þat the gret ʒernet.
 Eneas þan ertid Egurly fast,
 And Antenor also, the abill kyng to :—
- 11860 “ Hit is due to be done, & doutles,” þai saide,
 “ The sight is full solemne, the Cité to haue
 Ay lastond to long, þat ledis may knowe
 þat soche acord was here knyht *with* kynges for
 euer.”
- 11864 The kyng affirmet the faitours, & no fraud
 thoght ;
 þaire dessire for to do demyt onone.
 þan payet kyng Priam all the pure sowmes
 Of gold, & of gay syluer, & of goode whete :
- 11868 All þai shot into ship on þe shire water,
 And made hom Redy to Rode on þe rough
 ythes.
 All the grekes hom gedrit, the grettist & other,
With Sacrifice solemne, synging of prestys :
- 11872 *With* profession & prise puld furth the horse
 To a Side of the Cité, and set at þe yate.
 Hit was so borly of brede, & of brem heght,
 There was no entre *with* ease abill þerfore :
- 11876 þan the warpit downe the walle, & the wale
 toure,
 Bothe obreade & aboue brekyn the yates,
 Tyll hit might entur at ease, euyn as hom list.

Book XXIX.

They ask Priam to allow them to bring in the brazen horse, and to set it up at the temple of Pallas.

Priam hesitates.

Eneas and Antenor urge him to grant the request.

Priam consents :

he then pays over to the Greeks the amounts of gold, silver, and wheat.

(fol. 181 b.)

With great ceremony the horse is drawn to the walls of Troy.

Part of the wall is pulled down to admit it :

Book XXIX.
the Trojans drag
it to the temple
with shouts of
joy.

Their rejoicing
soon turns to
sorrow.

When the Trojans
are asleep, one
Sinon is to open
a wicket in the
horse and let the
Greeks issue out.

To deceive the
Trojans, the
Greeks pretend
they are about to
sail for Tenedos.

(fol. 182 a.)
The Greeks set
sail from Troy:

- þan þe Citasyns, *with* song & solemnete grete,
11880 Halit furth the horse to þe hegh temple.
Hit is said oftsythes *with* sere men of elde,
The last Ioy of ioly men Ioynys *with* sorow.
Thies buernes of the burgh blyndit were euyll,
11884 þai halit in no horse, but hor hard deth,
Oppression and payne, pyté for euer ;
And ay lastond lure for lakkyng of wit !

- One Symon, a sure mon, assignet was þe key,
11888 þat was of *gouvernaunse* graith, by the grekes all,
To warp up a wicket, & waite on the tyme,
And the dures to vndo of the dregh horse.
But se first the Cité were on slepe fallyn,
11892 And broght into bed, as hom best lyked :
þan the ffreike shuld frusshe out, & a fyre make,
And light vp a low *with* a light wille,
þat the ost might haue entre euyng as hom liked.
11896 And the bettur in the burgh bale for to wirke,
The same day, sothely, the Cité was takon,
To Priam, the *prise* kyng, thai puruait a
message,
Said hom-seluyn wold saile samyn fro troy,
11900 And turne vnto tenydoun, & tary þere a qwyle,
Preuely the pert qwene by *purpos* to take,
ffor clamur & crie of the comyn folke :—
The murmur was mykell of þe mayn pepull,
11904 Lest þai dang hir to dethe in hor dull hate.
Hit plesit well Priam þat *purpos* to hold,
ffor he hedit no harme, ne no hate thoght ;
To þe gawdes of the grekes gefe he no kepe,
11908 But all semyt hym full sothe the sawe of þe
kynges.
þan the grekes by agrement gird into shippe ;
With proses and pres puld vp þere ancris ;
Launchit fro the laund to the low sea ;

- 11912 And fayne were the freikes of þe faire towne.
 þai turnet vne to tenydon, & taret all þere,
 Before the setting of the sun, says me the lyne,
With melody, & myrthe, & myche lowde songe,
 11916 And there taried on the town till hom tyme
 thoght.
 When the day ouerdrogh, & the derke rose,
 All bownet hom bigly in hor bright wedis
With Silens full soberly,—was no soune herd,—
 11920 And soghtyn furth to the Cité on a sop hole.
 This Symon, for-sothe, I said you before,
 þat hade the keyes to kepe of þe cloise horse,
 When the buernes of the burgh were broght
 vpon slepe,
 11924 He warpit vp a wicket, wan hom *with*-oute,
 Light vp a low, the ledis might know.
 þan gedryt the grekes to þe graith tokyn,
 frushet in felly at the faire yates,
 11928 þat brokyn was on brede for the bright horse.
 The knightes in the closet comyn out swithe ;
 Settyn into the Cité all the sad grekes ;
 Brentyn and betyn doun all the big houses ;
 11932 The pepull *with* pyne puttyn to dethe ;
 Buernes in hor bednes britnet all naked,
 þat hedit no harme, ne no hate þoght.
 Noght dred þai the dethe ne dere of hor fos :
 11936 Droghen vp durs, dungyn doun yatis ;
 Brekyn into bildynges, britnet the pepull ;
 Wemen & wale children walton to grounde :
 Hade no pyté of the poure, put all to dethe ;
 11940 Robbet þere Riches, reft hom hor lyues,
 Gemmes, & Iewels, Iobbes of gold,
 Pesis, & platis, polisshit vessell,
 Mony starond stone, stithest of vertue.
 11944 Twenty thowsaund, þroly, þai þrong to the dethe
 þat tyme in the toun, as the tale shewes !

Book XXIX.

before sunset they
arrive at Tenedos.

As soon as it is
dark, they arm
and secretly
march back to
the city.

When the
Trojans are
asleep, Sinon
opens the wicket
in the brazen
horse, and lights
the signal fire.

The Greeks rush
in through the
broken wal' ; join
those who have
issued from the
horse ; break into
the houses ;
massacre the
people ;

and carry
off all their
valuables.

(fol. 182 b.)
Twenty thousand
perish before day-
break.

Book XXIX.

- Priam, roused from sleep by the shrieks and wailings of his people, seeks safety in the temple of Apollo.
- 11948 The dyn & the dite was dole for to here,
 Of men þat were murtheret at the meane tyme
 Kyng Priam the pité persayuit onone,
 The rewerd & the russhyng of þe ranke sorow
 Of Eneas, þat egerly ertid his harme.
 He russhit vp full radly, raght to his clothes,
- 11952 Soche as happit hym to hent, hade he no wale :
 He highit of his halle hard to the temple
 There appollyne was onered, he etlid to bide :
 With-uten hope of his heale heturly he weppit.
- At daybreak Æneas and Antenor lead the Greeks to the palace :
- 11956 **W**hen the derke was done, & the day sprange,
 The grekes by þere gydes of the great traytouris,
 Entrid into ylion egerly fast :
 No defence þai þere found in the faire place,
- all are put to death.
- 11960 And dyden all to the dethe with-uten dyn
 more.
 Pirrus to the prise temple preset full hard,
 Of honorable Appollyne, as Antenor bade,
 There, Priam the prise kyng prestly thai founde,
- Pyrrhus finds Priam in the temple, and slays him : bespattering the altar with his blood.
- 11964 Abydyng his bone & his bale dethe.
 Pirrus full prestly, with a prise swerd,
 Brittoned the bold kyng & his blod shed,
 þat the stremys full stithly stert on þe auter.
- 11968 On seand the same mon the souerayn betrayed,
 Ecuba the honorable egerly flogh
 With Pollexena the pert, hir prise doughter ;
 But þai wist not, I-wis, on no wise where
- Hecuba and Polyxena, fleeing for safety, and not knowing where to hide, meet Æneas.
- 11972 ffor to hide hom fro harme : þan happit hom to
 mete
 The traytor with tene, vntristy Eneas.
 Thies wordes þat worthy warpit hym to :—
 “ A ! traytor vntrew, how toke þou on honde
- The Queen reproaches him for having betrayed his king, his country, and his friends.
- 11976 þat trew to be-tray, þat trist in þe euer,—
 Thy lege & þi lord, þat the louet wele,
 And myche good hase þe gyffen of his gold red ?

- Thou hase led to þi lord, þat hym lothe was, Book XXIX.
- 11980 His fomen full fele thurgh falshed of the ;
 And done hym to dethe dolefully now, (fol. 183 a.)
 þat thy-selfe shuld haue socourd, hade þou ben
 sad tru.
 The burgh, there þou borne was, baillfully dis-
 troyet,
- 11984 To se hit leme on a low, laithis not þi hert ?
 3et haue pytie & compassion of this pure maidon ; She pleads with
him to rescue
Polyxena ;
 Put hir in some place fro perisshyng of hondes,
 þat the grekes hir not get, ne to grem brynge,
- 11988 Ne defoule hir vnfaire, & in filth holde !"
 The wordes pricket hym with pité of þe prise
 qwene.
 Pollexena, the pert he puld out of þrong, and moves him
to do so.
 Hid hir in a howle vnder a hegh towre,
- 11992 And keppit hir full close, þat clere out of sight.
 Telamon full tyte to the temple yode Telamon rescues
Andromache and
Cassandra.
 Of Myner the mighty, with a mayn fare,
 And drogh out Andromaca, þat in drede was,—
- 11996 Worthy Ectors wife, & a wale maidon,—
 Cassandra the clene, & keppit hom bothe.
 And Menelay the mighty his myld qwene Elan, Menelaus with
great joy finds
Helen.
 ffro the pales he puld of the prise kyng,
- 12000 ffull glad of þat gay, & of good chere,
 As mery of þat myld as a mon thurt.
 þan the grekys full glad gyffon to red, The Greeks set
the city on fire
in all places :
 Ilion to ouerturne angardly sone,
- 12004 And the bildynges bete down to the bare erthe.
 All the cité vnsakrely þai set vppon fyre,
 With gret launchaund lowes into the light ayre ;
 Wroght vnder walles, walt hom to ground ;
- 12008 Grete palis of prise put into askys,
 With flammes of fyre fuerse to behold ;
 And all the Cité vp soght to þe sad walles.
 In the burgh þai forbere byldynges mony,

Book XXIX.
but the houses
of Æneas and
Antenor are
reserved.

12012 There as certain seignes were set vppolofte,
Of the traytor Antenor, & his tru fere,
Eneas also : anger hom betyde !

THE COUNSELL OF ÞE GREKES AFTER ÞE DYSTRUCTION
OF THE TOWNE.

(fol. 188 b.)
Agamemnon
assembles the
nobles in the
temple of
Minerva.

When the Cité was sesit & serchet to the last,
12016 Agamynon the grekes gedrit to a counsell,
Into Miner mayn temple þo mighty bedene,
ffor to speke of hor spede in a space þere.
þen fraynet the freke at þo fre kyngis,
12020 Wethir þai couenand wold kepe to þe kene
traiturs,

They agree to
keep their
promise to the
traitors, and to
divide the spoil
justly.

þat betoke hom þe toun by treson to haue ;
And þe gode, þat was getyn, graidly to part
Amonge men of might, þat most had disseruyt.

Ajax urges them
to put Helen to
death.

12024 þe onswar of all men was openly þis,
Euen the couenand to kepe, as þe cas was,
þat betrat hom þe toun, & hor truth hold ;
And þe ryches full ryf, þat robbet was þere,
12028 To be delt to þe dughti vppon du wyse,
As þai sothly desseruyt *with* hor sad strenkith.
Aiax to Elayn was *angardly* wrothe,
Demyt hir to þe dethe *with* dole at þe tyme,

Agamemnon,
Menelaus, and
Ulyses plead for
her.

12032 ffor þe worthy in were þat wastid were þurgh hir:
And mony kyng in þe case his counsell alowet.

The eloquence of
Ulyses saves her.

Agamynon þe grete, and his gomys all,
With þe might of Menelay, & þaire men hole,
12036 All þe here þat þai hade, *with* helpis of othir,
Were bysé fro bale deth þe burd for to saue ;
ffor all þe company clene were cast þer agayn.
But Vlixes, euermore egerly fast,

Cassandra is
awarded to
Agamemnon.

12040 Declaret hom þe cause *with* his clere voyc,
þat þe grete by agreement *grauntid* hir lyue.
þe Emperour Agamynon *angardly* swith
Couet Cassandra, be cause of reward,—

- 12044 Priams pure dughter, pertist of wit,—
 And all grauntid þe grete *with* a gode will.
 As þes kynges in counsell were comynng to-
 gedur,
 Eneas egerly, euyng *with* Antenor,
- 12048 Put hym in *prise* & profferit to say :
 þe dede of Andromaca duli þai told,
 And how Elynus egerly ertid þe lordis
 To pursu for þe pes to þe pure grekis ;
- 12052 And how at praier of þat pure þe *prise* kyng
 Achilles,
 Was grauntid to be grauyn, & gyuyng to his
 tounge :
- þat worthi þai wilnet of wo to delyuer,
 And grauntid þo grete *with* a glad chere.
- 12056 Elynus egerly for Ectors childur
 Praiet to þo *prinses*, and hor pure *modur* :
 And þe lordis to þo litill þe lyuys han grauntid,
 Namly Pirrus, þat *purpost* to put hom to deth,
- 12060 Assentid to þat same *with* a sad graunt.
 þen ordant afterward þes honourable kynges,
 þat all þe worchipfull wemen of þe wale toune,
 þat left were on lyue, haue leue forto wend,
- 12064 Lause at hor lykyng, no lede forto harme.
 þen *purpost* þai playnly to pas oute of land,
 ffro troy forto *turne*, & tary no lengur ;
 But þe stormys were so stith, & stiryng of
 wyndis,
- 12068 More þen a moneth myght þai not pas.
 þen come þai to Calcas þe cause forto wete,
 Of þe wedur so wikkid, & þe wan stormys.
 He said hom, forsothe, þe sayntis of hell
- 12072 Were wode in hor werkis for wreke of Achilles ;
 þat no dere for his deth was don zet ynogh,
 ffor he *with* treson in þe temple vntruly was
 slayn.

Book XXIX.

Eneas and
 Antenor plead
 (fol. 184 a.)
 for Andromache
 and Helenus.

Their request is
 granted.
 Helenus and
 Andromache
 plead for Hector's
 children : the
 request is at once
 granted by all
 except Pyrrhus.

The noble women
 of Troy at liberty
 to depart or stay.

The departure of
 the Greeks
 delayed by
 storms,

because the death
 of Achilles is
 still unavenged.

Book XXIX.

Polyxena, who
was the cause
of his death,
must be slain.

Pyrrhus makes
search for
Polyxena:

(fol. 184 b.)

Agamemnon
inquires at
Antenor regard-
ing her: but all
without success.

After many days'
search, Antenor
discovers her in
an old tower.

She is sent to
Pyrrhus, who
prepares to
slay her on his
father's tomb.

“*Ȝow most sle ffor þat same, Ȝour sayntis to
plese,*

12076 *þat was cause of his cumbranse, & keppit is on
lyue.”*

*þen Pirrus with pynne put hym to serche
Of Polexena þe pert, in priuete holdyn,
þat was cause of þe cumbranse of his kynd
fadur ;*

12080 *And nothir takyn þat tyme, ne tyrnyt to deth.*

*Agaminon full graidly gos to Antenor,
firaynyt at hym frikly of þat fre mayden :
He denyet hym onon, þat noqwere he knew*

12084 *þat commly be keppet, ne in cloese haldyn.
þen wrathid þo worthi for wont of þe burde,
And tenyt full tite for taryng so longe.
Antenor, after þis angur, persayuyt*

12088 *þat þe kynges ffor þat clere had caght hym in
hate,*

*And þoght fully his faulshed folow to an end.
He besit hym barly þe burde forto seche,
Thurght þe cite hym-selfe, and ser men of hest,*

12092 *fiele dayes bedene, or he þat dere fonde :
Till he aspriet hir with spit, by speryng of othir,
Doune in a dungion, don for to kepe,
A tyme for to tarie, of a toure olde.*

12096 *þe losell to þe lady launchid full swithe,
Braid hir out bigly bi þe bryght armys,
Present þat pert to þe prise kynges.*

Agaminon þat gay gert forto send
12100 *To Pirrus þat presound, prestly onone ;
And he cast hym þat coumly to cut into pesis,
ffull tite on þe toumbe of his tru fadur.*

As this lady was led tell hir last end,
12104 *Kingis comyn cantly þat cumly to se.
þe pupull had pité, & presit full þik
To se þat louely be lost, þat no lak did.*

All þe folke were vnfayn, & of fyn will

Book XXIX.

- 12108 To haue reft hir the rynke, for ruth þat þai had.
 Hit hade doutles ben done, and hire deth voidid,
 Had not Calcas þe cursit carpit before,
 þat neuer þo lordis to hor londis lyuely shuld
 wyn,
 12112 Till ho duly were ded & dressit in pesis.
 When þis burd was broght to þe bare toubm,
 Ho askewsit hir of skath, & sklaundur of his
 deth ;
 þat neuer ho wist of þe werke, ne in will þoght
 12116 þat þe dughti shuld degh, till hit don was.
 þe kyngis and þe comyns had care at þaire hertes,
 To se þat fre be fforfaryn, þat no faut did :
 All þai sparit þat speciall to spill at þe tyme,
 12120 To periche þat pure pité þai had ;
 But ho doutid no deth in [hir] du ryght,
 ffor hit laithit hir les þen on lyue be.
 Syn ho borne was a burd of a blod nobill,
 12124 Comyn of a kyng & a clene maydyn,
 Hir was leuer in hir lond out of lyue pas,
 þen be defoulit in filth *with* febill of astate ;
 Or be led of hire lond *with* a lede straunge ;
 12128 Set vndur seruage and sorow for euer,
With þe fose of hir fadur, & hir fre kyn,
 And hir brethir had britnet, & broght vnto end.
 "Me is leuer," quod þat louely, "in my lond
 degh,
 12132 þen be exild for euermore, erdond in sorow ;
 In othir prouyns & pertis pouert to suffer ;
 In þronge and in þraldom þrepe *with* þe werld.
 þerfore welcum, I-wis, is my wale deth !
 12136 My maydynhed I merk to myghtifull goddis :
 Accepte hit as sacrificise, & my saule to !
 þis holly *with* hert here I beseke !"
 When þe lady had leuyt of hir loud speche,

The people are
willing to rescue
her :

but Calcas
declares the
(fol. 185 a.)
tempest will
not cease till
she be slain.

She denies
having had
knowledge of,
or desire for,
the death of
Achilles.

But she will
rather die than
be wedded to
an inferior,

or live with
those who have
slain all her
friends.

- Book XXIX. 12140 Pirrus *with* a pale sword *presit* hir to ;
 Pyrrhus smites
 her with a
 (fol. 185 b.)
 sword ; cuts her
 in pieces, and
 scatters them
 over his father's
 tomb.
- 12144 Hire blod all aboute aboute hit was sched,
 And strawet in þe strete strenklit full þik.
 Honourable Ecuba, þat was hir aune modur,
 Segh hir doghtur *with* dol be delt into peses :
- Hecuba swoons,
 and becomes
 mad.
- 12148 Scho welt into wodnes, & hir wit leuyt,
 And ran furthe raűis ruthe to beholde.
 Scho bete hom bitturly *with* hir bare teth,
 And *with* stonys in þe strete strok hom to
 ground ;
- In her wildness
 she wounds
 many of the
 Greeks.
- 12152 þis lif scho lad lelly þat day,
 And myche gremyt þe grekes in hir grete angur.
 þai toke hire full tit, and teghit hir hondis,
 Send hir sone by soume of hire men,
- She is bound,
 and taken to
 Aulis, where she
 is stoned to
 death.
- 12156 Into the Ile of Aulida angardly swythe ;
 And stithly *with* stonys steynyt hir to dethe.
 The grekes for the grete graithet a toumbe,
 Of a heght þat was hoge, all of harde marble ;
- A splendid tomb
 of marble is
 erected for her.
- 12160 And broght hir to berenes, as hom best þoght.
 In mynd of þat mighty, to myn hit for euer,
 The plase all of penaunce, the pepull hit calles,
 The lede in hor langage, þat lengys þerin,
- 12164 Duly to this day, as demys the boke.

The xxx Boke. Of Stryfe of Thelamon and
Vlixes, & of þe dethe of Thelamon.

- All this tyme in þe toun, tellis þe story,
þe grekis were togedur for þe grete stormys
Of wyndis full wikkid, & waues of þe se : (fol. 186 a.)
- 12168 No shalke went to schip on þe schir water.
þe tor kyng Thelamon, tidé of hondis,
Before þe grete of þe grekis,—Agamynon &
othir,—
To Vlixes, in angur, angardly speke,
- 12172 ffor dole to þe duk of þe du goddes,
þat was sesit in þe Cité at þe same tyme.
ffor paladian of prise was put to Vlixes,
He wrathit hym, I-wis, & to þe wegh saide :—
- 12176 “ þat gyfte is to grete of þat god nobill ;
And my-seluy n for-sothe haue seruyt hit bettur,
And more worthi to weld for my wale dedis.
I haue besit me full boldly, & my blode sched,
- 12180 Oure folke forto filsyn qwen oure fode lakkid ;
And in were *with* my wepyn wondurfulli don,
Ofte fellit oure foe *with* my fyn strenkith.
Polimnestor, þe proud kyng, I put vnto deth,
- 12184 þat was of riches full rif & myche red gold.
þe sun of þe sam kyng I slogh *with* my
hondis,—
Polidarius þe pert, þat Priam did kepe,
- Thelamon complains to the Greek nobles against Ulysses holding the Palladium : and claims it as a reward for his services.
- He had slain Polymnestor, Polydorus, and many other leaders of the enemy :

- Book XXX.
 he had brought
 much gold to
 the treasury ;
- 12188 *With* all þe gold & þe gode of his gay fadur.
 All þes meblis & mo, thurgh myght of my-selfe,
 I wan vs in were thurgh my wight arme,
 þat has socourd vs *with* solas in oure sad
 hungur.
- and had added
 many provinces
 to Grece ;
- 12192 þe fell kyng of Frigie I ferkid of lyue,
 And mony othir myghti men of astate.
 I haue aproprid to oure partis *prouyns* besyde,
With my labur full longe, and my lel wyt.
 þe Tore rem of Targason, & tyde Arundyna ;
- and by himself
 and Achilles
 Troy was taken.
- 12196 Cepesyn I sesit, & þe sid Larris ;
 And othir *prouyns* & plasis of pertis of Troy.
 Thurgh my wightnes, I-wysse, & worthi Achilles,
 We haue wonen in were þe worchip *with* hond ;
- 12200 And getyn to þe grekis þis ground *with* oure
 help.
- (fol. 186 b.)
- “ Ulysses has
 never aided us
 in battle ; he is
 strong only in
 falsehood, flattery,
 and treason.
- This Vlixes, þat vtwith aunterit hym neuer
With no course for to come, as a knight shuld ;
 But *with* falshed & flatery, feynyng of wordes,
- 12204 And callis hym the cavse of cacchyng þis toune.
 But *with* treason & trauntis of his vntreu fare
 He fortherit neuer a fyge *with* his fight zet.
 There we the toune shuld haue tane *with* our
 triet strenght,
- We might have
 won Troy by
 arms, and had
 glory :
- 12208 And haue wonyn hit in wer *with* worship oure-
 seluyn,
- through him
 we have taken
 it by treason,
 and are covered
 with shame.”
- All oure lose hase he lost thurgh his lither dedis,
 ffor to take hit by treason & trantis of hym.
 Thurgh the craft of þat cursed, knighthode may
 shame
- 12212 And wary all oure workes to the worldes end.”
 Thies wordes he warpit þo worthy before,
 And þan sesit he of his saw, & set hym to
 ground.

VLIXES.

Book XXX.

- Then answard Vlixes, & vtterit his speche,
 12216 Wrothe at the wegh, in his wille feble,
 Said the Citie was sesit, & the sad pepull,
 Thurgh hardines of hym, & the hegh wit.
 But thurgh his wiles of wer, & his wight dedis,
 12220 *With* his gouernaunce graithe, & his gret helpe,
 All the Cité, for-sothe, & the sure knightes
 Hade sitton here full sound, & hor selfe keppit.
 " Therefore, Telamon, truly *with* þi tried
 strenght
 12224 Was neuer Paladian, the pure god, puld fro þe
 temple ;
 Ne the grekes had hit getten for gode vpon erth.
 I hade knowlache, by crafte, of his clene vertue,
 While the stature was stithly stokyn *with-in*.
 12228 We were vnsiker of oure-selfe the Cité to wyn,
 Or to deire hit in dede the dayes of oure lyue ;
 And I comynd in the case *with* my clene wit,
With the troiens to treat for takyng þerof ;
 12232 And so wan vs oure worship, & oure will bothe."

Ulysses denies
the claim of
Telamon.

He insists that
it was by his
skill and
device the
Palladium was
obtained.

THELAMON.

- Than Thelamon, þe tore kyng, tenfully spake
 Grete wordes & (grete), all in grym yre :
 And he þroly *with* þrong wil þreppit agayn,
 12236 Till þai hatid in hert, as any hed fos.
 þen Thelamon truly told hym on hight,
 þat other duly schuld degh for his derf wordis.
 Hit was tretid þat tyme, þo tore kynges bothe
 12240 Schuld lynge in hor leuté, & light on a dome
 Of Agamynon þe grete, & his gay brothir—
 Menelay þe mighty, as a mene frend.
 þes duly schuld dem þo dukis by ryght,
 12244 Qwicke wegh þe wale god is worthi to haue.
 þen spekyn þai specially for sped of þo two,

Telamon replies
in great wrath,
(fol. 187 a.)
(MS. has "grene")

and threatens
him with death.

They are to
abide by the
decision of
Agamemnon and
Menelaus,

Book XXX.

who award
the Palladium to
Ulysses; but
they favoured
him because he
had saved Helen
from death.

All the other
kings think
Telamon should
have it.

Telamon menaces
Agamemnon,
Menelaus, and
Ulysses:

they keep
together and
surround them-
selves with
knights.

Telamon is found
in bed murdered.

(fol. 187 b.)
Agamemnon and
Ulysses are
suspected to have
caused it.

Pyrrhus charges
them with the
crime, and

- And ordant Vlixes more abill per-fore,
And worthy at his will to weld hit for ay :
- 12248 (ffor þe kyng, *with* his cast & his coynt speche,
Honourable Elan of angur delyueryt
ffro Thelamon in tene & othir tore kynges,
þat demyt hir to deth on dayes before.)
- 12252 þen Thelamon was tenfull, & turnyt into yre,
ffor þis god, by þo grete, was grauntid vlixes
Aganys reson and right, as the Renke thught :
Syn all the kynges, by course, of the clene grekes
- 12256 Had demyt hit by dome duly to Thelamon,
Saue barly þo brether, þat I aboue said.
Thus Thelamon for tene, in his tore angur,
Mony wordys out warpit to þo wale dukes,
- 12260 And manast hom mightily as his mayn fos.
Because of the kyng & his kyd hate,
þai keppit hom in company *with* knightes
enarmit
Tho brether full bigly *with* bold men ynow,
- 12264 And Vlixes also *with* angardly moné.
Onone come the night & neghit vppon hond,
And yche Renke to þere Rest, as þai rede toke.

- O**n þe secund day, sothely, er þe sun rose,
- 12268 The tall kyng Thelamon, tellis the lyne,
Was founden bare in his bed, britnet to dethe,
And his body for-bled buernes hit segh.
The noy of þat noble was noyset thurgh the ost,
- 12272 And mykell dole for þat duke doutles was made.
To Agamynon gomys geuyn the wite ;
And Vlixes by ordinanse, all men saiden,
Gert the duke to be dede, (thus demyt tho
lordes)
- 12276 And his lyf to be lost thurgh hor lethur dedis.
Pirrus hade pité of the pure kyng :
(He louit hym full lelly, as his lefe brother.)

- Myche manast tho men in the mene tyme,
 12280 ffor the dethe of þat dughty, as his dede fos.
 Vlixes douted his dethe, & dred hym full sore ;
 Stale fro þo stith men stilly by night,
 With his men, in the merke, for the more harme.
- 12284 Paladian the pure, he put for to kepe
 With Dyamed the derfe, þat was his dere
 . frynde,
 And halit on full hard vnto the hegh Sea.
 þan Pirrus with pité gert put into fyre,
- 12288 The body to bren of the buerne Thelamon :
 Consumet the course vnto cleane askys,
 And graithit hom full graithly in a gay vessell,
 All glissonaund of gold & of good stones ;
- 12292 And so cariet the corse into his kith hom.
 Agamynon the gret, & his gode brother,—
 Menelay the mighty, & mo other kynges,
 Keppit hom full cloise for cacchyng of harme
- 12296 Of Pirrus, full prest, þat purpost hom skathe.
 But the traytor Antenor tretid hom with,
 Made þo kynges to kysse & comyn to-gedur.
 He festid full faire all þo fre lordes,
- 12300 And the grete of þe grekes with gyftes honouryt.

Book XXX.

threatens
 revenge.
 Ulysses steals
 away by night :

and leaves the
 Palladium with
 Diomedes.

Pyrrhus causes
 the body of
 Telamon to be
 burnt :

collects the ashes
 in a golden urn,
 and carries them
 to his own
 country.

Antenor
 reconciles
 Pyrrhus,
 Agamemnon,
 and Menelaus.

THE EXILE OF ENEAS AND ANTENOR.

- The grete of þe grekes gedrit into counsell,
 And spake in hor speche the spite of Eneas :
 Said the traitour vntrew hade his trowth broken ;
- 12304 ffor Pollexena the pert he put into hidlis,
 Thurgh whom Achilles, þe choise kyng, chansit
 his end.
 There þai demet þe duke, as by du right,
 All his londes to lose, & launche out of towne.
- 12308 He prayet hom full pitusly, with his pore hert,
 ffor to graunt hym to gyffe, of hor gode wille,
 Tho shippes to shilde o þe shyre whaghes,

The Greeks in
 council condemn
 Eneas to
 banishment,
 for having
 concealed
 Polyxena.

(fol. 188 a.)
 Eneas earnestly
 pleads for the
 ships with which
 Paris made his
 raid into Greece.

Book XXX.

- þat Paris *with* past into the pure yle
 12312 Of Sythera, the samtyme he sesit the qwen
 And tyrn hom to takle, & trusse for the sea ;
 To stuffe hom *with* store of his stith godis,
 And fode for his folke to fille on þe water.
- These are granted; and four months are allowed to fit and provision.
- 12316 This grauntid tho grekes *with* a gode chere,
 ffawre mones, at the most, the men for to lenge,
 His fraght & his fode to fille as hym list,
 And þan his godis to gripe, & his gate halde.
- Æneas plans how he may cause Antenor to be banished from Troy.
- 12320 Eneas *with* anger was angardly heuy
With Antenor the traytor, vntrew of his werke ;
 ffor his dedis he was duly dryvon fro troy,
 Thurgh the lady þat the lede lugget of þe toure.
- 12324 He cast hym full cointly, & compast in hert,
 How to bryng hit aboute *with* his bare wit,
 To ert hym on exile euer of the londe.
 Eneas egurly after onone
- He assembles the Trojans, and urges them to choose as king, one who can govern and protect them.
- 12328 Assemblit in the Cité the sure men of troy,
 All þat left were on lyue, lengand þat tyme.
 He said hom full soberly, all on soft wise :—
 “ Now, fryndes, in faith, syn fortune hath
 graunted
- 12332 þat yow is happit so hard, & *your* hede lost,
 Ye se well your-seluyne the sothe at your egh,
 Hit is no bote here to byde for baret *with*-oute,
 Of fos þat are fuerse vpon ~~for~~ sydes,
- 12336 *Withouten* helpe of a hede, & a hegh wit,
 In case yow to comforth, & counsell *with*-all.
 Syn I banysshed am barly, þis burgh for to leue,
 Chose you sum cheftane, & charge hym *þer*with ;
- 12340 ffor wete other wegges, þat wonyn besyde
 In castels, and cuntres, & in cloise townes,
 þat ye left bene in land, and lakkys a hede,
 þai will fall on you fuersly, fong of yóur godes,
- (fol. 188 b.)
- 12344 Put you in *prison*, pyne you to dethe.
 Hit is sittyng, me semys, & you so like,

- Tite for Antenor truly to send ;
- 12348 Make hym kyng of þis kith by comyn assent,
ffor to kepe you fro care *with* a cleane wit ;
In this lond for to lyue lengyng to-gedur,
Your fos to offend, & fylsyn *your* lyues.”
All liked the lede for his lefe counsell,
- 12352 þai soght thurgh the Cité, & sent for Antenor ;
And he come to þe comyns *with* a cant wille.
Eneas *with* anger, after belyue,
Wold haue dungyn hym to deth, & deiret þe fals,
- 12356 ffor he was bigger in the burgh, boldir of kyn,
Of ledys vpon lyue, lelly, þen he.
þan ros þai full radly, all the ronke pepull,
Somyn on a sop soghtyn to Eneas,
- 12360 ffor to sese of his sute, & his sad yre :
Syn hom happit so hard in hast *þer* before,
With hor fos to be felly ferkit to dethe,
þat no deire, ne no dethe, shuld dull hom
with-in
- 12364 To stir *with* no stryue, ne stroy hom no more.

Book XXX.

He advises them
to send for
Antenor, and
make him their
king.They accept his
counsel, and
appoint Antenor.Æneas strives to
crush him.The Trojans
plead with
Æneas not to
stir up a new war.

Thies wordis to þe weghis warpit Eneas :—

“ There is no lede vpon lyue may so long suffer
Soche a *traytor* for tene, þat treason hase
wroght,

Æneas declares
no one could
suffer such a
traitor to live.

- 12368 And fowle *with* his falsyng hase feblit vs all,
In dole to endure the dayes of oure lyue.
With his gyle & his gawdis, the gay Pollexena,
þat was comyn of our kyng, & a cleane maidon,
- 12372 He made to be martrid þurgh malice of hym :
And I, þat am outlawhit for euer of þis lond,
ffro frendes & felowes, þat me faith ow ;
þat wold haue leuyt here my lyue in langour
& woo,
- 12376 And haue counceland the comyns in hor case feble,
Thus am flemyt to flight thurgh his false caste.”

(fol. 189 a.)

Book XXX.

The Trojans
consult together,
and determine to
exile Antenor.

Antenor with a
great company
sets sail from
Troy.

They are
attacked and
plundered by
pirates.

They reach Gela,
in Sicily,
where Tetides is
king.

Antenor finds a
city ;

surrounds it
with walls ; and
names it
Melæna.

Than the comyns toke counsell, knightes &
other,

And the traytor Antenor from the towne flemyt,

- 12380 Neuer the Cité to se, ne his sute after ;
And grauntid hym his gode & gate by a tyme.
Antenor full tite þan turnyt to ship,
With riches full Rife, & Relikes ynow ;
- 12384 Shot on the shyre waghes shalkes full mony,
And soght furth on the se with the softe windes.
Tho pure men with payne on the pale sea,
Met with a meny, & mart of hom fele ;
- 12388 Robbet þaire Riches, & refte of þere godes,
And myche torfer & tene tide of þaire hondes.
ffro tho ledis at the last lawsit þai were,
With sorow & sad fight sailit away,
- 12392 Till they come to the coste of a cleane yle,
þat Gelanda aiynet was to the iust nome.
There was a kyng in þe cost, þat the kith aght,
Hight Thetides truly, tellis the writ,
- 12396 þat his prouyns & pepull peasably keppit
Mony wintur I-wis, & in wele leuyt.
There Antenor truly turnyt to lond
With a few of his feres, as fell hym by chaunse,
- 12400 On a plentious place, pleasaund to se
There fildis were faire, fresshe watur in,
And woddes to wale with wellis full clere.
There aboue on the bonke he bild vp a towne,
- 12404 By leue of the lord, þat the lond oght,
With Riches full Rife & Relikes of troy,
þat he broght in his barge to the bare yle.
þan he wroght vp a walle wightly abowte,
- 12408 With toures full tore the towne to defend.
þai cald hit a coynt nome, comyns & all,
Menelon, by mouthe, mighty & other.
When hit knowen was the case with comyns of
troy,

- 12412 Of the plentius plase & plesaund of lyue,
 Mony wegges thedur went, & wond in the toune,
 And Replenished the place & the playn londis.
 The kyng was full curtas, þat þe kith aght,
- 12416 Myche louyt he the lede & the lell pepull.
 ffor the wit of the wegh, & his wale dedis,
 He was chosyn *with* þat choisechevest of counsell,
 And wele louit *with* the ledis of the lond all.
- 12420 **N**ow turne wyll I tite, & take þere I leuyt,
 To the grekes agayne in the gret toune.
 Cassandra the clere, the kynges owne doughter,
 þat abode in the burgh *with* bale at hir hert,
- 12424 Hir modur & hir myld Suster mertrid to dethe,
 Myche water ho weppit, wailyng in sorow :
 Hit was ruth any renke, þat Rioll to se !
 When ho sesit o sicken, & sorow abated,
- 12428 The kynges into counsell callit hir þan,
 To spir of hor spede, spekyn hir to :
 þan *purpast* þai plainly to pas out of londe.
 The maidon to tho mighty *menerly* saide,
- 12432 Hom shuld hapon full hard in a hond while :
 Agamynon the grete shuld grymly be slayn
With meneye of þat mighty, þat he most louet ;
 And othir fuersly be flemyt, & fallyn into *angur*.
- 12436 All happit hom to haue as the hynd saide,
 As I shall tell you full tite, & tary not long.
- T**his Thelamon I told of, þat *trayturly* was slayn,
 Two sonnes of hym-selfe, sothely he hade,
- 12440 þat he wan on his wyfes, as þe writ sais.
 The first of þo fre faithly was cald
 Emynent the mighty, *with* men þat hym knew,
 Of Claustra the clere qwene, clennest of other :
- 12444 Antissas þat tothir, tellis the story,
 Ethimyssa his make to the mon bere.

Book XXX.

It thrives well ;
 and Antenor
 becomes second
 to Tetides.
 (fol. 189 b.)

Cassandra be-
 wails the loss of
 all her kindred.

The Greeks
 consult her
 regarding their
 return to Greece.

They will pass
 through many
 perils, and
 Agamemnon will
 be slain.

(See Note.)

Book XXX.

Thies were gyuen to the *gouernaunce* of a gay
kyng,

Heght Teucra, full tru, as the tale shewes,
12448 Tho noble to norisshe in hor nait yowthe,
Till þai waxen were of wit & of wight dedis,
And abill vntill armys, as þere astate wolde.

(fol. 190 a.)
Agamemnon and
Menelaus advise
the Greeks to
return home.

Then Agamynon the grete & his gay brothir
12452 Asket leue at the lordes & the lege kynges,
ffor to wende to the *watur* in hor wale shippes,
And *turne* out of troy & the toune leue ;

The Greeks will
not be advised by
them :

12456 But the grekes to þo grete grauntid hit noght,
ffor þai hadon hom in hate & in hert straunge,
ffor the dethe and the deire of the duke Thelamon,
Syn Vlixes *with* vtteraunse auntrid to flight.

but allow them
to depart, if they
please, while
the whole fleet
is making ready.

12460 Yet þai grauntid þo grete the gate to the sea,
And abide on the buernes in hor big shippes
Till all barges were boune & buernes *within*
And draghen furth to the depe as hom due thoght.

The xxxj Boke: Of the Passage of the
Grekys fro Troy.

- Hyt fell thus by fortune, þe fairest of þe yere
- 12464 Was past to the point of the pale wintur ;
Heruest, *with* the heite & the high sun,
Was comyn into colde *with* a course low ;
Trees, thurgh tempestes, tynde hade þere leues ;
- 12468 And briddes abatid of hor brem songe ;
The wynde of the west wackenet aboue,
Blowyng full bremly o the brode ythes ;
The clere aire ouercast *with* cloudys full thicke,
- 12472 *With* mystes full merke mynget *with* showres ;
fflodes were felle thurgh fallyng of Rayne,
And wintur vp wacknet *with* his wete aire.
- The gret nauy of the grekes & the gay kynges,
- 12476 Were put in a *purpos* to pas fro the toune.
Sore longit þo lordis hor londys to se,
And dissiret full depely, doutyng no wedur ;
þai counted no course of the cold stormys,
- 12480 Ne the *perellis* to passe of the pale windes.
Hit happit hom full hard in a hond qwile,
And mony of þo mighty to misse of hor *purpos*.
Thus tho lordes in hor longyng laghton þe watur,
- 12484 Shotton into ship mong shene knightes,
With the tresowre of þe toune, þai token before,
Relikes full Rife, & miche ranke godes.
- Autumn was becoming colder ;
trees had lost their leaves, and birds had ceased to sing ;
westerly winds, and clouded skies, with mist, and rain, and floods, told that winter was near,
- (fol. 190 b.)
when the fleet was ready to sail.
- Longing for home, and suspecting not the approaching perils,
- they set sail with all the treasures of Troy.

Book XXXI.

- Clere was the course of the cold flodis,
 12488 And the firmament faire as fell for the wintur.
 Thai past on the pale se, puld vp hor sailes,
 Hadyn bir at pere backe, and the bonke leuyt.
 ffoure dayes by-dene, & hor du nyghtis,
 For four days
 all goes well;
 12492 full soundly pai sailed *with* seasonable windes.
 The fyft day fuersly, fell at the none,
 Sodonly the softe winde vnsobberly blew ;
 but on the fifth,
 the wind rises,
 A myste & a merkenes myngit to-gedur ;
 the sky darkens ;
 thunder rolls ;
 (fol. 191 a.)
 and lightning
 flashes over the
 whole heavens.
 12496 A thoner and a thicke rayne prublet in the skewes,
With an ugsom noise, noy for to here ;
 All flasshet in a ffire the firmament ouer ;
 Was no light but a laite, pat launchit aboue ;
 12500 Hit skirmyt in the skewes *with* a skyre low,
 Thurgh the claterand clowdes clos to the heuyn,
 As the welkyn shuld walt for wodenes of hete.
With blastes full bigge of the breme wyndes,
 The storm
 raises billows
 like hills ;
 12504 Walt vp the waghes vpon wan hilles :
 Stith was the storme, stird all the shippes,
 Hoppit on hegh *with* heste of the flodes.
 tosses the ships
 from crest to
 crest, and
 scatters them.
 The sea was vnsobber, sondrit the nauy ;
 12508 Walt ouer waghes, & no way held ;
 Depertid the pepull, pyne to be-hold,
 In costes vnkowthe ; cut down pere sailes,
 Ropis alto rochit, rent vp the hacches ;
 The waves dash
 over-board, and
 sweep all before
 them.
 12512 Topcastell ouerturnyt, takelles were lost.
 The night come onone, noye was the more !
 All the company cleane of the kyng Telamon,
With pere shippes full shene, & pe shire godis,
 The ships of
 Telamon's band
 are burnt by
 lightning ; and
 all on board
 perish.
 12516 Were brent in the bre *with* the breme lowe
 Of the leymond laite, pat launchit fro heuyn :
 And euyndrownet in the depe Dukes & other !
 Oelius Ajax, as aunter befelle,
 The ships of
 Oileus Ajax,
 thirty-two in
 number, are also
 lost.
 12520 Was stad in the storme *with* the stith windes,
With his shippes full shene and the shire godes :

- Thrifty and þriuaund, thretty and two
 There were brent on the buerne *with* the breme
 low,
- 12524 And all the freikes in the flode floterand aboue.
 Hym-seluyne in the sea sonkyn belyue, Ajax himself is
 Swalprit & swam *with* swyngyng of armys : washed ashore,
 3et he launchet to londe, & his lyf hade, almost dead.
- 12528 Bare of his body, bret full of water.
 In the Slober & the sluche slongyn to londe,
 There he lay, if hym list, the long night ouer,
 Till the derke was done & the day sprang. (fol. 191 b.)
- 12532 And than wonen of waghes, *with* wo as þai he is discovered,
 might, and revives.
- þare sum of his sort, þat soght were to lond,
 Laited þere lord on the laund syde,
 If hit fell (hym) by fortune the flodes to passe. (MS. has "hom")
- 12536 þan found þai the freike in the fome lye,
 And comford hym kyndly, as þere kyd lord :
With worchip & wordes wan hym to fote,
 Bothe failet hym the fode and the fyne clothes.
- 12540 Thus þere goddes *with* gremy *with* þe grekes Thus was
 fore, Minerva avenged,
 Mighty Myner[v]a, of malis full grete, because Telamon
 ffor Telamon, in tene, tid for to pull dragged Cas-
 Cassandra the cleane out of hir cloise temple. sandra from her
 temple.
- 12544 Thus hit fell hom by fortune of a foule ende,
 ffor greuyng þere goddes in hor gret yre.
 Oft-sythes men sayn, & sene is of olde, Often, for the sin
 þat all a company is cumbrit for a cursed shrewe. punished.
- 12548 Now of kynges, & knightes, & othir kyd dukes,
 þat past of this perell in pes to þere londes,
 I will tell how hom tyde, while I tyme haue ;
 And how fortune, full fell, forget þere end.

The xxxij Boke : Of the Lesyng hat was
made to Kyng Nawle ; and of dethe of his
son Palomydon.

At this time
there lived in
Greece a king
called Nauplius,
rich and
powerful.

(fol. 192 a.)

He had two sons
with the Greeks
at Troy.

The elder was
Palamedes,

and the younger,
Gex.

- 12552 Thys ylke tyme of the toile, tellis the story,
There went a kyng on the coste, in a cuntre of
grece,
Hight Naulus to nome, an old man of age.
He hade londes full long, & of leue brede,
- 12556 And the grettist of Grise, of gronnde & of pepull.
After a syde of the sea, sothely to telle,
Was a-party a prouynse, pight full of hilles,
With roches full rogh, ragget with stones,
- 12560 At the full of the flode flet all aboue,
By the bourdurs aboute, bret full of rokkes.
This noble kyng Nawlé hade naite sons two
At Troy in the toile the tounne for to wynne,
- 12564 Comyn in company of the kyde grekes,
And fuerse men in fight, fell of hor dynttes.
The first of þo fuerse, and his fre ayre,
Was Palomydon þe pert, a prise mon in were :
- 12568 And the yonger of yeres yepely was calde
Othe with all men, abill of dedis.
Palomydon the pure, a prise mon of armys,
With a nauy full noble fro Naulus his ffader,
- 12572 Past with a pepull prowde of aray,
And turnyt vnto Tenydon, as I told haue.
The grekes, for his gretnes & his grym knightes,

- Ordant hym Emperour by opon assent,
 12576 And Agamynon degrated of his degre þan,
 þat charget was for cheftan of þo chere all.
 þan Palomydon *with* Paris put was to dethe
With the birre of his bow, as I aboue rede,
 12580 (But ay ledis *with* lesyng louys to noy,
 In baret to bring, & buernis to hyndur :
 So happit hit here), þat harmyt the grekes,
 And mony doghty *with* dole vnto dethe broght.
 12584 To this noble kyng Naule naitly was told
 þat Palomydon, his *prise* son, put was to dethe
 Vntruly by treason of his trist fryndes,
 And noght in batell on bent as a buerne noblé.
 12588 Thai said Diamede the Duke hade don hym of
 lyue,
 By ordinaunse of Vlixes, to vtterauns for euer.
 Thus lytherly þo lyghers lappit þere tales,
 And forget a faint tale vnder fals colour.
 12592 Thai said Agamynon *with* gawdes, & þe gay
 Dyamede,
 Menelay *with* malis, & mighty Vlixes,
 Thies ffoure in hor falshode had forget a lie,
 And writen hit in wordes by þere will all.
 12596 The tenure to telle truly was þis ;—
 ‘ þat Palomydon the pure had *purpost* an end,
 ffor to treite *with* the troiens in trayn of þe
 grekes,
 þat no whe shuld hit wete till hom wo happit ;
 12600 ffor a gobet of gold, to gripe of þe Cité,
 All the Grekes to be-gyle, & to ground bring.
 Thies letturs þo ledis lete forto bynd
 To a buerne on the bent, in batell was slayne.
 12604 þan Vlixes the lord,’ licherly þai saide,
 ‘ *Preset* to a pure mon of Palamydon the kyng,
 And of gold he hym gaf a full grete soume,
 ffor to wirke o this wise, as the wegh bad :

Book XXXII.

The Greeks
 appointed
 Palamedes their
 leader, instead
 of Agamemnon.
 He was slain
 by Paris, but

some one told
 Nauplius that he
 had been slain
 treacherously by
 his friend
 Diomedes, at the
 order of Ulysses.

(fol. 192 b.)

‘That Agamem-
 non, Diomedes,
 Menelaus, and
 Ulysses had
 forged a letter
 in his name,
 offering to betray
 the Greeks
 for gold.

This letter they
 attached to a
 knight lying
 dead on the field.
 That Ulysses
 bribed a servant
 to place a sum
 of money (the
 sum stated in
 the letter)

- Book XXXII.
under the pillow
of Palamedes.
- 12608 þat he wold bogh to the bed of the bold kyng,
And hade at his hede, þat he haue shuld.
þan he fot hom of florens a full fuerse soume :
The gome grippet the gold, & his gate held ;
- The servant did
so :
- 12612 Turnyt to the tent of his tru lord ;
Presit to þe pelow, & put hit euyn under.
þan the freike, in his fare, fore to Vlixes,
And said, all duly was done as the Duke bad.
- and was slain
by Ulysses, lest
he should tell
of the treason.
- 12616 þan Vlixes, with vtteraunse, vne at the tyme,
Gert britten þe buerne with a bare sword,
þat he no talis shuld tell of treson was cast.
þen þe letters on þe laund, to þe led boundyn,
- The letter was
found on the
dead knight, and
read to the
Greeks, who
at once went to
the tent of
Palamedes ;
found under his
pillow the exact
sum of gold ; and
- 12620 Were foundyn with a freke of þe fyn grekis,
And red to þe rynkis, as þe roll saide,
Of þe cast by þe kyng, & knawen with all.
þen þe grete of þe grekis, & þe gay kynges,
- 12624 ifull heghly in hate hadyn þe prinse.
Wightly þo wale kynges wan to his tent,
ffund a bag full bret, all of bright gold,
Happit at þe hede of his hegh bed.
- (fol. 193 a.)
charged him
with treason.
- 12628 Vne the selfe and the same sowmet before,
As the ledis, in the lettur on the lande, fond.
þan þai presit Palomydon with a proude fare,
As a traytor vntrew, þat treason had wrought :
- He asserted his
innocence, and
demanded the
ordeal of combat.
- 12632 But the freike hym defendit with a fyn chere
With batell on bent, barly hym-seluon,
To trye out the truthe with his trist hond,
On what buerne so was bold þe batell to take.
- No one dared to
accept it, and he
was assolled.'
- 12636 And when no freike was furse to fight with hym
one,
Of all the grekes so grym thurgh the gret oste,
þan Vlixes the lord, with his lefe wordes,
Askewset the skathe & sklandur with all :
- 12640 He plesit the prinse, & purgit his fame,
And the folke with his flatery falsly dissayuit.'
Yet thies lyghers vnell, with hor laith speche,

- Saidon the same kyng sone after þis ;—
- 12644 ‘þat Dyamede þe derfe, & doghty Vlixes,
To Palomydon in priuete presit to-gedur :
þai toldyn hym full truly, in hor trayn feble,
þat, doune in the dongyn of a dry pit,
- 12648 Was a gobet full grete, all of gold, hid,
Of tresoure of the toune, for takyng *with* fos.
Yf hym-self wold assent þe soume forto gete,
In priuete to part, þat no prise wyst ;
- 12652 Onon, at þe nyght, þe nobill, þai saidyn,
‘Wold boune to þe bonke barly hom-seluy»,
All þe gold forto gripe, if hym gode likid.
þen þe soueran assentid *with* a sad will ;
- 12656 Dred no dyssait of his dere kynges.
Past furth to þe pit priuely all,
Vne aboue to þe bordur, & bodyn þere all.
þen þai fraynet qwiche freke, þat schuld first
enter :
- 12660 And Palamydon, þe prise kyng, put hym þerto ;
Cast of his clothis cantly & wele,
And his hose in hast, highit hym down.
When þe prinse was past to þe pit bothum,
- 12664 þe buernes on þe bonk bet hym *with* stonys,
And euyng dang hym to deth in þe derk hole,
Left hym þer lyond, & lurkit to þaire tentis.*
- Þ**us told was þe tale, & full tru made,
- 12668 To þe nobill kyng Nawle, of his nayt sone,—
Lappit *with* a ligher in his laith hate,
þat derit mony dughti, & drepit for ay.
Naule þen onon, for noy of þis tale,
- 12672 *With* Othé his othir son, ordant belyue
þe grekis for to greue, & to ground bryng,
ffor þe sake of his sone, vppon sum wise.
Hit was told hym for tru, in tyme of þe wynter,
- 12676 þe grekis *with* hor grym ost were gon to þe se,

Book XXXII.

The same liars
told Nauplius
that Diomedes
and Ulysses
shortly after-
wards wiled
Palamedes to a
pit, wherein,
they said, much
gold was hid.

That, Palamedes,
dreading no guile,
offered to go
down first.

(fol. 193 b.)

But as soon as
he reached
the bottom,
they beat him
dead with stones;
and stole back to
their tents.

Nauplius and
Eax determine
to avenge the
death of Pala-
medes.

They learn that
the Greeks are
returning from
Troy,

Book XXXII.

and must pass
by their coasts.

The king orders
fires to be lit at
night on the
hills along the
coast.

The Greeks
sailing past by
night, see the
fires, and make
for land.

Two hundred
ships are dashed
on the rocks ;

the treasures and
all on board are
lost.

The crash and
cry warn the
vessels following ;
they
(fol. 194 a.)
make for the
open sea, and
are saved.

Among those
saved were
Agamemnon,
Diomedes, and
Menelaus.

Æax is chagrined
by the escape of
Agamemnon and
Diomedes : and
plans another
mode of revenge.

- In sound for to saile, & seche to þaire londis,
With all þe tresour of troy, & þe toune leuyt :
- Be any wise in þis world, wend hom behode
- 12680 By þe cost in þe cuntre þer kyng dwellit.
þen þe kyng, thurgh þe kyth, comand his men
ffaire fyris & furse to ferke vppon hillis,
By a side of þe se, þere þai saile most,
- 12684 On þe mowntans mony in þe myrk nyght.
When þis done was in-dede, as þe duk bad,
þe grete nauy in þe nyght come onon after ;
Segh þe fires so faire fast at here honde ;
- 12688 Euyñ bounet to þe bonke barges & othir,
fforto rest in þe rode of þe rugh ythis ;
Letyn sailes doune slide sleghli & faire,
Rut euyñ to þe rokkis with a rank will,
- 12692 þer were spandit & spilt in a spase litill,
Two hundreth hede schippis in a hond qwile ;—
All drownet with dole, dukis & othir,
With all þe gold & þe godes, þat þai getyn hade.
- 12696 þe remnond, þat rode by þe rugh bonkis,
Herd þe rurde & þe ryfte of þe rank schippis,
þe frusshe & þe fare of folke þat were drounet,
And held hom on hofe in the hegh sea :
- 12700 All the skathes thai skepe of þo skire hylles.
Among whiche menye, to myn hom by nome,
There was Agamynon the gret, & the good
Dyamede,
Menelay the mighty, & mony other kynges ;
- 12704 Thies passet the perellis of the pale ythes,
Houit on the hegh sea, held hom o ferre.

This Othe, I er said, the od sun of Naule,
Dissiret the dethe of the derf kynges,—

12708 Agamynon to grefe, & the gay Dyamede,—
And to hyndur hom in hast, & hit hap might,
And þai past to þere prouyns & no payn þole.

- This Othe, *with* ournyng, ordant belyue
- 12712 Letturs, by a lede þat he leell trist,
To Agamynon gay wif, gert hym to beire,
þat Clunestra was callid, as the clause tellus.
To hir he certifiēt sothely in his sad lettur,
- 12716 þat Agamynon had gotten to his gay spouse,
Of Priam a *prise* doghter, *prayset* full mekull :
Hir he broght in his barge to his burgh hom,
þat faire forto feffe in his fre londes :
- 12720 And ho mvn douteles be dede, & done fro hir
right.
þan he counseld Clunestra, er þat cas fell
To be war of þat wegh, & wait on hir-seluyn.
The lady leuit the lettur þat the lede sent,
- 12724 And þonkit hym þroly *with* þonks in hir hert :
She compast by course, in hir clene wit,
How this vilany to venge, & voide of hir harme.

Book XXXII.

He informs
Clytæmnestra,
wife of Agamem-
non, that her
husband had wed
a daughter of
Priam ;

and was bringing
her home to be
his queen instead
of herself.

He counsels
her to provide
for her own
safety.
Clytæmnestra
believes the story,
and thanks Ceax.

OFF THE DETHE OF AGAMYNON AND þE EXILE OF
DYAMEDE BY þERE WYUYS, FFOR THIS LETTUR.

- When this worthy of wothe wan to his
reame,
- 12728 Oute of *perell* and *pyne* of the pale ythes,
Clunestra, that clere, come hym agayne,
His worshipfull wife, *with* a wale chere ;
Resayuit hym *with* Reuerence, as Renke to his
owne,
- 12732 *With* a faynond fare vndur fals thoght.
This Clunestra the clere, as the clause tellus,
ffor lacke of hir lord laiked besyde.
Whille he faryn was to fight in a fer lond,
- 12736 Sho spilt hade hir spousaile, sparit ho noght :
And lodly in hir law the lady hade synnet.
Engest, *with* his Japis, hade Justilet hir *with*,
And getyn in his gamyn on the gay lady,
- 12740 A doghter þat was dere, in hor derne play.

Clytæmnestra,
on Agamemnon's
return, receives
him with great
show of love
and reverence :
(fol. 194 b.)

but she had
been false to him
during his
absence.

She loved a man
named Ægisthus,
by whom she had
a daughter.

Book XXXII.

He is of low degree, yet she loves him more than Agamemnon.

She arranges with him to murder her husband while he sleeps.

Agamemnon is murdered by Ægisthus, who

afterwards becomes king of Mycænæ.

Orestes, the son of Agamemnon, is sent by Talthybius to Idomeneus, lest Clytæmnestra should murder him.

(fol. 195 a.)

Æax sends a letter to Ægiale, the wife of Diomedes, stating that her husband had wed a daughter of Priam.

Nawther comyn was þat kyde mon of no kyng
riche,

Ne duke þat was doghty, ne no derfe erle ;
Yet ho heght hym to haue, holé at his wille,

12744 All the Rioll rewme *with* renttes ynow.

This Clunestra vnclene cast *with* hir loue,
By assent of hom-selfe, sone at þe night,
The bold kyng in his bed britton to dethe :

12748 All Slepond to Sle *with* sleght of hom bothe.
And so fell hit by falshode, fer in the night,
When the bold in his bed was broght vppon
slepe,

þan entrid this Engist, euyn as hym list,
12752 And, *with* a thricche in the throte, throtlet the
kyng.

When this Duke was dede, & done unto graue,
Clunestra at kirke couplit onone

This Engest, *with* Jolite to hir iuste spouse :
12756 Of Mechenas she made hym maistur & syre.

This Agamynon the gret hade a gay sone,
Consayuit of Clunestra, þat cald was Oresties :
He was yong & yepe, of yeris but lyte.

12760 Kyng Taltill hym toke for trist of his lyue,
And send hym full sone to a sure frynd,
Ydimius, for doute lest the derfe qwene
Mortheret hym *with* malice in the meane tyme.

12764 He was keppit full close, & *with* cleane hert,
And worshippit on all wise as þere wale son,
Ayre to þere herytage aftur hom-seluyn.

This Othe, I ere said, od son of Naule,

12768 To Egea, afturward egurly send,
The dere wife of Dyamede, dernly a lettur :
Gert the lady beleue on a laithe wise,
He hade *puruait* a prowde wife of Priames
doghter.

- 12772 This Egea, the gest sais, was a iust lady,
 To Polence, the prise kyng, vne a pure doghter,
 (Kyng of Argonen cald in cuntres aboute)
 And hade a brother full bold, & barly no moo.
- 12776 ffaire on hir fader syde, as fell hom by chaunse,
 All the londes full large of the lefe kyng,
 Polence of price, þat was hir pure fadur,
 Lefte to þo litle, as his leue heires.
- 12780 þan partid was prestly the prise Rewme of
 Argon,
 Betwene Assandrus for-sothe, & his suster Egea.
 This Egea ajoinet to hir iust spouse,
 Dyomede the dughty, *with* hir due part.
- 12784 Assandrus, for-sothe, sais me the lettur,
With Dyomed dernly dressit to wend
 To the terage of Troy *with* a tore ost ;
 And er þai comyn to the company of þe clene
 grekes,
- 12788 There all semblet were sothely at þe same tyme,
 þai past by a perty of þe prouyns of Boys,
 There Thelafus þat tyme was a tore kyng.
 There þai bowet fro þe barge to þe banke syde,
- 12792 To solas hom a season *with* sum of hor pepull.
 Thelaphus *with* tene toke hit to hert,
 þat þai light on his lond, & no leue hade :
 He fore to þat folke *with* a fell chere,
- 12796 *With* a company clene, kyde men of armys.
 There faght þai in fere *with* a felle wille,
 And kild of þere knightes to þe cold erthe.
 This Assandrus, I said you, *with* a sad weppyn
- 12800 Mony dong to the dethe of his derf knightes :
 There-at Thelaphus hade tene, & turnet belyue,
 Caght to a kene spere, cuttyng before,
 Caupit euyng *with* the knight ; kyld hym to
 dethe.
- 12804 þan Dyomede *with* dole drogh hym vp sone,

Book XXXII.

(Polynices, King
of Argos.)Argos was left by
Polynices to
Ægiale and
Assandrus her
brother.Assandrus and
Diomedes, when
conducting their
forces to Troy,go into the
country of King
Telephus.Provoked by this
liberty, he
attacks them.A fierce battle
ensues, and
many fall on
both sides.

(fol. 195 b.)

Assandrus is
slain by
Telephus.

Book XXXII.
Thus was
Assandrus slain :
Diomedes carries
off the dead body ;

but Ægiale is
told that
Diomedes slew
him in order to
possess the whole
kingdom.

Because of this
report, and of the
letter sent by
Fax, Ægiale
assembles her
subjects, and
instructs them to
prevent Diomedes
from landing.

He lands at
Salamis, where
Teucer rules,

who, knowing
that Diomedes
had aided in his
brother Telemon's
death, seeks to
slay him ; but he
makes his escape.

Demophoon and
Acamas are
exiled by their
wives.

- Hade hym fro horse fet *with* helpe of his
knightes ;
And myche water, I-wis, weppit *þerfore*.
This was clerely the cause of *þat* knightes dethe,
12808 Yet his suster, *þat* I said, sothely was told,
þat Diamede *with* dethe had done hym away,
ffor to wyn by his wyff all the wale rewme.
The lady for the losse of hir leue brother,
12812 Myche *mournyng* ho made in hir mynd *þan* :
Hir hade leuer haue lost all hir lond hole,
þan hir brother ho best louet of buernes olyue.
Thus heuet *þat* hynd to hir hede lord,
12816 ffor tithinges hor tolde were of hir tru brother,
And the lettur *with* the lesyng, *þat* the lede
send,
(Naulus the noble, by his naite sun)
Ho assemblit hir suremen in a sad oste,
12820 And warnet hom wightly the mater to kepe,
And Diamede on *þe* depe dryue from *þe* lond.
Thus the bold kyng was banisshet fro his
big yle,
All will of his wone his werdis to laite.
12824 And Sythen, vnto Salerne he soght on his way,
There Teucro, the tall kyng, tan was for lorde,
þat was Brother of birthe to *þe* bold Thelamon.
To Teucro was told of Thelamons dethe,
12828 That Dyamede, the Duke, had dernly conspirit
With Vlixes the lorde, *þat* hym of lyue broght,
Gert take hym full tite in his tore angur :
But he stale fro *þat* stithe stilly by night,
12832 Wan into watur, & away past.
Demaphus the du kyng, & dughty Athamas,
On suche wise, *with* *þere* wiues, were wernet
þere londes.
þan come *þai* to Cartage, *with* care at *þere*
hertes,

- 12836 There the noble Duke Nestor naitly hom toke,
 And welcomyt tho worthy on a wise faire,
With all hor company clene, as þere kyd ffrynd.
 There *purpost* þo prise men, *with* a prowde oste,
- 12840 Thaire owne londes to lacche, & the ledes qwell:
 But the noble Duke Nestor onon to hom
 said :—
 “ Ames you of malice but a mene qwile ;
 Sendis fro youre-selwyn to *your* syde londis ;
- 12844 Tretis hom truly all *with* tried wordes ;
 Hetis hom hertely to haue all hor hert wille,
 Of ffredom, & ffranches ; fret *with* hom so,
 And all *your* will shall ye wyn, & no wegh
 harme.”
- 12848 So hit happit þo hynd in a hond qwile,
 To com to hor kyngdomes & hor kyth home,
With fauour and frendship of freikes *with-in*,
 And were welcome, I-wis, to wyues & other.
- 12852 **E**neas, þat afterward aunted to leng
 In Troy for a tyme, as I told haue,
 His gold & his godis to gedur into ship,
 And his fraght on the flode fully to make,—
- 12856 Ofte faght þat freike & folke of the Cité,
With Enmys enerdand in ylis aboute.
 When the toun was takon & *turnyt* to ground,
 The kyng & his knightes kild to the dethe,
- 12860 There come out of castels & of cloise townes
 ffro the bowerdurs aboute, þat hom bale wroght,
 Pilours and plodders, piked þere goodes,
 Kyld of þe comyns, & myche care did.
- 12864 Eneas þan afturwarde egurly counseld,
 Syn he was banysshed fro the burgh, & bode
 þere no lengur,
 þat þe pepull by *purpos* prestly shuld send
 ffor Dyamed the dughty, *with* his du helpe,

Book XXXII.

(fol. 196 a.)

They are
welcomed by
Nestor,who instructs
them how to
recover their
kingdoms.Æneas, while
preparing to
depart from
Troy, is attacked
by banditti.He counsels the
Trojans to send
for Diomedes, to
assist them and
to become their
king.

- Book XXXII. 12868 To fight *with* hor fo-men & forther þe lond.
The troiens full tite token his rede,
Sendon for the sure kyng in a sad hast,
(fol. 196 b.) Where the fre might be foundyn, & fet hym to
Troy :
- Diomedes comes 12872 And he come to þat cuntre *with* a cant wille.
to Troy. All the ledys of the lond lyuely were fayn,
þat were helples & hard stad, & þere hede lost,
þat Eneas was also euyn in the toune,
- 12876 Noght faryn *with* his flete, ne the flode takyn.
Along with þan þai busket to batell, þo bold men in fere,
Æneas he Armet at all pes, *with* abell to werre,
musters the þat were left vppon lyue, logget *within*.
Trojans and attacks the banditti.
- 12880 Seuyn days, sothely, sais me the lettur,
þai faght in the fild *with* þere fuerse enmyes.
Dyamed full dughtilé did *with* his hondes,
And mony britnet on the bent of hor breme fos :
- Many are killed 12884 Mony toke he þat tyme and to toune led,
in battle, and And hongit hom in hast vpon high galowes.
and many are hanged. The fyfte day of þe fight so fuersly he wroght,
þat no buerne was so bold his birre to *with-*
stand,
- 12888 But all fled of the feld, & fongit were many ;
And ay hongit þo harlottes, as þai hent were,
Bothe on galous full grym, & on gret trees,
þat none left were on lyue in the lond sone.
- After seven days 12892 Owther captains of castels, or kepars of tounes,
they are all cut Herd suche hardship happyn to falle
down or Of freikes vnfayre, that fore to þe Cité,
scattered. And all the costes full clene keppit hom away,
- 12896 And neuer did hom no deyre, ne no dole after.

Æneas departs
from Troy with
his father
Anchises, and all
his wealth.

Whan Ené hade all thing ordant at wille,
His Shippes on the shyre water shot full of
goodes,
Relikes full ryfe, & myche red gold,

- 12900 *With* Anchises his choise (fader) chefe into Book XXXII.
 flete, (MS. has
 'moder.)
 And halit furth hastely to þe high see,
 As hym demyt was by dome by dukes before.
 He not wist, in this world, what wayes to hold,
- 12904 Ne, what cost, ne cuntre, come vnto laund.
 At the last, as *our* lord wold, he light into At length he
 hauyn, settles in Italy.
 After in Itaile, as aunter be-fell,
 Tegh vnto Tuskan, & turnyt to londe. (fol. 197 a.)
- 12908 Now what worthe of þat whe, & his wale For an account of
 godis, his voyages,
 ffro he Tuskan had takyn, tellis hit not here. trials, and
 Of his wondurfull werkes who wilnes to know, adventures,
 Go loke at the lede, þat his lyfe wrought. consult the
 Æneid of Virgil.
- 12912 Virgell, full verely, þos vertus can tell,
 In a boke þat buerne of þat bold made,
 þat Enyodos, *with* noble men, is to nome cald.
 The Dere wife of Dyamede of his dethe herd, Ægiale is told
 how Diomedes
 has succeeded at
 Troy.
- 12916 How he *turnyt* vnto troy, & the toune keppit
 Of his ffrikenes in fight & his fyne strenght :
 Ho dout hir full deply, for drede of þe kyng,
 Lest he raght to his rewme *with* a roid fare, She dreads his
 vengeance, and
 consults with
 her knights.
- 12920 Kyld all hir knightes & comyns by-dene,
 And hir-seluyne ouerset, & sesit the londe.
 þan Egea, full iointly, *with* hir ioly knightes
 Toke counsell in the case, & comynt to-gedur.
- 12924 The lady by lettur þan louely send
 ffor Dyamede þe derfe, þat was hir du lorde : Diomedes is
 invited to
 return home.
 þan he *turnyt* fro Troy to his triet Rewme.
With myche worship his wife welcomyt hym
 home,
- 12928 And his Arguens also, all were þai fayn.
 Othir kynges of þe kith, þat comyn fro troy,
 þat were put fro þere prouyns, Repairet agayne, Other kings,
 similarly exiled,
 are welcomed
 home.
 Recounseld to þere cuntre, comyns & other,

Book XXXII.

Their cities are
adorned and
fortified with the
spoils of Troy.

12932 And were welcom, I-wis, to wyuis & all.

þan þai Byld vp hor Burghes & hor big tounes,

þat were enfeblet before for faute of þaire hedes,

With the Tresors of Troy, & the tore Relikes,

12936 And other Riches full rife, and restid hom þan.

Here Begynnes the xxxiiij Boke : How Oreste
toke vengeance for his fader dethe.

- Agamynons hawne sene abill of 3eris,
þat ydumius the dere kyng only had keppit
ffor ferd of his fos, þat his fader slogh,
12940 Engestus *with* Iapis shulde Iuge hym to
dethe,
Was waxen full wele & wight of his dedis.
xxth wintur, I-wis, the wegh was of age,
And forther by foure, fuerse of his strenght.
12944 þan honered hym þat od kyng *with* ordur of
knight ;
Gaf hym of his gold, & his gay stedis,
And hight hym of helpe *with* a hede pepull.
Orestes þat onerable oftymes prayet
12948 To ffilsyn hym *with* folke his fo to dystroy,
His cuntre to kouer, & his kid rewme,
And to deire for the dethe of his dere fader.
The kyng grauntid agayne *with* a gode wille.
12952 A thowsaund þro knightes, þrepond in wer,
He assignet for hym-selfe to his sad helpe :
And so luffet was the lede in the lond þan,
þat as mony able men after was grauntid.
12956 þan Orestes full rad *with* his ronke knightes,
Come to the Croeze, the cuntre *within*
There Forenses the fre-kyng fairly can dwell.

(fol. 197 b.)

Orestes, son of
Agamemnon,
desires king
Idomeneus to
assist him to
recover his
kingdom, and to
avenge the
murder of his
father.

The king grants
him a thousand
brave knights ;
and his own
influence raises
another thousand.

- Book XXXIII.
- Forensis, an enemy of Ægisthus, offers to assist Orestes, and to bring three hundred knights with him.
- (fol. 198 a.)
In the month of May,
- Orestes, Forensis, and their forces move upon Mycenæ, and besiege it.
- Apollo had promised that Orestes should succeed: and should put his mother to death.
- Orestes, on learning that Ægisthus had gone to procure aid, lays an
- He was neghbur full negh to þe noble yle,
 12960 There Agamynon the gode gouernaunce hade ;
 And was Enmy full euyne to Engest *with*-all,
 And held wer *with* þat wegh winturs full mony.
 This Forenses *with* fyne will faithfully prayet,
 12964 þat he might ryde *with* þat Orest & his ranke
 oste,
 To Ioyne *with* Engest for his vniust werkes,
With þre hundrith þrifty, all of þr[i]ed knightes :
 And he þriftely, *with* þro hert, þanket the kyng.
 12968 And so busket the bold fro the burgh sone.
 Hit was the moneth of May when mirthes
 begyn ;
 The Sun *turnyt* into tauro, tariet þere vnder ;
 Medos & mountains mynget *with* floures ;
 12972 Greues wex grene, & the ground swete ;
 Nightgalis *with* notes newit þere songe,
 And shene briddes in shawes shrieked full lowde.
 Orestes full rad, *with* his ranke knightes,
 12976 And Forenses, the fuerse kyng, faryn of toune.
 þai meuit vnto messan *with* þere men hole.
 All refusit hom the folke of þe fyne plase.
 When he segh þat the Cité sate in defens,
 12980 He besegit hit full sadly vppon sere halues,
 þat no buerne of the burgh durst to bent come :
 And so keppit he the close of his clene Cité.
 He had answare of Appolyn abill before,
 12984 þat he his fomen shuld fell & his folke wyn,
 And his moder for hir malice martur to dethe,
 ffor all the helpe þat ho hade & the hegh walles.
 This Engest *with* Iolite & Iournay was gone,
 12988 To secche hym sum frekes *with* hor fyn helpus,
 Of Bachelers & bowmen the burgh to defend.
 Orestes full radly the Renke hade aspriet,
 What way þat he went, as wegges hym told.
 12992 He *purpast* hym priuely in pathes to lye.

- Knichtes, at his comyng to kacche hym olyue,
 þat mekill were of might, & of his men qwelle.
 The Cité he assailet *with* a sewte ofte,
- 12996 þat the folke to defend faillet o sythes.
 Thai werit of þere werke þe wallis to kepe,
 And no buerne of þe burgh þere aboue stode.
 The XVtene day fuersly he felle to þe toune,
- 13000 He toke hit full tite, & tomly he entrid,
With all his company clene of kyd men of
 armys.
 He comaundit his knichtes for keping the yatis,
 ffor Repaire at the port, or *presyng* the yatis.
- 13004 He past to the palas of his *prise* ffader,
 There caght he Clunestra, þat closit was in.
 He put hir in prison, *prestly* to kepe,
 And all the Rebellis full rad rappit to dethe,
- 13008 þat were assent to the slaght of his sure fader.
 The same day, sothely, the Cité was takyn,
 Engeste *with* Ioly men aioynet agayne
 The Cité for to socour *with* his sad help.
- 13012 Noght warre of the wegges, þat waited his
 harme,
 Past furth thurgh the pase *with* his proude
 knichtes :
 A bussument of bold men breke hym vpon ;
 Kyld all his kant men, kaghtyn hym seluyn ;
- 13016 His hond bounden at his backe, hym to burgh
 led.
 The secund day suyng, sone in the morne,
 Orestes his renkes radly comaundet,
 Bare to the barre bryng hym his moder,
- 13020 Hir hondes bounden at hir backe bigly *with*
 ropes.
 Than he went to þat worthy in his wode yre,
 And the pappis of the pure puld fro hir brest
 With a knyfe þat was kene, cast hom away ;

Book XXXIII.

ambush to
capture him as
he returns.After fifteen days'
siege the city is
taken.(fol. 198 b.)
Clytæmnestra is
imprisoned : and
the rebels are
put to death.On the day the
city was taken,
Ægisthus
attempts to
succour it.He is captured
by the ambush
of Orestes, and
his knights are
killed.Clytæmnestra is
brought to
Orestes naked
with her hands
bound behind
her back.He cuts off her
breasts, and
kills her with a
sword :

Book XXXIII.

- 13024 And *with* the swing of a swerd swappit hir to
dethe.
- then commands
her body to be
cast out as
carrion.
- He comaund the corse cacche vp onone,
And hurle *with* a horse to the hegh feldys,
And cast hit as karyn vnto kene foles.
- 13028 There the lady on the lond lay for to rest,
Till the flesshe of þat faire was fret of the bones,
To draghen be *with* dogges & othir derfe briddes.
Engest he adiuget, for vniust werkes,
- Ægisthus is
stripped naked,
drawn through
the city, and
then hanged
along with the
other traitors.
- 13032 Nakid thro the noble toune onone to be drawn,
þan in hast for to heng vppon hegh galowes,
With all the traitours vntru, þat he toke þere.
Thus he vengit the velany, & the vile grym
- Thus did Orestes
avenge the death
of his father,—
the good and
great Agamem-
non.
- 13036 Of the dethe, þat hym deiret, of his dere fader.
Thus the lady was lost for hir lechir dedis,
þat vnhappely for horedam hastyd to sle
Agamynon the goode, the grettist of kynges,
- (fol. 199 a.)
- 13040 And most worthy to wale while the world last.
ffor ho keppit not hir klennes *with* a cloise hert,
Thus fell hir by fortune to haue a foule end.

HOW MENELAY WAS WROTHE FFOR THE DETHE OF
CLUNESTRA.

- Menelaus, after
many perils by
sea, arrives at
Crete with
Helen.
- When Menelay the mighty & his men all
- 13044 Were comyn out of care of the cold ythes,
With honorable Elan, þat was his aune wife,
To the cuntre of Crete þere the kyng dwellit,
Hit was told hym full tyte of his tru brother,
- He is told of his
brother's death,
and of the
murder of
Clytæmnestra.
- 13048 þat done was to dethe *with* a derf traitor ;
And how Orestes full rad, *with* a roid fare,
Hade marterid his moder for malice þerof.
All the comyns of Crete & the kyd lordes,
- The nobles of
Crete crowd to
the city to see
Helen.
- 13052 On the lady to loke longit full sore,
ffor whom the grekes so grymly were to ground
brought.
So Eger were all men Elan to se,

- ffor to waite on þat worthy went þai belyue.
- 13056 Then the Seniour full sone, *with* seasonable
windes,
Cairet fro Crete *with* his clene nauy,
Meuit vnto Mecayne *with* his men all,
And faire Elan his fere ferkit hym *with*.
- 13060 To Orestes his aune cosyn angardly sade,
Noght to rest in his Rewme, ne by right haue
The heritage of auncetry after his fader,
ffor the murthe of his moder, he martired so foule.
- 13064 þan the grettist of grese were gedirt þerfore,
Bothe of kynges full clene, & of kid dukes,
To Attens, þat abill toune, angardly mony,
ffor to meue of þat mater, & make þere an end.
- 13068 Then prinse full prest, and the pure kinges,
Saydon Orestes be right shuld render his londes,
And be exiled for euermore, as orible of dede,
þat so doggetly had done to his dere moder.
- 13072 þan alleggit the lede to the leue prinse,
All the dere þat he did vnduly to hir,
Was barly by bidding of his bright goddes,
þat enformet hym before of the fete euyne.
- 13076 The Duke of Attens full derffe dressit to say,
ffor the right of Orestes radly he proffert
To proue *with* his person & his pure strenght,
To the boldest in batell *with* his bare hond,
- 13080 þat he had right to his rewme, & no renke ellis ;
And all the dedis he dyd were done vpon
reason,
Evyne wrought by the wille of hor wale goddes :
There was no buerne *with* þat bold the batell
to take,
- 13084 The right to derayne *with* the ranke duke.
By counsell of kynges & comyn assent,
Thai qwite claymit the qwerell, & qwit hym
þere all,

Book XXXIII.

From Crete
Menelaus sails
to Mycene to
Orestes, whose
cruel deeds, he
said, should
exclude him
from holding
his kingdom.

The kings and
nobles of Greece
assemble at
Athens, and
decide that
Orestes should be
deposed and
exiled.

(fol. 199 b.)

Orestes declares
he acted as his
gods had
commanded.

The Duke of
Athens offers
to be champion
in the cause
of Orestes.

No one dares
to accept the
wager, and
Orestes is
acquitted, and
acknowledged as
king.

Book XXXIII.

Hatred arises
between Orestes
and Menelaus;
but they are
reconciled by
Idomeneus and
Forensis;

and Orestes
marries
Hermione,
daughter of
Menelaus.

- And as right to his rewme restorit hym agayn.
- 13088 þan þai coroned hym kyng of þat kyd yle,
In the Cité of Syre set hym olofte.
All the ledis of his lond lelly were fayn;
And he wrothe as the wynde to his wale eme.
- 13092 Idumus the derfe kyng, & his dere cosyn
fforenses, the fre þat hym faith aght,
To Macanas þo men meuit all somyn,
And accordit þo kynges in the kith euyn,—
- 13096 Menelay the mighty & his mayn nephew,
Orestes the renke, of hor ranke yre.
This accord was knit & in course made,
þat Orestes the rich kyng radly shuld wed
- 13100 Ermonia, the maydon, his owne myld cosyn,
His Emes doghter full dere duly to wyf.
Made was this mariage þo mighty betwene,
With Solenité & Sacrifice the Cité with-in,
- 13104 With ffastyng and fare of the fre pepull,
And lyuet furth in Lykyng a long tyme after.

The xxxiiij Boke : How hit happit Vlixes
aftur the Sege.

(fol. 200 a.)

- Vlyxes the Lord, that lurkyd by nyght
ffro the Cité to the see, as I said Ere,
13108 When Thelamon, with tene was trayturly slayn,
All bare in his bed & bloody beronen,
With two schippis full schene, þat þe schalk
hired,
He come vnto Crete as þe course fell.
- 13112 All his nauy full nobill naytly were lost,
And refte fro the rynke, as I rede schall.
Telamon tor son toke hym with hond,
He refte hym his riches & his renke schippis,
13116 And wold haue honget þe here vppon hegh galos ;
But hit auntrid Vlixes vne for to skape,
Thurgh wiles & wit wan of his hondis,
And past of his pouer to pouert ynugh.
- 13120 Of all his wallond wele walt he no gode,
And þof he passit *with* pyne þe pouer of hym,
þet happit hym full hard in a hond qwile.
The noble kyng Naule naytly hym toke,
13124 And *purpost with* pyne to put hym (o) lyue,
ffor the tale of the treson, I told 3ow before,
Of the *prise* kyng Palomydon, his aune pure son ;
But thurgh wyls & wit he wan of his daunger.
- 13128 Vnpairit of his person priuely he stale.

Ulysses, having
lost all his fleet,
arrives at Crete
with two hired
ships.

He had lost all
his wealth, and
barely escaped
with his life.

(MS. has "on lyue")

He cunningly
escapes from
King Nauplius.
(fol. 200 b.)

Book XXXIV.

- Idomeneus
welcomes him;
and inquires
regarding his
present state
and past
adventures.
(MS. has "pat")
- Ulysses relates
how he departed
from Troy with
a large and
rich fleet.
- That he sailed
to Maronea in
Thrace;
- thence to the
country of the
Lotophagi, on
the coast of
Lybia.
- Having left
this district, the
fleet is caught by
a storm.
- By what Iapis or gen, aiuges not here,
pat he skope fro the skath of thies skathell men ;
But full pore of his pride, & in plite febull,
13132 To Idumus, the du kyng, doutles he come,
pat had meruell full mekill of his myshap,
And welcomyt pat worthy on a wise faire.
He spird hym full specially of his spede feble,
13136 ffor to tell hym the truth how hym tid hade.
(pan) he grauntid the gret with a good wille,
His dissyre for to do, & dressit to say :—
" Soth hit is; sir kyng, & so ye well know,
13140 After the takyng of Troy me tid for to haue
Mony schippis full shene, shot full of godes,
With Relikes full rife, and red gold ynogh :
Mony seruandes me suet, & sad pepull als ;
13144 Knightes in my company, & kide men of were.
So went I to watur, hade winde at my lust,
Past to a port pleasond and faire,
pat, with men of pat marche, Murna was cald :
13148 pere launchit I to laund, a litle for ese,
Restid me rifely, ricchit my seluyn.
Non hedit me with hething, ne no harme did,
Nowther barge, ne bote, ne buerne vppon lyue.
13152 pan toke I my tide, turnyt to ship,
Hade winde at my wille & the wedur calme,
To Colofages I flet, & my feres all,
And pere restid in the rode, as I red toke.
13156 Whan I hade lengit qwile me list, I launchit on
swith,
And all the calme ouercast into kene stormes.
ffull wodely the windes wackont aboue ;
A myst & a merknes mynget with rayn,
13160 pat wilt vs in were & our way lost.
Knew we no costis for cauping of ythes,
Ne no lond on to light, pat vs lefe was.
O sithes, vnto Cisile I sailat at the last,

- 13164 There me happit full hard in a hond qwile.
The same tyme in Cicill, somyn þere were
Two kynges þere wone, þat the kyth aght :
Bothe were þai brether, & bold men of hond,
- 13168 And fell men in fight, þere found I my part.
Stigeta, a stuerne man & stalworth, was one,
And Ciclophe the secund : so were þai cald.
þai fell to me fuersly, & my folke slogh ;
- 13172 Robbet my riches, & reft me my godes ;
Spoilet me dispitiously, sparit me noght.
Two sons, for-sothe, of the same kynges,—
ffuers men in fight, & fell of hor dinttes,—
- 13176 Kyld of my knightes, kid men a hundrith,
And sesit my self, & my sure felow,
Alphenor, a freike, þat me faith aght.
In a castell full cloise keppit vs bothe,
- 13180 And put vs in prison prestly to-gedur.
Poliphemas, the pert, had a prise suster,
ffairst of fetur, fresshe to be-hold,
Clere as the cristall, & a cleane maidon :
- 13184 Whan Alphenor the freike faithfully can se,
He was lappit *with* loue & lusty dissire,
Negh wode of his wit went in þe plase.
Sex mones, þat mighty made me to leng
- 13188 As prisoner, *with* pyne, in his prowde castell.
þan pité of my person þrikket his hert,
He deliuert me lowse, & my lefe felow,
Alphenor the freike, þat fallyn was in loue.
- 13192 This Poliphemas me plesit, & putto me þan
Giftis of gold, & greatly honouryt.
Alphenor, in faithe, foundit full ofte
The woman to wyn, & away lede.
- 13196 So he spake of his spede þat speciall vnto,
þat onone in the night, þat noble he stale
ffro the souerain hir Syre, & soght *with* hir
furth.

Book XXXIV.

(fol. 201 a.)
He reaches the
coast of Sicily,
where his fleet is
plundered by
two kings,

whose two sons
kill one hundred
of his knights,

and imprison
Alphenor and
himself.

Alphenor falls in
love with the
sister of
Polyphemus.

After six months
the prisoners
are released :
and prepare to
depart.

Alphenor elopes
by night with
the sister of
Polyphemus.

Book XXXIV.

- When hit come to the knowyng of hir kid
brother,
- 13200 Poliphemus prudly *preset* hir after
With knightes full kene, kyd men of hond.
He fell on my folke, & fele of hom slogh,
And my seluyn *with* a sewte asailet full hard :
- 13204 þan I fell to defence *with* a frike wille,
My-seluyn to saue, and socour my pepull.
The ton Egh in the toile tynt he belyue,
And I shot to my shippes, & the shalke leuit.
- 13208 *With* myche labur, at the last, I launchit to se,
Soght out of Cicile *with* sorow, þat I hade,
With myche noy in the night my nauy to stere.
To the Ile of Aulida I auntrid to hit,
- 13212 There found I before the fairest on lyue,
Two sister full semly, þat me sore greuit.
Thai were ladies of þe laund, & of lore wise ;
Of Nigromansy ynogh nothing hom lakked.
- 13216 The craft of *coniuracioun* þo cumly did vse ;
With Spretis & experyment so spend þai þere
lyf,
Who-so lightes in þat lond fro the low sea,
þai haue no power to passe fro þere pure art ;
- 13220 And who þat bowes not bainly þere biddyng
vnto,
þo shene wull forshape vnto shire bestis,
Neuermore to be men vppon mold after,
Ne the lond for to leue in hor lyf tyme.
- 13224 The wiser of tho worthy, to wale hir by nome,
High Sirces, for-sothe, so was sho callid,
And Taliphe, þat tother of the tried suster.
This Circes my-seluyn set on to loue :
- 13228 *With* charmes & Inchauntmenttes ho cherissched
me so,
þat me wissit no wile away for to passe :
A twelmond & two wekes twynnet we noght.

With an armed
force
(fol. 201 b.)
Polyphemus
pursues ; attacks
the company of
Ulysses ; and
loses his one eye.

With difficulty
Ulysses escapes
from Sicily, and
steers for the
island of Ææa,
where he found
two ladies,
sisters, who
sorely grieved
him.

Whoever lands
there can never
get away : and
if they do not
submit to their
control they
are transformed
into beasts.

The ladies are
called Circe and
Calypso.

For a twelve-
month and two
weeks Circe holds
Ulysses under
her spells.

- With-in a yere, full yeuerly, þat yepe was with
child, Book XXXIV.
- 13232 Consayuit of my-selfe, & a son hade. She bears him a son,
þan I purpast to passe with pepull a few,
And cast me by craft & conyng þerfore.
- 13236 Of me þe worthy was war, & my wille knew, and employs all her charms (fol. 202 a.) and wiles to prevent him leaving the island.
And sped hir full specially my sped for to let,
With wiles & wicchecraft my way for to hindur ;
But my-self of þat sciens somewhat I can,
Well enformet of the feate, & hir fare marret ;
- 13240 And all hir note of Nigromansy naitly distroyet. By means of counter charms he escapes from Circe and sails to the country of Calypso.
þan I wan fro the woman with wyles ynow ;
With a lite, þat me left were, launchit to see ;
Past ouer the pale ythes, & perellis full mony,
- 13244 Into the cuntre of Calaphe cast with a storme, The queen falls in love with him.
There the qwene with hir qwaintis qwaitid me
to cacche :
Held me with hir, & my hede knightes,
Also longe as hir list, with hir loue bounden.
- 13248 But hit noyet me noght for hir noble chere, (fol. 203 a. See Note.)
That ho made to my men with myrthes & Ioye.
At the last, fro þat lady, I lausyt myselfe
By wiles, & wit, & wo, þat I tholit.
- 13252 Hir craft & hir conyng by course I distroyet, He escapes and sails away to an island on which there is a temple of a famous god.
And safe with my soudiours slippit hir fro.
þan I saillet forth soundly on the Sea occian,
With hom þat I hade, and happit to light
- 13256 In an yle, þere an old temple naitly I founde,
Of a god, þat with gomes was gretly honouret.
There answare hade all men after þere wille,
Both certayn & sothe, þat soght for to wete.
- 13260 At þat orribill I asket angardly myche, He inquires regarding death, and the state of souls after death.
Of dethe, & of deire, as destynny willes ;
And other ferlies full fele I fraynit of hit.
There spird I full specially in spede for to here,
- 13264 When dethe hade vs drepit, & our day comyn,

Book XXXIV.

- And we went of this world, what worthe of *our*
saules.
- To all thing he answarit abilly me thocht,
But of our sawles, for-sothe, said he me nocht.
- 13268 Than went I to *watur*, & a winde rose,
Shot furth my shippes on the shyre ythes.
To a perellus plase past I fro thenis,
And saillet þurgh a sea þere Syrens were in :
- 13272 firo the navell netherward nocht but a fische,
And made as a maidon fro þe myddes vp,
Bothe of face & of feturs as a fre woman.
The songe of þo Syrens was selly to here !
- 13276 *With* a ledy full lusty & likyng *with*-all,
The myrthe f þaire mowthes musyk was like,
As to here t of heuyn the high song of blisse.
There folis þat faryn by fer costes,
- 13280 þat heron the melody, so mekill are masit in
hert,
Lettyn sailis down slyde, & in slym fallyn :
Nowthir stightill þai stere, ne no stithe ropes.
So synkes in hor sawle the song of þo bestis,
- (fol. 203 b.) 13284 Thai have no dainty of drynk, ne of dere
meites,
But derkon euon down on a depe slomur.
When the Sirens this sene, sone oponone
þai wyn to the wale ship, & walton all vnder ;
- 13288 And the folke in the flete felly þai drownen :—
þai dump in the depe, and to dethe passe.
My-self in thies Sirens sothely was stad,
With my felowes in fere, & my few shippes ;
- 13292 And *with* crafte of my conyng I keppit vs
wele,
þat no wegh, þat I wist, hade wille for to slepe.
We faght *with* hom felly, and flait hom so,
þat a thawsaund *with* threpe we throng vnto
dethe ;
- He sets sail
and passes to
the island of
the Sirens,
- who are half
fish, half woman.
- Their music is
enchanting as
'the high song
of bliss out of
heaven.'
- If the passing
sailor listens to
it, he is lulled
asleep ; and the
Sirens sink his
ship beneath
the waves.
- Ulysses and
his companions
are beset by
the Sirens ; but
they resist
and overcome
them.

- 13296 And nocht hedit hom *with* heryng for harme of Book XXXIV.
oure-selfe.
 ffro thies perels I past, & no payne tholit!
 But me happit full hard in a honde whyle!
 ffull swift to the swalgh me swinget the flode,
- 13300 But fyftene forlong failit I *perof*,
 ffele of my fraght were before past,
 Draghen into the depe, drownet belyue.
 The more halfe of my men & my mayn shippis,
- 13304 There tynt I full tite & *turnyt* away.
 þan I soght by the sea : to Senyse I come,
 There a ferlyful folke I fond, & a cursid!
 Thai mvrtherit my men *with þor* mayn dynttes.
- 13308 The most parte of my pepull, *at to þe* dethe.
 þai left me but lite þat on *ly* were.
 þai toke vs full tite, teghit *oure* hondes,
 And put vs in *prison*, pyne for to þole.
- 13312 All the godes þai grippit of the gret vessell,
 And robbed vs full radly, right as hom liked.
 At the last þai me lausit, by leue of *our* goddes,
With a few of my felowes, þat me fore *with*.
- 13316 No gode þai me gaf but graunt of my lyff,
 And lete me go *with* my gyng on þe gray water!
 Thus in pouert & payn I past on the sea,
With myche baret all aboute the bounders of
 Iude.
- 13320 At the last, in this lond light am I here,
 Naked, & nedefull, as þou now sees.
 Now I told haue the torfer, þat me tide hase,
 Syn I *turnyt* fro troy, of tempast & other."
- 13324 **I**dimius the du kyng, þat his dole herde,
 Hade pité of his pouert & plesit hym mykell.
 Moche gode he hym gaf of his gold red,
 And refresshit his fflete *with* a fyn wille.
- 13328 When the kyng oute of Crete cast hym to fare,

Having passed
 the perils of
 Sirens about
 fifteen furlongs,
 half his men
 and ships are lost.

He next sails to
 Trinacria, where
 the natives
 rob him and
 murder most
 of his men :
 then cast him
 and the other
 survivors into
 prison.

At last they are
 liberated, and
 sent away.
 After many
 wanderings he
 comes to
 Idomeneus,
 naked and
 needful.

Idomeneus,
 pitying Ulysses,
 (fol. 20 a.)
 entertains him :

and on his
 departure gives
 him two ships

Book XXXIV.

well found, and
sufficient money
for the voyage.

Departing from
Crete he visits
king Alcinous,
who receives him
joyfully.

He is told how
faithful Penelope
had been.

His son
Telemachus
visits him, and
confirms the
tidings : he
informs him
regarding the
state of his
realm.

(MS. has "kym.")

At the request
of Ulysses, the
king assists him
to drive out his
enemies.

Two shippes full shene shot full of godys,
And of syluer a sowme, sothely *with*-all,
The kyng of the cost kyndly hym gaffe,

13332 þat might Suffise the syre forto saile home.
þan he prayet hym full prestly, þat he passe
wold

To Antenor on all wise, þat ay had dessyred,
þat was a kyng in his coste, & couet full
mekyll,

13336 Vlixes, of long tyme, on lyue forto se.

þan laght he his leue, & the lord þanked,
Past vnto port, puld vp his sayles,
To Anthenor the tore kyng *turnyt* belyue.

13340 And he, war of þat worthy, welcomet hym faire,
Mykell cherissht the choise kyng *with* a chere
noble,

And welcomd þat worthy, as he wele couthe.

There were tythynges hym told of his triet
realme,

13344 And of Penelope, his owne pure wyf,
þat had keppit hir full cloise as a cleane lady,
With myche worship & wyn, þat hym wele
lyked.

Thelamoc, his tru sun, tythinges had herd,

13348 þat his fader in fere was ferkit to lond
With Antenor the tru : he trussit hym thedur,
And all tythinges hym told of his tried moder.
How Enmyes were egurly entrid his rewme,

13352 ffor to hold hit *with* hond, & *with* hole strenght.
þan Vlixes full lyuely the lege (kyng) prayet,
To kaire in his company *with* knightes a few,
His fomen to fell *with* his fyne helpe :

13356 And he assenttid full sone, sowmet his pepull,
Past into port, puld vp þere sailes ;
Hade wind at þere wille, & the watur calme,
Sailt to the Cité somyn in the night.

- 13360 *Euery lede to the lond laghtyn þere gayre.*
þan hurlet into howses all the hed knightes,
By the ledyng of a lede, þat the land knew,
When the fomen were fast fallyn vpon slepe.
- 13364 *There brittnet þai the buernes in hor bed naked,*
And none left vpon lyue, þat hom lothe were.
Whan the day vp drogh, & the derke voidet,
þan the past to the palas of the prise kyng.
- 13368 *Bothe the souerayn hym-selfe & his syb frynd,*
And were welcom, I-wis, on a wise faire !
A! what wise was Penelope proude at hir hert,
And gladly ho grippet to hir gode lord,
- 13372 *þat ho had depely dessyret on dayes before*
In sound for to se, mony sad winttur !
The pepull of the prise toun presit full thicke,
ffor to loke on hor lord longit full sore.
- 13376 *Gret gyftes þai hym gaffe of gold & of Syluer,*
And moche worsshippet the wegh all his wale
pepull.
He was enhaunsyt full high in his hed toune,
And so treated with Antenor, þat Thelamoc
his son,
- 13380 *Nauca, the noble doghter naitly can wed*
Of Tyde Antenor, as the tale saise.
There fourmyt þai a fest on a faire wise,
ffele dayes to endure, as hom dere thoght.
- 13384 *Antenor full tyte þan turnyt to his rewme,*
And Vlixes with lykyng leuyt at home.
Mony dayes he endurit, all in due pes,
And had rest in his rewme right to his dethe.

Book XXXIV.

(fol. 204 b.)

They reach the
palace.

The joy and
welcome of
Penelope.

The people flock
to the palace to
welcome their
lord, with gifts of
gold and silver.

Ulysses takes
Nausicaa,
daughter of
Alcinous, to wed
his own son
Telemachus.

The joy and
feasting that
followed.

Alcinous returns
home.

Ulysses spends the
rest of his days
in peace.

The xxxv Boke : Of Pyrrus and of his pass-
yng from Troy.

- (fol. 205 a.)
Pyrrhus, son of
Achilles by
Diadamia,
daughter of
Lycomedes, son
of Acastus.
- 13388 **N**ow, of Pirrus by *proses* I *purpos* to telle,
When he *turnyt* fro Troy how hym tyd after.
To Achilles the choise he was a chere sun,
And Dyamada doutles his own du moder.
- 13392 She was a doghter full dere of the derf kyng,
Lycomede, a lord þat he louyt wele.
Two worthy had the wegh to his wale graunser,
Bothe, kynges in hor kythe *with* corone anoynted.
- 13396 This Lycomede by lyne was a leue ayre
To Ascatus the skir, þat skathill was in elde :
He was of winturs, I-wis, waxen full mony,
Ourmond in Elde, eger of wille.
- Acastus hates
Pyrrhus,
but for what
reason, the story
tells not.
- 13400 He hade hate in his hert to þe hed kyn
Of Pirrus progeny, and prestly to hym.
What causet the kyng to his cleane yre,
Tellis not the trefy, ne trespas of olde.
- Having driven
Peleus from
Thessaly, he lays
wait for Pyrrhus
on his return
from Troy.
- 13404 This Ascatus *with* skathe skerrit of his rewme
Pelleus, *with* pouer, þat the prouyns held
Of Thessaile truly, as the treté sais ;
And a-waited *with* wyles þe wegh at his come,
- 13408 Pirrus *with* pouer to put vnto dethe.

After the takyng of Troy and the tried godes,
Pirrus passed furth to þe pale ythes.

- He was stithly be-stad *with* stormes on þe sea,
- 13412 And for wothe of the worse warpet ouer-burde
Mikill riches & relikes reft fro the toune.
With long labur, at the last he light in a hauyn,
þat Melaus the men of the marche callyn,
- 13416 *With* his shippes alto-shent, sheuerit the
helmys,
And the takill to-torne, tynt of hor godes.
There lengit he a litill his ledis to refresshe,
His cogges & his cables of crakkyng to ricche,
- 13420 And his tacle to a-tyre, þat he tynt had.
There hym happit to here of his harme first,
How his graunser *with* greme was gird fro his
right,
Pelleus, *with* pité þat persit his hert ;
- 13424 And how he *purpost* hym plainly Pirrus to sle
By his speciall espies, if he spede might.
Pirrus heivet in hert for his hegh chaunse,
And myche dut hym for deth of his derf
graunser.
- 13428 Pirrus hym *purpost* to pas in the night,
þat no wegh shuld be war, ne his werk know.
When Pelleus of his prouyns put was by
strenght,
- 13432 þat hym skathe did,
ffor-ferd of the freike and his felle sones,
He went till a wildernes, & wond þere full longe.
This Askathes, the skathill, had sket sones thre :
The first was Lycomede the lord, and his leue
ayre,
- 13436 þat was graunser in degre to the gode Pirrus.
And suster, for-sothe, of þe same Lycomede,
Hight Tetide, as I told haue tomly before,
þat Pelleus in his pride purchest to wyue,
- 13440 And was moder to the mon, mighty Achilles.
There were sones vpposyde, semly men two,

Book XXXV.

Pyrrhus, driven
by foul weather
casts overboard
the most of his
spoils from Troy,
and with difficulty
reaches the
harbour of
Molosse.

While refitting
his fleet he is
informed how
Acastus exiled
his grandfather
Peleus,
(fol. 205 b.)

and had spies
lying in wait to
slay him
(Pyrrhus).

He determines to
depart secretly.

Peleus conceals
himself in a
wilderness.

Acastus

Thetis, sister of
Lycomedes,
wife of Peleus,
and mother of
Achilles.

Book XXXV.
Philomenes and
Melanippus, sons
of Acastus,
purpose to slay
Pyrrhus on his
return from Troy.

(MS. has
"buerne.")

(fol. 206 a.)

Peleus conceals
himself in an old
ruin and
anxiously waits
for the coming of
Pyrrhus.

Pyrrhus
returning from
Troy determines

- To Askathes full skete, skethill of hor hond :
The ton freike of the fre, Philmen was cald ;
13444 The tothir mon of þo mighty, Menalipes heght.
Thies keppit hom in company *with* knightes
full mony,
Till þaire cosyn wold come fro contre of troy ;
And put hom þan prestly Pirrus to sle.
13448 ffro the cite, the same tyme, sothely to tell,
Of the toune of thessail, as the tale shewes,
Was a buyldyng on a banke, bussches *with-in*,
By a syde of the sea, set in a holt.
13452 Betwene the biggyng on þe (burne) & þe burgh
riche,
Was a wildernes wide, & wild bestes in,
Thedur kynges wold come, by custom of olde,
ffor to hunt at the hert by the holt sydes :
13456 Hit was of long tyme beleft, & no lede there,
Ouergrowen *with* greues, & to ground fallyn.
There was Kaues, by course, of þe kid walles,
And mony holes in the howses *with* hurdes
aboue,
13460 Ouergrowen *with* greues and *with* gray thornes,
Euyn thestur and thicke, thricchet of wode,
With an entre full n[o]yous, narrow olofte,
Goand downe by a grese thurgh the gray
thornes.
13464 In þis logge, *with* his lady, lurkit Pelleus,
Euer in doute of his dethe durst not appere.
Oft went þat wegh to the water syde,
The Sea for to serche, if he se might
13468 Pirrus *with* his pepull & his prise shippes,
Come by the coste to the kyd rewme.
When Pirrus *with* his pray, & his prise
knightes,
Hade mightely at Melapsa mendit his geire,
13472 He turnyt vnto Thessaile, his tene for to venge,

- Of the skaith & the skorne *Ascatus* hym did.
 His beayell aboue on þe burne syde,
 On his modur halfe, þe myld, þat I mynt first,
 13476 Wisly to wirke he his wit preuyt.
 Two spies full spedely he sped hym to gete,
 Triet men & tru, tristly with-all :
 Thos he sent to Assandra, a sure mon of olde,
 13480 A trew mon of Thessaile, þat he trist mekyll,
 A freike þat his fader faithfully louet,
 And mekyll was of might in the mayn towne.
 There þai wist all the werke & the wild craft,
 13484 How the *purpos* was put Pirrus to sle.
 þan þai lurked to þe lord lyuely agayne,
 Made hym wise of the werke, þat þai wiste hade.
 þan Pirrus full prestly presit into shippe,
 13488 To *turne* vnto Thessaile, truly he thought ;
 But a tempest hym toke o the torrit ythes,
 þat myche laburt the lede er he lond caght.
 þan hym happit in haste, thurgh helpe of his
 goddes,
 13492 To hit into havyn *with* his hoole flete,
 ffro the towne of Thessaile, to telle hit full evyn,
 Eght furlong, I fynd, & fully no more.
 The hauyn, þat he hit to, was hard by the cave,
 13496 There Pelleus in pouert *priuely* lay. (fol. 206 b.)
 Pirrus, wery of the water & the wild ythes,
 Launchet vp to þe laund to laike hym a qwile.
 Romyng on the Roces in the rough bankes,
 13500 fforto sport hym a space, er he sped ferre,
 Hit happit hym in hast the hoole for to fynd,
 Of the cave & the clocher, þere the kyng lay.
 þan he glode þurgh the greues & the gray þornes,
 13504 To the hed of the hole on the hext gre,
 Sore longet the lede lagher to wende,
 Sum selkowth to se the sercle *with-in*.
 When he come to the cave þen the kyng rose,

Book XXXV.

to punish
 Acastus ; and by
 means of spies he
 discovers the
 plots of his
 enemies.

(MS. has "*of a
 might.*")

He makes for
 Thessaly, and
 lands near the
 ruin in which
 Peleus then lay.

Roaming about
 the shore he
 discovers the
 entrance to the
 cave.

Curiosity leads
 him within ; and
 he comes upon
 Peleus, who
 recognizes him

- Book XXXV. 13508 Wele his cosyn he knew, & kaght hym in armys.
 by his likeness to Achilles. By the chere of Achilles he chese hym onone :
 So lyke was the lede to his lefe fader.
 ffuersly the freike fongit him in hond.
- (MS. has "whiche.") 13512 (With) myche wepyng & waile, wo for to here,
 þan he told hym full tite þe tene þat he þolet,
 And the skathe of Aschates, þat he skapt fro.
 Pirrus heivet in hert for his hede graunser,
- Pirrus is moved by the story of the wrongs done to him. 13516 And so þai past fro the pitte to þe pure bonke.
- Having learned that the sons of Acastus were preparing to hunt in the forest, Pyrrhus disguises himself as a beggar, and goes to meet them.
- 13520 **P**irrus full priuely persayuit onon,
 By a spie, þat especially sped for to wete,
 þat hys Emes full egurly etlit to wode,
 fforto hunt in the holtes, & hent of þe dere :—
 Menalpes the mon, & his mayn brother,
 Policenes, full prest, prati men bothe,—
 To Askathes the skathell þai were sket sons.
- 13524 þan Pirrus full prestly put of his clothes ;
 Toke a Roket full rent, & Ragget abouté,
 Cast ouer his corse, couert hym þerwith ;
 Gird hym full graidly with a grym swerd :
- 13528 *With*-outen whe to þe wod went all hym one.
 As he glode thurgh the gille by a gate syde,
 There met he tho men, þat I mynt first,
 The sones of the same, þat hym sle wold.
- He comes upon them in the (fol. 207 a.) forest; and, to their inquiries, replies that he is a Greek returning from Troy :
- 13532 Thai fraynet at hym freckly who the freike
 was:
 Whedur he welke in the wode, wete hom to say.
 Pirrus said hom full sone hym-selfe was of grece,
With his company carefull comyn out of troy,
- 13536 Wold kaire to his cuntre & his kythe hom ;
 And þere ship was to-shent in the shyre wawes,
 ffast by at the banke of the bare Ile,
 And all drownet in the depe, saue duly hym-
 selfe,
- that he had been shipwrecked, and was the only one of his company that reached land :
- 13540 ffyue hundreth in flete with the flode lost.

- “ Thus I skope fro the skathe *with* skyrme of Book XXXV.
 my hondes,
 And *with* wawes of the water wagget to bonke :
 Halfe lyues on londe light I myn one.
- 13544 The salt water sadly sanke in my wombe,
 þat I voidet *with* vomettes by vertu of goddes,
 And wayuerand, weike, wan to the lond,
 Thurgh the slicche and the slyme in þis slogh
 feble,
- 13548 There tynt haue I truly myche tried goode. that he had lost
everything, and
must now beg
his way home.
 And now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to
 thigge
 At doris vpon dayes, þat dayres me full sore :
 Till I come to my kyth, can I non othir.
- 13552 Iff ye haue ferkit any fode to þis frith now, He beseeches
them for food :
they bid him
follow them.
 Bes gracios, for goddes loue, ges me som
 part !”
 “ ffolow vs þan furth,” þo fre to hym saide,
 “ Thou shalt haue meite for a mele to mirth the
with-all.”
- 13556 þan se þai besyde, in the same tyme,
 A grete herte in a grove, goond hym one. A hart appears
before them :
Melanippus
pursues it,
leaving his
brother to
accompany
Pyrrhus.
 Menalpes full mightely meuit hym after,
 Left Pirrus in playne *with* his prise brother.
- 13560 There the freike on his fowle folowet the hert,
 Thurgh the londes on lenght *with* a light wille.
 His broder, þat abode *with* the bold Pirrus,
 fell vnto fote, & his fole esyt,
- 13564 And hym-selfe on the soile set hym onone.
 þan Pirrus full prestly puld out his swerd, Pyrrhus slays
him.
 And the lede on the launde out of lyue broght.
 Than tite come the tothir, and no trayn thoght : (fol. 207 b.)
- 13568 Pirrus gird hym to ground & to grym deth. Melanippus
returning is also
slain.
 Thus britnet þat bold the brethir, his Emes,
 And went on full wightly, & his way held.
 þan he met *with* a mon of the mayn kynges,

- Book XXXV. 13572 And fraynet at hym fuersly where the freike
was.
“ Here at hond is þat hery,” the hend to hym
saide :
þen he gird to þe gome with a grym swerde,
And slogh hym downe slegly by sleght of his
hond.
- Pyrrhus hastens
to his ship,
arrays himself in
rich clothes, and
returns to seek
the king.
They meet. 13576 Pirrus full prestly þen past to his shippe,
Araiet hym full riolly all in ryche clothis,
And come, in his course, þe kyng forto mete.
þen he fraynet at þe freke in his fresshe wede,
13580 Wat whe þat he was, wete hym to say.
Pirrus to the prise kyng pertly onswart ;—
“ I am a pure son of Priam, þe prinse out of
troy,
Prisoner to Pirrus, þat pertly me toke.”
13584 Aschatus fraynet þe freke on his faith þen,
“ Were is Pirrus, þat proude, þat prowes has
done ?”
“ He is wery of þe whaghis,” þe whe to hym
sayde,
“ And here romys on þe rocis to rest hym a
qwyle,”
13588 þen þai drogh to þe dike, þer þe duk lay,
And comyn by course to þe caue eyn.
Pirrus swappit out his sword, swange at þe
kyng,
Wold haue britnet þe bu[e]rne in hys breme yre.
- Pyrrhus tries to
slay Acastus : 13592 þen come Tetid full tit, toke hym in armys,
His graundam full graidly grippit hym onone,
Modur to þe mon, myghti Achilles,
Wyf, as I wene, to worthé Pelleus,
Thetis prevents
him, and
intercedes for
his life. 13596 And doghter to þe duke, þat he dere wold.
þes wordis scho warpit þat worthy vnto :—
“ Dere cosyn and derfe, withdraw now þi hond,
þow has britnet my brether in þis brode wod,

- 13600 þat were þin emys full nobill, nayt men of will ; Book XXXV.
 And now Aschatus *with* skath wold skirme to
 þe deth,
 þat is my fader so fre, and þi first graunser.”
 þen Pirrus full pertly to þat prise saide :—
- 13604 “Has not þi fader full foule flemyt myn ayell,
 Pelleus, of his promys, þin awne prise husbond.
 Let cal vs þe kyng fro þe caue sone,
 If he will spare hym to spill, I spede me þerto.”
- 13608 Pelleus come prestly, praid for þe kyng :—
 “Hit suffis,” he saide, “þe slagh of his childur,
 þe bold, þat were britnet on þe bent syde.”
 þen acord was þer knyht þo kyngis betwene,
- 13612 ffull frenchip and fyn festnyt *with* hond.
 þer þai setyn on þe soile, þo souerans togedur,
 The two kyngis full kant, and þe clene qwene,
 And Pirrus, þe pert knyght, prudly besyde.
- 13616 Aschatus þen skepe furth *with* his skire wordis,
 þat was kyng of þe cost by conquest til þen :—
 “I am febyll and vnferē fallyn into elde,
 Any rem forto rewle, or to ryde furth :
- 13620 My sons now are slayn, & slungyn to ground,
 þat I had *purpost* þis prouyns playnly to haue.
 Now lengis þer no lede, þat by lyne aw,
 þe soile and þe septur sothly to weld,
- 13624 But Pirrus, of prowes pertist in armys.
 Dernyst & derne, myn awne dere cosyn,
 I relese þe my ryght *with* a rank will,
 And graunt þe þe *gouernanse* of þis grete yle.”
- 13628 Pelleus hit plesit, & playnly he saide :—
 “And my ryght I renonse to þat rynk sone,
 ffor it was playnly my *purpos* þat Pirrus schuld
 haue,
 þe terrage of tessayle and þe tryed corone.”
- 13632 þen ros þai full radly, raght vnto horse,
 Wanen vp wightly, wentyn to towne.

(fol. 208 a.)
 Pyrrhus pro-
 mises to spare
 his life if Peleus
 desires him to
 do so.

Peleus pleads
 for Acastus.

Peace is con-
 cluded, and they
 become friends.

Acastus, now
 that his sons are
 slain, yields his
 realm to
 Pyrrhus.

Peleus also
 resigns the
 government of
 Thessaly to
 Pyrrhus.

Book XXXV.

(fol. 208 b.)

Pirrus full prestly a prati mon sende,
Bade his nauy come nere, negh into hauyn.

OFF THE CORONYNG OF PYRRUS AND OF HIS DETHE.

Acastus com-
mands his
subjects to
acknowledge
Pyrrhus as their
king.

(MS. has "after
þai were.")

Pyrrhus is
crowned king of
Thessaly, and
becomes the
greatest king
in Greece.

Idomeneus, king
of Crete, dies, and
is succeeded by
his sons, Merion
and Laertes.

- 13636 The souerayn hym-selfe, when he segh tyme,
Aschatus, to all men afterward send
Thurgh the cité fro hym-selfe, & the syde lond,
þat yche lede to þe lord lyuely shuld come,
- 13640 *With honour & homage, (as þe right ayre,)*
Proffer vnto Pirrus, as þaire prise lorde.
ffayne were þo freikes and the folke all,
And swiftly þai swere, swagit þere herttes,
- 13644 To be lell to þe lord all his lyf tyme.
The secund day suyng, as said is of olde,
He was coroned to kyng in þat kithe riche,
By assent of the seniours & the sure knightes,
- 13648 In þat souerain cité, *with septur in hond.*
þan be fauer & frenship, þat fell to hym after,
He enhaunset his hede heghly aboue
All the londis and the lordship, þat longed to
Gryse ;
- 13652 And his cuntre keppit in couert & pes
To the last of his lyf, as a lord shuld.

Here I turne from my tale, & tary a qwile,
Till hit come me be course to carpe of hym ferre.

- 13656 When Idumius was ded, doghty of hond,
þat I told of tomyly in tymis before,
Two sones of hym-selfe suet hym after,
In his realme for to reigne, as his right ayres :
- 13660 Merion, a myld & mighty, was one,
And Laertus by lyne was his leue brother.
This Merion hade maistri but a meane qwile,
The lond to Laerte he leuyt as kyng,
- 13664 And after course of our kynd closit his dayes.
Telamecus, the tall son of tryet Vlixes,

(fol. 209 a.)

- þat Nausica had, þat noble nam vnto wife,
 Doghter of the du kyng, doghty Antenor,
 13668 He gate on þat gay vne a gode sone,
 þat Dephebus duly was demyt to nome.
 Now I pas will to Pirrus by proses agayne,
 Of his dedis to deme, & his dethe after.
 13672 Ascatus þe skete, for skath of his sones,
 Miche water he weppit of his wan chekis,
 Gert bryng hom to burgh, birit hom faire
 In a *precious* plase, so Pirrus comaundit.

Book XXXV.

Telemachus and
 Nausicaa and
 their son
 Ptoliporthus.

THE POETE : OF FORTUNE.

- 13676 Wen a mon is at myght, & most of astate,
 Clommbyn all þe Clif to þe clene top,
 Has riches full ryfe, relíkis ynow,
 All þe world at his will, weghis to *serue*,
 13680 þen fortune his fall felli aspies,
 Vnqwemys his qwate, & þe qwele *turnys* ;
 Lurkis in lightly with lustis in hert,
 Gers hym swolow a swete, þat swellis hym after.
 13684 **S**o Pirrus was *prise*, pruddest of kyngis,
 Had welth at his will, þe worthiest of grice.
 A longyng vnleffull light in his hert,
 Gert hym hast in a hete, harmyt hym after.
 13688 Ermonia, þe myld, þat myghté dissiret,
 Elanes aune doghter, abill of chere,
 þat Orestes þe rynke richeli had weddit,
 By mariage of Menelay, as I mynt haue.
 13692 So he sped hym by spies, & spense of his gode,
 þat þe lady fro hir lord lyuely he stale,
 Toke hir to tessail fro hir tru maister,
 Orestes þe riche, that regnyt hir with.
 13696 Pirrus *wit* that proude *presit* to þe temple,
 Weddit þat worthi, & as wif held.
 þen Orestes full ryfe had myche rank sorow,

Pyrrhus becomes
 enamoured of
 Hermione, wife
 of Orestes.

He causes her to
 elope with him
 to Thessaly, and
 there weds her.

Book XXXV.

Orestes in grief
and shame vows
vengeance on
Pyrrhus.

(fol. 209 b.)

Pyrrhus goes to
Delphos to give
thanks to Apollo
for enabling him
to revenge his
father's death.

Andromache,
then with child
to Pyrrhus, and
her son
Laomedon are
left behind in
the palace.

Hermione
requests her
father Menelaus
to put
Andromache to
death.

Menelaus
attempts to slay
Andromache :

Schamyt *with* þe schalke, that schent of his wife,

- 13700 And so dernely hym did dere & dispit.
He had playnly no power Pirrus to harme,
To his reme forto ride & reue hym þe qwene ;
But he cast hym by course, if a case fell,
- 13704 To venge of his vilany & his vile schame.
þen Pirrus by *purpos* prestly con wend
Into delphon a day, as þe dule bad,
In honour of apolyn, þat abill to seche,
- 13708 And worchip *with* wyn, as a wale god,
With sacrifice solemne & othir sere halows,
ffor offens of his fadur, þat felli was slayne
With Paris, þe pert knyght, as preuyt is before.
- 13712 In aparell of prise, on a proud wyse,
He dight hym to delphon *with* dukis & othir.
In his palais of *prise* prudly he leuyt
Worthi Ectors wif, þat þe whe had,
- 13716 Andromoca, in drede, and her dere son
Lamydon þe litill, þat ho left neuer,
And ho boundyn *with* barne *with* þe bold Pirrus:
And Ermonia þe myld maynly was ther,
- 13720 þat he had weddit to wyue, & in wrong held.
Wen Pirrus was past, þis proud in hir yre,
A mon vnto Menelay myghtily sende,
Bad hym *turne* vnto tessail in a tore hast,
- 13724 Andromaca to dere, & to deth put ;
ffor Pirrus of þat pert was *pristly* enamurt,
He had no daynté *with* dalianse his doghter to
loue.
þe whe, at þe wordis of his wale doghter,
- 13728 Turnet vnto tessale *with* a tore ffare.
He wold haue britnet þe burd *with* a bare sword,
And schunt for no schame, but hit schope faire.
Andromaca, for drede of þe derf kyng,
- 13732 Lamydon hir litill sun laght in hir armes,
Hyghet out of halle into hegh strete,

- Made an ugsom noyse, þat noyet þe pepull,
 With wepyng and waile wo to beholde.
- 13736 þe folk, for þe fray, fel to þaire armur,
 Cayrit after þe kyng in a cant hast.
 þen fled he for fere, fell to his schip ;
 Past to his prouyns, of *purpos* he saillet.
- Book XXXV.
- the people rise
 in arms and
 drive him away.
- (fol. 210 a.)
- THE DETHE OF PIRRUS, BY ORESTES SLAYNE.
- 13740 Orestes full radly of the Renke herd,
 þat Pirrus by *purpos* was past into delphon :
 He assemblit of soudiors mony sad hundrith,
 And met hym *with* mayn in the mekill Ile :
- Orestes with an
 armed band goes
 to Delphos and
 slays Pyrrhus.
- 13744 There Pirrus *with* payne he put vnto dethe,
 Slogh hym full sleghly, & slange hym to ground,
 And britnet þat bold *with* a bigge sword.
 Then Pirrus the proude was pute vnto *graue*,
- He then goes to
 Thessaly for his
 wife, Hermione.
- 13748 Orestes by right raght to his wife,
 And led furth the lady to his lond hom.
 Pelleus full *prestly* and his pure qwene,
 Tetid, full tite tokyn Andromaca,
- Peleus and
 Thetis take
 Andromache to
 Molossis, where
 she gives birth
 to Achillides.
- 13752 Hir litill sonne Lamydon leddon hir *with*.
 þai *turnet* out of tessaile for torfer of other,
 To melapsa þat menye mevyt to-gedur,
 Was a Cité full sure, þere soiornet þai long,
- 13756 Till the lady was deliuer of a loue sone.
 Andromaca þat dere þat duly conceyuit
 Of Pirrus the *prise* kyng, as his pure wife.
 The child *with* chere men Achilides was cald.
- 13760 Wex & wele threuan in winturs a few,
 The corone & the kyngdome kyndly he gaffe
 To Lamydon the lord, þat was his leue brother,
 The abill sone of Ector, heire vnto Troy,
- Laomedon be-
 comes king of
 Thessaly.
- 13764 And in Thessaile he was takyn for a tru kyng.
 Thus Achillis achevit his awne choyse frendes,
 Thurgh his *prokuryng* *prestly* all the pure
 Troiens,
- Achillides pro-
 cures the freedom
 of the captive
 Trojans.

Book XXXV.

(fol. 210 b.)

- þat the grekes hade getton at the great tounne,
 13768 Were deliuert yche lede, & lause at hor willne.
 And thus hit *turnyt*, as I tell, in a tyme short,
 Now is Lamydon lord, & the laund hase,
 Bothe the corone & the kyth, and a kyng noble
 13772 Of Tessaile truly, þere the toyle rose,
 þat by Eritage of Auncetry ayre vnto troy.
 Here the prosses of Pyrrus I putto an end,
 Of other maters to mene, þat in mynd falles.

HERE YE A MERUAYLE OF A LADY BY NYGRAMANSY.

Of Troilus,
Achilles, and
Memnon.

- 13776 When Troylus, the tru knight, was *turnyt* to
 ground
 By Achilles, as chaunset of þat choise kyng,
 As ye fynd may before in the— & xx boke,
 The mighty kyng Menon mainly Achilles
 13780 Gird to þe ground *with* a grym hurt,
 þat the Myrmydons þaire maistur masit þai
 toke,
 And bare to his bastell on a brode shelde,
 As for ded of þe dynt, dressit to lye.
 13784 þan hit happont in a hond qwile this hed kyng
 be slayne,
 By the myrmydons vnmonly murtherit to dethe,
 Whose body, as the boke sais, was beriet in the
 tounne

How the sister of
Memnon came to
Troy, collected
his remains in a
gorgeous vessel,
and then
vanished.

- By Troiellus truly in a tounge riche.
 13788 This Menon the mighty hade a mayn suster,
 The fairest on fold þat any folke knew ;
 Ho soght to þe Cité sythen hur one,
 To the tounge of þat tried truly ho yode,
 13792 Toke the bones of hir brother, as the boke sais,
 Closit hom full clanly in a clere vessell,
 All glyssonond of gold & of gay stonys ;
 Evyne ymyddes all men, meruell to se,
 13796 Waynyt vp to the welkyn, as a wan clowde,

And neuer apperit to the pepull in þat place Book XXXV.
efte.

The folke, for þat ferly, faithly hur holdyn
A Goddes full glorius, for grace þat hir fell,
13800 Or a doghter, þay demyt, of a due god.
So thies gentillis a-iugget, & for iuste held?

(fol. 211 a.) **The xxxvj Boke : Of the Dethe of Vlixes By
his Son.**

- As Vlixes the lorde lay for to slepe,
With-outyn noise on a night in his naked bed,
 13804 He was drecchit in a dreame, & in dred broght,
 þat all chaunget his chere & his choise hert.
 He segh an ymage full noble & of a new shap,
 ffaire of ffeturs & fresshe, of a fre woman,
 13808 Or ellis a goddes full gay, as the gome þoght.
 He dessyrit full depely þat depe forto hondle,
 And þat bright for to bras in his big armes ;
 But hym thught þat ho þroly þrappit away,
 13812 And o fer fro the freike foundit to kepe.
 To þat noble, onone, ho neghit agayne,
 And spird at hym specially what he speike wold.
 " I wold dele *with* þe damysell," þe duke to hir
 saide,
 13816 " To know the full kyndly, as my clene luff."
 þan the lady to Vlixes, as þe lede þoght,
 Said hym full sone, all in sad wordes ;—
 " Now full hard & vnhappy is þi hegh lust,
 13820 þat þou couetus vnkyndly to couple *with* me :
 Hit is nedfull, *with* noye, onone aftur þis,
 The tone dauly be ded, by domys of right."
 þan hit semyt to þe souerain, þat þe sure lady
 13824 Had a glaive, a full grym, grippit in honde ;
- Ulysses in a
 vision beholds a
 lady of surpassing
 beauty.
- He eagerly
 desires to
 embrace her :
- she shuns him ;
 then returns and
 declares the
 awful penalty he
 would incur.
- Ulysses then
 observes a drawn
 sword in her

- And a-boue hit ho bare, on the bright end,
 A Grydell full gay, gret-full of fiche,
 Corius & crafty, elene to be-holde.
- 13828 þan hit semet, for-sothe, þat þe selfe woman
 Wold haue faryn hym fro, but first ho hym said.
 "This is a signe, for-sothe, of a sure, Emperour,
 And the coniunctoun vniust is Joynit vs be-
 twene,
- 13832 Is care for to come, *with* a cold ende."
 Than waknet the wegh of his wan slepe,
 Myche dut he his dreme, & dred hym þerfore.
 Anone as the night past, the noble kyng sent
- 13836 ffor Devinours full duly, & of depe wit.
 When þai comyn were to court, he the case told
 Of the note in the night & the new dreme.
 All wiston tho wise, by the weghis tale,
- 13840 He shuld duly be ded of his derfe sone.
 Hit fell hym by fortune of a foole end.
 þan Vlixes the lege kyng, of his lyf feerd,
 Telamocus he toke, his tru sone,
- 13844 Stake hym in a stith house, & stuerne men to
 kepe,
 Wallit full wele, *with* water aboute.
 Thus he keppit hym full cloise, & in care held,
 þat no whe to hym wan but wardens full sure.
- 13848 **H**it tide, as I told haue in tymes before,
 þat Vlixes *with* a lady in a lond dwellit,
 High[t] Cerces, for-soth, as I said ere.
 He hade a child *with* þat choise was a chere sone,
- 13852 þat Telagonius in his tyme truly was cald ;
 And none wist hit, I-wis, but his wale moder,
 þat consayuit of the kyng, & a knave bere.
 When the ffreike had the fulle of xv^{tene} yeres,
- 13856 He fraynit at the fre, who his fader was,
 In what lond he was lent, & if he lyue hade.

Book XXXVI.

hand, and on the
point of it a pan
of fish.She declares the
meaning of the
emblem and
vanishes.Ulysses awakes
in doubt and fear.
(fol. 211 b.)The Diviners
declare he will
perish by the
hand of his son.He causes
Telemachus to
be shut up and
closely guarded.Telegonus
anxiously
inquires of his
mother Circe,
regarding his
father.

Book XXXVI.
After much delay
she informs him
Ulysses is his
father.

Sho layuit hit full long, & list not to telle,
ffor the sake of hir sone, lest he soght furth.
13860 This mild of his moder so mainly dessiret,
þat ho said hym o sycher, all in soche wordes,
þat Vlixes the lord was his leue fader ;
And enfourmet hym fully of þe fre rewme,

Telegonus
resolves to go in
search of his
father.

13864 þat the worthy in-wonet, as a wale kyng.
Thelagonius of the tale truly was fayne,
And depely dessyret the duke for to knowe.
He purpost hym plainly to pas ouer sea,

He sets sail.

13868 The souerain to seche, and he so myght.
The mon at his moder mekely toke leue,
fferkit to the flode in a felle hast.

The lady hir leue son lyuely can pray,
13872 To hie hym in hast hom to his moder.

(fol. 212 a.)

He arrives at
Achaia, proceeds
to the palace of
Ulysses, and
insists on
entering.

The buerne vnto bote busket onone,
Past ouer the pale and the pale ythes.
So long had he laburt, & the lord soght,

13876 þat he come to Acaya, þere the kyng dwellit.
There arofe he full radly, raght to þe bonke,
Past to the palais of the pure kyng,
There were kepars full cant at the close yatis,

13880 þat no buerne was so bold þe brigge for to entre.
þai denyet hym onone o no kyn wise ;
ffor thei kepe wold the comaundement of þere
kynd lord.

The guards drive
him back harshly:

ffast prayet the prinse, all *with* pure wordis,
13884 Of ffrenship, & fauour, and in faire wise.
ffull stuernly *with* strenght þai stourket hym þan,
Bere hym bak on þe brigge, bet hym *with*-all.
Telagonius, full tyte, tenet þerwith.

he kills one of
them, and scatters
the others.

13888 When he suffert the sore in his sad yre,
He nolpit on *with* his Neue in the necke hole,
þat the bon alto brast, & the buerne deg hit.
With the rem nond full rade he rixlit unfaire,

- 13892 *With* gronyng & grym gert hym to stynt,
Cast hom ouer clanly at the cloise brigge.
The noise was noyus the noble court þurgh,
Bold men to þe brigge bremly þai yode,
- 13896 *Telagonius* to take and tirne vnto dethe.
þan he braid to the buerne on þe brig sone,
*Ouer*raght hym full roidly, reft hym his swerd,
ffaght *with* tho fuerse men felly agayne,
- 13900 Tyll fyftene were fay of his fell dynttes,
And he woundit full wickedly in were of his lyf.
þan the ruerde wax ranke of þat rught fare,
Vlixes full lyuely launchit on fote,
- 13904 Hopet his sone was (out) slippit, þat set was in
hold,
And put downe his pepull as he past furth.
To the noise oponone neghit þe kyng,
Vne wode of his wit for the wale crye,
- 13908 *With* a dart vndull þat the duke bare,
Segh his men to be mart *with* a mad childe,
þat hym-self neuer had sene, ne for sothe knew.
In offens of the freike, *with* a fyn wille
- 13912 He drof at hym *with* þe dart, derit hym but
litle.
Telagonius full tite toke hit in hond,
Cast eyn at the kyng *with* a cant will,
Rent þurgh his ribbes at the right syde,
- 13916 Woundit hym wickedly to the wale dethe,
þat he dusschet euen doun of his dede hurt.
All ffeblit þe freike, fainted of strenght,
Wex pale of his payne, in point for to end ;
- 13920 And weike of his wordes, woinerond in speche,
He spird at hom specially, as he speike might,
What wegh þat hit was, woundit hym hade
With a dart to the dethe, & deiret full mony :
- 13924 So hit meuit to his mynd in his mekill noye.
Telagonius full tite at a tulke asket,

Book XXXVI.

The noise brings
armed men from
within.He wrests a
sword from one;
fights till 15 are
killed, and he is
severely
wounded.Ulysses thinks
Telemachus has
made his escape:
(MS. has "at")seizes a dart,
(fol. 212 b.)and rushes at
Telegonus.Ulysses receives a
deadly wound.In great agony,
he remembers his
vision, and asks
who the youth is.(In MS. I. 13923
follows l. 13927.)

Book XXXVI.

Telegonus is
horrified to find
he has so wounded
his father Ulysses.

Who the freike was in faith, þat fraynit his nome,
The said the lord was Vlixes, þat he lost hade.
13928 When Telagon the tale of the tru herd,
þat his fader was fey of his fell dynt,
He brait out *with* a birr of a bale chere,
And said :—" Alas! for this lure, þat I lyue
shuld !

13932 I haue faryn out of fere laund my fader to seche,
Me to solas in sound, as a sone owe ;
And now I done haue to deth, in my derf hate,
þat my solas & socour sothely shuld be !"

He falls to the
earth in a swoon.

13936 *With* fainttyng & feblenes he fell to þe ground
All dowly, for dole, in a dede swone.

He recovers ;
tears his clothes
and his hair ; falls

Whan he wackont of wo, he wan vpo fote,
All-to rehit his robis & his ronke here ;
13940 ffowle frusshet his face *with* his felle nailes.

down at his
father's feet, and
declares himself.

þan he fell to þe fete of þe fre kyng,
And told hym full tyte, þat Telagon he was,
His son, þat on Circes sothely was getton :—

13944 " þat þou gate on þi gamyn, as vngrate felle ;
And if þou degh of this dynt, by destany þus,
Oure goddis graunt me þat grace, þat I go *with*,
And no lengur to lyue in no lond after."

(fol. 213 a.)

Ulysses tries to
comfort him :

13948 **W**hen Vlixes þe lord lyuely persayuit,
þat he to Circes was son, þat hym-self gat,
He fauort hym more faithly, & frely comaundis,
To sese of his sorow, and sobur his cher.

sends for Tele-
machus, who, on
seeing his father,
desires to slay
Telegonus.

13952 þen for Telamoc, þe tothir son, tomly he sent,
And he come out of kepyng to his kid fadur ;
Wold haue britnet his brothir *with* a bare sword,
fforto dere for þe deth of his du lord.

Ulysses forbids
him : and exhorts
them to be recon-
ciled.

13956 3et Vlixes on lyue, as þe led myght,
With gronyng and greue gert hym to stynt ;
Bad þe lede schuld hym leue, as his losð
brothir,

- And cheris hym choisly for chaunse vpon vrthe. Book XXXVI.
- 13960 Thre dais, in his dole, þe dughti con lyue,
 And then lefte he þe lif, & þe lond bothe.
 In the cuntre of acaya, þer he kyng was,
 Ys he birit in a burgh, & a bright tounge,
 13964 And Telamoce his tor son takyn for kyng,
 ffull sesit of þe soile, *with* septur in hond ;
 And Telagon, his tru brothir, tri[e]dly honourit,
With myche worchip & wele, in his wale court,
 13968 Til a 3er was full yore, yarkit to end,
 And a halfe, er þat end happit to fare,
 He made hym knyght in his court, & couet to
 leng
 All his lyf in his lond, *with* lordchip to haue.
- 13972 þen letteris had þe lede fro his lefe modur,
 florto high hym in hast, & his home laite :
 So lefte he þe lond of his lele brothir,
 Soght hom to Cerces *with* solas ynogh.
- 13976 Miche worchip had þe whe of his wale frendis,
 Gay giftys and grete, qwen he go wold.
 At þe partyng was pité of þo pure knyghtis,
 Miche wepyng & wail, wetyng of lere.
- 13980 And so þe bold fro his brothir into bote 3ode :
 Into Aulida afterword abli he come,
 To his modir full myld þat hym mykill louyt.
 Als fayne of the freike, as þe fre might,
- 13984 Myche solast hir the sight of hir sone þan,
 To se the lede vppon lyue, þat ho louet most :
 Wende the wegh hade bene walt in the wale
 stremes,
 Euyndrownet in the depe, hir dole was the more,
- 13988 Or ellis fallyn in fight *with* þo felle buernes,
 At the slaght of his Syre in the syde londes.*

Within three days
he is dead.

Telemachus is
made king ; and
Telegonus is
greatly honoured
at his court.

His mother,
Circe, desires him
to return home.

Having received
many rich pre-
sents, he parts
from Telemachus
and returns to
Æea.

(fol. 213 b.)

* A few lines awanting.

Book XXXVI.
(fol. 214 a.)
Of the Greeks and
Trojans slain
during the siege.

- There were fey in the fight, of the felle grekes,
Eght hundrith thowsaund þro throngyn to dethe,
13992 And sex thowsaund besyde all of sad pepull.
The Sowme of the sure men, þat þe Cité keppit,
Sex hundreth thowsaund, seyn hundreth &
sex, on the last.

Of the Trojans
that followed
Æneas and
Antenor.

- W**han Eneas was exiled, euyne were his shippes
13996 Two hundreth full hole, all of hede vessell.
The troiens fro the toune, þat turnet with
Antenor,
Were two thowsaund full thro, thristy men all,
And fyue hundreth fere, þat folowet hym after.
14000 All the Remmond of Renkes, þat raght fro þe
toune,
With Eneas afterward etlid to see.

- T**he worthiest to wete, þat in wer deghit,
I shall nem you the nomes vponone here,—
14004 Bothe of grekes, er I go, and of gret Troy,
And who dight hom to dethe with dynttes of
hond.

THIES ECTOR SLOGH WITH HOND, OF KYNGES.

- Thies, honorable Ector auntrid to Sle,
Er the doghty was ded, all of du kynges.
14008 Achilagon, a choise kyng, he choppit to dethe.
Protheselon, in prese, he put out of lyue.
Myrion the mighty, he martrid with hond.
Protroculun, Prothenor, the prise knight slaght ;
14012 Othemen, also, abill of person :
Polaxenun, Paralanun, Polibeton, also :
Kyng Philip, þat bold britnet with strokes.
Tedynur, in the toile he tyrnit to ground.
14016 Durion of his dynttes drepit was there.
Phephun, palamydon, the fuerse in the feld slogh.
Xansipun the souerain, with a Sore dynt.
- Arcesilaus.
Protesilaus.
Meriones.
Patroclus.
Prothenor.
Ormenias.
Polyxenus.
Peneleus.
Polypoetes.
Diores.
Phidippus.
Palamedes.
Antiphilus.

- Leenton the Lord, on the laund fellit.
- 14020 Humeriunz the herty, hew to the dethe,
And Famen the fuerse, fey *with* his hond.
- Book XXXVI.
- Leonteus.
Eumelus.
Firmeus.

THEZ PARIS SLOGH IN THE FFELD.

- Paris, palamydon put out of lyue,
And Frygie, the fell kyng, fonngot to dethe :
- 14024 Antilagon also, after forsothe.
Achilles the choise kyng, hym chaunsit to sle,
And Ajax, afterward, abill of dede.
- (fol. 214b.)
Palamedes.
Antilochus.
Achilles.
Ajax.

THIES ACHILLES SLOGH IN THE FFELD.

- Achilles, *with* his choppes, chaunsit to sle
- 14028 Emphemuz the fuerse, & the prise Emphorbiuz :
Austeron the stith, out of state broght :
Lygonuz the lege kyng, launchet thurgh dint :
Ector the honerable, oddist of knightes,
- 14032 Troiell, *with* treason, & the true kyng Menon :
Neptolomon, *with* noy, of þat noble was ded :
Thies brettonit þat bold or he bale dreghit.
- Euphemus and
Euphorbus.
Asteropæus.
Lycaon.
Hector.
Trollus and
Mennon.
Neoptolemus.

THIES ENEAS SLOGH.

- Eneas also auntrid to sle
- 14036 Amphymak the fuerse, *with* a fyne speire ;
And Neron the noble *with* a nolpe alse.
- Amphimachus.
Nireus.

THIES PIRRUS SLOGH.

- Pyrrus, the pert kyng, put vnto dethe
Pantasilia the prise qwene, pertest of ladies ;
- 14040 Kyng Priam, *with* pyne, Polexena his doghter :
Thies worthy to wale, as werdes hom demyt,
Were martrid in maner, as I mynt haue.
- Penthesilea.
Polyxena.

- N**ow the proses is plainly put to an end :
- 14044 He bryng vs to the blisse, þat bled for our Syn.

AMEN.

N O T E S.

1. 1. *Maistur in magesté*, King of Kings, or Almighty King. That *maister* had the meaning of *chief*, *principal*, *greatest*, there are many proofs, as *maister-street*, the chief or principal street, *maister-man*, the Lord or chief of a band; and the names given to the chief officers of the crown, as Master of the Household, Master of the Ceremonies, &c., &c. But the word in that meaning was much more common in Scotland than in England, and is still so used. Even as late as the close of the 16th century the Provost of Edinburgh was called *the maister Mair*, or chief of all the Provosts or Mayors of Scotland. In an account of the rejoicings in Edinburgh in 1590, we find,

“The number of thame that wer thair,
I sall descriue thame as I can;
My Lord, I mene *the maister Mair*,
The Provost ane maist prudent man:
With the haill counsall of the toun,
Ilkane cled in a velvet gown.”

Burel's *Entry Q.* 1590, Watson's Coll. II. 14.

1. 2. *Endles and on, euer to last*, = the One God, Infinite, and Everlasting.

1. 4. *wysshe me with wyt*, endow me with the needed gifts, or, instruct and guide me. Observe the *s* becomes *sh* in *wisse*, as also in *slepe* in l. 6, and in a few other words throughout the work.

1. 6. *slydyn vppon shlepe*, fallen into forgetfulness: *by slomeryng of Age*, through the negligence of the past, as in the expression, ‘the sleep of ages.’

ll. 7-8. Compare with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 16—22. *to wale in hor tyme*, to be found in their age. To *Wale* is to choose, to select, as in ll. 373, 1355, 13224; also, in plenty, as in ll. 340, 373; of all kinds, as in l. 332. *Wale* is an *adj.* in 694, 1329, 1727, 1943, meaning, choice, good, dear, strong, deadly; and in 1546 it means utmost, extreme: in 11952 it is a *s.* and means choice. In all its forms and uses there is the idea of choice, selection, excellence, superiority: it is a very common word in Scotland, and still has all those meanings. Thus Burns, in ‘The Cotter's Saturday Night,’ has,

"Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide,
He *wales* a portion with judicious care."

Again, 'Halloween,'

"Then first, an' foremost, thro' the kail,
Their stocks maun a' be sought ance :
They stuk their een, an' grape, an' *wale*,
For muckle anes, an' straught anes :"

again, in 'Auld Rob Morris,'

"There's auld Rob Morris that wons in yon glen,
He's the King o' guid fellows and *wale* of auld men :"

and Dean Ramsay gives an amusing instance of its use in "There's na *waile* o' wigs on Munrimmon Moor." Of its adjective sense, take the friendly salutation on a fine day, "this is *wale* weather." South of the Forth it is *wale*; North, it is *wile*: as in the phrase *will and wile*, free choice. See *Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 5.

l. 9. *drepit with deth*, struck down by death.

l. 11. *Sothe stories ben stoken up*, true stories are shut up, or put by : & *straught out of mind*, and passed out of mind, and are forgotten.

l. 12. *swolowet into swym*, passed away like a dream.

l. 15. *On lusti to loke*, unattractive reading, lacking manliness.

l. 18. *sum feynit o fere*, some are fictions entirely.

l. 19. *as he will*, as he likes best : *warys his tyme*, spends his time : *ware* still means to spend or to expend.

l. 21. *old stories of stithe*, old stories of valiant men : *pat astate held*, of high rank. *Stithe* is properly *firm, steady, strong, sturdy*, hence *valiant*.

"Als thai had

A lord that sua suete wes and deboner,—

And in bataill sa *styth* to stand,—

That thai had gret caus blyth to be."

The Bruce, Bk 8, l. 384 (Jamieson's Ed.).

l. 23. *wees*, men. The common form of this word is *wye*, from A.S. *wiga*, a soldier, a warrior, hence its meaning knight, man. The form *wee* occurs in 'Awntyrs of Arthure,' 54. 3, and frequently in this work, and means warrior, knight; but as frequently it means man, and in l. 3356, *lady*. It is still used in the West of Scotland and applied to both sexes as a contracted form of *wegh, wigh* (the local pronunciation of *wight, wycht*): thus, when a person is worn out by hard work, he or she will say, "O, but I'm a weary wee!"; and Hogg in 'The Queen's Wake' makes the Witch of Fife say,

"Ne wonder I was a weary wycht
Quhan I cam hame to you."

Similarly the verb weigh is pronounced *wee*, and weights is *wees, weghts, wights*: plough is *ploo*, or *plew*: a plough is a *ploo*, or a *pleuch*: an eye is an *ee*: and many more examples, in which the old pronunciation is more or less retained, might be given. (See *Specimens of Early English* by Morris and Skeat, p. xvi, § 3.)

l. 25. *to ken all the crafte*, to know all the particulars. *to ken* is here to know; in l. 1452, to be known or discovered; and in l. 8746, known: it also means to be seen, or, to the sight, as in l. 1⁵³⁷. The word is still used in Scotland with all these meanings, and with another, to make known, to instruct, to tell, as in *Morte Arthure*, 2619,

“Wille thow for knyghthede kene me thy name?”

The *part. kennynng* is used as a *s.* meaning *knowledge*, as in l. 2837 of this work; but it also means *a very little, in the least degree*, as in Burns's ‘Address to the Unco Guid,’

“Then gently scan your brother Man,
Still gentler sister Woman;
Tho’ they may gang a *kennin* wrang,
To step aside is human:” &c.

l. 29. *fele yeres*, many years: *fele* is an *adv.* in l. 1884. *fele vertus*, very or intensely virtuous; and in l. 2400 it is used as a *s.* *the fairest of þo fele*, the fairest of the band, *lit.* of those many. The word is still in use.

l. 30. *myn hit*, to recollect for the purpose of telling: *I thinke*, I intend, or, I expect to be able, as in Wolsey's ‘Speech to Cromwell,’

“Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries;”

Myn, which occurs frequently in the above sense, also means to speak of, to tell of, as in l. 431,

“This Medea the maiden þat I *mynt* first.”

It is a good example of a peculiarity of the language of this work which cannot fail to be noticed,—the dropping of the *d* and *t* sounds in certain words, as in *comaund* (= commanded), ll. 2557, 2564, *graunser*, l. 2169, a practice which is still very common in the West of Scotland, as *aul’* for *auld*, *baul’* for *bauld*, *caul’* for *cauld*, *callan* for *callant*, *buhher* for *butter*, *wahher* for *water*, *hree* for *three*, &c. &c.: readers of Burns's Poems will be able to supply many examples. (See note to l. 347 of *William of Palerne*, E. E. Text edit.)

l. 32. *for lernynng of vs*, for our instruction. Note the peculiar use of *learn*: this is the sense in which it is still most frequently employed in Scotland.

l. 35. *þan hom maister were*, than they had authority for: *maister* has here the same meaning as in the phrase, “he was master of his subject.”

l. 36. *lympit of the sothe*, fell short of the truth: as a lame foot in walking falls short of the full step.

l. 37. *menye*, company, set (of poets): in this sense the word is used by Wickliffe, Langland, Barbour, Douglas, and Henryson; but a more common sense is, *armed men, followers*, from its original meaning of domestics, retainers. (See Glossary to Douglas's *Virgil*, Ruddiman's edition, and Wedgwood's *Etym. Dict.* s. v. *Meiny*.)

l. 38. *haithill of dedis*, prince of poets, *lit.* noble in (such) works:

haithill, hathell, occurs frequently in this work as a *s.*, as also in *Morte Arthure*, and *Poems on Sir Gawain*, meaning a noble; but it is properly an *adj.*, and as such is used in all these works. It also occurs under the form *athil* = A.S. *æpel*.

l. 42. *traiet þe truth*, betrayed the truth: *trus. þe non other*, believe not otherwise, or, take my word for it,—a form of asseveration still in use.

l. 45. *folke as þai were*, as if they were men.

l. 46. *vnable*, impossible.

l. 48. *othir*, others: a form of plural still used. *onest were ay*, were always truthful and trustworthy: see note on *onestly*, l. 281.

l. 49. *verrit for nobill*, approved for honour.

l. 54. *graidly hade soght*, had thoroughly inquired into: *graidly* and *greidly* represent the pronunciation of *graihtly*, a pronunciation of *th* very common in the Lowlands of Scotland, and in the North of England. Burns, in his 'Address to a Haggis,' says,—

“Weel are ye *wordy* o' a grace
As lang's my arm.”

Graithe, Graihtly, Graithnes, as used in this work, and as still used, express the idea of skill, ability, care, and consequently, preparation, determination, completeness, success. See Glossary for examples.

l. 55. *weghes he hade*, authors he possessed: as one may say, “I have got Shakespere.”

l. 57. *euper*, each of them. *sawte*, assault, siege; so in *Barbour*, VI. 871. *assemely*, battle or battlefield: the word occurs in different forms, *semblé, semely, semle* (representing varieties of pronunciation still existing), and is applied to a gathering, a council, a battle, a battlefield: see Glossary. *see with þere een*, saw with their own eyes.

l. 60. *Dares and Dytes*, Dares Phrygius and Dictys Cretensis, reputed authors of histories of the Destruction of Troy. A fair idea of the value of the works may be had from the account of how and where the manuscripts were found: still they must have made a deep impression on the early French writers, whose works, through the influence of the Crusades, were scattered over Western Europe. ‘Le Roman de Troie’ of Benoit de Sainte-More, which Guido de Colonna so unblushingly appropriated and merely rendered into second-rate Latin, is the fruit of Dares and Dictys, and was the great romance of the Middle Ages. A splendid edition of Benoit's work was issued by Prof. Joly of Caen in 1870: the Introduction to this book is a fine specimen of learned and exhaustive editing.

l. 63. *tothyr*, prop. the other, but here used for *other*, and still so used in Scotland, where it is pronounced *tother* and *tither*. *a Tulke*, a man, a soldier,—originally a talker, an interpreter, a mediator, as in Danish *tolk*: an *adj.* form of the word still exists in Scotland in *tulchane*, the name applied to the imitation calf which the milkmaid employs to entice the cows to yield their milk.

l. 69. *ouerraght*, overhauled: it occurs again in l. 13898, as

mastered, and is used by Dares in his *Virgil*, 139, 28. & *right hom hym-selwyn*, and wrote (a history) from them himself; but, as the next lines inform us, the story was too much condensed.

l. 71. *for likyng iere*, to make it pleasing to hear: thus *likyng* is used in the *Houlate*, III. 15, and in 'Chrysts-Kirk o the Grene,' 13. 8; but in l. 75 it means pleasure, delight, as in *Barbour*, Book I. 226:

"Fredome mayss man to haiff *liking*."

l. 76. *Gydo it gate*, Guido de Colonna got it: where he got it and how he used it any one may satisfy himself who compares Guido's 'Historia Trojana' with the works of Dares and Dictys, and the 'Roman de Troie' of Benoit de Sainte-More. Altogether it is one of the most wonderful and most successful cases of literary robbery the world has ever known. See Introduction to 'Le Roman de Troie,' by Prof. Joly, Paris, 1870. Dictys was edited in 1833, and Dares in 1835, by Andreas Dederich of Bonn.

l. 80. *How the groundes first grew* = how the causes of the war originated; *ground* is still used in this sense, as, the *grounds* of their quarrel.

l. 81. *torfer and tene* = mischief and sorrow: *þat hom tide aftur* = that befel them afterwards. *tene* is, properly, wrath, anger, but it also means the origin, the purpose, the carrying out, or the result of the wrath or anger. *Golagros and Gawane*, l. 876, has "Ye sall nane *torfeir* betyde:" and *Morte Arthure*, l. 1976, has "— to *tene* and *torfer* for ever."

l. 84. *derffe*, daring, intrepid: *doughty* implies courage and endurance; *derf*, daring and intrepidity. Both words occur in *Barbour*, *Blind Harry*, and *Douglas*, and are still used in Scotland.

l. 88. *thedur droghe* = assembled there. The use of *d* for *th* is frequent in this work, as in *fader*, *moder*, *ledur*, *leddrit*, &c., and is still common in some of the rural districts of the Lowlands: it may be noted in the works of Burns and Hogg.

l. 90. *buernes* (A.S. *beorn*), chiefs, but often throughout this work it means men, soldiers, knights.

l. 92. *throughe dynttes of hond*. A peculiar phrase, suggestive of encounters in the ring rather than in a famous siege, but in alliteration the poet requires the utmost license. This phrase occurs frequently in the *Morte Arthure* and in this *Troy Book*, and is one of the proofs that they are the work of the same poet. For examples in the *Morte Arthure* we find,

ffor thow salle dye this day thurghe dynt of my handez !	l. 1073
Thow salle dy this daye thorowe dyntt of my handez !	1505
Be gret Gode, thow salle dy with dynt of my handys !	4228
Many dowghty es dede be dynt of his hondes !	3024

and in this *Troy Book* we have,

And mony deghit þat day þurgh dynt of his hond.	l. 7795
Thow dowltes shall dye with dynt of my hond !	8273
Dowltes with dynttes he deghe of my hond !	10250
Mony doughty were ded thurgh dynt of his hond.	5250

In these examples, and in many others where the word *dynt* occurs, as in the phrases "*derfe dyntes*," "*dynttes of swerdes*," "*derit hom with dynttes*," &c., the similarity is not confined to the phrase, it extends to the whole sentence and even to the turn of it. *Dynt* occurs often in Barbour's *Bruce*, as in Bk 1. l. 769; 2. 427; 2. 532; 6. 139, &c.: it is still in use and often confounded with *dunt*; but *dynt* represents a sharp blow as with a stick or a sword, while *dunt* represents a blow as with the fist, or in a collision, and is used to express the palpitation of the heart. It is so used in Ross's *Helenore*, and in *Poems in the Buchan Dialect*.

l. 95. *all the ferlies þat fell* = all the note-worthy events that happened: *ferly* is properly a wonder, but it is also used to express any sight, incident, or event that is unusual or that attracts attention; thus two friends meeting will say "let us walk thro' the toun and see the ferlies." The word is used in both senses in this work, and is still so used. *unto the ferre ende*, on to the very close (of the struggle): *the far end* is still a common expression in speaking of the close of a series or undertaking which is only begun, or proposed: see l. 2247.

l. 97. *ffrayne will I fer and fraist of þere werkes*, now I shall search out and speak of their works. *Fraist* appears as *fraite* in l. 10714 with the sense of *to try, to find out*; both forms imply *to make attempt upon*.

l. 98. *mater*, subject of discourse, or, the materials of which it is composed, or, the story itself: the word is still used in all these senses.

RUBRIC. *Pelleus exit Iason*, Pelias enticed Jason: *ax* is still used in the sense of *to ask, to ask eagerly, and, to entice*.

l. 105. *walit*, selected. See note on l. 8.

l. 106. *Tetyda*, Thetis. In O.E. the names of people very often followed the *accusative* form: as explained in *Specimens of English from 1394—1579*, by Skeat; p. 448, note to l. 4506.

l. 110. *ne etill will I ferre*, nor will I further attempt (to tell): *etill* or *ettle*, to aim, to take aim, to attempt to propose, to purpose, to design, is still used. Ramsay has in 'The Gentle Shepherd,'

"If I but *ettle* at a sang, or speak,
They dit their lugs, syne up their leglins cleek."

It is also used as a *s.*, as in 'Tam o Shanter,' where Burns says of the witch Nannie, that she

"Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi' furious *ettle*."

l. 111 refers to the story of Æacus, who, having lost his subjects through a pestilence, entreated Jupiter to re-people his kingdom; and, according to his desire, all the ants which were in an old oak were changed into men, and called by Æacus Myrmidons, from *μυρμηξ*, an ant.

l. 113. *prudest*, most powerful, strongest: so Wyntown has it, IIII. 8. 50, and so it occurs again and again in this work: for its other meanings see Glossary.

l. 114. *born or hym-selwyn*, born before himself, or, older than himself: *or* is still used in this sense.

l. 117. *stightill the Realme*, guide or govern the realm: *stightill* implies nerve and power sufficient to control and guide, in short *stitheness*: in the same sense it occurs in *Golagras and Gawane*, l. 460.

“Schipmen our the streme thai *stithil* full straught.”

l. 121. *erdand*, lingering, abiding: in l. 923 it has the sense of *still found*, and in l. 2217, under the form *erdyng*, it means living, abiding: in l. 4233 we have *erdis* = abides, makes abode.

l. 123. *Eydos*. See Ovid, *Heroides*, Epist. xii.

l. 127. *semly to wale*, comely to look upon, or, as comely as one could look upon: *semliche berynes* = comely bairns, occurs in *Morte Arthure*, l. 655, and is a common phrase still.

l. 129. *fellist*, fiercest, deadliest.

l. 130. *mery of his wordys*, hearty, kindly of speech: in l. 3745 Agamemnon is described as,

Meke as a maiden, *mery with all*;

and in l. 3941 Æneas is

A man full of mekenes & *mery of his chere*.

l. 133. *inwones aboute*, (that) dwell thereabout. Perhaps it ought to be ‘*in wones aboute*’ = in dwellings around, like the phrase, ‘*in entris aboute*,’ l. 1600; ‘*in cuntre aboute*,’ *Piers Pl. (A) ii.* 129.

l. 136. *as þof*, as though, or, as if; *þof* has also the sense of *although*.

l. 138. *lorde as he were*, as if he were ruler: so Burns used *as*,—

“The wind blew *as* ’twad blawn its last.”—*Tam o’ Shanter*.

l. 139. *for doute þat might falle*, being afraid of what might happen, —*lit.* for fear of what might befall: *doute* is fear or apprehension, or the ground of fear or apprehension. Thus, in *The Bruce*, Bk 5; l. 291 (Jamieson’s ed.),

“Quhen thai saw me assailyet with thre
Off me ryght nakyn *dout* thai had.”

and in Bk 9, l. 82 of the same work,

“— yone men will all wyn or de
For *doute* of dede thai sall nocht fle.”

l. 147. *full thicke*, full frequently, full earnestly: *thicke* is still so used. *throo* (A.S. *þra*). Cf. Scot. *thraw*, *thrawn*.

l. 149. *Of a fame þat fer*, of a rumour that was current.

l. 150. *for a bare aunter*, as a great wonder: *bare* has here, and still has, the sense of pure, simple, and at the same time uncommon.

l. 160. *pride* has here the sense of strength, prowess. *elde*, old age: as in the old proverb, ‘Eild and poortith’s sair to thole;’ ‘*palsied eld*,’ *Meas.* for *Meas.*, Act 3, Sc. 1; used also by Chaucer and Spenser.

l. 170. *A nelue* should be *a nelne* = *an elne*: so in l. 153, *a nyle* = *an yle*: cf. note to l. 83 of *William of Palerne*, E. E. T. ed.

l. 171. *birre*, violence, fierceness: for the different meanings of *birre* see Glossary: they are still used. See note l. 1902.

l. 172. *bude wirke*, must work: *bude*, a common word still, has always the sense of compulsion or necessity, = behoved: so also *bus* = behoves, in ll. 5168, 5643, 11722, 13549.

l. 173. *Ayre*, go, wend: occurs in *Morte Arthure*, and often in this work: 'I'll ayre awa hame', or 'I'll airt awa hame', is still a common form of speech. *ayre* in l. 175 is a different word, and signifies to ear, to plough.

l. 174. *with striffe or with stroke*, by main force or by blows.

l. 175. *on ardagk wise*, in ploughman fashion.

l. 179. *ferlyfull*, wonderful, marvellous, as in *The Bruce*,

"With sa *ferlyfull* a mycht
Off men off armys and archeris."

l. 184. *with-ouen payne other*, not to mention some others, or, and others besides.

l. 185. *ferke it away*, bear it away: for various meanings of *ferke*, see Glossary.

l. 194. *ay lastand*, everlasting.

l. 196. *sleght*, craft. *sletyng of wordes*, cunning use of words, cajolery (see note l. 1251): *slete* = *sleith* is still used.

l. 198. *He wers seker*, he would be certain. *for sight of him euer*, never to see him again: for various meanings of *siker*, see Glossary.

l. 207. *daintes ynogh*, dainties in plenty, or, abundance of dainties: the phrase occurs in *Morte Arthure*, l. 199, and *dainty*, or, *daintith*, is still used. However, *dainty* and *daintith* also mean regard, liking, relish, as in l. 463 of this work, and in Wyntoun, IX. 1. 54: *dainty* also means worthy, good-looking, lovely, as in Burns's song, 'Dainty Davie.'

l. 216. *& þu furse holdyn*, and thou (shalt be) esteemed a conqueror: *furse*, fierce, has here the sense of overbearing, irresistible.

l. 223. *me set*, suit me, become me: *set* is so used in *The Bruce* (Bk 1, l. 394), in Henryson (*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 104); and in 'The Gentle Shepherd,' Madge says of Bauldy,

"It *sets* him weel, wi' vile unscrapit tongue,
To cast up whether I be auld or young!"

l. 225. *flamond of gold*, gleaming with gold: *flamond* so used by Barbour, 8. 196.

l. 232. *best wise*, best style, finest display: a common phrase still. Some say it is a corruption of the old law term 'best advise' (see *Scots Acts*): the French phrase 'at point devise,' with the utmost exactness, countenances the explanation: *best wise* occurs in *Bruce*, Bk 8, l. 72, and Bk 10, l. 563.¹

l. 248. *with a sad wille*, with a serious intention: for the various meanings and uses of *sad*, see Glossary.

¹ When Barbour's *Bruce*, and Blind Harry's *Wallace* are quoted, reference is made to *Jamieson's edition*.

l. 258. *He put nocht vnpossible Pelleus wordes*, he deemed the promises of Pelias not impossible.

l. 264. *He ertid*, he shaped his course, directed, hastened. *erte* is still used in Scotland: for its different meanings in this work, see Glossary.

l. 270. *þe shyre waghes*, the wild waves, the open sea: *waghes* occurs in l. 5585 as *waches*, with the sense of *waters*, *soundings*.

l. 273. *abill of his crafte*, skilful in his work: *able* is a common term to express one's superiority in his work or profession, as, an *able* workman, an *able* minister.

l. 278. *foremast*, greatest: is used to express the highest position of place, power, ability, or value.

l. 281. *althing*, everything: see note, l. 133. *onestly*, completely, thoroughly: *onestly* has also the meaning decently, respectably, as in l. 1600; also a meaning implying a combination of both complete or thorough and decent or respectable; and this is the meaning in that phrase of Burns, "honest men and bonnie lasses."

l. 293. *as I wene*, as I wot, as I understand.

l. 298. *wo þat trawe lyst*, whoever believes (the story) may.

l. 299. *helle yates*, the gates of hell.

l. 300. *coght*, caught: often, *caght*: both forms still in use.

l. 301. *the close of þat curset In*, the entrance of that cursed abode: a *close* is a narrow passage to a castle or stronghold, as in ll. 11173 and 12982, or, simply, an entrance, or gate, as here: also, the enclosure behind a house. Every one who has visited Edinburgh will remember the *closes* and *entries* of the High Street and Canongate; for *In* see note, l. 2156.

l. 302. *So dang he þat dog*, he so beat that dog: *dang* is so used by Wyntoun, Barbour, Blind Harry, and indeed all the Scottish poets, and is still used. For the various forms and meanings of the word, which occur in this work, see Glossary, *Ding*, *Dyng*, *Dang*. *dynt of his wappon*, a stock phrase in the *Morte Arthure* and in this work, which becomes *dyntes of hondes*, *dyntes of swerdes*, by way of variety.

l. 303. *warlag*, monster: so pronounced, and with the same meaning still: it is so used by Dunbar, and Lindsay as *warlo*, which is another pronunciation. *wan atter* = black venom, black gore, filthy blood: *wan* is so used by Blind Harry and Douglas. *atter* may be here rendered *piss*. For other meanings of *atter*, see Glossary: in l. 2286 it is a verb, to embitter, to cause sorrow or suffering.

l. 315. *wan*, conquered: occurs frequently in this work, and is still in use. *at his wille aght*, held it in subjection to himself = ruled it as he pleased: so Wyntoun, VIII. 2. 9,

"Of Kyngis þat aucht þat Reawté,
And mast had rycht þare kyng to be."

aght still implies *possession* and *right of disposal*.

l. 321. *buernes*, people, subjects.

l. 322. *pals*, so in ll. 1378, 5610, = *peles* (pronounced *peel* and

pail), forts, towers, holds, or strongholds: so used by Barbour and Wyntoun: in Lancashire such a building is called a *pile*, as the Pile of Fouldery. Lesly, in his account of the Scottish Borderers, says, they care little about their houses or cottages, but "construct for themselves stronger towers of a pyramidal form which they call *Pailes*," which cannot be so easily destroyed.

l. 329. *abasshet*, bowed down, hanging: in ll. 2517, 7962, it is used in the sense of *abashed*, confounded.

l. 330. *shots*, clumps, patches: still used in the same sense, as "a shot of ground." In l. 3300 it occurs, meaning *gushes*, *streams*, 'spaits.'

l. 332. *to wale*, of various kinds: see note, l. 8; and compare l. 373, and *Morte Arthure*, l. 181, "*wylde to wale*."

l. 342. *swonghe* or *swoughe* = *sough* (all these forms are still used), gushing, purling, the sound of flowing water: *sough* is applied to express the rustling of the wind, *swough* or *swongh*, the lapping or flowing of the water among stones; thus, "The win' was *soughin* thro' the trees;" "the burn was *swoughin* or *swonghin* along." *sweppit*, lapped, gushed; *sweep* is dimin. of *swap* (see Gloss.), as *tip* is of *tap* or *top*.

l. 351. *Steppit up to a streite*; a well marked Scotticism, and still very common; *stepping up* and *stepping down*, express going to and from a place. *streght on his gate*, may be either, (that was) straight before them, or, (leading) direct to his destination: both meanings are still in every-day use.

l. 353. *wilfulde*, eager: occurs in ll. 725, 2872.

l. 357. *yepe*, eager, impulsive: *yepe* and *yape* are still used; it occurs in 'Christ's Kirk on the Green,'

"A *yap* young man that stood him neist
Soon bent his bow in ire," &c.

zynerus, also *zenerus*, should be *zyuerus*, *zeuerus* (see Gloss., derivatives of *yener*, misprint for *yeuer*, A.S. *gifer*, greedy, rapacious) impetuous, generous, kindly: this line represents one of the stock terms of our author when speaking of a favourite knight: it occurs frequently, sometimes word for word, sometimes with a little variation. This habit of repeating himself forms one of the strong proofs of the identity of authorship of the *Morte Arthure* and this *Troy Book*.

l. 362. *bowet*, wended, marched, went. —*the brode yate*, the chief gate or entrance: so called still. —*or pai bide wold*, before they would stop or stay. The whole line = they went direct to the main entrance.

l. 364. *silet*, swept, passed, as in l. 1973: in ll. 1307, 2680, *sile* = to flow: both meanings are used in *Morte Arthure*, the first, in l. 1297; and the second in l. 3794, in almost the same words,

"And thane syghande he said, with sylande terys."

l. 367. *haspyng in armys*, clasping in arms, embracing each other: *hasp* occurs also as a *s*. (see Gloss.): both forms are still common, as also the meaning used in l. 3899,—a hank, a fold.

l. 369. *Gaid*, went, passed: as in Burns's song, 'Tibbie, I hae seen the Day,'

"Yestreen I met you on the moor:
Ye spak na, but *gaid* by like stour."

l. 383. *Be pan*, by that time: so in Wallace, 5. 125,—

"Sternys, be than, began for till apper."

and in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 324, l. 18, and still used.

l. 386. *Walid wine*, choice wines, the best of wines. —to *wete*, for the asking: *wete* is used in the same sense in Wallace, 5. 346.

l. 392. *sought into sale*, entered the room: in l. 6644, *sought* = departed.

l. 394. *ellit*, intended, chosen, or designed as the one to succeed: the word is so used in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 13, l. 34.

l. 399. *the clene artis*, as opposed to *the black arts*; the former implied education and ability, and claimed respect; while the latter implied fellowship with the devil, and inspired dread.

l. 406. *in 'a hond while*, in a short time, in an instant: the phrase occurs frequently in this work.

l. 408. *Merke*, dark, or darkness: still used in both senses: in l. 3195 it is a *s.*, and in l. 4286 a *vb.*

l. 414. *yepely*, quickly, cleverly: see note, l. 357, also Glossary. *yarke into Elde*, change into old (men), or, put into old (age): *yark*, *yerk*, to do anything cleverly or quickly, as to toss, to upset, to strike, to tie, &c.: still in use.

l. 425. *flitton*, changed, altered, varied: *liter.* removed; in this sense *flit* is still used.

l. 439. *wit*, judgment; so in l. 443.

l. 448. *no bote*, no good, no advantage, useless: *bote* is used as a *vb.* in l. 3391.

l. 453. *Ene* (eyes); this is one mark of the author's origin. *tren-dull*, a hoop, a wheel: so in Burns's *Inventory*,

"Ae auld wheelbarrow, mair for token,
Ae leg an' baith the trams are broken;
I made a poker o' the spindle,
An' my auld mither brunt the *trindle*."

l. 462. *radly*, severely, intensely: another form of *roidly*, fiercely: see l. 912, and Gloss. *Roid*, *Roidly*.

l. 464. *hir talent was taken*, her inclination was taken away or gone.

l. 466. *full*, satisfied; so used still.

l. 475. *hardy*, bold, brave: occurs often in *The Bruce*, and in *Wallace*.

l. 478. *derne hert*, inmost heart, secret thoughts: *derne* is still used as a *vb.* in this sense, as in 'The Witch of Fife,'

"We splashit the floode, and we *dernit* the woode,
And we left the shoure behynde."

l. 481. *Shentyng*, shrinking: occurs also as *shontyng*, *shuntyng*; see Glossary.

l. 482. *þere worship to saue*, to save their good name: *worship* occurs often in this work, and generally in the sense of *fame, renown*, as in l. 655, &c.

l. 483. *burdys*, young ladies: so in Burns's 'Tam o' Shanter,' and a stock word in old ballads.

l. 486. *burdes*, tables; *liter.* boards, pronounced *burds*, or, *bairds*.

l. 493. *Wox* (*pret. of wax*), grew, became: so in *The Bruce*, 4. 21, and 7. 487.

l. 494. *as the lowe hote*, as hot as fire: *lowe*, flame, fire, is still in use both as a *s.* and as a *vb.*

l. 495. *soaet*, pierced, vibrated, dirled: *souet to the hert* is a common expression still: in l. 5284 the form *soune* occurs: both forms are used.

l. 527. *Voidis me nocht of vitius*, shun or despise me not as vicious. *vilais of tunge*, of vile or foul tongue: *vilais* occurs in *Wyntoun*, VII. 8. 242.

l. 543. *þenernes*, kind-heartedness = generosity: see note on l. 357. *þomers*, cries, pleads: *þomer* and *þamer* are still used, but generally to express the cry or plaint of a child: for various meanings see Gloss.

l. 545. *þlite*, position, circumstances, state: still used to express circumstances of difficulty, danger, or distress: *if þe þutte me in þis þlytte*, occurs in *Morte Arthure*, l. 683. *your purpos to wyn*, your end to accomplish.

l. 561. *wochis*, watches, guards, hence, dangers, difficulties: for examples, see Gloss.

l. 570. *bydis þere bir*, faces their fury, attempts to resist their force: for various meanings of *byde*, see Gloss.; here, it is *to withstand*, as in the old Scotch Song,

"Hap an' row, hap an' row,
Hap an' row the feetie o't;
It is a wee bit wearie thing,
I downa bide the greetie o't."

l. 571. *derfe* and *felle* are favourite words in the *Morte Arthure* and this *Troy Book*; so are the phrases *derfe dedes*, *derfe dynttes*, *derfe wepon*; while, *the derfe Danamarkes* of *Morte Art.*, l. 3610, is matched in l. 8364 of this work by *the derfe Trojans*; and, *Derfe dynttys they dalte* (*Mort. Arth.*, l. 3749), by, *Derf dynttes þai delt*, in l. 10218 of this work. So with the word *felle*, and the phrases, *felle dedes*, *felle dynttes*, *felle wepon*, *felle sword*, *felle was the fight*.

Both words are still used in the same senses as then, and in some districts the word *fell* is used to express *exceedingly good or bad, great or small, fierce or gentle*, &c. &c.

l. 577 = for assuredly the expedition can have but one end,—your death.

l. 584-5. *Or it were knowen*, rather than that it were known: *or* so occurs in *Golag. & Gaw.*, l. 1110, and is still so used. *shuld fle*, could do such a thing as flee, or could be so base as flee, or had to flee: this

is a peculiar, but not uncommon, use of *should*: for example, in the West of Scotland when repudiating a certain line of conduct, a native will say, "I'd do so and so, or it were kent I should do the like o' that."

l. 589. *my payne thole*, endure my suffering, run my risk, pay the penalty: in l. 950, *no pyne tholed* = received no hurt, was quite unhurt. *tholit paynis* occurs in Barbour's *Bruce*, 2. 767, 3. 21, and 3. 435.

l. 597. *till ye fay worthe*, till you be killed: *fay* and *fey* occur frequently in *Morte Arth.* in the same senses as in this work (compare Glossaries): *fay*, *fey* are still used, but with a secondary meaning.

l. 617-8. *þat aunter*, that hardihood = will and power; as is said of a weakling, "he has nae aunter in him." *quycke*, mortal. The meaning of these two lines is, "Of all mortals, I only have the secret of how to destroy the power of Mars."

l. 629. *þis wurd is to fall*, (that) this (good) fortune should befall me: *wurd is* is fate, luck, fortune either good or bad; it occurs in *Morte Arthure*, ll. 385 and 3889, and in Barbour's *Bruce* in this plural form; but it occurs also in the singular (see Gloss.), and both forms still exist.

l. 633. *qweme*, leal, willing, loving: see note, l. 1809.

l. 646. *on hor best wise*, as best they may. See note, l. 232.

l. 649. *Bes*, imper. of *Be*, be you: so in l. 870.

l. 655. *worship*, fame, renown.

l. 656. *gate and gouernaunse*, undertaking and conduct, i. e. how and by what means he should get to the place, and how he should act when there: *gate* is so used in l. 2239 and l. 6138. See Gloss., and note, l. 1334.

l. 658. *lykyng*, will.

l. 662. *fre buernes*, noblemen.

l. 663. *pas*, a section, a division: so in *Piers Plowman*, and in *Wyntoun*, V. 9.

"In þis next pas yhe sal se
Qwhat Empriowre fyrst tuk Crystyanté."

l. 665. *woso tentis after*, may be either whosoever seeks after it, or wishes to know, or, whosoever attends to what follows: *tent* has still both meanings, to be concerned about, and to attend to; and it is used as a *s.*, as in l. 2462. *toke tent* = took heed.

l. 671. *Janglyng*, prating, prattling, chattering: so used in 'The Cherrie and the Slae'; also in l. 2873.

l. 673. *ouerdroghe*, *liter.* drew over = passed by: *droghe* is so used in ll. 4664 and 7630, and by Burns in 'Tam o' Shanter,'

"The night *drave* on wi' sangs and clatter."

l. 676. *Waynet*, raised, moved up; from A.S. *gewaenan*, to turn: still used in the sense of *to wind up*: *wayne* occurs in l. 9783, = to remove; in l. 13796 = to stretch up, to rise; and in the 'AwnTERS of Arthur' = to raise, to remove;

"He wayned up his viser fro his ventaille."

l. 678. *the dreghe of the derke night*, the time of the greatest length

of darkness, i.e. midnight: so in l. 10633, *the day of the dreight*, i. e. the longest day. *dregh*, *dreigh*, is still used in the sense of long, wearisome, as a *dreigh* road; and *the dreigh* is also used = the greatest part, the most tedious portion, and the longest time: hence we have *the dregh o' the day*, and, *the day o' the dreigh*.

l. 713. *he laid on his hond*, he promised solemnly: *to lay on* is here, and still means, to strike, as two parties do when they conclude a bargain,—they strike hands; and each party in this manner solemnly promises: hence the saying “There’s my han’, I’ll ne’er beguile ye,” which is sometimes rendered, “There’s my thumb, I’ll ne’er beguile ye.” *he laid on* occurs also in l. 934, = he struck.

l. 715. *belirt*, belied, deceived: so also in ll. 8134 and 8447.

l. 728. *dawly*, dolefully, with heavy heart: occurs again and again (see Gloss.), and is *dawlily* (perhaps an error of the scribe) in l. 9335. It is used as an *adj.* by Douglas in his *Virgil*, and still exists as *dowy*: cf. Fr. *deuil*, grief. *hir distitur*, *liter.* made herself destitute, bereft herself.

l. 729. *shunt*, withdraw, shrink: this is rather a peculiar phrase. In *Morte Arthure* we have,

“He ne schownttes for no schame, bot schewes fulle heghe.” l. 3715

and in this *Troy Book* we have,

Shentyng for shame to shew furth þere ernd.	l. 481
With shame may þou shunt fro thi shire othes.	729
ffor shame may þou shunt as shent of all knightes.	10377
Ne shamys you not shalkes to shunt of þe fild.	10998
Neuer of shame to be shunt when shalke is on lyue.	11342
And schunt for no schame but hit schope faire.	13730

l. 736. *what myndes*, thoughts, recollection: *mynd* is still so used, as in, “I had na the least mind o’ t;” but it may also stand for *presence of mind*.

l. 738. *your sciense of þe seven artes*, your skill in the seven arts; which were, grammar, dialectics, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy: see *Piers Plowman*, ed. Wright, note, l. 5911.

l. 741. *loket not large*, looked not beyond the present.

l. 751. *busket*, hurried, hastened: for different meanings of *busk*, see Glossary. This is a favourite word of our author, and many of the phrases in which it occurs are common to all the works attributed to him; such as, *buske thee belyve*, *buske to battle*, *buskes þere battels*; and in *Morte Arthure* we find:—

“Buskez there batelles, there baners displayez,” l. 1618

while in this work we have,

“All buskes hor batels on hor best wise.” l. 10646

l. 758. *be-daghe*, befool, cover with shame: same as *be-daffe* in North’s *Plut.*, p. 105: “Then are you blind, dull-witted, and *bedaft* :” this word would be pronounced *bedaght*, like *laugh*, pron. *lagh*, *rough*, *rugh*, &c.

l. 761. *heght*, promised: another form of *het*, l. 995, in the same way as *not* is often *noght* in the works of Scottish writers: see ll. 1823, 8485. Both forms are still in use.

l. 776. *naite schulde*, should use or employ: *naite* occurs again in l. 6031, = require, need. It is used as a *s.* by Douglas in his *Virgil*, p. 122, l. 2; and *naitly*, both *adj.* and *adv.*, occurs in this work: see Gloss.

l. 777. *white siluer*, ought to be *qwite siluer*, and the same error occurs in l. 3028: a proof that the scribe wrote to dictation at those lines, as indeed he appears to have done during the greater part of his work. *white* spoils the alliteration in both cases; but the mistake is remarkable in l. 3028, where the word occurs twice.

l. 797. *When he his deuer hade done*, when he had (so far) done as directed = when he had fairly begun his work: *deuer* is still so used by workmen in the West of Scotland: when hesitating over a difficult piece of work one will say, "It will be a hard job, but let's da our devor," meaning, "let us make a beginning." Jamieson gives an example of this meaning: see under *Deuore*.

The omission of *h* in *his* is another proof that the scribe wrote to dictation.

l. 807. *clappe shall full clene*, shall close quickly and completely: *clap* still has this meaning, as in the common boys'-phrase, "he ran into the house, an' *clappit* ta the door."

l. 808. *dere hym a dyse*, hurt him in the least: as in the phrase, "*no worth a dys*" = not worth the smallest article.

l. 814. *By the renke*, by the time that the renke = when the renke: *by* same as *be* in l. 383, *be þan*, by that time. See note.

l. 817. *feynit with fare*, pretended by his action.

l. 823. *spird at hym specially*, inquired particularly of him: *to spere AT a person*, is, to ask him: *to spere FOR a person*, to inquire for him, or regarding his welfare: *to spere AFTER a person*, to ask information regarding him, such as, where and how he is, and what he is about.—*what his spede were*, what his errand was, what had brought him there.

l. 825. *longe am I here*, I am long enough here: a common expression still, when a person thinks it is high time to begin his work or take his departure: sometimes it means, "I have been too long here."

l. 828. *& your wille be*, if it be your will, if you'll allow me.

l. 834. = *to be blamed for your death, should you not escape*; *to be sclaudret of one's skathe*, is, to be talked of as the cause of said disaster, while in reality innocent thereof.

l. 855. *atlet before*, which had been provided beforehand, or, previously provided (for this encounter).

l. 860. *blasound of brunston*, blazing with brimstone.

l. 870. *to doll broght*, brought to grief or destruction: *doll, dole, dol, doole* (see Gloss.), is still used in all the shades of meaning from that of simple sadness or suffering up to despair or destruction: pronounced *dool*. See note on *dearly*, l. 728.

l. 882. *ʒepely ʒarkit hym þerfore*, quickly prepared himself for using it.

l. 893. *Hil stake up*, it shut up: *stake* implies greater rapidity of movement than *steekit*: thus "he steekit the door" implies simply shutting it; but, "he stake the door in his face" implies slamming it to.

l. 897. *ymur & aire*, belching (of flames) and breathing. In Gloss. *ymur* is rendered fresh, wholesome fragrance, from Icel. *ilmr*, which certainly does not convey the sense of this passage, and does not suit well in l. 1575; but if we take A.S. *ymbren*, circuit, course, passage, as the root, the meaning in both cases becomes clear: here, it is the coursing, rushing, or belching (of the flames), and in l. 1575, passing to and fro, passage, traffic. Here, *aire* = breath or breathing; in l. 1575, it means ventilation.

l. 900. *maistur behouet*, mastery demanded, or could wish for: *maistur* is so used by the early Scottish poets; but it may have been intended for *maistri* or *maistré* or *maistre*, as this contraction is very variable in meaning; or, it may represent the *mystir* of Wallace, Bk 8, l. 236 = need.

l. 902. *belyue*, then: as in 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,'

"Belyve the elder bairns come drapping in."

l. 903. *ploghe*. See note, l. 23.

l. 905. *the gayre of the ground*, the upturned earth of the field, i. e. the furrows: a surface is said to be *gaired* when it is creased or furrowed.

l. 910. *Skremyt vp to the skrow*, bellowed up to the sky: *skrow* = scroll, expanse, hence, the sky: the more common form is *skew* or *skiew*; but in l. 10182 we find,

"The skew for the skrykyng & skremyng of folke," &c.,

and the alliteration demands that the word remain as in the MS. *skryke ffelle*, horrific yell: *skryke* is still used, pronounced *skreek* and *skraich*.

l. 911. *smult* (lit. boiled, bubbled), rolled: pret. of *smile*, to ferment or boil: thus "the kettle's smilin' on the fire." Lines 910-1 afford another proof that this work was written by the author of *Morte Arthure*: observe that they have the same rhyme letter (*s*), which is a very striking peculiarity throughout the *Morte Arthure*, to which the Rev. Mr Skeat first drew my attention. The examples of this rhyming-power to be found in this work are not so wonderful as those of the *Morte Arthure*, p. 55, where there are sixteen consecutive lines and only three rhyme-letters (ll. 1852—1867); but they are plentiful: for examples of double lines, see ll. 1245-6, 1247-8, 1263-4, 1517-8, 1520-1, 1997-8, 2009-10, 2011-2, 2075-6: for triplets, see ll. 3036-8, 3519-21, 9666-8, while ll. 3508-11 is an imperfect quartet. Observe too that the favourite rhyme-letters are the same in both works; as are also the subjects and particulars on which the author spends his strength. Still the *Morte Arthure* is the nobler and more finished poem; which

suggests that it was the later of the two; for any one who had written this *Troy Book* must have acquired great mastery of rhyme by the time he got to the "*ferre end.*" See note, l. 1271.

ll. 923-4. *erdand*, see note, l. 121. *Isoder*, Isidorus Hispalensis, bishop of Saville, about 600 A.D., who wrote *Origines*, an encyclopædia of arts and sciences. *smaragden hit hat*, it is called smaragdus (emerald): for a full account of the smaragdus, see *Natural History of Precious Stones*, by C. W. King, M.A. (Bohn: London, 1870).

l. 925. *du eddur*, deadly serpent.

l. 933. *pyne to beholde*, horrible to be seen.

l. 934. *full dreggh*, full wearisome = full many and severe: see note, l. 678, and Jamieson's Dict. under *Dreigh*.

l. 939. *juste were to-gedur*, were tightly closed: *juste* is dashed, tilted, clenched.

l. 954. *fflypit of the ffese*, stripped off the fleece: *flype* is to pull off anything, as a stocking, by turning it inside out—as a rabbit is skinned. It is used by Lyndsay in his satire on *Syde Taillis*, and is still in use.

l. 965. *wee*, a lord, a noble: in l. 3356 = a lady. See note, l. 23.

l. 985. *on the fome*, by sea: so in the ballad, 'Sir Patrick Spens,'

"To Noroway, to Noroway,
To Noroway o'er the faem," &c.

l. 1000. *a Sourdyng with sourgrem*, an increasing dislike and a desire for revenge.

l. 1045. *All redy to the Roode*, lit. all ready for the road, i. e. the expedition: in l. 1180 the same phrase is applied to the soldiery of Troy just assembled to repel the Greeks. From these and other examples that follow the phrase seems to have been used in our author's time, as it is still, to express *ready for action* whatever the undertaking may be.

l. 1054. *ewyn like of a lenght*, alike equal in length: a common phrase still in the West of Scotland. The short description of Spring to which this is the introduction, is a fair example of our poet's power when treating such a subject.

l. 1061. *Swoghying of swete ayre*, the 'souching' (sighing) of the sweet air. *Swalyng of briddes*, the swelling (singing) of birds. This line is a good example of onomatopœia.

l. 1085. *vnkeppit were þe costes*, the coasts were unguarded.

l. 1089. *Skairn out skoute-wacche*, lit. divide out (scatter over their lines) the patrols (the pickets): in *Morte Arthure*, l. 2468, the phrase occurs with a different application of *skaire*, "Skayres thaire skottefers, and their skowtte-waches" = scatters their marksmen and their pickets, i. e. drives them in: not "frighten their shield-bearers," as the Glossary makes it. *Skayre*, *skair*, is to divide (Su.-Go. *skaera*), and is still used in the sense of to share, as in the phrase, "*skair even now*," i. e. share equally now: the pieces of a fishing rod are called *skairs*. *skoute-wacche* occurs again in l. 6042. The *wacche*, as in l. 1561, is

the sentinel *at* or *on* a castle, or at the camp; the *skoute-wacche*, is the soldier on patrol, or picket duty: in l. 7352, *nightwacche* occurs, including both the *wacche* and the *skoute-wacche*; but it most frequently represents the watchmen of towns. *for skeltyng of harme*, for the purpose of avoiding surprise: *lit.* for warning of danger. *skelt* is a rumour, and *skeltyng* is spreading a rumour. The phrase occurs again in l. 6042.

l. 1092. *warne*, is "to give notice," and is still used: for example, the town officer *warns* the magistrates of a meeting; and the sheriff-officer *warns awa'* the tenant whom the landlord wishes to remove.

l. 1098. *The word of your werkes*, the fame of your works: *word* is still used in this sense, as in the phrase, "he's got the word o't," i. e. report says so of him: "word has come to town," i. e. a report or rumour has reached town.

l. 1107. *spede-full*, helpful, expedient: so used by Barbour, as in 4. 486, and still in use.

l. 1117. *riffe*, plenty, abundant: still used in this sense.

l. 1118. *fraght*, freight, cargo: again in l. 5384; and in l. 13301 it means *fleet, a set of ships*: both senses are still common; and another, *the price of a passage, fare*.

l. 1127. *with-outyn threp more*, without further assertion. *threp* occurs both as a *s.* and a *vb.* in various senses (see Gloss.), and is still so used.

l. 1131. *In the ton*, in the one, i. e. in the first (division): *ton* occurs often, so does *tother*, and sometimes together, as in l. 3911, "*The ton fro þe tother*," which is an every-day phrase still: examples in *The Bruce*, 11. 123-5, 14. 1064-5.

l. 1132. *furse men of armes*, a common phrase in this work and the *Morte Arthure*, as at ll. 1537, 1897.

l. 1146. *þat oþer*, should be *þe toþer*.

l. 1148. *the forward to lede*, to lead the van.

l. 1150. *pursu on the laste*, (shall) come last.

l. 1158. *Hit liket well þe lordes*, it pleased the lords much: *like* has still this active sense.

l. 1163. *here* was used by the early Scottish poets in various senses (see Jamieson's *Dict.*), most of which occur in this work: see Gloss., and compare ll. 1432, 6188, 6253.

l. 1166. *Silen to the Citie softly and faire*, wend to the city, &c. The same idea is expressed in *Morte Arthure*, l. 1297,

"Syland softely in, swettly by theme-selfene."

l. 1188. Compare the battle scene which follows with that given in *Morte Arthure* in the attack of the Roman camp and the sack which followed, pp. 62-8.

l. 1194. *Shildes throggh shote shalkes to dethe*: so again in ll. 6780, 9431,—

Mony shalke þurgh shot with þere sharpe gere.

Shot þurgh the sheld & þe shene mayle.

Compare with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 1857, 2545, 3748,—

Schalkes they schotte thughe schrenkande maylez.
 Thorowe scheldys they schotte, and scherde thorowe mailes.
 Thourghe the scheldys so schene schalkes they towche.

the last line is repeated in l. 4116. Compare too with the battle scenes in *Golag. and Gaw.*, and in *Awntyrs of Arthure*; and the result is a conviction that those pieces are the work of the same author: for in each of them the same particulars are dwelt on, looked at in the same light, and expressed as only the same person could express them.

l. 1196. *frusshe*, dash, onset: so in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 2900, and in *Barbour*: in all three it is used both as a *s.* and as a *vb.*

l. 1197. *All dynnet þe dyn the dales aboute*: so in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 2031, "Alle dynned fore dyn that in the dale houede." *dyn*, noise; and *dyn*, to make a noise, to resound, are still very common words.

l. 1200. *withouten sware more*, without a struggle, and never moved: *sware*, *sweir*, is still used in the sense of *reluctant*, *making much to-do*, as in "man, ye're deid sweir" = man, you are very reluctant, or, make much to-do about it. The word occurs in *Gol. and Gaw.*, l. 1053, in a similar connection, "Mony sweit thing of *sware* swonit full oft" = Many a young lady *through horror* (of the sight) swooned again and again.

l. 1217. *Also wode, &c.*: see ll. 3810, 5257, 6404, 6523, and compare *Mort. Arth.*, ll. 3817, 3837. *wode*, mad, furious, enraged; thus in *The Bruce*, Bk XI. l. 804,

"—thai ran rycht as thai war *woud*."

and in Burns's 'Scotch Drink,'

"When neebors anger at a plea
 An just as *wud* as *wud* can be."

l. 1219. *topsayles ouer*, topsy turvy: so Burns in 'Green Grow the Rushes,'

"And warly cares and warly men
 May a' gae *tapsal teerie* O!"

l. 1224. *He with-drogh hym a draght*, he fell back a short distance, or, he drew forth a trumpet. & *a dyn made*, and blew a blast, sounded a call. So Douglas in his *Virgil*, p. 230, l. 35,

"Be this thare armour grathyt and thare gere,
 The *draucht* trumpet blawis the brag of were."

l. 1230. *consayuit his come*, observed his approach, saw him coming on. *keppit hym swithe*, quickly prepared himself (to meet him): *kep* may here mean, to arrest, to stop, or, to prepare to catch or receive; both meanings are still common, and examples from Wyntoun, Barbour, and Douglas are given in Jamieson's *Dict.* *swithe*, sometimes *swice*, *swike*, see Gloss.

l. 1234. *the rod all to-roofe*, the shaft shivered to pieces.

l. 1237. *caupe*, blow, shock, (O.F. *coup*): for various meanings of *Caupe*, see Gloss.: the word is still in use, and pronounced *coup*.

l. 1238. *a warchand wound*, wide, gaping, hence, deadly † the phrase occurs in *Wallace*, Bk 8, ll. 732, 858.

l. 1241. *And flange*, &c., and struck, &c. : this line is repeated at l. 5253; and *flange* is still used to express rapid or sudden striking.

l. 1244. *With a bir*, with a thrust or blow. *bir* is properly force, impetus, but is still used to express a blow given with great force, rapid motion or whatever causes rapid motion, or, the sound made by anything in rapid motion. See Gloss, and note, l. 1902.

l. 1245. *foole*, a horse : *fole* occurs in ll. 6400, 6451, and *foale*, in l. 8341, with the same meaning : *nagge* also occurs in l. 7727,—“ he neyt as a nagge.” Both words are still used in the same way; Burns, in ‘Tam o’ Shanter,’ says,

“— every *naig* was ca’d a shoe on,
The smith an’ thee gat roaring fou on.”

l. 1248. *The bourder of his basnet brestes in sonder* : so in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 4211,

“The bordoure of his bacenett he bristes in sondire.”

The *bourder* of the basnet (from this, and other mention of it further on) was either the peak of the *ventaile*, or the rim or collar that joined the basnet and cuirass : it is mentioned again and again in *Gol. and Gaw.* See *Arms and Armour*, by Boutell, London, 1869.

l. 1254. *hurler hym*, dragged him : *hurl* occurs in ll. 1969, 6660, 10311; and *harle* in 2968, 5834 : both forms are still in use, and examples of *harle* are given by Jamieson from Douglas and Lyndsay.

l. 1257. *noipit to ground*, knocked or dashed to the ground : *noipe*, both as a *s.* and a *vb.*, is still used, as in “ he ga’e him a *nap* wi’ his neive,” “ he *nappit* him wi’ his neive,”—the expression given in l. 13889, “ He *noipit* on with his neuc.”

l. 1258. *roile*, charger : the *roile* was the great, large-boned horse of Flemish breed on which the full-armed knight rode at tournament or in battle.

l. 1265. *caupyng*, exchanging of blows, conflict, (O.F. *couper*, to strike). See note, l. 1237.

l. 1270. *haspes*, clasps : *hasp* is still used both as a *s.* and as a *vb.* See Gloss., and note, l. 367.

l. 1271. *With a swinge of his sworde swappit hym in þe fase*, with a swing of his sword struck him on the face : *swing* and *swap* are favourite words of our author, and are varied in every possible way both here and in the *Morte Arthure*. Having to express the action so often every variation or shade of variety had to be resorted to, and after so good a training as the *Troy Book* gave him he was well fitted to dash off those splendid battle scenes in the *Morte Arthure*. As a specimen of the variations of expression in this case take, with the line above,

Swordis out swiftly þai swappit belyue.	l. 10541
Swange out swordys, swappit togedur.	10430
Swappit hom with swordes till the swalt all.	4687
With swappis of hor swordes swelt mony knightes.	10905

- Pirrus swappit out his sword, swange at the kyng. 13590
 With swyng of our swordes swap hom in sonder. 11002
- and compare with *Morte Arthure*, l. 1464-6,
 Swyftly with swerdes they swappene there-aftyre,
 Swappez doune fulle sweperlye sweltande knightez,
 That all swelltez one swarthe that they ouer swyngene.
 Swappede owte with a swerde that swykede hym neuer. 1. 1795
 with a swerde egge
 The swyers swyre bane he swappes in sondre. 1. 2958-9

These are but a few of the examples of our author's variety of expression: he gives at least *sixteen distinct variations* of swinging or swapping the sword; and if any one wishes to extend the comparison given above, he may turn to ll. 1889, 6699, 7274, 7340, 7769, 9561, 9668, 10390, 13024, 13419, of this work, and to the examples in the *Morte Arthure*.

1. 1278. *ffrochit*, another form of *frusshit*, dashed, rushed.
 1. 1282. *hym o liue broght*, killed him on the spot: occurs again in l. 1443; and in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 802, we have "*broghte hym o lyfe*:" it varies in both works to "*broghte oute o lyue*."
 1. 1289. *on a soppe hole*, in one body, in one mass: *soppe* occurs in *Mort. Arth.*, *The Bruce*, and Douglas's *Virgil*, in the same sense; and it is still used in the West of Scotland, as in the phrase, "a good *sup* rain," or, "a good *sup* water in the well."
 1. 1290. *a horne*: see note, l. 1308.
 1. 1292. *for chaunse vppon vrthe*, for the sake of all they hold dear.
 1. 1296. *Slogh hom downe sleggly & slaunge hom to grounde*, Killed them right and left, and dashed them to the ground: *sleggly* is cunningly, hence, cleverly: *slaunge*, flung with force, or dashed, thrust, or knocked. Both words are still used as here. This line presents another of our author's favourite expressions: there are two forms of it common to his works, which are varied in every possible way, as in the case of l. 1271: one is given here, and one at l. 9038,

Slogh hom down sleggly with sleght of his hond,
 while in *Morte Arthure* we have,
 ffor he slewe with a slynge be sleyghte of his handis. 1. 3418
 And the tother slely slynges hym undire. 3855
 That they bee sleyghely slayne, and slongene in watyrs. 4321

From these we find that all the variations are got from three forms with the rime-letter *s*, viz. slay, sleght, and slyng; and by introducing *slade* (a narrow valley, a den), we get in *Troy Book*,

- Miche slaght in þat slade of þo sleggh knightes. 1. 6955
 Myche slaghte in the slade & slyngyng of horse. 6006
 Gret slaght in þe slade & slyngyng to ground. 7693
- and in *Morte Arthure*, ll. 2977-8,

There is slayne in that slope, be elagere of his hondes,
 Sixty slongene in a slade of sleghe men of armes.
 1. 1297. *warpide hom under*, tossed them down: *warp* is still used

in this sense, as in speaking of a wrestling match, "they *warpit* aither doun:" it also means to speak angrily, tauntingly, or vehemently, as in ll. 360, 2683, and as Douglas in his *Virgil*, p. 62, l. 3, and p. 143, l. 53,—in this sense it is generally followed by a preposition: it also means to raise, to wind (but still implying *to cast* or *throw*), as in l. 11924, "he *warpit* up a wicket;" and so Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 432, l. 4, "*warp* up the ports:" and in ll. 10462, 13412, to throw or toss from one, thus, "*warpit* to the yates," "*warpet* ouer-burde mikill riches & relikes," and as Barbour in *The Bruce*, Bk 3, l. 108, and Bk 8, l. 606.

l. 1307. *And siket full sore with sylyng of teris*; so in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 3794,

"And thane *syghande* he saide with *sylande* terys."

Again in l. 2680 of this work we have,

"All in siking & sorrow, with sylyng of teris
Ho brast out with a birre."

l. 1308. *Hentles his horne*, seizes his horn. *hastily blawes*, quickly sounds it: so in Wallace, Bk 6, l. 823,

"Leit doun the brig, and blew his horne on hycht."

l. 1313. *Kest vp his egh*, raised his eyes = looked: the phrase is still used: note, the noun *egh* is *sing*.

l. 1314-5. *Segh a batell come prickand*, saw a company coming dashing on: so in Barbour, Bk 9, l. 142,

"That on stedis of mekill prid
Come prikand," &c.

Again in l. 1317, we have "*come girdand*," as in 'The Gentle Shepherd,' Act I. Scene 1,

"I saw my Meg come linkin' oer the lee."

The idiom is still in use.

l. 1316. *blusshed*, looked intently: occurs again in ll. 2428, 9446, and in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 116.

l. 1319. *to be stad so*, to be so situated, to be so fixed: *stade* is so used in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 1926; and is still so used.

l. 1328. *on bothe halfes*, on both sides, i. e. before and behind: so in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 1980, "*on iche halfe*;" and "*sere halfes*" is a phrase often used in both works. *blody beronyn*, streaming with blood: occurs again and again here, and in the *Mort. Arth.*, ll. 3946, 3971.

l. 1331. *Pricket furthe into prise*: so in *The Bruce*, Bk 2, l. 236,

"Thai prikyt then out off the press."

prise, conflict, *melée*, as in l. 1201.

l. 1334. *fled of his gate*, fled out of his way: this idiom is still common.

l. 1342. *sobbyng of teres*, should be *sobbyng & teres*.

l. 1347. *dite & þe dyn*, shouting and noise: *dite*, a saying, a story, whether long or short, spoken or written.

l. 1348. *with tene turnyt þe bak*, in despair gave way, or, with bitterness of heart gave way: *to turn the back* is still used to express

shying or running from an enemy or a contest: in l. 9474 the action is expressed by "*to gyffe bake*," a phrase which is used by Barbour in *The Bruce*, Bk 6, l. 790, and Bk 12, l. 315; while in Bk 8, l. 737; 10. 756; 11. 822; 11. 860, it is expressed by "*to take the buck*."

l. 1353. *When the Grekys had the gre & the grounde wonen*, when the Greeks had won the victory and the position: "*to win the gre*" is a common Scottish phrase still used to express "to be victor," "to win the prize," "to come off first," "to excel all competitors:" "*to bear the gre*" is to hold the first place, to bear off the highest honours: thus, at a rifle match the one who has the highest score is said "to have won the gre;" and after the match he "bears the gre," and will do so till some one else excels him.

l. 1360. *of þere wit past*, lost their wits, became insane: the phrase is still in use.

l. 1361. *barnes on brest*, infants: a phrase in every-day use: as thus,—"What age is the bairn?" "he's jist *on the breest* yet," i. e. he is a mere infant.

l. 1374. *Wele wantid no wegh*, no one lacked wealth or spoil: *wele*, wealth, property, occurs again in ll. 1696, 2717, 3356, and is a common word still. *wale what hom liste*, (they just) chose and took what pleased them.

l. 1379. *byggynge*s, buildings, houses: common to all our Scottish writers.

l. 1394. *Syn the fortune felle þat faire into honde*, since fortune (of war) gave thee that fair lady as a captive.

l. 1401. *to lede*, to live with, to hold: *to lede* is to keep safely, to cherish, to take charge or care of, and came to be a common term to express the relation of husband to wife: in the same sense *lede* is used as a *s.* in l. 10653, = leadership, guidance; and this use of the word is still common.

l. 1404. *Wer wakyn*, war (shall) rise: in l. 404, *wakyn* means *to raise*, *to stir up*; and in l. 2046, *to wackon up* = to spring up, to begin to act. Both meanings are still common: thus, "ye'll waken strife wi' that story," "the fire 's waknin up now." *The Morte Arthure*, l. 257, has, "*Now wakkenyse the were*."

l. 1433. *letis bele in his brest*, allows to fester in his heart: *to bele* is to suppurate, to fester, as a wound, hence its use here.

l. 1434. *mynnes*, minds, remembers, broods over. *is of mynd past*, is gone from (the) memory (of the one who uttered it), or, gone from the recollection (of every one else).

l. 1438. *flele folke forfaren*, many people made to perish: *forfare* is so used by Barbour in *The Bruce*, Bk 1, l. 478; and in Wallace, Bk 10, l. 521; also in *Gude & Godly Ballates*, p. 167 (ed. 1868). *forfaren* occurs again in l. 12118, = killed: it is still used in the sense of *neglected*, *destitute*, as in Thom's 'Mitherless Bairn.'

l. 1452. *to ken*, to be known, to be imagined, to speak of: *þere no cause was to ken* = where there was no cause at all. *To ken* is still so

used, as in the phrase, "There's naething to ken o'" = there is nothing worth speaking of.

l. 1469. *here þat he wald*, men that he had under him, as a chief or leader: *wald*, to wield or manage, also to possess: it is used in both senses by Wyntoun. See Jamieson's *Dict.*

l. 1482. *þrivand in Armys*, prosperous, hence renowned in arms, a famous warrior: the phrase occurs again in ll. 2742, 5435, and is varied into "*þrifty in armes*" in ll. 5450, 5454, which occurs in *Morte Arthure*, l. 317,

"Thyrty thosanne be tale thryfye in armes."

l. 1484. *a fyne man of lore*, a very able man of learning: *fyne* is still used in this sense.

l. 1485. *þe seuyn Artes*; see note, l. 738.

l. 1495. *of þe suster*, of the sisters: this *pl.* form is not yet gone out of use. *feire* should be *ferre*.

l. 1496. *clennest*, most gifted, *lit.* completest.

l. 1503. *color*, should be *colour*, complexion. *clennes*, *lit.* purity (of shape), symmetry.

l. 1506. *in* should be *on*.

l. 1513. *syde londis*, far away lands: *syde* is wide, large, or long, as in Lyndsay's *Satire on Syde Tailis*, i. e. long skirts.

l. 1515. *Soche sikyng and sorow sanke in his herte*; compare with *Mort. Arth.*, l. 3983,

"Was neuer sorowe so softe that sanke to my herte."

l. 1518. *hom*, home.

l. 1522. *thriccing* should be *thricching*, pressing, wringing.

ll. 1530-1. *Wise wrightis to wale*, skilled carpenters many. *werkys to caste*, to devise plans, to lay out the works. *quariours qweme*, skilful quarrymen. *qwaint men of wit*, men of long experience: *qwaint*, (O.F. *coint*) skilled, experienced, sage.

l. 1533. *raght vpon rowme*, reached the foundations, cleared the site. *rid vp þe dykis*, cleared out the ditches: *rid* is *pret.* of *red*, to clear, to clean, to make tidy, as in the common phrase, "*to red up the house*," to put it in order. *dyke* is here = ditch, as in l. 1566, or = wall, as in l. 13588; then the passage means "*cleared out the old walls*:" the word is still used in both senses.

l. 1535. *of*, from: is frequently used.

l. 1544. *selly were þik*, were wonderfully thick.

l. 1563. *beste*, should be *bestes*. *babery*: see Halliwell's *Dict.*

l. 1565. *wikked to assaile*, difficult of assault.

l. 1567. *semly to ken*, beautiful to be seen, or, to behold.

l. 1575. *ymur & aire*, passage and ventilation: see note, l. 897.

l. 1577. *aylyng of shoures*, fending from showers.

l. 1579. *for wetyng of rain*, because of the wetting of the rain, i. e. to be safe from a wetting by the rain.

ll. 1580-3. *stallis by þe strete*, booths along the sides of the street:

stondyng for peopull, placed for the benefit of the people. *werkmen in to won*, (for) workmen to abide in. *and þaire wares shewe*, and display their wares. *bothe to selle and to se*, both for sale and to be seen: this expression is still used when working folks speak of goods exposed in shop windows. *as þaim selfe lyked*, as they (the people of l. 1580) felt inclined: observe the form "*þaim selfe*," the "*them-sell*" of the present time, just as himself, herself, are *himsell, hersell*. *to ken*, known, existing. *as þere course askit*, each after its own fashion.

In this description of Troy our author takes great liberties with his text, and gives for the most part a city of the 14th century. Indeed, the graphic picture given in these four lines is exactly that of the main street, then called Market Street, of Old Edinburgh: along which were ranged the stalls or booths of the various craftsmen or "maister men" (who, as stated in l. 1600, "onestly" lived in "entries" near by), and the slim erections of the "barburs bigget in bourders of the stretes" leading into it. Besides, the list of *craftes* given by our author is not that of Guido, nor of the author Benoit de Sainte-More, but almost exactly that of the Guildry of Old Edinburgh: for a full account of which see Maitland's *History of Edinburgh*; also, *The Constitution of the City of Edinburgh*, edit. 1826.

l. 1584. *Glouers*, glove makers: who made also various articles of dress, such as leather breeches, leggings, shirts, bags, pouches, and purses: in short, every article for dress or ornament that was made of soft leather. Sir Walter Scott has given us a sketch of a glover of that age in his Simon Glover of *The Fair Maid of Perth*. *Girdellers noble*, the noble crafte of Girdellers, or, rich Girdellers: the Girdellers, with the Goldsmiths, belonged to the Incorporation of Hammermen (see Maitland's *Hist. of Edin.*, pp. 299-300), and were so called from the *girdles*, round plates of iron used in cooking, which formed a large and important section of their work. Besides these they made all kinds of utensils of plate iron: see note, l. 13826.

l. 1585. *Souters*, shoemakers: still used, but most commonly to denote workmen of inferior ability, of low character. The word at once recalls to mind the Souters of Selkirk, and Burns's Souter Johnny. *Semsteris fyn*, first-rate embroiderers, ornamental sewers: in our author's time there must have been a great deal of such work both on leather and cloth.

l. 1586. *Turners of vesselles*, turners of (wooden) dishes: almost all the dishes used by the common people were then made of wood; and many such are still used: even in the houses of the richest they were to be found.

l. 1587. *Wrightes*, wrights (of all kinds): as house-wright, mill-wright, wheel-wright. Observe that *carpentours* are given in l. 1597 as a separate craft from *wrightes*; and among the lower classes of Scotland they are still so reckoned: with them carpenters are builders of wooden ships or vessels of all sizes. In our author's time coopers would be reckoned among the carpenters, for we find that craft incorporated with

the wrights in 1489. (See Maitland's *Hist. of Edin.*, p. 301.) *Websters*, weavers: a common name still. *walkers of clothe*, fullers of cloth: there were then various articles besides cloth subjected to fulling.

1. 1588. *Arowsmythis with Axes of werre*, manufacturers of arrows and war axes: archery was never much cultivated in Scotland, hence the workman who made arrows had to make other implements of war as well. Observe, the arrowsmith did not wing or feather the arrows: that was done by the "*flecchour*" of l. 1593, who probably also made the shafts of the arrows: for, the parliament of James II. that sat in 1457 enacted "that there be a *bower* (a bowmaker) and a *fledgear* (an arrow-maker) in ilk head town of the schire." The arrowsmith, then, made only the iron or steel tips for the arrows.

1. 1590. *Monymakers*, coiners and money-dealers: a necessary calling where almost all the moneys in circulation was in coins of foreign countries, and exchanges would, consequently, be frequent.

1. 1591. *Parnters*, most probably a contracted form of *parementers*, decorators of clothes or furniture, or both: a very necessary craft in that age of wild grandeur and chivalry. *pynners*, pinmakers: they made pins of all kinds and sizes, from the bone, brass, and steel pins for ladies to the strong pins for heckles and harrows. As division of labour became better understood, and more delicate articles were produced, the work of the *pynner* became more and more limited, and the craft decayed till we find the term applied to common jobbing carpenters or wrights employed by the authorities to set up and take down the scaffold and gallows at public executions. It occurs thus in the *City of Edinburgh Accounts* for the year 1565-66: "Item, the thrid day of Apryle, to þe pynouris for þe bering of dailles & pouncheons fra þe blakfreris to þe Crocé, with þe gibbett & maidin, to mak ane scaffold & awayiting pairon þe day quhen thoma Scot was justefeith—vij s."

1. 1592. *Bochers*, butchers. *bladsmaythis*, bladesmiths: makers of sword blades, daggers, spear-heads, knives, &c. *bacters*, bakers.

1. 1593. *fferrers*, furriers: then a very important craft. *flecchours*, arrow-wingers: see note on Arrowsmiths, l. 1588.

1. 1594. *tapsters*, sellers of liquor, chiefly ale.

1. 1595. *Sporiors*, spur makers. *spicers*, grocers, dealers in spices.

1. 1596. *Cokes*, cooks, keepers of eating houses. *condlers*, candle-makers: the vulgar name for them still.

1. 1597. *coucheours fyn*, first-class upholsterers, or perhaps, cabinet-makers and upholsterers. Perhaps inlayers and stone-setters are included.

1. 1598. *barburs bigget in bourders of the stretes*, barbers situated at the corners of the streets: a peculiarity of position to which the barbers of the present day cling. Note the use of *bigget* here: = placed, set, situated; a common use still. For particulars anent the craft of barbers, and their connection with the surgeons, see Maitland's *Hist. of Edin.*, p. 313; also, *Constit. of City of Edin.*

1. 1599. *maister-men*, chief workmen, workmen who employ journey-

men, chief men of the town: in short, burgesses and owners of the booths or stalls before mentioned.

l. 1600. *onestly enabit*, live respectably: *douce*, honest folk. *in entris aboute*, in adjoining entries: and so they do still. The *entry* is a common entrance to the stairs that lead up to the several flats of the houses or lands (as they are called): on each flat one, two, or more tenants reside, and hence in speaking of any one's residence it is noted as in such and such an entry. "He lives in that entry" will be the reply to an inquiry for one's residence, although you may find it in the attics.

l. 1601. *meuyt a water*, flowed a river: *water* is still the common name of a river in Scotland: Pennant notes this in his *Tour in Scotland* in 1769, thus:—"Rivers in Scotland are very frequently called *waters*."

ll. 1621-8. *the chekker*, the game of chess: here said to have been invented in Troy, while the legend is that it was invented by Palamedes to while away the long night-watches of the Greeks while encamped around Troy.

the draghtes, the game of draughts: now a much more common game than chess all over Scotland: chess being considered a game for the higher classes.

other dregh gaumes, other tedious or heavy games: *dregh* has various applications (see Gloss.), but here it implies *slow* and *long*.

the tables, backgammon. *tregetre*, tricks, magic, jugglery: *tragetis*, tricks, deceits, is used by Douglas in his *Virgil*, p. 98, l. 10.

mekill pai usit, they busied themselves much.

qwaintans, quintains: which quintain, or what game is here meant by quintain is a difficulty: even in the author's time it was considered a *qwaint* (old fashioned) game.

For interesting particulars concerning most of the games here mentioned, see Wright's *Manners and Sentiments in England*: and Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*.

l. 1630. *of a sete riall*, for a royal residence: as in *a country seat*, a country residence.

l. 1633. *ellying*, selection, intention, purpose: see note, l. 394, and Gloss.

l. 1634. *crustrit*, an error for *clustrit*, thick set.

l. 1640. *to houe*, to halt, to rest, to tarry, to linger: in the same sense as our present *hover*. The word is so used by Barbour and Douglas, also in the 'King's Quair.' See Jamieson's *Dict.*

l. 1649. *shene* is usually an *adj.*, but is here used as an *adv.*

l. 1663. *the cheffe*, the upper end, farthest from the door: the *chief*, because the seat of honour.

l. 1668. *With taste for to touche the table aboute*, with scent (strong enough) to be felt (by all) about the table: *taste*, both as a noun and a verb, is used to express the exercise of any of the organs of sense, but especially those of taste and smell.

l. 1670. *pight full of perrieris*, thickly set or studded with precious stones. Douglas, *Virgil*, p. 318, l. 24.

l. 1671. *of Eyntayill fyn*, of fine drapery: in this sense *entayle* is used by Piers Plowman, *Crede*, l. 398 (Wright's ed.), and by Douglas in the *Palice of Honour*, pt 1, 39 ver.

l. 1672. *tother hede*, the other end, i. e. opposite the *cheffe*.

l. 1677. *pase*, steps: note the sing. form. Cf. Fr. *pas*.

l. 1680. Insert [a] between *of* and *god*.

l. 1691. *as yt most nede*, as it could not fail to do: this phrase is still used.

l. 1696. See note, l. 1374.

l. 1698. *A remorec of maters*, a deep regret concerning events. *pat hym mys lyket*, that caused him to despise himself, or, that he greatly disliked: *mislike*, which is still used in the West of Scotland, has both these meanings, as in the phrase, "*it mislikes me sair*," means either, 'it sorely humbles me,' or, 'it greatly displeases me.' For the first sense, see Jamieson's *Dict. Suppl.*

l. 1704. *as hom wele aght*, as well they ought, or, as it well became them: the expression is still common.

l. 1707. *was oute*, was away: there is another meaning of *oute* which occurs in l. 2175, = in existence, alive: both are still common.

l. 1717. *lefe*, should be *lese*, less, of lower standing in rank, as in l. 2025.

l. 1720. *gremy*, perhaps should be *gremþ*: see note, l. 3491.

ll. 1721-2. *me and myne*, myself and those related to me. *yow and yours*, yourself and your relations: so in *The Bruce*, 6. 690. *thaim & tharis*: these are still very common expressions. *zomeryng*, sorrow, cause of mourning: from A.S. *geomor*, sad, sorrowful; *geomrung*, a lamentation, which it also means in this work: see Gloss.

l. 1726. *sik*, should be *sib*, by relation, nearly related, which is in common use.

l. 1732. *renttes*, lands or properties that yield rent: it occurs also in the sense of rental, income from property: both senses are used in the *Acts of Parls. of Scotland*, and are still common.

l. 1736. *Thes redurse to riche*, to wreak or right those acts of violence: *redur*, from O.Fr. *roideur*, and that from *roide*, fierce, violent, is used by Douglas in his *Virgil*, p. 376, l. 54, and occurs again and again in this work.

l. 1750. *our mys wreke*, wreak or avenge our wrong: *mys*, from Goth. *missa*, error, occurs in Wallace, Bk 4, ll. 746, 762; and in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 11, l. 25.

l. 1751. *feghters*, warriors: occurs in Wallace, Bk 1, l. 324, and Bk 11, l. 866, in this sense; but here it evidently means quarrelsome persons or bullies, those who love fighting and settle their quarrels by it. The meaning of the line (which is a form of a well-known proverb), then, is, "but our fate may be that of bullies,—'a fell chaunse' (a terrible defeat)." The proverb referred to is, "Feghters are sure

to meet wi' their match : " when the best of it is a good thrashing, and defeat is disgrace.

l. 1752. *And siker were*, and it would be surer, i. e. safer, better : a common expression still.

ll. 1757-8. *But it likis you*, but if it be in keeping with your will, or, but if it please you better : this contracted form is still in use. *at a lite wordys*, in a few words, or, without further ado. *thus gate to begyn*, to begin on this wise. *ferre*, farther.

l. 1763. *To quit claym all querels*, to forget all our quarrels : *to quit claym* is to renounce claim. *qweme*, close, loving, good : see Gloss. and note, l. 1809.

l. 1775. *willè þerto*, willing, hearty besides : *willè* occurs again in l. 7713.

l. 1778. This line is almost as in *Piers Plow.*, 2. 154. (Clarendon Press Series.)

l. 1790. *tome*, time = leisure : is so used in *Piers Plowman*, and is still common.

l. 1802. *for eld*, for generations, or ages : so used by Wyntoun, Bk 2, prol. l. 5, and Bk 2. 9. 75.

l. 1805. *redurs* : see note, l. 1736.

l. 1809. *to qweme quit of all other*, in order to become quits in all other things, or that you may be freed from all the other offences.

l. 1818. *hethyng*, scorn : occurs in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 1843 : Wallace, Bk 5, l. 739 : Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 118, l. 48.

l. 1822. *untomly*, not leisurely, hurriedly, without delay.

l. 1829. *that tyme*, at that time : a very common phrase in Scotland.

l. 1831. *arghly*, timidly, with reluctance : his previous experience certainly gave him good cause.

l. 1837. *umbly*, should be *tumbly*, leisurely, calmly : for *tomely* ; and is another indication of dictation.

l. 1841. *as be lyne olde*, a descendant of her ancient monarchs, or, sprung from her ancient kings.

l. 1849. *to more þen yourselfe*, to a greater than yourself.

l. 1851. *mase*, make : prop. = makes ; but here it is 2nd pl., and in l. 1402 it is 2nd sing. : but it was used by Scottish writers with each of the pers. prons. and in both numbers ; and vulgarly it is so used still.

l. 1855. *mart*, marred, injured, degraded : or it may be for *marrowed* = mated, matched with yourself : the word is still used in both meanings.

l. 1860. *a clene yre*, a perfect rage : *clene* is similarly employed still, as in 'the man 's *clean wud*.'

l. 1863. *Be, sir*, should be *Ben, shes*, being, sir.

l. 1865. *ne acoyntaunse of my cors has*, nor has any personal knowledge of me, nor has ever seen me.

l. 1889. Compare this line with *Mort. Arth.*, ll. 1465-6.

l. 1894. *lofe* should be *lose*.

l. 1900. *Lut not the lede*, bowed not to the man, made no obeisance to the fellow: *lut*, from A.S. *hlútan*, to bow.

l. 1902. *Hade bir at his bake*, had a strong favourable wind: this phrase is very common in Scotland, and is very expressive. *Bir* is used in various senses (see Gloss.), all more or less connected with rapid motion, what causes it, or what it produces: as in, 'the boat *birred* thro' the water;' 'it gaed thro' wi' a *birr*;' 'gie your stroke *birr*;' 'he's a man of some *birr*;' 'the arrow *birs* thro' the air, and wi' a loud *birr*, gied him a *birr* on the breast.' Sometimes it becomes '*birle*,' as 'a *birr* on the breast, or, a *birle* on the breast,' as in ll. 1224, 9061. *Bir* is said to be derived from A.S. *béran*, to bear, to produce, to carry, to excel; and I have set it so in the Gloss., but its applications by the old Scottish writers, in this work, and at the present time, connect it more closely with Isl. *byre*, a strong wind, a tempest, and Su. Goth. *boer*, the wind, or with Isl. *fiøer*, life, vigour. See Jamieson's *Dict. and Suppl.* under *Beir*, *Bir*.

l. 1919. *ournyng* should be *orryng*, an error for *ouryng*, a form of *ournyng*, shrinking, wincing: prob. from A.S. *or-wen*, hopeless. In the West of Scotland *ourne* is still used meaning to hang back, to shrink from, to be dowie and sad; and *oorie* meaning cold, chilly, shivering, shrinking: see Burns's 'Winter Night,' stan. 3. For other meanings of *ournyng*, see ll. 2203, 2540, 4767, 12711, and Gloss.

l. 1920. *at sad wordes*, in plain words: *at* is so used in l. 1757.

l. 1928. *vs qwemes noght*, in no way entice us, do not at all concern us: *qweme*, from A.S. *cweman*, to please, to delight, has various meanings in this work: see Gloss.

l. 1939. *for and þou do*, for if you do: *and* is often used so throughout this work.

l. 1945. *Braid vp a brode saile*, hoisted a broad sail: compare various meanings of *braid* given in Gloss.

l. 1952. *mekyt* should be *mefyt*.

l. 1961. *vnsell*, lit. misfortune, mischance; but here implies that which caused the misfortune, viz. silliness, stupidity.

l. 1976. *with austerne wordes*, on account of (those) angry words: *austerne*, stern, severe, from L. *austerus*, or A.S. *styrn*, stern. The phrase occurs in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 306.

ll. 1977-8. *ferē* should be *ferd*; and next line, '*Lest the tyrand in his tene, hade turnyt hym to sle.*'

l. 1983. The passage which begins here is a fine specimen of our poet's power. Scenes of battle and tempest are his delight, especially the latter; and again and again he seizes on what in the original is a mere statement or outline, as in this case, and elaborates a splendid scene. Observe too on every such occasion the marked change in the language and measure: he seems to adopt the language of an earlier period that he might have fuller scope and freer measure: indicating that the trammels of translation were irksome, and that the style was assumed for the occasion. In short, when working at the story he

employed the language of books and the style of a favourite author; and when he had a sketch to fill in, he laid aside the Dictionary and the author, and adopted the speech and style of the educated higher classes. For examples of what is here alluded to, compare the ordinary story with passages headed, The Poete, A Prouerbe, A Tempest on þe See, &c.

on þe torres hegh, on the high sea: lit. on þe high hills: *torres*, pl. of *tor*, a hill; no doubt from its towering.

l. 1984. *a rak*, a thick mist: in Norfolk called a *roke*. The word occurs in Douglas's *Virgil* both as *rak* and *roik*,—p. 203, l. 26; p. 74, l. 12; p. 432, l. 19. See *rug*, l. 9652.

l. 1986. *routond*, roaring, rushing, bellowing.

l. 1988. *a leuenyng light*, a gleaming or flashing light:—*as a low fyre*, like that of a blazing fire, or, as of a flaming fire.

l. 1993. *þat no lond hade*, that was not on the land, or, that was on the sea.

l. 1995. *clent hille*, rocky or precipitous hill: *clint* and *clinty* are still used in the Lothians, and in the same sense: *clinty clewes* occurs in Doug. *Virg.*, p. 200, l. 15; and *clinty craigs*, in Ramsay's *Poems*.

l. 1996. *dump*, rush down, sink: *dump in þe depe* occurs again in l. 13289; and *damp into helle*, in l. 10713: *dump* is still so used in Scotland.

l. 2002. *to seke*, to go on pilgrimage to.

l. 2003. *þrappit*, contended, strove, battled: from A.S. *þreapian*. Compare l. 8362 with l. 2152.

l. 2026. *gayne-come*, return, 'back-come.'

l. 2031. *rekont by row*, reckoned (recounted) one by one, or, related *seriatim*.

l. 2036. *fere*, fear, or cause to be afraid.

l. 2046. *wackons vp werre*, war arises, or war bursts forth: *waknys wer* occurs in Wallace, Bk 7, l. 185.

l. 2061. *wrixlit*, from A.S. *wrixlan*, to change; but here evidently to cause to change, to overbear, to master.

l. 2064. *to myn on*, to recall and dwell on, to brood over: the phrase is still common. See note, l. 30.

l. 2071. *to hit*, to come true, to be verified: *hit* is still used in this sense in Scotland: for other meanings, see Gloss. *tas*, takes: of the same form as *mase*, *gais*.

ll. 2080-1. *þar not*, needs not, has no cause: from the A.S. *þearf*, need, cause. *lip*, slip, stumble, fall: still used in the East of Scotland.

l. 2086. *dungen to dethe*, hurried to death, worried to death, killed: a common phrase still, and with many applications: see l. 2135.

l. 2089. *ges matir*, givest cause: in common use still. Note the various applications of *matir* in this work; the word is so used throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. *mony day after*, for many a year to come: note the absence of the prepos. here, and often through-

out the work: the idiom is very common still: see in l. 2340, *mony day past*.

l. 2126. *wintors*, should be *winteris*.

l. 2128. *no faute*, no want, no lack, or, lack of nothing: *faute* also means fault, offence, as in l. 4850.

l. 2140. Similarly in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 298,

“Of this grett velany I salle be vengede ones.”

l. 2156. *pere ynes*, their homes: generally implies temporary place of abode; but often used for dwelling, place of abode.

l. 2159. *wan*, begat: for other meanings, see Gloss.

l. 2178. *the slaght*, the slaughter: occurs again and again: is *slaght* in l. 13609. The word is still used.

l. 2203. *ournand*, sinking, drooping: see note, l. 1919.

l. 2217. *any erdyng in erthe*, any inhabitant of the earth, any one on earth. *euenyng to us*, equal to us (in rank), or, really our match,—as in the common expression, ‘dinna strike the laddie; he’s no an evenin’ to you:’ see *euyng*, equal, just, fair, in l. 2287.

l. 2219. *pat the mysse tholis*, that endures the insult, or to whom the indignity is done.

ll. 2239-40. *our gate*, our conduct or plans. *ne no torfer betyde*: compare *Mort. Arth.*, l. 356, ‘Hym salle torfere betyde;’ and compare the line with *Mort. Arth.*, l. 1956, ‘to tene and torfer for ever.’

l. 2247. *the fer end*, the conclusion: see note, l. 95; and compare with ‘*the last end*’ of l. 2254. We still speak of ‘*the fore end*,’ or beginning; ‘*the far end*,’ or conclusion; and ‘*the last end*,’ or result, outcome, the afterwards.

l. 2261. *to wisshe you with wit*: see note, l. 4.

l. 2286. *Or all so myght*, &c. = or to embitter for ever all who might so venture for her.

l. 2293. The same idea in almost the same words in *M. A.*, l. 1693.

l. 2341. *leut*, left, or *lent*, dwelling, abiding,—as in l. 13857.

l. 2354. *hym one*, all alone, by himself: like Scottish ‘*his lane*.’

l. 2359. *I wilt*, I wandered: see note, l. 2369.

l. 2363. *I tynt hym belyue*, I by-and-bye lost him, or, I soon lost him: the expression is still used.

l. 2369. *wyll of my gate*, lost in error as to my road, wandered: so in l. 12823, *will of his wone*, at a loss for a home, all homeless: *will* or *wyll* is astray, or, to go astray; left to one’s own will, or, to follow one’s own will, hence, to wander, to be in want of: from A.S. *wild*, following one’s own impulse or will, hence, wilder, bewilder. A common expression in Scotland regarding one who has lost his senses is, ‘he’s clean *wile*,’ or ‘he’s clean *will*,’ or ‘he’s will o’ wit.’ The word is used by Wyntoun, Barbour, Blind Harry, Douglas, and Ramsay: see Jamieson’s *Dict.* for illustrations. Barbour has, in *The Bruce*, ‘*will off wane*,’ Bk 1, l. 328, and Bk 5, l. 525; and it occurs in Blind Harry’s *Wallace*, Bk 6, l. 182.

l. 2374. *ouer-hild*, overspread, covered; so in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 169, l. 45.

l. 2406. *That ye faithfully shall falle*, that you shall assuredly get: similarly in l. 8953, '*who shuld falle it.*' Both forms are used by Burns, "Fair fa' your honest, sonsie face;" and, "Guid faith, he mauna fa' that!"

ll. 2437-8. *I wackonet with þat, thereupon I awaked*: the expression is still common in Scotland: *with þat* = then, afterwards, thereupon, &c., is very common. *grippet my gayre*, seized my weapons: *gayre, gere, geire*, goods, property, dress, armour, arms (see Gloss.), is still common: it occurs in *The Bruce*, *Wallace*, and *Mort. Arth.*; and Burns has, among other examples,

"But, Davie, lad, ne'er fash your head
Tho' we hae little gear."—*Epistle to Davie.*

& *my gate held*, and held on my way, resumed my course: when starting on a course or journey, it is, '*toke the gate,*' as in l. 2877; and in '*Tam o' Shanter,*'

"And folk begin to tak the gate."

l. 2446. *faynhed*, gladness: observe the number of words with the termination *hed, hede* = hood, which our author uses.

l. 2462. *toke tent*, took heed, considered: still used.

l. 2478. *eftesones*, afterwards, next in order: in l. 7424 we have *eftirsons*.

l. 2481. *warpet these wordes*, uttered these words: *to warp words*, and *to warp out words*, are forms used both in this work and in *Mort. Arth.* See ll. 360, 2683, and *Mort. Arth.*, ll. 9, 150: also note, l. 1297.

l. 2483. *you blenke*, deceive you: the expression is perhaps founded on the effect which the dazzling of the sun produces on a person looking at anything immediately after: the word is still used in the sense 'to deceive.'

l. 2512. *Seyit furth*, fell back, withdrew: *seyit*, from A.S. *sigan*, to fall, to incline, to sink down, to drop away: hence the various meanings in Gloss.; and in l. 6579 we have, '*sodenly he seit down;*' and in l. 7129, '*þai seyn to þe yates.*'

l. 2536. *shuld be graithe*, should be skilled, sure, or certain: *graithe*, from A.S. *geraedian*, to make ready, teach, instruct: hence, *gerad*, ready, instructed, learned, skilled. In *Piers Plowman* we find '*þe graith gate*' = the direct road (Pas. 1, l. 203: Claren. Series).

l. 2541. *ournes*, shrinks: see note, l. 1919.

l. 2549. *redy to rode*, ready for the voyage: see note, l. 1045.

l. 2572. *Shapyn in shene ger*, arrayed in bright armour.

ll. 2608-12. This is very like what Arthur says in *Mort. Arth.*, ll. 144—151.

l. 2617. *þat at longis to lenge on*, that which is bound to rest on, or, that which in the long run must rest on, or, that which is to remain, for long, on: according as '*at longis*' means, that belongs, or, at long is = in the long run is, for long is.

l. 2622. *A praty man of pure wit*, a worthy man of the highest knowledge; or, a splendid man-of-genius: *a pretty man* means either a graceful, dignified, worthy man, or, a highly accomplished man. "We are three to three: if ye be pretty men, draw!" (Scott's *Rob Roy*.)

l. 2630. *nomekowthe*, famous, renowned: occurs in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 163, l. 21,

"The *namekouth* hous quhilk Labyrinthus hait."

In l. 2638, *nome kouth* = name well-known or famous.

l. 2635. *ye mon sure fynde*, you must (by-and-bye) find true, or, you must assuredly experience: the expression is still used: *mon* is *mun* in ll. 3477, 12720.

l. 2649. *wheme*, sometimes *queme*, *qweme* (see Gloss.), good, loved.

l. 2674. *at parys to wende*, that Paris should set out, or, with Paris for proposing or intending to set out: this idiom is well known in Scotland, as in the common parental monition, "I'm no pleased at you to gae there," which means, I am displeased that you should go there, or, I am displeased with you for purposing to go there. However, the first rendering seems to be the one intended, for next line tells that the people '*affirmyt hit fully*.'

l. 2681. *with a birre*, with a loud cry of horror and dismay: the expression is still used regarding such an outburst: so in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 116, l. 11,

"With langsum voce and ane full pietuous *bere*;"

and in 'Christ's Kirk of the Green,'

"Quhyn thay had *berit* lyk baitit bullis."

l. 2693. *on sum qwaint wise*, in some strange, unusual, or long out-of-mind way.

l. 2717. *wond in his weile*, abode in its grandeur, lived or lasted in its glory.

l. 2744. *on the shyre water*: in *Morte Arth.*, l. 3600, "ouer the schyre waters."

ll. 2757-8. *the grete*, the request, the prayer: refers to the command in the preceding lines.

And shope hom, &c.: in *Morte Arth.*, l. 3599,

"And thane he schoupe hym to chippe & schownes no lengure."

l. 2784. *Our knighthode to kythe & our clene strenght*: similarly in *Morte Arth.*, l. 1652,

"Wille kythe for hir kynge lufe craftes of armes?"

l. 2835. *þai girdon o rowme*, they hold away from it, they give it a wide berth: see *rowme* in *Morte Arth.*, ll. 1454, 3470.

l. 2837. *hade kennyng of other*, had knowledge of the other = took any notice of the other, or paid any attention to the other.

l. 2852. *waited vppon hor wirdes*, sought out their fortunes, i. e. went (to the temple) to inquire what was their fate: going to a fortune-teller is still called *waiting one's wirdes*. *for wyynyng of godys*, in order to secure the favour of the gods or goddess.

1. 2877. *toke he þe gate*, he took the road : see note, l. 2438.
1. 2939. *comonyng in company*, promiscuous mingling when in a company, or, promiscuous mingling in company : see l. 2964.
1. 2942. *ertes*, tends, turns. *ernyst*, earnest = grief, sorrow, mischief. 'It's fun now : 'twill be earnest ere long.'
1. 2948. *les wemen*, women of lower rank.
1. 2950. *shene*, seen, or, shown : according as *h* is or is not an alliterative license.
1. 2965. *ouer all*, above all. *þere onesty*, their good name, their reputation : still used. *attell to saue*, strive to preserve.
1. 2968. *Halyt*, hauled : as in the expression, 'the boat hauled ashore.' *harlit with ropes*, dragged by ropes : there are two forms of this verb used by our author, and still common in Scotland, *harl*, *hurl* (see Gloss.), to drag, to pull, to drag along the ground, to move rapidly in any direction.
1. 2970. *Shall not into fame*, should be, 'Fall not into fame,' as the alliteration requires.
1. 3025. *the proudfall*, the front hair which falls or is folded over the ears.
1. 3028. *Quitter to qweme*, whiter in comparison : *qweme*, from A.S. *gecweman*, to come opportunely, to please, to fit ; *gecweme*, pleasing, acceptable, fit : hence the idea of comparison. The orthography of this line forms another proof that the scribe, at least occasionally, wrote from dictation : compare with l. 3055.
1. 3029. *nouþer lynes ne lerkas*, neither lines nor wrinkles : this expression is still used as here, and Allan Ramsay has,
 "Some loo the courts, some loo the kirk,
 Some loo to keep their skin frae lirkas."
1. 3030. *browes full brent*, brow very full and smooth : as in 'John Anderson My Jo,'
 "Your locks were like the raven,
 Your bonnie brow was *brent*."
1. 3034. *brent gold*, burned gold = refined gold : *brent* is so used in the *Scots Acts* anent the coinage, reign of James III.
1. 3035. *wull-full onest*, extremely beautiful ; ? *Well full. ewyn*, exact.
1. 3055. *Alse quyte, &c.* = as white and evenly as any whale-bone, i. e. ivory : much of the ivory in common use was got from the tusks of the walrus : hence the mistake as to its being whale-bone. Dunbar, in 'None may assure in this Warld,' has,
 "Toungis now ar maid of quhyte quhail bone,
 And haitis are maid of hard flynt stone."
1. 3076. *as a nepe white*, as white as a turnip : *nepe* is still used in country districts of Scotland. A.S. *naepe*.
1. 3077. *The brede of hir brest*, the surface of her breast, her whole bosom : similarly, "he fell on the *brade o' his back*."
1. 3078. *pluttide a litull*, slightly pimpled, i. e. covered with minute

points, as such skin is when healthy : in l. 3837 we have *pluccid* : both forms are still used ; but *pluccid* generally implies larger pimples, such as are seen on the face of gross-living persons.

l. 3094. *full thrange*, full busily : so still, as in 'You're working awa' fu' thrang there,' or in, 'I sit here *full thrang* doin' naething.'

l. 3121. *Ayther vnto oper*, each to the other : so again in l. 3340 : in *Morte Arth.*, l. 939, we have, '*aythyre after other*.'

l. 3123. *festoned pere forward*, sealed their promise, pledged each other : in *Piers Plowman*, Pas. 2, l. 123, '*þow hast fest hire to fals* ;' in *The Bruce*, Bk 14, l. 643, '*maid festnyng of frendschip* ;' and in *Wyntoun*, Bk 9, ch. 25, ll. 61-4, '*trewis wes takyn and fermly festnyt*.'

l. 3163. *and a gai qwhene*, a gay queen, or, a splendid lady : *qwhene*, a queen, or, a young or dashing lady : the phrase is still used, as 'she's a gay queen,' meaning, one who is showy in person or in dress. See '*gay ladys*,' l. 3202.

ll. 3171-2. *rad* = *radly*. *fairer*, better. *and we fer soght*, although we should search far : *fer* = far, far and near, to the farthest : the expression is still used in this sense.

l. 3220. *braid*, rushed. *bright gere*, bright weapons : see note, l. 2438. *buskit hom furthe*, got ready and set out : for various meanings of *busk*, see Gloss.

l. 3222. *kyd*, famous, noble : a favourite word of our author, occurs again and again both in this work and in the *Morte Arth.*

l. 3242. *ythes*, waves. *cogges*, boats. Both words occur in *Morte Arthure* ; and *cog* and *coggle* are still used in Scotland as names of small boats : also *coggly* = unsteady.

l. 3279. *þus bemournet*, thus (she) bewailed. *no meite toke*, took no food : *meat* is the word most used in Scotland for *food*, sometimes too for *meal*, *repast*, as in ll. 2558, 7843.

l. 3296. *ne hopis þou not*, do you not suppose, or, do you not believe : *hope* is still used in this sense, as in, 'I'm trying to *hope* he's a' safe.'

l. 3330. *all hor senndes*, all their awards, all they are pleased to send ; a present is sometimes called a *send*.

l. 3332. *full leell*, full steadfast, true-hearted : *leel* is still used as a term of endearment, as in, 'my *leel* guidman,' and,

"It's a' to pleasure our guidman,
For he's baith *leal* and true."

It is also used in the sense of honest, upright, faithful, as in 'Truth bides in a *leal* heart ;' and in l. 12712, '*a lede þat he leell trist*' = a man that he trusted was honest.

l. 3372. *an euenyng to me*, had or held equal rank with me ; *euenyng*, equality.

l. 3404. *As qwemet for a qwene*, as was becoming for a queen, or, as suited the rank of a queen. *qwaintly*, gorgeously, beyond what was usual in beauty or grandeur : *qwaint*, from O.Fr. *cointe*, elegant.

l. 3422. *takand tomly o pere way*, lit. taking leisurely their way, moving slowly along.

l. 3456. *lyuys*, lively, all alive: = *on lyue*, and so used in l. 13543, *halfe-lyues*, half-alive, or as now, *half dead*: however, it may also be rendered, *they live* (continue).

l. 3487. *you bese for to se*, you are doomed to see: the expression is still used in this sense.

l. 3491. *gretynng*, weeping, wailing: still used. In l. 8677 it is *grete*, which is also used. *gremy* perhaps should be *gremþ*, bitterness, anger, rage, as in *Wm. and Werwolf*, where Sir F. Madden refers it to O.N. *grimt*. The word occurs in ll. 1720, 4754; and certainly in l. 1720 *gremþ* suits the measure better.

l. 3523. *teghit her in yrnes*, bound her in irons.

ll. 3538-42. This passage is somewhat confused. Perhaps the lines have been displaced: if so, l. 3541 should be set between ll. 3538-9 as a parenthesis.

ll. 3550-1. Compare *Morte Arthure*, ll. 715-16,

“And then cho swounes fulle swythe when he hys-swerde aschede
Twys in a swounyng, swelte as cho walde.”

where *twys* is an error for *swys*, which the alliteration demands, and which occurs two or three times in *Morte Arth.*: then the line corresponds with l. 9454 of this work,

“Sweyt into swym, as he swelt wold.”

It is interesting to compare the various settings of this picture as given in this work and in the *Morte Arthure*; and to note how the different attitudes are suggested or represented. See ll. 5753, 8046, 8704-6, 9454, 10365-6, 10566-7; and *Morte Arth.*, ll. 715-16, 1466-7, 2960-1, 2982, 3969, 4246, 4272-3: as has been observed before, the touches in the *M. Arth.* tell that the hand has become firmer.

l. 3640. *salus*, salutations, greetings: *salus* occurs as a vb. in *Wallace*, Bk 6, l. 131,

“He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn.”

l. 3656. *ilke-a-dele*, every part, every particular: is still used: from A.S. *aelc*, each; and *dael*, a part, a portion; hence degree, quantity, amount, as in Chaucer, ‘she was sumdele deaf’ (*Wife of Bath*); and in Barbour, Bk I, ll. 383, 393.

l. 3688. Compare the passage which begins here with the similar ones in pp. 65, 150-1, 314; and note the striking examples of onomatopœia which occur, especially in this case in ll. 3691—3700.

l. 3693. *ropand*, quick or fast beating, hence (according as the motion, the sound, or the effect, is made prominent), rushing, roaring, crashing: in l. 1986, *a routond rayn*. *Rapping rain*, *rain rapping down*, are expressions still in use, and in all the senses given above: in Douglas’s *Virgil*, p. 143, l. 12, we have,

“Als fast as ranþ schoure *rappis* on the thak:”

and in Ross’s *Helenore* it occurs in the sense of *pattering*, *gushing*,

“Now, by this time the tears were *rapping* down
Upon her milk-white breast, aneth her gown.”

In Su. Goth. *rapa*, to rush headlong; A.S. *hrepan*, to cry, to shout, to scream; Mœso-Goth. *hropjan*, to call out, to cry out.

l. 3697. *þe bre*, the water: still used, and applied to any liquid in common use, as in 'Willie brew'd a peck o' maut.'

"The cock may craw, the day may daw
And aye we'll taste the barley-*bre*."

Also in 'The Barrin' o' the door,'

"Wad ye kiss my wife before my face,
And scaud me wi' puddin' *bree* O?"

l. 3700. *fore*, fared; hence, *fore as a fyre* = glowed, blazed.

l. 3703. *caget to-gedur*, caught, warped (through shaking and shifting among each other): the phrase is still used for ropes in that state; and *cage*, or *cadge*, is common in the sense of *to shake*, *to toss*.

l. 3746. *wild as a lion*: in l. 3810, *wode as a lyon*: in l. 6405, *wode as a wild lyon*: in l. 6523, *wode as a wild bore*; and in *Morte Arth.*, l. 3837, *wode alls a wylde beste*. See note, l. 6523.

l. 3758. *a streught loke*, or a *strenght loke*, = a straight (steady, staring) look, or a strong (clear, searching) gaze.

l. 3772. *gleyit a litill*, squinted a little. The expressions in this line are exactly such as would still be used. It is noted of Achilles, Æneas, and Cassandra, that they were '*jleyit a litill*:' see ll. 3943, 3995.

l. 3793. *no make*, no match: from A.S. *maca*, a mate, a husband; hence, a companion, an equal: the word occurs in 'The King's Quair,' Can. 2, sts. 39 and 45; and in 'The Cherrie and Slae' it is *mayock*. *wordye* should be *wordys*.

l. 3802. *vnell of his trouthe*, unfaithful in promise.

l. 3825. *stutid*, stuttered: *stot*, *stoit*, *stut*, and *stutter*, are still used in Scotland to express stumbling either in speech or walk: *stoit*, however, is usually expressive of staggering, reeling: in l. 3881 it is *stotid*.

l. 3838. *pluccid*, pimpled; see note, l. 3078.

l. 3842. *presit after seruys*, looked sharply out for his service (allowance of food at meals), was greedy at meals.

l. 3895. *swat neuer*, never sweated, i. e. perspired through fear: the expression is still used, and means, as here, 'was never afraid.'

l. 3911. *The ton fro þe tother*, the one from the other.

l. 3956. *faffure* should be *fassure*, colour of the hair, complexion: A.S. *faex*, hair of the head: allied to which is *fasse*, a tassel, A.S. *fas*, a fringe.

l. 4062. *was an*, was one: Scot. *ane*.

l. 4097. *od shippes*, great ships, ships of the largest class: *od*, or *odd*, is a law term in Scotland applied to the umpire in a case; and from this usage comes the one here (chief, greatest). *Od shippes*, *bigge shippes*, and *barges*, seem to be different names for the largest vessels then known. See *od* in l. 4165.

l. 4137. *Nawlus son the grete*, son of Nawlus the Great.

l. 4138. *graidly* = *grraithly*, readily, properly, in due time.

l. 4176. *alate* or *olate*: throughout the MS. this prefix is very hard to determine, owing to the cramp style of writing.

l. 4185. Compare *Mort. Arth.*, l. 298.

l. 4212. *eght* = *aght*, from A.S. *agan*, to own, to possess.

l. 4274. *appollus doughter*, Apollo's daughter: in all Teutonic languages the *sun* is feminine, e. g. A.S. *sunna*: but in l. 4370, our author contradicts himself regarding the moon.

l. 4301. *myrtilit*, in l. 4312, *myrtild*, crumbled: *mirle*, or *murle*, a contracted form of this word is still common in Scotland, as in, 'the wall is *mirlin*' down: ' also *mirlin*, and *moolin*, a crumb, a small portion.

l. 4312. This is perhaps the shortest complete line possible in this alliterative measure. Note also, the rime letter is a vowel: examples of this kind are plentiful in this work, and in the *Morte Arth.* they are not uncommon.

l. 4336. *berynes*, burial: occurs in Barbour's *Bruce*, Bk 3, l. 562, 'And syne wes broucht till *berynes*:' also in *Wallace*, Bk 4, l. 498.

ll. 4379-80. *aykewardly*, awkwardly, stupidly. Note the use of *y* here, and often throughout the work, for *w*: indicating that the MS. had been copied, or dictated, or both, from an older MS. in which the Saxon *w* was used.

on him, i. e. Minerva: gender not very strictly defined, nor perhaps definable as regards the '*maument*.'

ll. 4395—4421. This passage agrees with one in *Piers Plowman* (A), p. 12.

his sete he wold make full noble in þe north: compare with 'ponam pedem in aquilone,' in *Piers Plow.*; and see an interesting article in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, vol. XII, p. 110.

l. 4439. *warloghe*, a monster: is used as an adj. in l. 6425; as also in 'The Evergreen,'

"A bytand ballat on *warlo* wives,
That gar thair men live pinging lives";

and in Hogg's 'Witch of Fife,'

"The warlock men and the weird wemyn
And the faves of the wood and the steep."

l. 4500. *þus-gatis*, in this manner: a more common form is *þus-gate*.

l. 4541. *beldid were þen*, encouraged, strengthened: *beld*, is to protect, to cover; then, to support, or anything that will tend to support, or carry forward. In l. 5864, it is used in the sense of 'to rest in order to recover strength,' or, 'to shelter:' the word is used by the earlier Scottish poets both as a noun and as a vb.

l. 4589. *pullisheit*, revolved, circled: in Scotland a pulley is still called '*a pullishee*;' and Ramsay has,

"— wedges rive the aik: and *pullisees*
Can lift on highest roofs the greatest trees."

l. 4605. *has*, imperat. pl. of have, but still used as here = take, cast, throw, and pronounced '*haese*.' Thus Wyntoun, Bk 9, ch. 8, l. 127, '*Hawys* armys hastily,' and Barbour has,

“——— sen it is sua
That ye thus gate your gate will ga
Harys gud day!”

highes, imperat. pl. of *hie*, but still used, like *has*, in different senses: here, = haste ye, or hoist ye: in l. 4608, = drive on, hurry on.

l. 4622. *Hade bir at hor bake*, had a favourable wind: see note on l. 1902.

l. 4648. *Emperour*, commander, captain. This is a test-word for the authorship of this work: the word is uncommon in the sense here used, although it is clearly the most literal: L. *imperator*, a commander. It is so used in the *Morte Arth.*, ll. 307, 1326, 1957, 2291, &c., and is the very word upon which Wyntoun expatiates, and excuses Huchown for using, because it is used in this sense. The *Morte Arthure* corresponds exactly with the description Wyntoun gives of Huchown's *Gest Hystoryale of Arthure*; it uses the word *Emperour* as explained by him; and this work has every indication of having been composed by the same author, so far as words, phrases, peculiar expressions and modes of expression enable us to judge; and here, and at least five times else, occurs the word *Emperour* used in the same way. For the other instances of its use, see Gloss.

l. 4743. *Whappet in wharles*, lashed, drove, shot in quarrels. *whap* is still used to express rapid motion or action; also, *wap*, which occurs as a noun in l. 6405, and as a vb. in l. 7297. Observe the interchange of *wh* and *qu* in *wharles* = quarrels: as before in *wheme* = *queme*, &c., and now in *whellit* = *quellit*: in country districts of Scotland it is still common.

l. 4773. *bare as a bast*, as bare as a mat. In the *Rom. of Alexander* the Edit. renders 'a bast,' the stem of a linden tree: more probably it should be, the mat made of the inner bark of the linden, which is much used by gardeners, &c., for packing, and certainly is as bare and smooth as possible. The phrase, *bare as a bast*, is still common, and used in the same sense as here.

l. 4776. *dusshet into the diche*, tumbled into the ditch: *dush*, to push, to drive, to overturn, is still used. *diche*, pron. ditch or dike (see Gloss.), is still common: for examples, see Jamieson's *Dict.*

l. 4787. *menye*, company: see note, l. 37.

l. 4795. *boue* should be *bone*.

ll. 4849-50. *lewte*, loyalty: here used in the sense of *humility*. The reference here seems to be to the story of Nebuchadnezzar. Micah vi. 8, and Dan. xii. 3. *fylyng of pride*, humbling it to the dust: *fyle*, to defile, is still common.

l. 4857. *ertid*, heartened, strengthened.

l. 4871. *to folsom*, to further: lit. to fill or fulfil: for different forms of this word, see Gloss. It occurs in *Morte Arth.*, ll. 881, 1975; and in the West of Scotland *filse*, *filsh*, *fulse*, *fulsh*, are used in the same sense; and when a sack is well filled it is said to be *filshed up*, or, *filshed fu*'.

l. 4951. *Lightyn at the low*, alighted at the portal or lodge: the *low*

(A.S. *loh*, a place, a stead), may be, as it still is, the lodge, or the lodge gate, of a gentleman's seat; hence, where there is no such lodge, the entrance might be so called.

l. 4973. *Kuyt*, white: probably spelled *qwite* or *qwit* in the MS. from which this one was copied and dictated. Most probably it was *qwit*, as in l. 8522, which occurs in a portion of the MS. which is in the copying hand; and the scribe, not sure of the word by its sound, had it spelled to him, and confounded the *qwi* with *kuy*. There are many such indications throughout the MS.

ll. 4990-1. = And—one enemy to another—naught beseems it, saluting or courteous speech with bared head: i. e. enemies do not salute and take off their hats.

ll. 5001-2. *hit doghis the bettur*, lit. it thrives the better = so much the better (for you). *set noght*, regard not, or, set at nought.

Dogh = dow, is still common both in Scotland and the North of England, and is used in different senses: from A.S. *dugan*, to profit, to avail.

l. 5048. *wetheruns*, mortal enemies: from A.S. *wiðerwinna*, an adversary in battle or combat; and hence the word suggests all the ideas of hate and revenge connected with enmity.

l. 5071. *full swice* should be *fulls-wice* = fool's-wise, like a fool.

l. 5075. *blym of hor brathe*, cease of their wrath: *blym* should be *blyne*, from A.S. *blinnan*, to rest, to cease. In *Morte Arth.*, l. 1931,

“That I sulde *blyne* fore theire boste.”

l. 5106. Insert [me] between *deme* and *to*.

l. 5132. *waynet*, lightened, lessened, curbed: *wayne*, from A.S. *gewaenan*, to turn, hence, to lift up (as in l. 676); or, from *wanian*, to diminish, to lessen.

l. 5186. *to stall*, to satisfy: is still used, both in this sense, and, to surfeit: thus Burns, in his ‘Address to a Haggis,’ has,

“Is there that o'er his French ragout,
Or olio that wad *stau* a sow.”

l. 5199. *Kuit*, quiet = quietness: another mark of dictation.

ll. 5231-91. Compare this battle-scene with any of those in the *Morte Arth.*, but specially with the one after the defeat of Modred's fleet: the reader will thus get an idea of the author's mode of viewing such a scene. Some of the most striking similarities are given below.

l. 5242. *Morte Arth.*, l. 2143.

l. 5249. *Morte Arth.*, l. 1813:

“Schotte thorowe the schilttrouns & scheuerede launces.”

l. 5250. *Morte Arth.*, l. 3024:

“Many dowghty es dede be dynt of his hondes.”

ll. 5254-6. *Morte Arth.*, 2228-9, 2911-2.

l. 5284. *sounys*, seeks, rushes, vibrates: see note, l. 495.

l. 5285. *Morte Arth.*, l. 2178:

“That he was dede of þe dynte & done owte of lyfe.”

l. 5414. *fulthe*, plenty, abundance: the word is still used, and pronounced both *fulthe* and *fouth*, as in Burns, 'On the late Capt. Grose,'

"He has a *fouth* o' auld nick-nackets."

l. 5437. Compare *Morte Arth.*, l. 317. '*be tale*' occurs in this work, l. 2746; and '*thrifty in armes*' in l. 5450.

l. 5553. *martrid*, mangled, tortured: like Fr. *martyriser*.

l. 5587. = Or to get to the walls, (which were) watched, as they thought.

l. 5638. *wynnyt* should be *wyn yt*.

l. 5728. *big bowes of brake*, great cross-bows. There are three different explanations of the term *bowes of brake*, which of course depend on the meaning of the word *brake*. 1. Bows with a brake, i. e. with an instrument for breaking the tension of the bow, or for making the arrow break away from it. In support of this explanation, allusion is made to the flaxdresser's brake, and the farmer's brake-harrow for clayey soil. 2. That the brake was the crank or handle which the soldier worked when using the bow. In support of this, allusion is made to the brake, i. e. the handle or lever of a ship's pump: but there are breaks where there is no handle at all, as brakes for wheels, &c. 3. That *bowes of brake* were bows for breaching: just as a war-ship is called a man-of-war, or a ship-of-war. In support of this it is said that cross-bows were first used for that purpose, and that it was long after their use as breaching engines, before they were used as hand weapons; and that when they were adapted to hand use they still retained their old name. From a review of these explanations the question comes to be, were they so called from the machine with which they were provided, or from the use to which they were first applied. (See Wedgwood's *Etymol. Dict.*, and Boutell's *Arms and Armour*.)

l. 5732. *shout* should be *shont*, shrunk, withdrew.

l. 5810. Compare with *Morte Arth.*, l. 3831.

l. 5932. *Morte Arth.*, l. 1796:

"Wroght wayes full wyde & wounded knyghttez."

l. 5939. *Morte Arth.*, l. 2975:

"Sleyghly in at the slotte slyttes hyme thorowe."

Compare also ll. 5936-40 with *Morte Arth.*, ll. 2252-4.

l. 5998. *mony warchond wound*, many painful wounds: the phrase occurs in *Wallace*, Bk 3, l. 204: *warchond*, from A.S. *waerc*, pain.

ll. 6037-8. *beccyn*, blaze: *beik* is generally transitive, but here neuter. *tendlis*, resinous splints used in early times as candles were afterwards: from A.S. *tendan* or *tyndan*, to set on fire.

ll. 6051. *qwistlis*, reed instruments, as the shepherd's pipe, the clarinet, &c. *qwes*, fifes. *other qwaint gere*, other instruments of the olden time.

l. 6063. *felous* should be *felons*, fierce, cruel, infuriated ones: from A.S. *felle*, fierce, fell: Fr. *felon*, *fellon*. The word occurs often in *The Bruce*, as an *adj.*; in *Wallace*, Bk 6, l. 292; in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 118, l. 44; and in *Golag. and Gawane*, l. 670.

- l. 6127. *vnwyly* should be *vnwysly*.
- l. 6133. *leue* should be *lene*, lend, grant; from A.S. *læn*, a loan.
- l. 6176. The *vb. loute* (A.S. *hlútan*) is used both with and without the *prep. to* following: here, and in ll. 6213, 6235, without it; but in l. 6251, with it.
- l. 6186. *takell*, weapons, bows and arrows: sometimes means an arrow, as in Doug. *Virg.*, p. 300, l. 20; 'Christ's Kirk,' st. 10; Chaucer's Cant. Tales, Prol., l. 106. The word is still used in Scotland in the sense of arms, instruments; and is common among workmen when speaking of the tools with which they work.
- l. 6256. *fer*, contr. for *ferre*, further.
- l. 6258. *stert vpon stray*, begin to move, attempt to stir out of his proper place: the phrase is capable of different applications, and occurs twice in *Golagros and Gawane* (ll. 19 and 992).
- l. 6265. *bes* (imper. pl.), be ye. *ware*, wary. By combination we have our present form, *beware*.
- waytys* (imper. pl.), watch, carefully attend. *Wayt* occurs as a *sb.* in ll. 6270, 7352: in l. 6270 = a watch, a guard; and in l. 7352, we have *waites* = watchmen, or, the watches:—the word is still used in both senses.
- l. 6325. *quat* should be *þat*; but the line is still imperfect: probably it should be, "And þat so tendit to þe [ton, þe] totheris was all" = and what harmed the one, was the other's harm too.
- l. 6368. *Polidarius the porknell*: see ll. 3837-42.
- l. 6394. *Toke his horse with his helis* = struck the spurs into his steed: *toke* is thus used again and again in this work, as in l. 7508, *toke hym in the face*; l. 8224, *toke hym on þe hed*, &c. These expressions are still in use.
- l. 6407. Compare with *Morte Arthure*, l. 2069.
- l. 6409. Compare with ll. 5939, 7004, 7340, and with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 2254, 2975.
- l. 6439. *for wepyn or other* = in spite of all opposition: *for* is still used in this sense.
- ll. 6510-17. Compare with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 1792-9, 2086-92.
- l. 6613. *at* probably should be *had*: a very likely mistake for a scribe writing to dictation.
- l. 6640. *3op*, more commonly *3epe*: see Glossary.
- l. 6663. *Luggit*, dragged (Su.-Goth. *lugga*): is still used.
- l. 6730. *luskit to ground*, dashed to the ground, laid flat on the earth: *lusk* seems like the Ger. *lauschen*, to lurk, to lie flat, to lie in wait.
- l. 6745. *odmony*, a great many. For the various meanings of *od*, see Glossary: some of them are still in use.
- l. 6789. *Mony lyue of lept*: compare with *Morte Arthure*, l. 2084, *some leppe fro the lyfe*.
- l. 6822. *gyuen bake*, turned about, gave way: see l. 6860.
- l. 6823. *fight* should be *flight*. *fay worthit*, were cut down.

l. 6838. *refe hyn his fos*, snatch him from his foes: the omission of the preposition in such phrases is pretty frequent in this work.

l. 6865-6. *no noy feld*, felt none of the brunt. *baners on brede* occurs in *Morte Arthure*, l. 3646.

l. 6941. *in holl qwert*, safe and sound: *in qwert* seems to have been used as the phrase "hale and hearty" is now: it occurs in 'The Awntyrs of Arthure,' l. 244, and in *Golagros and Gawane*, l. 586; and Sir F. Madden, in his Glossary to these pieces, renders *quarte*, *qwert* = good spirits, joy.

l. 6992. *said* ought to be *sad*, as in ll. 1277.

l. 6998. *Issit*, rushed, dashed: in l. 5784 it occurs as *ysshit*: see Glossary.

l. 7005. *þe slade moue*, the mouth or entrance of the valley: *moue*, the mouth, is still common.

l. 7033. *blody beronym*, run over with blood, i. e. covered with it. It occurs in 'Death and Liffe' in the Percy Folio MS.

l. 7049. *wirdis*, destiny, fate: cf. Ger. *werden*, to become.

Rubric. *By Ector*, with reference to Hector.

l. 7107. *tuk of a trump*, blast of a trumpet. *Tuck of drum* is a phrase still used: see Jamieson's Dict.

l. 7122. *And ay worth vnto werre*, and always became worse and worse.

l. 7149. *for*, on account of—i. e. as a provision against.

l. 7171. *Venus*: the alliteration here makes it *Wenus*, as in l. 2987.

l. 7197. *syttyn*, sitting—i. e. fitting, suitable: see, under *Sitte*, Glossary.

l. 7207. *þe tru vp* = the (time of the) truce run out: as in 'the time's up.'

l. 7273. *deruly* ought to be *deruly* = *derfly*, quickly, hastily.

l. 7302. *lauchand*, rushing, bounding: in l. 5810, the *vb.* is *launse*; and in *William of Palerne*, l. 2755, it is *launce*. Cf. Fr. *se lancer*.

l. 7308. Compare this line with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 979, 1388, 2182, 2201: indeed, the whole passage (7304-10) may be compared with *M. A.*, 1382-90, and 2197-2203.

l. 7346. *hondqwile* = *hand-while*, commonly *hanla-while* = *handy-while*, a short time: just as a *hand-full* = a small quantity, a small number. See Jamieson's Dict.

l. 7398. *stere* = stir, commotion, strife: is still used. Compare the next two lines with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 2095-6.

l. 7430. *swagit* = swacked: similarly, *haggit* = hacked, l. 10023. Both words are still used in Scotland.

l. 7458. In *Morte Arthure*, l. 2079,

"The stede and the steryne mane strykes to the grownde."

Compare also l. 11091 with *M. A.*, ll. 1488, 3823.

l. 7491. *naited þere strenght*, plied their strength, exerted themselves to their utmost. See Jamieson's Dict. under *Nate*, *Note*: Ger. *nützen*.

l. 7496. *caupit*: see note, l. 7533.

- l. 7507. *aykeward* = awkward, i. e. sideways.
- l. 7512. *sad*: for various meanings see Gloss., and Gloss. to *Wm. of Palerne*.
- l. 7533. *Keppit the caupe*, received the stroke, arrested the blow: *kep* is still so used. *caupe* = Ital. *colpo*, a blow, is the root of the verb *caupit* in l. 7496.
- l. 7551. *sute*, pursuit: in l. 6014, *suet*.
- l. 7570. *oure side londes*, our wide, or, broad lands: *side*, A.S. *sid*.
- l. 7619. *skewes*, clouds, heavens: A.S. *scua*, a shade, a shadow. See Gloss.
- l. 7621. *waynit*, rushed, gushed. Compare this meaning with that in l. 676, which is still used; and for other meanings in this work, see Gloss.: see also Gloss. to *Wm. of Palerne*.
- l. 7628. *teghit*, tugged, pulled: A.S. *teon*.
- l. 7651. *reueray*, clamour, scolding: Fr. *resverie*, idle talking, raving. See Jamieson's Dict.
- l. 7724. *his stepe loke*, his deep-set eyes, or, his out-shot, glaring eyes: *stepe* is still used in both senses. See l. 3758, and Chaucer's Prologue, l. 747.
- l. 7733. Compare with *Morte Arthure*, l. 449.
- l. 7758. *Mawhoun*, monster, devil: a term of opprobrium that tells of Crusading times, and is still applied to the devil, as in 'The Deil's Awa Wi' the Exciseman,' by Burns.
- l. 7766. *Vnbest* = *un-beast*, i. e. misshapen beast.
- l. 7861. *maitles*, perhaps should be *maicles*, matchless. The line seems to run thus:—'And though we are (by entertaining the proposal of a truce) ruining our superiority, let us do so no longer.'
- l. 7895. *bone*, prayer, request.
- l. 7904. *chaped*, escaped: like *scaped* in *Wm. of Palerne*, l. 2752.
- ll. 7926-7. *brond egge* = brand's edge. *feld of* = felt some of.
- l. 7937. [*were*], MS. has *where*: in *Wm. of Palerne* the same form occurs three times; viz. in ll. 261, 502, 2750.
- l. 7945. *wonsped* = wan-speed = failure of good speed. Cf. *wan-hope* = failure of hope, despair.
- l. 7983. Omit the comma after *have*.
- l. 8029. *Bresaide*: this is surely a muddle between Briseis and Cressid.
- l. 8037. *ses hym*, make him to cease.
- l. 8046. Compare with ll. 8705, 9454, 10365, 10567, 10761-2, and these with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 715-16, 2961-2, 4247, 4273.
- l. 8053. *fir*, probably should be *firre* = further, as in l. 4782.
- l. 8120. *file* = defile. The line runs thus:—'Every man will blame you, and defile your fair fame.'
- l. 8176. *yomeryng*, sorrowing (at their parting). *yettyng*, shedding: A.S. *geótan*: Mæss.-Goth. *giutan*: Dutch, *gieten*.
- l. 8194. *thristy*, bold, brave: *thristliche*, boldly (used poetically) occurs in *Wm. of Palerne*, l. 191.

l. 8231. *Mony ledes with his launse out of lyfe broght.* Compare with ll. 7683, 8633, 9892, 10158, and with *Morte Arthure*, l. 1820,—

“Many lede with his launce the liffe has he refede.”

The phrase, *out of lyfe broght*, is in *Morte A.*, ll. 1775, 1800, 3520, *broghte owte of lyfe*: also, in l. 1282 of this work, we find, *and hym o liue broght*; and in *M. A.*, l. 802, *and broghte hyme o lyfe*.

l. 8296. *dernly*, a misprint for *deruly*, fiercely.

l. 8313. *tes*, raises, elevates; hence, adores: is still in use. See Jamieson's Dict.

l. 8341. *foale*, a horse: still a common word among farmers and horse-dealers.

l. 8386. *Rowchet*, a mistake for *cowchet* = inlaid, set,—which the alliteration demands. See *Kowchit* in l. 11789.

l. 8418. How odd!—a Parliament of Kings, Lords, and Commons during the siege of Troy! Evidently, from the way in which our author speaks of them here and elsewhere, such a parliament was the only kind he had known: note too the mode of affirming the truce.

l. 8437. *by tale* = in order.

l. 8444. *unfitting* should be *unsittyng*.

l. 8653. *shot* = cast, flung.

l. 8677. *gawlyng*, yelling, lamenting: still in use in the form *gowl-ing*. See *Goulen* in Gloss. to *Havelok* (ed. Skeat): also Jamieson's Dict.

ll. 8695-6. *woke*, watched: in the same sense as at the Irish *wake*. *Remyng*, crying, lamentation: A.S. *hremian*, to cry, to weep, to lament. *rauthe* = *reuthe*, ruth: A.S. *hrebw*, *rebw*, grief, sorrow.

l. 8732. *to fele*, to perceive, to smell.

l. 8753. *As a gate*, as a way, i. e. the steps were a way to go up by.

l. 8810. *fynet not to bren*, ceased not to burn, never went out.

l. 8850. *what dem þar us ellus* = what (part of our) destiny must we yet work out: *þar* = need, as in the *Prick of Conscience*, l. 2167 (Morris).

l. 8884. *to fylsly*, to swell out, to increase: the word is still used as an adj.—*filshy*. See Jamieson's Dict.

l. 8924. *gyng*, gang, followers: A.S. *genge*, a flock.

l. 8963. *unfittyng*, should be *unsittyng* = unseemly.

l. 8970. *pase* = passus.

l. 8994. *þere fos found for to greue*, (they) go with the design of punishing their foes.

l. 9024. *triet*, great, splendid: see Gloss. to *Wm. of Palerne*, under *Trie*.

l. 9049. *fforset* = *for-set*, hemmed in, cut off, prevented (in the old sense of the word): the alliteration suggests that the accent is on *set*.

l. 9061. *birlet* & *þirlet* are still used. Compare with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 1413, 1858, 2167.

l. 9085. *entiret* = interred: in l. 9106 we find *entierment* = burial. In some of the country districts of Lanarkshire both words are still so pronounced.

ll. 9127-33. *sourcher* = *sour-cher*, evil cheer, sadness, choking agony. *facid* = defaced: see *facing*, l. 9215. *vn* = on.

l. 9141. *moron* or *moru mylde*: in Dunbar's 'Twa Maryit Wemen,' l. 513, we find,—'The morow myld wes and meik,' &c.

l. 9153. *hatnet*, heated, inflamed.

l. 9159. *grym* is here = grief: more commonly *anger*, and in the form *greme*. See Gloss.

l. 9210. *dreggly can syle*, slowly began to compose himself.

l. 9242. *In þat at* = in that which, as far as.

ll. 9268-70. *seruet* = deserved. *ekys* = increases: *eke* is still used both as a verb and a noun = to add to, an addition.

l. 9320. This line is another proof that our author had read *Piers Plowman*: in Wright's ed., p. 10, we find:—

"And comen to a counseil for the commune profit."

l. 9337. *leuet* = lived, remained: see also in l. 9358.

l. 9406. *He gird hym thurgh the guttes with a grym speire*. In the *Morte Arthure*, ll. 1369-70, we have,—

"He gryppes hym a grete spere, and graythely hym hittez
Thurgh the guttez in-to the gorre he gyrdes hym ewyn."

Compare also ll. 10704-5 with *Morte A.*, ll. 2167-8; ll. 9431-2 with *M. A.*, 4116-7; and ll. 9539-40 with *M. A.*, 4251.

l. 9448. *me tenys*, (which) pains me. *of* = out of, from.

l. 9454. *Sweyt*, slipped, sunk. *Swe* (to swing, to swing round, to swing gently backward and forward, hence, to turn over gently, to slip, to sink) has been omitted in arranging the Gloss.: it is still used as here.

ll. 9465-9. Compare this passage with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 2123-5: also ll. 9481-3 with *M. A.*, 1771-4.

ll. 9511-3. *chrickenede*, were terrified: Ger. *schrecken*, to terrify. This word is wrongly rendered in the Gloss.

scrive, noise, roar (of the flames): any rushing noise is still called a *scrive* or *screve*. *wappond*, lashing, dashing in all directions. *loghys*, in l. 9512, may be rendered either *lowes* = flames, or, *lowes* = lodges, tents, as in l. 4951.

l. 9625. *the gre*, the degree, highest place, post of honour: still in use.

l. 9639. *Donkyt*, damped, suffused: compare with l. 512 of Dunbar's 'Twa Maryit Wemen.'

l. 9707. *Ne was hit not*, nay, was it not, or, was it not: like the French, *n'était il pas*.

l. 9794. Evidently this is another line from *Piers Plowman*: see Wright's ed., p. 44:

"Than laughte thei leve, these lordes, at Mede,"

l. 9903. Perhaps *hym* should be inserted before *tilly*.

l. 9928. *but no wothe in* = but not mortally, or, but not deeply.

l. 10022. *Pailit*, drove, cut their way: compare with *mallyng*, in l. 9520, and both verbs with the term *pell-mell*.

l. 10084. *for late of þe night*, on account of the lateness of the night : *for late* occurs again in l. 10227.

ll. 10131-2. *to graue*, to bury : occurs in *Havelok*, l. 613. (See Gloss. to *Havelok* : also Jamieson's Dict. under *Graif*.) *barly no* = barely any.

l. 10184. *noyes* = *noyous* : see Gloss.

l. 10210. *swat*, sweated, perspired : Burns in 'Tam o' Shanter' has, "Till ilka carlin *swat* and reekit."

l. 10218. *Derf dynttes þai delt* occurs in *Morte Arthure*, l. 3749.

l. 10388. *bisi was þe buerne* = he had much ado.

l. 10548. *noght dole*, in l. 13908, *vndull*, not dull, not blunt, sharp.

ll. 10629-41. The sun was in its summer solstice (1st point of Cancer) in our author's time, on the 12th of June. On the 16th, it would be in the 4th point of Cancer, only a very little past the solstice. The change of style accounts for the reckoning here being different from what it would be now.

ll. 10704-6. *Rut þurgh*, &c. : compare *Morte Arthure*, l. 2271.

Between the lyuer, &c. : compare *M. A.*, l. 2168.

his ble chaungit : compare *M. A.*, ll. 3558, 4213.

l. 10795. *as þai degħ shuld* = as if they were about to die.

ll. 10804-9. Observe that, in four of these six lines the alliteration dwells on vowels. Such lines are very scarce in *William of Palerne* and *Piers Plowman*, but pretty common in this work and the *Morte Arthure*. In a previous note attention was called to the number of couplets and triplets with the same rime-letter : another example of each is given in ll. 10813-14 and 10818-20. See note, l. 14035.

l. 10985. Compare with l. 5810, and both with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 3832-3.

l. 11029. *Lugget* : see note to l. 6663.

l. 11091. *Stedes doun sticked*, steeds fell mortally stabbed : compare with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 1488, 3823. This picture is given again and again in *The Bruce* : as in Bk 6, l. 321 : 7. 717 : 8. 602 : 9. 101, &c.

ll. 11246-7. *for doute* = because of the difficulty of the question. *& wirke to þe best* = and then (I shall) act for the best, or, and (that I may) act for the best.

l. 11322. *in mene* = as mediator or representative.

l. 11375. *a claterer of mowthe*, a tale bearer : see Jamieson's Dict. and Supp.

l. 11428. *castyn hor wittes* = laid their heads together, i. e. conferred with each other : the phrase is still used.

l. 11437. *cundeth*, a safe conduct : occurs in *Morte Arthure* as *condethe*, *coundyte*, *cundit* (see Gloss.) ; and in *Wallace* as *condyt*, Bk 6, l. 864, and *cwndyt*, Bk 6, l. 888.

l. 11621. *exit*, asked, demanded : see Rubric to Bk 1.

l. 11753. *vtwīth*, without, outside : see *Outwīth* in Jamieson's Dict.

l. 11789. *Kowchit*, laid : see l. 8386 and note. The word is still in use.

- l. 11837. *swyke*, deceit, treachery: A.S. *swic*.
- l. 11934. *ne no hate þoght* = expecting nothing of the kind: *hate*, the smallest thing, quantity, or degree, from Isl. *haete*, *haeti*. See Jamieson's Dict.
- l. 11941. *Iobbes*, pieces, articles: but as *pesis* occurs in the next line, perhaps *jubbes* (jugs holding about a quart) are intended.
- l. 11949. *rewerd*, in l. 12697, *rudde*, in l. 13902, *ruerde*, noise, tumult, confusion: see Jamieson's Dict. under *Reird*.
- l. 12093. *by speryng of othir* = by inquiring of the people (about her).
- l. 12148. *hir wit leuyt* = lost her wits, became mad.
- l. 12212. *wary*, curse, ban, despise, speak ill of: occurs in Wiclif, Matt. xxvi; Chaucer, *Man of Lawes*, l. 1492. See *Prompt. Parv.* and Jamieson's Dict. and Supp.
- l. 12424. *mertrid*: see note to l. 5553.
- l. 12529. *slober*, foam, foul drift. *sluche*, slush, muddy water, or, watery mud; in ll. 5710, 13547, *slicche*.
- l. 12609. *hade*, would hide or conceal.
- l. 12627. *Happit*, covered over: as in the old song,
 "Hap and row, hap and row,
 Hap and row the feetie o't," &c.
- l. 12842. *Ames you of malice*, moderate your malice: see Jamieson's Dict. and Supp. under *Ameise* and *Meis* (Ger. *massen*). An old proverb has, 'Crab without cause, and *mease* without mends.'
- l. 12934. *faute of þaire hedes* = lack of their chiefs.
- l. 13019. *the barre*, the band of flannel with which an infant is swaddled, a girdle; also, the undermost dress of a female: A.S. *bær*, naked, because worn next the body. The word is still so used: see Jamieson's Dict. and Supp.
- l. 13120. *wallond wele*, lit. well-selected wealth = hard-won riches, one's whole riches. *walt he no gode* = he had nothing left.
- l. 13254. *the Sea occian*, the great, wide sea: in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 21, l. 48, occurs 'the octiane se.'
- ll. 13502-6. *clocher* = clough, a cleft in a rocky hill, a strait hollow between precipitous banks, or, as Verstegan has it in *Restit. Dec. Intell.*, "a kind of breach down along the side of a hill:" it is here used = place of concealment. *the hed of the hole* = the beginning of the entrance. *the hext gre* = the topmost step: *hext* = highest. *lagher* = *laigher*, lower. *sellkowth*, strange, but used as a *s.* = a wonder.
- l. 13633. *Wanen* (3rd pl. pret. of *Win*), got: *wan* is the form most used throughout this work; but both forms are still common.
- ll. 13680-3. *aspies*, seeks out, watches for an opportunity to bring about, meditates. *vnqwemys his qwate* = upsets his judgment, turns his head. *Gers hym swolow a swete*, engages him in some enticing speculation. *þat swelles hym after*, that costs him dear, that ruins him.
- l. 13826. *Grydell* = *girdell*, a girdle: Su.-Goth. *graedda*, to bake. See Gloss. under *Girdiller*.

l. 13889. *nołpit* = *nappit*, struck fast and fiercely: *nap* is still used to express striking with a hammer, and *a nap* = a blow, as in l. 6437.

l. 13902. *rught* = *rugh*, rough. Note the *t* after *gh* here as in *strenght*, *strenkyght* (l. 6276), *lenght*, &c.

l. 13908. *a dart vndull*, a dart not dull, i. e. blunt = a sharp dart: see l. 10548.

ll. 13920-7. In the MS. these lines are quite confused: l. 13923 comes after l. 13927, and no sense is possible. Perhaps *the said* ought to be *he said*, in l. 13927.

l. 13953. *kepyng*, imprisonment: see ll. 13842-5.

l. 14035. This is another very short line, yet quite complete: compare with ll. 4313, 8989. Observe also, that in the *thirty* lines, 14006 36, the alliteration dwells on vowels *six* times.

D. D.

GLOSSARIAL INDEX.

The text presents so many varieties and irregularities of spelling, that it was found necessary to adopt the modern English characters in the compilation of the following Index.

- A**, *adj.* one, 6324; all, 8205; *prep.* on, upon, as *a lofte, a backe*; an interjection, for ah!, 3473, 3482, 3490.
- Abaist**, *v.* to frighten, to terrify, 7962.
- Abake**, *adv.* back, backward, 3225, 5889.
- Abasshet**, *part.* (from A.N. *abaisser*) bowed down, covered, 329; terrified, confounded, 2517.
- Abate**, *v.* (A.N.) to oppose, to try to hinder, 5686; to lessen, 10104.
- Abide**, **Abyde**, *v.* (A.S.) to await, 1112; to wait, 1151.
- Abill**, **Able**, **Abull**, *adj.* able, skilful, 273; fit, ready, 943; suitable, needful, 1744, 2316.
- Abilly**, *adv.* skilfully, suitably, 1577.
- About**, **Aboute**, *adv.* near by, around, 1600, 5810; round, all round, 1657, 1666.
- Abrode**, *adv.* away, 3714.
- Abundaunt**, **Abundonet**, *part.* abounding, 1695, 3347.
- Abute**, *adv.* about, 1509.
- Accord**, *v.* (Fr.) to make of one mind, to reconcile, 13095.
- Achates**, *s.* (A.N.) an agate, 790.
- Acheve**, *v.* (A.N.) to accomplish, to obtain, 13765.
- Aclose**, *v.* to enclose, to keep close, 10524.
- Acord**, *s.* concord, 11863.
- Acoyntaunse**, *s.* acquaintance, 1865.
- Acoynte**, *v.* (A.N.) to acquaint, to accustom, 2931.
- Adout**, *v.* (A.N.) to fear, to shrink from, 1097.
- Aferd**, *part. p.* (A.S.) afraid, 853, 11630.
- Afferme**, *v.* (A.N.) to confirm, 2675, 8420.
- Afforce**, **Afforse**, **Aforse**, *v.* (A.N.) to rouse, to compel, to strengthen, 228, 5687, 6471, 6557, 6593.
- Affraye**, *v.* (A.N.) to attack, 1084.
- Affroi**, *s.* attack, affray, 4746.
- Afinytie**, **Affinyte**, *s.* (L.) family connection, relationship, 9081; relatives, 11392.
- After**, *prep.* (A.S.) afterwards, 273; unto, 1613.
- Agayne**, *prep.* (A.S.) against, 907, 1188; **Agayn**, 7315; *adv.* again, 1033.
- Age**, *s.* (A.N.) time, 6.
- Agh**, **Aght**, *v.* (A.S. *agan*) to owe, to possess, to own, to acknowledge, 315, 378, 1704, 2991, 13093; *pret. and part.* aght; "as hom wele aght," as they were in duty bound, 1704.

- Aght, *adj.* (A.S.) eight, 3243, 3466.
- Aire, *s.* an heir, 11684; Ayre, 9088, 11745.
- Aither, *pron.* (A.S.) either, 10930; both, 11060; each, 65.
- Ajoinet, Ajoynet, Ajoynit, *part. p.* called, 128, 291; joined, added, 1135.
- Ajoyne, *v.* (L.) to go to, 350, 974; to appoint, to allot, 2197.
- Alate, *adv.* lately, 4176.
- Alblast, Alblaster, *s.* (A.N.) an engine for shooting arrows, a cross-bow, 4742, 5727.
- Ald, *adj.* (A.S.) old; *sup.* aldist, 11055.
- Alie, *v.* to be related, 1284; to agree, to consent, 3190.
- All, *adv.* (A.S.) entirely, 8816. Frequently joined with other words to form an adverbial phrase, as "all with pert wordes" = unblushingly, 977.
- All-to, Alto, *adv.* completely, thoroughly, 1264, 7629, 10010.
- Alose, *v.* (A.N.) to praise, to commend, 9731.
- Alowe, *v.* (A.N. *allouer*) to praise, to approve, 4611, 8865.
- Als, Also, *conj.* (A.S.) also, likewise, 1505, 13143; *adv.* like, as, as if, 178, 900, 1217, 3318, 6040.
- Alsmony = as many, 4125.
- Alstite, *adv.* (A.S.) quickly, 11693.
- Althing = everything, 281.
- Ame, *v.* (A.N. *aemer, aesmer, L. aestimo*) to think, to plan, to devise, 762, 1679; to trace, to carve, 1562, 8758; to count, to reckon, 2270; to take to, to go to, 2023; to make for, 7227.
- Amese, *v.* (A.N.) to calm. "Ames you" = calm yourself, 12842.
- Amirous, *adj.* amorous, 3926.
- Amyddes, *prep.* amidst, in the centre of, 8774.
- An, *conj.* and, 2328; *adj.* one, 4062; as a *v.* = *han, hane, had*, 3372.
- And, *conj.* if, 581, 606, 610, 1440, 12709; before, 12710; but, nevertheless, 1398; *adv.* while, 2967.
- Angard, *s.* impetuosity, 9745.
- Angardly, Angarely, Angarly, Angurdly, *adv.* angrily, fiercely, eagerly, 7441, 7470, 9104; very, exceedingly, 6996; "angarly mony" = very many, 4683.
- Angre, *v.* (A.S.) to anger, to provoke, 4571; to be angry, to become angry, 6909, 7327; to wound, 6013.
- Anoisyt, *part. p.* made famous, much talked of, 220.
- Anone, *adv.* immediately, 1955.
- Answare, *v.* to answer, 1862.
- Aparty, *adv.* partly, 3842.
- Apere, Appere, *v.* to appear, to come forward, 1215, 1643; to yield, 11856.
- Aperte, *adv.* (A.N.) openly, 100.
- Apoint, *s.* finish, range, extent, 401.
- Appere, *v.* See Apere.
- Appres, *v.* to compel, to force, 3390.
- Apreve, *pret. of* Approve, to approve, to sanction, 8914.
- Approche, *v.* to approach, to come on, 1276.
- Apropre, *v.* to conquer, to annex, 12193.
- Archet, *part. p.* arched, covered over, 1577.
- Ardagh, *adj.* (A.S.) following, ploughing; "on ardagh wise" = as if he were ploughing, 175.
- Are, *adv.* lately, 8876.

- Argh, *adj.* (A.S. *earg*) timid, fearful, 2540.
- Arghe, *v.* (A.S. *eargian*) to wax timid, to be terrified, 1976, 3121; to terrify, 5148.
- Arghly, *adv.* timidly, 1831.
- Arghnes, *s.* (A.S.) timidity, 2203.
- Armurer, *s.* (A.N.) an armourer, 1588.
- Armys, *s. pl.* armour, 1304.
- Arofe, Arove, *pret. of* Arive, arrived, 1947, 3249.
- Arowsmyth, *s.* a maker of lance and arrow heads; also, a maker of arrows, 1588.
- Art, *pl.* artes, artis, *s.* an art, a branch of knowledge, 1485, 1497.
- As = as if, 138; like, like to, 1818; so that, 2671.
- Asaye, *s.* See Assay.
- Aske, *v.* (A.S.) to ask, to require, 420, 1583; to suit, 7067, 11622.
- Askes, Askis, Askys, *s.* Ashes, 570, 1428, 2646, 7150.
- Askewse, *v.* to excuse, to acquit, 12114, 12639.
- Aspie, *v.* (A.N.) to espie, to watch, 7945; to discover, to seek out, 11635, 13680.
- Assay, Asaye, *s.* (A.N.) the process of drawing a knife along the belly of a deer to try how fat he is; it was called, taking *assay*, 3903.
- Assay, Assaie, *v.* (A.N.) to try, to prove, to attempt, to set out, 382, 2489, 11793.
- Assele, *v.* to seal, 5358.
- Assemely, *s.* a gathering, a council, 57.
- Assent, *s.* (A.N.) consent, agreement, 1880, 2103.
- Assign, *v.* to assign, to allot, 1136, 1709.
- Astate, *s.* (A.N.) rank, position, grandeur, 21, 251.
- Astone, Astoyne, *v.* (A.N.) to confound, to stun, 1203, 2520.
- Astony, *v.* (A.N.) to astonish, 1319, 5871, 9488.
- Astoyne, *v.* to stun, to bruise, to shatter, 1203.
- At, *prep.* according to, 1633; in, upon, "at sad wordes" = upon oath, 1920; for, 2674; by, out by, 9300.
- At, *pron.* that, 2617, 4734, 9881.
- Athel, *s.* See Hathel.
- Atire, Atyre, *v.* (A.N.) to prepare, to fit out, 2013; to dress, to deck, 3026; to repair, 13420.
- Atle, Attell, *v.* to array, to arrange, 855, 2376, 4304; to aim, to attempt, 2965, 5727. See Etle.
- Atter, Attur, *s.* (A.S. *atter*) poison, dregs, 920, 926; "wan atter" = piss, 303.
- Atter, *v.* (A.S.) to embitter, to sour, 2281.
- Attle, *v.* See Etle.
- Atyre, *v.* See Atire.
- Aumber, Aumbur, *s.* amber, 1666, 6203.
- Aun, Aune, Awne, *adj.* own, 276, 6211, 6808, 13045.
- Aunsetre, Aunsetry, *s.* (A.N.) an ancestor, 5; ancestry, 6319, 9362, 13062.
- Aunter, Auntre, *v.* (A.N.) to venture, to hazard, 314, 724; to happen, 742, 2862.
- Aunter, *s.* an adventure, a hap, a chance, 5, 67, 827, 1707; a marvel, a wonder, 150, 153, 2856.
- Auntrus, Antrus, *adj.* bold, daring, adventurous, 537, 1121, 2186.
- Aurthwert, 6887, Aurthwart, 6796; Aurthwert, 7676; Aurthward, 7325; Awrthwert, 1862; Awterwart, 4892; *adv.* angrily, in anger.
- Auther, *conj.* either, 6528, 7761.

- Authwart, Awthwert, *adj.* angry, 1960, 9801.
- Avenaund, Avenond, *adj.* (A.N.) beautiful, lovely, 3073, 3368.
- Avente, *v.* (A.N.) to open the aventaille for the purpose of breathing, to admit air to, 7090.
- Aventur, *s.* chance, opportunity, 4601.
- Averys, *s.* avarice, 194.
- Avowe, *s.* (A.N.) a vow, an oath, 2973.
- Avowe, *v.* (A.N.) to vow, to make a vow, 261, 2002.
- Aw, Awe, *v.* (A.S.) to be bound by duty, 2179, 2987; to owe, 533; to claim, to have by right, 13622.
- Awblaster, *s.* an arbalest or crossbow-man, a crossbow; in l. 5707 means, arrows from the crossbows, the "wharles" of l. 4743. *See* Note.
- Awkewardly, *adv.* senselessly, stupidly, 4379.
- Axe, *s.* (We. *ax*) an axe; but applied also to arrow-heads, spear-heads, and swords, 1588.
- Ay, *adv.* always, ever, 48, 194, 1728, 1814.
- Ayell, *s.* (A.N.) a grandfather, 13604.
- Ayle, *v.* to shelter, to protect, 1577; *part.* Aylyng.
- Ayre, *v.* to go, 173, 531; to rush upon, 7312.
- Ayre, *v.* (A.S.) to plough, 175.
- Ayre, *s.* an heir, 9088, 11745; Aire, 11684.
- Ayre, *s.* the air, 1639.
- Ayther, *pron.* each, both, 7006.
- Babery, *s.* an architectural ornament, 1563.
- Bachelor, *s. pl.* Bachelor, 9718, 11483.
- Baillfully, *adv.* (A.S. *beal*) miserably, 11983.
- Bailusly, *adv.* (A.S.) sadly, bitterly, 9446.
- Bainly, *adv.* readily, at once, immediately, 135, 3370, 8082, 10857, 13220.
- Bak, Bake, *s.* the back, 1902; "turnyt the bake" = fled, 1348; "to gyffe bake" = to retreat, 9474.
- Baldly, *adv.* boldly, fearlessly, 9742.
- Bale, *s.* (A.S. *beal*) mischief, evil, destruction, 497, 1433, 2136.
- Bale, *adj.* deadly, sad, miserable, 926, 1388, 2234, 2681.
- Balefull, Balfull, *adj.* evil, baneful, deadly, 169, 899, 945.
- Ballit, *adj.* bald, 3848.
- Balsamom, Balsaum, *s.* (Fr.) balsam, 8777, 9119.
- Bame, *s.* *See* Baume.
- Ban, *v.* (A.N.) to curse, 4935; Banne, 1388.
- Bane, *s.* (A.S. *bana*) a murderer, 7926.
- Banke, *s.* the shore, the coast, 1069, 1902.
- Barbur, *s.* a barber, 1598.
- Bare, *adj.* (A.S.) curt, short, 74; mere, simple, 150, 828; purposeless, unproductive, 2502; complete, 483; late, last, 10805; bare-headed, 2018; unarmed, 5065; *adv.* alone, deserted, 1320; *s.* the naked skin, 5821.
- Bare, *pret. of* Bore, pierced, bored, 9432.
- Barely, Barly, *adv.* wholly, entirely, 68, 2780, 12090.
- Baret, *s.* (A.N.) strife, contention, 5274, 9336; trouble, sorrow, 4167, 5872.
- Barge, *s.* a war-vessel, 90, 9720.
- Bargen, *s.* contention, strife, 2502.

- Barly, *adv.* barely; "*barly no more*" = barely so much, or certainly not any more, 10132.
- Barn, Barne, *s.* (A.S.) an infant, a child, 1361, 8143.
- Baronage, *s.* (A.N.) barons, an assembly of barons, 211, 232.
- Barr, *s.* a bar, a bolt, 6018.
- Barre, *s.* the girdle (properly, the under petticoat), 13019.
- Barre, *v.* to shut close, to bolt, 6018, 10463.
- Basnet, *s.* a bassenet, 1248, 5255.
- Basson, *s.* a basin, 3169.
- Bast, *s.* a mat, matting made of straw, 4773.
- Bastel, Bastell, *s.* (A.N.) a tower, a fortification, 9490, 10569, 13782. The Bastel or Bastile was a movable wooden tower used in warfare; latterly, any tower or fortification was so named.
- Bate, *s.* (A.S.) contention, debate, strife, 5276, 5526.
- Bate, *v.* to attack, to contend with, to rush at, 5914.
- Batell, *s.* battle, 1216; *v.* to fight, 945, 1322.
- Batell, Batel, *s.* a company, a division, a host, 1151, 2131.
- Baume, Bawme, Bame, *s.* balm, 8777, 8780, 8804, 9119.
- Baxter, *s.* a baker, 1592.
- Be, *prep.* (A.S.) by, 383, 1291, 8601; *as be* = through or by right of, 1841.
- Be, *pres. tense of the verb*, 8906; *part. p.* 8913.
- Beayell, *s.* a grandfather, 13474.
- Beccyn, *v.* to beacon, to blaze, 6037.
- Become, *v.* to become, to be becoming (*pret.* become), 1712, 1714.
- Bed, *pret. of Bidde*, commanded, 6103.
- Bedaghe, *v.* (A.S.) to expose, to befool, 758; same as *Bedaffe*.
- Bede, *v.* (A.S.) to profer, to offer; "*amendes to bede*" = by way of amends, 5027; to order, to bid, 389.
- Bedene, By dene, *adv.* (A.S.) immediately, at once, suitably, becomingly, 429, 1656.
- Begile, Begyle, *v.* to beguile, to deceive, 8153, 9279, 11197.
- Begonnen, *part. p.* begun, 1620.
- Behode, *pret. of Behove*, behoved, required, 12679.
- Behove, *v.* (A.S.) to require, to behove, 900.
- Beid, *s.* a bead, *pl.* a necklace, pearls, 7044.
- Bein, *part.* being, 9717.
- Beire, *v.* to bear, to bud, 412; to bear, to carry, 1772.
- Beiryng, *s.* bearing, manners, 4116.
- Bekir, *v.* to skirmish, to battle, 7714.
- Bekur, *s.* a skirmish, a battle, 8363.
- Belde, *v.* (A.S.) to build, to build up, to strengthen, to encourage, 4541; to recover strength, 5864.
- Bele, *v.* to settle, to fester like a boil, 1433.
- Belefe, *v.* (A.S. *belifan*) to remain, to be left; *part. p.* Beleft, forsaken, 13456.
- Belefe, *s.* belief, 1686, 4287.
- Belirt, *pret. of Belere*, belied, deceived, 715; *part. p.* Belirt, Belirten, 8134, 8447.
- Belive, Belyve, *adv.* (A.S.) immediately, presently, quickly, by and by, 1163, 1175, 2226, 13206.
- Belmaker, *s.* a bellmaker, 1589.
- Belt-stid, *s.* that part of the body at which the belt is fixed, 5940.

- Be-mard, *part. p.* damaged, wounded, 10701.
- Bemoth, *s.* Behemoth, the great monster, the devil, 4427.
- Bemourn, *v.* to bemourn, to lament, 3279.
- Ben = Been, *part. p.* 891, 1439; have been, 9, 1728.
- Bend, *v.* (*pret.* Bend) to bend, to fit a bow, 9475.
- Bent, *s.* a plain, a common, a field, a battle-field, 91, 913, 1192, 5864.
- Bere, *v.* (A.S.) *pret.* bere, to bear, to carry, to drive, 1279, 1333, 1361.
- Bere, *s.* (A.S.) a bier, 9084, 11567.
- Berenes, Berynes, *s.* burial, sepulture, 4336, 9619, 10132, 12160.
- Berie, Bery, *v.* to bury, 7148, 7174, 8399, 9690, 13786.
- Beronnen, Beronyn, Byronnen, *part. pres. & p.* running, flowing, swimming, covered, overrun, 1328, 7033, 9052, 9635, 11141; *bloody beronyn*, covered with blood.
- Berslet, *s.* a slender bough, a wand, 2196.
- Bes, Bese, *pres. t. of* Be, 870, 3389, 3487; *imper. of* Be, 649, 6265, 6947, 13553. *See* Note, l. 870.
- Besenes, *s.* eagerness, 10337.
- Beside, Besyde, *adv.* around, 1221.
- Best, Beste, *s.* (A.N.) a beast, an animal, 4428, 11788.
- Bestad, *part. p.* beset, circumstanced, surrounded, 5849.
- Bet, *pret. of* Beat, 12664.
- Betaght, *pret. & part. of* Beteche, gave to, assigned, entrusted to, 6100, 7310, 11741.
- Betake, *v.* (A.S. *betecan*) to assign, to hand over, to deliver, 5371.
- Bete, *pret. of* Bite, (A.S.) bit, 12150.
- Bethink, *v.* (A.S.) to recollect, to ponder, 143, 147.
- Betide, Betyde, *v.* (A.S.) to happen, to arise, to befall, 2240, 2722, 2729, 9949; *pret. & part. p.* Betid.
- Betoke, *pret. of* Betake, gave, 1391.
- Betraut, *v.* to betray, 731, 11767; *pret.* betrat, 12026.
- Bi, *prep.* by, 12097.
- Bickre, Byccer. *See* Biker.
- Bide, Byde, *v.* (A.S. *bidan*) to stop, to stay, to dwell, to abide, to endure, 362, 570, 2254, 3483, 5677, 7186, 8126; *pret.* Bode.
- Big, Byg, *adj.* great, noted, renowned, 1029, 1032. *Comp.* Bigger, stronger, 2121.
- Bigge, *v.* (A.S.) to build, to set up, 1598, 5216.
- Bigger, *adv.* better, 2199.
- Biggyng, *s.* (A.S.) a building, 13452; Byggyng, 1379.
- Bigli, Bigly, Bygly, *adv.* boldly, strongly, manfully, 691, 6018, 6035; in force, 10405.
- Biker, Bikere, Bikre, Bicker, Bycker, Byccer, Bickre, Bykre, *v.* (A.S.) to battle, to batter, 2944, 5728, 7271, 7294, 7400.
- Biker, *s.* a battle, a fight, 4722.
- Bild, Byld, *v.* (A.S.) to build, 282, 321, 1535, 1569, 1603; *part. p.* bild, bilde.
- Bioustious, *adj.* *See* Boistous.
- Bir, Birr, Birre, *s.* (A.S. or O.F. *birer*) force, impetus, 171, 570; wind, a strong wind, 1982, 12490; a thrust, a blow, 1244; a struggle, a battle, 11141.
- Birie, *v.* to bury, 13674, 13963.
- Birle, *v.* (A.S.) to strike, to thrust with force, 9061.

- Birthe, *s.* a child, a babe, 10826.
 Bisè, Bisi, *adj.* busy, 6047; with difficulty, 10388.
 Blab, *v.* to lie, to deceive.
 Blackon, *v.* to become black, 8038.
 Bladsmyth, *s.* a maker of swords, 1592.
 Blake, *adj.* (A.S.) black, 3780.
 Blase, *v.* to blaze, to flame, 1989.
 Blasound, *part.* blazing, flaming, 860.
 Blawe, *v.* to blow, 1308, 4622.
 Ble, *s.* (A.S. *bleo*) colour, complexion, countenance, 7888, 9134.
 Blenke, *v.* to deceive, 2483.
 Blent, *pret. & part. p. of* Blend, mingled, 1695, 3493.
 Bleryng, *s.* bearing, defiling, 9134.
 Blisse, *s.* (A.S.) happiness, comfort, 1695, 2483.
 Blissful, *adj.* happy, 2256.
 Blithe, *adj.* kind, affectionate, 2342.
 Blithe, *s.* face, favour, 2196.
 Blithe, *v.* to gladden, to please, 2554.
 Blithely, *adv.* properly, honourably, 9109.
 Bloberond, *part.* bubbling, gurgling, 9642.
 Blody, *adv.* with blood, 1328, 7033, 10424, 11141.
 Blonke, *s.* (A.S.) a steed, a warhorse, 2371.
 Blusshe, *v.* to look, 1316; to gaze, 2428; to shine forth, 4665.
 Blym, *v.* for Blynn, to cease, 5075.
 Bobb, *v.* (A.S.) to strike, to beat, 7316.
 Bocher, *s.* a butcher, 1592.
 Bode, *s.* (A.S.) delay, 2568.
 Bode, *pret. of* Bide, stopped, stayed, 5940, 5954, 6939.
 Bodeword, *s.* (A.S.) a message, 6262, 8315.
 Bodyn, *pret. of* Bide, stopped, stayed, 12658.
 Bogh, *s.* a bough, a branch, 2371.
 Bogh, *v.* to wend, to steal away, 12608.
 Boght, *pret. of* Buy, bought, 1882.
 Boistous, *adj.* Bioustious, rough, boisterous, 4116.
 Bokebynder, *s.* a bookbinder, 1589.
 Bold, Bolde, *adj.* used as a *s.* in 1210, 1405, 7679, 9464, a bold or brave man.
 Bolde, *v.* (A.S.) to embolden; *part.* Boldyng, emboldening, 14, 1182.
 Boldly, *adv.* boldly, fearlessly, 978; unquestionably, 840.
 Bole, *s.* the body or trunk of a tree, 4960.
 Bolne, *v.* (A.S.) to swell, 5052.
 Bolnet, *adj.* swollen, 3839.
 Bolnyng, *s.* swelling, 5066.
 Bond, *pret. of* Bind, 7527.
 Bone, *s.* (A.S.) a request, a command, 505, 4795, 7895.
 Bone, *s.* arrest, seizure, 11964.
 Bonke, *s.* a bank, a shore, 2807.
 Borde, *s.* (A.S.) a table, 1657, 2562. *See* Burd.
 Borly, *adj.* large, great, burly, 3769, 4964.
 Born, *part. p. of* Bere, brought, 10805.
 Borne, *part. p. of* Bere, born, 10826.
 Boss, *v.* to carve, 1564.
 Bossh, *v.* to gush, to flow, 11120; *pret.* Bost, spread, 3022.

- Boste, *s.* a menace, a threat, 7962.
- Bot, Bote, *s.* a boat, 958, 1299, 1942.
- Bote, *s.* (A.S.) gain, profit, advantage, 448, 12334.
- Bote, *v.* to help, to profit, 3391, 8854.
- Boumon, *s.* an archer, 5536.
- Boun, Boune, Bowne, *v.* (A.S.) to make ready, to prepare, to dress, 827, 2756; to rush, to dash, 6899, 6905, 6997; *adj.* ready, going, 2136, 2745, 2816, 6920.
- Boun = bound, compelled, 9474.
- Boundyn = abounding, great, 13718.
- Bourde, *s.* (A.N.) a joke, a jest; *pl.* conversation, 3112.
- Bourder, *s.* edge, border, 329, 1248; a corner, 1598.
- Bourdfull, *adj.* (A.N.) sportive, free, 3952.
- Boure, *s.* (A.S.) a chamber, 505, 8449.
- Bove, *v.* to behove, 5115.
- Bow, Bowe, *v.* to bend, to bow, to submit, 507, 2511, 8147, 13220; to go, to come, to wend, 362, 775, 851, 978; to retreat, 9490.
- Bowande, *part. of* Bow, bending, obedient, submissive, 901.
- Bowe, *s.* a yoke for oxen, 901.
- Bowe, *s.* a bough, a branch, 412, 1059.
- Bowerdur, *s.* a border, a district, 12861.
- Boyste, *s.* (A.N.) an ointment, 883; properly, "boyste" means "box," and is here used in the same sense as when we say a *cup*, a *glass*, and mean the contents of the vessel.
- Brade, *adj.* (A.S.) broad, large, 383.
- Braid, Braide, *v.* (A.S.) to turn up, 904; to pull, to pull up, to raise, to hoist, 1945, 2807, 9551, 9917, 10464; to rush, to drive, to knock, to shear, 5696, 9553; to burst, 13930.
- Brait, *pret. of* Braid, burst, 13930.
- Brake, *v.* to beat, to crush, 6922.
- Brake, *s.* that which breaks or breaches, artillery engine, a balist, "big bowes of brake" = Arcoballistae, or huge crossbows mounted on stand, with crank, 5728.
- Bras, *v.* to embrace, 13810.
- Brasier, *s.* a brazier, a bronze-worker, 1589.
- Brast, *v.* to burst, to break, 3711, 8255; *pret.* Brast, 865, 2681, 3469.
- Brathe. *See* Brethe.
- Braunch, *v.* to spread, to shoot out, 8750.
- Bre, *s.* water, the sea, 3697, 12516.
- Brede, *v.* (A.S.) to spread over, 1172; *part. p.* Bred, spread, laid out, 383; *pret.* Bret, 8794.
- Brede, *s.* breadth, spreading, 4964; "upon brede" = extensively, 3022; "borly of brede" = of great extent, very wide, 11874.
- Bref, *s.* a writing, a parchment, 794.
- Breff, *adj.* (A.N.) brief, short, 74.
- Bregh, *s.* (A.S.) the eyebrow, 3780.
- Breke, *v.* to crash, to rush, 5827, 13014.
- Brem, Breme, *adj.* (A.S. *brem*) great, wonderful, 1563, 3714; vigorous, fierce, cruel, 860, 1314, 5872, 9632.
- Bremnes, *s.* fierceness, fury, 1066, 4665.
- Bren, Brenne, *v.* (A.S.) to burn, 171, 570, 889, 1379, 1989, 7113; *pret. & part. p.* Brent, Brente.
- Brent, *adj.* burnt, refined, bright, 3034.

- Brent, *adj.* full, smooth and high, 3030.
- Brest, *s.* the breast, 1361; the front, 5930.
- Breste, *v.* (A.S.) to burst, 1248, 9425.
- Bret, *adj. & part. from* Brede, spread out, crammed, 10254, 12561; fixed, set, 4960.
- Bret, *pret. of* Brede, spread, passed, soaked, 8794.
- Brethe, Brathe, *s.* rage, anger, 5066, 5075; wind, 1945, 3697.
- Brethe, *v.* to smell, 9777, 9119, 9685.
- Brether, *pl. of* Brother, 8400, 13167, 13599; Brother, 8368.
- Bretton, *v.* (A.S.) *See* Britten.
- Breve, *v.* to write, to record, 14, 65, 3736.
- Bridde, *s.* (A.S.) a bird, 345, 1061, 11788.
- Brig, Brigge, *s.* a bridge, a draw-bridge, 7130, 10464, 13880, 13886, 13897.
- Bright, *adj.* beautiful, lovely, 1657.
- Bright, *v.* to illumine, to light up, 815.
- Brise, *v.* to bruise, to shatter, 7929, 10275.
- Britten, Britton, Bretton, *v.* (A.S.) to dash, to batter, to kill, 1210, 1971, 2234, 14034.
- Broche, *v.* (Fr.) to pierce, to transfix, 6503; to spur, to dash, 7690, 10033.
- Broche, *s.* a thrust, 10872.
- Brode, *adj.* broad, great, large, 362, 1299; *on brod* = abroad, over, through, 8780.
- Brought, *pret. & part. p. of* Bring, brought, hurried; *of lyue broght* = killed, 1443, 8633.
- Brond, *s.* (A.S.) a sword, 10275.
- Brother, *s. pl.* brothers, 8368; Brether, 8400, 13167, 13599.
- Brunston, *s.* (A.S.) brimstone, sulphur, 860.
- Brush, Brussh, *v.* to rush, to dash, 1192, 1216, 10969.
- Bude, *v. impers.* = must, to be bound to, "*bude wirke*" = must work, 172.
- Buern, Buerne, Barne, *s.* (A.S.) a child, a man, a person, a soldier, a noble, 90, 91, 170, 321, 324, 2887, 8143; *pl.* people, 321; Burnes, 486; Burnys, 6111.
- Buffette, *s.* a blow, 9674.
- Bult, *pret. of* Belt, tumbled headlong, 7476, 9992.
- Burbele, Burbull, *v.* to bubble, to mingle, 3697; to choke, to be choked, 5760.
- Burd, Burde, *s.* (A.S.) a board, a table, 211, 383, 486; the wood, or wooden portion of a shield, 5827; a shield, 5836.
- Burd, Burde, *s.* (A.S. *bryd*) a lady, 483, 683, 3298; Burdde, 3984, 12037, 12085, &c.
- Burgh, Burghe, *s.* a town, a city, 815, 1112; *buernes of the burgh* = burghers, 9612; *burgh-men*, 8570.
- Burion, *v.* (Fr. *bourgeon*) to bud, 1059; *s.* a bud, 2736.
- Burly, *adj.* *See* Borly; *adv.* stoutly, furiously, 11059.
- Burn, *s.* (A.S.) a streamlet, a ditch, 11472, 13454.
- Burnys, *pl. of* Buern, 6111.
- Bus, *v. pres. t.* behoves, must, 5168, 5643, 11722, 13549.
- Buske, *v.* (Icel.) to busk, to go, to array, to make ready, 683, 757, 1186, 1322, 2568, 12968; to hide, to lie hid, 1168.
- Bussument, *s.* (A.N.) an ambuscade, 13014.
- Bustious, *adj.* *See* Boistous.

- But, *conj.* unless, 879, 927; so that, 13730; *but if* = if only, 8620, unless, 7369.
- Buyldyng, *s.* a house, 1519.
- By, *prep.* by, for, with, of; beside, along with, 11569; *adv.* by the time that, when, 814, 1074; *by wisshyng* = flowing past, 1606.
- By, Bye, *v.* to abide, 2230; to pay for, 4865; to buy, 11513.
- Byccer, *v.* See Biker.
- Byde, *v.* See Bide.
- Bydene. See Bedene.
- Bydon, *part. p.* of Bid, directed, ordered, 4534.
- By-flamede, *pret.* blazed, burned, 888.
- Byg, *adj.* See Big.
- Byggyng, *s.* See Biggyng.
- Bykre, *v.* See Biker.
- Byld, *v.* See Bild.
- By-neithe, By-nethe, *adv.* beneath, downward, 1609, 5529.
- Byronnen. See Beronnen.
- Byse, *v.* (A.S.) to busy, to work earnestly, 11333.
- Bytell-browet, *adj.* beetle-browed, with prominent brow, 3824.
- Cable, *s.* a cable, a rope, 1944.
- Cacchen, Cacche, Cache, *v.* (A.S.) to catch, to attach, to take, 489, 1077, 2876; to press, to push, 2710; to capture, to seize, 1467, 9766; *pret.* Cacht, Caght, Kaght = derived, obtained, 2155; Coght = caught, 300.
- Cage, *v.* to catch, to entangle by shaking, or warping, 3703.
- Caire, *v.* See Kaire.
- Caitif, *s.* (A.N.) a wretch, a dastard, 1393; Caiteff, 10352.
- Cald, *part. p.* called, 1490, 2844; Calt, 388.
- Can = began to (used as an auxiliary before verbs in the infinitive to express a past tense), 374, 9916.
- Cant, *adj.* strong, hearty, courageous, 1191, 2267.
- Caple, Capull, *s.* (A.N.) a horse, 5530, 7720, 9895, 10878.
- Care, *s.* grief, vexation, 1306; fear, 5997; concern, 427, 2464.
- Caren, Karyn, *s.* carrion, a dead body, 1972, 11185, 13027.
- Carle, *s.* (A.S. *ceorl*) a low fellow, a marauder, 9766.
- Carpe, *v.* (Lat.) to talk, to tell, to speak, to discourse, 829, 2450; *part.* Carping.
- Carpentour, *s.* a carpenter, 1597.
- Carve, Karve, *v.* to carve, to cut, to hack, to hew, 1268, 1650; *pret.* Karve, 9468.
- Case, *s.* (A.N.) chance, event, 2537, 2932; case, matter, purpose, 532, 11480.
- Cast, *adj.* rank, vile, 10448.
- Cast, Caste, *s.* reach, extent, 1447; reason, reasoning, 7951, 11241; a plan, a contrivance, a plot, a stratagem, 714, 1184, 10488, 11241, 11243, 11328.
- Cast, Caste, Kast, *v.* to contrive, to plan, 144, 204, 1530; to consider, to determine, 259, 4601; to set one's self, to volunteer, 5953, 6223; *part. p.* cast, thrown, 11311.
- Caupe, *s.* a blow, a stroke, 1237, 5264.
- Caupe, Cawpe, *v.* (Fr. *couper*, Ital. *colpire*) to exchange blows, to strike, to fight, 1262, 6486, 7775, 10342. See Coup.
- Cauping, Caupyng, *s.* fighting, fight, 1265; *part.* tossing, tumbling, 13161.
- Cause, *s.* a case, matter, 1004; occasion, 1105; reason, 2896.
- Cautel, *s.* (A.N.) a scheme, a device, 11490.
- Cayre, *v.* See Kaire.

- Certen, *adj.* certain, a few, 1709.
- Chaltrede, Chaltrid, *part. p.* compressed, bound, overcome, 894, 9159.
- Chape, *v.* to escape, to be passed over, 7904.
- Charbokill, *s.* (A.N.) a carbuncle, 3170.
- Charge, *s.* (A.N.) a message, 1772; charge, command, 8952.
- Charge, *v.* to value, to make account of, 1931, 2720; to select, to entrust, 8944.
- Chaseond, *part. pres.* rushing, dashing, 10436.
- Chater yng, *s.* talking, 1967; silly talk, 1931; in both cases the word conveys the idea of *boastful speech*.
- Chauffe, *v.* (A.N.) to warm, to heat, 7996.
- Chaunce, Chaunse, *s.* chance, accident; *by chaunce* = afterwards, as it turned out, 108; an undertaking, 1009, 1292; a mishap, 1751.
- Chef, Chefe, *v.* See Cheve.
- Chefe, Cheffe, *adj.* chief, choice, main, 1663; *the cheffe* = the upper end, 1663.
- Chefely, *adv.* particularly, earnestly, 1292.
- Chekker, *s.* (A.N.) the game of chess, 1621.
- Chele, *adj.* cold, 7958.
- Chene, *s.* a chain, *pl.* Chenys, 894.
- Chere, *s.* (A.N.) countenance, behaviour, entertainment, 366, 1186, 1356, 13509; lot, condition, 8683; *of no gre chere* = not of sufficient rank, or excellence, 7197.
- Chere, *adj.* dear, noble, faithful, 1772, 5286, 7197.
- Chere, *v.* to hearten, to strengthen, 8643; to revive, to recover, 10416.
- Cherys, *v.* to cherish, to entertain, 509; Cherisshyng, *part.* fondling, 8177.
- Chese, *v.* (A.S.) to choose, 1772, 2299, 8952; to recognize, 13509; *pret.* Ches, 9627; *part. p.* Chosen, Chosyn.
- Cheve, Chef, Chefe, *v.* (A.N. *chevir*) to accomplish, 16; to obtain, 395; to happen, to befall, 518, 708, 5985; to result, to turn, 525, 947, 1007; to go, to haste, to enter, 370, 6019, 8265, 9331.
- Chevere, *v.* to shiver, to quiver, 9370.
- Childer, Childre, Children, Childur, *pl. of Child*, 1356, 1383, 1418, 1499, 2099.
- Chivaler, *s.* (Fr.) a horseman, a knight, 6019.
- Choise, *adj.* fine, 1356; elegant, beautiful, 490.
- Choisly, *adv.* completely, certainly, 894, 1621.
- Chop, Choppe, *s.* (A.S.) a blow, 7701, 8265, 8643; *v.* to pierce, 1967; to rush, to drive, 7259.
- Chosen, Chosyn, *pret. and part. p. of Chese*, gone, entered, 490, 670; liked, esteemed, 1621; prepared, fitted up, 1663.
- Chricken, *v.* (A.S.) to shriek, to crackle, 9511.
- Chynyng, *s.* shining, gleaming, 919.
- Chyvallurs, *adj.* chivalrous, knightly, 10906.
- Cicill, *s.* Sicily.
- Clanly, *adv.* thoroughly, clearly, truthfully, purely, 53, 1918, 9616, 9620.
- Clappe, *v.* to shut, to close, 807.
- Claterand, *adj.* clattering, bellowing, 12501.
- Claterer, *s.* a tale-bearer; *a claterer of mowthe* = one who can't keep a secret, 11375.
- Claterre, *v.* to clatter, to rattle, to resound, 4626, 5787.

- Cleane, *adj.* See Clene; *s.* a lady, 1914; *adv.* entirely, 9468.
- Clede, *v. pret.* Clede, to clothe, 1639.
- Clene, Cleane, Kleane, *adj.* pure, clean, 164, 399, 1395, 9468; inmost, secret, 467; distinct, separate, 1634; whole, 10835; polished, finished, 77; *super.* Clennest, 1496.
- Clenly, *adv.* properly, 774.
- Clennes, Klennes, *s.* purity, modesty, 523, 13041; clearness of skin, 1503.
- Clense, *v.* to cleanse, 1608.
- Clent, *adj.* steep, high, rocky, 1995.
- Clepe, *v.* (A.S. *clypian*) to call, 292.
- Clere, *adj.* resplendent, bright, 409; pure, 534; *adv.* clearly, precisely, 77.
- Clergy, *s.* (A.N.) science, learning, 8104.
- Clerk, *s.* (A.N.) a scholar, 53.
- Clese, *s. pl.* clothes, 774.
- Cleufe, Cleve, *v.* (A.S.) to cleave, to pierce, 4034; *pret.* Clefe, clove, 5938, 7318.
- Clip, Clippe, *v.* (A.S.) to clasp, to embrace, 474, 552; to be eclipsed, 426; *part.* Clippyng, embracing, 2931.
- Clippis, *s.* an eclipse, 409.
- Clocher, *s.* a covering; a place of shelter, 13502.
- Close, *s.* the passage or enclosure between the gate and the building, 301; an entrance, 11173, 12982.
- Close, Cloise, *adj.* secure, secret, privy, 781, 1949; walled, 12341; Cloyse = shut, 11152.
- Close, *v.* to be situated within, 268; to surround, 1509, 1634; to enclose, to bury, 4337, 7159, 9616, 9620.
- Closet, *s.* an enclosure, the inside, 11929.
- Cloyse, *adj.* See Close.
- Cluster, Clustre, *v.* to set in clusters or groups, 1634, 1647, 5476; to adorn, 8752.
- Clynke, *s.* the sound of blows, 5853.
- Cobb, *v.* to lay about one, to fight, 8285; Kobb, 11025.
- Cogge, *s.* (A.S.) a boat, a vessel, 1077, 3242.
- Coght, *pret. of* Cache, caught, 300.
- Coint, Coynt, *adj.* (A.N.) cunning, skilful, curious, 125, 187, 191, 7715.
- Cointly, Coyntly, *adv.* cunningly, skilfully, 164, 204, 11228.
- Coke, *s.* a cook, 1596.
- Cold, *v.* (A.S.) to grow cold, 1306.
- Colde, *pret. of* Can, could, was capable, 2529.
- Cole, *adj.* cold, 1076, 9255.
- Coler, *s.* the collar, the neck, 7318.
- Color, Colour, *s.* colour, a banner, the ground of a shield, 5462, 10970; *v.* to colour, to gloss, 523, 1063; Colowr, 7852.
- Combir, Combur, Cumbre, *v.* to trouble, to vex, 2065, 11331, 11759.
- Combraunse, Cumbranse, *s.* trouble, misfortune, 2281, 9169, 12076.
- Come, *v.* (A.S.) to go, to come, to reach, to arrive at, 193, 1021, 1071, 1101, 1300; to become, 2181; *pret.* Come, Comen, Comyn; *part. p.* Comyn = descended, 1847.
- Come, *s.* coming, approach, arrival, 375, 975, 1142, 1230, 2026.
- Comely, Comly, Coumly, Cumly, *adj.* beautiful, 474, 1395; as a *s.* a lady, 552.
- Comford, Comfford, *v. pret.* Comferd, to comfort, to reassure, 532, 2011.

- Comonyng, *verbal s. or part.*
Communing, assembling, mingling, 2939, 2964.
- Compas, Cumpas, *s.* form, appearance, 523; plan, determination, 2710; *v.* to surround, to get hold of, 10292.
- Comyn, *pret. and part. p. of* Come, 1847.
- Comyn, *v.* to commune, to take counsel, to consult, 502, 1003, 11318; *part. & s.* Comyng, Comyn, Comynnyng, 4023, 11711, 12046, 12245.
- Comyn, Komyn, *adj.* (A.N.) common, 2075, 9320; as a *s. pl.* the commons, the people, 2268, 11415.
- Comyng, *part. of* Come, becoming, seemly, 3032.
- Comynly, *adv.* commonly, continually, 3293.
- Con, *v.* (A.S.) can, is able, 5128; *pret.* Con = began, 11258, 13705.
- Conceyve, Consayve, *v.* to perceive, to observe, to understand, 1230, 1256, 1918.
- Condler, *s.* a candlemaker, 1596.
- Coning, Conyng, *adj.* learned, 1885, 8104; *s.* skill, knowledge, wit, 399, 2412.
- Conjuracioun, *s.* (A.N.) conjuration, 13216.
- Connse, *for* Comse, *s.* (A.N.) an undertaking, a beginning, 2065.
- Core, *s.* the centre, the heart; *the core hete* = the centre of the flame, 892.
- Core = Care, *v.* to vex, to annoy, 9686.
- Coriour, *s.* (Fr. *corroyeur*, bas Bret. *correour*) a currier, 1596.
- Corious, Corius, *adj.* curious, ingenious, skilled, 1885, 3921, 11677.
- Cornell, Cornol, *s.* crenelle, a battlement, 1647; an embrasure on the walls of a castle, 4752.
- Coron, *s.* a crown, 1028.
- Cors, Corse, *s.* (A.N.) a body, a dead body, 3082, 5530, 9686; the person, 1865; force, impetus, 9895. *See* Course.
- Corve, *pret. of* Carve, 6674; *part. p.* Corvyn, carved, cut, 3052.
- Cosyn, *s.* (A.N.) a cousin, or kinsman, 1285, 13508.
- Coste, *s.* (A.N. *from* L. *costa*) a country, a region, a territory, 157, 1012.
- Costius, *adj.* costly, 3777.
- Coteler, *s.* (Fr.) a cutler, 1597.
- Coucheour, *s.* (Fr.) a jeweller, or stonemason, 1597. *See* The Preface.
- Coucheour, *s.* perhaps a couch-maker or upholsterer, 1597.
- Coup, *v.* to tilt, to fight, 7231. *See* Caupe.
- Couple, *v.* to have carnal intercourse, futuere, 13820.
- Coupull, *v.* to join, to settle, 8013.
- Cours, Course, Coursse, *s.* plan, purpose, scheme, 144, 1105; kind, 1583; a body, a dead body, 415, 874, 896, 12289; expanse, 269; a course, a rush, impetus, 1266, 10878, 11016; *be course, by course* = properly, naturally, 892, 1343, 1498; *in course* = in order, 1644.
- Couth, Couthe, Kouthe, *v. pret. of* Con, could, knew, possessed, 125, 1251, 1529, 3093, 8036.
- Covenable, *adj.* suitable, reasonable, 7951.
- Covenaund, *s.* a promise, a pledge, 999.
- Covert, *s.* security, defence, 13652.
- Covetous, *s.* covetousness, 193, 259, 1808; Covytise, 11328.
- Covetus, *v.* 2 *sing. pres. Ind. of* Covet, 13820.
- Coynt, Coyntly. *See* Coint, Cointly.

- Crafte, *s.* skill, device, 125, 162 ; a craft, a trade, 1583.
- Crafty, *adj.* (A.S.) well matched, 1644.
- Crakkyng, *part.* cracking, snapping, shattering, 5852, 8720, 13419 ; *crakkyng of fyngurs* = wringing of hands, 8720.
- Criste, *s.* a crest, a helmet, 5852.
- Cristenmen, *s. pl.* Christians, 4327.
- Crowne, *s.* the head, the crown of the head, 10299.
- Crusshyng, *part.* crashing, clashing, 4752, 5852.
- Cumbranse, *s.* See Combraunce.
- Cumbre, *v.* to trouble, to harass, to entangle, 4214, 11759.
- Cumly, *adj.* See Comely.
- Cundeth, *s.* a safe conduct, 11437.
- Cuntre, *s.* a country, 1437, 9766.
- Cure, *s.* (A.N.) duty, office, 9161.
- Curre, *s.* a dog, 1972, 10553, 11175.
- Currou, *s.* (L.) a runner, a messenger, 3648.
- Curtasly, *adv.* courteously, 829.
- Curtes, *adj.* (A.N.) courteous ; as a *s.* a noble, 5306.
- Dainté, *s.* (Wel. *dant*) a delicacy, *pl.* luxuries, 207 ; Deinté, 385.
- Damp, *v.* to sink, to descend, 10713.
- Dampne, *v.* (A.N. from L. *damno*) to condemn, 50.
- Dang, Dange, *pret.* of Ding, struck, beat, thrashed, struck down, overcame, 302, 931, 5813, 9010.
- Dank, *v. pret.* Dank, Donk, to wet, to suffuse, 7997, 9639.
- Danke, *adj.* damp, misty, 2368.
- Dase, *v.* to stun, to stupify, 7654.
- Dauly, Dawly, *adv.* duly, certainly, abidingly, for ever, 728, 870, 13822 ; slowly, 9595 ; lately, 11534 ; *full dauly* = frequently, everywhere, 9522.
- Dawhly, *adv.* slowly, surely, 5359.
- Dayre, *v.* to vex, to try, 13550.
- Ded, Dede, *adj.* (A.S.) deadly, 1339, 2066, 11017 ; *adv.* 6528.
- Dede, *s.* result, conclusion, 577 ; work, 274.
- Dedly, *adj.* mortal, deadly, 4013.
- Dedmen, dead men, 7659.
- Defaute, *s.* (A.N.) want, scarcity, 9376.
- Defense, *s.* (A.N.) prohibition, 4715 ; for the purpose of guarding, or defending, 1740 ; ability to defend, means of defence, 2128 ; offence, defiance, 2692.
- Degh, *v. pret.* Deghit, *part. p.* Degh, to die, 427, 921, 1523, 3212, 10250.
- Deghit, *part. p.* of Dig, 11363.
- Deghter, *s. pl.* See Doghter.
- Degrade, *v.* to degrade, 12576.
- Deie, *v.* (A.S.) to die, 4723 ; *pret.* Deid.
- Deinté, *s.* See Dainté.
- Deintithe, *s.* liking, desire, 463
- Deire. See Dere.
- Dele, *s.* a part, a portion ; *ilke-a-dele* = every particular, 3656.
- Dele, *v.* (A.S.) to bestow, 6547 ; to fight, *i. e.* to deal blows, 11027 ; futuere, 13815 ; *pret. and part. p.* Delt ; *pret.* Dulte, gave forth, uttered, 5646.
- Dell, *v.* to dally, to delay ; *part.* Delling, dallying, 7068.
- Delt, Delte. See Dele.
- Delve, *v.* (A.S.) to dig, to bury, 11179.
- Delyver, *adj.* (A.N.) active, nimble, 3958.

- Deme, *v.* (A.S.) *pret.* Demyt, *part. p.* Dem, to judge, to think, 528, 606, 12243; to adjudge, to doom, 583, 3141, 14041.
- Demyng, *s.* judgment, 2419.
- Dene, by dene, be dene. *See* Bedene.
- Dent, *s.* a blow, a stab, a thrust, 10428.
- Deny, *v.* to refuse, to reject, 8009.
- Depe, *adj.* deep, 1876; *s.* the deep, the sea, 1781; the mysterious one, 13809.
- Depely, Deply, *adv.* greatly, much, 3982, 13809.
- Depert, *v.* (A.N.) to divide, to distribute, to part, 1181, 3025.
- Depnes, *s.* depth, 4441.
- Derayne, *v.* (Med. Lat.) to try by combat, 13084.
- Dere, Deire, Deyre, *v.* (A.S.) to injure, to avenge, 808, 1185, 1260, 1293; to fell, to wound, 10991.
- Dere, Deire, *s.* harm, suffering, injury, 146, 227, 4254; poison, 920; hatred, 967.
- Dere, *s. pl.* (A.S.) wild animals, deer, 331; a deer, 2361.
- Dere, *adj.* (A.S.) dear, precious, 385, 1683; dire, deadly, 920; *adv.* solemnly, assuredly, very, 583, 761, 2391; *as þe dere thinke* = as you solemnly believe, or, as you think best, 2391.
- Derely, *adv.* regardless of expense, 3463.
- Derfe, Derffe, *adj.* fierce, daring, noble, 84, 528, 1336; angry, terrible, deadly, 166, 183, 580, 1005; as a *s.* a monster, 176.
- Derfenes, *s.* hardihood, impudence, 5110.
- Derffly, Derfly, *adv.* fiercely, 1339.
- Derk, Derke, *adj.* (A.S.) dark, secret, 1448; *s.* darkness, 673, 1054, 1079, 1137.
- Derkon, *s.* to sink, to slip, 13285.
- Derlynge, *s.* a darling, 3277.
- Derne, *adj.* (A.S.) secret, 478, 8816, 12740; small, 3060; *a form of* Darren, noble, daring, 3653, 13625; *super.* Dernist, Dernyst. *See* Derrest.
- Derrest, Derrist, Dernyst, *adj. super. of* Dere, dearest, noblest, 39, 5407, 13625.
- Des, Dese, *s.* the chief table in a hall, or the raised part of the floor on which it stood; properly, the canopy over the high table, 385, 501, 1656, 4966.
- Desteyne, *v.* (A.N.) to appoint, to ordain, 2673.
- Destyne, *s.* (A.S.) destiny, 2522.
- Det, *s.* debt, duty, 534.
- Deuly. *See* Duly.
- Dever, *s.* (A.N.) duty, endeavour, 234, 590.
- Devinour, *s.* a deviner of dreams, &c., 13831.
- Devyse, *s.* (A.N.) device, design, 1576, 3053; *v.* to observe, to espy, 1678.
- Dew, *adj.* related, bound, allied, 61.
- Dewly. *See* Duly.
- Deynté, *s.* liking, desire, goodwill, 967.
- Deyre, *v.* *See* Dere.
- Diche, *s.* (A.S.) a ditch, a moat, 4776; Dyche, 8155.
- Didyn, *pret. of* Do, 1413, 11960; Dydden, 1381.
- Diffens. *See* Defense.
- Dight, *v.* (A.S.) to adapt, to suit, to put, to set one's self, 3313, 8636, 14005; to ordain, 3495; *pret. & part. p.* mounted, 3415; supplied, 3560; done, 9558; handled, 10087.
- Dike, Dyke, *s.* (A.S.) a ditch, 1566, 11363; an old wall, 1533, 8328, 13588.

- Ding, Dyng, *v.* to smite, to strike violently down, to dash, 2135, 11003; *pret.* Dang, Dong, Dung; *part. p.* Dongen, Dongyn, Dungen.
- Dint, Dynt, Dynte, Dyntte, *s.* (A.S.) a blow, 92, 302, 1213, 6547, 8253.
- Dispende, *v.* to expend, to waste, 7615.
- Dispit, Dispite, *s.* (A.N.) spite, anger, 7945, 10684, 13700.
- Dispitously, Dispitously, *adv.* very angrily, passionately, cruelly, 4744, 7652, 13173.
- Dispitus, *adj.* excessively angry, 6494.
- Dissait, Dissayet, *s.* deceit, treachery, 1185, 4291.
- Dissever, *v.* to divide, to separate, 1602.
- Distitur, *v.* (Fr.) to make destitute, to cast off, 728.
- Distracte, *part.* distracted, 3219.
- Distrye, *v.* to destroy, 1155.
- Dit, Dite, *s.* (A.N.) a saying, a remark, 1347; a shout, 5788, 8680, 11946.
- Diting, Dyting, *s.* a writing, a story, 3732, 3850, 7392.
- Doble, *v.* to spread on each side; *doblit on brede* = spread abroad, 4966.
- Dogget, *adj.* base, unworthy, 10379.
- Doggetly, *adv.* doggedly, meanly, basely, 1398, 13071.
- Dogh, *v.* to thrive, to grow, to result, 5001.
- Doghté, *adj.* strong, brave, stalwart, 5438.
- Doghtenes, *s.* bravery, daring, 9314.
- Doghter, Doghtur, Doughter, *s. pl.* (A.S.) daughters, 1474, 6302, 11210; Deghter, 1489.
- Dol, Dole, Doll, Doole, *s.* (A.N.) grief, despair, sad fate, sorrow, 870, 1347, 2596, 3529, 4776, 6910, 11545.
- Dole, *adj.* dull, blunt, 10548.
- Dolnes, *s.* faint-heartedness, despair, 9854.
- Dom, Dome, *s.* (A.S.) fate, judgment, decision, 743, 2419, 5646, 7123, 11810, 12240.
- Domysday, *s.* doomsday, 3529.
- Don, *adv.* down, 1210, 5912.
- Done, *part. p. of* Do, put, placed, done, 1459, 1895, 6584.
- Dong, Dongen, *pret. of* Ding, struck down, 4745, 5763, 5858.
- Dongen, Dongyn, *part. p. of* Ding, struck down, 10559, 11027.
- Dongyn, *s.* (A.N.) a dungeon, the bottom, 12647.
- Donk, *v.* (A.S.) *See* Dank.
- Doole, *s.* *See* Dol.
- Dorse, *s. pl. of* Dor, a door, or a contraction of Dorsers, hangings, tapestry, 4966.
- Dos, *v. 3rd sing. pres. Ind. of* Do, does, 2654, 11314.
- Dos, *v. 2nd pl. Imper. of* Do, do ye, 11426.
- Dose, *v.* = prepares, 846.
- Doubull, *adj.* full, teeming, 1566.
- Doughter, Doghter, Dughter, *s.* a daughter, 389, 12044; *pl.* Doghter, 1474, Doghtur, 11210, Doughter, 6302.
- Doughtili, Dughtile, *adv.* boldly, bravely, manfully, 12882.
- Doughty, Doughti, Doghté, Doghty, Dughti, Dughty, *adj.* brave, bold, powerful, skilful, 84, 1037, 2570, 5438, 10851, 12116, 12867.
- Doute, *s.* fear, dread, 139, 1977, 2793; difficulty, 11246.
- Doute, *v.* to dread, to expect, 3495, 12121, 12281.

- Doutid, *adj.* dreaded, to be dreaded; *doutid in fild* = terrific in battle, 6350.
- Dowly, *adv.* overcome, in despair, 13937.
- Dowtyn, *pret. of* Doute, 11686.
- Draghe, *v.* to draw, to lead, 2945, 11160.
- Draght, *s.* a space, a distance, 1224; *pl.* the game of draughts, 1622.
- Drapred, *adj.* decked, draped, 1656. *Mistake for* Diapred.
- Draw, *v.* to stretch, to hang by the neck, 1970; to follow, to press on, 1448.
- Drecche, *v.* (A.S.) to vex, to oppress, 13804.
- Drede, *v.* (A.S.) *pret.* Dred, Drede, to fear, 1185, 10801; *s.* fear, terror, 1359; *adj.* dreadful, 166.
- Dregh, *s.* the length, the fore part, 678; *adj.* long, tedious, 1622; great, 11890; manifold, 935, 9314; *on dregh* = to a distance, or further and further, 10043, 11647; *why draghes pou on dregh?* = why dost thou delay?
- Dregh, *v.* to endure, 3513, 3583; *pret.* Dregh, 10777, Dreghit, 14034.
- Dreghly, *adv.* slowly, 2379, 9210.
- Dreight, *s.* length; *the dreight* = the greatest length; *the day of þe dreight* = the longest day, 10633. *See Note.*
- Drem, Dreme, *s.* a dream, 8425, 8429.
- Drepe, *v.* (A.S.) to drop, to sink, to fall, to overcome; to kill, 9, 929, 2290, 9854, 10795, 10851.
- Dresse, Dres, *v.* (A.N.) to set, to prepare, to apply, 274, 441, 1128, 13076; to stretch, to lay out, 5835; to address, 7659.
- Dreve, *v.* to drive, to tend, 7123.
- Dro, *pret. of* Draghe, 5290.
- Drogh, Drughe, *pret. of* Draghe, drew, approached, 88, 2361, 3115, 8075, 8090; Droghen, 10043, *droghen up durs* = broke open doors, 11936; Drough, burst, 5054.
- Dromoudary, *s.* a dromedary, 6207.
- Drope, *v.* to droop, to abate, 921.
- Droun, *v.* to drown, 5866.
- Droup, Drowp, *v.* to droop, to sink under, to pine, 122, 1523, 4392; *part. pres.* Drouping, pining, 3291; *part. p.* Droupyaite, worn out, sunk, 122.
- Droup, *s.* a drop; *pl.* perspiration, 7997.
- Drow, Drowe, *pret. of* Draghe, drew, approached, 797, 906; fell, 2379; dragged, 6207.
- Drughe. *See* Drogh.
- Drure, *contraction for* Druery, *s.* (O.Fr. *drurie*) love, gallantry, illicit love, 3350.
- Du, *contr. for* Dule, *adj.* deadly, poisonous, bitter, 3299. Or,
- Du *sopis* = Dew or water drops.
- Du, Due, *adj.* due, right, proper, correct, true, mean, present, certain, 2673, 2723, 6584, 9089, 9095, 11612, 12867; *for due* = for certain, what must be.
- Dubbed, Dubbit, *part. p.* decked, ornamented, 1683, 6205.
- Duche, *s.* a duchy, 9757.
- Dughter. *See* Doughter.
- Dughty. *See* Doughty.
- Dule, *s.* the devil, 921, 4392.
- Dulfull, *adj.* sorrowful, doleful, 2170.
- Dull, Dulle, *adj.* (A.S.) stupid, foolish, 50, 7868; *v.* to stupify, 11314; to soften, 5131.
- Dulte, *pret. of* Dele, 5646.
- Duly, Deuly, Dewly, *adv.* truly,

- in order, slowly, thoroughly, 60, 64, 234, 771, 3732, 7068.
- Dump, *v.* to rush down, to sink, 1996, 13289.
- Dung, Dungen, Dungen, *part. p.* of Ding, crushed, smashed, beaten down, 2086, 3229, 11632.
- Dur, Durr, *s.* (A.S.) a door, 11890, 11936.
- Dure, *v.* (A.N.) to endure, 2005; to delay, to linger, 5594; *s.* wrong, harm, offence, 1764.
- Dussh, *v.* to dash, to throw down, to fall down, 4776, 5786, 6410, 13917.
- Dut, *v. pret.* of Doute, dreaded, feared, 10128, 13427, 13834; expected, 8347.
- Dyche, *s.* See Diche.
- Dyddden, *v. pret.* of Do, did, put, 1381.
- Dye, *v.* to die, 6528.
- Dyke, *s.* (A.S.) a wall, 1533; a ditch, 4755, 8328.
- Dympull, *s.* a dimple, 3060.
- Dyn, *s.* noise, bustle, clamour, shouting, mourning, wailing, 274, 1197, 1347, 6910, 8675, 8680.
- Dyn, Dynn, *v.* to make a great noise, to resound, 1197; to clamour, to scold, 7659; *part.* Dynnyng, noise, wailing, 3437, 9618.
- Dyng, *v.* See Ding.
- Dynt, Dynte, Dyntte, *s.* See Dint.
- Dysasent, Dyssaisent, *v.* to refuse assent, to disapprove, 8016, 9369.
- Dyse, *s.* (A.N.) a fragment, a bit; *never dere hym a dyse* = never hurt him in the least, 808.
- Dyse, *s.* the game of dice, 1622.
- Dysese, Dyssese, *s.* annoyance, vexation, 3326, 4206.
- Dyshoner, *s.* dishonour, disgrace, 1005.
- Dyting, *s.* See Diting.
- Ease, *s.* ease, comfort, 1556.
- Easement, *s.* ease, relief, 7988.
- Ed, *adj.* head, chief, famous, 5324, 5950; *super.* Edist, Eddist. See Od, another form.
- Edder, Eddur, *s.* (A.S.) a serpent, or adder, 925, 4432, 4453.
- Een, Ene, *s.* (*pl.* of Ee) the eyes, 1958, 2422, 2695, 9595.
- Eft, Efte, *adv.* (A.S.) after, 808, 1996, 9780; again, 7624, 9778.
- Efter, *adv.* after, afterwards, 1439.
- Eftirsons, *adv.* immediately after, 7424.
- Eftsones, Eftsones, *adv.* (A.S.) immediately, 2478, 6456.
- Eger, Egor, *adj.* eager, fond, 3753, 5445, 10320; *v.* to become eager, to rouse, 7329.
- Egerly, Egurly, *adv.* eagerly, hurriedly, 264, 1390.
- EGge, *s.* an edge, 7926.
- Egh, *s.* (A.S.) an eye, 1313, 3015.
- Eght, *v. pret.* of Agh, owed, owned, 4212, 5325.
- Eghted, *adj.* eighth, 6223.
- Eire, *s.* an heir, 5315.
- Eke, *v.* to add, to increase, 9270.
- Elde, *adj.* (A.S.) old, aged, 126; *s.* old age, 160.
- Elit = elected, chosen, 1491.
- Ellis, *adv.* (A.S.) else, otherwise, 1154, 10328, 13080.
- Elue, *for* Elne, *s.* an ell, 170.
- Eme, Em, *s.* an uncle, 135, 1285, 13101, 13519.
- Emperour, Emperoure, *s.* a chief, a captain, a commander, 6021, 8829, 8955, 9705, 12042, 12575.
- Enabit, *v.* to dwell, to live, 110, 1600; *pret.* Enabit; *part. p.* Enabit, peopled, 101, 2858; resorted to, 2856.
- Enarmed, Enarmyt, *part. p.*

- armed, 87, 1179, 1236, 10512, 11172.
- Enbowet, *adj.* (*part. p.* of Enbowe) bent, or bowed down, rounded, 3034.
- Encline, *v.* (A.N.) to bow to, to salute, 2305; to follow, 2245.
- Encres, *v.* to increase, 6432.
- End, Ende, *v.* to finish, to complete, 4, 272; to end, to result, 194; *s.* an end, conclusion, 1438, 1439.
- Endlange, along.
- Endles, *adj.* infinite, 2.
- Endure, *v.* to live, to wear out, 2661.
- Ene, *s. pl.* See Een.
- Enerdand, Enerdond, *part. of* Enerde, dwelling, inhabiting, 4117, 12857.
- Enfecte, *v.* to infect, to cause to repeat, 936 (*see Note*); poisoned, 2979; *pret.* Enfecte.
- Enforce, *v.* to overcome, to sway, 10103; *pret.* Enforce.
- Enforme, Enfourme, *v.* to inform, to instruct, 654, 809, 3011; *part. p.* Enformet, Enfourmet, skilled, 3223, 6186, 10813.
- Enhaunse, *v.* (A.N.) to raise, to elevate, 13378, 13650.
- Enjoyne, *v.* to enjoin, to work out, to accomplish, 416.
- Enmy, *s.* an enemy, 1528.
- Enny, *adj.* any, 1528.
- Enon, *adv.* anon, straight, direct, 1946.
- Enourhet, *part. p.* adorned, set up, 1675.
- Enow, *adj.* enough, in plenty, 332.
- Enpaire, Enpare, *v.* to impair, to injure, 787, 2115, 8886, 9784.
- Ensample, *s.* (A.N.) example, model; *in ensample* = after the model, 1610.
- Entaile, Entayill, *s.* (A.N.) sculpture, or carving, 1650, 1671.
- Entend, *s.* (A.N.) understanding, ideas, 2634.
- Entent, *s.* (A.N.) intention, purpose, understanding, reason, 27, 1716, 2709, 6724, 8647, 11244, 11377, 11696.
- Entierment, *s.* interment, funeral, 9106.
- Entire, *v.* to inter, to bury, 9085.
- Entre, Entur, *v.* to enter, 9107, 11878.
- Entre, *s.* (A.N.) entrance, 1556, 11875, 11895; a beginning, 2248; an entry, or common passage in a building, 1600.
- Entrond, *adj.* absorbed, entranced, 3844.
- Enys, *adv.* once, at last, 873, 7925.
- Er, *adv.* before, 1091, 1128, 1137.
- Erde, *v.* (A.S.) to inhabit, to abide, to be found, to be sunk, 121, 923, 4233; Erdond, Erdyng, *part.* sunk, or bowed down, 7128, 12132; Erdyng, *s.* a living being, a mortal, 2217.
- Erding, *s.* burial.
- Ere, *adv.* before, previously, 1416.
- Ere, *s.* (A.S.) an ear, *pl.* Eris, 1964, 2650.
- Erende, Ernd, *s.* (A.S.) an errand, a purpose, an end, 481, 522, 1936.
- Eritage, *s.* heritage, right, 13773.
- Erne, *s.* an eagle, 11801.
- Ernyst, *adj.* earnest, serious; = grief, sorrow, 2942.
- Erst, *adv.* (A.S.) before, 4319; first, 7233.
- Ert, Erte, *v.* to lead, to bring, to guide, to direct, 264, 2725, 2942, 4857; to hearten, to encourage, 5602; Ert = art, 5121.
- Ese, *s.* (A.N.) ease, pleasure; *v.* to rest, to refresh, 7132, 8381.

- Esmint, *s.* ease, comfort, 3338.
 Espie, *s.* a spy, 13425.
 Etlyng, *s.* (A.S.) intention, purpose, desire, 1633.
 Ettle, Ettill, Etil, Etle, Atle, *v.* to intend, to aim at, to attempt, to tell, 110, 394, 6399, 6456, 7424; Etlit = went, followed, 8989; = had gone, 13519.
 Euther, *pron.* either, each, both, every, 57, 2018, 2357.
 Evensangtyme, *s.* the hour of even-song, or vespers, 8919.
 Evenyng, *adj.* equal, of the same rank, 2217; *s.* equality, 3372.
 Ever, *adv.* (A.S.) always, constantly, 143, 961; *Ever more* = always, 294.
 Evyll, *adv.* sorely, severely, abominably, 1265, 9685.
 Evyn, *s.* evening, night, 978.
 Evyn, *adv.* at once, immediately, accordingly, 1633, 1980; finely, correctly, perfectly, 436, 1635; *full evyn* = completely, perfectly, 11115; *adj.* even, level, flat, 2078; just, fair, 2287.
 Ewther, *conj.* either, 1479.
 Ex, *v.* to ask, to seek, to wile, Bk. I. title, 11621.
 Exchewe, *v.* (A.N.) to eschew, 4910.
 Exin, *s.* oxen, 568; oxin, 877, 949.
 Experyment, *s.* charms, 13217.
 Explait, *s.* furtherance, promotion, 3661.
 Extaint, *v.* (Old Fr. *estaindre*) to extinguish, to calm or still, 4927.
 Face, *v.* to soil, to deface, to disfigure, 9129, 9215; *part.* Facyng.
 Faciund, Facound, *s.* (A.N.) eloquence, 3748, 3792.
 Fade, *v.* to cause to fade, to weaken, to quench, 785, 9188.
 Faffure, *MS.* for Fassure, which *see*.
 Faght, *v. pret.* of Feght, fought, 5410, 6839, 7441, 8404.
 Failyng, *s.* failure, lack, 11162.
 Faint, *adj.* false, 12591.
 Faint, Faintte, *v.* to weaken, 9567, 11162.
 Fainting, Faintyng, *s.* languor, weakness, 116, 338.
 Faintis, Faintes, *s.* (A.N.) deceit, treachery, 241, 594.
 Faintly, *adv.* cowardly, 585.
 Faire, *adv.* (A.S.) comely, fair, of light complexion, 129, 2885; glorious, 4407; Fairer, the better, the upper hand, 4507, 6882; Fairest, best, for the best, 1119; *upon faire wise* = openly, without appearance of foul play, 145.
 Faire, *adv.* plainly, evidently, becomingly, 82, 4337.
 Fairhed, Fairhede, Fairehede, *s.* beauty, splendour, honour, glory, 1501, 3014, 4409, 4414, 8382, 9144.
 Faith, *adj.* truthful, truthlike, 241; faith, trust, fealty, promise, 533, 548, 599; *in faith* = certainly, assuredly, 735.
 Faithfully, *adv.* honestly, truly, 654; assuredly, 1890.
 Faithly, *adv.* truly, properly, completely, 632, 11447, 13950.
 Faitour, *s.* (A.N.) a deceiver, a scoundrel, 11241, 11864.
 Fall, Falle, *v.* to befall, to happen, to come, to spring, to begin, 421, 1425, 2406, 2867, 11617; *to falle to* = to happen, 2719; to attain to, 8953; to commence, to begin, 4685; *to fall on* = to attack, 11515. Fallus = befalls, 1116; Fallys, *2nd pl. imper.* 11515.
 Fall, *s.* chance, opportunity, 8117.
 Falshed, *s.* (A.S.) falsehood, 33.

- Falsly, *adv.* treacherously, wickedly, 1723.
- Falsyng, *s.* lying, falsehood, 11330, 11352, 12368.
- Fame, *s.* a report, a story, tradition, 149; good name, character, fame, renown, 759.
- Fantasy, Fantasi, *s.* musing, reverery, 2669, 9575.
- Fare, *v.* (A.S.) to go, to proceed, to wend, to come, 29, 485, 1148, 1189; to proceed, to act, 654, 760; to fare, to suffer, 1222; *pret.* Fer, 149, Fore, Faren, Faryn; *part. p.* Faren, Faryn.
- Fare, *s.* entertainment, 485; conduct, behaviour, appearance, bearing, 446, 817, 966, 1188, 1295, 5883; purpose, plan, scheme, adventure, 1109, 1511, 2036, 11241; a crowd of runners, a route, 11069.
- Faren, Faryn, *pret. & part. p. of* Fare.
- Fase, *s.* the face, 1271.
- Fassure, *s.* bearing, appearance, complexion, 3956.
- Fast, *adv.* (A.S.) very near, close, 326; securely, solemnly, 2149, 8420.
- Fast, *v.* (A.S.) to fasten, to affirm, 7985; *pret.* Fest, *part. p.* Fest, Festyn. *See* Fest.
- Fauchon, Fawchon, *s.* (A.N.) a sword, or falchion, 8763, 9655.
- Faurty, *adj.* forty, 1751.
- Faut, Faute, Fawte, *s.* a fault, want, scarcity, 2128, 4850, 12118, 12934.
- Faver, *s.* backing, assistance, goodwill, 1746.
- Faveret, *adj.* liked, esteemed, 3868.
- Fawre, *adj.* four, 12317.
- Fawte, *s.* a crime, fault, failing, 11750, 11754.
- Fay, *v.* to delay, linger, put off, 5616.
- Fay, *adj.* (A.S. *fæge*, Icel. *feigr*) doomed, or fated to die, dead, mortally wounded, 597, 956, 1154, 6590; many, 7967. *See* Fey.
- Fayn, fayne, *adj.* (A.S. *fægn*) glad, proud, happy, 639, 898, 1412; *adj.* gladly, 5755.
- Fayn, Fayne, *v.* to feign, to dissemble, to conceal, 241, 253, 594, 994; to adorn, to embellish, 34; *part.* Faynyng; as an *adj.* = deceitful, 966. *See* Feyne.
- Faynhed, *s.* gladness, 2446.
- Faynond, *adj.* glad, gladsome, affectionate, 12732.
- Faynte. *See* Fainte.
- Fe, *s.* a reward, 2400.
- Febill, Feble, *adj.* (A.N.) feeble, weak, miserable, 1356, 1438; *v.* to become feeble, to wax weak, 5956, 6058, 13918.
- Fecche, *v.* (A.S.) to fetch, 185, 614, 6032; *part.* Fecchyng, bringing in, welcoming, 1626.
- Fed, *part. p. of* Fede, nurtured, reared, 623.
- Feffe, *v.* (A.N.) to enfeoff, to endow, 12719.
- Feftis, *MS. for* Festis, fastens or takes, 7125.
- Feght, *v.* to fight, to battle, 1152; *part.* Feghtyng, fighting, 9054; *pret.* Faght, Foght; *part. p.* Foghtyn.
- Feghter, *s.* a fighter, a pugnacious person, a bully, 1751.
- Feghur, *adv. comp. of* Feck, fewer, 7822.
- Feile, *v.* to fail, 266.
- Feire, *adj.* fair, 7990.
- Feith, *s.* faith, 1154.
- Fel, *adj.* *See* Fell.
- Feld, Fild, Filde, Fyld, *s.* a field, a battle-field, battle, 326, 1187, 1318, 5961, 8404; the ground of a shield, 6290.

- Feld, *pret. of* Fele, felt, 6865, 10707.
- Fele, *adj.* (A.S.) many, 29, 149, 1438; *adv.* very, intensely, 1884; *the fairest of þo fele* = the fairest of those beauties, 2400.
- Fele, *v.* (A.S.) to feel, to perceive, 6865, 7927, 11792.
- Feliship, *s.* fellowship, 2800.
- Fell, *s.* (A.S.) the skin, the hide, 7719, 8795.
- Fell, Felle, Fel, *adj.* keen, cruel, fierce, fearful, base, 129, 910, 1304, 1990, 6595, 13944; huge, great, 5221; *comp.* Feller, more cruel, more relentless, 2055.
- Fell, Felle, *pret. of* Fall, happened, befell, 116, 500, 1323, 1343, 2345; brought, gave, 1394.
- Fell, Felle, *v.* (A.S.) to fell, to strike down, to kill, 6512, 7967; *pret.* Felle, 3233.
- Felly, *adv.* fiercely, cruelly, 6786.
- Felnes, *s.* fierceness, fury, cruelty, 9471.
- Felous, *adj.* fierce, warlike, 6063.
- Feltyms, *adv.* many times, often, 3014.
- Feme, *v.* to foam, to gush, 7261, 8043, 10219.
- Femyne, *s.* woman-kind, 6669.
- Fend, fende, *s.* a fiend, the fiend, or devil, 4429, 8138, 11716.
- Fend, *v.* to defend, to ward off, 3324, 10142, 10300.
- Fens, *s.* a defence, a bulwark, 7363.
- Fenyond, *adj.* dallying, uncertain, 4576.
- Fer, *pret. of* Fare, went, was reported, 149.
- Fer, *adj.* far; Ferre, further, 78, 95, 216; *the fer ende* = the conclusion, 2247; *of fer caste* = far reaching, 1447; *adv.* dearly, 4339; *s.* the utmost, the end, 8272.
- Fer-caster, *s.* a far-reaching, far-seeing person, 3950.
- Ferd, Ferdon, *pret. of* Fare, went, fared, 5142, 5409.
- Ferd, Ferde, *part. p. of* Fere, afraid, terrified, 222, 831, 2293.
- Fere, *s.* (A.S.) a companion, a wife, 350, 706, 1097; company, suite, 1132; *in fere*, in company, together, 759, 1349, 6940.
- Fere, *v.* (A.S.) to fear, to frighten, to be afraid, 859, 1929, 2142; *s.* cause to be afraid, 1977; *adv.* downright; *o fere* = out and out, completely, 18.
- Fere, *l.* 1977, *should be* Ferd.
- Ferfull, *adj.* grim, haughty, distant, 3868.
- Ferke, *v.* to proceed, to hasten, to start up, 1036, 11259; to put, to cut, to strike, 145, 5260; to carry, 185, 614, 6032.
- Ferly, *s.* a marvel, a wonder, 95, 261; *adj.* strange, wonderful, 356, 970; *adv.* wonderfully, 5224.
- Ferlyfull, *adj.* wonderful, horrible, 179, 13306.
- Fernet, *adj.* (*a form of* Frenyit) frenzied, wild, 5883.
- Ferre, *adv.* (A.S.) further, 110, 875, 1375.
- Ferrer, *s.* a farrier, 1593.
- Ferther, *adv.* farther, 11702.
- Fertheryng, *s.* a furtherance, aid, 1041.
- Fess, *v.* to confess, 10325.
- Fest, *v.* to fasten, to bind, to conclude, to seal, to pledge, 651, 8390, 11795; *pret.* Fest, 10111; *part. p.* Fest, 7874.
- Fest, *s.* a feast, 205, 3463; *v.* to feast, 12299.
- Festen, Feston, Festyn, Festnen, *v.* to fix, to arrange, to fasten, to bind, to ratify, to conclude, 636, 1427, 3123, 8375, 9081, 13612; to rouse, to waken, 1429.

- Fete, *s.* work, deed, practice, skill, 533, 1529, 6186, 10813, 13075.
- Fetis, *adj.* (A.N.) neat, elegant, 3068, 3075.
- Fetur, *v.* to fetter, to bind, 3518.
- Feturs, *s. pl.* features, complexion, 129, 1018, 2952.
- Feum, *s.* fume, smell, stench, 1609.
- Feveryere, *s.* (A.N.) February, 4040.
- Fey, *adj.* (A.S.) fated to die, mortally wounded, dead, 2935, 5242, 8998, 9691, 13924; many, 3478. *See* Fay.
- Feyne, *v.* to faint, to succumb, 1239.
- Feyne, *v.* (A.N.) to dissemble, to invent, to imagine, 18, 41, 419. *See* Fayne.
- Feynit, *adj.* invented, imaginary, 44.
- Fiche, Fyche, *s. pl.* fish, 1590, 13826.
- Fight, *s.* difficulty, struggle, 228, 11138.
- Fild, *pret. of* Fill, filled, loaded, 1617, 5384.
- Fild, Filde, Fyld, *s.* *See* Feld.
- File, *v.* to defile, defame, to sully, 2669, 8120.
- Fille, *v.* to fulfil, 602; Fillyn, * 1109.
- Filsyn, *v.* to aid, to assist, to increase, 5613, 9242, 12948; to support, to maintain, to preserve, 9383, 12180, 12350; Filsom, 4871; Fylsy, 8884.
- Filth, Filthe, *s.* baseness, treachery, wickedness, 732, 1609, 8121.
- Firke, *s.* a thief, a plunderer, 6428.
- Firre, *adv.* (A.S.) *comp. of* Fer, further, onward, forward, 4782.
- Flagh, Flaghe, *pret. of* Fle, fled, 6001, 7746, 11144.
- Flamme, *v.* to flame, to gleam, to glitter, 156, 1958; *part. pres.* Flamond, 225; Flaumond, 168; Flammyng, 970.
- Flang, Flange, *pret. of* Fling, cast, thrust, cut, struck, 1241, 5253, 11112.
- Flapp, *v.* to strike, to slash, 7674; to flap, to be blown, 11795.
- Flatt, *s.* a hollow in a field, 10004.
- Flaumond, *part.* *See* Flamme.
- Flay, *v.* to frighten, 4593; to weaken, 13294.
- Fle, *v. pret.* Flagh, Flogh, Floghen, Fleddon, to flee, to fly, 1349, 4732, 6850, 8602, 11969.
- Flecchour, *s.* (A.N.) an arrow-maker; properly, one who makes and sets the feathers on arrows, 1593.
- Fleme, *v.* (A.N.) to flow, 10004; to drive away, to exile, 12377, 12379, 12435, 13604.
- Flese, *s.* a fleece, 156, 225, 970.
- Flete, *v.* to flow, to float, 278, 1609; to sail, 13154; *pret. and part. p.* Flet; *part. p.* = overflowed, covered, 12560.
- Flit, *v.* to remove, to change one's residence, 425, 11835.
- Flode, *s.* flood, water, the sea, 278, 1990.
- Flogh, Floghen, *pret. of* Fle, 4732, 8602, 11969.
- Flore, *s.* a floor, 1660.
- Florence, *s.* florins, money, 1367.
- Flote, *pret. of* Flyte, scolded, taunted, 7324.
- Flowen, *pret. of* Fle, 10077.
- Flype, *v.* to pull off, as the skin is pulled off a rabbit, 954.
- Flyte, *v.* (A.S.) to scold, to taunt, to upbraid; *pret.* Flote, 7324; *part.* Flytyng, 7658.

- Fnast, *v.* (A.S.) to breathe hard, to rush, to roar, 168, 878.
- Foale, Fol, Fole, Foole, Fowle, *s.* a horse, 1245, 6400, 6451, 8341, 9469, 13560, 13563.
- Fode, *s.* food, victuals, 5170, 7854.
- Foghle, *s.* a fowl, a bird, 10553, 11805.
- Foght, Foghtyn, *pret. of* Feght, fought, 6859, 7785.
- Folde, *v.* to surround, 11263.
- Fole, *s.* a fowl, a bird, 13027. *See* Foale.
- Fole, *s.* a fool, 1817, 4931, 13279.
- Folily, *adv.* foolishly, rashly, 574, 5101, 7613.
- Folle, *s.* folly, rage, anger, 1957; Foly, 1425.
- Folut, *pret.* followed, 6854.
- Fome, *s.* the sea, the waves, 985.
- Fomen, *s.* enemies, 11263.
- Fond, *v.* (A.S.) to try, to strive, 6659.
- Fonde, *pret. of* Find, found, discovered, 1386.
- Fonge, *v.* (A.S.) to take, to seize, to accost, to meet, 366, 956, 962, 1367, 10017; to undertake, to aid, 599; Fonngge, to batter, to beat, 14023.
- Fonnet, *adj.* (A.S.) foolish, 3473, 4207, 7127; bewildered, helpless, 4691.
- Fonngge, *v.* *See* Fonge.
- Foole, *adj.* foolish, 13841.
- Foole, *s.* a horse, 1245. *See* Foale.
- For, as a prefix to verbs, adds intensity to the signification, sometimes completion, sometimes opposition, as *for-blede*, to bleed copiously; *for-faryn*, completely gone, killed; *for-shape*, to transform; *for-bode*, to forbid.
- For, Fore, *prep.* for, 1737, 1854; through, because, 193, 1444, 6604, 11847; against, 1528; in spite of, 890, 6439.
- Forbede, *v.* to forbid, 5681; to prohibit, 5725, 6428; *pret.* Forbode; *imperat.* Forbode.
- For-bled, *part. p.* covered with blood, 12270.
- For-do, *v.* to undo, to ruin, to destroy, 2940.
- Fore, *pret. of* Fare, went, fared, rushed, 93, 853, 887, 898, 1209, 9554; dealt, wrought, 44, 1213, 8519, 10896.
- Fore, *adj.* front, 884; *prep.* *See* For.
- For-faren, For-faryn, *part. p.* perished, killed, 1438, 12118.
- For-ferd, *part. p.* terrified, 10276, 10699.
- Forfet, *s.* loss, punishment, 2298; *v.* to forfeit, 4450.
- For-fonnet, *part. p. of* For-fon, become silly, senseless, 632.
- Forge, *v.* to devise, to plan, 12551, 12591.
- For-juste, *v.* to decide, to settle, 296.
- Formast, *adj.* foremost, largest, 278.
- Forne, Fourme, *adv.* direct, straight, right, 6784, 7759.
- Forray, *s.* plunder, 6426.
- Fors, *v.* to force, to urge, 1929.
- Forsec, *pret. of* For-seón, despised, forsook, 721.
- Forset, *v.* to beset, to surround, to besiege, 1924, 7671.
- Forshape, *v.* to transform, 13221.
- Forslet, *s.* a stronghold, 11779.
- Forthe, *adv.* forwards, onwards, till now, 1628.
- Forther, *adv.* forth, 680, 11174.
- Forther, *v.* to further, to aid, to assist, to benefit, to honour, 5743, 8884, 11138, 11170, 11708, 11716

- part.* Forthoryng, assisting, of benefit, aiding, 4576.
- Forthi, *conj.* (A.S.) because, 1085.
- For-thinke, *v.* (A.S.) to repent, to rue, 9312.
- Fortune, *s.* chance, 1464.
- Forward, *s.* (A.S.) a promise, a pledge, 548, 602, 2440, 3123, 9312; an agreement, a covenant, 2727; the front, the van, the attack, 1148, 5860.
- Forwise, *adj.* prescient, far-seeing, 2539, 3950.
- For-wrought, *part. p.* over-worked, worn out, exhausted, 5861.
- For-yete, *v.* to forget, 869; *pret.* For-yet, 882; *part. p.* For-yeten, 2291; For-yeton, 2068, 9959.
- Fose, *s. pl.* of Foe, 5169.
- Fot, *v.* to fetch; *pret.* Fot, 12610.
- Fote, *s.* a foot, 356, 1824.
- Fotyng, *s.* footing, position, security, 2077.
- Fouchon, *s.* a falchion, a sword, 5260, 11110.
- Found, *v.* to intend, to design, 13812; to invent, to originate, 1628; to accomplish, to succeed, 1154.
- Fourme, *v.* to form, to build, 1540; *s.* manner, 1954.
- Fourme, *adv.* See Forne.
- Fourt, *adj.* fourth, 5446.
- Foutly, *adv.* foolishly, 5079.
- Fowle, *s.* a horse, 13560. See Foale.
- Foyne, *v.* to push, to thrust, to fence with a spear, 10081, 10287.
- Fraght, *s.* freight, cargo, 1118, 5384, 9388, 12855; a fleet, 13301.
- Fraist, *v.* to try, to prove, 261, 6533, 6947; to inquire, to examine, to seek out, to consult, 97, 1119.
- Fraite, *v.* to inquire, to seek out, 10714.
- Frap, *v.* (A.N.) to strike, to beat, 10515.
- Fray, *s.* an attack, an affray, 1279, 2141.
- Frayne, *v.* (A.S.) to ask, to inquire, 97, 358, 1794, 2893, 12019.
- Fre, *adj.* (A.S.) liberal, noble, 358, 525, 11234; *s.* a familiar term in narrative or conversation applied to both sexes = a person, a man, a woman, 533, 1386.
- Freeltie, *s.* (A.N.) frailty, weakness, 8723.
- Frek, *adj.* (A.S.) quick, eager, hasty; *comp.* Frekir, 9862.
- Freke, *s.* (A.S.) a man, a fellow, 145.
- Frele, *adj.* (A.N.) frail, 831.
- Frenship, *s.* friendship, good-will, 1777.
- Freshe, Fresshe, *adj.* bright, 225, 997.
- Fresshe, *s.* the flood, or overflow of a river; a press of men, an onset, 4730.
- Fret, *v.* (A.S.) to adorn, to deck, 434, 3409; *part. p.* adorned, spread, 1660.
- Frete, *v.* (A.S.) to consume, to destroy, 9691; *part. p.* Fret, consumed, decayed, 13029; *imperat.* Fret, deal, dally, 12846.
- Frickly, *adv.* eagerly, heartily, 8994, 9880.
- Frigie, *adj.* as *s.* Phrygian, a Phrygian, 2918, 2981.
- Frike, *adj.* (A.S.) another form of Freke (both forms are still in use in the West of Scotland; Frike is generally applied to qualities and moods of the affections, and the mind; Freke, to the manner and conduct, but they are often used in the same sense); hearty, glad, 1189, 2918; keen, eager, 2055, 6949; *frike age* = courageous times, the age when one is ready for any undertaking, 2204.

- Friknes, *s.* readiness, eagerness, rashness, 6120.
- Frith, *s.* (A.S.) a wood, a coppice, 13552.
- Froch, *v.* to rush, to dash, to push, 1278. *See* Frush.
- Frothe, *v.* to froth, or foam at the mouth, 1957.
- Front, *s.* the front, the breast, the fore-part, 9150, 10814; a mass, one body, 10869.
- Front, *v.* to strike, to wound, 6923, 6984; to rush, to drive, to tumble, to fall, 6887, 6890, 8327, 8551.
- Frush, Frusshe, *v.* to bruise, to crush, to break, to tear, 1196, 8335, 13940; to push violently, to dash, 3225, 5931; a rush, a crash, an onset, 5830, 8998.
- Frut, *s.* fruit, 4972.
- Fryke, *adj.* hearty, 1050. *See* Frike.
- Frynde, *s.* a friend, a relative, 1039.
- Fuerse, Furse, *adj.* fierce, strong, brave, 216, 569, 785; great, 1617; immense, 2271; as a *s.* 888.
- Fuersly, Fursly, *adv.* fiercely, eagerly, quickly, 261, 1245.
- Fughtyn, *pret. of* Feght, fought, 7087, 10431.
- Fulfaire, *adj.* handsome, 3155.
- Full, *adj.* satisfied, 466.
- Full swice *should be* Fulls-wice, Fool's wise, like a fool, 5071.
- Fulsom, *adj.* very large, very full, 3068.
- Fulthe, *s.* abundance, plenty, 5414.
- Fur, Furre, *adv.* further, 1107, 7103. *See* Firre.
- Furde, *s.* a band, a company, 4164, 7217.
- Furder, *adv.* further, 2982.
- Fursnes, *s.* fierceness, bravery, 9771.
- Furst, *adj.* first, 1557, 4330.
- Furth, Furthe, *adv.* forth, onward, onwards, 2242, 2744, 6904, 13105; at once, 2984.
- Furthe, *adj.* the fourth, 2007.
- Fyche, *s.* *See* Fiche.
- Fyfte, *adj.* fifth, 1486, 6338.
- Fyge, *s.* a fig, 12206.
- Fyld, Fylde, *s.* *See* Feld.
- Fylyng, *s.* (*part. of* Fyle) defilement, 4850. *See* File.
- Fylsy, Fylsyn, *v.* *See* Filsyn.
- Fyn, Fyne, *adj.* good, great, clever, learned, keen, 400, 5824, 8375; *adv.* completely, 7168.
- Fynde, *s.* a fiend, 597, 4290, 8125.
- Fyndyng, *s.* the founding, the origin, 4296.
- Fyne, *v.* to finish, to cease, to end, 8810.
- Fyst, *s.* the fist; *in fyst* = in his grasp, a hold of, 10995.
- Fyt, *s.* a measure, a section of a story, 8420.
- Gab, Gabbe, *v.* (A.N.) to jest, to lie, 4303, 10604.
- Gaf, Gafe, Gaffe, *pret. of* Give, 804, 1250, 6102, 6491.
- Gaid, *pret. of* Ga, went, 369.
- Galos, Galous, Galowes, *s.* the gallows, 12885, 12890, 13033, 13116.
- Gamen, Gamyn, *s.* frolic, intercourse, 107, 1506, 11056.
- Gan, *pret.* began.
- Gar, Ger, *v.* (Icel.) to make, to cause, to compel, 197, 1937, 2928; *pret.* Gart, 9394; Gert, 1616, 1629, 4347, 6657, 8399. Both forms are still used in Scotland.
- Gat, Gate, *pret. of* Get, got, obtained, 1529, 3553; begat, 107, 1506, 13944.

- Gate, *part. p.* of Geet, guarded, superintended, 566.
- Gate, *s.* (A.S.) a street, way, road, 351, 1334, 5946; manner, conduct, undertaking, 612, 2239, 5207, 6138; *gird of his gate = fled of his gate = fled out of his way; so gat = in the same way, similarly, 5207; in our gate furthe = in our conduct from this day forth, 6138; all agreit to be gate = all agreed to the plan, 3649.*
- Gaude, Gawde, *s.* a jest, a trick, a pretence, 603, 9279, 10749; *pl.* Gawdyn, 11468.
- Gaume, *s.* a game, a merry-making, 1620, 1622, 2937.
- Gawlyng, *s.* (*part. of* Gawl, Gowl) shouting, wailing, 8677.
- Gay, *s.* a gay person, a lady, 2679.
- Gayn, Gayne, *adv.* near, over against, 2813, 4226, 8004, 8089.
- Gayne-come, *s.* return, *i. e.* coming back again, 2026.
- Gaynist, *super. of* Gayn, foremost, first, 2996.
- Gayre, *s.* 905, 13360. *See* Geire.
- Gedre, Gedir, *v.* to gather, to collect, 1174, 1225, 10133; *pret. & part. p.* Gedret, Gedrit.
- Geet, *v.* (Fr. *guet*, a ward) to guard, to keep, 11746; *part. p.* Gate, 566.
- Geeter, Geter, *s.* a keeper, a guardian, 972, 11739.
- Geire, Gere, Geyre, Gayre, *s.* goods, weapons, instruments, dress, armour, 905, 1081, 6051, 6547, 6565, 8477, 13360.
- Gem, *s.* a gem, a precious thing, 1368.
- Gematry, *s.* geometry, 8394.
- Gentill, *s.* a noble, a knight, 128; a lady, 437.
- Gentris, *s.* gentility, manners, conduct, 131.
- Ger, *v.* 1937. *See* Gar.
- Gert, *pret. of* Ger. *See* Gar.
- Ges, 2 *sing. pres. ind. of* Gie, givest, 2089; *imperat.* give, 13553.
- Gest, Geste, Gyste, *s.* (A.N.) an event, 2026; an adventure, 620; a deed, 3286; a history, or tale, 286, 12772.
- Get, *v.* to keep, to preserve, 2113.
- Geter, *s.* *See* Geeter.
- Getton, Getyn, *part. p.* gotten, begotten, 290, 1017.
- Gevyn, *pret. of* Give, gave, inflicted, 944, 1214, 5946.
- Gewell, *s.* a jewel, 1368.
- Geynde, *part. p.* join, adjoining, 5223.
- Geyre, *s.* *See* Geire.
- Giaund, *s.* a giant, 5503.
- Gide, Gyde, *s.* a guide, a chief, a ruler, 4053, 8881.
- Gif, Gyf, *conj.* (A.S.) if.
- Gilde, *adj.* golden, yellow, 3989.
- Gile, *s.* deceit, surprise, stratagem, 10749.
- Gille, *s.* a narrow rocky valley, or glen, 13529.
- Gilt, *s.* guilt, crime, 1814, 11581.
- Gird, Girde, Gyrd, *v.* to strike, to pierce, to thrust, to dash, to pull, 177, 938, 940, 1332, 1377; to spring, to rush, to dash, to fall, 169, 854, 880, 1232, 1317, 2072, 2322, 8072, 9017; to cut, 12143; *pret.* Girdyn; *part.* Girdand, Girdond.
- Girdiller, *s.* a maker of girdles, 1584. The *girdillers*, or *girdlers*, formed a section of the "hammer-men." The girdle is a round iron plate used in baking cakes; and the sauce-pan used in cooking fish is still often called a girdle, or gridle, as in l. 13826, "A grydell full gay gret-full of fiche."
- Girdyn, *pret. of* Gird, 4740.
- Glade, *v.* (A.S.) to make glad, 6126.

- Glaive, Glayve, *s.* a sword, a broad-sword, also, a weapon composed of a long cutting blade at the end of a staff, 4740, 13824.
- Glayre, *s.* a bright dazzling light, 5926.
- Gleme, *s.* a light, a gleam, 3067, 10971; *v.* to shine, to gleam, 3943.
- Glentte, *v.* to glance, to glitter, 3067, 10971.
- Gley, Glie, *v.* to squint, 3772, 3943, 3995.
- Glissen, Glisson, Glyssen, *v.* to glitter, to sparkle, 3067, 5296, 10971; *part.* in *ond* and *and*.
- Glod, Glode, *pret.* of Glide, glided, went, proceeded, 2996, 6096, 6292.
- Glogh, *v.* to gaze, to stare, 2922.
- Glose, *v.* (A.S. *glesan*) to falsify, to hide, to conceal, 11468.
- Glotte, *v.* to glut, 11777.
- Glover, *s.* a glover, a maker of gloves, shirts, breeches, &c., made of leather, 1584.
- Glyssenond, *part.* See Glissen.
- Goand, Goond, *part.* of Go, going, 1676, 4978, 13463, 13557.
- Gobbett, Gobet, Gobett, *s.* (A.N.) a piece, a nugget, 190, 2882, 11740; *in gobettes* = in pieces, 12143.
- Godarde, *s.* a gutter, a drain, 1607.
- Goddes, Goddis, *s.* a goddess, 3016, 4661.
- Gode, Good, Goode, *s.* a sum of money, money, wealth, 972, 11731, 11735; *pl.* Godes, Godys, Goodes, goods, property, household goods, 1406, 1408.
- Godely, *adv.* goodly, freely, 381.
- Goldsmyth, *s.* a goldsmith, 1584.
- Gome, *s.* (A.S.) a man, a person, 54, 1332, 8371, 10149; *pl.* folk, people.
- Gome, *s.* the gum, 3057.
- Gon, *pret.* of Go, went, 6112; *part. p.* of Gie, given, 11731.
- Good, Goode, *adj.* rich, valuable, 1366; *s.* riches, wealth, 159, 972, 1305, 11731.
- Goond, *part.* See Goand.
- Gorge, *s.* (A.N.) the throat, 169, 5829.
- Gos, 3 *sing. pres. ind.* of Go, 5403.
- Gosshe, *v.* to gush, to flow, 1607.
- Gost, *s.* (A.S.) spirit, life, 8216, 9189.
- Goter, *s.* a gutter, 3072; a vein, 8791.
- Goulis, Goulys, *s.* gules, in heraldry, 5927, 6291.
- Governance, Governauce, Governuance, Governauce, *s.* courage, conduct, guidance, control, rule, 229, 422, 656, 6278, 12220.
- Grace, *s.* (A.N.) luck, chance, 76; fortune, 224.
- Graide, *v.* (Icel.) to build, to erect, 6025; *part. p.* Graid, 1664; Gret, 1659.
- Graidly, Greidly, *adv.* (Icel.) carefully, eagerly, gladly, at once, 54, 656, 3133, 11440.
- Graithe, Graythe, *adj.* ready, determined, skilled, steady, 229, 1706, 2536, 10623.
- Graithe, *v.* (Icel.) to work, to push on, 1081; to quarrel, to fight, 1444; to dress or prepare, 12158; *pret.* Graithid, Greithed, Grethit.
- Graithly, *adv.* (Icel.) readily, speedily, eagerly, 930.
- Graithnes, *s.* readiness, skill, promptitude, 4509, 8943.
- Grase, *s.* grace, favour, 826.
- Graunser, *s.* (A.N.) grandsire, 2169, 10628, 13394, 13422.
- Graunt, *v.* (A.N.) to grant, to agree, 260; to promise, 979; *part. p.* Graunt, granted, offered, 631, 1106.

- Graunt, *s.* an agreement, 263; a promise, 4488; a vote, 8915; a grant, allowance, 9941.
 Grave, *v.* to bury, 10131; *part. p.* Gravyn, buried, 11562.
 Gre, *s.* (A.N.) a step of a stair, 13504; degree, rank, 7197; honour, prize, mastery, 1352, 4531, 4607, 9626.
 Gre, *v.* to agree; *pret.* Gright, agreed, 9315, 9367; *unto gre* = to bring about an agreement, by way of treaty, as indemnity, 11595.
 Grecfull, *adj.* crowded, full, 331. *See* Gret-full.
 Greedy, *adj.* greedy, 1370.
 Grefe, *s.* grief, ruin, 1720; anger, 6440; *to grefe* = grievously, unnaturally, 3044.
 Greidly, *adv.* *See* Graidly.
 Greithed, *pret. of* Graithe, 10642.
 Greme, *v.* (A.S.) to grind the teeth, to be enraged, to curse, 1006; to provoke, to rouse, to enrage, 12153.
 Greme, Grem, Gremy, *s.* (A.S.) grief, sorrow, anger, rage, 603, 1720, 1755, 2545, 3491, 4754.
 Grement, *s.* agreement, consent, 9384.
 Gremy, *s.* 2545. *See* Greme.
 Grene, *s.* a field, a plain, 7732, 7814, 11440.
 Grepe, *v.* to grope, to search for, to consider, 2455.
 Grese, *s.* Greece, 2117.
 Grese, *s.* (A.N.) a step, steps, a stair, 369, 1664, 1676, 8752, 13463; *pl.* Greses, Gresis.
 Gret, Grete, Grett, *adj.* (A.S.) great, chief, 107, 1178, 1455; as a *s.* a great one, a person of rank, a person of wealth, 1858, 7018, 11735; *super.* Grettyst, 1006; Grettlist, 10642.
 Gret, *pret. of* Graide, built, 1659; grew, became, changed, 9643.
 Grete, *s.* a command, an order, 2757; crying, wailing, 8677.
 Gret-full, *adj.* quite filled, full, 13826; Grecfull, 331.
 Grethit, *pret.* *See* Graithe.
 Grettenes, *s.* greatness, 3312.
 Gretyng, *s.* crying, wailing, 3491.
 Grevance, Grevanse, *s.* strife, vexation, 1403, 1814.
 Greve, *v.* (A.N.) to grieve, to vex, to injure, 572, 1431, 2143, 8535.
 Greve, *s.* grief, 13957.
 Greves, *s.* groves, bushes, 331, 1060, 2738, 12972, 13457.
 Griche, *v.* to grudge, to withhold, 7072.
 Grice, *s.* Greece, 40.
 Gright, *v.* *See* Gre.
 Grippe, *v.* (A.S.) to seize, 930, 1340, 1370, 12319; to dig, 1377; to haul, 1784. Gryppe, 938.
 Grippe, *s.* a grip, a foundation, 1543.
 Grise, *s.* Greece.
 Groaund, *part.* growing, advancing, 11462.
 Grond, Gronnd, Ground, *adj.* great, chief, 1403, 1431.
 Grone, *s.* a groan, 9017.
 Groo, *v.* to grow, to increase, 1403.
 Ground, Grounde, *s.* ground, land, field, 1174, 1352; a floor, a platform, 1664; a foundation, origin, cause, as applied to disputes or quarrel, hence, a dispute, quarrel, or strife, 80, 296.
 Grucche, Grutche, *v.* (A.S.) to grudge, to withhold, 8374, 9956.
 Grusshe, *v.* to crush, to gash, to lay open, 9482.
 Grydell, *s.* a girdle, 13826. *See* Girdiller.
 Grym, *adj.* (A.S.) grim, fierce, terrible, 177, 907, 1188, 1317; as a *s.* a monster, 880.

- Grymly, Grimli, *adv.* grimly, fiercely, wrathfully, 10453.
- Grynde, *v.* to grind corn, 1604.
- Gryppe, *v.* See Grippe.
- Gryse, *s.* Greece, 1026.
- Guttes, *s. pl.* the bowels, 9406.
- Gyde, *s.* See Gide.
- Gyf, *conj.* See Gif.
- Gyle, *s.* See Gile.
- Gyn, *s.* a snare, wile, pretext, 197.
- Gyng, Gyng, *s.* (A.S.) a company, followers, 1225, 2882, 8924, 13317.
- Gyrd, *v.* See Gird.
- Gyrt, *v.* to lash with words, to gibe, to taunt, 5118.
- Gyste, *s.* a deed, an adventure, 620.
- Hacche, *s.* a hatch, a cover for the hold of a ship, 2005.
- Hade, would have, 1251.
- Hade, would hide, or conceal, 12609.
- Hagge, *v.* to hack, 10023.
- Haile, *v.* to haul, to lift up, 1086.
- Hailsen, *v.* (A.S.) to salute, 1792, 4557; *part.* Hailsyng, as a *s.* 367.
- Haithill, *adj.* great, worthy, or famous; *Haithill of dedis* = famous for his stories, 38. See Hathel.
- Hald, *v.* (A.S.) to hold, to keep, to fulfil, 1110; *part. p.* Haldyn, held, believed to be, 2951.
- Halde, *s.* (A.S.) a hold, a stronghold, a fortress, 4786.
- Hale, *v.* (A.S.) to pull, to draw, to haul, 1782, 2847, 2968, 5847; to tear, to scratch, 9137.
- Half, Halve, *s.* a half, a side, a set, 1328, 1353.
- Haloghe, *adj.* holy; as a *s. pl.*, gods, 650; Haloes, 8419; Halowes, 2001, 2946, 10948.
- Halp, Halpe, *pret. of* Help, helped, assisted, 1280, 5734, 8047.
- Hame, *s.* home, 9337.
- Han, *v.* to have, 569, 12058.
- Hap, Happe, *v.* to happen, to be certain, 1102, 1438, 7553, 10195; to set on, to fix on, 9198; to cover over, to conceal, 12627; *s.* fortune, chance, 1789.
- Happon, *v.* to happen, to befall, 1157; *pret.* Happynt, 3142.
- Hard, *adj.* deep, intense, 3820; painful, 11298; *adv.* with difficulty, 5318; fast, quickly, 5874, 11953; Harde, keenly, fiercely, 8215.
- Hardgrem, *s.* hardship, injury, 4897.
- Hardlaike, Hardlayke, *s.* injury, affront, disgrace, 2213, 2769, 3476, 8124.
- Hardly, Hardely, *adv.* hardly, scarcely, 1866, 1934.
- Hardy, *adj.* strong, bold, brave, 475.
- Hardynes, *s.* boldness, courage, 238, 257; strength, 2195.
- Harl, *v.* to drag, to hurl, 2968, 5834.
- Harlotte, *s.* (A.N.) a rascal, a robber, 12889.
- Harme, *s.* guile, injury, wrong, 252, 1421, 1719.
- Harnes, *s.* covering, defence, 4605.
- Has, *imperat. of* Have, have, put, 4605.
- Hasp, *v.* to fix, to clasp, to lock, 8593; *part.* Haspyng, as a *s.* clasping, embracing, 367.
- Haspe, *s.* a clasp, a fastening, 1270, 5254, 11102; a hasp, a hank of any textile material, so called from the manner in which it is fastened, 3899.
- Hast, Haste, *s.* haste, 1276, 3688, 13973; *v.* to haste, 4225.

- Hastines, *s.* impetuosity, rash daring, 299.
- Hat, *v.* to call, to name, 4276, 4370; to be called, to be named, 924, 10637; *pret. & part. p.* Heght.
- Hat, *adj.* hot, 9156.
- Hate, *s.* hate, scorn, rage, 1448, 1818, 6594.
- Hate, *s.* (Icel. *haete*) anything, the smallest conceivable, 11934.
- Haten, Hatne, *v.* to heat, to become hot, 9153, 9304, 9958; *pret.* Het, 2054.
- Hathel, Hathell, Hathill, *s.* a prince, a noble, 3857, 3953, 6987, 8333, 9818, 10339.
- Haunte, *v.* (A.N.) to practise, 1628; to frequent, to keep by, 2963.
- Have, *v.* to endure, 1719.
- Haven, Havin, Havyn, *s.* a port, a seaport, 1049, 1072; as an *adj.* 1789.
- Hawbergh, *s.* (A.N.) a coat of mail, 5828, 6184.
- Heale, *s.* (A.S.) welfare, safety, 601, 8688.
- Hede, *v.* to heed, to notice, to attend, 252, 2188, 3017, 10339; to fear, to guard against, 2080.
- Hede, *s.* heed, thought, 1365, 2052; the head, 1270; extremity, end, 1672; a chief, 12934.
- Hede, *adj.* chief, of highest rank or value, 1925; Hed, 10902.
- Hedet, *adj.* headed, 300.
- Hedlynges, *adv.* headlong, 7485, 10175.
- Hedstoupis, *adv.* head foremost, 6638, 7249, 7434.
- Hedur, *adv.* See Hidur.
- Hefe, Heive, Heve, *v.* to rouse, to stir, to be stirred, to tremble, to be vexed, 4603, 8962, 12815, 13426, 13515.
- Hegh, *adj.* high, great, proud, headlong, 238, 255, 833, 1983.
- Heghly, *adv.* assuredly, solemnly, 709, 2020.
- Heght, *v.* to name, or call, 106, 1559; to promise, 761, 1007, 4544; *pret. & part. p.* Heght, Hight. See Hete.
- Heght, *s.* height, 1636.
- Heldur, *s.* 11588. See Holdur.
- Hele, *s.* (A.S.) health, safety, 844, 1756; the whole, 2301; *in hele* = wholly.
- Helme, *s.* a helmet, 1198.
- Helpe, *s.* an aid, an ally, 10803.
- Helping, *s.* assistance, the purpose of assisting, 2988.
- Helply, *adv.* helpful, 3579.
- Hend, Hende, *adj.* (A.S.) gentle, polite, high, noble, 718, 3017, 3851, 8380. See Hynd.
- Hendly, *adv.* politely, kindly, 1792. See Hyndly.
- Henge, *pret. of* Hing, hung, was kept hanging, 8089.
- Hente, Hentte, *v.* (A.S.) to seize, to take hold, 1308, 3334, 7969, 9721, 9739; Hent, 11952.
- Hepe, *s.* (A.S.) a heap, a mass, 1990; a company, 991.
- Hepe, *v.* (A.S.) to heap up, 3696; to increase, to grow, 1450, 3548; to become thick, 3688.
- Herchyn, *v.* See Herkyn.
- Herde, *part. p. of* Hear, 1866.
- Here, *s.* (A.S.) a man, a person, 1432, 6188; a company, forces, 1163, 6253. Hery, a person, 13573.
- Here, Hore, *s.* hair, 3021, 3023, 3820, 3989.
- Here, *v.* to hear, 151, 1516; to obey, 8892.
- Herit, Horit, *adj.* haired, 3757, 3780, 5531.

- Herkyn, Herchyn, *v.* to hearken, 5115, 7553.
- Herne-pon, *s.* (A.S.) the skull, 8775.
- Hernes, *s.* harness, armour, 1086, 2985.
- Herre-hond, Herhond, *s.* the upper hand, mastery, 1102, 7075, 7983, 9571.
- Herse, *s.* a frame set over the coffin on the sepulchre, 8753.
- Hert, Herte, *s.* a hart, a deer, 2353, 13455, 13557, 13560.
- Herte, *s.* heart, mind, desire, 142, 11421; as a *v.* to encourage, 4597; as an *adj.* hearty, 10979.
- Hertely, *adv.* eagerly, earnestly, 1844.
- Herty, *adj.* ready, forward, eager, 8203, 10053.
- Hervest, *s.* harvest, 12465.
- Hery, *s.* See Here.
- Heryng, *s.* hearing, listening to, 11298.
- Hest, Heste, *s.* (A.S.) a promise, 639, 995, 1110, 7104; a command, 12091.
- Het, *v.* See Hete.
- Het, *pret. of* Hatē, heated, inflamed, 2054.
- Het, *v.* to hit, to strike, to steal, 2913.
- Hete, Het, *v.* (A.S.) to promise, to undertake, 240, 573, 591, 995, 2020, 2435, 10504; to name, to be named or called, 1975, 4257; *pret. & part. p.* Het.
- Hete, *s.* heat, 509; a bout, a burst, an effort, 9523, 10288.
- Heterly, Hetturly, Heturly, *adv.* eagerly, fiercely, furiously, 3499, 3548, 5254, 5826, 11955; Hitturly, 6498.
- Hethe, *s.* a heath, 1350.
- Hething, Hethyng, *s.* contempt, insult, degradation, 1753, 1818, 1925, 2594, 10383.
- Hethyn, *adv.* (A.S.) hence.
- Hethyngfull, *adj.* contemptuous, 3953.
- Heve, *v.* See Hefe.
- Hevenys, *s.* affliction, disaster, 1800.
- Hevy, *adj.* heavy, severe, scornful, 5567.
- Hevyn, *v.* to bend one's whole strength on something (as when the sailor cries *heave, boys!*); hence, to be absorbed in; to *hevyn on þi harme* = to think only of your wrong, *i. e.* to seek to be avenged for it, 2083.
- Hew, *s.* (A.S.) hue, appearance, 3296, 3409.
- Hext, *adj.* (A.S.) highest, 13504.
- Hidlis, *s.* (*pl. of* Hidle, a hiding-place); *put into hidlis* = put into hiding, concealed, 12304.
- Hidur, Hedur, Hydur, Hider, Hyder, *adv.* here, 627, 1103, 1105, 1134, 1838, 1887, 3344.
- High, Hygh, Hie, Hye, *v.* (A.S.) to haste, to hie, to wend, to sail, 299, 991, 1163, 2027, 3245, 3581, 4608; to hoist, 4605; *pret.* Hit, Hyt; Hight.
- High, *adv.* highly, boldly, boastfully, 1967.
- Hight, *pret. & part. p. of* Heght, and Hete, called, was called, 115, 316, 1243, 1263, 1462; promised, 761, 1040, 9970.
- Hild, Hilde, *part. p. of* Hile, covered, clad, 2374, 2738.
- Hir, Her, Hur, *pron.* her; Hir, *most frequently.*
- Hit, Hitte, *v.* (A.S.) to hit, to strike, 5937, 5943; to go, to turn into (as a vessel into harbour), 13492, 13495; to come true, to be verified, 2071.
- Hit, Hyt, *pret. of* Hie, High, 2027, 3245; *pret. of* Hit, 4671.
- Hit, *pron.* it.

- Hitturly, *adv.* See Heterly.
- Ho, *pron.* she.
- Hode, *s.* the hood, a mail covering for the head, 10297.
- Hof, *pret.* of Hove, heaved up, lifted, 5259.
- Hofe, *v.* See Hove; *on hofe* = hove to, 12699.
- Hoge, *adj.* (A.S.) huge, immense, 189, 1173.
- Hoke, *v.* to pick one's way, to work, 4621.
- Hold, *v.* to hold, to keep; to abide by (as in a bargain), 11648; *pret.* Held; *part. p.* Holdyn, held, kept, 1421, 1467; believed to be, 972; cherished, 1426.
- Holdur, Heldur, *s.* (*contr.* for holerdur) ribaldry, 2919, 11588.
- Hole, Holl, Holle, *adj.* (A.S.) whole, entire, 132, 1289, 3257, 6852; sound, unhurt, 6888; undefaced, 8729; *on a sop holle* = in one body, or mass, 1309.
- Holly, Holy, *adv.* wholly, 235, 995.
- Holsom, *adj.* prudent, safe, comfortable, 2246, 5758, 11251.
- Holte, *s.* (A.S.) a wooded knoll, 333, 1059, 2353, 13451, 13455; as an *adj.* mountainous, 1350.
- Holy, *adv.* See Holly.
- Hom, *pron.* them, 24, 33; themselves, 1362; him, 1374, 1518.
- Hom, *s.* home, 1518, 1854, 5836, 13975.
- Hom-selſe, *pron.* himself, 983.
- Hond, *s.* a hand, *freq.*; *at hond* = ready, ripe, 396; *of his hond past* = got out of his reach, 1979.
- Hond, *adj.* short, handy, 1157, 1450, 1748, 3696, 7346; *a hond while* = a short time, 1157.
- Hondle, *v.* to embrace, to copulate, 13809.
- Honest, Onest, *adj.* (A.N.) truth-ful, noble, free, 48, 1646; open, beautiful, 3035.
- Honestly, Onestly, *adv.* honestly, readily, suitably, respectably, 281, 1600, 1919.
- Honowre, *s.* obeisance, 4659.
- Hoole, *adv.* wholly, 6948; *s.* See Houle.
- Hope, Hoope, *v.* to hope, to imagine, 2292; to be comforted, 9573.
- Hoppe, *v.* (A.S.) to leap, 12506.
- Hor, *pron.* their, 8, 984.
- Hore, *s.* a whore, 1402, 1851; hair, 3989. See Here.
- Horedam, *s.* whoredom, 1421, 13038.
- Horit. See Herit.
- Horse, *v.* to mount on horseback, 1280, 6470, 11044; *pret. & part. p.* Horset, Horsit.
- Horse-fete, Horsfet, the feet of the horses, being trampled on by horses, 5834, 6560.
- Hote, *adj.* hot, keen, strong (p. 16, l. 6), 2054, 9377; *s.* a promise, 8067.
- Houle, Howle, Hoole, *s.* a hole, a cave, a dungeon, 1362, 11991, 13501.
- Hove, *v.* (W. *hofio*) to halt, to hover, to linger, to remain, 1640, 2847, 3127, 3531, 12705; to hie, to push towards, 4525.
- Howle. See Houle.
- Hue, *v.* to hew, to hack, 7681.
- Huet, Huyt, *adj.* coloured, of the same hue, 3021, 3899.
- Hundrethe, Hundrith, *adj.* 4055, 4135, 4171.
- Hur, *pron.* her, 716, 1855, 10889, 11006.
- Hurd, *s.* hoard, or hoarding, 11539.
- Hurdes, *s.* (A.N.) a hurdle, branches, 13459.

- Hurl, *v.* to drag, to pull, 1254, 1969, 6660, 10311; to rush, to dash, to fall, 1220, 1365, 6638; to crash, to dash, to drive, 1198, 5828, 6650, 6675, 6743.
- Hurtelyng, *s.* (A.N.) clashing, jousting, 10053.
- Huyt, *adj.* See Huet.
- Hyd, *pret.* of Hide, hid, 1362.
- Hyde, *s.* the skin, 3909.
- Hygh, *s.* haste, 7783.
- Hym, *pron.* him, himself, 2532-4.
- Hym-selvon, *pron.* himself, 1236.
- Hynd, Hynde, *adj.* kind, courteous, 475, 2292; *s.* a lady, 1396, 1844.
- Hyndly, *adv.* kindly, 621.
- Hyndward, *adv.* backwards, over the hind quarters of the horse, 8553.
- Hyrne, Hyerne, *s.* a corner, 1362, 8390.
- Hyt, *pret.* of High, or Hit, hasted, or turned, 4671.
- Ich, Iche, *pron.* each, every, 1177, 2893, 4611, 4614.
- Ilke-a, *pron.* every, 423; Ilke-a-dele = every particular, omitting nothing, 3656.
- In, *prep.* in, of, 343; through, by, by means of, 421, 494; for the purpose of, 442; into, 743; during, 1866.
- In, Inne, Ynne, *s.* (A.S.) a house, a lodging, 301, 2156, 2675, 7345, 10740.
- Indityng, *s.* writing, description, account, 5423.
- Intent, *s.* purpose, resolution, 11364.
- Into, *prep.* within, in the form of, 14; unto, towards, 990.
- Inwone, *v.* (A.S.) to dwell, to inhabit, 133, 13864.
- Isse, Ysse, Ysshe, *v.* to go forth, to rush, to shoot, 5784, 6631, 6998.
- I-wise, *adv.* indeed, truly, certainly, 897.
- Jamne, Jawmbe, *s.* (Fr.) a projection, a joint, 939, 11114.
- Janglyng, *s.* prating, bandying, conversation, 671, 2873.
- Jape, *s.* (A.N.) a jest, a trick, mirth, 210, 416, 2873; a device, an appliance, 890.
- Jawmbe, *s.* See Jamne.
- Jobbe, *s.* a piece, an article, 11941.
- Jocund, *adj.* (A.N.) merry, lively, 316.
- Join, *v.* to enjoin, to request, 437, 512; to measure, to reckon, 1538.
- Jointly, *adv.* continuously, 1538.
- Joly, *adj.* joyful, gladsome, 210, 249, 316; rich, precious, 1368.
- Jorney, *s.* (Fr.) a journey, an undertaking, 937; a day's march, 1538.
- Joy, *v.* to gladden, to rejoice, 214; *s.* joy, success, good fortune, 890, 2385; *the joy* = destiny, 1685.
- Joyvely, Joifully, *adv.* gladly, successfully, 374, 993.
- Juge, Jugge, *v.* (A.N.) to adjudge, 2407; to guide, to regulate, 10360.
- Just, Juste, *adj.* great, noble, famous, 214, 291.
- Justile, *v.* futuere, 12738.
- Justis, *s.* (A.N.) an administrator of justice; *a justis of joyes* = a queen of pleasure, 2385.
- Justly, *adv.* properly, suitably, becomingly, 512.
- Kache, *v.* See Cacche.
- Kaght, Kaghten. See Caght.
- Kaire, Kayre, Caire, *v.* to go, to set out, to depart, to wend, 280, 363, 836, 2575, 6908, 9894; to take to, to set to, 2012.

- Kant. *See* Cant.
 Kantly. *See* Cantly.
 Karpe. *See* Carpe.
 Karve, *pret. of* Carve, 9468.
 Kary, *v.* to carry, to convey, 10369.
 Karyn, *s.* *See* Caren.
 Kast. *See* Cast.
 Kaupe. *See* Caupe.
 Kele, *v.* to cool, to subdue, 11464.
 Ken, *v.* (A.S.) to know, to know by sight, to distinguish, 25, 1583, 2896, 3911; to be known, to be discovered, 1452; to teach, to direct, 951, 5663, 11821; *part. p.* Kend; *to ken* = to the sight, 1567; known, 8746.
 Kendly, *adv.* kindly, 657.
 Kene, *adj.* (A.S.) sharp, keen, 4076, 1268; eager, loud, 1206; fierce, ravenous, 11176; *adv.* keenly, determinedly, 1467.
 Kenly, *adv.* keenly, eagerly, 496, 5270.
 Kenning, *s.* (A.S.) an inkling, knowledge, 2837.
 Kepe, *v.* (A.S.) to keep, to guard, 191, 994, 6045, 10827, 11173; to care for, 874; *pret.* Kupid, Keppit.
 Keppe, *v.* to stop, to arrest, 1230, 6875; *pret.* Keppit, 8354; Kept, 8332; = preserved, saved, 726.
 Kepyng, *s.* imprisonment, 13953.
 Kerve, *v.* to carve, to hew, 9832.
 Kervond, *adj.* cutting, sharp-edged, 8640.
 Kest, *v.* to cast, 1313; to set one's self, to plan, to prepare, 4612; *pret.* Kest.
 Kever, *v.* to reach, 269; to recover, 5978.
 Kid, *adj.* *See* Kyde.
 Kilt, Kylde, Kylt, *part. p.* killed, 1343, 1405.
 Kith, Kithe, Kyth, Kythe, *s.* a country, a kingdom, 103, 120, 1420.
 Kithe, Kythe, *v.* (A.S.) to make known, to manifest, 556, 2784; to expend, to test, or try, 3144, 7815; to attend to, to follow out, 4609, 4644; *part. p.* Kyd, 5187.
 Kleane. *See* Clene.
 Klennes. *See* Clennes.
 Knagged, *adj.* fastened by means of nails, 4973.
 Knappe, *s.* (A.S.) a blow, 6437.
 Knave, *s.* (A.S.) a male child, 13854.
 Knawe, *v.* to know, 8523, 12622.
 Knawlache, *s.* knowledge, 1083, 11711; knowlage, 1865.
 Knawying, *s.* knowledge, 8396; knowying, 1175, 1498, 13199.
 Know, *v.* to obtain knowledge, to be instructed, 354.
 Knowlage, *s.* knowledge, 1865.
 Knowying, *s.* knowledge, 1175, 1498, 13199.
 Knyt, *v.* to knit, 4618.
 Kobb, *v.* to spar, to fight, 11025.
 Komyn. *See* Comyn.
 Korse, *s.* a corpse, 8729.
 Kouth, Kowth. *See* Couth, 125, 11515.
 Kouthe, *adj.* known, famous, 2638.
 Kowche, *v.* to lay, 11789.
 Kowlt, *s.* a colt, 7722.
 Kuit, *s.* quiet, peace, 5199.
 Kuyt, *adj.* white, 2737, 4973. *See* Quite.
 Kyde, Kyd, Kid, *adj.* (A.S.) dear, famous, well known, 213, 243, 1285, 1718, 1741, 1923; needful, necessary, 5386; *super.* Kyddist, 2124.
 Kylde, Kylt. *See* Kilt.
 Kyn, *s.* ancestry, family, 1725.

- Kynd, Kynde, *s.* nature, 2892, 8725, 10787; natural state, 8729; race, 4300; as an *adj.* family, 70; natural, 8797.
- Kyndly, *adv.* naturally, 399; possibly, 2412; easily, 8601; earnestly, heartily, 2014.
- Kyndull, *v.* to kindle, 1449.
- Kynnesmen, *s.* kindred, countrymen, 1734.
- Kyrt, *adj.* short, 836.
- Kythe, *v.* See Kithe.
- Labur, *v.* to vex, to exhaust, 13490.
- Laburd, Laburt, *part. p.* burdened, overcome, 3131, 10532.
- Lacche, *v.* (A.S.) to take, 811, 1024, 2574; to strike, 5729; *pret.* Lacchet, 5729; Lacchen, 6191; Laght, Laghton, Laghtyn, Laugh-ten.
- Lacke, *v.* (A.S.) to blame, 9941.
- Ladde, *pret. of* Lede, led, 899.
- Laghe, *adj.* low; *comp.* Lagher, 9152.
- Laghe, *s.* (A.S.) law, 10784.
- Laghe, *v.* to laugh, 5084, 8059.
- Laght, *part. p. of* Lacche, taken, captured, seized, 2289, 3156, 4900, 11701.
- Laghton, Laghtyn, Laughten, *pret. of* Lacche, took, 12483, 13360, 6162.
- Laid, *pret. of* Lay, beat, 1274; *part. p.* buried, 11569.
- Laiful, *adj.* allowable, 2948.
- Laike, Lake, *v.* (A.S.) to do, to act, 7046, 13493; to fight, 9998; to say, to express, 9807.
- Laike, Laik, *s.* a play; hence a fight, danger, struggle, 7811, 9658, 9847, 10408.
- Laisure, *s.* leisure, time, 3119.
- Laithe, *adj.* late, 891.
- Laithe, Layte, *v.* to seek, to search for, 7988, 9190, 9751, 12823, 12929, 13973; to watch, to follow, 10291.
- Laithe, *s.* lightning, 3690, 4630, 12499, 12517.
- Laithe, *adj.* horrible, loathsome, 1351, 1573.
- Laithe, *v.* to terrify, 7726, 12122; to be disgusted, 8123.
- Laithly, *adv.* wickedly, unjustly, 4900.
- Laithnes, *s.* wickedness, 2949.
- Lak, *s.* (A.S.) blame, mischief, 7617; a fault, harm, 12106.
- Lake, *v.* 9807. See Laike.
- Lakke, *v.* to lack, to be wanting, 7854.
- Langur, *s.* suffering, mourning, 2656.
- Langur, *v.* to linger, 10223.
- Langwis, Langwisshe, *v.* to languish, 9154, 9194.
- Lapp, *v.* to wrap up, to fold, to enshrine, to hold, 236, 465, 2891, 3058; to gloss, to invent, 10324, 11302; *imperat.* Lap, keep, indulge, 1424; *part.* Lapping, folding, 476; *part. p.* Lappit, absorbed, overcome, 3375, 9983.
- Large, *adv.* carefully, on all sides, 741; *to the large* = free, 10996.
- Largenes, *s.* extent, breadth, 318.
- Larke, *s.* conflict, battle, 7694.
- Las, *adj.* less, 5961; of lower rank, 6026; Lasse, 10408.
- Lasshe, *v.* to beat, to clash, 6789.
- Last, *s.* the end, the outmost, 12015.
- Last, *v.* to endure, 1415; *part.* Lastand, Lastoon, lasting, 194, 9218.
- Late, *s.* lateness, 9679, 10227, 10913; *adv.* lately, 4887.
- Laughten. See Laghton.

- Launche, *v.* to rush, to dash, to throw, to shoot, 1229, 4408, 4630, 5844, 6811, 9510; *part.* Launchant, Launchond.
 Launde, *s.* (A.N.) a plain, a park, an open place in a wood, 334.
 Launse, *v.* to dash out, to spring, to rush, 5810.
 Lause, Lawse, *adj.* loose, free, 10024, 10897, 10996, 12064; *v.* to loose, 2806, 5641, 7884, 13250, 13314.
 Law, *s.* conduct, walk, 12737.
 Law, Lawe, *adj.* low, 3071, 6952; immense, 4441.
 Layte. *See* Laite.
 Layve, *v.* (A.S.) to leave, to hide, 13858.
 Le, *s.* the shore, 2806; *adj.* sheltered, 4675.
 Leale. *See* Lele.
 Leche, *s.* (A.S.) a physician, 7525.
 Lecherness, *s.* uncleanness, 8059.
 Lechery, *s.* uncleanness, 1401.
 Lechir, Lechur, *adj.* base, unclean, 715, 13037.
 Lechyng, *s.* doctoring, nursing, 10223.
 Leddrit, *part. p.* covered with leather, 5500.
 Lede, Led, *s.* (A.S.) a man, 62, 75, 1274, 6441; people, party, 1326, 1930; leadership, 10653; *in lede* = among the people, in the land, 5345.
 Lede, *s.* a lid; Ledys = eyelids, 3759.
 Lede, *v.* to hold, to live with, 1401; to take, to carry away, 1915.
 Ledur, *s.* leather, 1596.
 Ledyn, *s.* a song, 13276.
 Leel, Leell, *adj.* leal, loyal, 3332. *See* Lele.
 Lefe, *s.* leave, good-bye, 1823, 1900. *See* Leve.
 Lefe, *v.* to live, 3512; to leave, 3587. *See* Leve.
 Lefe, *adv.* lately, already, 6857.
 Lefe, Leve, Leffe, *adj.* dear, 393, 768; fit, proper, right, suitable, 407, 1927, 7594, 11254; great, immense, 12555.
 Lefe-sals, Lef-sales, *s. pl.* lattices, bowers, 337, 1167. *Chauc. levesel.*
 Leffe, *adj.* 5676. *See* Lefe.
 Lefully, *adv. as adj.* lawful, 2976.
 Lege, *s.* a king, 134; a representative, 1951; a subject, 2148; ancestor, forefather (of the blood royal), 11569.
 Lege, *adj.* liege, loyal, lawful, 1417.
 Legh, *s.* (? *lee*) ease, leisure, 9399.
 Leghe, *v.* to lie, to lean, 8243.
 Leght, *s.* light, 9269.
 Leifull, *adj.* lawful, right, 2301.
 Lele, Lell, Leel, *adj.* (A.N.) leal, true, honest, loyal, 239, 2859, 3332, 13974; good, 9056; as an *adv.* perfectly, thoroughly, 3029, 12712.
 Lelly, *adv.* truly, honestly, 420, 519.
 Leme, *v.* (A.S.) to gleam, to blaze, 699, 8747, 11984; *s.* a ray, a flash, a gleam, 1129, 1684.
 Leme, *s.* a limb, 3805, 8771. *See* Lime.
 Lemond, Leymond, *part. of* Leme, shining, flashing, 459, 12517.
 Lenge, *v.* (A.S.) to dwell, to rest, to linger, to delay, 1432, 1823, 1937, 2617, 10823.
 Lenght, *s.* length, 318, 1681.
 Lengur, *adv.* longer, 307, 1294.
 Lent, *part. p. of* Lende, settled, abiding, 13857; Lenton, *pret.* gave, submitted, 4329.
 Lepyn, *pret. of* Lepe, leapt, 2017.
 Lere, *s.* (A.S.) countenance, face, 398, 480, 10023, 13979.

- Lerke, *s.* a wrinkle, 3029.
- Les, Lesse, *adj.* less, of lower rank, 1618, 2025, 2948.
- Lese, *s. pl.* of Lee, lies, 3778.
- Lest, *adj.* least, 10043; *by the lest* = to say the least, 7623.
- Lesyng, Lesynge, *s.* (A.S.) a falsehood, a lie, 8134, 10324, 11659.
- Let, Lette, *v.* (A.S.) to hinder, to withhold, to spare, to leave off, to delay, 712, 934, 1381, 2174, 6441, 6458; to allow, 1433; to desire, 7100; *as he let to leve* = as he wished to be believed; *pret.* Let, Lettid, Lettyd.
- Lete, *v.* to account, or esteem, 3599.
- Lethur, *adj.* wicked, 12276.
- Lett, *s.* hindrance, 11653.
- Lettyng, *s.* hindrance, delay, 1937.
- Leve, Lefe, *v.* to leave, 987, 1220, 1299, 3587; to believe, 239, 3354, 4327, 7100; to dwell, 13385; to live, 3512.
- Leve, Lefe, *s.* leave, good-bye, 987, 1823; *adj.* right, proper, suitable, 407, 1927, 7594, 11254; great, immense, 12555.
- Leven, *v.* to lighten, to blaze, to glow, 7723.
- Levenyng, *s.* lightning, 1988, 4421.
- Lever, *adj.* rather, better, 587, 8114, 12131.
- Levt, *part. p.* of Leve, left, 2341.
- Levys, *s. pl.* leaves, 1140; *imperat.* of Leve = believe, 9847.
- Lewd, *adj.* (A.S.) ignorant, 4424.
- Lewté, Leuté, *s.* (A.N.) loyalty, uprightness, 4849, 7854, 12240.
- Leymond. *See* Lemond.
- Liaunse, *s.* an alliance, 1747.
- Libard, *s.* a leopard, 1573.
- Licherly, *adv.* basely, 12604.
- Lichir, *adj.* base, vile, 10450.
- Licker, *adv. comp.* more likely, 2254.
- Licrus, *adj.* lecherous, 2977; Likrus, 444.
- Lif, *s.* mode of life, rank, 8939.
- Ligh, *v.* to lie, to deceive, 7854.
- Ligher, *s.* a liar, 12669; Lygher, 12590, 12642.
- Light, Lyght, *v.* to light up, 6038; to alight, 1273, 6990, 7437, 9498, 11115; *pret.* Light, Lyght.
- Light, *adj.* light, slight, small, easy, 1424, 2912, 9351; glad, rejoicing, eager, 1229, 1411, 2025; as an *adv.* brightly, clearly, 6040, 8747.
- Lightes, *s. pl.* the lungs, 10705.
- Lightly, *adv.* gladly, joyously, 1409.
- Likandly, *adv.* according to one's liking, 3355.
- Like, Lyke, *v.* to please, 382, 825, 1158, 1757, 1768.
- Like, Lik, *adj.* like, similiar to, 1613; becoming, 10440; likely, true, 420.
- Likkir, *comp. of* Like, more likely, 10444.
- Likyng, Lykyng, *s.* delight, pleasure, desire, will, 20, 75, 444, 465, 1449, 1927, 10823; *adj.* delightful, or yielding delight, 71, 334, 476.
- Lime, Lym, Lyme, Leme, *s.* a limb, 3744, 3762, 3776, 8771, 8835.
- Lip, *s.* a slip, a miss, 2081.
- Lip, Lippe, *s.* a lip, the sharp end, the head of a lance, 10139, 10147; *pl.* Lippus, the lips, 3050.
- List, Lyst, *s.* a boundary; *pl.* the lines of an army or of a camp, 10018, 10669.
- List, Liste, Lyst, *v.* (A.S.) to like, to be ready, to be willing, to please, 20, 239, 298, 1374; to incline, to desire, 2611.

- Lite, Lyte, *adj.* little, few, 1312, 1757, 13242.
- Lithe, Lythe, *adj.* gentle, calm, smooth, 4586, 9706; *v.* to become supple, 11115; *lieth*, 9345.
- Lither, *adj.* (A.S.) wicked, 12209.
- Litherly, Lytherly, *adv.* wickedly, 12590.
- Litill, *s.* a small thing, 1449.
- Litt, *v.* to dye, to colour, to tinge, 3988, 7374; *pret. & part. p.* Littid.
- Litterure, *s.* literature, 3940.
- Lodge, *s.* See Loge.
- Lodly, *adv.* miserably, wickedly, 10532, 12737.
- Lofe, *adj.* natural, illegitimate, 13958.
- Lofte, *s.* the sky, 3719.
- Loge, Logge, *s.* (A.N.) a house, lodging; *pl.* tents, quarters, 813, 1369, 6026, 7627, 13464; Lodge, 6059.
- Loge, Logge, *v.* (A.N.) to lodge, to dwell, 1615; to cluster, 1140.
- Logh, *s.* a flame, a blaze, 168, 9512. See Low.
- Loke, *v.* (A.S.) to look, to observe, to examine, to read, 15, 1554, 1641, 1937; *part.* Lokyng, 26; Lokond, 6811.
- Loke, *s.* look, gaze, 7724.
- Lond, Londe, *s.* (A.S.) land, country, people, 62, 1042, 1077, 1129.
- Lone, *s.* shelter, rest; *on lone* = at rest, 1078.
- Long, Longe, *v.* (A.S.) to belong to, 1111, 1615, 10039.
- Long, *adj.* whole, 1078; many, 1688.
- Longyng, *s.* praise, flattery, 10353.
- Loodly, *adj.* loathsome, horrible, 934; *pat loodly* = that loathsome brute.
- Lore, *s.* (A.S.) learning, 398, 868, 1484.
- Lose, Los, *s.* (A.N.) praise, fame, good name, 199, 4878; *v.* to praise, to flatter, 11229.
- Losell, *s.* (A.N.) a scoundrel, 12096.
- Losse, Lose, Los, *s.* loss, misfortune, poverty, 1440, 1719, 2091, 5588, 9781.
- Lote, *s.* (Icel.) gesture, appearance, look, 10770, 11502.
- Lothe, *adj.* (A.S.) spiteful, perverse, set against, opposed to, 3811, 6441, 13365.
- Loue, *s.* a flame, 9304. See Lowe.
- Loue, *adj.* 2650. See Low.
- Loup, *s.* a loop, a rope, a cable, 2806.
- Lour, *v.* (A.S.) to lour, to scowl, 1959.
- Lourekand, *adj.* vengeful, 1001; *lourekand lust* = a desire of vengeance.
- Loute, Lowte, *v.* (A.S.) to bow, to make obeisance, 845, 2574, 3125; to submit, 8865, 8909.
- Louting, Loutyng, Lowtyng, *s.* bowing, obeisance, 393, 661.
- Love, *v.* (A.S.) to praise.
- Love, *v.* (A.S.) to like, to love, 132, 138, 8105.
- Lovely, *adj.* beautiful, 1631.
- Lovesom, *adj.* lovely, 658.
- Lovyng, *s.* (A.S.) praise, fame, 4878.
- Low, Loue, *adj.* low, humble, willing, 1778, 2650.
- Low, *s.* a portal, entrance, 4951.
- Lowe, *v.* to praise, to thank, 7594.
- Lowrand, *adj.* shrinking, hesitating, 3778.
- Lowse, *adj.* loose, free, 13190.
- Lowte, *v.* See Loute.
- Luff, *s.* love, 1882.
- Luffable, *adj.* lovable, 3097.
- Luffly, *adj.* lovely, 1541.

- Lugg, *v.* to drag, 6663, 11029, 12323.
- Lure, *s.* loss, shame, downfall, waste, destruction, wrong, 581, 1440, 1446, 2091, 2174, 2241, 8691.
- Lurk, *v.* to slip off, to steal away, 813, 13106; to hide, to lie hid, 1167; to abide in the heart, hence to work, to fester, 1430.
- Lurnyt, *adj.* learned, 3940.
- Lusk, *v.* to tumble over, to throw down, 6730.
- Lust, *s.* desire, will, delight, 1001, 3317, 8852.
- Lusti, Lustie, *adj.* pleasant, 15, 337.
- Lut, Luttyn, *pret. of* Loute, bowed to, saluted, 1900, 6176, 6213, 9253, 11038.
- Lychernes, *s.* See Lechernes.
- Lyf, *v.* to live, 8114.
- Lygher, *s.* See Ligher.
- Lyke, *v.* See Like.
- Lykyng, *s.* See Liking.
- Lyme, *s.* See Lime.
- Lymp, *v.* to lack, to fail, 36.
- Lynage, *s.* lineage, descent, 1847, 4768, 10327.
- Lynde, *s.* the loin, the leg, 8800.
- Lyne, *s.* a story, a book, 8401, 8407, 9628; a line of descent, descent, succession, the crown, 1841, 10834, 13622, 13661.
- Lynge, *v.* to remain, to continue, 12240.
- Lysse, *s.* a lass, a young woman, 1499.
- Lyste, *v.* See List.
- Lyte, *adj.* See Lite.
- Lythe, *adj.* See Lithe.
- Lytherly, *adv.* See Litherly.
- Lyve, *s.* on lyve = alive, 1326.
- Lyvely, *adv.* cheerfully, at once, 368.
- Lyver, *v.* to deliver, to free, 3227.
- Lyves, Lyvys, *adj.* alive, 13543; happy, exultant, rejoicing, 3456.
- Lyvyaton, Lyvyatan, *s.* leviathan, 4423, 4438, 4446.
- Macche, Mache, *v.* to match, to contend with, to test an enemy's powers in battle, 6546, 7042, 8288, 8997, 10021, 10217; *s.* match, contest, struggle, 1324.
- Mad, *adj.* angry, foolish, 736.
- Maden, Maydon, *s.* a maiden, 1373, 1383.
- Mainly, *adj.* manly, stalwart, 13779; *adv.* See Maynly.
- Maister, *s.* (A.N.) a master, a lord, a husband, 8430.
- Maister-men, *s. pl.* skilled workmen who employ others, craftsmen, 1599.
- Maistre, *s.* (A.N.) an extraordinary performance, a wonder, 417, 2202; *pl.* as an *adj.* wonderful, marvellous, 8769.
- Maistri, Maistry, *s.* mastery, upper hand, rule, 2785, 13662.
- Maistur, *s.* (A.N.) chief, 1; a master, 1599; a skilful artist, 8733; *adj.* necessary, imperative, 11815. Maister = husband, 8430.
- Maisturless, *adj.* without their leader, 11131.
- Maitles, *adj.* matchless, no longer a match for, 7861.
- Make, *s.* (A.S.) a companion, an equal, 3793, 10333; a husband, a wife, 10811, 11283, 12445.
- Make, *v.* to make up, to build, to construct, 275, 1629; to cause, 618.
- Malis, Malys, *s.* malice, 1434, 10417.
- Mall, *v.* to beat, to crash, 9520.
- Manas, *s.* (A.N.) a threat, threatening, a boast, 2037, 5027, 11005.

- Manas, *v.* to menace, to threaten, 2041, 4894, 12260; *pret. & part. p.* Manast.
- Maner, *s.* kind, race, 102.
- Manly, *adv.* manfully, bravely, 7042.
- Mar, Mare, Marr, *v.* to spoil, to disable, to ruin, 720, 5553, 7861, 9532, 10417; *part. p.* Mart, 2940.
- Marbill, Marbull, Marbyll, *s.* marble, 1532, 1548, 1572, 1645, 1659.
- Marchand, *s.* a merchant, 1590.
- Marche, *s.* a boundary, a district, 13147, 13415.
- Mark, *s.* a coin of the value of 13s. 4d.
- Mart, *part. p. of* Mar, spoiled, disabled, ruined, defiled, 1855, 2940, 6128, 13909.
- Marter, *s.* a ravager, a murderer, 3488.
- Marter, Martur, *v.* to murder, to mangle, to kill, 5553, 12985, 13050; *part. p.* Mertrid, killed, 12424.
- Mase = makes, 1402, 1851, 3292.
- Mase, *v.* to confound, to astonish, to stun, to stupify, 8268, 8430, 9748, 10124; *part. p.* Maset, Masit.
- Mason, *adj.* masonic, 1645.
- Massely, *adv.* largely, massively, 3923, 3975.
- Mate, *v.* (Fr. *mater*) to overwhelm, to render useless, 9532.
- Mater, *s.* subject, discourse, cause, event, 98, 1445, 1698, 2089.
- Maument, Maumette, *s.* an idol, 4312, 4320, 4380; Mowmette, 2021, 4389.
- Maumentre, Mawmentry, *s.* spells, evil power, idolatry, 780, 4301, 4456.
- Mawhown, Mawhownus, *s.* Mahomet, 4312, 7758.
- Maydon, *s.* See Maden.
- Maydynhed, *s.* virginity, 12136.
- Mayn, *s.* force, strength, 5825; *adj.* chief, first, great, powerful, 6915, 10294.
- Mayn, *v.* to maim, to injure, 10012.
- Maynly, *adv.* directly, 3255; Mainly, earnestly, eagerly, 13860.
- Me, *pron.* myself, 2485.
- Meane, *v.* to mean, to signify, 1451; to demean, 11313. See Mene.
- Meane, *s.* a mean, a medium, 3051; *adj.* 3069.
- Meblis, Meblys, *s. pl.* movables, goods, furniture, 11511, 12188.
- Mecull, *adj.* 10. See Mekil.
- Mede, *s.* (A.S.) a reward, 238, 620; *v.* to reward, 5124.
- Medill, Medull, *adj.* middle, mean, 3767, 7586.
- Medill, *v.* to meddle, to have carnal connection, 10811.
- Meite, *s.* See Mete.
- Meke, *adj.* gentle, kind, affable, 215; meek, obedient, 900.
- Mekil, Mekell, Mekull, Mecull, Mykull, Mykyll, *adj.* great, much, 10, 159, 900, 1445, 1456, 1477, 1529; Mykill, *s.* greatness, size, 6246; Mekyll, as an *adv.* much, greatly, 213.
- Mekyt, *should be* mefyt, moved, 1952.
- Mele, *v.* to speak, to talk, to commune, to relate, 209, 515, 1923, 2021, 9252.
- Melle, Mell, *v.* (A.N.) to meddle with, to relate, to exercise, to practise, 109, 3185, 3782, 9577; to bear, to conduct, to demean, 2532, 6571; to fight, or contend with, 5243, 10966; to beat, to strike, 10994; variation of Mall.
- Mend, *v.* to mend, to recover, 1525; to reward, 2404.

- Mene, *adj.* mean, present, 637, 1324, 1892, 7560; Meane, 3069.
- Mene, *v.* to speak of, to tell of, 1454, 1715; to remember, to recall, 1799; to recount, 2560; to refer, to counsel, 3284, 11249; to demean, to conduct, to be accustomed, 1750, 2773, 4276; to bemoan, to complain, 7612, 9328 (*part.* Menyng, complaining, grumbling, 9328); to menace, to threaten, 7111.
- Menerly, *adv.* politely, 12431.
- Mengit, *part. p.* mixed, mingled, 3049. *See* Mynge.
- Menske, *v.* (A.N.) to honour, to suit, 1855.
- Ment, *pret. of* Mene, mentioned, 450.
- Menye, Meny, *s.* men, company, band, 37, 4787, 5243, 12387, 12434.
- Mere, *s.* a marsh, 10924.
- Merke, *s.* darkness, 3195, 5482; *adj.* dark, 408; *v.* to darken, to make dark, 4286.
- Merke, *s.* a mark, a point, 7696; *v.* to note, to wit, 10638; to aim, to rush at, 5196, 7034; to strike, to wound, 7325; Merk, to devote, to bestow, 12136.
- Merke, *v.* to darken, to overspread, 5477.
- Merkenes, Merknes, *s.* darkness, 1985, 13159.
- Mertrid, *part. p. of* Marter, killed, 12424.
- Mervel, *v.* (A.N.) to marvel, 971.
- Mervell, *s.* a wonder, 1985, 5482.
- Mervellus, *adj.* wonderful, 1572.
- Mervellously, *adv.* wonderfully, 1456.
- Mery, *adj.* merry, 4787.
- Mesure, *s.* (A.N.) caution, skill, 806; measure, thickness, 1545; *in a measure* = after a fixed plan, regularly, 1648.
- Met, *pret. of* Mete, dreamed, 8430.
- Mete, *s.* food, a repast, a meal, 7843, 7856; Meite, 6427; Meyte, 2558.
- Mete, *adj.* ripe, fit, 1383.
- Mete, *v.* to name = to boot, 5482.
- Metely, Metly, *adv.* evenly, becomingly, 3033, 3069.
- Meve, *v.* (A.N.) to move, to flow, to go, to come, 30, 1601, 1691; *pret. & part. p.* Mevyt, Mefyt, 1952.
- Middis, Myddes, Myddis, *s.* the middle, the midst, 1548, 1575, 1601, 2242.
- Might, Myght, *s.* power, force, strength, device, 618, 2773, 5825, 6246, 7815.
- Mirmydon, *s.* a Myrmidon, one of the soldiers of Achilles; Mermydon, 9372; Myrmaidons, 8666; *pl.* Mirmyden, 9994.
- Mirth, Myrthe, *s.* mirth, a game, 1064, 6052; *v.* to rejoice, to enjoy one's self, 7910.
- Mischefe, Myschefe, *s.* (A.N.) disadvantage, 6493; disaster, injury, 9055, 11556.
- Mishap, *s.* accident, mishap, 2069.
- Misrewle, *s.* carelessness, foolishness, 7952.
- Mo, *adj.* (A.S.) more; *oper mo* = others, some more, 819; Moo, 1162.
- Mode, *s.* (A.S.) mood, composure, 1525; story, 515; undertaking, plan, 2205.
- Modé, *adj.* *See* Mody.
- Modre, *s.* (A.S.) a mother, 3485.
- Mody, Modé, *adj.* moody, high-minded, 3008, 7449.
- Molde, *s.* (A.S.) ground, earth, 159, 1599, 4774; *on molde* = in the land, 159, 1599.

- Momlyng, *s.* mumbling, foolish speech, 1864.
- Momurdotes, *s. pl.* the sulks, 9088.
- Mon, *s.* a man, 595.
- Mon, *v.* must, 2635; Mone, 8499.
- Mone, *s.* the moon, 3195.
- Mone, *s.* a month, 1064, 10243.
- Mone, *s.* lamentation, 3562.
- Moneth, *s.* a month, 1625, 8403.
- Monfull, *adj.* manly, able, 2202.
- Monger, *s.* a seller, a dealer, 1590.
- Mony, *adj.* many, 251, 284.
- Monymaker, *s.* a coiner, a lender, or exchanger of money, 1590.
- Moo, *adj.* more, 1162. *See* Mo.
- More, *adj.* (A.S.) greater, of higher rank, 1849.
- More-halfe, *s.* greater portion, larger number, 13303.
- More-Ynde, *s.* India, 8631.
- Mornyng, Mournyng, *s.* mourning, 1363, 9079.
- Moron, *s.* morn, morning, 9141.
- Most, *adj.* greatest, largest, 275; *adv.* chiefly, 1477, 1548.
- Most, *v.* must, 1691, 12683.
- Mote, *v.* to discuss, to reason, to reply, 609.
- Mote, *s.* a command, an order, 11005.
- Mowmette, *s.* 2021. *See* Mawment.
- Mowthe, *v.* (A.S.) to speak, to whisper, 686; *s.* speech, *by mowthe* = orally, 1917.
- Mowthly, *adv.* by report, orally, 3538.
- Mun, *v.* must, 3477, 12720.
- Murthe, *s.* murder, slaughter, 5983, 6008, 8406, 9055, 13063.
- Musycke, *adj.* mosaic; *after musycke* = in mosaic style, 1662.
- Mut, *v.* must, might, 4865.
- Myddelerthe, *s.* the world, 4301.
- Myddes, Myddis, *s.* *See* Middis.
- Mydward, *adv.* towards the middle, 7325.
- Myghtifull, *adj.* almighty, 12136.
- Mykill. *See* Mekil.
- Mylde, *adj.* gentle, lady-like, 510.
- Mylne, *s.* a mill, 1604.
- Myn, Mynne, *v.* to recollect, to remember, 30, 37; to speak of, to mention, to recall, 431, 669, 1434, 6463, 11574; *pret. & part. p.* Mynt, 431, 669.
- Mynd, Mynde, *s.* thought, memory, recollection, 769, 1434, 1477, 3528; mention, notice, 9074; intention, 736; reason, mental faculty, 1363.
- Mynd, *v.* to muse on, to think upon, 9305.
- Myne = my folks, or relatives, 1721.
- Mynge, *v.* to mix, to mingle, to deck, 1062, 6546, 12472.
- Mynour, *s.* a miner, a quarrier, 1532.
- Mynt, *pret. & part. p. of* Myn, 431, 669.
- Mynt, *s.* an aim, a blow, 8268.
- Myrtle, Myrtil, *v.* to crumble, to be shattered, 4301, 4312.
- Mys, Myse, Mysse, *s.* (Goth. *missa*) fault, wrong, crime, misfortune, loss, 1750, 2219, 3371, 6707, 10593, 11815.
- Mys, Mysse, *v.* to miss, to fail, 6915; to lose, 10575. *See* Note.
- Mysdo, *v.* to spoil, to hurt, to injure, 5088.
- Myslyke, *v.* to dislike, to be vexed for having done, to regret, 1698.
- Myst, Myste, *s.* mist, 1985, 12495, 13159.

- Nagge, *s.* a horse, 7727.
- Nait, Naite, *adj.* fine, superior, 3878, 8212; *super.* Naitest, most noted, 1038.
- Naite, Nait, *v.* (Icel. *njota*, to enjoy) to use, to employ, 776, 6031; to exert, to ply, 7491, 10940.
- Naitly, *adv.* quickly, at once, 2427; Naytely, 2746.
- Nakid, *s.* the skin, the bare body, 6403.
- Name, *pret.* of Nime, took, 792.
- Namet, *part. p.* named, 104.
- Nase, *s.* the nose, 911, 7031.
- Naturell, Naturill, *adj.* illegitimate, foster, 6770, 6844, 6932, 7786.
- Nauther, Nawther, *adj.* neither, 2837, 4326, 4923.
- Naytely, *adv.* See Naitly.
- Ne, *conj.* (A.S.) nor, 420, 1865; *adv.* nay, 1866.
- Nede, *v.* (A.S.) to need; *most nede* = must needs, 1691.
- Negh, *adj.* near, 929, 1553.
- Negh, *v.* (A.S.) to approach, to come near, 672, 1964; *pret.* Neghit, 13813; Neght, 672; *part.* Neghyng, 885.
- Neght, *pret.* of Negh, 672.
- Neght, *s.* night, 3194.
- Nelue, or Nelne, *s.* 170. See Elue, or Elne.
- Nem, *v.* to tell, to relate, to name, 153, 1115, 2746; Nemme, 11497.
- Nemly, *adv.* nimbly, 1226; skilfully, 10940.
- Nene, *adj.* nine, 2638.
- Nepe, *s.* a turnip, 3076.
- Netherward, *adv.* under, below, 7717.
- Nethur, *adj.* lower, 3076.
- Neve, *s.* (Icel. *nefi*) the fist, 13889.
- Neven, Nevyn, *v.* (Icel. *nafn*) to name, to call, 5444, 6792, 6844; *part. p.* Nevenyt, Nevynt.
- Newe, *v.* (A.S.) to renew, 12973.
- Newly, *adv.* anew, once more, 1842.
- Neye, *v.* to neigh, 7727.
- Nightwacche, *s.* a night-watch, a sentinel, 7352.
- No, *adj.* no, 1365, 1367; *ne no* = nor any, 1367, 1368.
- Nobill, Noble, *adj.* noble, grand, of the first rank, 49, 340, 347, 1584; powerful, 782, 883; *Noble* = noblemen, 284.
- Nobilte, *s.* nobility, 1842; honour, 1965.
- Noblay, Nobley, *s.* nobility, rank, splendour, 3372, 3450.
- Noblely, *adv.* nobly, famously, 10318.
- Noght, *s.* nothing, 8374, 9212; *adv.* not, 934, 1823, 8485.
- Noie, *v.* to trouble, to annoy, to injure, 2653, 11297; Noye, 1439, 1701, 2591, 7578.
- Noie, Noye, Noy, *s.* (A.N.) trouble, annoyance, injury, grief, 1075, 1257, 1965, 3537, 3564; *noye for to here* = fearful to be heard, 3701.
- Noise, *v.* to report, 1173.
- Nold, *contr.* for ne wolde, would not, 7585; *pret.* of Nil.
- Nolpe, *v.* to strike quickly, or fiercely, 7475, 13889; to strike down, to fell, 1257, 6580, 6613.
- Nolpe, *s.* a blow, 6753, 14037.
- Number, *s.* number, 1147.
- Nome, *s.* a name, 37, 291, 1097; *v.* to name, *part. p.* Nomet, 7305.
- Nomekowthe, *adj.* (A.S.) famous, 2630.
- Nonest, *s.* the occasion, 104, 284, 6195; Nonyst, 1502. The phrase for the nonest is a corruption of the A.S. for þan anes = for the occasion.

- Noqwere, *adv.* nowhere, 12083.
 Not, *s.* naught, 2594.
 Note, *v.* a form of Naite, to help, to aid, 402; *s.* undertaking, event, 284, 2461, 7305; esteem, 792.
 Nowther, *conj.* neither, 1930, 6213. *See* Nauther.
 Noy, Noye. *See* Noie.
 Noyes, *adj.* *See* Noyous.
 Noyous, Noyus, *adj.* great, fearful, difficult, 4731, 8212, 9026, 13462, 13894; Noyes, 10184.
 Nurtur, *s.* rearing, upbringing, 1885.
- O, *prep.* of, 6623, 12427; on, 2401, 3145, 13489; out of, 1282.
 O, *adj.* one, 2236.
 O-backe, *adv.* backward, 5796.
 Obit, *s.* funeral ceremonies, burial, 5357, 9089.
 Obreade, *adv.* on each side, 11877.
 Obrege, Obrygge, *v.* to lessen, to shorten, 1811, 5030.
 Occian, *s.* the ocean; *adj.* wide, great, 13254. *See* Note.
 Od, *adj.* chief, great, 4097, 6404; famous, renowned, 4165, 4401; as an *adv.* specially, uncommonly, 7466, 10839; certainly, 9597.
 Oder, *adj.* other, 11012.
 Odir, *s.* odour, smell, 8732.
 Odly, *adv.* nobly, bravely, 6859.
 Of, *prep.* by, 290, 1692; out of, 1254, 5913, 12727; from, 1245, 1820, 12689; on account of, 5788; for, 11038; *adv.* off, 938, 7065.
 O-fer, *adv.* afar, 280, 1642.
 Offence, Offens, *s.* resisting, opposing, 9700, 13911.
 Offerond, Offrond, *s.* an offering, 2021, 4468, 11790.
 Oftsithe, Oftsytthes, *adv.* often, 2144, 10797.
 Ogh, *v.* to be due, 5357.
- Oght, *s.* aught, anything, 2786, 8036, 10590.
 Oghter, *adv.* in the least, at all, 1898.
 Olofte, *adv.* aloft, standing, in existence, 349.
 On, *adj.* one, 2, 13889; *prep.* on, upon, over, 336, 342, 1156, 1312; during, for, 1827.
 One, similar to the affix *self*, as in *hym one* = himself; *hir one* = herself, 685; *adv.* alone, particularly, 1389, 2888; *one best* = the best, 11255.
 Onest, *adj.* honest, truthful, reliable, 48, 1471; decent, respectable, 2858.
 Onesté, *s.* respect, 2861; Onesty, good name, 2965.
 Onestly, *adv.* suitably, respectably, 281, 1600.
 Onsware, *v.* to answer, to reply, 1121.
 Oon, *adj.* one, 8590.
 Openly, *adv.* openly, clearly, boldly, 1646; Opunly, 3657.
 Opon, Opun, Opyn, *adj.* open, 1575, 3759, 4268.
 Oppon, *prep.* upon, 1679.
 Opponon, *adv.* thereupon, thereafter, 9809.
 Opynond, *part.* opening, revealing, 553.
 Or, *prep.* before, 114; *conj.* (*oper*) else, 1821; *adv.* (*ér*) ere, before, 1475, 8938; *or it were known* = rather than it should be reported, 584.
 Ordand, Ordant, *pret. of* Ordain, ordered, appointed, 281, 8139; *ordant alyue* = brought to life again, 9831.
 Orible, *adj.* horrible, fearful, 151, 8732; Oribull, 165.
 Orient, *s.* (A.N.) the east, 151.
 Ornyng, Ournyng, *s.* shrinking,

- wincing, chagrin, terror, 1919, 4767, 12711.
- Ost, *s.* a host, an army, 2056.
- Other, Othir, *pron. sing. & pl.* other, others, 4767, 10749, 11245, 11257, 11483.
- Ought, *pret. of* Ough, *or* Ow, owned, possessed, 103. *See* Ow.
- Ourn, *v.* to droop, to sink, to shrink, 2203, 2540; to wince, to cause to wince, 4857, 6404; *part.* Ournand, 2203; Owrnond, 13399.
- Ournyng, *s.* *See* Ornyng.
- Oute, *adv.* out, away, 1707; in the world, alive, 2175.
- Outlawhe, *v.* to outlaw, 12373.
- Outrage, *adv.* very, exceedingly, 3774.
- Over, *prep.* away from, from off, 280, 1640; beyond, above, 265, 2965.
- Overdrogh, Overdroghe, *pret.* passed, was done, ended, 673, 4664, 7630, 9932.
- Over-hild, *pret. of* Over-hele, overspread, 2374.
- Over-loke, *v.* to look over, to examine, 2241.
- Over-passe, *v.* to pass by, to be overlooked, 1424.
- Overput, *part. p.* glossed over, subdued, 160.
- Overraght, *pret. of* Overreche, *or* Overrax, overhauled, re-examined, 69; overcame, 13898.
- Overthwert, *adv.* in secret, at the same time, 8059.
- Overtyrn, *v.* to overthrow, 1406.
- Overwalt, *part. p.* overturned, 8155. *See* Walt.
- Ow, *v.* to possess, to own, 4914.
- Owkewardly, *adv.* contrariwise, falsely, 8139.
- Owre, *s.* an hour, 707.
- Owther, *conj.* or, either, 924, 6798.
- Paire, Payre, *v.* (A.N.) to impair, to injure, to fade, 7992, 9128, 9227; *part. p.* Pairet, Peire, 3588.
- Pal, Pale, *s.* a fort, a fortress, 322, 5610, 9870; *pl.* Pals, Pales, 1378.
- Palais, Pales, Palys, *s.* (A.N.) a palace, 322, 1385, 1629, 13878.
- Pale, *s.* a boundary, a country, 13874.
- Pale, *adj.* white, foaming, 2004, 13874.
- Pale, *v.* to pall, to deck with hangings, to drape, 8385.
- Pall, *v.* to cut, to thrust, to crash, 10022, 11132.
- Pall, *s.* a kind of fine cloth, 435.
- Palladian, *s.* palladium, 11852.
- Panys, *s.* (A.N.) the panache, or plume on the top of a helmet, 5722.
- Pappe, *s.* the breast, the teat, 8485.
- Parnter, *s.* (Parmentier *or* permentier, parator) a decorator or embroiderer. *See* Note.
- Part, *v.* to divide, 1130.
- Part-taker, *s.* a partaker, a sharer, 2183.
- Partie, *s.* (A.N.) a part; *pl.* regions, countries, 2162.
- Pas, Pase, *s.* (A.N.) a section, a division, 663, 8970; a step of a stair, 1677; a pass, 13013; *to the pase* = in step, 10647.
- Pass, Pas, *v.* (A.N.) to excel, to exceed, to surpass, 626, 2384; to leave, to pass from, 1409, 1710; to succeed, 8295.
- Payeme, *s.* pagandom, 2162.
- Payment, *s.* a pavement, a sidewalk, 352. *Chauc. pament.*
- Payne, *s.* pain, agony, suffering, 1364.
- Payne, *v.* to busy, to urge, 10336.

- Pece, *s.* See Pes.
 Peire, *s.* a pear, 3080.
 Peire, *v.* See Paire.
 Pelow, *s.* a pillow, 12613.
 Pelur, *s.* a fur, 435.
 Pepull, Peopull, Pupull, *s.* people, multitude, 1034, 1159, 1184, 2025.
 Peradis, *s.* Paradise, the Garden of Eden, 5496.
 Pere, *s.* (A.N.) a peer, a brother, a companion, 3673, 7154.
 Perel, *s.* peril, danger, 184.
 Perfourme, *v.* to complete, to finish, 2022.
 Perisshe, Periche, Perysshe, *v.* to perish, to lose, to destroy, 7614, 11278, 11360.
 Parlament, Perlement, *s.* a parliament, a council, 2095, 9379.
 Perll, *s.* a pearl, 1674.
 Perlouse, *adj.* perilous, 564.
 Perrieris, *s. pl.* (A.N.) jewels, precious stones, 1670.
 Persayve, *v.* to perceive, to understand, 1815.
 Perse, *v.* to pierce, 1286, 10768.
 Pert, *adj.* subtle, cunning, clever, 113, 812, 977; of good appearance, lovely, 542, 1462.
 Pert, *v.* to part, to separate, 2156.
 Perte, Pertie, *s.* a part, a district, 217, 305; *the fore perte* = the breast, 884.
 Pertly, *adv.* (A.N.) quickly, 1033, 1130.
 Pertnes, *s.* neatness, trigness, 9205.
 Perysshe, *v.* See Perisshe.
 Pes, *s.* a piece, a point, a place, 181, 943, 1164; *pl.* Pesys, pieces of money, coins; Peces, points, 1164.
 Pes, *v.* to place, to seat, 1096.
 Pese, *s.* peace, 1713; *v.* to appease, 3809.
 Petie, *s.* pity, 8686.
 Pight, *pret.* placed, fixed, fastened or yoked, 310, 903; *part. p.* set, fixed, held, 1578, 1670, 2079, 4056; *pight on the prinse* = aimed at the prince, 8258.
 Pike, Pyke, *v.* to plunder, to rob, 1371, 3199, 12862.
 Pilde, *pret. of* Pill, 903.
 Pile, *s.* (Lat.) a javelin, 6976.
 Piler, Pyller, *s.* a pillar, 310, 1578.
 Pill, Pil, Pyll, *v.* to pillage, 2282, 5000; to turn up, to plough, 903; *pret.* Pilde.
 Pilour, *s.* a robber, a plunderer, 12862.
 Pisshes, *s.* the sign Pisces, 4039.
 Plain, Plaine, Playn, Playne, *adj.* clear, smooth, level, fixed, 423, 1578, 2079; *s.* play, satisfaction, 1331.
 Plaint, Playnt, *v.* to complain, to bewail, 3554, 8095; *s.* wailing, 8686.
 Plaintiose, Plaintiouse, Plaintius, *adj.* plentiful, abundant, 3153, 3314, 11492; *plaintius money* = very abundant.
 Playne, *v.* to complain, to bewail, 3471, 8871, 11545; *part.* Playnond.
 Playnt. See Plaint.
 Plentius, *adj.* copious, abundant, fertile, 341, 12412; Plentious, 12400.
 Ples, *v.* to appease, to pleasure, 11849, 13325.
 Plesaund, *adj.* pleasing, joyous, gladsome, 2885, 12412; Plesaund, 12400.
 Plesauns, *s.* (A.N.) pleasure, 2311.
 Plete, *v.* (A.N.) to plead, 9596.

- Plite, Plit, Plyt, *s.* position, condition, appearance, state, circumstance, undertaking, 545, 4778, 8019, 9714, 10363, 11301.
- Plodder, *s.* a bully, a brave, 12862.
- Ploghe, *s.* a plough, 903.
- Plucid, *adj.* pimpled, covered with pimples, 3837.
- Pluttide, *adj.* rough like the skin of a plucked fowl, 3078.
- Plyt, *s.* *See* Plite.
- Pointe, Pointte, *s.* a deed of arms, position, 540, 564; a sneer, a nickname, 7900.
- Poite, *s.* a poet, 306; Poyete, 31, 47, 289.
- Pore, *adj.* poor, 1807; weak, low, 9596.
- Porke, *s.* a pig, 3837.
- Porknell, *s.* a little pig, one as fat as a pig, 6368.
- Port, *s.* carriage, behaviour, 9148; a gate of a town or a castle, 9172, 9300, 10858, 11273; a harbour, 13146, 13338.
- Possessiant, *adj.* possessing, possessed, 2627.
- Post, *s.* a courier, a runner, 6271.
- Pourly, *adv.* beseechingly, 11553.
- Povert, *s.* (A.N.) poverty, 2587.
- Power, *s.* a great number, a force, a company, 1227, 10658; as a *s. pl.* 10647, *po pouer* = those forces.
- Poyete, *s.* *See* Poite.
- Praty, *adj.* good-looking, comely, clever, 2622, 10815; Prati, 13634.
- Pray, *s.* prey, booty, spoil, 3166; *v.* to plunder, to spoil, 1371, 2134, 2643.
- Prech, *v.* to utter, to speak, 2207.
- Prese, *s.* (A.N.) a crowd, 2868; the thick of the battle, 8317. Presse, 2157.
- Present, *v.* to represent, 2190.
- Prest, *adv.* hard, fast, quickly, 1315.
- Prest, *s.* a priest, 11700, 11737.
- Prestly, *adv.* quickly, eagerly, 1092.
- Preyse, *v.* to praise, to extol, 2151.
- Price, *s.* (A.N.) value, worth, 1674, 3445. *See* Prise.
- Prick, *v.* to pain, to sting, 142; to record, to relate, 289, 306; Prikkit, *part. p.* 418; to spur, to dash, 1281, 1315, 8555; Prickond, *part.*
- Prickyng, *s.* remorse, regret, 2183.
- Pride, *s.* strength & courage, 160.
- Print, *v.* to imprint, 195.
- Prise, *s.* note, worth, renown, 47, 322, 1099, 10815; risk, hazard, hazardous attempt, 1201, 2034, 2838.
- Prise, *adj.* good, noble, valiant, 206, 289.
- Prishede, *s.* valour, renown, 2907.
- Prist, *adj.* great, noble, valiant, renowned, 33, 312, 2752, 2871.
- Pristly, *adv.* quickly, earnestly, skilfully, 330, 1043; truly, 1015.
- Proces, *s.* a story, a relation, 247; Prose, 11523; Prosses, 13774.
- Procur, Proker, *v.* to procure, to obtain, 11555, 11558, 11603, 11614.
- Profer, Proffer, *s.* an offer, a proposal, 250, 262.
- Professi, *s.* (probably for *profession*) declaration, statement, 2667.
- Proffer, *v.* to set forth, to offer, to expose, to risk, 1096, 2139.
- Proker, *v.* *See* Procur.
- Prokuring, *s.* procuring, management, 13766.
- Propurty, Propurté, *s.* value, worth, propriety, 626, 2530.

- Prose, *s.* See Proces.
- Prosses, *s.* See Proces.
- Proude, Prude, *adj.* proud, glad, strong, valiant, splendid, powerful, 113, 262, 322, 435, 1378, 6718, 8385.
- Proudfall, *s.* the fore-locks, the front-hair, 3025.
- Proudly, Prudly, *adv.* beautifully, splendidly, to advantage, 371, 1651, 1661, 8385.
- Proues, *s.* prowess, 5169.
- Provyns, *s.* a province, a country, the people of a country, 217, 1642.
- Prude, *adj.* See Proude.
- Prudly, *adv.* See Proudly.
- Pullishet, *part. p.* polished, bright, 4589. *Pullyshe playne.*—Lydg.
- Pupull, *s.* people, band, force, 6877, 11278. See Pepull.
- Pure, *adj.* fine, nice, 1690; full, 3013; complete, thorough, 1817.
- Purpos, *s.* plan, business, work, 1629, 1710.
- Purpos, *v.* to purpose, to be inclined, 1690; Purpas, 1868.
- Pursu, *v.* to follow, 1150.
- Pursuet, *s.* desire, eagerness, 8882.
- Purvey, *v.* (A.N.) to provide, 2132.
- Purviance, *s.* provision, 1043.
- Put, *v.* to put, to set, to set forth, to send, to set out, to go forth, 33, 267, 1016, 1796, 8987; to think, to deem, to award, to divide, 258, 1146, 2410, 4874.
- Pyke, *v.* See Pike.
- Pyne, Pyn, *s.* pain, torture, 195, 1516, 8686; *pyne to behold* = horrible to be seen, 993; *pyne for to here* = painful to be heard, 1516.
- Pyne, *v.* to punish, 2325; to exert one's self to the utmost, to do one's best, 11558.
- Pynner, *s.* a pin-maker, latterly a jobbing carpenter, 1591. See Note.
- Pynour, a labourer, a scavenger.
- Pyté, *s.* pity, 1516.
- Quem, *adj.* See Qweme.
- Quit, *mistake for* Put, 2655.
- Quite, Qwite, Qwyte, Kuyt, *adj.* white, 2737, 3028, 4973.
- Quycke, *adj.* See Qwicke.
- Qwaint, *adj.* strange, ingenious, old fashioned, 777, 1531, 1627, 2693, 6051; *s.* a cunning plan, or trick, 13245.
- Qwaintan, *s.* a quintain, a game at tilting, 1627.
- Qwaintly, *adv.* neatly, skilfully, becomingly, 3404.
- Qwait, Qwate, *v.* to await, to watch, 13245.
- Qwalle, *s.* a whale, 3055.
- Qwat, *pron.* what, 1794.
- Qwate, *s.* peace, quietness, *e. g.* of mind, hence, judgment, 13681.
- Qwat-so, *pron.* whatsoever, 6325.
- Qwe, *s.* a fife, or pipe, 6051.
- Qwele, Qwell, *s.* a wheel, 7126, 13681.
- Qwelle, *v.* to lay low, to kill, 1333, 12994.
- Qweme, Qwem, *adj.* fair, bright, pleasant, lovely, 633, 777, 3055; apt, ready, skilful, true, 1531, 4202, 5351; Quem, 6973; close, sure, true, 1763.
- Qweme, *v.* to conclude, to settle, to make friends, 1809, 11509; to fit, to suit, to compare, 3028, 3404.
- Qwemly, Quemly, *adv.* truly, heartily, completely, 4378, 11783.
- Qwen, *adv.* when, 1940, 12180.
- Qwene, *s.* a queen, 1627; Qwhene, a lady, 3163.

- Qwerfore, *adv.* wherefore, 1928.
 Qwert, *s.* health, spirits, 6941; *in holl qwert* = in perfect health.
 Qwhene, *s.* See Qwene.
 Qwhile, Qwhyle, Qwile, *s.* a while, a time, 3102, 5003, 5420, 8381; *a hond qwhile* = a short time, 5003.
 Qwiche, *pron.* which, 12244, 12659.
 Qwicke, *adj.* living, alive, 4378; Quycke, 617.
 Qwil, Qwill, *adv.* while, 2094, 11286; Qwyles, 3939.
 Qwistle, *s.* a whistle, a fife, a clarionet, 6051.
 Qwit, *v.* to quit, to renounce, to acquit, 1763, 13086; *part. p.* Qwyt, quit, 1809.
 Qwit-claym, Qwite-claym, *v.* to renounce, to abjure, 1763, 13086.
 Qwite, Qwyte, *adj.* white. See Quite.
 Qwith, *v.* to bestow, to deliver, 6973.
 Qwo, *pron.* who.
 Qwose, *pron.* whose, 11266.
 Qwyles, *adv.* while, 3939.
 Qwyver, *s.* a quiver, 7730.
- Rad, *adj.* quick, hasty; *a rad haste* = hot haste, 917; *full rad* = full quickly, 1143, 9233, 13007.
 Radly, *adv.* (A.S.) readily, quickly, 462, 772, 2698.
 Radness, *s.* redness, 624.
 Rafe, *pret. of* Refe, Rive, tore, took, 7629, 7788.
 Ragget, *adj.* rough, rugged, ragged, 12559, 13525.
 Raght, *pret. of* Work; *raght vpon rowme* = cleared the ground, 1533. Or it may be
 Raght, *pret. of* Rache, Rax, took, seized, tried, 3883, 6767, 8299, 10876; fled, 14000; Raught, 786.
- Rak, *s.* mist, 1984.
 Rake, Raike, Rayke, *v.* to proceed, to wend, to go, to gush, to rush, 2999, 4631, 6370, 6904, 9386, 9652; to mingle, to blend, 3048.
 Ranke, *adj.* strong, furious, headlong, 1392, 1879, 13902; steep, rugged, 1991; abundant, 9204.
 Rape, *v.* (A.S.) to haste, to hurry, 818, 1897, 4620, 7373.
 Rape, *s.* violence, plunder, 4923, 4926.
 Rape, *s.* a rope, a cable, 4620; a band, a company, 5633.
 Rappe, *v.* (A.S.) to batter, to dash, 13007.
 Rappe, *s.* a blow, 7680.
 Raught, *pret.* handed, gave, 786. See Raght.
 Raunge, *v.* to range, to arrange, 5678.
 Rauthe. See Ruthe.
 Raviche, *v.* to snatch, 3722; Ravisse, to ravish, 2926.
 Ravis, *adj.* mad, raving, 12149.
 Rayn, *s.* rain, 1579.
 Realme, *s.* a realm, 243; Reame, 221; Rem, 1906, 12195; Rewme, 285.
 Rech, *v.* to tear, 13939.
 Recounsel, *v.* to reconcile, 12931.
 Red, *adj.* red; *red gold* = bright gold, 1742.
 Red, *v.* to spoil, to plunder, 12002.
 Rede, *v.* to say, to tell, to advise, to counsel, 1906, 5129, 12579; to be advised, 3308; *pret.* Red.
 Rede, Red, *s.* counsel, advice, 1736, 2668; wits, 2926; *as þai rede toke* = as they pleased, 12266.
 Redie, *v.* to make ready, 5648; *pret.* Redyn.
 Redounde, *v.* to give back, to return, to echo, 10183.

- Redur, *s.* (A.N.) wrong, violence, plundering, 1736, 1805, 1912.
- Redyn, *pret. of* Redie, 5648.
- Refe, *v.* (A.S.) to tear, to snatch, 6838; *pret.* Refte, 10008.
- Refut, *s.* (A.N.) refuge, shelter, 5723.
- Regne, *v.* (A.N.) to reign, 13695.
- Rekon, *v.* to recount, 2031.
- Releshe, *v.* to give up, to hand over, 13626.
- Relike, *s.* spoil, goods, property, 1412, 11391.
- Rem, *s.* See Realme.
- Reme, *v.* (A.S.) to cry, to moan, to lament; *part.* as *s.* Remyng, 8511, 8696, 9126; overflowing, 9982.
- Remnond, *s.* remainder, 7149, 14000.
- Remorce, *s.* remorse, regret, 1698.
- Render, *v.* to give up, 13069.
- Renke, *s.* (A.S.) a man, a knight, 814; Rynke, 7486; Rynk, 10435, 13629.
- Rennyng, Renyng, *part. & s.* running, 2365, 7743.
- Renttes, *s. pl.* income, resources, estates, 1732, 11395.
- Reprofe, *s.* a reproof, 2034.
- Reprove, *v.* to chide, 1817.
- Repugn, *v.* to resist, 2670.
- Rescow, *v.* to rescue, 10435.
- Resort, *v.* to return, to come, 3553.
- Rest, Reste, *s.* a struggle, a contest, 800, 886.
- Restore, *v.* to re-collect, to rally, 5857.
- Reve, *v.* (A.S.) to rob, to take from, 1756.
- Reveray, *s.* robbery, 7651.
- Rewarde, *s.* (A.N.) regard, respect, 3087.
- Rewerd, *s.* a burst, an outburst, 11949. See Rurde.
- Rewle, *s.* rule, 6278.
- Rewme, *s.* a realm, a country, 285, 1414.
- Reyne, *s.* a rein, 1231, 1258.
- Riall, Rioll, *adj.* royal, 1630; *s.* a king, a prince, 1074, 7157.
- Rially, Riolly, *adv.* royally, 355, 3009; Ryolle, 231.
- Ribold, *s.* a ribald, a rascal, 7651.
- Ricche, Riche, *v.* to adjust, to right, to mend, to improve, 1231, 1258, 9257, 13149; to stretch, to grasp, 2370, 6693; to avenge, 1736, 2059.
- Rid, *v.* to clear away, 1533, 5343, 6478, 6733.
- Rife, Riffe, Ryfe, *adj.* plentiful, abundant, 1117, 1694, 5575, 8823, 11775.
- Right, *adj.* true, proper, 1756; *adv.* rightly, just, exactly, 1443; *right to* = as far as, clear to, 1234, 5907; *by right* = correctly, 344.
- Right, *v.* to correct, to re-arrange, 69.
- Rightwise, *adj.* (A.S.) upright, 3888.
- Rigour, *s.* determination, 9863.
- Rinel, Rynel, *s.* a runnel, a small stream, 5709, 7506.
- Rink, Rynk, Rynke, *s.* a man, 7131, 7486, 10435. See Renke.
- Rioll, *adj.* See Riall.
- Riolly, *adv.* See Rially.
- Riolté, *s.* royalty, grandeur, 3464.
- Ritte, *v.* to tear, to rend; *pret.* Rut, 6977, 10704.
- Rive, *v.* (A.S.) to rend, to split, to tear; *pret.* Rof, 5907; Rofe, 10298; Roofe, 1234, 11094.
- Rixle, *v.* (from A.S. *rixlian*) to rule, to bear rule, to command, 221,

- 2726; to lead, to bring, 5129; to wrestle, 13891.
- Roche, *v.* to tear, to burst, to shatter, 12511.
- Rod, Rodd, *s.* a shaft, a spear, 1234, 11094.
- Rode, *s.* a harbour, 5586, 12689; road, journey, undertaking, 1180; Roode, 1045.
- Rogh, Roghe, *adj.* rough, wild, 1045, 2031; Roght, 10161.
- Roght, *pret. of* Reck, cared, minded, 11005.
- Roicond, *part.* mingling, blending, 3771. *See* Roike, Rake.
- Roid, Roide, Royde, *adj.* fierce, angry, 1984, 4428, 7743, 10161.
- Roidly, *adv.* fiercely, furiously, 912, 10298.
- Roike, *v.* to streak, to blend, 3987; *part.* Roicond, 3771.
- Roile, *s.* a Flemish horse, a steed, 1258, 7787, 8337, 10215.
- Roke, *s.* common soldiers, waifs, 7149.
- Roket, *s.* a rochet, an overcoat, 13525.
- Rom, *v.* to go, to roam, 818, 13587.
- Romans, *s.* a romance, 5544.
- Ron, *pret. of* Run, 9233.
- Ronk, *adj.* strong, 4783; noted, 5544.
- Roode, *s.* *See* Rode.
- Roofe, *pret. of* Rive, shivered, 1234.
- Ropand, *part. adj.* crashing, beating, 3693, 4631, 9637.
- Rore, *s.* a cry, 8518.
- Rote, *s.* (A.S.) a root, 11775.
- Rother, *s.* a sailor, a boatman, 2999.
- Rout, Route, Rowte, *s.* a band, a company, 231, 355, 1143, 6604.
- Routond, *part. adj.* rushing, roaring, 1986.
- Row, *s.* a row, order; *rekont by row* = recounted in order, 2031.
- Rowchet, *mistake for* Kowchet or Cowchet, inlaid, adorned, 8386.
- Rowte, *s.* *See* Rout.
- Royde, *adj.* *See* Roid.
- Rud, *s.* red, ruddy colour, 3048.
- Ruerde, *s.* *See* Rurde.
- Rufull, *adj.* heart-piercing, heart-rending, 8518.
- Rug, *s.* mist, rack, 9652. *See* Rak.
- Rugh, Rught, *adj.* rough, fierce, 3693, 6632, 12689, 13902.
- Ruly, *adj.* obedient, 3888.
- Rurde, Ruerde, Rewerd, *s.* noise, shock, 11949, 12697, 13902.
- Rut, *v.* to throw, to dash, 912, 3695, 5699, 9637, 12691.
- Rut, *pret. of* Ritte, rent, pierced, 6977, 10704.
- Ruthe, *s.* pity, compassion, 8511, 9982; *ruthe to be-holde* = pitiable to be seen, 1986.
- Ryfe, *adj.* *See* Rife.
- Ryfte, *s.* a shattering, 12697.
- Rynel, *s.* *See* Rinel.
- Rynk, Rynke, *s.* *See* Renke.
- Ryve, *v.* to tear, to pull down; *part. p.* Ryvyn, 4783. *See* Rive.
- Sacramen, *s.* an oath, 3362.
- Sad, *adj.* serious, solemn, intense, severe, 248, 380, 455, 1263; great, deep, skilled, learned, 679, 1277, 1485, 1544; many, 1738; as an *adv.* secure, securely, 2078.
- Sadly, *adv.* seriously, actually, 630; firmly, securely, 11109.
- Saf, *adj.* safe, well, 10246.
- Sagh, *s.* a saying, a proverb, a story, 2075, 2954, 10445; Saw, 3191, 12214.

- Saght, *pret. of* Seek, sought, searched for, 7670.
- Sale, *s.* (A.N.) a hall, a palace, 361.
- Salve, *v.* (A.N.) to salute, to greet, 1909, 4981.
- Salus, *s. pl.* greetings, 3640.
- Sam, *adj.* same, 10829.
- Samyn, *adv.* together, 752, 1176.
- Sanct, *s.* a saint, 6279.
- Sang, *s.* a song, 3474.
- Sarre, *adj. comp.* (A.S.) sorer, 2074, 9156.
- Sarrigold = pure gold, 9502.
- Saul, Saule, *s.* the soul, 6324, 12137; Sawle, 10768.
- Saut, Saute, Sawte, *s.* (A.N.) an assault, 57, 85, 3532, 6869, 11158.
- Save, *prep.* except, 1707.
- Savyng, *prep.* for lack of, 1126; with all respect for, 7587.
- Saw, *s.* (A.S.) a saying, a proposal, 3191, 12214.
- Sawen, *part. p. of* Saw, sown, 2463.
- Sawte, *s.* See Saut.
- Sawter, *s.* the Psalter, 4435.
- Say, *v.* to tell, to relate, 374; *pret. & part. p.* Said, 1073, 1416; *pret.* Sayn, Sain, said, 277, 5203, 5214.
- Say, *s.* a speech, a proverb, an opinion, 8063.
- Sayn, Sain, *pret. of* Say, said, 277, 5203, 5214.
- Schalk, Schalke, *s.* See Shalk.
- Schall, *v.* shall, 6900.
- Schent, *v.* See Shent.
- Schir, *adj.* See Shire.
- Scho, *pron.* she, 12148, 12150, 12152; Sho, 10774, 13858; She, 10776, 10777.
- Schope, *v.* See Shope.
- Schuld, *pret. of* Shall, 10441, 12238, 12240, 12243, 12659, 13630.
- Schyver, *s.* a shiver, a fragment, 6888.
- Sclaunder, *v.* to slander, to blame, 834; *s.* blame, slander, disgrace, 11756; Sklaunder, 1810, 4932.
- Scrive, *s.* a shriek, a noise, 9511.
- Se, *v.* to see, to look on, to behold, 1643, 1985; *imperat.* 1422; *pret.* Segh, Sogh, saw, 739, 1317.
- Se, *s.* the sea, 1982; See, 1989.
- Seche, *v.* to seek, 531, 11702, 12677.
- Seche, *adj.* such, 11680.
- Sedur, *s.* the cedar; *of sedur tre* = of cedar wood, 1658.
- Seek, *v.* to agitate, to work upon; *pret.* Sought, 8716; Soght, 9127.
- Sege, *s.* (A.S.) a man, a noble, 9979.
- Segh, *pret. of* Se, saw, beheld, 1222, 1246.
- Seie, Seye, *v.* (A.S.) to turn, to turn over, to fall down, 2512, 3398, 6579, 6644; *pret.* Seit, Seyit, Seyt; Seyn, shut, 7129.
- Seigne, *s.* a sign, 3108.
- Seke, *adj.* (A.S.) sick, 6057, 9175.
- Seke, *v.* to go on pilgrimage, to worship, 2002; *pret.* Soght.
- Seker, Sekir, Sekur, *adj.* sure, secure, 198, 7991; Syker, 1544.
- Sekurly, *adv.* certainly, surely, 9979.
- Selfe, *adj.* (A.S.) same, 13828.
- Selkowth, *adj.* wonderful, 13506.
- Selly, *adj.* (A.S.) wonderful, marvellous, 10484, 10753, 13275; *adv.* wonderfully, 1544; *s.* a marvel, a wonder, 5153, 11668.
- Sembland, Semblaund, *s.* (A.N.) appearance, countenance, 469, 2700.
- Semble, *v.* to assemble, to collect, 6992.

- Semble, *s.* an assembly, a council, a battle-field, 3737; Semely, 7389; Semly, 4160.
- Seme, *v.* to seem, to appear; *me semys* = it seems to me, me thinks, 1737.
- Semly, *adj.* comely, good-looking, beautiful, 127, 1472, 8246; *s.* a lady, a gentleman, 503, 1854; Semely, 390, 560.
- Semond, *part.* seeming, seen, apparent, 469.
- Simple, *adj.* low, downcast, 8247.
- Semster, *s.* one who does the ornamental sewing on gloves and other kinds of leather work; hence they are classed with *sadlers* and *souters*; 1585.
- Send, *v.* to send, to keep, to defend, 3510; *pret.* Send, sent, 10796; *part. p.* Send, sent, 10501.
- Seniour, *s.* a chief, 13056.
- Senowe, *s.* a sinew, a muscle, 8794.
- Sent, *v.* to assent, 6280.
- Seond, *part.* seeing, 8094.
- Ser, *compar. of* Sere, sure, 5627.
- Serch, *v.* to turn up, to dig, 1534; to plunder, 12015; to test, to measure, 1537.
- Sercle, *s.* a circle, 1658; circuit, course, 1052, 1555; site, situation, 335.
- Sere, *adj.* several, many, 1413, 2000, 7160; all; *on sere haluys* = on all sides, 1353, 1702, 6070, 12980; *on sere halfe*, 6054; sure; *comp.* Ser, surer, more secure, 5627.
- Sere, *v.* to serve, to worship, 2946, or, *as above*, several, "to" redund.
- Serklyt, *adj.* encircled, 3038; set with, 3408.
- Sertan, *adj.* certain; *in sertan* = assuredly, 9556.
- Servage, *s.* (A.N.) bondage, 1384.
- Serve, *v.* to deserve, 550.
- Ses, Sese, *v.* to cease, to cause to cease, 941, 2259; to seize, 1153; *pret.* Sesit, 1384, 1877; *part. p.* Sesit, Sesyt, 1303, 1457; to give seizin to, 119.
- Sesyn, *s.* a season, 1442.
- Sesyng, *part.* snatching, 2463.
- Set, *v.* to fix, to put, to keep, to settle, 379, 1419, 1728, 1828; to deal, to give, 1263, 9016; to account, to regard, 5002; to satisfy, to suit, 223; *pret.* Set; *part. p.* Set, situated, seated, 1611, 1711, 2028; set up, completed, 1689; arranged, disposed, 3031.
- Sete, *pret. of* Sit, sat, 11109.
- Sete, *s.* an abode, a palace, 1630.
- Sethyn, *adv.* (A.S.) afterwards, 455. *See* Sithen.
- Sevyan, Seyvyn, *adj.* seven, 10118, 10546.
- Sevynt, *adj.* seventh, 6215.
- Sew, *pret. of* Sow, sowed, 941.
- Sew, *v.* to proceed, to follow, 361, 1475, 11109; to sue, 1854.
- Sewertie, *s.* surety, certainty, 9241.
- Sewte, *s.* a company, 12995.
- Sextene, *adj.* sixteenth, 10639.
- Seye, *v.* *See* Seie; *pret.* Seyn, shut, 7129.
- Shake, *v.* (A.S.) to set out, to roam, 2921, 3178.
- Shalke, *s.* (A.S.) a man, 72, 89.
- Shame, *v.* to be, or to become ashamed, 7468.
- Shap, *s.* shape, form, 1550.
- Shape, *v.* (A.S.) to shape, to form, 1649; to dress, to array, 2572; to cause, to bring about, 2073; to direct, to guide, 1144; to hie, to haste,—*pret.* Shope, 2758.
- Share, *v.* (A.S.) to cut, to shear, 1233, 1269, 11113; *pret.* Share.
- Sharpe, *adj.* quick, rapid, 2758.
- Shaw, *s.* a thicket, a small wood, 12974.

- Shede, *s.* the parting of the hair of the head, 3023.
- Sheltron, Sheltrone, Sheltrun, *s.* a squadron of ships, 3239; a body of soldiers, 5249, 5804, 10047.
- Shemere, *v.* (A.S.) to glitter, to shine, 4974.
- Shend, *v.* (A.S.) to destroy, to shatter, 2544, 5249, 5697; *pret. & part. p.* Shent; to excuse, to pardon, 8119.
- Shend, *a form of* Send, *v. pret.* defended, answered in defence, 8144.
- Shene, *a form of* Sene, *part. p.* seen, 89, 2950.
- Shene, *adj.* (A.S.) bright, splendid, beautiful, 330, 1408; noble, exalted, 600; as a *s.* fair one, lady, 8144; as an *adv.* well, seemly, 1649.
- Shenship, *s.* confusion, disgrace, ruin, 4176, 8119.
- Shent, *part. p.* excused, pardoned, 8119; ruined, shattered, exhausted, 10348, 13416. *See* Shend.
- Shentyng, *part.* shrinking, shunning, withdrawing, 481. *See* Shone.
- Shevere, *v.* to shiver, 1264.
- Shew, *v.* to appear, to offer, to display, 801, 1581; to look upon, 1456, 1550.
- Shilde, *s.* (A.S.) a shield, 889, 1194; *v.* to shield, to defend, 12310.
- Shire, Shyre, *adj.* (A.S.) clear, bright, fresh, sparkling, 270, 330, 346, 1269, 2373; great, solemn, 729; Schir, 12168.
- Shodere, Shodure, *v.* to shudder, to burst, to break, 1335, 3706.
- Shogge, *v.* to attack, to thrust, 11089.
- Shok, Shoke, *pret.* went, passed, 1980, 3132; carried, 9907, 11124; rent, split, 6888.
- Shold, *pret. of* Shall, should, 7558; Shuld, 10795.
- Shone, *v.* to shun, to shrink, to rush from; *pret.* Shont, 919, 1335, 5732; Schunt, 13730.
- Shont, *pret. of* Shone.
- Shope, *v. pret.* made, shaped, made for, prepared, put, fell, happened, 72, 1780, 2758, 3245, 10242, 10348; Schope, 13730.
- Shot, *pret. & part. p.* entered, passed, put, set, filled, 1901, 5564, 9509; rushed, 5933.
- Shote, *s.* a clump, a group, 330; Shotte, a flood, a stream, 3300.
- Shottyn, *pret.* shot, tossed, 1408.
- Shoure, *s.* a shower of rain, 1577; a conflict, a combat, 5804, 11048.
- Showve, *v.* to fly away, 11804.
- Shrike, *s.* a song, a carol, 346; *v.* to sing, 12974.
- Shuld, *pret. of* Shall, should, were about to, 10795.
- Shunt, *v.* to shun, to shrink, to withdraw, to retreat, to desist, 600, 729, 10377, 10998; to free from, to protect from, 2544; Schunt, 13730.
- Shyre, *adj.* *See* Shire.
- Sib, Syb, *s.* (A.S.) a relation, 5449, 5461.
- Sib, Syb, Sibbe, Sybbe, *adj.* (A.S.) related by blood, near, 2057, 5019, 7080, 7090.
- Sib-men, Syb-men, *s.* relatives, kinsmen, 1802, 2588, 11293.
- Sibradyn, *s.* (A.S.) relationship, 10326.
- Siche, *adj.* such, 7585.
- Sicken, Sykyng, *part.* sighing, 866, 12427. *See* Sike.
- Sighkyng, *part.* falling down, hanging, waving, 3900.
- Sight, *s.* sight-seeing, curiosity, 2874.
- Sike, *v.* to sigh, to sob, 1307; *part.* Sikyng, 1515, 2680; Sykyng, 495, 866.

- Siker, *adj.* certain, sure, expert, 2075, 3903; (Sekir, 6950; Syker, 1544; Sycher, 13861;) *compar.* safer, better, 1752.
- Sikernes, *s.* security, 11733.
- Sikyng, Sykyng, *s.* sighing, sobbing, 1515, 2680, 8032, 8452.
- Sile, Syle, *v.* to drop, to fall, to flow down, 1307, 2168, 2680; to compose one's self, 372, 9210; to pass, to move, 364, 1973.
- Sir, *s.* a sire, a father, 7894; a knight, a noble, 9470.
- Sit, *probably for Set*, 2730.
- Sital, *s.* a stringed musical instrument, 3435. *Chauc. citole.*
- Sité, *s.* a city, 10409.
- Sith, *adv.* since; *s.* a way; *no sith* = in no way, 9535.
- Sithe, Sythe, *s.* (A.S.) time, 188, 11039, 12996.
- Sithen, Sythen, *adv.* (A.S.) since, after, afterwards, 66, 176, 4558, 13790; Sethyn, 455.
- Sitte, *v.* to become, to suit, to concern, to befall, 530, 2130, 2284; Syt, 2552; *part.* Sittyng, becoming, suitable, more becoming, 1737, 2962, 12345.
- Skaire, *v.* to divide, to send forth, to set here and there, 1089.
- Skant, *adj.* deficient, imperfect, 4067.
- Skape, *v.* to shape, to lead to, to bring, 8897; to escape, 834, 13117, 13130.
- Skathe, Skather, *v.* to skathe, to harass, 2111, 5557.
- Skathe, Skath, *s.* injury, damage, danger, 834, 1810, 2725, 13130.
- Skathell, Skathill, *adj.* fierce, cruel, 4067, 13130.
- Skathill, *adv.* grievously, far gone, 13397.
- Skelte, *v.* to warn, to report, 1089, 6042; *part.* Skeltyng.
- Skepe, *pret. of Skape*, escaped, 12700; burst forth, 13616.
- Skerre, *v.* (A.S.) to scare away, 13404.
- Sket, Skete, *adj.* swift, fierce, headlong, cruel, 13434, 13442, 13523, 13672.
- Skethill, *adj.* 13442. *See Skathell.*
- Skewe, Skiew, *s.* the sky, the heavens, 9637, 9932, 10182, 12496, 12500.
- Skire, Skyre, *adj.* fierce, cruel, angry, 8897, 12500, 12700, 13397, 13616.
- Skirme, *v.* to battle, to flash, 12500, 13601.
- Sklauder. *See* Schlauder.
- Sknowe, *s.* snow, 10971.
- Skope, *pret. of Skape*, 13541.
- Skorne, *s.* contempt, 1874.
- Skoute-wacche, Scowte-wacche, *s.* a sentinel, 1089, 6042.
- Skowre, *s.* a score, 2638.
- Skreme, *v.* to scream, to bellow, 910; *part.* Skremyng, 10182.
- Skrow, *s.* the sky, 910; Skrew, 10182.
- Skryke, *s.* a shriek, 910; *v.* to shriek, 10182.
- Skylle, *s.* skill, opportunity, 1874.
- Skyrme, *s.* battle, struggle, 13541.
- Slade, *s.* (A.S.) a ravine, a narrow way, a valley, 6006, 6601, 6795, 7005, 7693, 10673.
- Slagh, Slaght, Slaghte, *s.* slaughter, murder, 2178, 6006, 7693, 9270, 13008, 13609.
- Slange, Slaunge, *pret. of Sling*, dashed, 1296, 13745.
- Slawthly, *adv.* skilfully, quickly, 10306.
- Sle, *v.* (A.S.) to slay, 1978, 10957.
- Slecynge, *s.* rheum from the nostrils of a beast, 908.

- Slegh, *adj.* skilful, far-reaching, 3849; neatly formed, 3063.
- Sleghly, Slely, Slighly, *adv.* slyly, cunningly, skilfully, cleverly, swiftly, 196, 789, 1251, 1296, 6409.
- Sleght, *s.* (A.S.) skill, contrivance, the knack of doing anything, 196, 1251, 1296, 9186; perfection, beauty, 3063; Slight, 10673.
- Sleppit, *part. p.* slept, 817.
- Sletyng, *verbal s.* sleight, cunning use of anything, 196.
- Slicche, *s.* mud, wet, plashy ground, slush, 5710, 13547; Sluche, 12529; Sliche, 5763.
- Slighly, *adj.* See Sleghly.
- Slight, *s.* See Sleght.
- Sling, Slyng, *v.* to cast, to cast down, to dash, 8851; *pret.* Slange, 13745; Slaunge, 1296; Slong, 4215.
- Slip, Slyp, *v.* to glide, to fall, to slip, 8096; *pret.* Slypped, 2378; *part. p.* Slippit, 8428.
- Sliper, *adj.* slippery, 11295.
- Slit, *v.* (A.S.) to cleave, to cut through, to rip, 5939, 6409, 7004, 7340.
- Slithe, *s. for* Sliche. See Slicche.
- Slober, *s.* foam, drift, 12529.
- Slogh, *s.* a slough, 13547.
- Slogh, *pret. of* Sle, slew, killed, 1218, 1296, 9038; Sloght, 9728; Slough, 10306.
- Slomer, *v.* (A.S.) to slumber, 6, 8428; *part.* Slomeryng.
- Slomur, *s.* slumber, 13285.
- Slong, Slongen, Slongyn, Slungen, *pret. of* Sling, cast, dashed, 3201, 3217, 4215, 12529.
- Slote, *s.* the throat, 908; the hollow in the throat above the breast, or, the pit of the stomach, 3063, 5939, 6409.
- Slough. See Slogh.
- Sluche, *s.* slush, foam, 12529.
- Slym, Slyme, *s.* slime, mud, quicksand, 5710, 13547; a snare, a trap, 13281.
- Slyme, *v.* to do anything carelessly, to pretend ignorance, 8096.
- Slyng, *v.* See Sling.
- Slyngyng, *part.* casting down, slaughter, 6006, 7693.
- Slyp, *v.* See Slip.
- Smaragden, *s.* a precious stone, probably sardonyx, 924.
- Smelt, *adj.* shining, polished, bright (as if *smelted*), 1667.
- Smert, *adj.* rough, uncut, 924; sharp, fierce, 9512.
- Smethe, *adj.* (A.S.) smooth, polished, clear, 924, 1667, 11796.
- Smorther, *s.* a suffocating smoke or smell, smut, 911, 3511, 9512, 11796.
- Smult, *pret. of* Smile, boiled, bubbled, rushed, 911.
- Soberly, Soburly, *adv.* earnestly, 248, 380.
- Soche, *adj.* such, 1364; so great, so noble, 1725.
- Socur, *s.* (A.N.) succour, help, 1344; allies, 9700; *v.* to succour, to help, 6447.
- Sodenly, *adv.* suddenly, 1697.
- So-gat = in such manner, 5207.
- Sogh, *pret. of* Se, saw, 739.
- Soght, Soghton, Sought, Soughton, *pret. of* Seek, sought, searched, invented, 1623; went, pushed on, rushed, poured, 964, 1353, 5903, 9127; rose, 1091; fell, 4315; came, entered, 392, 1376, 8716; departed, 6644, 13209; *part. p.* driven, forced, 1513.
- Soiourne, *v.* to sojourn, to abide, 382.
- Solas, *s.* (A.N.) comfort, good, 1605; *v.* to solace, to amuse, 1620; to enjoy, 1752; to entertain, 9704.

- Solempne, *adj.* (A.N.) solemn, 1630, 2915.
- Solempnite, *s.* performance, 2884; Solenite, sacred rites, 9094.
- Solly, *adj.* sad, dismal, 8713.
- Solstacion, *s.* the Solstice, 10637.
- Som, Soum, *s.* a sum of money, 189, 4469; *pl.* Sommys, 192.
- Somer, Somur, *s.* summer, 1626, 1627.
- Somon, Somyn, *v.* (A.N.) to summon, 205, 1702, 2579.
- Somyn, *adv.* (A.S.) together, 66.
- Son, Sonne, Sun, *s.* the sun, 1539, 2730.
- Sonder; *in sonder* = asunder, 2747.
- Sone, *adv.* (A.S.) soon, at once, 940, 2668; *comp.* Soner, sooner, 2182; *super.* Sonest, soonest, foremost, 1877, 2184; Sonyst, 1155.
- Sop, Soppe, *s.* a band of men, 1309, 1311, 6054, 6739, 6758; *a sopppe holle* = one mass, 1289, 9986.
- Sope, *s.* a draught, 3299.
- Sopertyme, *s.* supper-time, 3398.
- Sor, Sore, *s.* a sore, a wound, 9193, 9270.
- Sore, *adj.* great, 1259; severe, 1266; *adv.* sorely, 1307.
- Soré, Sory, *adj.* sorry, worthless, wicked, 4467, 10445.
- Sorgrym, *s.* See Sourgrem.
- Sorili, Sorily, *adv.* miserably, certainly, 754.
- Sorow, *s.* sorrow, grief, 1457, 1515.
- Sort, *s.* manner, 4326; a set, or company, 5782.
- Sossynge, *s.* fondling, cajolery, wheedling, 2932.
- Sot, *s.* (A.N.) a fool, 1961.
- Sote, *pret. of* Sit, sat, 8266.
- Sotell, *adj.* subtle, cunning, 1576.
- Soteltie, *s.* a device, ingenuity, 1623, 8395.
- Sotely, *adv.* skilfully, 3031.
- Sothe, *adj.* (A.S.) true, 11; *s.* truth, 36, 158, 188, 277.
- Sothely, *adv.* truly, certainly, altogether, 335; Sothly, 1019.
- Sothyn, *s.* glossing, special pleading, 11495.
- Sotly, *adv.* in truth, soothly, 4219, 4229.
- Soudiour, *s.* a soldier, 1136.
- Souet, *should be* Sonet, grieved, 495. See Soune.
- Sought, *pret. of* Seek. See Soght.
- Soume, Sowme, *s.* a sum, a number, a band, 1136, 2321, 4132.
- Sound, Sounde, *adj.* safe, whole, unhurt; *in sound* = in safety, 547, 1813; *adv.* safely, 652.
- Sounde, *s.* a message, 2102, 10506, 10621.
- Soundismen, *s.* messengers, envoys, 8866.
- Soundly, *adv.* safely, 1826.
- Soune, *v.* (Fr. *soin*, Jamieson, *Sonyie*) to grieve, 5284; Sonet, 495.
- Soune, *s.* a sound, 11919.
- Sourcher, *s.* choking, agony, 9127.
- Sourde, *v.* (A.N.) to swell, 5051.
- Sourdyng, *s.* dislike, hatred, 1000.
- Sourgrem, Sourgreme, *s.* vengeance, revenge, 1000, 2053, 3505; Sorgrym, 9042.
- Soveran, *adj.* (A.N.) excellent, 1125.
- Soverans, *s.* assurance, protection, 3154.
- Sowme, *s.* a number, 1291. See Soume.
- Spand, *v.* to break up, to shatter, 12692.
- Spar, *s.* a blow, a thrust, 10684.

- Spar, Sparre, *v.* to aim, to hurl, 6494, 6502, 6690, 6914.
- Spare, *v.* to spare, to leave, to omit, 1274, 13173.
- Spart, *s.* Sparta, 1011.
- Spase, *s.* the open sea, 2811 ; time, 12692.
- Specially, *adv.* particularly, 1492, 10186.
- Specyal, *s.* a favourite, a servant, 4292.
- Sped, *pret. of* Spede, 13236.
- Spede, Sped, *s.* haste, progress, success, 823, 984, 1107, 1120, 2090, 13236.
- Spede, *v.* (A.N.) to speed, to hasten, to succeed, 233, 1776, 1968 ; *pret.* Sped, exerted, 13236.
- Spede-full, *adj.* helpful, 1107.
- Speire, Spere, Sper, *s.* a spear, 3698, 5852, 6887, 7007.
- Speke, *v.* to speak ; *part.* Spek-and, 4292.
- Spell, *s.* a spell, rapt attention, 2090 ; a season, an interview, 7917.
- Spence, *s.* expense, 233 ; Spense, 13692.
- Spent, *pret. of* Spend, spent, hurled, 6502 ; fastened, 10942.
- Spere, Spire, Spirre, *v.* to ask, to inquire, 4297, 8161, 9555, 10186, 12093, 13135 ; *pret.* Spird ; *part.* Speryng.
- Spicer, *s.* a grocer, 1595.
- Spie, *s.* a spy, 13477.
- Spille, *v.* (A.S.) to destroy, to kill, to wreck, 1968, 8134, 12119, 12692, 12736 ; *pret. & part. p.* Spilt.
- Spilte, *adj.* waste, bare, 4060 ; dead, 6416, 10131.
- Spire, *v.* to ask, 8161.
- Spire, *v.* (Lat.) to rush up, to flow, 3698.
- Spiritualtie, *s.* doctrine, 3100.
- Spise, *v.* to despise, 3889.
- Spite, *s.* spite, hatred, contempt, 1968, 12093 ; *v.* to hurt, to injure, 2114.
- Spitiously, Spitously, Spitusly, *adv.* fiercely, furiously, 3698, 6914, 7479.
- Sporior ; *s.* a spur-maker, 1595.
- Spousaile, *s.* espousals, marriage vows, 12736.
- Spred, *part. p.* spread, covered, 1428.
- Sprent, *pret. of* Springe, shivered, split, 7248.
- Spret, *s.* a spirit, 13217.
- Springe, *v.* to warp, to break, to shiver, 1195 ; to dawn, to spread, 295, 1123, 1137.
- Spritte, *s.* a spirit, 4297.
- Spronge, Sprongen, Sprongyn, Sproungen, *pret. of* Springe, broke, shivered, 1195, 5783, 9666, 11022 ; Sprongyn, *part. p.* 6406.
- Sprotte, *s.* a fragment, a shiver, 1195, 5783, 6406, 7248, 9666, 11022.
- Spurn, *v.* to beat, to drive, 4744.
- Spyll, *s.* a splinter, a fragment, 11119.
- Spyenner, *s.* a spinner, 1595.
- Stable, *adj.* sure, sound, 1423.
- Stad, *s.* stoppage, delay, 4654.
- Stad, *v.* to stand, to stop, 11073 ; *part. p.* Stad, placed, situated, 1319, 9437, 12874 ; opposed, pitted, 2389 ; caught, 12520, 13290 ; *pret.* Stad, sufficed, 4681.
- Stake, *pret. of* Steek, Stick, shut up, closed, 893, 11147, 13844 ; stuck, caught, 9435.
- Stale, *pret. of* Steal, stole, 988, 6455, 12282, 12831.
- Stall, *s.* a booth, 1580.
- Stall, *v.* to satisfy, to fill, 5186.
- Stalle, *adj.* proud, obdurate, 9789.

- Stalworth, *adj.* (A.S.) strong, brave, 365, 9182.
- Stalworthly, *adv.* bravely, securely, 2076.
- Stanke, *s.* a tank, a receptacle, 11189.
- Starf, *pret. of* Sterve, died, perished, 7398, 9583, 9870.
- Staring, Staryng, Starond, *adj.* shining, glittering, 3037, 7349, 10783, 11943.
- Statur, *s.* a statue, 11654.
- Stele, Stel, *s.* steel; as an *adj.* 9634.
- Step, *v.* to march, to go, 351.
- Stepe, *adj.* deep, full, 3758, 7724.
- Stere, *s.* a rudder, 1981, 1997, 13282.
- Stere, *s.* strife, struggle, battle, 7398.
- Sterne, *s.* a star, 1057, 1498.
- Stert, *v.* to start, to burst, 5871; to begin, 6258; to leap, 942, 1240.
- Steyn, Stevyn, *s.* (A.S.) voice, shout, cry, 3865, 10898.
- Steynit, *pret.* stoned, 12157.
- Sthoure, *s.* See Stoure.
- Stick, *v.* to stab, to pierce, 11091.
- Stid, *s.* position, posture, seat, 5767, 8627; palace, 9712, Stide, 1761.
- Stiden, *pret. of* Stie, mounted, leaped, 4948.
- Stightill, *v.* to guide, to govern, to work, 117, 1997, 13282; to subdue, 2193.
- Stightly, *adv.* See Stithly.
- Stilly, *adv.* quietly, noiselessly, 12831.
- Stire, *v.* to wend, to direct, to steer, 959, 4654, 4948, 9171; to peruse, 4047; to rouse, to toss, 4169, 12505; *pret.* Stird.
- Stirond, *adj.* unsteady, 3833, 8057.
- Stirryng, *s.* a bustle, a gathering, a merry-making, 2928.
- Stiryng, *s.* raging, 12067. (Probably another spelling of last word.)
- Stithe, Stythe, *adj.* (A.S.) strong, rank, broad, brave, heroic, noble, 7, 21, 251, 727, 922, 945.
- Stithely, Stithly, Stythly, *adv.* stoutly, greatly, 1240, 5871.
- Stody, *s.* study, reverie, 2515, 9263.
- Stoken, Stokyn, *part. p. of* Stick, patched, compiled, 11; shut, closed, 9207; stuck out, prominent, 3758; fixed, in its place, 12227.
- Stondyng, *part.* standing, set, 1580.
- Stonye, *v.* (A.N.) to astonish, to confound, 2515, 10371, 11806.
- Store, Storre, *adj.* (Icel.) strong, great, 538, 1193; Stoure, 942.
- Store, *v.* to restore, 727; to fill, to choke, 8862.
- Storven, *part. p. of* Sterve, killed, dead, 9634.
- Stotie, *v.* to stutter, 3881. See Stut.
- Stound, *s.* (A.S.) a moment, a while, 7910, 9770.
- Stoupe, *v.* (Icel.) to stoop, to shrink, 7256, 10150.
- Stoure, *s.* (Icel. *styr*) battle, shock, onset, attack, 7, 28, 365, 1179, 7691; opposition, difficulty, 615; time, space, 4681.
- Stoure, *adj.* See Store.
- Stourk, *v.* to strike, to beat at, 13885.
- Stoute, *adj.* great, lovely, 8388.
- Stowrnes, Stowrenes, *s.* greatness, excess, 9015, 10345.
- Stoynye, *v.* to stagger, to reel, 7431.
- Straght, *pret. of* Streke, stretched, swung, 915, 1240; extended, 3024.

- Strang, *adj.* strange, unknown, 9758.
- Straught, *part. p.* of Streke, stretched, passed, 11.
- Straunge, *adj.* as a *s.* a stranger, a foreigner, 2975.
- Straungior, *s.* a stranger, 2879.
- Straw, *v.* to strew, 12145.
- Stray, *s.* straggling; *stert upon stray* = begin to straggle, or to desert, 6258.
- Streght, *adj.* straight, direct, 351, 959, 1574, 3024; *ppro streght* = upright, 3840; *adv.* straight, direct, 1354.
- Streght, *pret.* of Streke, struck, rushed, 1354.
- Streit, *adj.* close, 2815.
- Streke, *v.* to stretch, to extend, to pull out; *pret.* Straght; *part. p.* Straught; to strike, to fight; *pret.* Strekyn, 7786, 11061.
- Stremes, Stremys, *s.* waters, the sea, 283, 1603; gleams, fire, 7724.
- Strenght, *v.* (A.S.) to strengthen, to support, 283, 2127; Strenkyth, 7855.
- Strenght, *s.* (A.S.) a stronghold, a fortress, 3234; might, resistance, 1035, 6272, 6276, 12182; nature, kind, 567; Strenkith, 12182; Strenkyght, 6276; Strenkyth, 6272.
- Strenklit, *part. p.* sprinkled.
- Strete, *s.* (A.S.) a street, 1354, 1574, 12145.
- Streught, *adj.* straight, direct, 3758; *a streught loke* = a full, bold gaze.
- Striffe, *s.* struggle, quarrel, main force, 174, 6787; Stryfe, 28.
- Strike, *s.* a straight line, 3024. *See Note.*
- Stronge, *adj.* great, unusual, 1574.
- Stroy, *v.* to destroy, to spoil, 928, 2118, 10319.
- Stuerne, *adj.* stern, strong, 538, 4169; *s.* a man, an enemy, 567.
- Stuf, Stuff, *s.* material, might, 283, 6272, 6276; *v.* to fill, to replenish, 7855; to occupy, to take up one's attention, 10264.
- Sturne, *adj.* stern, strong, 7450; Styrn, 9511.
- Sturnly, *adv.* sternly, firmly, 6852.
- Sturnyst, *adj. super.* of Sturne, 3960.
- Stat, *v.* to stutter, 3825.
- Styfe, *adj.* strong, great, 1527.
- Stylle, *adv.* quietly, noiselessly, in secret, 988.
- Stynke, *s.* foul water, 11189.
- Stynt, *v.* (A.S.) to cease, to stay, to hinder, 3825, 4028, 7857, 9679, 13892, 13957.
- Styrn, *adj.* *See Stuerne.*
- Styrond, *adj.* *See Stirond.*
- Sue, Sew, *v.* (A.N.) to go, to proceed, to follow, 687, 820, 1422, 1475; to rush, 1243, 1259; to seek, to sue, 1737.
- Suerge, *s.* (O.F. *cerge*) a wax-taper, 700.
- Suet, *s.* pursuit, 6014.
- Suete, *s.* *See Sute.*
- Suffis, *v.* to suffice, 13609.
- Suffrayn, *s.* a sovereign, a king, 5055.
- Suld, should, 5413.
- Sum, *adj.* & *s.* some, 277, 1856, 9939, 11513; *sum tyme* = formerly, 1729.
- Sun, *s.* a son, 6567.
- Sundre, *v.* to sunder, to break up, 5945.
- Suppouel, *v.* to supply, 2788.
- Suranse, *s.* assurance, 10238.
- Sure, *adj.* secure, safe, 687, 1689; *adv.* surely, 277.

- Surfetus, *adv.* uncommonly, inordinately, 4219; Surfetus, 9352.
- Surly, *adv.* securely, 1236.
- Suster, *s.* (A.S.) a sister, 1284.
- Sute, *s.* a suite, a company, 546, 3257, 11455; Suete, 8888.
- Sutelly, *adv.* cunningly, skilfully, 3038.
- Swage, *v.* to assuage, 579; to pledge, 13643; to hack, to cut at, 7430.
- Swale, *v.* to swell as in music; to sing, 1061.
- Swalgh, *s.* a whirlpool, 13299.
- Swalpre, *v.* to plunge, to toss about in water, 12526.
- Swalt, *part. p.* of Swelt, dead, 5753; *pret.* died, 1200, 6503, 7769.
- Swalton, Swaltyn, *pret.* of Swelt, died, fell dead, 5741, 8319.
- Swang, Swange, *pret.* of Swing, hurled, rushed, 10390, 10430; struck, 13590.
- Swap, Swapp, *s.* a blow, 5741, 10905.
- Swap, Swappe, *v.* to strike quickly, as with a sword, to cut, 1271, 11002, 13585; *pret.* Swappit, 4687, 5936, 6699; *part.* as a *s.* Swapping, 5785; Swappyn, 9668, Swappyng, 1889.
- Sware, *s.* struggle, ado, 1200.
- Sware, *adj.* square, broad, 3967.
- Swarve, *v.* to stretch, 2358; to swerve, to glance off, 5785.
- Swat, *pret.* of Sweat, perspired, 3895, 10201. *See* Note on l. 3895.
- Swayme, *s.* *See* Swym.
- Swelt, *v.* (A.S.) to faint, to swoon, to die, to fall dead, 1889, 3551, 8705, 10905; *pret.* Swalt, 1200, 6503; Swalton, Swaltyn, 5741, 8319; *part. p.* 5753.
- Sweppit, *pret.* of Swepe, swept along, gushed, 342.
- Swerde, *s.* a sword, 1240, 3503. Swerd, 8319.
- Swere, Sweyre, *v.* to swear, 11833, 11837, 13643.
- Swete, *adj.* sweet, pure, 1060; sacred, 11381; as a *s.* a sweet, 13683.
- Swetnes, *s.* sweetness, purity, 342.
- Swice, *adj.* as an *adv.* angry, 5071. *See* Swike.
- Swicly, *adv.* angrily, quickly, 10390.
- Swike, Swyke, *adj.* (A.S.) deceitful, treacherous, false, 11833; as a *s.* deceit, 11837; Swice, angry, 5071.
- Swing, Swinge, *s.* a dash, a blow, a cut, 1271, 6699, 13024.
- Swinge, *v.* to beat, to battle with, 13299.
- Swinke, Swynke, *v.* (A.S.) to work, to labour, 3604; *s.* work, 3895.
- Swire, Swyre, *s.* (A.S.) the neck, 3301, 9136.
- Swith, Swithe, *adv.* (A.S.) soon, quickly, immediately, 1230, 1982, 2076, 5936, 10723, 13156.
- Swogh, *s.* (A.S.) a swoon, a state of insensibility, 3551, 8705.
- Swoghyng, *part.* (A.S.) murmuring, sighing, 1061.
- Swolow, *v.* to swallow, to sink, 12, 13683.
- Swone, *v.* to swoon, 13683; *s.* a swoon, 10763.
- Swongen, *part. p.* of Swinge, beaten, 3503.
- Swonghe, *error* for Swoughe, a murmuring, a purling, 342.
- Swoty, *adj.* perspiring, 2366.
- Swyke, *s.* deceit, 11837.
- Swym, Swyme, *s.* (A.S.) forgetfulness, 12; a swoon, unconsciousness, 3551, 5753, 8319, 10567;

- fear, dread, terror, 2366, 3503; as an *adj.* dazed, muddled, deadly, 3604, 9561.
- Syb, Sybbe, *adj.* See Sib.
- Sychen, *part.* 1524. See Sichen.
- Sycher, *adj.* See Siker.
- Syde, *adj.* (A.S.) long, wide, far off, distant, 1513, 1843, 7670, 13989.
- Sydelyng, *adv.* side-ways, 7320.
- Syense, *s.* science, knowledge, 1485.
- Syker, *adj.* See Siker.
- Sykyng, *part.* & *s.* sighing, 495, 866, 8032, 8452, 10484.
- Syle, *v.* See Sile.
- Syling, Sylyng *part.* falling, flowing, 1307, 8142.
- Symylacres, *s.* idols, 4315.
- Syn, Syne, *adv.* since, seeing that, 1106, 1865; after which, afterwards, 2551.
- Synagod, *s.* a temple, 4467.
- Syster, *s. pl.* sisters, 10759.
- Sythe. See Sithe.
- Sythen, Sython, *adv.* See Sithen.
- Tabernacle, *s.* a canopy, a throne, 1671.
- Tabill, *s.* a table, 1665.
- Tables, *s.* the game of backgammon, 1624.
- Tache, Tacche, *v.* (A.N.) to fix, to fasten; *to tache on* = to rush on, to attack, 6717, 8297.
- Taght, *pret. of* Teche, (A.S.) taught, advised, counselled, 881, 6117, 10279; Toght, 9232.
- Tainted, *adj.* attainted, 8109.
- Take, *v.* (A.S.) to take up, to begin, 747; to attack, 10197; *part. p.* Takyn, seized, 10197.
- Takell, Takyll, *s.* tackle of a ship, 3704; arms and armour, 6186.
- Tale, *s.* (A.S.) a story, a remark, number, reckoning, 1941, 2619, 2746.
- Talent, *s.* (A.N.) desire, inclination, 464.
- Taliour, *s.* a tailor, 1586.
- Tall, *adj.* fine, solemn, obsequious, 3098.
- Tally, *adv.* finely, elegantly, completely, 8813.
- Tane, Tan, *part. p. of* Take, taken, 1010, 2645, 9072, 12207, 12825.
- Tapster, *s.* a seller of liquor, a taverner, 1594.
- Tary, *v.* to delay, 1508, 11653; *part.* Taryng, as a *s.* delay, hindrance, 1094, 1938.
- Tase, Tas, *pres. t. of* Take, takes, 661, 7067.
- Taste, *s.* smell, the sense of smell, 1668; *with taste for to touche* = tested by the sense of smell.
- Taverner, *s.* the keeper of a tavern, 1594.
- Taward, Tawardes, *prep.* with, against, towards, 3324, 5072, 6097.
- Tes, 3 *sing. pres. of* Te, to raise, to elevate, hence to esteem, to hold dear, 8313.
- Tegh, *v.* to go, to haste, to hie, 1518, 1786, 2541, 12903; *pret.* Tegh, Teght, Tight, 1358.
- Tegh, *v.* to tie, to fasten, 3523, 10382, 12154.
- Tegh, *v.* (A.S. *teón*) to tug, to draw, to pull, 7628.
- Teler, *s.* (O.F. *Telier*) a linen draper, a cloth merchant, 1586.
- Tellus, 3 *sing. pres.* tells, 286, 4313.
- Temyn, *part. p. of* Teme, related, of the same blood, 3306.
- Tendle, *s.* a candle, a splint of resinous wood used as a candle, 6038, 7353.
- Tendre, *v.* to make tender, to melt, 10769.

- Tene, *s.* (A.S.) grief, anger, spite, rage, injury, mischief, 81, 1978, 2718, 10079.
- Tene, *v.* (A.S.) to grieve, to injure, to become angry or spiteful, 4567, 4600, 9448, 10078.
- Tenful, *adj.* angry, spiteful, 12252.
- Tenfully, *adv.* angrily, bitterly, 12233.
- Tensiche, *adv.* ten times, 5966.
- Tent, *adj.* tenth, 4480.
- Tent, *s.* attention, heed, 2462; *v.* to attend to, to heed, 665, 719, 2310, 2718, 10237.
- Ter, *pret. of* Tere, 9501.
- Tere, *s.* a tear, 1307.
- Tere, *v.* to tear, to shatter, 1966; *pret.* Ter, 9501.
- Terne, *s.* a tarn, 11187.
- Terne, *v.* to turn, to result, 2943.
- Terage, *s.* (L.) land, territory, realm, 154, 1072, 12786; Terrage, 13631.
- Teth, *s. pl.* teeth, 177.
- Text, *s.* foundation, cause, origin, 51.
- Thai, *pron.* those, 1024.
- Thaim, *pron.* them, 1582.
- Thaire, *pron.* their, 1581.
- Than, *adv.* then, 271, 2423, 2427, 10794; *be than* = by that time, 383.
- Thar, *impers. vb.* it behoves, 2080.
- That, *adv.* so, 934; *pron.* what, 1158, 11374; *that* = at that, 1829.
- The, *pron.* thee, 1938, 2388, 6427, 8084, 10495; they, 8008, 10292, 11399, 13927.
- Thedur, *adv.* thither, 88, 13454.
- Thegh, Theghe, *s.* (A.S.) the thigh, 8800, 9021, 9467.
- Then, *conj.* than, 1849, 1882.
- Therapon, *adv.* thereupon, 8447.
- There, *adv.* where, 1355; thence, 11818; there, 11817.
- Therewith, *adv.* thereat, thereupon, 10162.
- Thes, Thies, *pron.* these, 1454, 1736, 6859, 8269, 9416, 11048.
- Thester, Thestur, *adj.* (A.S.) dark, 2362, 4629, 13461.
- Thethen, *adv.* (A.S.) thence, 8790.
- Thewe, *s.* a sinew, *pl.* resolution, pluck, 4016.
- Thi, 2974, *prob. for* This.
- Thicke, *adj. as s.* the thick part, 9021; *adv.* much, often, greatly, thoroughly, 147, 8623, 9972; in crowds, 2867; *angardly thick* = in great crowds, 11831.
- Thigge, *v.* to beg, 13549.
- Thin, *pron.* thine, 7931.
- Think, *v.* to intend, to resolve, 1883.
- Thirle, *v.* (A.S.) to pierce through, 9061.
- Tho, *pron.* (A.S.) those, 1312.
- Thoche, *adj.* such, 3513.
- Thof, *conj.* though, if, 136, 1253; Thogh, 1312.
- Thoght, Thoghte, *s.* mind, 144; thought, purpose, 994; *pret. of* Thenke, thought, imagined, expected, 10339.
- Thole, Thowle, *v.* (A.S.) to bear, to suffer, to endure, 577, 950, 1253, 1520, 2283, 8499, 9674.
- Thondir, Thoner, *s.* a thunderstorm, 7619, 12496.
- Thonke, *v.* to thank, 955; *pret.* Thonket, Thonkit, 1024, 2152.
- Thonre, *v.* to thunder, 1987; Thunre, 3691, 4629.
- Thos, *pron.* those, 1499.
- Thow, *pron.* thou, 2070, 2086, 2089.
- Thowle, *v.* See Thole.

- Thraldam, *s.* thraldom, 1399.
- Thrang, *pret. of* Thring, crowded, pressed, 8283, 9416; crushed, battered, 11135.
- Thrange, *adj. as adv.* busily, heartily, 3094.
- Thrappit, *pret. of* Threpe, battled, contended, argued, hurried, crowded, 2003, 2152, 3691, 9641, 10098, 10123, 13811.
- Thrast, *pret. of* Threste, (A.S.) thrust, put, packed, 1399, 4129, 11043.
- Thrat, *adj.* opened, wide, 3045.
- Threpe, *v.* to assert, to contend, to battle, 12134; *pret.* Threppit, 12235. *See* Thrappit.
- Threpe, Threp, *s.* asseveration, to-do, 1127, 6142; contest, attack, *melée*, 5246, 9845, 9850, 11043, 11143.
- Threpond, *adj.* determined, stalwart, brave, 5475, 10847.
- Threte, *s.* threatening, 2595.
- Thretyng, *s.* threatening, threats, 4893.
- Threvan, *part. p. of* Thrive, prospered, grown, 13760.
- Thricche, *s.* a stab, a thrust, 12752.
- Thricchet, *adj.* thick, dense, packed, 13461.
- Thriccing, *part. of* Thricche, pressing, wringing, 1522.
- Thrid, *adj.* third, 1482, 6113.
- Thried. *See* Trie.
- Thrifte, *s.* luck, fortune, success, 1883.
- Thriftily, *adv.* neatly, nicely, 3045.
- Thrille, *s.* (A.S.) a hole; *pl.* the nostrils, 3045, 7727.
- Thring, Thryng, *v.* (A.S.) to crowd, to press, to thrust, to crash, 11727; *pret.* Thrang, Throng; *part.* Thryngyng, 9641; *part. p.* Thringyng, 11723.
- Thristé, Thristy, *adj.* trusty, 4088, 13998.
- Thristely, *adv.* certainly, surely, 10831.
- Thrive, Thryve, *v.* to prosper, 4832; *part.* Thrivand, Thryvond, successful, famous, worthy, 1482, 2742, 4103, 9508; *part. p.* Thre-
van, 13760.
- Thro, *adj.* (A.S.) eager, earnest, bold, cruel, 147, 470, 1399, 6446.
- Throly, *adv.* pertinaciously, 208; vehemently, terribly, 1987.
- Throng, Thronge, *s.* a crowd, a *melée*, 1341, 11043; *pret. of* Thring, crowded, pressed, crushed, thrust, 2362, 6446, 6516; Throught, 7040; *adj.* strong, earnest, 12235.
- Throtle, *v.* to throttle, to kill, 12752.
- Thruble, *v.* to trouble, to rage, 7619, 12496.
- Thrug, *prep.* through, 1129; Thurgh, 169.
- Thrug, *s.* a stone coffin, a sarcophagus, 11820.
- Thrungyn, *part. p. of* Thring, pressed, close, 11723.
- Thry, *for* prie or pries, thrice; or *he rest thry* = ere he rest thrice, 800.
- Thryvond, *part. of* Thrive, 9508.
- Thught, *pret. of* Think, thought, 9957, 10277, 12254; Thughten, 3189.
- Thunre, *v.* *See* Thonre.
- Thurgh, *prep.* through, 169.
- Thurght, *prep.* throughout, 6958, 12091.
- Thurt, *impers. v. pret.* (A.S.) need be, could be, might be, 12001. *See* Thar.
- Thus-gatis, *adv.* (A.S.) in this manner, 4500.
- Tid, Tyd, *adv.* quickly, promptly, 7126, 8002.

- Tide, Tyde, *v.* (A.S.) to happen, to befall, to succeed, 201, 265; *pret.* Tide, Tyde, 81, 99; Tid, 1202, 4489.
- Tide, *s.* (A.S.) season, opportunity, time, 1974, 13152.
- Tidé, *adj.* ready, apt, skilful, 10049; Tydé, 1202; *super.* Tidiest, 1035.
- Tidely, *adv.* cleverly, smartly, 6839.
- Tight, *pret. of* Tegh, went, hied, 1358.
- Tild, (A.S. *telde*) *pret. & part. p. of* Tild, built, 1088, 1455, 1551, 11664; Tilde, 1560.
- Tild, *s.* a building, 2687.
- Till, *prep. to, towards,* 131, 11249.
- Tilt, (Icel. *tilla*, *pret. tylte*) tilted, shot, 914.
- Tirghit, *part. p. of* Tirr, or Tirgh, tired, become heartless, 4758.
- Tirne, *v.* to turn, to throw, 1512, 10197.
- Tise, Tyse, *v.* to entice, to beguile, 201, 11781.
- Tit, *adj.* dear, loved, 7106.
- Tite, Tyte, *adv.* soon, quickly, immediately, 180, 256, 1819.
- Tithaundes, Tithynges, Tythandes, Tythondys, *s. pl.* tidings, 1141, 1301, 3006, 6263.
- Titly, Tytly, *adv.* immediately, quickly, 1094, 2030.
- To, *prep. by,* 128; towards, 1001, 1316; for, 1045, 1397; against, 12815.
- To, *adv. too,* 3043, 3044, 10770.
- Toght, *part. p. of* Teche, taught, instructed, 9232.
- Toile, *s.* the piece of armour buckled to the tasset, and hanging over the cuishes, 6420; struggle, battle, 6958, 7435.
- Toke, *pret. of* Take, took, handed, 783; seized, 1279, 7802; *toke hym on þe hed* = struck him on the head, 8224.
- Tokyn, *pret. of* Take, 2013, 4696.
- Tokyn, *s.* instruction, direction, 881.
- Tome, *s.* (Icel.) leisure, 43, 307, 644.
- Tomely, Tomly, *adv.* leisurely, 1088, 2447, 3117; Tombly, 11488.
- Ton, the one, one, 1131, 6420, 13206; Tone, 13822.
- Ton, *part. p. of* Take, taken, elected, 5191.
- Too, *prep. to,* 312.
- Top, *s.* a game of chance in which a top is used, 1626.
- Topsayles, *adv.* head foremost, 1219.
- Tore, *adj.* (Icel.) difficult, irksome, tedious, 644, 2782, 3911, 8717; sturdy, great, lofty, 1035, 1131, 1637, 3348, 6717; full, replete, 3348; Toure, 320.
- Torette, *s.* a turrit, 1560.
- Torfer, Torfor, *s.* (Icel. *tor-föri*) harm, mischief, disaster, 81, 2033, 7435; *pl.* Tourfer, 5672.
- Torne, *part. p. of* Tirn, turned, driven back, 1208; or, sundered.
- Torres, *s. pl.* towers, mountains (of waves), 1983.
- Torret, turreted, 1637.
- Torrit, *adj.* tower-like, crested, 13489.
- Tote, *v.* (A.S.) to gaze eagerly, to observe, 862, 8178.
- Tother, Tothir, Tothyr, *adj. & s.* the other, 63, 1672, 6325, 8015; *the ton fro the tother* = the one from the other, 3911.
- Touch, *v.* to test, to try, 1668; to open up, to explain, 1716; Touchet, touched, 1337.
- Toun, Toune, *s.* a town, 320.

- Tour, Towr, *s.* (A.N.) a tower, 1531, 1634.
- Toure, *adj.* lofty, 320. *See* Tore.
- Tourfer, *s.* *See* Torfer.
- Tow, *adj.* two, 310.
- Traie, *v.* (A.N.) to betray, to twist, 42.
- Train, Trayn, Trayne, *s.* treason, treachery, stratagem, 94, 3789, 4449, 10330, 11303, 11709.
- Trant, Traunt, *s.* a trick, a stratagem, 12205, 12210.
- Trase, *v.* to smear, to spatter, 11813.
- Trauthe, Trawth, *s.* truth, honour, pledge, 1749, 7874, 8000, 10110.
- Trawe, *v.* to trow, to believe, 298, 3351.
- Trayn, Trayne, *s.* *See* Train.
- Tre, *s.* wood, 1658, 5499, 11676; the shaft of a lance or spear, 9434, 9540, 11096.
- Tregetre, *s.* trickery, magic, 1624.
- Trendull, *s.* a hoop, a spindle, 453.
- Trespas, *s.* offence, affront, 13403.
- Tretable, *adj.* (A.N.) tractable, reasonable, 3835.
- Trete, *v.* (A.N.) to treat, to bargain; *part.* Tretyng, treating, bargaining, 7851.
- Trety, *s.* a story, tradition, 154, 8383. *Another form of* Tretys.
- Trew, *s.* (A.N.) a truce, 2619, 8372. *See* Tru.
- Trew, *adj.* true, faithful, trustworthy, 8383, 11976.
- Trewmen, *s. pl.* trusty men, 11157.
- Treyne, *s.* *See* Train.
- Triet, Tryet, *adj.* (*super. of* Trie) choice, the best, 1665, 9106; well known, famous, 1840.
- Trifuls, *s. pl.* trifles, inventions, fables, 43.
- Trist, *s.* trust, hope, confidence, 8859, 11709.
- Trist, *v.* to trust, 424, 5838; *pret.* Trist, 256, 12712.
- Tristy, *adv.* trusty, secure, 218, 1487.
- Trouthe, Trowth, *s.* troth, pledge, promise, 3802, 12303.
- Tru, True, *s.* a truce, 7141, 7165, 7851.
- True, *adj. as s.* a trusty person, 10842.
- Truncheon, Trunchen, Trunchon, Trunchyn, *s.* a splinter, a fragment, 9434, 9448, 11096, 11104.
- Truse, *s.* a truce, 94.
- Trusse, *v.* to pack up, to make ready, to arrange, 3026, 4653, 12313; to go, to be gone, 1819, 13349; to carry off, 1733.
- Trust, *part. p. of* Trist, trusted, 10110.
- Tryet, *adj.* *See* Triet.
- Tryetly, *adv.* most choicely, 3054.
- Tuck, *s.* a blow, a stroke; *tuck of trump* = blast of a trumpet, 7107.
- Tug, Tugge, *v.* to tear, to pull out, 8042, 9550, 9603.
- Tulke, *s.* a man, a knight, 63, 13925.
- Tung, Tunge, *s.* the tongue, 914, 1966, 8717; speech, 527.
- Turner, *s.* a turner, 1586.
- Tut, *pret. of* Tote, projected, protruded, 9540.
- Twelmond, *s.* a twelve-month, a year, 13230.
- Twye, *v.* to turn, to turn back, 6360, 6378.
- Twyn, *adj.* twain, two, 1181, 3706, 10406.
- Twyn, Twynne, *v.* to divide, to separate, 2747, 13230.
- Tyde, Tyd, *v.* *See* Tide.

- Tydé, *adj.* See Tidé.
 Tylmen, *s.* husbandmen, 2462.
 Tylude, *part. p.* of Tild, tilted, shot, thrown, 3704.
 Tyne, *v.* (Icel. *tyna*) to lose, 541, 587, 7573; *pret. & part. p.* Tynt, Tynte, 1208, 6818, 13206; Tynde, 12467.
 Tynyng, *part. as s.* loss, destruction, 7611.
 Tyrand, *s.* (A.N.) a tyrant, 1978.
 Tyre, *v.* to attire, to dress, to deck, to erect, 2778, 3625, 8751.
 Tyrn, *v.* to turn, to shut, to throw, to overthrow, 1327, 5856, 6017.
 Tyse, *v.* See Tise.
 Tyte, *adv.* See Tite.
 Tytly, *adv.* See Titly.
 Ugly, *adj.* (A.S.) frightful, 8732.
 Ugsom, Ugsome, *adj.* horrible, disgusting, 877, 12497.
 Umb, Umbe, *pret.* (A.S.) about, around, 320, 335, 876; as an *adv.* round, 1455, 6832.
 Umbcast, *v.* to surround, 10420.
 Umbfold, Umfold, *v.* to surround, to clasp, 1321, 8496.
 Umbraid, *v.* to upbraid, 9903.
 Umbset, *v.* to surround, 10433.
 Umclose, *v.* to encircle, to surround, 4255, 9027.
 Umqwhile, *adv.* sometime, by-and-by, after, 2943.
 Umset, *v.* to surround, to enclose, 1139, 6964, 10542.
 Un, *prep.* on, 9133.
 Unable, *adj.* impossible, 46.
 Unaspied, *adj.* unobserved, 1428.
 Unblithe, *adj.* sad, sorry, 8029, 9608.
 Unclene, *adj.* impure, 1639.
 Unclose, *v.* to open, 807; *adj.* open, 4688.
 Underfonge, *v.* to undertake, 266.
 Undifferent, *adj.* in no respect different, 3915.
 Undull, *adj.* not dull or blunt, sharp, keen, 13908.
 Une, *adv.* even, quite, completely, 1545, 5529, 13907.
 Unfaire, *adj.* ugly, unseemly, piteous, frail, weak, 2981, 3290, 6773, 9607, 10793; *adv.* in a furious manner, 13891.
 Unfayn, *adj.* sorry, 12107.
 Unfere, *adj.* feeble, frail, 1357, 13618.
 Unformet, *adj.* uninformed, 760.
 Ungayn, *adj.* ugly, dreadful, 1332.
 Ungaynly, *adv.* to little purpose, improperly, 9333.
 Ungraidly, *adv.* needlessly, uselessly, 7615.
 Ungrate, *s.* a scoundrel, 13944.
 Ungright, *adj. as adv.* ungrudgingly, 8868.
 Unhappe, *s.* misfortune, 1402, 2686.
 Unhardy, *adj.* timorous, afraid, 7598.
 Unhyndly, *adv.* (*hende*) uncourteously, cruelly, wildly, 5024, 6729.
 Unjoyn, *v.* to begin, to commence, 824; to separate, 939.
 Unkeppit, *adj.* unguarded, 1085.
 Unknowing, *adj.* unknown, 11318.
 Unkowthe, *adj.* unknown, strange, 12510; Unkoth, 531.
 Unkynd, *adj.* hasty, angry, 1452.
 Unkyndly, *adv.* with difficulty, 8523.
 Unkyndnes, *s.* enmity, ill-will, 144, 1923.
 Unkythe, *adj.* unfriendly, hostile, 3325.

- Unlaght, *adj.* unseized, unrifled, 3237.
- Unlefe, *adj.* unlawful, 2949.
- Unlefful, *adj.* unlawful, 13686.
- Unlefulness, *s.* unlawfulness, 2976.
- Unlell, *adj.* false, 3802.
- Unlight, *adj.* as *adv.* freely, without restraint, 3446.
- Unlusty, *adj.* unmanly, 8035.
- Unmete, *adj.* unequal, unfair, 1324.
- Unneth, *adv.* (A.S.) scarcely, 10881.
- Unpairit, *adj.* unhurt, uninjured, 13128.
- Unperisshit, *adj.* untried, uncertain, 2460.
- Unpossible, *adj.* impossible, 258.
- Unqweme, *v.* to unsettle, to stir up, 2693, 13681.
- Unright, *s.* wrong, 1721.
- Unsaht, *adj.* displeased, dissatisfied, 5057.
- Unsakrely, *adv.* heedlessly, recklessly, 12005.
- Unsarkonly, *adv.* fiercely, unsparingly, 5945.
- Unsell, *s.* evil, mischance, 1961.
- Unsemond, Unsemyng, *adj.* unseemly, 3891, 1846.
- Unsiker, Unsikur, *adj.* uncertain, deceptive, 8063, 12228.
- Unsitteyng, *adj.* unbecoming, 8444, 8963, 11181.
- Unslogh, *adj.* horrible, disgusting, 908.
- Unsoberly, *adv.* cruelly, fiercely, 2506, 12494.
- Unsounde, *adj.* unhealthy, hurtful, unwell, injured, 495, 1255, 9175.
- Unstithe, *adj.* unsteady, unsafe, 117.
- Unthrivand, *adj.* unworthy, unseemly, 4893.
- Unthwyvond, *adj.* invincible, 6360, 6378.
- Untild, *adj.* uncovered, 9114.
- Unto, *prep.* to, 1418.
- Untomly, *adv.* hurriedly, 1822.
- Untrew, *adj.* false, 10110, 11975.
- Untristy, *adj.* faithless, 11973.
- Untruly, *adv.* unjustly, improperly, 723.
- Unwar, *adj.* unaware, ignorant, 1145, 1183; unsuspecting, 7380.
- Unwarnes, *s.* heedlessness, 445.
- Unwarnyt, *adj.* unwarned, ignorant, 2137.
- Unwetyng, *adj.* unknown to, 8594.
- Unwrokyn, *adj.* unrepaid, 4195.
- Unwyly, *adv.* incautiously, rashly, 6127.
- Unyolden, *adj.* unrepaid, unavenged, 2216.
- Up, *adv.* upwards, 1548.
- Upon, *prep.* during, throughout, 8684.
- Upponone, *adv.* soon, at once, immediately, 1204.
- Upposyde, *adv.* besides, 13441.
- Urle, *s.* an earl, 4068, 9676.
- Urthe, *s.* the ground, the earth, 328, 903.
- Use, *v.* to be wont, to be accustomed, 1625.
- Utteraunse, Uttranse, *s.* (A.N.) extremity, utmost of any quality good or bad, death, 5808, 7981, 12589, 12616, 12984.
- Utterly, *adv.* plainly, unreservedly, 11646.
- Uttre, *v.* to put out of the lists, to fell, to vanquish, 5819, 7076.
- Utwith, *adv.* without, outside, 11753, 11763, 12201.
- Vaute, *s.* an underground channel, a drain, 1607.

- Venge, *v.* (A.N.) to revenge, to avenge, 2072, 2545.
- Venions, *s.* vengeance, 3502.
- Ventaile, *s.* the vent of a helmet, 7030.
- Venture, *s.* a chance, 1441.
- Venym, *s.* poison, 784; pish, 915.
- Ver, *s.* (Lat.) the spring, 4037.
- Verrit, *pret. of* Ver, averred, declared, 49.
- Vertue, *s.* power, efficacy, 8388.
- Vertus, Vertuus, *adj.* virtuous, 1884, 2432; Virtuus, 49.
- Victe, *adj. as s.* conquered, a conquered one, 2145.
- Vide, *v.* to divide, to cut through, 1249.
- Vile, *adj.* vile, 2140; great, tremendous, 1249.
- Vilé, *adv.* vilely, completely, 2145.
- Vilau, *adj.* vile, depraved, 527.
- Virtuus, *adj.* virtuous, manly, truthful, 49.
- Vise, *s.* vice, 4842.
- Viser, *s.* the visor of a helmet, 1249.
- Vitail, *s.* (A.N.) victuals, food, 5386, 5395.
- Viteld, *part. p.* victualled, provisioned, 1745, 2126, 4710.
- Vitius, *adj.* vicious, depraved, 527.
- Voide, *v.* to avoid, to shun, 527, 764, 1765, 4017, 7617; to dismiss, to get rid of, 497, 1524; to break up, to scatter, to open, to depart, 491, 7030, 7045, 7092.
- Voider, *s. lit.* an avoider, hence a screen, an harbour, 339.
- Wacche, *v.* to watch, 1138; Wache, 5587.
- Wacche, *s.* a watchman, a sentinel, 1561.
- Waches, *s. pl.* the waters, currents, 5585. *See* Waghes. *Or* sentinels, spies.
- Wackon, *v.* to waken, to raise, to rouse, 2046, 2274, 5272, 8435, 13938; *pret.* Wackont. *See* Wakne, Wakyn.
- Wag, *v.* to go, to bob, to struggle, 13542.
- Waghe, *s.* (A.S.) a wave; (*pl.* the sea,) 270, 1410, 1992; Wache, 5585; Whaghe, 12310.
- Waike, *adj.* weak, undecided, somewhat pale, 3994.
- Waite, *v.* (A.N.) to watch, to expect, to examine, to survey, to gaze at, to look, 876, 2421, 2888, 3222, 3739, 8241, 9476, 13055; Wayte, 6265.
- Waite, *s.* a watchman, a sentinel, 7352; Wayt, 6270.
- Waithe, *s.* (Icel. *veida*) prey, game, 2350.
- Waive, *v.* to put off, to give up, to alter, 4839, 9950.
- Wake, *v.* to watch, to mourn; *pret.* Woke, 8695.
- Waker, *adj.* watchful, ready, 7380.
- Wakne, Wakyn, *v.* (A.S.) to waken, to raise, to rouse, 404, 681, 13833. *See* Wackon.
- Wakonyng, *s.* awakening, 8431.
- Wale, *v.* to choose, to select, 8, 105, 127, 373, 1355, 13224; *to wale* = of various kinds, in abundance, 332, 340, 373, 1530; *wallond wele* = abundant wealth, immense riches, 13120.
- Wale, *adj.* good, dear, strong, choice, excellent, outmost, deadly, terrible, 694, 1546, 1727, 1943, 11210, 13082.
- Wale, *s.* choice, opportunity for choice, 11952.
- Walker, *s.* a fuller, 1587.
- Wallond, *adj.* well selected, abundant, 13120.

- Walt, *v.* to totter, to fall, to overthrow, to throw, to rouse, to rush, to wax, 1956, 3810, 4627, 4633, 4891, 7627, 8266, 8685; *pret.* Walt, Walte, Welt; *as the welkyn shold walt* = as if the heavens were rending, 909.
- Walt, *pret. of* Wale, chose, selected, 11286; retained, 13120.
- Walt, *pret. of* Walde, governed, ruled over, 1469.
- Wan, *pret. of* Win, won, got, begat, obtained, conquered, captured, 315, 725, 1488, 2159, 4803, 10189; *wan to his armys* = seized his weapons, 10204; *wan upo fote* = rose to his feet, 13938.
- Wan, *adj.* (A.S.) pale, sad, sorrowful, 3602, 5870, 8034, 13833; frightful, huge, 4633; *wete of his wan alter* = wet with his own filthy poison, 303.
- Wan, *adj.* (A.S.) deficient, small, 3046.
- Wandre, *v.* to wander, to talk incoherently, to rave, 8885, 10097.
- Wandreth, *s.* (Icel.) difficulty, trouble, 11191, 11514.
- Wanspede, *s.* rashness, fool-hardiness, 9327.
- Want, *v.* to lack, to be in want of, 1696, 4016.
- Wantonhede, *s.* wantonness, 2911.
- Wap, *s.* a blow, 6405.
- Wap, *v.* to beat, to dash, 7297; *part. p.* Wappid.
- Wappon, *s.* a weapon, a sword, 302.
- Wappond, *part. of* Wap, lashing about, rushing, 9513.
- War, Ware, *adj.* aware, conscious, 148, 521, 876, 13429; wary, able, 2269.
- Warchand, Warchond, *adj.* painful, deadly, 1238, 5998, 6827, 10035.
- Ware, *v.* to spend, 19.
- Wares, *s.* goods, 1581.
- Warlagh, Warloghe, *s.* a monster, 4439, 4444, 7765; *as an adj.* 6425.
- Warly, *adj.* wary, 649; *adv.* warily, 10484.
- Warne, *v.* to give notice, to advise, 1092, 4499, 10507.
- Warne, *v.* to deny, to forbid, to stop, to hinder, 5251, 6465, 6658.
- Warnes, *s.* wakefulness, prudence, 6277.
- Warp, *v.* to cast, to throw, to utter; *pret.* Warpet, Warpid, Warpide, Warpit, 360, 1297, 2481, 2683, 7336, 10462, 10973, 11924, 13412.
- Wary, *v.* to despise, to defame, to curse, 12212.
- Wast, *s.* (A.S.) the side, the belly, 9902.
- Wast, *v.* to waste, 9788.
- Wat, *pron.* what, 6900.
- Water, *s.* a river, 1601.
- Wateryng, *s.* moisture; *wateryng of ene* = eyes wet with tears, 2167.
- Wawe, *s.* (A.S.) a wave, 3699.
- Wax, *v.* (A.S.) to grow, to grow up; *pret.* Wax, 1206, 1414; Wax, 2009; Wox, 493; *part. p.* Wex, 13760.
- Way, *s.* road, lane, passage, room, 1214, 5932.
- Waylyng, *part. of* Wayle, gushing, flowing, 7155.
- Wayne, *v.* to raise, to lift up, to wind up, to rise, to rush, to gush, to strike, 676, 7621, 7655, 9783, 11520, 13796; to lessen, to restrain, 5132.
- Wayt, Wayte. *See* Waite.
- Wayve, *v.* to waive, to dismiss, 2251.
- Wayveronde, *part.* wavering, tottering, 8266.
- Webster, *s.* a weaver, 1587.

- We. *See* Wee.
- Wed, *v.* to wed, 610, 1491, 3359.
- Wede, *s.* (A.S.) apparel, cloth, armour, 1238, 7556; a cushion, 372.
- Wedo, *s.* a widow, 688.
- Wedur, *s.* weather, 1998.
- Wee, We, *s.* a man, a knight, 23, 965, 1212, 8106; a lady, 3356; Whe, 8269.
- Wegh, *s.* a man, a person, 55, 155, 360; Whegh, 11257.
- Weike, *adj.* weak, frail, 13920.
- Weikly, *adv.* weakly, 10151.
- Weile, *s.* *See* Wele.
- Weir, *v.* to wear, 3777.
- Weirdis, *s. pl.* courage, 1223. *See* Werde.
- Weire, *v.* to defend, 10789. *See* Were.
- Weld, Welde, *v.* (A.S.) to govern, to sway, to wield, 1685, 1881, 3359; to bear, to carry, 8655; to own, to possess, to enjoy, 477, 1888, 9767.
- Wele, *adv.* well, 233, 1569; Well, 1745.
- Wele, *s.* (A.S.) wealth, prosperity, 1374, 1696; Weile, 2717, 3356.
- Welke, *pret. of* Walk, walked, 13533.
- Welkyn, *s.* (A.S.) the sky, the firmament, 676, 909, 7621, 9513.
- Well, *v.* to bubble up, to well, 340.
- Well, *adj.* happy, fortunate, 477.
- Welt, *pret. of* Walt, overthrew, threw, fell, rushed, waxed, 4418, 4891, 7488, 7490, 10204, 10904.
- Welter, *s.* weltering, 3699.
- Wen, *adv.* when, 1079, 7125, 13676.
- Wend, Wende, *pret. of* Wene, thought, deemed, 6653, 11838, 13986.
- Wene, *v.* (A.S.) to think, to suppose, to understand, 293, 2538, 6653; *pret.* Wend, Wende.
- Wenge, *v.* to avenge, 4581.
- Wepon, Weppon, Weppont, Wepyn, Wappon, 302, 1212, 1259, 6771, 6791, 6961.
- Wer, Werre, *s.* (A.N.) war, 8, 319, 1038, 1180, 1487. *See* Were.
- Werde, Weird, Wirde, *s.* fate, decrees, end, luck, fortune, mischief, (*gener. in pl.*) 629, 737, 2710, 4188, 9212, 12823; courage, 1223.
- Were = should be, 1176.
- Were, Wer, *s.* doubt, uncertainty, 7498, 8266, 13160; defence, 13901.
- Were, Weire, Wer, *v.* to defend, to resist, to strive, to protect, 448, 3591, 4747, 4759; *pret.* Were.
- Weré, Wery, *adj.* weary, tired, worn out, 4759, 5861, 5998, 13586.
- Werke, *s.* (A.S.) work, a deed, 1520; as a *v.*, 1104, 1156.
- Werkmen, *s. pl.* workmen, tradesmen, 1581.
- Werne, *v.* to deny, to refuse, 9956.
- Werre, *s.* *See* Wer.
- Werst, *adj.* worst, least worth, 1570; as a *s.* the devil, 1961.
- Wery, *adj.* weary, tired out, 5861; *wery for-wrought* = completely tired out.
- Wesshe, *v.* to wash, 9214.
- Wete, *adj.* wet, flowing, 1329, 1521, 2006; as a *s.* wetness, rain, 9653.
- Wete, *v.* (A.S.) to wit, to know, to think, to believe, to understand, to instruct, 354, 561, 1145, 2608, 6187, 11467.
- Wete, *v.* to wet, to make wet, 7336, 10284; *pret.* Wet, *part.* Wetyng, wetting, 1579.
- Wethir, *conj.* whether, 12020.
- Wetherun, *s.* enemy, rascal, scoundrel, 5048.

- Wethur, Whethur, *s.* a wether, 155, 161, 172.
- Wex, *part. p.* of Wax, grown up, 13760.
- Whaghe, *s.* 12310. *See* Waghe.
- Whap, *v.* to strike rapidly, to shoot, 4743; *pret.* Whappet.
- Wharle, *s.* (A.N.) a square-headed bolt for a cross-bow or engine, 4743.
- Whe, *s.* a man, a noble, 8269. *See* Wee.
- Whedur, *adv.* whither, where, 1838.
- Whēgh, *s.* *See* Wegh.
- Whelle, *v.* (A.S.) to quell, to lay low, 4743.
- Wheme, *adj.* dear, adored, 2649; beautiful, 6203; (another form of Queme).
- While, *s.* time, season, space, 406, 1157, 1450, 4623, 7659, 11703; *Q*while, 11030; *a hond while* = an instant, shortly, immediately.
- Whiles, *adv.* while, 1171.
- Whipe, *v.* to wipe, to dry, 3380.
- White, Whyte, *v.* to requite, 11509, 11726.
- Who = whoever, 5943.
- Whyle, *s.* *See* While.
- Whylenes, *s.* madness, foolishness, 9327.
- Whyte, *v.* *See* White.
- Wicket, *s.* a wicket, a window, 11889.
- Widre, *v.* to wither, to sink, 5301.
- Wight, *adj.* (A.S.) brave, courageous, famous, 536, 1098; *super.* Wightist, 1297.
- Wightly, *adv.* boldly, firmly, securely, quickly, 701, 861, 876, 2008.
- Wightnes, *s.* power, courage, bravery, 12198.
- Wild, *adj.* keen, furious, 1463.
- Wilde, *s.* wild animals, game, 2347.
- Wile, *s.* a wile, a snare, 4444.
- Wilfulde, Wilfull, *adj.* eager, headstrong, selfish, 353, 725, 2872.
- Will, *v.* to wander, to be lost, to go astray, *pret.* Wilt, 2359.
- Will, Wyll, *adj.* wrong, astray, lost, *wyll of my gate* = lost my way, 2369; *all will of his wone* = quite homeless, 12823.
- Will, *v.* to wish, to desire, to command, 11367.
- Wille, *s.* wish, desire, purpose, disposition, determination, courage, 377, 455, 1156, 1392, 1918, 3917, 11018; Wylle, 4222.
- Willè, Willy, *adj.* (A.S.) favourable, hearty, eager, 1775, 7713.
- Wilne, *v.* (A.S.) to will, to wish, to desire, 9202, 11012; Wylne, 203, 482.
- Wilt, *pret. of* Will, was lost, wandered, 2359; entangled, perplexed, 13160.
- Winly, Wynly, *adv.* (A.S.) freely, easily, quickly, 1165, 8655.
- Wirde, *s.* fate, luck, evil, misfortune, 629, 4188, 4499, 7051.
- Wirke, *v.* to work, to do, to use, to dispose, 172, 576, 1881; *imper.* Wirkes.
- Wise, *s.* (A.S.) manner, style, 175, 232, 1156, 1177, 8387; ways, —*on pere best wise* = as best they could, 2018; *on all wise* = on all ways, on every plan, 10486.
- Wise, *adj.* wise, skilled, 1463, 1530; aware, 13486.
- Wisshe, *v.* to flow, to wash; *part.* Wisshyng, flowing, 1606; *or from*
- Wisse, Wisshe, Wysshe, *v.* (A.S.) to teach, to advise, to instruct, 4, 2261, 8146; to know, to be aware of, 13229; *part.* Wisshyng, as a *s.* advice, warning, 8151.
- Wist, *pret. of* Wit, knew, were

- informed, 23, 2159; *part. p.* known, 1142.
- Wit, Wyt, Wytte, *s.* mind, sense, skill, ingenuity, 4, 148, 1217, 1496, 1632, 6277; *of þere wit past* = went out of their senses, went mad, 1360.
- Wite, *v.* (A.S.) to blame, to reproach, 4936, 7069.
- Wite, *s.* blame, 12273.
- With, *prep.* (A.S.) by, by means of, for, in, on account of, 132, 330, 476, 732, 1976, 2891, 10809.
- With-droghe, With-droghe, *pret. of* Withdraw, 1224, 2008.
- Withoute, *adv.* outside, 1637, 3432.
- Withouten, Withoutyn, *prep.* without, 184, 1761, 2992; *with-outen payne other* = and no doubt many more, 184.
- Witterly, *adv.* truly, carefully, certainly, 1893, 2429, 9180, 9341.
- Witty, *adj.* (A.S.) skilful, 1463.
- Wo, *pron.* who, 172, 298.
- Wo, *s.* sorrow, death, destruction, 1404, 2137, 5935.
- Woche, *s.* watch, guard, 561, 810.
- Woche, *s.* (A.S.) mischief, evil, danger, fear, 5050, 6122, 6736, 7756.
- Wode, *adj.* (A.S.) mad, furious, 1217, 5877.
- Wode, *s.* a wood, 330; Wodde, 1350; Wod, 13528, 13599.
- Wodely, *adv.* madly, wildly, 3694.
- Wodenes, Wodnes, *s.* madness, fury, 2008, 6819, 10204.
- Woghit, *part. p. of* Wogh, wooed, courted, 482.
- Woghe, *s.* (A.S.) a wall, 4773.
- Woinerond, *part.* wandering, raving, 13920.
- Woke, *s.* a week, 499.
- Woke, *pret. of* Wake, woke, burst out, awaked, 8695, 8885.
- Wold, Wolde, *pret.* would, wished, 1440, 1794; I wish, 472.
- Wole, *s.* wool, fleece, 161.
- Won, *for* Wone, *v.* (A.S.) to dwell, 1581, 8127.
- Wond, *pret. of* Wone, or Wonde, 2717, 12413, 13433; Wont, 12553; *imperat. of* Wonde, refrain, 3380.
- Wond, *s.* a wound, 10416.
- Wonde, *v.* (A.S.) to refrain, to be afraid, to desist through fear, 484, 590, 3380, 5048; *pret.* Wondyn, 484.
- Wonde, *v.* to wound, 1297.
- Wonder, *adj.* wonderful, 1542; *adv.* wonderfully, 9557; *v.* to surprise, to cause to wonder, 9821.
- Wonderful, *adj.* very great, 1355.
- Wonderly, Wondurly, *adv.* wonderfully, 161, 9828.
- Wone, *v.* (A.S.) to dwell, to abide, *pret.* Wond, 2717, 13433; Wont, 12553.
- Wone, *s.* a dwelling, a palace, a city, 4780, 9857, 12823.
- Wonen, *pret. of* Wyn, went, got, reached, 1165, 4694; *part. p.* gone, got, 7756; taken, captured, 8607; Wonyyn, 6963; Wonnyn, 4772.
- Wong, *s.* (A.S.) the cheek, 1521.
- Wonsped, *s.* rashness, daring, 7945. *See* Wanspede.
- Wont, *s.* want, loss, 12085.
- Wont, *pret. of* Wone, 12553.
- Woo, *s.* woe, despair, 1360.
- Worche, *v.* to work, to result, 7873.
- Worde, *s.* fame, talk, report, 295, 1098.
- Wore, *pret. of* Were, defended, 6750.
- Worle, *s.* the world, 9761.
- Worm, *s.* (A.S.) a serpent, 1573.

- Worse, *adj. as a s.* the worse, 9920.
- Worship, *s.* fame, good name, character, rank, renown, success, reverence, 482, 655, 810, 1124, 1397, 1488, 2261; Worchip, 13708.
- Worthe, *v.* (A.S.) to be, to become, to follow, to drive, to press, to suffer, 597, 789, 956, 1388, 1975, 2136; or *pai fay worthit* = or they were killed, 6823.
- Worthely, *adv.* becomingly, suitably, 1632.
- Wose, *pron.* whose, 5566.
- Woso, *pron.* whosoever, whoever, 5551.
- Wot, 1 *p. s. pres. of* Wit, I know, deem, advise, 536, 629, 2487, 7944.
- Wothe, *s.* danger, harm, wrong, fear, dread, 1223, 6050, 8357, 9928.
- Wothely, *adv.* severely, 8826.
- Wox, *pret. of* Wax, grew, became, 493.
- Wrang, *s.* a wrong, 11616.
- Wrappid, *adj.* hasty, angry, 1426; *misprint for* Wrappid, or *prob. for* Warppid.
- Wrathe, *v.* (A.S.) to anger, to become angry, 4206, 8442.
- Wreke, *s.* vengeance, 1436, 12072; *v.* to avenge, to revenge, 1750, 1873.
- Wright, *s.* (A.S.) a workman, a carpenter, 1530.
- Writhe, *v.* to turn, to overthrow, 11616.
- Wrixle, Wryxle, *v.* to overpower, to overcome, to perplex, to bandy, 445, 2061, 3120, 9327.
- Wrought, *part. p. of* Werke, wrought, 1436; built, 1542.
- Wull, *v.* will, 11419, 13221.
- Wull-full, *adj.* (= wilful, but used as an *adv.*) eagerly, intensely, 3035; *prob. for* well-full, very.
- Wyde, *adj.* wide, 1329.
- Wyle, *s.* a wile, a scheme, a device, 148.
- Wyll, *adj.* See Will.
- Wylne, *v.* See Wilne.
- Wyn, *s.* wine, 373; Wyne, 464.
- Wyn, *s.* praise, fame, display, 13346, 13708.
- Wyn, *v.* to get, to reach, to come at, to obtain, to win, to take, 172, 377, 649, 953, 1138, 1468, 9212; to manage, 3145; to capture, 8607; *pret.* Won, Wan, Wonen; *part. p.* Wonen, Wonnyn, Wonym.
- Wynd, *s.* wind, breath; *pai wast paire wynd* = they talk to no purpose, 9788.
- Wynly, *adv.* See Winly.
- Wyt, Wytte, *s.* See Wit.
- Wyvly, *adv.* as a wife, 3359.
- Yald, Yalde, *pret. of* Yelde, to yield, to submit, 1275, 6499, 7656.
- Yalow, *s.* yellow, 5462.
- Yark, *v.* to jerk, to cast, to change, to rush, to pass, 414, 5595, 10738, 13968; to prepare, 882; to pack, to crowd, 11265.
- 3arpe, *v. prob. for* Warpe, 6081.
- Yate, *s.* a gate, 299, 1555, 10738, 11151.
- Yche, *adj.* each, 7878, 9683.
- Ychon, *s.* (A.S.) each one, 5406, 11845.
- Yelde, *v.* (A.S.) to yield, to submit, to render, 1177, 8660; *pret.* Yald, Yalde, 1275, 6499, 7656; *part. p.* Yolden, atoned for, 7941.
- Yeme, *v.* (A.S.) to guide, to govern, to keep, to guard, 136, 562, 615, 869, 1270, 10791; *pret.* Yemyt.
- Yener, *adj.* eager, quick, 3955; *misprint for* Yeuer, (A.S. *gifer*).
- Yenernes, *s.* frankness, generosity, eagerness, enthusiasm, 543, 869; *zynernes*, 1275; *for* Yeuerness.

- Yenerus, *adj.* free, generous, kindly, 3917; *zyneris*, 1242; *zynerus*, 357.
- Yepe, *adj.* (A.S. *geap*) smart, nimble, brave, rash, 357, 902, 7870; *Yep*, 11265; as a *s.* a clever one, a virago, 13231.
- Yepely, *adv.* smartly, quickly, eagerly, 414, 902, 6081, 10738, 10791; usually, 12568.
- Yerne, *v.* (A.S.) to desire eagerly, 11739, 11857.
- Yerne, *s.* iron, 894, 9133, 10463; *pl.* irons, chains, 3523; *Yrne*, 6018.
- Yerth, Yerthe, *s.* the earth, the ground, 6817, 8345, 10888.
- Yet, *adv.* still, 1628.
- Yett, *v.* (A.S. *geótan*) to flow, to gush; *part.* *Yettyng*, flowing, 8175.
- Yeverly, *adv.* quickly, willingly, 13231.
- Yle, *s.* an isle, an island, 101, 153, 268.
- Ylka, *adj.* any, 588.
- Ylke, *adj.* same, 12552.
- Ylkon, *s.* each one, 1614.
- Yll, *adv.* badly, severely, 10976.
- Ymagry, *s.* carving, sculpture, 1562.
- Ymur, *s.* (Icel. *ilmr*) fresh, wholesome fragrance, 897, 1575.
- Ymyddes, *prep.* in the middle of, amidst, 4957, 7843, 13795.
- Ymydward, in the centre, 8769.
- Ynmast, *adj.* inmost, undermost, 6402.
- Ynne, *s.* See *In*, *Inne*.
- Ynogh, Ynow, Ynowe, *adj.* enough, much, many, 373, 1215, 1414.
- Yode, *pret. of* Go, went, walked, fell, flowed, 284, 908, 1018, 1244, 3000.
- Yoke, *v.* to yoke, 902.
- Yolden, *part. p. of* Yelde, rendered, atoned for, 7941.
- Yomer, *v.* to murmur, to lament, to cry, 543; *part.* *Yomeryng*, as a *s.* mourning, lamentation, regret, 1722, 2291, 8175, 9959.
- Yond, *adj.* yon, 3160.
- Yong, Yonge, *adj.* young, 1242, 6642.
- Yop, *adj.* eager, courageous, 6642. See *Yepe*.
- Yore, *adj.* old, former, of yore, 9959; a *zer was full yore* = a year had passed away, 13968.
- Yours = your family and relatives, 1722. See *Note to ll.* 1721-2.
- Yre, *s.* rage, ire, 1338, 1424.
- Yreful, Yrfull, *adj.* vengeful, furious, 1330, 5445.
- Ys, is, 4647.
- Ysse, Ysshe, *v.* to issue, to go forth, to rush, 5784, 6631.
- Yssue, Ysrew, *s.* issue, exit, result, 1556, 2708.
- Ythes, *s.* (A.S.) waves, the sea, 1045, 1066, 1992, 11869, 13161.
- Yver, *s.* ivory, 1665, 6202.
- zynerly*, *adv.* quickly, promptly, 902; *prob. for* *zyuerly*.
- zynernes*, *s.* See *Yenernes*.
- zynerus*, *zyneris*, *adj.* See *Yenerus*.
- Zodias, *s.* the Zodiac, 3723, 3726.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

FOR No. 40, "ENGLISH GILDS."

The *Révue Critique* in its review of *English Gilds* (1 Dec. 1871, p. 229) notices that the 13th-century French version of the 14th-century englisht "Usages of the City of Winchester" contained in p. 349—363 of our Gild volume, enables several of the Englisher's mistakes to be corrected. For instance:—

'Dans le texte de M. T. S. on lit ". . . everych gret *hows* in wham me worketh the qwylytes, shal to the ferme *v.s.* by the yere, *they* [though] he ne worche but o-lupy cloth." Le passage français correspondant est ainsi conçu ". . . chescun grant *ustil* dunt l'en ovre les bureaux, doit a la ferme de la vile cinc soz par an, *mes ke* il ne uvere fors un seul drap." Comme on voit, le texte français permet de corriger deux contre-sens de l'anglais. Dans le premier membre de phrase, il s'agit d'un *outil* est non d'une *maison*, et dans le second, le véritable sens est à *moins que*, et non *quoique*. Le traducteur anglais aura confondu *ustil* avec *ostel*, et peut-être lu ou compris *même que* là où il y avait *mes que*, d'où il résulte que le texte qu'il traduisait était français.'

Another very difficult passage in the Customary of Winchester, is compared with the French version, by the reviewer, M. Gustave Faigniez, and interpreted differently from Mr Toulmin Smith's sidenotes:—

'Dans ce passage . . nous croyons qu'il s'agit, non d'une foire, mais de la réunion solennelle de la gilde des marchands, d'abord pour faire un repas de corps, à l'occasion duquel on lève un droit, ensuite pour délibérer sur les intérêts communs':—

"Derechef, kant l'en purvoit bevere gilde markande, l'en doit per commun assent par les mesters de la vile enquere genz ke covenable soient e de bone fame a requiller en gilde markande. E ke chescun de ceus eit en chatel 4 liv. vaillant ou plus. E ceus ke si serrunt aquilliz serunt hlotéz [sic, hébergés, logés?] à quatre meisuns cume soleient estre a tuz tens. E kant l'en avera beu gilde markande, les quatre mesuns soi assemblerunt à voier ce ke il averunt levé et ce ke purrunt lever. E si trespas i ad fet, per commun assent soit amendé. E si nule mesun vaille plus de autre, soit chargé à as value. E ke li argent ke sera levé des 4 mesuns avantdites soit baillé assis prodes homes avantdis esleuz e jurez par commun assent a leaument garder e leaument dispendre et leal acunte rendre as prudeshomes de la vile dous feiz per an per taille ou per escrit."—*Arch. Journ.*, vol. ix, p. 73.

"Also, whanne me porveyde gylde chaffare, me shal, by commune a-sent, by the maystres of the towne, aspyze folke that be covenable and of good loos, and gadere that ryzte of chep-men. And that everych of hem habbe fowre hynen stalworthe, other mo, and thelke that beth y-herborwed in foure houses, as hij ouzte to be in alle tymes. And whanne me hath wel trewe y-chaffared in the fowre howses, hij shulle hem assembly for to y-se that hij habbe tharered, and of than that hij mowe a-rere. And 3if that eny thing ys mysdoun, by commune assent that hit be a-mended. And 3if eny hows is more worth than an other, be hit y-charched to hys worthy. And that selver that shal be a-tered of thilke hows by-fore y-seyd, be y-take to sexe godemen by-fore y-seyd y-chose and y-swore, for the commune assent, and treweleche wetye, and treweleche spende, and treweleche acountes 3elde to godemen of the town twy3es by the 3ere, by skore other by scryt."—*Eng. Gilds*, p. 357.

To those who have the opportunity, a comparison between the whole of these two versions is worth making, as was pointed out in *English Gilds, Introd.* xlv.

Mr Henry Charles COOTE, F.S.A., of Doctors' Commons, has lately written a Preface, in the "Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society," to the "Ordinances of some Secular Guilds of London from 1354 to 1496; Ordinances of St. Margaret, Lothbury, 1456, and Orders by Richard Bishop of London for Ecclesiastical Officers, 1597," extracted by Mr John Robert DANIEL-TYSSEN from the records of the Court of the Commissary of London. In this Preface Mr Coote contests Dr Brentano's view, and also Mr Toulmin Smith's, of the origin of Gilds, and shows, to his own satisfaction, that the English Gild was a direct descendant of the Roman Collegium. As it is only right that our Members should have a summary of Mr Coote's argument before them at once, his own words on pages 28-30 of his Preface are extracted here:—

“ Though a glance over the preceding pages will have shewn the identity of the English guild (through the Anglo-Saxon institution) with the Roman college, it may perhaps assist the reader if I place their resemblances in stricter juxtaposition. In doing so I will refer, where I can, more particularly to the guild as found in the Anglo-Saxon period of our history.

(1.) The *collegium* was an association of men, combined for a common lawful purpose, and cemented together by admission into a *sodalitium* and an oath of fellowship.

The Anglo-Saxon guild was identical in these respects.

(2.) The *collegium* had a complete self-government of master and officers.

Though we have no full information upon this in the Anglo-Saxon guild, the old English guild is constituted in a manner similar to the *collegium*.

(3.) When the *collegium* was large it was divided into *decuriæ* and *centuriæ*.

We have seen this identical division in the Anglo-Saxon guild of London.

(4.) The *collegium* and the guild had a special cult. In the old English form this is uniform and prominent, and it shews itself in the Anglo-Saxon guild of Cambridge in the reference to S. Ætheldryth.

(5.) There are fixed general annual meetings of the *collegium* for business.

We have seen the same in the Anglo-Saxon guild.

(6.) The *collegium* and the guild have also severally their *réunions*, at which to feast and disport themselves.

(7.) The *collegium* and the guild subsist through the contributions of their members. Their business and their pleasures depend upon these exactions.

(8.) The *collegium* and the guild correct their disobedient members by mulcts and fines.

(9.) They both have a common chest, and they both may and do hold landed estate.

(10.) The *sodales* of the *collegium* are brethren as well as contributories.

Nothing is better defined than the same feature in the guild also.

(11.) The *sodales* supported their poor and comforted their sick brethren.

We have seen this in the guild.

(12.) The *collegium* and the guild could make bye-laws for their respective regulation.

(13.) When a *sodalis* died the surviving brethren followed him to the grave or to its Roman equivalent.

The same kindly spirit is enforced in the Anglo-Saxon as well as in the old English guild.

(14.) The *collegium* was a corporation.

The guild was unequivocally the same. In the dearth of words of precision which followed upon the disuse of the Latin language in this country the word was assumed and continued to late days to express a *commune*—the same thing. We have found also in one of the Anglo-Saxon guilds mention made of the brotherhood suing in the aggregate.

(15.) Lastly, as the pagan sodalities met on the day of violets and the day of the rose to commemorate the death of brethren in the manner which has been mentioned, so the Christian guild at all times of its history in this country met similarly on stated days for an analogous commemoration of those who had preceded them with the sign of faith, to use the words of the old office of *memento*.

I think that these resemblances are so striking and so nearly connected with the essence of each that the common similarity can mean nothing less than the identity of the two institutions—the *collegium* and the guild.”

Dr Brentano says, on the other hand, that he looks on the question as quite settled against Mr Coote's view by the many able German writers who have investigated this special subject with the greatest care, and with the records of old Roman towns like Cologne,¹ &c. &c., before them. Some of these writers have stated that they started with the belief of a connection between the *Collegium* and the *Gild*, but, on further investigation, they found the evidence against it too strong for them. Even in Italy the *Gilds* began a new life of their own, as Hegel—a son of the great philosopher—has shown in his *Italiänische Städtegeschichte*. Dr Brentano does not think it worth while to re-open the question, but refers inquirers to the following books, the latest of many, on the subject:—*Gierke*, *Geschichte der deutschen Genossenschaft*. *Arnold*, *Verfassungsgeschichte der deutschen Freistädte*. *Arnold*, *Das Aufkommen des deutschen Handwerkerstands im Mittelalter*. *Arnold*, *Geschichte des Eigenthums in den deutschen Städten*. *Maurer*, *Deutsche Städteverfassung*. 4 vols. *Hegel*, *Italiänische Städtegeschichte*.

¹ All the old Constitutions of the old German towns are printed. They would fill a large room.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

26. RELIGIOUS PIECES from the Thornton MS. (ed. by the Rev. G. G. PERRY).

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| <p>p. 1, l. 10, <i>for ouer read euer</i></p> <p>p. 2, l. 14, <i>for hase read hafe</i></p> <p>p. 2, l. 23, <i>for emoyue read enioyne</i></p> <p>p. 3, l. 13, <i>for arctecle read artecle</i></p> <p>p. 3, l. 30, <i>for There read Thir</i></p> <p>p. 4, l. 19, <i>for rysehynge read rysesyng</i></p> <p>p. 5, l. 12, <i>for bot it read bot if it</i></p> <p>p. 6, l. 9, <i>for swarynge read swerynge</i></p> <p>p. 6, l. 34, <i>for unbylowkede read vmbylowkede</i></p> <p>p. 7, l. 15, <i>for is read es</i></p> <p>p. 7, l. 28, <i>for inwere read in were</i></p> <p>p. 8, l. 10, <i>for awne read awene</i></p> <p>p. 8, l. 17, <i>for wha so read wha sa</i></p> <p>p. 9, l. 10, <i>for clathe read clethe</i></p> <p>p. 9, l. 21, <i>for haue read haues</i></p> <p>p. 10, l. 11, <i>for werthe read worthe</i></p> <p>p. 10, l. 30, <i>for he read we</i></p> <p>p. 11, l. 12, <i>for everhede read euenhede</i></p> <p>p. 11, l. 29, <i>for heghenees read heghenes</i></p> <p>p. 12, l. 11, <i>for bolleuyng read bolleuyng</i></p> <p>p. 12, l. 26, <i>after with add vnde versus</i></p> <p>p. 12, l. 29, <i>after gude add that</i></p> <p>p. 12, l. 34, <i>for couaundenes read conaundenes</i></p> <p>p. 13, l. 23, <i>for it agaynes read it [es] agaynes</i></p> <p>p. 13, l. 23, <i>for lere read lare</i></p> <p>p. 13, l. 36, <i>for perdoune read pardoune</i></p> <p>p. 14, l. 2, <i>for couaundely read conaundely</i></p> <p>p. 15, l. 1, <i>for Cantuarensis Archipiscopi in Anglia read Cantuariensis Archi[e]piscopi in Anglicis</i></p> <p>p. 15, l. 20, <i>for es say read es [to] say</i></p> <p>p. 16, l. 13, <i>for 3et read 3it</i></p> <p>p. 16, l. 15, <i>after evyne-crystyne add To the knaweyng of thi selfe may thou come with besy vmblythynge and to the knaweyng of Godde thurghe pure contemplacione</i></p> <p>p. 16, l. 19, <i>for nevunne read nevyne</i></p> <p>p. 16, l. 28, <i>for one read ane</i></p> <p>p. 17, l. 8, <i>for it read at¹</i></p> <p>p. 17, l. 9, <i>for dessaysede read dessayfede</i></p> <p>p. 17, l. 14, <i>for hase read hafe</i></p> | <p>p. 17, l. 16, <i>for 3e read the</i></p> <p>p. 17, l. 31, <i>for syster read systers</i></p> <p>p. 17, l. 34, <i>for it shorne read it [ware] schorne</i></p> <p>p. 18, l. 7, <i>for couablyly read conablyly</i></p> <p>p. 18, ll. 14, 16, <i>for fythen read sythen</i></p> <p>p. 19, l. 3, <i>for ynsgate read thusgate</i></p> <p>p. 19, l. 10, <i>after manere add: Gracias tibi ago, Domine Ihesu Christe, qui me in-dignum famulum tuum N., in hac nocte vel die, custodisti, protexisti, visitasti, sanum, saluum, & incolumem ad hanc horam pervenire fecisti, et pro alijs vniuersis beneficijs tuis, que michi tua sola pietate contulisti, qui viuis & regnas Deus, &c. This Orysones thus to say one Inglysche:</i></p> <p>p. 19, l. 14, <i>for benefitis read benfetis</i></p> <p>p. 19, l. 21, <i>for command read commend</i></p> <p>p. 19, l. 23, <i>after manere add: In manus tuas, Domine, & sanctorum angelorum tuorum, commendo in hac nocte vel die, animam meam et corpus meum, et patrem et matrem, fratres et sorores, amicos, familiares, propinquos, parentes, benefactores meos, et omnem populum catholicum: custodi nos, Domine, in hac nocte vel die, per merita & intercessionem beate Marie et omnium sanctorum, a vicijs, a concupis[c]encijs, a peccatis, et temptationibus diaboli, a subitania et improvisa morte, et a penis inferni. Illumina cor meum de Spiritu Sancto & de tua sancta gracia; et fac me semper tuis obedire mandatis; & a te nunquam separari permittas, qui viuis & regnas Deus, &c. And this orysones thus mekiH to saye:</i></p> <p>p. 19, l. 31, <i>for avysede read [vn]-avysede</i></p> <p>p. 19, <i>strike out the footnote.</i></p> <p>p. 20, l. 3, <i>for hase read hafe</i></p> <p>p. 20, l. 24, <i>for pertynges read partynnges</i></p> <p>p. 20, l. 27, <i>for gyffene ylke read gyffene to ylke</i></p> |
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¹ = that = which.

- p. 20, l. 31, for *nogte read noȝte*
 p. 20, l. 34, before *lyffe put in thay*
 p. 21, l. 15, for *fer read for*
 p. 22, l. 7, before *þat knawes put in I*
 p. 22, l. 18, for *ef read of*
 p. 22, l. 22, after *trouthe add: and the seuene sacramentis of haly kyrke*
 p. 23, l. 11, for *men read man*
 p. 23, l. 24, for *tempoure read temperoure*
 p. 23, l. 32, for *reste-malice read refte, malice*
 p. 24, l. 3, for *þe sounne read resounne*
 p. 24, l. 7, for *are read ere*
 p. 24, l. 22, *strike out [þat]*
 p. 24, l. 28, for *gaste read the gaste*
 p. 25, ll. 6, 7, 8 (*twice*), 9, for *hase read hafe*
 p. 26, l. 6, for *Wha so read Wha sa*
 p. 26, l. 22, for *[sall] read saH*
 p. 26, l. 23, for *manes read mennes*
 p. 27, l. 7, for *kounne read konne*
 p. 28, l. 4, for *sacrament read sacramentis*
 p. 28, l. 12, for *so read se*
 p. 28, l. 13, for *wha so read wha sa*
 p. 28, l. 14, for *he kounne read that he konne*
 p. 28, l. 23, for *There-eftyre read Here-eftyre*
 p. 28, l. 26, for *clothe read clethe*
 p. 28, l. 34, for *þise read þire*
 p. 29, l. 3, for *werlde read worlde*
 p. 29, l. 20, for *þare read þase*
 p. 29, l. 30, for *hase read hafe*
 p. 30, l. 22, for *at we read that we*
 p. 30, l. 27, for *þaire read þare*
 p. 30, l. 29, for *is read es*
 p. 31, l. 16, for *noghte read moghte*
 p. 31, l. 18, for *best read bestis*
 p. 31, l. 22, for *herde read harde*
 p. 31, l. 36, for *pyn and read pynand*
 p. 32, l. 7, for *ferste read firste*
 p. 32, l. 20, for *moste read maste*
 p. 32, l. 25, for *for read thurgh*
 p. 33, l. 1, after *gyftes put in that he me gyftes*
 p. 33, l. 4, before *penance put in the*
 p. 33, l. 12, for *halde read helde*
 p. 34, l. 3, after *hafe put in in body or*
 p. 34, l. 4, after *hafe put in it*
 p. 34, l. 26, for *cotidianum du read cotidianum da*
 p. 34, l. 30, for *fandyng read fand- yngis*
 p. 34, l. 31, for *thyng read thyngis*
 p. 34, l. 36, after *prayere put in that*
 p. 35, l. 16, for *Ihesu read Ihesus*
 p. 35, l. 18, for *praye read prayes*
 p. 35, l. 28, for *remitte read Dimitte*
 p. 36, l. 3, for *þere read þese*
 p. 36, l. 21, for *þese read þere*
 p. 37, l. 10, after *to day put in als swa say thou gyffe vs force*
 p. 37, l. 16, for *þi read the*
 p. 37, l. 27, for *fandyng read fand- ynges*
 p. 37, l. 28, for *worlde read werlde*
 p. 37, l. 32, for *thyng read thynges*
 p. 38, l. 1, for *Cristum read Christum*
 p. 38, l. 21, for *claythyng read cleth- yng*
 p. 38, l. 22, for *hirpyng read hip- pyng*
 p. 38, l. 25, for *hase read hafe*
 p. 39, l. 16, for *hase read hafe*
 p. 39, l. 21, for *hafe read hase*
 p. 39, l. 24, for *in twa read on twa*
 p. 39, l. 26, for *be read se*
 p. 39, l. 27, for *be read he*
 p. 40, l. 10, for *as read als*
 p. 40, l. 14, for *byrdes read hyrdes*
 p. 40, l. 18, for *by read of*
 p. 40, l. 28, for *of read in*
 p. 41, l. 13, after *venyme add: and for-thi come the Haly Gaste in lyknes of tung agayne the entyce- ment of the deuelle, and in fyre for to distruye the caldnes of his venyme.*
 p. 41, l. 14, *strike out And*
 p. 41, l. 18, for *oure read thi*
 p. 42, l. 3, for *John read Iohan*
 p. 42, l. 15, for *noune read nonne*
 p. 43, l. 20, *strike out ik*
 p. 43, l. 22, for *Ihesu read Ihesus*
 p. 44, l. 7, for *myracles read myracle*
 p. 44, l. 11, for *þaire read þare*
 p. 44, l. 30, for *all anely read als ane anely*
 p. 45, l. 15, for *one seses read mane sese*
 p. 45, l. 25, for *therefore read thare- fore*
 p. 45, l. 27, for *sowunes read sownnes*
 p. 46, l. 13, for *swelawes read swel- oves*
 p. 46, l. 19, for *mekill read nobiH*
 p. 46, l. 22, for *is read es*
 p. 47, l. 20, for *sipen read syene*
 p. 47, l. 24, for *worlde read werlde*
 p. 47, l. 36, after *Amen add: explicit [MS. expliculum] speculum Sancti Edmundi Cantuarie archiepiscopi. Dulce nomen Domini nostri Ihesu Christi sit benedictum in secula seculorum. Amene.*
 p. 48, l. 12, for *nowhare read nor- whare*
 p. 48, l. 17, for *Holy read Haly*

- p. 48, l. 18, for *couande* read *conande*
 p. 48, l. 27, for *hase* read *hafe*
 p. 49, l. 12, for *cite* read *cete*
 p. 49, l. 19, for also read *als*
 p. 49, l. 20, before *louynge* put in the
 p. 49, l. 27, for *erant* read *eius*.
 p. 49, l. 33, for *Forte* read *Force* [MS. *Forte*]
 p. 50, l. 1, for *steskys* read *stekys* [MS. *steskys*]
 p. 50, l. 4, for *gates* read *zates*
 p. 50, l. 6, for *pat* read *ther*
 p. 50, l. 9, for *fro* read *fra*
 p. 50, l. 28, for *zernys* read *zemys*
 p. 50, l. 29, for *saye we* read *saye* [we]
 p. 51, l. 17, for *omnibus creaturis* read *omnium creat[ur]ar[um]*
 p. 51, l. 18, strike out of *hir*
 p. 51, l. 30, for *is* read *es*
 p. 51, l. 36, for a strange ane. For-*pi* read a strange. And *ffor-pi*
 p. 52, l. 13, for *Damselle* read *Dame-sele*
 p. 52, l. 15, after *salle* put in *be*
 p. 52, l. 17, for *haly* read *holy*
 p. 52, l. 18, for *diabolis* read *diabolo*
 p. 52, l. 23, for *Bertilmew* read *Bar-tilmew*
 p. 53, l. 1, for *ere* read *are*
 p. 53, l. 4, for *mouynge* read *mourn-y[n]ge*
 p. 53, l. 15, for *fede* read *fedis*
 p. 53, l. 17, for many fold read *mony folde*
 p. 53, l. 17, for *ays* read *ay*
 p. 53, l. 21, for and *rehirces* read and *synges* and *reherces*
 p. 53, l. 22, for all read *als*
 p. 53, l. 23, for *sponsere* read *spensere*
 p. 53, l. 31, for *maytresse* read *mays-tresse*
 p. 54, l. 4, for *damselle* read *damesele*
 p. 54, ll. 11, 13, for *Damselle* read *Damesele*
 p. 54, l. 13, for *Lowte* read *Lewté*
 p. 54, l. 16, for *hyrone* read *hyr one*
 p. 54, l. 18, for *Couande* read *Con-
ande*
 p. 54, l. 19, for *Poleschefy* read *Poles-
chesy*
 p. 54, l. 24, for *paynens* read *paynes*
[MS. *paynens*]
 p. 54, l. 26, for *ffor-pi* read *ffor ther*
 p. 54, l. 31, for of read on
 p. 54, l. 34, after *eris* add: ofte it
falles that the herte es so ouer-tane
*and so raueschede in holy medita-
cyone that it wote noghte what it*
dose, heris, nor sayse or seys, so
depely es the herte festenede in God
and in his werkes that wordis hym
wanttis; and the stillere that he es
in slyke meditacione, the luddere
he cryes in Goddis eris.
 p. 54, l. 34, for *Qui* read *Quoniam*
 p. 54, l. 36, after *thoghtes* put in in
 the
 p. 55, l. 34, for and read *that*
 p. 56, l. 7, for *solde* read *solde*
 p. 56, l. 10, for *wolde* read *walde*
 p. 56, l. 11, for *brynnande* read *byrn-
ande*
 p. 56, l. 14, for *es at say* the MS. has
es as at say
 p. 56, l. 15, for *wete* read *wote*
 p. 56, l. 22, after *gud* put in *he es*
 p. 56, l. 23, for *bonus* read *suanis*
 p. 56, l. 27, for *worldly* read *werldly*
 p. 57, l. 4, for *sauoure* read *sauoyre*
 p. 57, l. 9, for *Enterly* read *Witterly*
 p. 57, l. 12, for the read *tho*
 p. 57, l. 21, for *frende* read *fremde*
 p. 57, l. 34, for *pete* read *pece* [MS.
pete]
 p. 57, l. 34, for *haife* read *hafe*
 p. 58, l. 10, for *sange* read *songe*
 p. 58, l. 19, for *trespasse* read *trispase*
 p. 58, l. 23, for *youre hertes* read
zoure hertis
 p. 58, l. 23, for *yow* read *zow*
 p. 58, at foot, insert *Explicit Relegio
Sancti Spiritus Amen*

In the following the lines of the poems, not of the pages, are numbered.

- p. 59, heading, for *Willim* read *Wil-
helmi*; for *juris* read *curie*
 p. 59, l. 6, for *es* read *is*
 p. 59, l. 18, for *Allmygty* read *all-
myghty*
 p. 59, l. 19, for *will* read *witt*
 p. 59, l. 19, for *was* read *whas*
 p. 59, l. 20, for *bo* read *bo[t]*
 p. 60, l. 26, before *herte* put in *my*
 p. 60, l. 30, for *aghte vs* read *vs
aghte*
 p. 60, l. 38, for *uritte* read *writt*
 p. 60, l. 40, for *Fer* read *For*
 p. 60, l. 43, for *monande* read *mou-
ande*
 p. 60, after l. 46, put in these two
 lines:
 Of the sonne for to schyne one
 nyghte clere,
 In takynung that we saff re-
 schaipe here
 p. 60, l. 52, before *mone* put in the
 p. 60, l. 56, for *salde* read *solde*
 p. 61, l. 58, for *kyndes* read *kynde*

- p. 61, l. 63, for All all read And aH
 p. 61, l. 73, for alles read als
 p. 61, l. 74, for beynges read beynge
 p. 62, l. 111, after wirchipe put in the
 p. 62, l. 115, for And for read And
 aH for
 p. 62, l. 119, for Of of read And of
 p. 63, l. 129, for chaste read chayste
 p. 63, l. 137, for Jhesu read Ihesus
 p. 63, l. 150, for with-draue read
 with-draw
 p. 63, l. 155, for fassyng read saffyng
 p. 63, l. 161, for twesste read twelfte
 [MS. twesfte]
 p. 64, l. 172, for John read Iohan
 p. 64, l. 183, for make read mak
 p. 64, l. 187, for temped read
 temp[t]ed
 p. 65, l. 216, for þey read thay
 p. 65, l. 218, after till put in that
 p. 65, l. 220, for clethyng read cloth-
 yng
 p. 66, l. 244, for gapaunde read gap-
 annde
 p. 66, l. 248, for thristede read
 threstede
 p. 66, l. 268, for angours read angers
 p. 67, l. 276, for ransome read raun-
 sone
 p. 67, l. 290, for urethe read wrethe
 p. 68, l. 342, for bowe read bewe
 p. 69, l. 356, for Settes read Gettes
 p. 69, l. 363, for rysehynge read rysen-
 ynge
 p. 69, l. 369, for settis read sittis
 p. 69, l. 369, for regte read reghte
 p. 70, l. 410, for dom read dem
 p. 70, l. 412, for Domes read Demes
 p. 70, l. 414, for nat read nott
 p. 74, l. 70, for comforynge read com-
 forthynge
 p. 75, l. 4, for Alle-welaand read AHe-
 weldeand
 p. 75, l. 18, for mysdede read mys-
 dedez
 p. 76, l. 50, for saamen read faamene
 p. 77, l. 74, for Heþyn read Heyne
 p. 78, l. 93, for is read es
 p. 78, l. 94, for hase read hafe
 p. 79, l. 2, for So read Go
 p. 79, l. 6, for Nakede read Makede
 p. 79, l. 7, for naked read maked
 p. 79, ll. 9, 21, for æ read E
 p. 79, l. 10, for Salamon read Salo-
 mone
 p. 79, l. 16, for walde read welde
 p. 80, ll. 33, 45, 56, for æ read E
 p. 80, l. 35, for whate read wate
 p. 80, l. 40, for instyse read justyse
 p. 80, l. 54, for clodde read olodde
 p. 81, ll. 68, 80, for æ read E
 p. 81, l. 68, for þer-to read þare-to
 p. 81, l. 69, for As read Als
 p. 81, l. 78, for Ne gyfte read No
 gyfte
 p. 82, l. 92, for æ read E
 p. 84, l. 27, for seþne read seyne
 p. 84, l. 28, for Adame's read Adames
 p. 84, l. 40, for sane read saue
 (= salve)
 p. 85, l. 57, for petevofely read pete-
 vosely
 p. 85, l. 75, for vengwyste read ven-
 qwyste
 p. 87, title, for John read Iohan
 p. 87, l. 10, for is read es
 p. 87, l. 15, for Iohn read Iohan
 p. 87, l. 20, for lyncaude read lyue-
 ande (= living)
 p. 88, l. 24, for carye read cayre
 p. 88, l. 34, for werkynges read wyrk-
 ynges
 p. 89, l. 19, for Iohn read Iohan
 p. 90, l. 7, for his read hir
 p. 90, l. 14, for prikkynges read prik-
 kyng
 p. 90, l. 16, for Therowe read Thorowe
 p. 90, l. 30, for toune read tonne
 p. 91, l. 4, for þis read thi
 p. 91, l. 31, for Orncyane read Drucy-
 ane
 p. 91, l. 34, for Then read Thou
 p. 92, l. 27, for manande read murn-
 ande
 p. 93, l. 16, for Gratone read Cratone
 p. 93, l. 17, for laude read lande
 p. 93, ll. 20, 24, for Iohn read Iohan
 p. 93, l. 21, for be read he
 p. 93, l. 32, for prayste read frayste
 p. 93, l. 33, for sanede read sauede
 p. 93, l. 34, for sayuede read saynede
 p. 93, l. 34, for owtely read swetely
 p. 93, l. 36, for helidide read heledide
 (= helded)
 p. 94, l. 10, for no mynde read ne
 mynde
 p. 94, l. 12, for commande read con-
 nande
 p. 94, l. 23, for blithely read blethely
 p. 94, l. 26, for frythe read firthe
 p. 95. The MS. heading is:
 Memento Homo Quod Sinis Es
 Et in cenerem Reuerteris
 p. 95, l. 8, for sall read schalle
 p. 95, l. 10, for Thus sase read Thene
 saise
 p. 95, l. 12, for stourrys read scowrrys
 p. 95, l. 15, for mare read more
 p. 95, after l. 20, the MS. has Mors
 Soluit Omnia

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

[Printed on one side only, to allow of each slip being cut off and gummed
in the volume to which it refers.]

(Original Series.)

22. THE ROMANS OF PARTENAY.

p. 212, l. 6175, and note thereon, p. 261. This 'archebisshope' (who died on May 17, 1401,) is the translator's wrong rendering of the Sieur de Partenay's own name "Guillaume L'Archevesque." Larchevesque was the family name of the Partenays. There is a MS. both of the prose and verse version of the Romance of *Mélusine* in the British Museum. M. Francisque Michel published the poetical version, *Mellusine*, at Niort, (Robin et Favre,) in 1854.

46. LEGENDS OF THE HOLY ROOD.

p. viii, 98. Of "The Uplifting of the Holy Rood," No. V, there are two other copies; in MS. Cambr. Univ. Libr. li. 1. 33, and in MS. Cotton Vitellius, D. 17.

p. 50, l. 386, for such read suth

p. 57, l. 482, for whom read whon

p. 58, l. 504, for verst read verse

p. 134, l. 83, for i-lolled read i' lol ed, and strike out illoled, p. 231, col. 2.

p. 135, side-note, l. 131, for Isaiah read Hosea (xiii. 14).

p. 205, l. 241, for keiþed read keiyed; cp. keyed, *P. Pl. B. v. 623* (and 613), *A-text* I-keiyed, *locht*.

p. 237, col. 1, spene is 'spend, spill.'

p. 237, col. 2. Swarnes for '?' read '? armes = arms, clutches'. (See my answer to the reviewer in *The Athenæum*, Feb. 10, p. 185.—R. M.)

p. 238, col. 2, þarnes, for '(? the arms)' read "inward or vital parts." (The word has nothing whatever to do with scourges or scourging, as was suggested by a reviewer in *The Athenæum*, for Christ was not scourged while hanging on the Cross.)

Handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly illegible due to blurring and low contrast, but appears to be a list or series of entries.

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