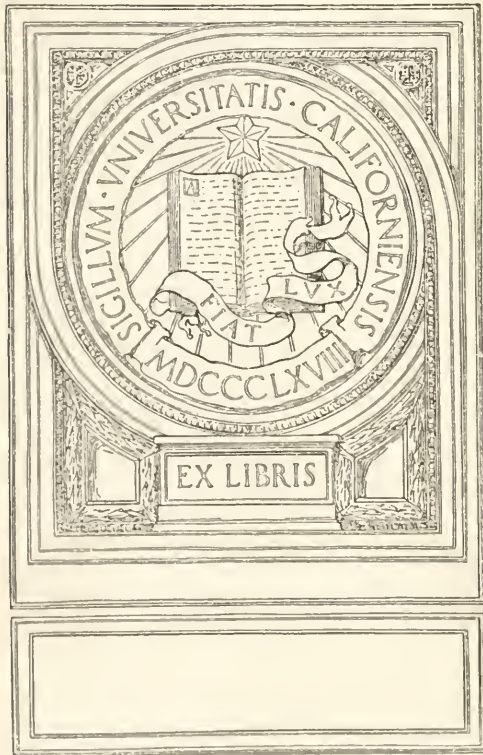


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KING HORN

JOSEPH HALL

HENRY FROWDE, M.A.
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KING HORN

A MIDDLE-ENGLISH ROMANCE

EDITED FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS

BY

JOSEPH HALL, M.A.

HEAD MASTER OF THE HULME GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MANCHESTER

‘Ne al soh ne al les þat leod-scoþes singeð.’—LAWMAN

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INTRODUCTION

THE Middle-English Romance of King Horn exists in three MS. copies, (1) MS. Harleian, 2253, British Museum, London (L); (2) MS. Laud, Misc. 108, Bodleian Library, Oxford (O); and (3) MS. Gg. iv. 27. 2, University Library, Cambridge (C). L, a vellum book measuring 30 × 18 centimètres, consists of two distinct MSS. bound up together. The first, executed in England towards the end of the thirteenth century, contains religious pieces in Anglo-French prose and verse; a translation of *Vitas Patrum*; *La passiuon nostre Seignour* (being an extract from the Bible of Herman de Valenciennes); *De Tiberio sanato* with the Legend of S. Veronica added; Lives of S. John Evangelist, S. John Baptist, S. Bartholomew, and *Passioun saint Piere*. All these pieces except the first are in MS. Egerton, 2710¹. The second MS. begins at f. 49, and ends with f. 142: it has lost two leaves after f. 52, and again after f. 140, and there is a f. 67* after f. 67. Its eighty-six articles, written in English, Anglo-French, and Latin, cannot be described here in detail. They comprise forty English lyrics printed in Bøddeker, *Altenglische Dichtungen*, in Wright, *Political Songs* (Camden Society), and *Specimens of Lyric Poetry* (Percy Society); nine similar pieces in French, and one of French and Latin mixed, printed in Wright, *Specimens*; two satirical poems in French, *De coniuge non ducenda*, in Wright, *Poems* attributed to Walter Mapes, and *The Order of Bel-Eyse*, printed in the *Political Songs*; six *fabliaux* (for which see Ward, *Catalogue of Romances*, i. pp. 328, 813); *The Harrowing of Hell* (ed. Mall, Breslau, 1871); *Debate of Body and Soul*, in Wright, *Mapes*; *Legend of Marina*; *Maximion*, and the *Proverbs of Hendyng*, all printed in Bøddeker and elsewhere. Among the Latin pieces are three lives of saints: at f. 53 r the life of S. Ethelbert, patron saint of Hereford (comp. Malmesbury, *Gesta Pontificum*, p. 305); at f. 140 v the martyrdom of S. Wistan, who was connected with Evesham and Worcestershire (Malmesbury, pp. 297-8. *Chronicle of Evesham*, ed.

¹ Bulletin de la Société des Anciens Textes Français, 1875, p. 52; 1889, pp. 82, 83, 88, 92-94.

Macray, pp. 325-37), and at f. 132 r the Legend of S. Etrid of Leominster, missionary from Northumbria to the West Mercian king, Merwald, son of Penda, and builder about 660 A.D. of the first religious house at Leominster (Leland, *Collectanea*, ii. p. 169; *Itinerary*, iv. p. 72; Dugdale, *Monasticon*, iv. p. 51. See also Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, i. pp. 695, 6). All these belong to West Mercia, and the presence of the last-mentioned, a purely local tradition, makes it highly probable that the MS. 'was written by some secular clerk connected with the priory of Leominster' (Wright, *Specimens*, p. vii.). Possibly in the word *dimprest*, written on the margin of f. 66 r in the same hand as the MS., we have the name of the compiler. The date of the MS. can be determined within narrow limits. It cannot be prior to 1307 A.D., as it contains an elegy on the death of Edward the First. If, as is most probable, the prophecy of Thomas of Ercildoune on f. 127 r², 'When bambourne ys donged wyþ dede men,' is a reference to Bannockburn (see T. of E. ed. Murray, E. E. T. S. No. 61, pp. xviii, xix.), it must be put after 1314 A.D.¹ On the other hand, the writing cannot be put later than 1320 A.D. The MS. may then be dated between 1314 and 1320 A.D. King Horn, which runs from f. 83 r to f. 92 v, is written in long line, containing two lines as printed in this edition, although the scribe often divides his page elsewhere into two or even three columns. The handwriting is fairly clear, but *n* and *u*, *e* and *o*, *c* and *e*, *f* and *ſ* are not always easily distinguishable. The letter *y* is regularly dotted, and *i* is occasionally marked with a stroke. The use of the accents over *eere*, l. 316; *beer*, ll. 1108, 1113, 1131, is noteworthy; it occurs also in C 1396. At ll. 661, 663, 1142, 1143, the head of the double long *s* in *fyffh* is prolonged over the end of the word, as also in *dyffh*, l. 1145, possibly indicating a final *e*. The first line at the top of the folio often has the loops of the letters prolonged above and rubricated. There are no illuminated or large-sized initials, and few capitals, rubricated small letters doing duty for them for the most part; these latter are represented in the text by thick capitals.

O, a small folio measuring 27 × 18 centimètres, written on parchment, has been described by Dr. Horstman in *Leben Jesu*, Münster, 1873, pp. 1-7, and in *Archiv für d. Studium der n. Sprachen*, xlix. pp. 395-414. It is, in my opinion, a composite manuscript. The first MS., imperfect at the beginning, ends with f. 203 v, where a leaf

¹ The Chronicle of England in MS. Reg. 12, c. xii. B. M., which ends with the death of Gaveston in 1312 A.D., is the work of the same scribe.

probably blank has been cut out. From f. 23 r to f. 198 r extends a collection of Legends of the Saints, printed by Horstman in the Early South-English Legendary, E. E. T. S., No. 87, where at pp. 1, 483 will be found the titles of the remaining articles of the MS. Its date is about 1290 A. D. The orthography is strongly influenced by Anglo-French usage: the scribe has a series of peculiarities not found in the copy of King Horn which follows, such as *ij* for *i* (*lijf*, *sijk*, *wijf*), *u* in final syllables for *e* (*broþur*, *opur*, *noþur*, *watur*), *ui*, *uy* for A.S. *y*, the *i*-umlaut of *u* (*bruydale*, *kuynde*, *luytel*), *gu* for *g* before *e*, *i* in Teutonic words (*guod*, *longue*, *finguer*), *ie* to represent A.S. *ē*, *ēo* (*liet*, *quiene*, *fierde*, *hiet*), and others detailed in Horstman, *Leben Jesu*, pp. 8-14. The second MS. begins at f. 204 r; it consists of three gatherings of twelve leaves each, with guards at folios 214 v and 226 v. A leaf has been cut out between folios 211 and 212. The MS. has been reduced in height, and the title of the first piece partly shorn away. Its contents are:

f. 204 r. Havelok the Dane. Edited by Sir Frederick Madden for the Roxburghe Club, and by Professor Skeat for the Early English Text Society.

f. 219 v. King Horn.

f. 228 v. Vita & passio *sancti* Blafij *martiris*.

f. 230 v. Vita & passio *sancte* Cecilie virginis & *martiris*. These two lives are printed in the Early South-English Legendary, pp. 485-496.

f. 233 v. Vita *cuiusdam sancti viri nomine* Alex. *optima vita*. This life of S. Alexius is printed in Herrig's Archiv, li., pp. 101-110, and in E. E. T. S. No. 69.

f. 237 r. Here bi gynneþ somer soneday. This poem was probably inspired by the deposition of Richard the Second: it is printed in *Reliquiae Antiquae*, ii. pp. 7-9. Then follow some scraps, including eight lines lamenting the prevalence of faithlessness in friendship.

All after f. 228 is in a hand of the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century; what precedes is by most authorities assigned to the last twenty years of the thirteenth century, but I venture to think it not earlier than 1310 A. D. The original manuscript from which Havelok was copied had twenty lines to the page (*Zupitza in Anglia*, vii. 155); the same may be inferred for this copy of Horn from the transposition of O 1462-81. It is therefore probable that both poems were copied from the same manuscript, and that of a *format* such as a wandering minstrel would possess. The handwriting is square and solid, the letters are crowded and fused together, and the spaces between the words narrow. The initial letter of each line is separated from the rest by a space, and is accordingly printed here as a capital. Large coloured capitals also occur, sometimes

marking the beginning of a paragraph, but mostly to adorn the hero's name. The letters *þ* and *ƿ* differ little in shape, but the latter is often dotted; *c* and *t* are often undistinguishable. The use of the long *ſ* greatly predominates; it occurs even at the end of words, especially in the inflections of nouns. Short *s* is confined almost exclusively to the final position; it occurs a few times at the beginning, never in the middle of words. The combination *th* appears only a few times at the end of words like *with*, *seth*, *deth*, *goth*, *þoruuth*, *nouth*, *ith*; *þ* is employed everywhere else. The scribe had the OE. *þ* before him in his original at l. 449, but he does not use it anywhere. He made not only a peculiar use of the symbols, but distinguished himself by the wavering and inconsistency of his orthography. A disproportionate part of the Glossary is taken up with the recording of the variant spellings in O.

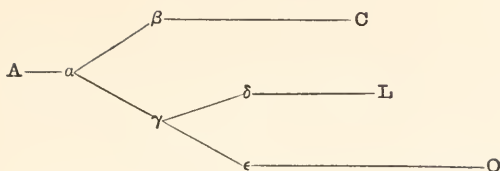
C was formerly bound up with MS. Gg. iv. 27; it consists of fourteen folios written in double columns throughout on parchment of unequal lengths, measuring about 25 × 16 centimètres. The initial of each line is written apart and rubricated; though mostly small letters they are here printed as capitals. Two lines are often written as one; they are usually divided by : or ; as each single line usually ends with a full stop. There are large red and blue capitals, and paragraph marks are casually added, twice (ll. 582, 1322) in the middle of a line. The handwriting is sharp and clear, but sometimes rather crowded in the effort to save space, and for the same reason additions above the line are common. The manuscript is the work of an Anglo-French scribe about the year 1260 A. D. Its contents are:

f. 1 r¹. Fragment of *Floris and Blancheflur*, printed in Lumby's edition of *King Horn*, pp. 51-74. See also Dr. Hausknecht's edition of the romance, p. 94.

f. 6 r¹. *King Horn*.

f. 13 v¹. *Assumpcion de nostre dame*, printed in Lumby, pp. 44-50. Compare the version in *Cursor Mundi*, ll. 20065-20304, and the Introduction, pp. 42*, 43*. The piece is imperfect at the end of the MS. on f. 14 v².

The texts in this edition are intended for close reproductions of the MSS. in every detail except that already mentioned. Contractions are expanded in italics, and only obvious blunders are corrected, always with mention of the original in the foot-notes. The text of C, to which the commentary generally refers, is punctuated, and the other versions are arranged parallel to it so as to show the variants, and facilitate the investigation of the relationship between the MSS., a problem of some complexity. It is convenient for reference to state my views at the outset in a tabular form, as follows:



A represents the common original of our three versions. It is not necessarily the primitive form of the story, but may, as Mr. Ward suggests (Catalogue, i. p. 448), have added the King Mody episode, and thus duplicated Horn's disguises and rescues of Rimenhild. *a* is a descendant of **A** through a sufficient number of copies to allow for a considerable corruption of the original text.

There is a noteworthy difference in the length of the three versions, **O** having twenty-three lines more than **L**, and forty-five more than **C**, if the epilogue, ll. 1525-30, in the latter be left out of the reckoning as a later addition. **O** contains a number of couplets and a single line entirely unrepresented in the other versions, viz. ll. 123, 124; 241; 373, 374; 383, 384; 425, 426; 491, 492; 521, 522; 613, 614; 724, 725; 1076, 1077; 1282, 1283; 1296, 1297. These consist mainly of lines repeated out of their proper context (comp. 123, 124 with **O** 231, 232; 241 with **O** 560; 383, 384 with **C** 1107, 1108), or of repetitions in another shape of ideas already expressed (e.g. ll. 425, 426; 1076, 1077), or of phrases which form the common stock of the romance writers (e.g. ll. 491, 492). With the possible exception of ll. 425, 426, where **C** is plainly defective, none of these passages can claim to be original, that is descended from **A**. They mark a distinct and late stage in the evolution of the **O** text, and are probably due to the minstrel from whose twenty-line MS. ϵ **O** was copied. They can hardly have originated with the writer of **O**, who seems to have been a mere copyist, and a not very intelligent one; especially noteworthy is the way in which he has carried into his text at ll. 373, 374 an attempt at recasting the unsatisfactory ll. 379, 380 made on the margin by his predecessor.

L has one couplet peculiar to itself, ll. 267, 268; it is also unoriginal, and arises from an attempt by the writer of **L**, or possibly of δ , to recast l. 266 so as to bring it into better syntactical relation to the preceding lines. Of the lines which occur in **C** only, ll. 379, 80; 876 are original; ll. 879, 880; 1065, 1066; 1113, 1114; 1265, 1266; 1439, 1440 are later additions probably due to β , and ll. 361, 362; 1103, 1104; 1435, 1436 are doubtful. **L** 891-920 and **O** 910-921

are independent expansions of the brief original represented by C, which has, however, lost two lines before l. 893.

But besides these places where the MSS. show a complete independence of one another, there is a considerable number of passages where the corresponding lines have little in common, as L 449, 450, O 465, 466, C 445, 446; L 552, O 570, C 554; L 571, 572, O 587, 588, C 573, 574; L 1377, 1378, O 1406, 1407, C 1369, 1370; or where the same idea is very differently expressed, as L 299, 300, O 304, 305, C 293, 294; L 371, 372, O 379, 380, C 367, 368; L 483, 484, O 499, 500, C 479, 480; L 1057, 1058, O 1092, 1093, C 1049, 1050; L 1222, O 1257, C 1214; L 1273, O 1306, C 1263; L 1294, O 1329, C 1286; L 1353, 1354, O 1382, 1383, C 1343, 1344; L 1483, 1484, O 1510, 1511, C 1463, 1464; L 1543, 1544, O 1566, 1567, C 1521, 1522. Of these variations the former are due to an attempt to mend a corrupt or defective original α , the latter mostly to the avoidance of rhymes which are impossible in the scribe's dialect. At L 1377 all the readings are reminiscences; comp. C 86, 87; L 1227, 1228; O 619, 620. Elsewhere γ , the common original of LO, has avoided difficult expressions preserved by C, as at L 571, 572; L 1353, 1354. Not seldom the readings of all three MSS. are unsatisfactory, comp. L 552, L 1057, 8; otherwise C seems to have best preserved the original readings.

These divergences throw no light on the relationship of the MSS., unless so far as their number and importance make it improbable that any one of them is the direct source of any other. More instructive is the class of passages where the same idea occurs in all three MSS., but with small variations in the turn of the expression. It will be found that, while O and C are occasionally more nearly alike and L and C more frequently, in the great majority of cases L and O exhibit the closer resemblance. Thus on pp. 86, 87 of the texts LO agree at L 1491, L 1493, L 1494, L 1496, L 1498, L 1502, L 1504, L 1506; LC at L 1503, L 1518, and OC at O 1519. It is, of course, unsafe to lay much stress on what may often be casual coincidences. The scribes handled their texts with great freedom whenever they thought they could improve on the sense or metre of their original. Using a common stock of tags and conventional phrases, it is no wonder if two of them now and then independently hit on similar expressions. Still, after all deductions, there is strong evidence in this concurrence of LO that they have a more intimate connexion than L and C or O and C, and form a manuscript-group representing

a single MS. γ . And it is greatly strengthened by observation of those cases in which two of the MSS. exhibit passages which are absolutely unrepresented in the third, or agree in a form of expression quite different from that of the remaining MS. LO have in common thirty-two passages, as at L 17, 18; L 75, 76; L 147, 148; L 159, 160, which are wanting in C; LC twenty-eight passages, as L 145, 146; L 241; L 435, 436, which are not in O; OC twenty-three passages, as O 101, 102; O 225, 226; O 268, which are absent from L. There is at first sight no great numerical majority in favour of the combination LO. But the last two results are greatly modified by taking into account the conditions of transmission of the manuscripts. O or ϵ is the work of an extremely careless copyist; he leaves out without reason lines corresponding to L 501, L 682, and passages as at L 1247-1250, displaces couplets (comp. L 1109, 1110 with O 383, 384; L 1243, 1244 with O 1048, 1049), repeats words out of preceding lines, as at L 241, O 244, and where the repeated word is initial remodels the passage as at O 473. On the other hand, L often fails to agree with O because it or its predecessor δ has been carefully edited by a man who aimed at pure rhymes, smooth rhythm, delicacy of expression and consistency of sense. Passages in OC which are corrupt or difficult, like O 268; O 666; O 1311, 1312; O 1362, 1363, are simply omitted by him; defective rhymes are avoided in the same way at O 413, 414; O 553, 554, or by compression of four lines into two, as at O 407-410; O 623-626; considerations of taste dictate the omission of O 225, 226; O 952-955; and, having once admitted the couplet L 17, 18, he consistently leaves out the original represented by C 95, 96, which is altered in O 101, 102. Though some deduction must be made from the list of agreements of LO, as at L 405; L 407-410; L 411, 412, where C is manifestly defective, the net result places the combination LO far ahead of the other two in point of numbers. Still more conclusive is a qualitative examination of the passages themselves. The great majority possessed in common by LC and by OC are beyond doubt original, that is, descended from α , and there is not one of them which may not be so, while a large proportion of those in which LO agree are plainly later additions. Thus L 17, 18; L 864; L 1041, 1042; L 1389, 1390; L 1526 are mere tags; L 75, 76; L 147, 148; L 663, 664; L 889, 890; L 1143, 1144; L 1183, 1184; L 1305, 1306 are expansions of preceding lines; L 715, 716 is a reminiscence of L 585, 586; L 1313, 1314 is suggested by L 1321. Now it is

clear that, while any two of the MSS. may agree in exhibiting lines derived from the original MS., if two of them coincide in a considerable number of subsequent additions they must have a common source in some intermediate MS.

A comparison of the passages where two of the MSS. concur in a form of expression widely different from that of the third yields the same result. Here also all possible combinations of the manuscripts are found, and the original is preserved sometimes by LO, as at L 495, 496, sometimes by OC, as at O 133, 134, often in LC, as at L 174, L 199, L 278. But the combination LO differs from the others in exhibiting a series of readings, as at L 49; L 335, 336; L 562; L 579; L 644; L 651; L 694; L 885; L 1399, which contain mistakes such as are not likely to have arisen independently.

To sum up the results: (1) None of the MSS. is the source of either of the others. (2) All three have rewritten, generally with poor effect, passages which have been corrupted in process of transmission to the common source *a* from the original A. (3) LO form a manuscript-group descended from an intermediate manuscript γ . (4) O has been derived mediately through a twenty-line MS. ϵ , which is responsible for considerable independent additions appearing in O. (5) L may have passed through a MS. δ , which has substituted *Allof* for *Murry* as the name of Horn's father, and has subjected γ to an extensive revision, or the writer of L may be responsible for these alterations. (6) C approaches the original more nearly than L or O: a consensus of L and C, or of O and C, in doubtful passages gives the text of the original.

Wissmann's views are widely different. Perplexed by the curious interweaving of the MSS., and thinking that in certain places L preserves the original against a consensus of OC, and O likewise against LC, he fell back on a theory of oral transmission, which gets no support from what we know of the history of all other Middle-English romance texts. Even a theory of contamination, as, for instance, that L is an edited text based on manuscripts of the O and C classes, would present less difficulty. The strength of Wissmann's argument centres in those passages which he adduces to show that both O and L preserve the original reading against a consensus of the other two MSS. These passages are not convincing, in some cases because they show only trifling variations or additions which may well have been written down by two scribes quite independently, in others because the editor's judgement as to the original reading is open to question. The passage

which tells most strongly for his view is O 1368, 1369, where O is undoubtedly right. But the reading in which LC concur is a very natural blunder, and such as may have been made by two scribes quite independently. A similar place is L 1146, where, in my opinion, L is right, but Wissmann adopts the reading of OC. Here the reading of L is an obvious correction made over an erasure.

L was the first of the texts to be printed: it occupies pp. 91-155 in vol. ii. of Ritson's *Ancient English Metrical Romanceës*, published in 1802. At p. 221 of vol. iii. he gives the readings of the MS. which he has altered in his edition, and at pp. 439, 440 some corrections. C appeared for the first time along with the variants of L and O in Francisque Michel's *Bannatyne Club book, Horn et Rimenhild: Recueil de ce qui reste des poëmes relatifs à leurs aventures*, published in 1845. It was edited for the Early English Text Society in 1866 by J. Rawson Lumby¹, and by Morris in his *Specimens of Early English*, 1867, and two subsequent editions. Finally, it was included by Mätzner in his *Altenglische Sprachproben, Erster Band*, published at Berlin in 1867, with elaborate and very useful notes. O was printed by Dr. Horstman in *Herrig's Archiv*, vol. 1., for 1872. Dr. Theodor Wissmann in 1881 issued as the forty-fifth volume of *Quellen und Forschungen* a critical edition², containing an introduction on the relationship of the MSS. and the metre, a text with all the variants, twenty-eight pages of notes, and a glossary extending to forty-three pages. He had previously published in 1876, as the sixteenth volume of the same series, an introductory volume with the title, *King Horn, Untersuchungen zur Mittelenglischen Sprach- und Litteraturgeschichte*³, dealing with the language of the poem and the relationship of the different versions of the legend. In his *Studien zu King Horn*, which appeared in 1880, in *Anglia*, iv. pp. 342-400, he added some further remarks on the latter subject and an elaborate study of the social conditions described in the romance. His contributions to the elucidation of *King Horn* are as valuable as they are extensive, and I have found them very helpful.

¹ Reviewed by P. M. in *Revue Critique*, 1867, No. 233, pp. 358-362.

² Reviewed by Zupitza in *Anzeiger für Deutsches Alterthum*, ix. pp. 181-192, by Stratmann in *Englische Studien*, v. pp. 408, 9, by A. Brandl in *Litteraturblatt für Germanische und Romanische Philologie*, 1883, No. 4, pp. 132-5, and by R. W. in *Litterarisches Centralblatt*, 1883, No. 2, p. 61. Kölbing, *Bemerkungen zu Wissmann's Ausgabe des King Horn*, appeared in *Englische Studien*, vi. pp. 153-7.

³ Reviewed by Zupitza in *Anzeiger*, iv. pp. 149-53, by A. Stimming in *E. Studien*, i. pp. 351-62, and by C. J. in *Revue Critique*, 1876, No. 240.

GRAMMAR

THIS section deals mainly with the Phonology and Accidence of the three texts: in Syntax the use of the Subjunctive Mood is treated for its bearing on Accidence. The object of the investigation is to present a general view of the sounds and inflections of the texts by a comparison with the corresponding West Saxon (mostly E. W. S.) forms as given in Sweet's Dictionary. The occurrence of forms controlled by rhyming with words which do not admit of variation is specially noted by subjoining the controlling rhyme as helping, when undoubtedly original, to determine the dialect and home of the original **A**. On the other hand, the dialect of each scribe is to be inferred from the general colouring of the language of his text wherever he was free to make it conform to his own practice.

PHONOLOGY.

1. Correspondences of O. E. short vowels and diphthongs.

a before *m* = *a*. Ex.: fram, 72, O 78; game, L 206 †¹; nam, O 547, 585; name, L 205 †, 1266, rhymes with *blame* (not original): = *o*. Ex.: from, L 78; nome, L 219 (nom, L 583, O 597 = A.S. nōm or *nom). **a** before *n* = *a*. Ex.: bigan, 117, O 125, L 753; gan, L 388 †; canst, 1206, O 1248; man, L 793 †, lemman, 433, O 453, L 574, wimman, O 76, 418; mani, 1070, O 1215; wan, O 200: = *o*. Ex.: bigon, L 140; gon, L 247, con, L 302; const, L 1213; mon, L 324; monnes, L 871; lemmon, L 679, wymmon, L 552; mon (*pron.*) L 250; moni, L 1076; on (*adv.*) L 849 †; vpon, L 34, O 11, 44, r. w. *slon*. **a** before *nd* = *a*. Ex.: answered, 1068, O 1109; land, L 601: = *o* in all other cases, as fond, L 39 †; fonde, O 380, r. w. *wende*; fonde, L 734 †; honde, L 64 †, O 1172, r. w. *ponde*; londc, L 701; onsuerede, L 46; sonde, 809, O 1488; sonde, L 271 †; stonde, L 399 †; stronde, L 39 †; schonde, L 702 †; wonde, 337, L 343, O 763. **a** before *ng*, *nk* = *a*. Ex.: ancre, L 1024; drank, O 1148; lang, 494; sang, 3;

¹ † after a reference to L means that the same form occurs in the parallel line of O and of C. Numbers without a letter refer to C. Variations of spelling without significance are neglected. Only one reference to each text is given as a rule for any form, the glossary supplying others: where a reference to any of the texts is not given it may be inferred that the form does not occur in that text. Thus *fram* occurs ten times in C, thirteen times in O, but not at all in L; *from* ten times in L, but not in C or O.

sprang, 124; = *o*. Ex.: among, L 230 †; dronk, L 1156 †; long, L 100 †; longest, 1310; songe, L 1101 †; sprong, L 1229 †; strong, L 99 †; þonkede, L 510; fonge, L 721 †; wrong, 1062. **a** before other consonants remains unaltered, as in habbe, L 76, O 76; adune, 1488; krake, O 1118; tale, L 478 †; warne, 689, O 708; latten, L 937: exceptions are help, O 918 (= A. S. halp), found elsewhere in S. English (see Bülbring, Geschichte des Ablauts, p. 79); leten, 929, and lette, O 972, influenced in form by lætan and lęttan; werne, L 691, representing A. S. wearnian, and wreche, L 1292 †, due to the oblique case wræce. For keste, O 677, O. N. kasta, see Morsbach, Mittelenglische Grammatik, § 87, anm. 2. **a** + *g* produces *aw*, *a3*. Ex.: dawes, O 970, L 1303; drawe, L 1297, O 1473, dra3e, 1289; la3e, 1110, lawe, L 1112, O 1147; plawe, L 1094, r. w. *felawe* = *plaga, Kluge, Grundriss, I. p. 875.

æ = *a*. Ex.: after, L 364 †; at, L 676 †; was, L 13 †; nas, 18, O 925; bar, 1109; bad, O 235, 273; bad, 79, L 85, 1069; bispac, O 205; blake, L 1210 †, r. w. *take*, L 1331 †, r. w. *forsake*; brac, L 683 †; fader, L 881 †; faste, L 122, O 126; fasste, 119; glad, O 1273, 1527; glas, L 14 †; gras, L 134 †; habbe, 304, O 315, L 408; hauede, O 9, 48; hadde, L 21 †; hauene, 751; lache, O 678; lappe, L 1209, O 1244; masse, 799, L 805, 1382; waste, L 1023 †; pa3e, O 1447 (A. S. *pæp* and *pap*); quap, 127; quad, O 686; arnde, 1231; sale, 1107, L 1109, r. w. *ale*; sat, 653; spac, 159, L 179, O 342; þat, L 27 † (A. S. *pæt* and *pat*); water, 142, L 146, O 150; whanne, O 151, 915; what, 39, L 771, O 854: = *e*. Ex.: efter, L 527; awrek, L 900; wes, L 5; nes, L 204 (see Bülbring, p. 62); ber, L 1111, O 1146; berne, 690, O 709; bernde, L 1240; forberne, L 692; bed, L 1075, O 1227, r. w. *ded*; bispek, O 95; heuede, L 52, hede, L 472; hedde, L 1169, r. w. *adredde*; messe, O 826, O 1055; set, L 835, O 856; spec, L 95, 329, O 145; when, L 366; whet, L 43, L 177, L 950; wet, L 597; sumwet, L 683, r. w. *net*. O has palle (A. S. *pæll*), O 413, r. w. *fulle*, and pelle (A. S. *pell*), O 1511, r. w. *felle*, C, pelle, 401, r. w. *fulle*. A. S. *togædere* is in C *togadere*, 52, 1354, *togare* (?), 848; in L *togedere*, L 56, L 856; in O *togydere*, O 56, O 875; for it and quop, L 131, L 1219, see Morsbach, M. G. p. 131. **æ** + *g* = *ai*. Ex.: day, L 31 †; fair, 94, L 427, O 1173; lay, 658, L. 1315; hylay, O 1346; may, L 32 †; maiden, 947; mayde, L 278, O 990; nayles, L 238 †; saide, L 789; yslaye, L 572: = *ei*. Ex.: dey, O 513; feir, L 258, 385, O 986; feyr, L 911, r. w. *heyr*; seide, L 232, 1269, r. w. *bitraide*; seyde, O 283, r. w. *mede*, O 936, r. w. *rede*, L 1257, r. w. *wreyede*, O 1288, r. w. *bywreyede*, seydest, L 1280, but seydes, O 554, r. w. *dedes*: = *aw*, *a3* in slawe, L 868, O 887, r. w. *wipdrawe*; asla3e, 860, r. w. *wipdra3e*, representing *geslagen*. **æ** + *h* = *a3*, *ah* in la3te, 243, r. w. *ta3te*; lahte, L 249, r. w. *3ahte*, L 664, r. w. *bycahte*: = *au* in bylaucte, O 681; laucte, O 254, r. w. *taucte*; oflaucte, O 914.

ea before *ll*, *lk* = *a* everywhere, as in al, L 388 †; falle, L 786 †; walke, 1088; walked, L 961, O 996; but hes, 1066. **ea** before *ld* = *e*. Ex.: belde, 602; bihelde, L 854 †, r. w. *felde*; elde, 1391, O 1440; held, O 1417; helde, L 314, O 319, 902; helde, O 502; kelde, L 1150, chelde, 1148; quelde, 988, r. w. *felde*; aquelde, L 881, O 900, r. w. *shelde*, L 998, r. w. *afelde*; telde, O 487; welde, L 485 †, r. w. *3elde* in L C, r. w. *felde*, L 426: = *o*. Ex.: bold, L 17, O 17; biholde, L 599, O 617; old, L 18, O 18; olde, L 1407; hold, L 380 †; kolde, O 1185; tolde, 467, L 471; wolde, 308: = *a* once in bald, 90; O 96 has baud. At O 1074 hylde seems dictated by the rhyme with *Reymylde*. In the forms representing A. S. *scealt* *a* is invariable. **ea** before *r* + another consonant = *a* everywhere, as in arme, L 705 †; bare, 891; 3are, 467, O 1396 = *gearo* from **garwa* (but see Sievers, Angelsächsische Grammatik, § 104, anm. 1); harde, L 872 †;

scharpe, L 238 †; except ert, 1098; herpe, O 1508; harpen, O 244, r. w. *seruen*. Brende, O 1275, represents *bærnde* in form with meaning of *bearn*, a confusion helped by O. N. *brenna*. **ea** before *h* appears as *e* in *fette*, L 1398; *wexe*, O 101, 441, as *a* in *waxe*, 95, L 445; *waxep*. O 991 (= *weaxep*, not *wiæxð*). A. S. *seah*, 1 and 3 *f. s.* of *sēon* is in C 53, 125, sau3, 167, se3, 1083; in L *seh*, L 175; in O *say*, O 177, *sey*, O 611 (see *Bülbring*, p. 67). The forms corresponding to A. S. *meaht*, *meahtest*, &c., *neaht*, later *miht*, *niht* all have *i* or *y*, so *myhte*, L 1413, r. w. *flyhte*, L 1342, O 1373, both r. w. *fyhte*; *nyht*, L 127 †, r. w. *lyht*. **ea** as *u*-umlaut is *a*. Ex.: *ale*, O 384, 1108, L 1110; *brudale*, 1032, L 1267; *bridale*, O 1073, O 1300; *care*, L 269, O 274, 1244. **ea** after palatals is regularly *a*. Ex.: *gate*, 1078, O 1088; *3ate*, 1043, O 1114; *3ates*, L 1246; *3af*, 640, O 1439; *schame*, 327, L 334, and the representatives of A. S. *sceal*. But L has *3ef* only for A. S. *3eaf* (*Bülbring*, p. 66).

e = *e* regularly. Ex.: *adrenche*, 105; *areche*, L 668; *beste*, L 29 †, r. w. *werste*; *quelle*, L 65 †, r. w. *telle*; *sette*, L 385 †, r. w. *grette*; *stede*, 257, r. w. *drede*. Exceptions are *vacche*, L 1228, r. w. *cacche*; *strongeste*, L 831 (but *strengeste*, 823, O 852) and *stant*, O 1007, the two latter due to the influence of the nasal: in *nycke*, L 1248, r. w. *þicke*, the substitution of *y* for *e* is due to a lowering of *i* towards *e*, which is equally attested by such rhymes as *dwelle*, 373, O 388, r. w. *stille*, *telle*, L 370 †, r. w. *wille*, 944, r. w. *wille*. **e** is also regularly *e*, but on the same principle lowered *i* is written for it in *snille*, O 217, r. w. *hulle*; *blisse*, O 596, r. w. *kusse* (read *blesse*: *kesse*, but the possible influence of A. S. *bliðs* is not to be overlooked): *blisse*, O 571, r. w. *fruesce*, and *snelle*, 1463, with *wille* (comp. *Morsbach*, § 114). The abstract termination *nes* is always *nesse*, so *feirnesse*, L 221. The prefix **be** becomes *bi*, *by*; **ge** is mostly *i* in C, *y* in L, and *y* or *hy* in O. **e** and **e**+*g* = *ei*, *ey*. Ex.: *leye*, L 1139, *ileie*, 1139; *pleie*, 23, *pleye*, L O 25; *rein*, 11, *reyn*, L O 11; *seil*, 1013, *seyl*, L 1023, O 1052; *seip* = *segeð*, L 773, *seyt*, O 772, and the imperative forms *seie*, *sei*, *sey* = *se3e*; *trejde*, O 1313; *weie*, 759, r. w. *twēie*, 1236, r. w. *preie*; *weye*, L 765, r. w. *tueye*, O 1049, r. w. *preye*; *veie*, O 257. Exceptionally *ai*, *ay* occur in *sail*, 188; *say*, L 157, L 177, L 456; *way*, 1304. L has always *a3eyn*, *a3eynes*, *to3eynes* for *ongegn*, *tōgognes*, while OC have *a3en*, *a3enes*, *to3enes*, *3en*, representing *ongēn*, *tōgōnes*, *gēn*. A. S. *lęogan* appears as *leggen*, L 902, *legge*, L 1065 †, r. w. *rugge*, *rigge*, O 1446, O 1502, both r. w. *brigge*; *leie*, *leye*, L 308 †, r. w. *twēie*: A. S. *sęegan* as *seie*, *seye*, L 770 †, r. w. *preie*; *sęoge* as *seie*, 895, 1265: *wiðsęegan* as *wiþsęge*, 1276, *wytsigge*, O 1319, *wiþsugge*, L 1284, all r. w. *ligge* = *licgan*.

ię as *i*-umlaut of **ea** is *e* in *derne*, O 1382, *werne*, 1404, both r. w. *3erne* = *georne*; *werne*, O 374, r. w. *Horne*, O 724, O 908, both r. w. *3erne* = *iernan*, L 889, r. w. *erne*; *gestes*, O 541, r. w. *feste*, L 1225, r. w. *festes*; *geste*, 1217, r. w. *feste*: but *wurne*, 1086, r. w. *3erne*. *Sturne*, L 704, r. w. *turne*, 877, r. w. *vrne* = *yrnan* (*Bülbring*, p. 78). For A. S. *hlięhhan*, O has *leyhe*, O 366. **ie** as *i*-umlaut of **eo** is also *e*, as *3erne*, 915, L 1419, O 1436, all r. w. *werne*; *3erne*, O 724, O 908, both r. w. *werne*; *sexte*, O 961, r. w. *nexte*; and probably *erne*, L 889, O 906. But *sixe*, 391, O 959, *six*, L 926, have *i*. Words which in E. W. S. contain the group *wier*, as *wiersa*, *wiersta*, *wierst*, *wierp*, have in L. W. S. *wyr*, *wur*, and in their M. E. development conform to the class of words having *y*; they are accordingly placed under **y**. *Ifulde*, 1488, descends from a *by*-form *fyllan*. **ie** arising from *e* after palatals regularly gives *e*, so *3elde*, 482, L 486 both r. w. *welde*, *3eld*, L 1000 †; *3euc*, L 164 †, 581, L 919; *for3ef*, 349, L 355; *sheld*, L 515 †, r. w. *feh*. But *i*, *y* appears in *3iue*, 158, 414, 438, *3yue*, O 436; *for3yf*, O 361: *shilleþ*, O 220, represents A. S. *scilþ*.

eo before *r* + consonant is preserved unaltered in feor, 769, 1135, 1146, 1177; heorte, 263, 1148; heouene, L 1546. It is *e* in berwe, O 951, r. w. *serue*; derke, L 1451 †; erþe, O 247; fer, L 775, O 798; 3erne, 1085, O 1383; herte, L 1198 †; kerue, 233, L 241, both r. w. *serue*; smerte, L 1504 †; sterue, L 781 †, r. w. *serue*; swerd, L 634 †; werke, L 1452, but it appears as *o* in sworde, L 462, r. w. *worde*, L 1508, r. w. *borde*, and suerde, L 619 †, r. w. *orde*, O 1535, r. w. *borde*. L has horte, L 380, but also writes huerte, L 281, L 886, just as he has huere (= heora), L 9, L 116, L 178, &c.; huem (= heom), L 54, an Anglo-French peculiarity (see Morsbach, p. 36); and *u* appears in 3urne, L 1384, r. w. *hurme*. **eo** + *ht* produces *iht*, *iht*. Ex.: daili3t, 124, lyht, L 128, both r. w. *ni3t*; fi3te, 514, fy3te, O 874, r. w. *dy3cte*; li3te, 1003, L 1014; bryhte, L 1449 †, r. w. *nyhte*, L 384, r. w. *ryhte*. In other combinations **eo** generally appears as *e*, so ber, 1112, r. w. *squier*, beere, L 1113, r. w. *skyere*, bere, O 1148, r. w. *squiere*; bitwex, 346, O 1453, r. w. *wexe*; clepen, O 235, clepeþ, L 231; heuene, L 420, 1524, O 1569; henne, L 50 †; seluer, 459, L 463; swere, L 1072 †, r. w. *chere*, L 1211 †, r. w. *dere*. Apparent exceptions are clupede (A. S. *clypian*), 225; hanne, O 332, influenced by hwanne and þanne, and siluer, O 477 (A. S. *silofr*): am, 149, O 158, icham, L 1134, represent eam, not eom. For A. S. *geong* in the singular L has 3ynge, L 131, r. w. *tydyng*, L 285, r. w. *bring*, L 377, r. w. *king*, L 610, r. w. *ryng*: O 3enge, O 463, r. w. *swohinge*, O 583, O 630, r. w. *ringe*, O 290, r. w. *bring*, and 3onge, O 1056, O 1330, both r. w. *kyng*, O 1533, r. w. *ryng*: C also 3onge, 279, r. w. *bring*, 566, r. w. *ringe*. In the plural all three MSS. have 3onge, L 545, r. w. *yspronge*, L 1390, r. w. *stonge*; O 563, r. w. *hyspronge*, O 1417, r. w. *stonge*; 127, r. w. *tihinge*, 547, r. w. *isprunge*. L has also 3ungemen, L 1366. For, O 1183, is a scribe's mistake for *fer*.

i is represented by *i*, rarely by *y* in C, in L O *y* is predominant, but *i* is not uncommon. Where **i** appears to have given rise to *e*, this is generally explained by the existence of variant A. S. forms, so 3ef, 87, L 101, ef, 537, 1142 = A. S. *gef*, *geof*; her, L 920 = A. S. *hiere*; seþþen, L 1158 = A. S. *seoððan*. The *e* of schepede, O 1013, and weste, L 1484, seems due to influence of labials, so probably suemme, O 1469, suemne, O 199, helped by confusion with the causal swemman. By the side of forms with *i* there occur, mostly in C, the following with *u* which rest on A. S. variants in *y*; hure (*pron.*), 963, 1165, 1198 = *hyre*; hure (*adj.*), 288 = *hyre*; muchel, 83, L 523, muche, L 89, 1050, O 1438 = *mycel* (see under **y**); schup, 132, 1437 = *scyp*; suþe, 178, 375 = *swyþe*; suþþe, 1078, 1156 = *syððan*; þuder, 1424 = *pyder*; ulke, 1199, hulke, O 496, O 1240 = *ylca*; wulle, 542 (see gloss. for other forms) = *wylle*; probably the influence of *w* has helped in the change. L O write wolle, &c., with usual substitution of *o* for *u*, but L has also ichulle.

o appears regularly as *o*, excepting the usual changes in prefixes, as adrede = *ondrædan*, arewe = *ofhræowan*, and inflections as flotterede = *floterode*. Springing from A. S. by-forms are serewe, L 412 (see Morsbach, § 120, ann. 1); þene, L 153, þen, L 158 = A. S. *ðæne*: sherte, L 935 = A. S. *sceort*, rhymes with *derste*, a form apparently quite isolated for the fourteenth century, and possibly influenced by the 2 pr. s. ind. *dearst*, in Lazamon, *derst* and *derst*. Besides the normal *dorste* in all three texts, *durste*, L 724, *durst*, O 725, L 1420 also occur; the *u* is due to the influence of the pr. pl. *durron*. **o** + *h* = *oh* in L, as abohte, dohter, wrohte; = *o3* in C, as bo3te, do3ter, wro3te; = *ou* in O, as aboute, O 1433, bowten, O 923, douter, wroute.

u is represented by *u* or by its graphic variant *o*, while *ou* is used to indicate lengthening before certain combinations of consonants. The scribe of C shows

a strong preference for *u*, but he has *o* in *com*, *come*, *icomen* eighteen times, and in *anonder*, *comynge*, *dronken*, *fonde*, *gomes*, *honde*, *louede*, *ouercomep*, *someres*, *sone*, *sones*, *soneday*, *welcome*, mostly where *m* or *n* follows: *ou* occurs only in *founde*, 1301, and *yfounde*, 773. On the other hand *o* predominates in L O, but L has sixteen words with *u* and O nine. L O write *ou* very regularly before *nd*, except in *fonde*, O 380, O 548 (= *funde*, Sievers, § 386, anm. 2); *fonden*, L 1311; *fonde*, O 141 (= *fundian*); *grunde*, O 110, &c.; *hundes*, O 91, &c.; *ponde*, O 1173; *stunde*, O 766, and with a liquid in the following syllable, *hundred*, O 632, &c.; *honder*, L 1339; *vnder*, L 325, O 581; *honder*, O 328; *vnderfonge*, L 335; *honderfonge*, O 947; *vnderstond*, L 245; *honderstonde*, O 1307; *wonder*, L 284, O 289; but *ou* does not occur before *ng*, *nk*, and there is no instance in our texts of *u* before *mb*. Representing **u** before **rn**, O has *hy:ouren*, O 1183 (= *ge-urnen*), *mourne*, *mourninde*, *morne*, and *spurne* (A. S. has *spurnan* and *spornan*); L *murne* and *mourninde*. The form *þourh*, L 886, is noteworthy; O 1418 has *þoru*, C 875 *þure3*, both = *þuruh*; *coupe*, L 242, is O. F. *coupe*. **u** + *ht* = *u3t* in C; *fuzten*, 1375; *þu3te*, 278: in O *out*, as *fouten*, O 1414; in L we find *fyhten*, L 1385. r. w. *ohltoun*. the former corrupt and the latter quite isolated. For A. S. *fugol*, C has *fo3el*, O *fo3eles* and *foules*, L *foul*, *foules*. The form *pende*, L 1138, r. w. *hende* (= *gehēnde*) would imply a theoretical **pynd* (*pynding*, a dam, is found): *fletten*, L 763, r. w. *setten*, appears to be a case of the plural preterite with the ablant of the singular: *dore*, O 1018, L 1496, represents A. S. *dor*, not *dure* which is seen in *dure pin*, 973.

A. S. **y** is mostly the *i*-umlaut of *u*, but a few words in our texts where the A. S. form substitutes *y* for *ie*, as *furst*, *wurst* (*fyrest*, *wyrrest*), or *y* for E. W. S. *i*, as *churche*, *dude*, *muchel*, *shulle* (*cyrice*, *dyde*, *mveel*, *scyl*) and *turne*, O. F. *torner*, show the same development in M. E. as those resulting from stable *y*, and are so included with them here.

y = *e*. Ex.: *brenye*, O 605; *cherchen*, O 1423, *cherches*, O 65; *cleppe*, O 1393, r. w. *steppe*; *cle[p]ten*, O 1428, r. w. *zwenten*; *kende*, O 443, r. w. *welde*, O 1420, r. w. *fende* (*fynd*, dat. s. of *fēond*); *kenne*, 144, L 184, r. w. *suddenne*, O 614, r. w. *manne*, L 630, O 648, r. w. *menne*; *kesse*, 431, r. w. *yuisse*, 584, r. w. *blesse*, L 1216, r. w. *Westnesse*; *kes*, 738; *keste*, L 1195, r. w. *reste*; *denie*, 592, *denye*, O 606; *dede*, O 345, *deden*, O 194; *dent*, 152; *dentés*, 857; *euel*, L 335, *euele*, L 336, *heuele*, O 340; *felle*, L 1157, r. w. *telle*; *felle*, 1254, r. w. *belle*; *ferste*, L 661, O 1232, both r. w. *berste*; *leste*, 473, L 477, both r. w. *beste*; *leste*, 862, L 870, both r. w. *reste*; *iment*, 795; *merie*, O 608, 1386, r. w. ? *serie*, *merye*, L 1400, O 1431, both r. w. *werie*; *meche*, O 269, O 865; *offerste*, O 1155; *offenche*, L 110, r. w. *adrenche*; *sterye*, L 147, r. w. *derie*; *werchen*, O 1422; *werke*, O 933; *werse*, O 120, *werste*, L 30 †, r. w. *beste*; *werst*, L 72; *verst*, O 72; *terne*, O 686, O 1480, r. w. *sterne*, *yterned*, O 460. **y** = *i*, *y*. Ex.: *abygge*, O 1116; *brigge*, 1076, O 1117; *brymme*, 190, r. w. *swymme*; *kyrke*, O 932; *chirche*, L 905, 1380, *chyrche*, L 1392; *kinne*, O 152, O 894, r. w. *sodenne*; *kyn*, 633, r. w. *men*; *kiste*, O 417, L 1217; *dide*, O 1101; *fulfille*, L 1264, r. w. *belle*; *firste*, O 122, L 1197, r. w. *berste*; *girde*, O 517, r. w. *herte*, *gyrte*, O 1512, r. w. *schirte*; *list*, L 343; *liste*, O 424, r. w. *reste*; *lyste*, L 410, r. w. *reste*. † 1218; *mynt*, O 824; *mikel*, O 289, *miche*, O 89, O 693, *micel*, O 75, O 339, O 965; *rigge*, 1058, O 1101, both r. w. *legge*; *stirie*, O 149, r. w. *derie*; *þynke*, L 1153 †, r. w. *drynke*, *þinkeþ*, O 1371; *ofþinke*, O 112, r. w. *adrinke*, L 980, r. w. *adrynke*, 1056, r. w. *drinke*, O 1099, r. w. *drynke*, of *þynke*, L 1064, r. w. *drynke*, of *þynche*, 106, r. w. *adrenche*, O 1015, r. w. *drenche*. The following have an invariable *i* or *y*: *king*, *kyng*, r. w. *singe*, L 4 †, which descends from a by-form *cining*;

words with **y** + *ht*, as *drihte*, 1310, r. w. *lihte*; *flizte*, 1398, r. w. *lihte*; *flyhte*, L 1414, r. w. *myhte*, and *þinkþ*, 1309. **y** = *u*. Ex.: *abugge*, 1075, L 1081; *brugge*, L 1082; *brunie*, 591, L 719; *brunye*, L 849; *buriede*, L 906; *burden*, 892; *yclupten*, L 1217; *churchen*, 62; *cunde*, 421, r. w. *bunde*, 1377, r. w. *ende*; *kunde*, L 425; *cunne*, L 186; *kunne*, 865, O 1563, both r. w. *Suddenne*, O 1309; *cure*, L 1446; *cusse*, L 435, r. w. *wisse*, L 581, r. w. *blesse*, 1208, r. w. *Westernesse*; *kusse*, O 595, r. w. *blisse* (*bletsian*), O 1251, r. w. *estnesse*; *custe*, L 403, 405, 739, 1189, r. w. *reste*; *kuste*, O 1230, r. w. *reste*, O 1252, *custen*, L 743, O 1428, *kusten*, O 766, *cus*, L 742; *dude*, L 1017 †, &c., *duden*, 180; *dunt*, O 904; *dunte*, 609, O 625, both r. w. *wente*, O 891, r. w. *hente*; *duntes*, 573, L 865, O 884; *fulle*, 402, r. w. *pelle*, 1155, O 1192, both r. w. *telle*; *fullen*, O 1295, r. w. *bellen*, *fulle*, O 414, r. w. *palle*; *fulde*, L 1122 †; *furste*, 114, L 118, O 625, L 885, r. w. *huerte*, O 904, r. w. *herte*, 661, O 679, 1191 all r. w. *berste*, 1119, O 1154; *gurden*, L 1486; *hulle*, 208, O 218, r. w. *snille* (*snell*); *hurme*, L 1383, r. w. *zurme* (*georne*); *knutte*, L 850; *luste*, O 493, 1263, both r. w. *beste*, *lust*, 337, *lusteþ*, O 835; *luste*, L 403 †, O 889, r. w. *reste*, O 1254; *muchel*, 83, L 523, *muche*, L 89, 1050, O 1438; *munt*, L 801; *murie*, 521, L 592, *murye*, O 1432; *ofþurste*, 1120, *afurste*, L 1120; *rugge*, L 1066, r. w. *legge*; *schulle*, 207; *sture*, L 1445; *wurche*, 1379, L 1391; *wurs*, 116, *wurst*, 68, *wurste*, 648; *wurþ*, 460, *wurstu*, 324; *þuncheþ*, L 1321, L 1340; *turne*, 703, r. w. *murne*, L 703, r. w. *sturne*, O 1114, r. w. *spurne*, L 973 †, r. w. *murne*; *torne*, O 722, r. w. *mourne*. For *u*, a sometimes occurs, as *wors*, L 120; *worþest*, L 332, *worstu*, O 337. **y** + *eg* = *eš* in *abeie*, 110, r. w. *deie*, *abeye*, O 116, r. w. *deye*, *beye*, L 114, r. w. *deje*. Come, 530, is derived from O. N. *kváma* (Kluge, Grundriss, I. p. 790).

2. Correspondences of O. E. long vowels and diphthongs.

ā in prefixes is regularly *a*. **ā** final = *o*. Ex.: *flo*, L 92 (O. N. *flá*); *fro*, 367, O 951 (O. N. *frá*); *mo*, 808, O 837; *slo*, L 91 (O. N. *slá*); *so*, L 180 †; *þo*, L 52 †; *to*, L 606; *two*, 49, *tuo*, L 37, *tvo*, O 37; *who*, L 1492; *wo*, L 281 †, r. w. *do*; *weylawey*, L 1500, O 1527 (*wā lā wā*) is influenced by O. N. *vei*. **ā** before *c* is *a* in *wedlak*, 1254, L 1264; *o* in strokes, O 915 (comp. *strācian*). **ā** before *d* is mostly *o*, so *rod*, L 34 †; *knizthod*, L 543, 545, 1268; *þralhod*, 439; *nabod*, 720. But *feyrhade*, L 89, *fayrhede*, O 89, rhyme with *made*. The suffix in *fairhede*, 83, r. w. *makede*, 797, L 803, r. w. *spede*; *falssede*, L 1256, r. w. *hede*, O 1287, r. w. *makede*; *þralhede*, L 443, O 459 does not represent *-hād*, but an unlauded by-form **hāed* (Kluge, Grundriss, I. p. 874). **ā** before *f* is regularly *o*, so *drof*, L 123 †, r. w. *þerof*; *louerd*, L 441, O 531, *lord*, 511. **ā** before *l* occurs only in *hol*, L 1351 †, and *holy*, O 932; before *m* only in *hom*, L 225 †. **ā** before *n* is also *o*, as *anon*, L 49 †; *bone*, L 916; *gon*, L 50 †; *non*, L 1502 †; *stone*, L 79 †; *won*, L 906 (O. N. *ván*); *ymone*, 834, L 842, *mone*, 528, O 861. For the A. S. strong form of the numeral adjective *ān*, L O C have *on*, *one*, *an*, *a*; L C *o*; O *ane*, L *en* (*æonne*, occasional acc. s. m.), while the weak form *āna*, *alone*, is *one*, *onne*. **ā** before *p* is seen only in *stīrop*, 758, and probably *slape*, L 1315, r. w. *yshape*, 1417, r. w. *rape*. **ā** before *r* is regularly *o*, so *lore*, L 1531 †; *more*, L 680, r. w. *þere*; *ore*, L 653 †, 1509; *sore*, L 75, O 75; *sore* (*adv.*), L 73 †, L 1091; *sorewenesse*, L 930 †. **ā** before *s*, *st* is *o*, as *ros*, L 847 †; *aros*, L 1325 †; *agros*, L 1326, O 1355 (**āgrās*); before *sc* is *a* in *askede*, L 43, O 615, *axede*, 39. **ā** before *t* is *o* in *bote*, L 210 †; *hot*, O 624; *hote*, L 773 †; *hoten*, L 27, *ihote*, 201; *smot*, L 507 †; *a* in *smatte*, 607 (**smātode*); *hatte*, 608 (*hātode*); before *þ* is

invariably *o*, so *boþe*, L 1204 † (O. N. *báðir*); *loþe*, L 1068 †; *oþe*, L 353 †, 450, r. w. *soþe*; *wroþe*, L 354 †. *ā* before *w* is *o* in *bicnowe*, L 993, O 1028; *blowe*, L 1381 †; *iknowe*, L 1213, 1372; *nowhar*, 257, *nowar*, 955; *soule*, L 1196, O 1231; *þrowe*, 1490, L 1512, but *a* in *saule*, 1190. *þrewē*, O 1539, r. w. *arewe* (on *rāwe*), represents a by-form *ðrāwan* with the vowel of the 2, 3 *pr. s.* The *ā* forms of (ge)sēon which occur are (1) *sāwe*, 2 *pl. s.*; (2) *sāwon*, *pl. pl.*; (3) *sāwe*, *pl. s. subj.* They develop through later *sāge*, *sāgon*. For (1) L has *se3e*, L 1159, r. w. *le3e* (*lēage*), O *seye*, O 1194, r. w. *leye* (*lēage*), C *isi3e*, 1157, r. w. *li3e* (*licgan*); for (2) L has *ysey3en*, L 756, r. w. *ey3en* (*ēagan*), O *seye*, O 779, r. w. *heye* (*ēage*), C *isi3e*, 756, r. w. *i3e* (*ēage*); (3) *is* in L *se3e*, L 985, *seye*, L 130, in C *isi3e*, 976, r. w. *i3e* (*ēage*). Comp. *Bülbring*, *Ablaut*, pp. 72, 73. *ā + g (h) = o3* in C, as *o3ene*, *o3e*; *þro3e*, 336, *wo3e*, 970; in L O = *ow*, as *owe* (for *āgan* and *āgen* see gloss.); *þrowe*, L 342, O 349; *wowe*, L 982, O 1017; L 418 has *ohte*.

ð. **ð** = Kentish and Anglian *ð* is regularly represented by *e*. Ex.: *adrede*, L 297, *adredde*, L 1170, r. w. *hedde*, *ofdrede*, 291, O 302, *adred*, L 1436, r. w. *bed*; *dedes*, 537, O 553, r. w. *seydes*; etc, L 1268 †, r. w. *suete*, *heten*, O 1280; *euen*, L 407; *eue*, L 468 †, r. w. *leue*; *ferē*, O 1285; *gredde*, L 1202, r. w. *bedde*; *grete*, 889, O 928; *mysrede*, L 298 †; *nower*, O 268, L 804; *rede*, L 833 †, r. w. *dede*; *rede*, L 192 †, O 1394, r. w. *made*; *slepe*, O 1346; *slepe*, L 656, O 674 both r. w. *wefe*, *slepest*, 1308, L 1320 both r. w. *kepest*; *aslepe*, 658, r. w. *wefe*; *speche*, L 1380 †; *þere*, L 525 †, r. w. *þere*, *þerin*, 1241, r. w. *ferin*; *wede*, L 1060 †; *wete*, L 970; *wher*, 416, L 1458; *ymete*, O 1347. The only exceptions are *þrall*, L 423 (O. N. *þræll*), r. w. *wiþal*, *þralle*, 419, O 441 both r. w. *bifalle* and the compound, *þralhede*, *þralhod*. Some of the words cited have double forms in O C but not in L, as *dradde*, 120, 1166, *ofdradde*, O 1205, r. w. *hadde*, *ofdrad*, 573 (*ofdrædd*), r. w. *amad*, where *a* represents *æ* shortened before a doubled consonant, and *slape*, L 1315, r. w. *ʒshape*, 1417, r. w. *rape*, representing A. S. *slāp*: of forms answering to A. S. *þær*, *hwær*, *nāhwær*, *nower*, L has *þer*, *þere*, *wher*, *wer*, *werefore*, *nower*; O, *þer*, *nower*, *nowerē*; C, *þer*, *þere*, *wher* (once), while the by-forms *þær*, *hwær*, *nāhwær* are represented in L by *þare*, L 471, L 1365, r. w. *ʒfare*, *þore*, L 1090, r. w. *sore*, L 1531, r. w. *lore*; in O by *þar*, *þere*, O 485, r. w. *hyfare*, *þore*, O 1556, r. w. *sore*, *whar*, *war*, *quare*, *warfore*, *nowerē*; in C by *þare*, *þar*, *whar*, *nowhar*, *nowar*. May, L 955 = *māg* has been influenced by *mægden*. **æ** is in other cases generally *e*, so *bileue*, 742, L 746, both r. w. *leue*; *cleche*, L 963 = **clæcan* (Luick, *Untersuchungen*, § 550); *herst*, O 562 = *ærest*; *lesten*, O 6, r. w. *westen*, *yleste*, L 6, r. w. *weste*; *leste*, L 612, r. w. *beste*, *lest*, O 499, r. w. *makedest*; *lede*, 293, r. w. *ʒede*, 908, O 949, r. w. *bede*, 1393, r. w. *ʒpede*, L 1546 †, r. w. *dede*; *ofreche*, 1283, O 1326, *þorhreche*, L 1291, all r. w. *wreche*; *s[1]ette*, L 714, r. w. *ʒlette*; *ʒpede*, 716, r. w. *ʒtede*, and many others. But **æ** = *a* in *felaurode*, L 174, r. w. *made*, *verade*, 166, r. w. *makede* (read *māde*); *lafte*, L 616; *laste*, 6, r. w. *weste*; *ilaste*, 660, r. w. *caste*; *ʒpake*, L 535, *ʒpeke*, O 555, both r. w. *take*; *ware*, O 38, O 94, r. w. *were*. Of words which have *a*, *o*, *v* instead of *e*, *ani*, L 324, *any*, O 14, *ony*, O 329, represent *āni*; *are*, 448, *ar*, 546, *or*, 553, are influenced by O. N. *ár*; *arowe*, 1489, L 1511 = *on rāwo*, *rowe*, L 1086 †, r. w. *lowe*; *vch*, L 218, L 1094, *eueruch*, L 673, *eueruche*, L 942, *eueruchen*, L 898, *euerich*, O 226, &c., represent *yle*; *goþ*, L 215, O 217, owes its vowel to that of the pres. plural; *ladde*, L 22 †, r. w. *hadde*, *ladden*, L 598, r. w. *hadden*, *lasse*, *Soo*, L 806, have *a* as shortening of *æ* before a doubled consonant; *laste*, 616, *leste*, O 632 both r. w. *haste* = *læsest*; *lade*, L 1409, r. w. *māde*, should probably be referred to *hladan*; *most*, L 25 †, descends from *māst*; *syten*, O 1261, is

a weak form with the vowel of the present; to brake, 1077, r. w. *gate*; spake, L 535, speke, O 555, both r. w. *take*, represent forms without unlaut (Bülbring, p. 58); þan, 624 = *ðām*, and wam, O 1235, O 1362, wham so, 352, L 358 = *hwām*. *æ + g* is seen in *leye*, L 1262, r. w. *bytreye*, laie, 1252, r. w. *bitraie*, leyen, O 1293, r. w. *bytreyen*: *æ + h* in *tahte*, L 250, r. w. *lahte*, tahte, 244, r. w. *lahte*, laucte, O 254, r. w. *taucte* (A. S. has both *tæhte* and *tahte*).

ēa is preserved in *earen*, L 969, *tearen*, L 970. Otherwise it is generally *e*, so *bed*, L 508 †; *byreued*, L 618 †; *dede*, L 834 †, r. w. *rede*, 1546 †, r. w. *ledē*; *eere*, L 316, r. w. *were*; *flet*, L 197; *ʒere*, L 736 †, r. w. *þere*, O 1174, r. w. *here*, 96, r. w. *more*; *ʒeuen*, 1498, L 1518; *leue*, L 467 †, r. w. *eue*, 741, L 745 both r. w. *bileue*; *nerē*, L 966, r. w. *here*; *ner*, L 368, O 376; *shewe*, L 1481, r. w. *felawe*; *slen*, L 104 †; *streme*, L 1526, r. w. *reme*; *teres*, O 696, 890, *terres*, L 678; *teren*, O 1005, and many others. But the adverb *gēara* is *ʒare*, 1356 (as if from **gara*), r. w. *fare*, and *ʒore*, L 1366. *Brid*, 1257, is probably a false form, a corruption of *bridale*, but it may belong to the *i = ea* forms explained later. Beside the normal *flen*, 86, and *fle*, 1370, *slen*, L 104 †, and *sle*, L 602, O 1407, we find *flo*, L 92 = O. N. *flá*, and *slo*, L 91 = O. N. *slá*, *flon*, O 92, and *slon*, L 47 †, r. w. *on*, *upon*, perhaps a new formation from the preceding (but the ninth century Kentish gloss. *occidentus*, *to ofslanne*, Haupt's Zeitschrift, xxi. p. 37, casts doubt on this), and *slein*, L 1203, imitative of the past part. *slægen* or *sligen* (Bülbring, p. 96). *Streume*, O 1551, is apparently influenced by O. N. *straumr*. C has *i* for *ēa* in *dijes*, 640, *dijē*, 58, 1252; *ʒþe*, 57; *ire*, 309, r. w. *were*, *ires*, 959; *tires*, 676, 960; *nir*, 364: also *ie* for *ēa* in *tieres*, 654, and *nier*, 771 (just as two MSS., neither Kentish nor South-Eastern, of the Poema Morale, write *dieþ* and *ieþe*, Lewin, p. 18), as well as *e* for *ēa* in *teres*, 890. The last spelling represents the same sound as *e* in *teren*, O 1005, and the survival *ea* in *tearen*, L 970: and the scribe's *ie* is a well-known Anglo-French spelling with precisely the same value. The evidence on this point is unusually clear. The first rule in *Orthographia Gallica*, ed. Stürzinger, p. 2, gives *ie* as the proper symbol for *e* 'stricto ore pronunciatam' in an accented syllable, and the editor collects in a note, p. 39, from Anglo-French texts a convincing array of examples. The use of *ie* for *e* was a survival, the passage from *ie* to *e* had already taken place in Anglo-French, and the spelling had lagged behind the pronunciation for some scribes, while others used *ee* (comp. Meyer-Lübke, *Grammaire des Langues Romanes*, I. p. 173, and see Nyrop, *Grammaire Historique de la Langue Française*, I. § 166, for a similar interchange of *e*, *ie* in other French dialects). But further, the Anglo-French scribes frequently substituted *i* as a purely graphic variant for *ie*; comp. for examples, *Stimming*, *Boeve de Haumtone*, *Bibliotheca Normannica*, vii. p. 202, and *Behrens*, *Zur Lautlehre der Französischen Lehnwörter im Mittel-englischen*, pp. 148-151. So it comes about that the scribe of C expresses one sound by three symbols, *ie*, *i* which represent his own practice, and *e* which he copies from his original, just as he writes both *miste* and *miʒte* (see note on l. 249). *ēa + g*. For *ēage*, *ēagan*, *lēage*, L has *eʒe*, *eyʒen*, L 755, r. w. *yseyʒen*; *leʒe*, L 1160, r. w. *seʒe*: O, *eye*, *heye*, O 778, r. w. *seye*; *leye*, O 1195, r. w. *seye*: C, *ize*, 755, r. w. *isiʒe*. *ēa + h*. *Hēah*, *nēah*, *þēah* are in L *heh*, *neh*: in O, *heye*, *ney*, *þei*, *þey*: in C, *hiʒe*, *neʒ*, *jeʒ*. L has besides *ʒah*, L 325, descended from *þæh*, and O, *þou*, O 1293, which represents O. N. **þoh* (Kluge, *Grundriss*, I. p. 789). The *i* of *hiʒe*, *ize* in C is probably not a graphic variant of *e*, but a raising of *e* to *i* before *g* and *h* characteristic of the dialect of C.

ēo. L C have *beoþ*, *cheose*, *beo*; L has *eode*, *eden*, *fleon*, *fleoten*, *forlose*, *teon*, *teone*, L 355, r. w. *quene*: C, *beon*, *beo*, *feol*, *feolle*, *ʒeode*, *leose*, *lcof*, *seon*,

þeof, þreo. weop; there is no instance in O. Otherwise $\bar{e}o$ generally appears as *e*. Ex.: bede, L 466 †, r. w. *spede*; ben, 8, O 10, be, L 10; chesen, O 799; dere, L 679 †, r. w. *here*; felle, 858, L 896; fende, O 1421, r. w. *kende*; flette, O 786, r. w. *sette*; forlese, O 683; lef, O 157, L 332; schete, 939, r. w. *imete*, L 947, r. w. *mete*; seek, L 278, sech, O 1226; stere, 1373, r. w. *banere*; swere, L 748, r. w. *ferre*; tene, L 685 †, r. w. *ysene*; þef, L 331, O 336; þre, L 62 †; þrettene, L 171, and others. But L has *ue* for $\bar{e}o$ in buen, L 508, bueþ, L 183, duere, L 228, L 437, hue, L 76, and C has *u* in buþ, 807, and *o* in þrottene, 163, an uncommon form which occurs in MS. B. of Robert of Gloucester, while Laȝamon has for þreo, þro, C 3872. In sik, 272, 1185, *i* represents the sound of *e*. L differs from OC in the development of initial $\bar{e}o$; for $\bar{e}ode$, $\bar{e}odon$, $\bar{e}ow$, $\bar{e}ower$ the former has eode, ede, coden, ou, oure, ore, the latter \mathfrak{zede} , \mathfrak{zou} , \mathfrak{zoure} , &c., always with initial *y* except ower, 908 (see Heuser, Anglia, xvii. p. 72). Final $\bar{e}o$ yields in L O C be, he, in L O hy, in L C heo, kne, in L hue, in O hye, kne(s), sche, in C beo. $\bar{e}o + g$ is seen in dreȝe, L 1047, r. w. *eȝe*, dreye, O 1078, r. w. *eye*, adriȝe, 1035; lie, 1451, lye, O 1498 both r. w. *twie*: $\bar{e}o + h$ in list, 493, lyhte, L 497, liste, 1309, r. w. *drizte*. $\bar{e}o + w = eu$ in bleu, L 1302 †; akneu, L 1340, kneus, O 347, aknewes, L 385, knewelyng, 781; yknewe, L 646, kneu, 1149, L 1151; knewe, L 1459 †, r. w. *newe*, O 1566; rewe, 378, O 392; rewþe, 409, O 693, reuþe, L 675, &c.; þreu, L 1164, trewe, L 381 †, L 749, r. w. *newe*. Exceptions are ruþe, 673; truþe, 674, trouþe, L 674; foure, L 1166 †, r. w. *bourne* (see Sweet, H. E. S. § 684) and the forms of the second personal pronoun in the plural.

\bar{e} is regularly *e*, so bihet, L 474 †; biseche, 453, L 457, r. w. *speche*; grette, L 386 †, r. w. *sette* and many others. Softe, O 945, is the adverb form sōfte; weopen, L 160 = wēpan, seems written for the rhyme to the eye with *stoten*; weop, 69, 675, &c., in C as preterite corresponds to A. S. wēop, and is a characteristic Southern spelling (Bülbring, p. 106); doþ, 682, 702 = deð, has the vowel of its plural. $\bar{e} + g = ei$, *ey*, as tweie, 24, tueye, L O 26.

$\bar{i}e$, the *i*-umlaut of $\bar{e}a$, yields *e*, so bileue, 1321, r. w. *reue*, leue, O 1362, r. w. *reue*, yleue, L 559; fleme, 1271, O 1315; here, L 680 †, r. w. *dere*, herde, L 693 †; nede, L 52 †, r. w. *stede*, L 473, r. w. *mede*; scene, O 97, L 98, both r. w. *kene*; stere, 434, O 454, both r. w. *dere*. But C has luueþ, 44, and nixte, 392, r. w. *sixe*. $\bar{i}e + g$ appears in deȝe = *diēgan, L 113, r. w. *beye*, L 1192, r. w. *preȝe*, deie, 109, r. w. *abeie*, deye, O 115, r. w. *abeye*. $\bar{i}e$ from other sources. $\bar{g}iet$ is $\mathfrak{z}et$ in L O, $\mathfrak{z}ute$ and $\mathfrak{z}ut$ in C: for the forms corresponding to the plural $\bar{h}ie$ of the third personal pronoun, see glossary. L has mostly hue.

\bar{i} is regularly *i*, for which L O generally write *y*: O has once tyime, O 1010. To rī(g)nan corresponds reyne, O 11, perhaps influenced by O. N. regna: niwe is nywe, 1432, 1442, r. w. *knewe*: newe, 746, r. w. *trewe*, L 1460, O 1487, both r. w. *knewe* = Anglian nēowe; so also hewe, L 98 = hēow. Stuard, 275, points to *stýward. $\bar{i} + g$ appears in hiȝe, 880; hiȝede, 968.

\bar{o} is unchanged. Cam, 586, L 794 † = e(w)ōm, probably follows nam = L. W. S. nam; neme, 60, may = *nēmon (see Bülbring, p. 76): awek, L 1435 = awōc, appears quite isolated, it has perhaps been influenced by āwehte, preterite of āwēccan: fout, 134, for fōt is noteworthy: oȝt represents ōwiht, by-form of āwiht. $\bar{o} + h$. L has þohte, biþohte, brohte, loh, sloh = slōh; O, þoute, þoucte, biþoute, biþoucte, broute, broncte, &c.; C, þoste, biþoste, broȝte. $\bar{o} + g$ is regularly *oȝ* in C, so boȝe, 1227; droȝe, 1006; swoȝning, 444; woȝe, 546; *ow* in L O, as bowe, L 1235, O 1270; drowe, L 1016, O 1047; swowenynge, L 448; wowe, L 544, O 562; lowe, L 1502, O 1529, but *ouȝ* in louȝe, 1480, r. w. *yswoȝe*. Swohinge, O 464, represents *geswōgung*.

ū is regularly *u* in C, *ou* generally, *ow* occasionally in L O. C has once þou, 237, and ore, 192; L O, vp, vs; L, vppe, vpspringe, vre, vr; O, bute and but, onekup (= *uncūþ*), þu, þoruuth, tune, hus, wituten. **ū** + *ht* = *uʒt* in *uʒten*, 1376, r. w. *fuzten*; *ouʒt* in *ouʒten*, r. w. *fouten*. **ū** + *g* is *uʒ* in *buʒe*, 427; *ow* in *vnbowe*, L 431. **ū** = *o* in *abote*, O 290, *bote*, L 69, O 69, *bot*, O 761; *þo*, O 386, O 552, O 888; *ohtoun*, L 1386 (perhaps influenced by O. N. *i* 6ttu); *op*, O 1354, *oppe*, O 456, *os*, O 535.

ȳ the *i*-umlaut of **ū** = *e*. Ex.: *herde*, L 758, O 781 both r. w. *ferde*, O 871; *prede*, O 1438, r. w. *mede*; *reme*, 1272, r. w. *fleme*; *schrede*, O 739, r. w. *stede*, *shrede*, L 718, r. w. *stede*, *schredde*, O 603, r. w. *fedde*, *sredde*, L 589, r. w. *fedde*, *shredde*, L 848 †, r. w. *bedde*. **ȳ** = *i, y*. Ex.: *bridale*, O 1073; *bride*, 1049, *bryd*, O 1093; *drye*, O 1488, r. w. *weye*; *keyte*, O 884; *litel*, 336, O 349, *lite*, O 654, 932, O 975, both r. w. *write*, 1131, r. w. *white*, *lyte*, L 940, r. w. *write*. **ȳ** = *u*. Ex.: *brudale*, 1032, L 1267; *brude*, L 1058; *hudde*, 1196, r. w. *bedde*; *hurede*, 752, r. w. *ferde*; *lutel*, L 342, *lute*, L 507, *lut*, L 616; *lujere*, 498, r. w. *yfere*; *schrudde*, 1464, *schurde*, O 1511.

3. Correspondences of O. E. Consonants.

h initial is omitted in *aue*, O 1215; *ast*, L 790; *abbe*, O 1397; *e*, O 331; *is*, L 529, *ys*, L 772; *ith*, O 1565 = *hit*; *yclupten*, L 1217. It is lost in the combinations *nast*, L 712, *nastu*, 1193; *nadde*, 863; *beryt*, O 471; *haddit*, O 636; *settitt*, O 637; *drinkyt*, O 1161, and in *hl*, *hn*, *hr*, whether initial or in compounds like *arewe*, L 382 = *ofhrēowan*. For *hōfe*, O writes *ʒoue*, O 1310. **hw** initial appears as *wʰ* in L C, but L has exceptionally *wer*, *werefore*, *wat*, *wet*, *sumwet*, and C *wat*, *wanne*, *wi*, *wile*. O has regularly *w*, with exceptions *whare*, *whit*, *whyst*, O 784 = *hwipa*, *quare*, *qwat*, *van*, O 95 = *hwænne*. An inorganic *h* is seen in *hat*, O 559 = *ac*; *herst*, O 562 = *ærest*; *hes*, 1066 = *eallswā*; *hich*, O 211, *hyc*, O 1176 = *ic*; *hy*, O 407 = *ig*; *white*, L 1471 = *wite*; *sleh*, L 823 = *slēa*, *sleh*, L 821 = *slēan*. For A. S. *ēow*, O has once *hou*, O 358. **h** medial is almost always representative of A. S. *ht*; whatever the preceding vowel, *ht* generally persists in L and becomes *ʒt* in C. In O the *h* often combines with the preceding vowel. Thus A. S. *oht*, *ōht* is in L *oht*, in C *oʒt*, in O *out*, *owt*, *ouct*; A. S. *æht* in L *aht*, in C *aʒt*, in O *auct*; A. S. *uht* in L *yht*, in C *uʒt*, in O *out*; A. S. *āhte* gives *ohte*, L 418. But A. S. *eoht*, *ieht*, *eaht*, *iht*, *yht* are represented in L by *yht*, in C by *iʒt*, in O by *ict*, *yct*, *yʒct*, *iʒct*, *yʒt*, *iʒt*; A. S. *feahte* is *fette*, L 1398, r. w. *grette*; for A. S. *niht*, *wiht*, L has *niht*, *wiht*; O, *nizte*, *with*, in addition to their usual forms. A. S. *āwihht* is contracted into *awt*, O 1194; *ōwihht* into *oʒt*, 976. For *nauht*, O has *nouth*, O 325, O 392. In O, **h** is occasionally lost, as *knyt*, *knythede*, *rit*, *ryt*, *daylyt*, *fyten*. C has *st* as a graphic variant for **ht** (*iʒt*, *oʒt*), in *miste*, 10; *plis*, 410; *doster*, 249 (see note). **h** medial also occurs in *leyhe*, O 366 = *hliehhan*; it is lost in *fayrede*, O 93; *falsede*, O 1287; *falsede*, L 1256; in *oʒer*, L 44 † = *ōhwæper*, and *or*, O 114. **h** final after a vowel remains unchanged in L, becomes *ʒ* in C and combines with the vowel in O; so *neh*, L 868, *neʒ*, 252, *ney*, O 991. A. S. *purh*, *puruh*, becomes *ʒureʒ*, 875, and *þoru*, O 1418; *purh üt*, *þoruut*, O 224, while L has *þourh*, *þurh out*.

þ initial is assimilated in *atte*, 1043, O 1088 = *æt pām*; *mitte*, L 624 † = *mid pē*, and lost in *ate*, O 760; *mide*, L 1203 = *mid pȳ*, and combinations of *pū* like *canstu*, 1206; *hanestu*, 724, O 749; *nastu*, 1193; *schaltu*, 46, 916; *sechestu*, 942; *wepestu*, 656; *wiltu*, O 493; *worstu*, O 337, *wurstu*, 324, 708. It is represented by *d* in *dorte*, 388, *durþ*, L 390, possibly a dialectic variation (Kluge, Grundriss,

I. p. 852), or perhaps due to confusion with *dorste*, *durron*. *f* is substituted for *p* in *afurste*, L 1120 = *of pyrst* (see Varnhagen, in *Anzeiger*, ix. 179; Zupitza, *Guy*, l. 346 note): similar is *forh*, L 1035 = *forþ*. *p* medial becomes *d* before *l* in *lodlike*, O 1360, is assimilated in *Suddene*, and lost in *syþe*, O 1193 = *sipþan*, *oþat*, L 128 = *oppæt*, and *or*, O 114. The assimilation in *blisse* goes back to A. S. *bliss* beside *blips*. *Keyte*, O 884, descends through *cýdde* from *cýpde*; *clade*, O 176, represents A. S. **geclæþod*; *siþte*, 385, *syhte*, L 387, *gesiht*, a by-form of *gesihþ*, *whyzt*, O 784, *hwipa*. *p* final is lost in inflection, as *be*, L 321, O 327 = *bēop*; becomes *d* in *ded*, O 340, under the influence of the adj. *dēad*; *quad*, O 686, *qwad*, O 215, influenced by the plural *cwædon* (but comp. Sweet, H. E. S. § 732), and the contracted *stond*, L 972. O shows a leaning for *t* in the contracted *hat*, O 1174; *stant*, O 1007; *tyt*, O 1385 (L has also *tit*, L 1352); in *det*, O 116; *qwat*, O 453; *wit*, O 230, and its compounds *wydrawe*, &c. (but *wiht*, *wyzt*, *whit*, &c., also occur), and *sittet*, O 404. Probably *z* in *comez*, O 468, is a graphic variant of this *t*, as it undoubtedly is in the poem printed in *Reliquiae Antiquae*, i. p. 89, where we find *comz*, *wiz* (= *wip*), *havez* beside *havet*, *springet*, but no *þ* final. In some Anglo-French texts *t* is found as a substitute for *z* = *tz* (Boeve de Hauttone, p. 230), and a French scribe might readily interchange them in copying an English MS. But the scribe of the Legends in the earlier half of O writes indifferently *z* and *þ*, not *t*, in this inflection (Horstman, *Leben Jesu*, p. 12). The use of *y* for *þ* in *deþe*, L 1378, and *wulleþ*, 603, I take for a slip of the pen.

s initial is unchanged. **sc** initial is very regularly *sch* in L, *sch* in C, and generally *sch* in O. But O has *sharpe*, O 243, and *shelde* as well as *scheld*, *scene*, O 97, and *schene*, O 174, *seyp* and *schip*, besides forms with simple *s*, as *sal*, *sald*, *solen*, *suldes*, *seld* = *sciēld*. From *scrēawa* comes *srewe*, O 60, from *scrýdde*, *sredde*, L 589; but *scripp* = O. N. *skreppa*, produces *scrippe*, L 1069 †. **sc** medial and final is *ss* in O C, *ssh* in L; but O has *fis*, *fys*, *londische* as well as *londisse*, and the forms *fyssse*, O 1180, r. w. *disse*, *fyssere*, O 1169, pointing to **ficsian*. From *āscian* comes *askede*, L 43, O 615, from *ācsian*, *acsede*, O 43, *axede*, 39, L 1492. The spelling *laste*, L 660, r. w. *caste*, for *laschte*, is exceptional in L. *Agesce*, O 1222, r. w. *Westnesse*, seems to descend from O. N. *gizka*, but *sc* is more probably a French spelling for *ss*, as in *pruesce*, O 572; L C have *agesse*, *gesse*. **ss** final becomes *s*.

f initial before a vowel is *v* in *vacche*, L 1228, *vecche*, L 1378; *vurste*, L 1119; *vele*, 56; *verde*, 625; and in *biualle*, 172; *biuore*, 506; *biuo*, 869; *jaruore*, 101; *vnderuonge*, 239. But L has also *fecche*, *furste*, and C *fele*, *ferde*, *bifalle*, *bifore*, *vnderfonge*, the spelling with *f* being purely historical, and the sound regularly voiced in L C. O has always *f*. With the exception of *ofer*, O 1117, **f** intervocalic is always *u*, so also *leuedy*, L 341, O 348; *stenene*, L 1365, O 1396; *sweucne*, L 668 †, for A. S. *hlǣfdige*, *stefn*, *swefn*. **f** of the prefix of *f* is lost in *arewe*, L 382; *adred*, L 124; *afurste*, L 1120, as also in *o*, L 574, *oþe*, L 237 for *of*, *of þe*, in *lord* and *leman*, O 568, in *hade*, L 59, *hede*, L 472, L 1255, r. w. *falsseide*: it is assimilated in *hadde*, L 21 †, and in *lemman*; *wimman* is A. S. *wimman*. **f** final is unaltered.

n final is lost in *eue*, L 468 †; *felaurode*, L 174, *verade*, 166; *game*, F. 206 †, r. w. *name*; *maide*, 272, L 278, r. w. *seide*, but *euen*, L 407; *maiden*, 947, L 1538, also occur. For *ān*, *nān*, *mīn*, *þīn* all three MSS. have forms with and without *n*. The termination *an* of adverbs and prepositions loses *n* in *aboute*, L 349 †, r. w. *doute*; *bituene*, L 352, O 446; *bitwen*, O 358; *tofore*, 1436, but double forms occur in *bifore*, 456, L 496; *biforn*, L 532 †, r. w. *Horn*; *bihynde*, 192, L 200, *bihinden*, O 202, r. w. *binde*; *suþþe*, 1078, *syþe*, O 1193, *seþþen*, L 1158;

wiþute, 188, L 413, O 256, wiþouten, L 353 †. Henne, L 50 †, represents A. S. *heonane*. For inflectional *n* see Accidence. *nn* regularly loses one *n*, as *bigan*, in (*adv.*), man, and its compounds, *þin*, wan; ma (=mann) occurs at O 400, and the pronoun *me* at 366, L 906; but *n* is doubled in *stonnde*, O 109. *n* medial is lost in *done* (=to *dōnne*), L 790 †, r. w. *sonē*; *soneday*, 966, O 1054 (but *sonneday*, L 958); *þane*, 13, *þan*, 116, O 120, *þen*, L 13 (but also *þanne*, O 13, 68, L 72, *þenne*, L 141, O 461); *whane*, 359, *whan*, 793, *when*, L 366, &c. (but also *whanne*, 915, *wanne*, O 151). A. S. on *morgne* is *amorewe*, L 407, *amorwe*, O 421, *amoreȝe*, 645.

c initial before *eo*, *i*, *ea* = *ch*, as *cheose*, 664, L 666; *chesen*, O 799; *chese*, O 684; *child*, L 1350 †; *chirche*, L 905, 1380, *cherchen*, O 1423; *chelde*, 1148. *Keruen*, L 241, *kerue*, 233, owe *k* to the influence of *corfen*, *kyrke*, O 932, to that of O. N. *kirkja*; *care*, L 269, *kare*, O 274, 1244, go back to *caru*; *calle* (L. W. S. *ceallian* from O. N. *kalla*), L 907, and *kelde*, L 1150, *kolde*, O 1185, derive from forms having Anglian *a* for W. S. *ea* before *l* + consonant. Initial **c** = *k*, *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *e*, *y*, *ȝ*, *æ* (=W. S. *ē*) in *canst*, O 1248, *const*, L 1213, *konne*, O 582; *cole*, L 588 †; *corn*, 1385; *come*, L 1416 †; *cuppe*, O 245, 449; *kenne*, L 150; *cunde*, 421, L 425, *kende*, O 443; *kenne*, 144, L 184, O 614; *cure*, L 1446; *cusse*, L 435, O 595, *kesse*, 431; *keyte*, O 884; *keue*, 91, L 97, O 98; *kep*, L 750 †. Initial **c** is preserved in the combinations *cl*, *cn*, *cr*, *cw*: *cn* is always written *kæ*, except in *cnue*, O 114; *bycnowe*, O 1028; *cr* appears as *kr* once in *krake*, O 1118; *cw* is invariably represented by the French spelling *qu*, occasionally in O by *qw*. O has *ney3*, O 1186, for A. S. (ge)enēow. **c** medial after a mutated vowel is regularly *ch*, as *adrenche*, 105, L 109, *drenche*, O 1014, *drenched*, O 1023; *areche*, 1220, *ofreche*, O 998, 1283, *þorhreche*, L 1291; *benche*, L 1107 †; *blenche*, 1411, O 1466; *ouerblenche*, L 1429; *clenche*, L 1498 = (be)clēncan; *drenche*, O 1199, L 1164; *shenche*, L 374 †; *seche*, L 1182 †, *byseche*, L 318, 579; *þenche*, L 1163, *þenchest*, L 574; *teche*, L 390 †, *teching*, 1508, L 1530; *byteche*, L 577, O 591; *węrchen*, O 1422, *wurche*, 1379, L 1391: **cc** in the same position produces *cch*, *ch*, as *areche*, L 668; *fecche*, 351, L 357; *feche*, O 363; *recche*, 366, *reche*, O 378, *recchi*, L 370, *yreche*, L 358. But **cc** not preceded by mutated vowel is *ck*, as in *necke*, 1240, *nycke*, L 1248; *þicke*, L 1247, *þikke*, 1239. Confusion of *þenecan* and *þynecan* gives rise to *þenke*, 576, from the former, and to forms with *ch*, as *þuncheþ*, L 1321, L 1340; of *þinche*, 106, O 1015, of *þenche*, L 110, from the latter. *Werke*, O 933, is due to the influence of A. S. *weorc*. O has also *seke*, O 983, *sekest*, O 985, for which see Sweet, H. E. S. § 741. A. S. *læccan* with the group *æc* appears as *lache*, O 678, and *latchen*, O 662, *wræce* with *æc* as *wreche*, L 1292, *sp(r)æce* as *speche*, L 1380 †, but *sake*, L 1474 † = *sæce* and *sace* is probably influenced by O. N. *sök*. The group *ice* appears regularly as *ich(e)*, so *chirche*, L 905, 1380; *michel*, O 75, *muchel*, 83, L 523; *riche*, L O 20, *kingeriche*, 17; *riche*, O 283, 314, L 906. Under the same head fall words with the termination *licce*, as *louelicche*, 454, L 458; *rewlich*, O 1092; *swetelicche*, 384, L 386; *unbicomelich*, 1065, and the representatives of *ælic* (= **ægelic*), *gelic*, *swelic* (= **swalic*); *þile* (= *þyllic*), *eche*, O 219, 1087, *vch*, L 218; *ilich*, 1066; *yliche*, L O 19; *swiche*, O 585, *suche*, L 569, 571, *swihc*, 166. Exceptionally forms with *k* occur in *mikel*, O 289 = O. N. *mikil*; *lodlike*, O 1360; *ilik*, 502; *swilk*, O 581, while *þile* (= *þyllic*), *sē ilca* (= **ilica*) have only *þilke*, L 676; *ilke*, 855, L 1238, *ulke*, 1199, *hulke*, O 496. A. S. *gelica* gives *iliche*, 18, *yliche*, L O 19, *yllyche*, O 300, but *ilike*, 289. The monosyllable *ic* is *ich*, O 3, L 32, *ihc*, 3; *i*, 631, *y*, O 136, L 175 represent *ig*, as *reuly*, L 1057, points to **hrēowlig*, O. N. *hryggiligr*. *Quic*, 86, has *c*, being from *ewicu*.

c medial before back vowels is *k*, *c*, so all parts of strong verbs with preterite ending in *c*, as *asoke*, *forsoke*; *brouke*; *drinke*, *adrinke*; *biswike*, *swike*; *bitake*, *oftok*; *sike*, *speke*, *strike*, *walke*, and the nouns *make*, L 1427 (= *gemaca*); *derke* (= *deorcan*), all weak verbs of the type *macian* = **mako-jan*, as *loke*, *rake*, *wakede*, *thankede*, *mislike*, and the loan-word *anker*, 1014, O 1053. Noteworthy is the spelling *adronque*, L 988 = *ādruncēn*. **c** medial is lost in the contracted *adrent*, 977 = *ādrenced*, and *made*, L 90, O 175. **c** final is, with the exceptions already mentioned, regularly *c* or *k*. But *ac*, beside *ac*, 523. O 860, appears also as *at*, 116, O 854, *hat*, O 559; and *sōoc* is *seek*, L 278, *sik*, 272 : *sech*, O 1226, is apparently a scribe's mistake.

ge prefix is *i* in C, occasionally *y*, regularly *y* in L, *y*, *hy* in O with rare *i*, so *ifere*, 1129, *yfere*, 242, L 1129; *iwis*, 196, O 1319, *ywis*, 517; *ymete*, O 1347; *hygraue*, O 583. It is lost in *make*, L 1427 † = *gemaca*; *hende*, L 375 † = *gehēnde*; *monē*, 528, O 861; *sizte*, 385, L 387; *verade*, 166, and others. **g** initial = Germ. *j* is lost in *if*, 107, *ef*, 537, *yf*, O 113; elsewhere it is *y* for which O occasionally writes *y*, as *zare*, 1356, *zore*, L 1366; *ze*, L 1367 †, *ye*, O 109; *zere*, L 736 †, *yere*, O 544; *zet*, L 74; *zef*, 87, *zif*, O 93, L 349; *zyngē*, *zend*, and others. **g** initial before *e*, *ē*, *ea*, *ēa*, *ie*, *eo*, is *ȝ*, in O occasionally *y*, as *azeyn*, L 580; *tozeynes*, L 820; *zen*, O 1470, *azen*, 582, O 594; *tozenes*, 56; *zare*, 467, O 1396; *zate*, 1043, *yate*, O 1114, *gateward*, L 1073; *zelde*, 482, L 486; *zerne*, L 1419; O 1436, *zerne*, 1085, O 1383; *zurne*, L 1384; *zene*, L 919, 1530, *yeue*, O 166; *zaf*, 640, *zef*, L 865; *zeuen*, 1498, L 1518. A. S. *giorne* is *herne*, O 956. The forms *gate*, 1078, O 1088; *gateward*, 1067, O 1108, perhaps reflect the A. S. alternation in *geat*, pl. *gatu* (Sweet, H. E. S. § 748) : *gestes*, O 541, L 1225, *geste*, 1217, are influenced by O. N. *gestr* : *ginne*, 546, *gynneþ*, L 729, O 752; *agynne*, L 1285, O 1320, *biginne*, 1277, have the *g* of the preterite and participle : *togadere*, 52, *togedere*, L 56, *togydere*, O 56, owe *g* to forms with *a*, as *togadore*, *wtgadre*. **g** initial before *a*, *ā*, *o*, *u*, *y*, mutation of *u*, *ā*, mutation of *ā*, is *g*, so *game*, L 206 †; *gan*, 1047, O 1090, *gon*, L 1055; *girde*, O 517, *gyrte*, O 1512, *gurdēn*, L 1486; *gode*, L 33 †; *golde*, L 463 †; *gomes*, L 24 †; *gon*, L 50 †; *goþ*, L 215, O 217; *igon*, 187. But for (be)*gan*, *begunnen*, L has also *con*, L 302, *connen*, L 187. **g** initial + consonant is always *g*, as *gle*, *gripe*, &c. **g** medial is lost in *drye*, O 1488 = *drȳgan*; *stiroþ*, 758; *steward*, L 233 †, and in the contracted *liþ*, 695, *lyht*, L 697; *seiþ*, L 773, *seyt*, O 772 : most frequently it combines with a preceding vowel to form a diphthong, as described under the vowels : it becomes *wo* in *berwe*, O 951, r. w. *serue*; *amorwe*, O 421, *amorewe*, L 407, *to morwe*, O 497, *to morewe*, L 825; *sorewe*, L 408, *sorwe*, O 422; *soreweþ*, L 956; *sorwenesse*, O 965, L 930. C has *sorwe*, 911, once, but elsewhere *ȝ*, as *amoreȝe*, 645, 837, *to moreȝe*, 476; *sorȝe*, 838, *soreȝe*, 261, except *sorinessē*, 922, with total loss of *g*. **cg** medial generally yields *gg*, as *brugge*, *ligge*, &c., but *liȝe*, 1158; *abeie*, *beye*, *seie* also occur. **ng** medial and final remains unchanged, so *bringe*, L 286 †; *ring*, 561 †. O has *strencȝe*, O 1084. **g** final is lost in the termination *ig*, *ige*, as *ani*, *mani*, *holy*, *lefdi*, *murie*, and in the pronoun *i*, *y*, *hy* = *ig*.

t is lost before *st* in *beste*, L 29 †, **tt** becomes *t* in *syte*, O 834. **t** is assimilated in *blesse*, L 582 †; *blissing*, 156, and doubled in *latten*, L 937; *lette*, O 972 = *latian*, under the influence of *lęttan*; in *flette*, O 786 = *flęotan*, under that of *flitten*. For **t**, *d* occurs in *bidere*, 960; *scald*, O 101, O 107; *sald*, O 50, but *prede*, O 1438, represents the by-form *prȳde*; *th* appears in *þoruuth*, O 219, *þoruouth*, O 226; *ith*, O 1033.

d medial is lost in *answereð*, O 46, 1068, *onsuereð*, L 46, and in the contracted

presents tit, L 1352, tyt, O 1385; stant, O 1007; but stond, L 972. It becomes *t* in the preterites gyrtte, O 1512, r. w. *schirte*; lefte, 647, lafte, L 616; rente, 725, torente, O 750; scholte, 906; schente, 322; sente, O 406, 525, senten, L 1347; wente, L 77, 472, O 665, biwente, 321, L 329; but girde, O 517, r. w. *herle*, gurdan, L 1486; lefde, 1378; rende, L 727; scholde, 395, O 947; schulde, L 1104; shende, L 330, O 335; sende, L 271 †; wende, 367, O 373, L 528, biwende, O 334, also occur. O has wente, O 626, r. w. *dunte* = *wendan*. The M. E. *trende*, O 452; *trente*, L 434, shows the same exchange of *t*, *d*. **d** is assimilated in *hatte*, 608 = *hātode*; *smatte*, 607 = **smātode*, and doubled in *wedde*, O 311. **d** final often becomes *t* in L, so *amiddewart*, L 556; *towart*, L 1488; *ant*, L 7 (the invariable form for *and* in L); *forewart*, L 552; *sent*, L 1181 = *geond*; *þousent*, L 327: it is lost in *an*, O 104, O 915; *chil*, O 550; *honder*, L 1339; *stron*, O 107; *yweddeþ*, L 1470, owes its *þ* to the following *þi*. Forms corresponding to A. S. *tīdung* are *tidinge*, O 136, *tidynge*, L 814; to O. N. *tīðindi* are *tijenge*, 128, *tyþyng*, 806, &c.

For **w** initial O has *v* in *veie*, O 257; *vel*, O 723; *vente*, O 77; *verst*, O 72; *vistes*, O 247: *vel* occurs at C 445 also: *biþinne*, 1042, 1295; *biþute*, 1242, with *þ* for *w*, are characteristic of C. A. S. *wīte* is white, L 1471; *weorþe*, *wrþe*, L 86. Initial **w** is lost in *nas*, 18, O 925, *nes*, L 204; *ner*, L 93 †; *ichulle*, L 540 (mostly in L, see gloss.); *noide*, L 1049 †; *nuste*, 276, L 282. Initial *dw*, *sw*, *tw* mostly retain *w* in O C with occasional *u*, but L has mostly *u*. A. S. *swilc* is such in all three texts, but also *swilk*, O 581, *swihs*, 166: for *swipe*, L O C write *swiþe*, L C *suiþe*, and C *suþe* four times: *swa* is so, L 180 †; *eallswe*, also, L 102 †, *ase*, *as*, &c. **w** medial is lost in *bare*, 891 = *bearwe*; *oþer*, L 44 †, or O 114; *oþt*, 976; *stuard*, 275: for forms descending from *nawþer* see gloss. under *nouþer*. For *ēo* + **w** see the former: in *gleyng*, L 1490; *knelyng*, L 787, *w* is lost.

4. The Romance Element.

All the Romance words of the three texts are here arranged under their tonic vowels in Anglo-Norman.

a. *age*, L 1334 † (in O. F. *aage*); *armes*, L 485 †; *barnage*, O 1544, *baronage*, 1282, L 1517; *blame*, 1265, r. w. *name*; *cacche*, L 1227, r. w. *vacche*; *fable*, L 716, O 737; *grace*, L 569 †, r. w. *place*; *haste*, 615, r. w. *laste*; *heritage*, L 1289 †; *homage*, 1497; *lace*, L 719 †; *page*, L 1290, O 1325; *passage*, L 1333 †; *passe*, L 759, r. w. *Westnesse*; *place*, L 570 †; *scapede*, 886; *stable*, L 586 †; *table*, L 585 †; *trewage*, 1498, *truage*, L 1518, O 1545: probably also *fals*, L 645, *false*, 1248, with the hybrid compound *falsede*, O 1287, *falsede*, L 1256. The *e* of *keche*, O 1262, r. w. *teche*; *kecche*, L 1377, r. w. *vecche*, is due to the analogy of verbs like *reche* (*rēcan*), *teche* (*tēcan*) with preterites similar to that of *cacchen*. For the rhyme *haste*, O 631: *leste*, see Morsbach, p. 119. **au** = O. F. *a* nasal. *Chambre*, L 982; *chaungen*, O 1095, *chaungi*, 1052, *chaunge*, L 1060; *geant*, O 617, *geaunt*, L 810 †; *grante*, 508, *graunte*, O 528 (in O. F. *graanter*). **a** + *L*. *reaume*, O 1550, r. w. *streume*, but *reme*, L 1525, r. w. *streme*, shows contraction of *e* + *a* and total loss of *l*: *amyraud*, O 95, *admira(l)d*, 89, r. w. *balld*, *admyrold*, L 95, descend from L. L. *admiraldus*. Unaccented **a** is lost in *ryuen*, O 1223, &c.; *riuede*, O 1550; *bleine*, O 701. *Kestel*, O 1486, may represent A. S. **cæstel*, Anglian *cæstel* (Pogatscher, § 184). *Chayere*, L 1271; *cheyere*, O 1304, owe the diphthong to O. F. *cheière*: *chaere*, 1261, is A. N. *chaere*. *Oryue*, L 615, is probably due to the phrase *on ryue*, 132.

e. castel, L 1488 †; chaere, 1261, chayere, L 1271, cheyere, O 1304, all r. w. *here*; chapel, L 1392, chapeles, 1380, O 1423; damesele, 1169, damysele, O 1208, damoisele, L 1173; felle, O 1510, r. w. *pelle*; feste, 477, L 807, O 828, r. w. *beste*; geste, L 482 †; grauel, L 1487 †; payen, L 45, paens, 807; pruesse, L 554, 556, pruesce, O 572; rente, 914, O 955, both r. w. *wente*; seruen, L 242, r. w. *keruen*, O 245, serne, 234, r. w. *kerue*; solempnite, L 504. **e** is lost in pains, 59, payns, L 63, 85. Unaccented **e** is lost initially in scapede, 886; stordy, O 893, and in words beginning with *esc, esp, est*, as squier, spuse, stable, medially in pelryne, A. N. *pelryne* (pilegrim, 1154, O 1191, is M. H. G. *pilgrim*): final **e** is lost in chapel, L 1392; sclauin, 1222, sclauelyn, L 1062, O 1265. An inorganic *e* separates two consonants in iogelers, L 1494, O 1521, as *u* in A. N. *jugulurs*.

i. aryue, L 784 †, ryne, L 136 †, both r. w. *lyue*; bigile(n), L 328 †, r. w. *mile*; compaynye, 879, r. w. *hize*; cosin, 1444, cosyn, L 1464, O 1491; deuisse, 930, O 973, deuise, L 938, all r. w. *wise*; enemy, O 995, enemis, 952, L 960; enuye, 687, L 689, envie, O 706; fine, 262, O 271, both r. w. *pine*, fyne, L 264, r. w. *fyne*; folye, L 690 †; hardy, L 1346; yle, L 1330, O 1359, r. w. *while*, ille, 1318; matynes, L 1025; paynime, O 832, paynyme, 803, L 811, all r. w. *rime*; peynims, O 87; pilegrim, 1154, pylegrim, O 1191, r. w. *win*; pelryne, L 1156, r. w. *wyne*; rime, 1363, O 1402, both r. w. *time*, ryme, 804, L 1373, r. w. *time*; seruice, L 1000, seruyse, O 1031, seruise, 990, all r. w. *wise*; sire, 1506, syre, O 1552 (L. *senior*, through **sēior*); striue, L 413, O 429, r. w. *wine*, strif, 407, r. w. *wif*; striue (*verb*), L 729, O 752, both r. w. *drive*; yre, O 1553; wicket, 1074, wyket, L 1079, O 1115. *ǣ* + **i** gives preie, 763, r. w. *seie*; preje, L 1192, r. w. *deje*, preye, L 769, O 792, r. w. *seye*, where A. N. has *prier* (see Behrens, p. 99), but the normal *i* in ginne, 1456, r. w. *inne*, gynne, L 1476, r. w. *ynne* (A. N. *engin*); pris, 898. **i** nasal has generally developed like simple *i*, so sclauyne, 1054, O 1096, sclauin, 1222, but sclauelyn, L 1062 (A. N. *esclaueyne*).

o = O. F. *o*. botes, O 522, r. w. *fotes*; robe, L 1061; roche, L 79 †.

u = O. F. *o* gives *ou*, less frequently *u* and occasionally *o*. burdon, 1061, burdoun, O 1104, bordoun, L 1069; colour, L 16, colur, 16, O 16; corune, O 495, r. w. *toune*, croune, L 1041, coroune, L 479, both r. w. *toune*; coupe, L 242, coppe, L 453, r. w. *vffe*, O 469, r. w. *offe*, cupe, 234; curt, O 256, 592, court, L 251, O 606; doute, O 587; dubbe, 458, dobbe, L 494, O 510, so dubbing, &c.; flour, L O 15, flur, 15; galun, 1123, O 1158, galoun, L 1123; gigours, 1472 (O. F. *gigeor*); glotoun, L 1124 †; harpurs, 1471 (O. F. *harpeor*); jogelours, O 1521 (O. F. *jogleour*); but iogelers, L 1494, has either English term. *ere* or may be O. F. *joglere* = **jocularem*; posse, 1011, r. w. *Westernesse*; puste, L 1079, r. w. *fluste*; soune, L 217, O 220, r. w. *toune*; sune, 209; spuse, O 943, 995, spouse, L 1005, O 1036; stordy, O 893, sturdy, L 874; traytour, L 1280; tur, 1453, tour, L 1473, ture, 1091, r. w. *pure*, tonre, O 1132, r. w. *poure*. **u** nasal has the same development as **u**. For *turne*, &c., see p. xx.

ü. auenture, 650, r. w. *bure*, O 666, r. w. *boure*; couerture, 696, r. w. *bure*, O 715, r. w. *boure*, couertoure, L 698, r. w. *boure*; mesaventure, O 339, r. w. *boure*, mesaventure, 326, r. w. *bur*, messaventure, 710, r. w. *bure*.

ai is mostly *ai, ay*, but also, as in A. N. *ei, ey*. asayle(n), L 863, O 882, assaille, 637; bataille, 855, batayle, O 588; bitraie, 1251, r. w. *laie*, bytreye, L 1261; bitraide, 1270, r. w. *seide*; boneyres, O 939, r. w. *heyres*; faille, 638, fayle, O 652, faylen, L 864; lay, L 1499 †, r. w. *waylawey*; meyster, O 635; palais, 1256, r. w. *his*, palcyse, L 1266, r. w. *eyse*, O 1299, r. w. *hcyse*; scint, 665, L 1179, seynt, O 1214. Maister, L 868, mayster, O 887; maisteres, 621, may descend from A. S. *mægester*. **ai** unaccented gives normally *ai, ay*, as com-

paynye, 879, payn, 41, payen, L 45, paiens, L 892, paynime, O 832, paynyme, 803, L 811, and *ey* in peynims, O 87. But *a* represents **ai** in paene, 147, paens, 807 = A. N. paen.

ei. bleine, O 701, r. w. *seyne*; eyse, L 1265, heyse, O 1298; galeie, 185, r. w. *plaiē*, galeyē, L 193, r. w. *pleye*; heirs, 897, heyres, O 938, heyr, L 912, r. w. *feyr*; ley, O 69; preie, 1235, preye, O 1048, L 1243, A. N. *prei*; rengne, 901. Lay, L 1544, r. w. *ay*, shows a characteristic A. N. interchange of *ai* for *ei*. Unaccented **ei** normally gives *e*, as in damesele, 1169; but damysele, O 1208; damoisele, L 1173 = A. N. *damisele*, *damoisele*.

e = O. F. *ie*. banere, 1374, r. w. *stere*; chere, L 401 †, r. w. *suere*, L 901, r. w. *bere*, O 1126, r. w. *dere*; manere, L 548 †; mestere, L 235 †; palmere, L 1037 †; porter, L 1081, O 1116; riwere, 230, rywere, L 236. *ie* is preserved in squier, 1111, r. w. *ber*, squiere, O 1149, r. w. *bere*, skyere, L 1114, r. w. *beere*, skuyeres, L 365.

ue, later *oe*, appears twice with the characteristic A. N. *eo* in deol, 1048; deole, 1050, r. w. *sore*, otherwise it gives *o*, as dole, L 1057, O 1092; proue, L 543 †, r. w. *wowe*, *woze*, L 1278, r. w. *houe*; proued, O 1311, r. w. *zoue*, 1267, r. w. *houe*.

oi. crois, 1309, L 1321, croy3, L 1314; ioie, 1353, L 1371, O 1394, ioye, O 436, L 1363.

The consonants in the Romance words call for little comment. The doubled letters *ss* in assaille, 637, messaventure, 710: *bb* in dubbe, &c.: *sc* for *ss* in pruesce, O 572, r. w. *blisse*: *c* for *s* in service, L 1000, r. w. *wyse*: the parasitic *p* in solempnite, L 504: *gi* for *gui* in bigile, &c., are all found in A. N. texts. The A. N. tendency to change liquefied *n* into simple *n* is seen in compaynye, 879, but C has rengne, 901. L once uses *y* for *z* in croy3, L 1314 = A. N. *croiz*: O adds *h* in heyse, O 1298, as often in English words: ille, 1318, is a variant spelling of O. F. *isle* also found in A. N. texts.

ACCIDENCE.

The Verb. The Strong Verbs are here classified as in Bülbring. The parts recorded are: (1) Infinitive (with all the examples in *n*); imperative; first person sing. pres. indicative (this list is not exhaustive): (2) Second and third person sing. pres. indicative: (3) Past indicative sing. third or first person: (4) Past indic. plur.; second person sing. past indic.; past subjunctive: (5) Present participle: (6) Past participle. Weak forms are put in brackets.

I a. A. S. e (i)—æ—ē—e and ie—ea—ēa—ie. 1. *liggen*, O 1343, *lyggen*, O 1331, *li3e*, 1158, r. w. *isi3e*; *spēken*, L 1380 †; *3eue*, L 919; *seon*, L 724, 1345, *sen*, 650, O 743, *se*, L 1355; *3ef*, 914, L 1062, *3yf*, O 955; *for3ef*, 349, L 355, *for3yf*, O 361: 2. *li3*, 695; *lyht*, L 697; *sitte3*, 904, *syt*, O 945; *seth*, O 134: 3. *awrek*, L 900; *bad*, 79, L 85; *bed*, L 1075, O 1227, r. w. *ded*; *bispac*, O 205, *bispek*, O 95; *lay*, 1303, r. w. *way*, L 1315, *hylay*, O 1346; *qua3*, 127, *qwat*, O 453; *quo3*, L 131; *sat*, 653, *set*, L 835, O 856; *spac*, L 179 †, *spek*, O 145, L 600; *3af*, 466, O 1439, *3ef*, L 86; ; *sa3*, 125, *say*, O 645, *sau3*, 167, *se3*, 1356, *seh*, L 595, *sey*, O 611: 4. *bede*, 907, r. w. *lede*; *ete*, L 1268 †, r. w. *suete*, *heten*, O 1280, r. w. *leten*; *laie*, 1252, *leye*, L 1262, *leyen*, O 1293; *seten*, L 305; *sete*, L 1253, L 1496, O 1523, all r. w. *lete*, [sythen, O 1261]; *spake*, 535, L 535, *speke*, O 555. all r. w. *take*; *3euen*, 1498, L 1518; *seye*, O 779, r. w. *heye*, O 1194.

r. w. *leye*, seje, L 1159, r. w. *leje*; isije, 756, r. w. *ize*, yseyzen, L 756, r. w. *eyzen*, isije, 1157, r. w. *lije*, 976, r. w. *ize*: 5. liggynde, L 1312; sittende, O 667; sit-
tinde, 1443, sittynde, L 649: 6. leye, L 1139, ileie, 1139.

Ib. A. S. e—æ—æ—o. 1. bere, L 479 †; comen, O 278, L 1475, come, L 1416 †: 2. comest, L 149, O 1071, comes, O 151, comez, O 468, ouercomeþ, 815: 3. ber, L 1111, O 1146, bar, 1109; brac, L 683, O 700, brak, 681; com, L 229 †, cam, L 794 †; nam, O 547. 585; nom, L 583, O 597: 4. comen, L 1383 †, come, 59, L 63, icom, 1318 (for *icome*); neme, 60, nomen, L 64, O 64; tobrake, 1077, r. w. *gate*: 6. bore, O 441, born, L 10 †, r. w. *Horn*; comen, O 541, icomen, 202, ycomen, L 170, ycome, L 198, r. w. *ylome*, come, L 136, O 140.

Ic. A. S. i—ā—u—u. 1. berwe, O 951, r. w. *serue*; fyten, O 534, fište, 514; serne, O 724; vrne, 878; zelde, 482, L 486, both r. w. *welde*; keruen, L 241, kerue, 233; sinken, O 110; sterue, L 781 †, r. w. *serue*; spurne, O 1115; syngen, O 1425: 2. biginnes, O 588; gynneþ, L 729, O 752; shilleþ, O 220: 3. bigan, 117, O 125, L 753, bygon, L 121; gan, L 388 †; gon, L 247, con, L 302; drank, O 1148, dronc, L 1113, dronk, 1154, O 1191; fond, L 39 †; help, O 918; sprang, 124; sprong, L 1229 †; wan, O 200; wrong, 1062: 4. bigonne, L 887, bygonne, O 1460, bigunne, 1433; dronken, 1112; fujten, 1375, r. w. *uften*; fouten, O 1414, r. w. *ouften*, fyhten, L 1385 (a false form); funden, 851, founden, L 859, O 878, founde, 1301, O 1342, fonden, L 1311; gunnen, 850; gunne, 51, gonnen, O 65, L 858, gonne, L O 55; gon, O 141 (for *gonne*); connen, L 187; spronge, O 513, sprunge, 1026; stonge, L 1389, O 1416: 5. morninde, O 592, mourninde, L 578; wringende, O 118; wringinde, 112; wryngynde, L 116: 6. adronque, L 988; bunde, 422, r. w. *cunde*, ibunde, 1116, bounde, O 1151, ybunde, L 1116; birunne, 654, bironne, O 670, byronne, L 652; founde, O 1000, yfounde, L 779, ifounde, 773, ifunde, 955; ysolde, L 464, hysolde, O 478, isolde, 460, all r. w. *golde*; iorne, 1146, yorne, L 1148, hyzouren, O 1183; sunge, 1260, songe, L 1270, O 1303, ysonge, L 1026, hysonge, O 1055; spronge, O 1065, sprunge, 1015, hyspronge, O 564, O 1054, yspronge, L 546, isprunge, 548; isterue, 1167. To this class conforms ringe, with *pt. pl.* ronge, L 1263, runge, 1253, rongen, O 1294, and *pp.* irunge, 1016, yronge, L 1025.

II. A. S. ī—ā—i—i. 1. abiden, 728; flyten, L 855; riden, O 241; smiten, L 856; syken, L 430; teon, L 723, L 888, ten, O 742, and others with *i, y*: 3. nabod, 720; agros, L 1326, O 1355, gros, 1314; aros, L 1325 †; drof, L 123 †, r. w. *þerof*; rod, L 34 †; ros, L 847 †; smot, L 507 †, O 623, r. w. *hot*: 4. aryse, L 1454, O 1461; driuen, 870, dryue, L 1279; riden, O 37, ryde, L 37; smiten, L 1385, smyten, 53, L 57, O 1414; striken, L 1023, O 1052, strike, 1013. To this class belongs striue, L 729, O 752, O. F. *estriver*. Ariue, O. F. *ariuer*, has strong *pp.*, aryue, O 633, r. w. *lyue*, L 1458, r. w. *alyue*, oryue, L 615, riue, O 189.

III. A. S. ēo, ū—ēa—u—o. 1. adrije, 1035, r. w. *ize*; dreje, L 1047, r. w. *eje*; dreye, O 1078, r. w. *eye*; arewe, L 382, r. w. *trewe*: rewe, 378, O 392, both r. w. *trewe*; bede, L 466 †, r. w. *spede*; cheose, 664, L 666, chesen, O 799, chese, O 684; fleon, L 887; fleoten, L 159, r. w. *weopen*; flete, O 161, r. w. *wope*, flette, O 786, r. w. *sette*; forleose, L 665, forlese, O 683, leose, 663; lie, 1451, r. w. *twie*, lye, O 1498, r. w. *tuye*; schete, 939, shete, L 947, both r. w. *mete*; vnbowe, L 431, r. w. *yswowe*: 3. bed, L 508 †; flet, L 197: 4. [fletten, L 763, r. w. *setten*]: 6. forloren, 479.

IV. A. S. a—ō—ō—a. 1. draje, 1289, r. w. *felaþe(s)*; drawe, L 1297, O 1473, both r. w. *felaue*, so todraje, wijdrawe; slen, 86, fle, 1370, flon, O 92, flo, L 92; leyhc, O 366; slen, L 104 †, sle, 604, L 602, O 1407, slon, L 47 †, r. w. *on, vpon*, slo, L 91, slein, L 1203; steppe, O 1392; stonde, L 399 †, 597, r. w. *honde* =

hundas, stonnde, O 109, r. w. *grunde*: 2. farest, L 799, O 822, farst, 793; stant, O 1007, stond, L 972, stondeþ, 962: 3. atstod, L 1455; awek, L 1435, wok, 1417; dro3, 872; [ferde, L 757 †, r. w. *herde*, verde, 625]; loh, L 361; lowe, O 367 (for *low*); oftok, L 1241, O 1276, ouertok, 1233; schok, 591, O 605; sloh, L 611; slo3, 615, slow, O 631; stod, 529, r. w. *god*; tok, L 400 †: 4. asoke, 65; forsoken, O 69, forsoke, L 69, L 751 †, r. w. *loke*; bitoke, L 1103, O 1140, r. w. *loke*; token, O 70; dro3e, 1006, r. w. *ino3e*; drowe, L 1016, O 1047, both r. w. *ynowe*, so to dro3e, wi3dro3e, &c.; houe, 1267, L 1277, 3oue, O 1310, r. w. *proue*, *proued*; lowe, L 1502, O 1529, both r. w. *yswo3e*, lou3e, 1480, r. w. *yswo3e*; slo3en, 181; slowen, L 189, O 1376, slo3e, 1327, slowe, O 191, L 892; stode, O 916, r. w. *gode*; sworn, 1249, O 1288, suoren, L 1257, suore, L 1259: 6. asla3e, 88; asla3en, 897; slawe, L 868, O 887, yslawe, L 913, r. w. *darwe*, yslaye, L 572; drawe, O 1344, ydrawe, L 1313, both r. w. *lawe*; fare, 1355, O 1397, ifare, 468, yfare, L 472; forsake, O. 570; igraue, 566, O 583; igrauen, 1164, O 1203, [ygraue, L 563, L 1168]; yshape, L 1316; take, L 1428, O 1465, itake, 1410, all r. w. *make*.

V. A. S. ea—ēo—ēo—ea and ā—ē—ē—ā. 1. blowe, L 1381 †; falle, L 786 †, r. w. *halle*; bifalle, O 105, byfalle, L 103, both r. w. *alle*; biualle, 172; flowen, L 121, O 125, flowe, 117; holden, 670, holde, 307, O 390, L 672, helde, L 314, O 319, 902; bihelde, 601, L 1149, 846, r. w. *felde*, byhelde, L 854, O 873, both r. w. *felde*, biholde, L 599, O 617; knowe, 670, L 672, O 1248, all r. w. *owe*; iknowe, 1372; þrowe, L 981, O 1016, both r. w. *wowe*, 1490, þrowe, O 1539; to hewe, 1312, L 1324, both r. w. *schewe*; walke, 1088, r. w. *halke*; waxe, 95, L 445, wexe, 441, O 101, r. w. *nexle*, O 1452, r. w. *hytwexe*; welde, 481, L 485, both r. w. *3elde*, O 501, L 425, r. w. *felde*, wolde, 308; weopen, L 160, r. w. *fleoten*, wepe, O 162, r. w. *flete*; adrede, L 297; ofdrede, 291, O 302; fonge, L 721 †, r. w. *longe*; honge, L 336, anhonge, 328, onhonge, O 341; hote, L 773 †, r. w. *bote*; leten, O 1281, r. w. *heten*, lete, L 1495, O 1522, r. w. *sete*, 890; late, 1044, 1473; r. w. *3ate*; forlete, L 224 †, r. w. *syte*; rede, L 1059 †, r. w. *wede*, O 1395, r. w. *made*; mysrede, L 298 †; slepe, L 410, O 424: 2. wepest, L 654, wepes, O 672; slepest, 1308, L 1320; waxeþ, O 991; wepeþ, L 1058 †: 3. bleu, L 1302 †; fel, L 340 †, vel, L 509, feol, 428, [felde, L 425]; kneu, 1149, L 1151, ney3, O 1186; þreu, 1076, L 1162; þrew, L 1082, O 1197; wex, O 263; wep, O 73, L 677, 1406; weop, 69, &c., [wepte, L 1424; adredde, L 1170, ofdradde, O 1205; dradde, 1166; gredde, L 1202, r. w. *bedde*]; het, 7, 9; hihte, L 9; bihet, L 474 †; let, L 678 †, [lette, L 902, L 907, L 1391; schedde, O 920]: 4. felle, 858, L 896; feolle, 421; knewe, L 1459, O 1486, r. w. *newe*, 1441, r. w. *nywe*; yknewe, L 646, r. w. *untrewe*; [adred, O 128 (for *adredde*), dradde, 120]; leten, 136; lete, 1246; threwe, L 1176 †, r. w. *trewe*: 5. wepende, O 668, wepinde, L 1091, wepynde, L 650, wepinge, 1085: 6. bifalle, 420, O 442, both r. w. *þralle*; byflowe, O 612, byflowen, L 628, r. w. *rowe*, *rowen*; helde, O 502, hydde, O 1074, r. w. *Reynmylde*; biknowe, L 993; bycnowe, O 1028; walke, 953, [walked, L 961, O 996]; ofdrad, 573, r. w. *amad*, adred, L 124, L 1436, r. w. *bed*; hoten, L O 27; hote, O 211, ihote, 201, yhote, L 209, all r. w. *bote*; iswo3e, 428, yswowe, L 432, O 450.

The flexion of the strong verbs may be seen in the following examples: *Ind. pr. s.* 1. wepe, 2. wepest, 3. wepeþ; *pl.* sitteþ. *Subj. pr. s.* 1. come, 2. come, 3. falle; *pl.* slen, sle. *Ind. pt. s.* 1. com, 2. come, 3. com; *pl.* comen, come. *Subj. pt. s.* 1. does not occur, 2. come, 3. come; *pl.* forsoken, asoke. *Imp. s.* com; *pl.* singe, syte (both in O only). *Part. pr.* sittinde; *pt.* icomen, icome, come. Variations are in *ind. pr. s.* 1. com, O 1073, O 1074: 2. biginnes, O 588; comes,

O 151; wepes, O 672, and contracted farst, 793: 3. comez, O 468, and contracted lip, seth, syt, stant, &c.: *pl.* sittet, O 404: *ind. pt. s.* 3. fonde, O 380; tokę¹, L 289, L 467: *subj. pr. s.* 1. sleh, L 823: several imperatives singular in *e*, as site, 805; bere, L 568; fonge, L 741†; awake, L 1318†: participles present in *ynde* (L) and *ende* (O), with isolated wepinge, 1085.

The Weak Verbs are classified as in Sievers. The parts recorded are: (1) Infinitive (with all in *u*); imperative; first person sing. pres. indicative: (2) Second and third person sing. pres. indicative; pl. pres. indicative: (3) Past indicative singular: (4) Past indicative plural: (5) Past participle. Under each head are given one or two examples of normal forms, followed by all noteworthy exceptions.

I *a.* 1. leggen, L 902, legge, L 1065†; denie, 592, denye, O 606, both r. w. *brenye*; serye, L 147, stirie, O 149, but sture, L 1445, r. w. *cure*; were (*imp. s.*), L 567, 569: 3. leide, 1121, leyde, L 694, O 711; sette, L 505†: 4. setten, 134, L 764, sette, L 138, O 142; leyden, O 930: 5. leyd, O 1237; set, L 1421, but bysette, O 1445, is strong.

I *b.* 1. fullen, O 1295, fulle, O 414, felle, 1254; leren, L 247, O 252, lere, L 234†; bywreyen, O 1292; lust (*imp. s.*), 337, list, L 343; grete, O 153, but kesse, L 1216†; luste, 1263, leste, 473, L 477; reste, L 869, O 888; stere, 434; wende, L 1118, 1118, 372; lusteþ (*imp. pl.*), O 835; reste, 861; here (1 *pr. s.*), L 133†: 2. kepest, 1307, L 1319; leuest, L 1322, O 1351, bileuest? O 803; wenest, 1133, L 1133, but wenst, O 1168; bisemeþ, 486, L 490; quemetþ, L 489; weneþ, 1439; wunieþ, 1325; wonetþ, L 1335, O 1366; but contracted tit, L 1352, tyt, O 1385: 3. custe, L 403, 405, kiste, O 417; herde, L 693†; lefte, 647, but leuede, O 634; wendest, 1273, L 1281, wendes, O 1316: 4. custen, L 743, O 1428, custe, 1209, O 1252, kyste, L 1217; burden, 892, but buriede, L 906; leuede, O 1421: 5. drenched, O 1023; woned, L 36†, but adrent, 977; ikept, 1101; munt, L 801, mynt, O 824, iment, 795; isent, 978, and (*adj.*) amad, 574, clade, O 176.

I *c.* 1. bringen, O 62, L 344, bringe, L 286†; latches, O 662; sechen, L 943; tellen, O 32; werchen, O 1422; bring (*imp.*), O 370; telle, 1156, L 1158, r. w. *felle*, *fulle*, but tel, L 317, O 322; þench, L 1163, but seche, O 1198, r. w. *drenche*; telle (1 *pr. s.*), L 132†: 2. sekest, O 985, sechest, 942; þenchest, L 574, þynkeþ, O 1350, þuncheþ, L 1321, but þinkeþ, 1309: 3. broste, 466, brohte, L 470, browte, O 484; fette, L 1398: 4. bowten, O 923, boste, 884; broste, 40, brohten, L 44, broucten, O 190, broucte, O 44; sowten, O 1418: 5. ybroht, L 914, but brouten, O 1419.

II. 1. clepen, O 235; fissen, 1136, fisse, 1143; harpen, O 244; latten, L 937, leten, 929, lette, O 972; maken, 348, O 360, make, L 1473†, r. w. *sake*; mislyken, L 429; wedden, 1430, O 1561, wedde, L 957†, r. w. *bedde*; wowen, L 799, awowen, O 822; loke (*imp. s.*), 748, O 775; make, 792, make, 1527; wise, 237, but herkne, 806, L 814; clep, O 911; mak, O 821; funde (1 *pr. s.*), 1280, founde, O 755, L 1288; wonde, 337: 2. lokest, L 573; longest, 1310; luueþ, 1343; bihoueþ, 478, L 482, but bihoued (probably for *bihouet*, O 498). 3. makedest, 1271, makēdest, O 500, O 1314; slottedede, L 129 (so herkedede, with *e* final elided, O 1506); hopede, 1394; makede, 355, O 367, 1065; taledē, O 485; þonkedē, L 510; wipede, 1203, L 1210; answered, O 1109; loked, O 1122; wiped, O 1245, but answerēde, 42, r. w. *ofherde*, answerde, 199, r. w. *herde*, onswerēde, L 46, r. w. *yherde*, L 1074; askēde, L 43, O 615, acsēde, O 43, axēde, 39, L 1492;

¹ The dot under a vowel indicates that it is elided or not pronounced.

hurēde, 752, herde, L 758, O 781, all r. w. *ferde*; hatte (= *hātode*), 608; louēde, L 254 †; treyde (= *tregode*), O 1313, r. w. *seyde*; made, L 90, r. w. *feyrhade*. O 175, r. w. *clade*; made must also be put for *makede* at 84, O 420, O 1286, where the rhyming words are *fairhede*, *seyde*, *falsede*: 4. louēden, O 258, 1522, L 1544, louēde, L 253, O 1567, luuēde, 247; makēden, 1210, L 1490, makēde, 1234, 1353: 5. iblessed, 1364, yblessed, L 1374, hyblessed, O 1403; yloued, O 315, loued, L 310, luued, 304; maked, L 451; wedded, O 1496 (yweddeþ, L 1470, is due to following *þi*), but made, O 90, mad[e], L 1532; ywedde, 1449.

III. 1. habben, O 430, habbe, L 76, O 76, hane, L 1005 †, han, L 576; libbe, L 67 †, r. w. *sibbe*; seic, 764, seye, L 770, O 793; haue (*imp. s.*), L 144 †; seię, 147, sey, L 153, O 155; seię (*imp. pl.*), 169, sey, O 179, say, L 177; habbe (1 *pr. s.*), 304, O 315, L 408, haue, L 310, O 423, 1268, aue, O 1215; lyue, O 426; seic, 895; wiþsegge, 1276, wiþsugge, L 1284, wytsigge, O 1319: 2. hauest, L 726, O 735, 795, hauez, O 813, hast, O 529, L 537, 539, ast, L 790; haueþ, L 515, O 1474, habbeþ, L 1421, haþ, L 217, 513, hat, O 1174; lyueþ, L 1370 †; seiþ, L 773, seyt, O 772; habbe (*pl.*), 1355, L 1366, abbe, O 1397 (all followed by *þe*): 3. hauēde, O 9, 48, hane[d], O 274, heuēde, L 52, hadde, L 21 †; hade, L 59, hede, L 472, hedde, L 1169; liuedē, 74; saide, L 789, seyde, O 135, L 316, sede, 285, seden, 941 (false form): 4. hadden, L 597, hadde, 9, O 615; lyueden, L 1543; seyden, L 306, O 888, sede, 863. It will be seen that the weak verbs have the same inflections in the present indicative as the strong verbs, with characteristic variations as *hauez*, *bihoued*, *hat*, *seyt*, in O. Nor do they differ in the subjunctives present and past. The isolated *pl. imperative*, *lusteþ*, O 835, is to be noted. The participle present does not occur.

Noteworthy M. E. infinitives are, *kniȝten*, 490, *knyhten*, L 640, *knicten*, O 658, *kniȝti*, 480, 644; *syȝen*, O 1171; *toggen*, L 237. Infinitives in *en* from verbs of Romance origin are, *ryuen*, O 1223; *asaylen*, O 651, L 863 (also *asayly*, L 633); *bigilen*, L 328; *chaungen*, O 1095; *faylen*, L 864 (*fayly*, L 634); *seruen*, L 242, O 245. The *þp. proue*, L 1278, r. w. *houe*, is apparently a strong form; *yterned*, O 460, shows the English prefix. For the preterite-present and other minor groups of verbs, see the glossary under *witen*, *owe*, *canst*, *þar*, *dorste*, *schal*, *mai*, *mot*, *ben*, *wille*, *don*, *gon*. Peculiar to O C is the *pres. pl. ind.* *ben*; O has also *wilen*, *willen*: *wulle*, *wolle*, followed by *þe*, occur in L C. The dative infinitive lingers in to *done*, L 488, O 504, 784; to *gone*, L 607, 611.

In connexion with the personal endings it is important to determine the extent to which the subjunctive mood is used in our texts, since upon it depends whether forms like *lyþe*, L 2, *lyþe*, 2, r. w. *bliþe*, *stonde*, L 514, r. w. *londe*, are to be considered subjunctives or Midland plural indicatives. The classification used is that of Mätzner; words in spaced type are subjunctives in form.

I. Subjunctive in Principal Sentences. 1. Expressing (*a*) wish or prayer, as *rede*, L 1059 †; *wisse*, L 1477 †: (*b*) command or exhortation, as *sle*, O 912; *drawe*, L 1438; *make*, 1527: (*c*) concession, *yknewe*, L 646. 2. With virtual hypothetical clause, *feolle*, 421; *were*, L 427 †; *nere*, 479; possibly *byseme*, O 506.

II. Subjunctive in Dependent Clauses. 1. In substantive clauses (*a*) where the clause is real subject of the verb in the principal sentence constructed with formal *it*, *that* or impersonal, so *were*, L 1171 †. But *leuest*, L 1322, O 1351; *longest*, 1310; *comeþ*, L 1341 †; *rod*, L 658, O 676, are indicative, and so are probably *shule*, L 104, *ride*, O 560: (*b*) in an object clause expressing will, prayer, &c., as *were*, O 86; *beo*, 80, 1440; *come*, 267, L 273; *falle*, 455, L 459; *bidde*, 457; *make*, L 484; *wolde*, O 658, r. w. *ȝolde*; *wende*, O 718;

so spille, L 202 †, r. w. *wille*. Indicatives are, makedest, O 500, r. w. *lest*; woldest, L 640, 644, r. w. *solde*: (c) in indirect questions, &c., telle, L 370 †, r. w. *wille*; wolde, O 408, r. w. *schulde*; be, L 398; were, 398, O 410, r. w. *here*, L 772 †, r. w. *þere*; se3e, L 985, isi3e, 976, r. w. *ize*; toke, L 1142 †, r. w. *loke*; so seche, L 177 †, r. w. *speche*. Indicatives are, is, L 205 †, O 1199; woldest, 396, r. w. *scholde*; bed, bad, L 1154 †; þreu, L 1164; kepest, L 1319, 1307; slepest, L 1320, 1308; wes, L 1458, was, O 1485, and probably wonde, 337, L 343; nome, L 1177 †; come, L 1178 †: (d) in dependent statement or command, were, L 303 †, r. w. *þere*; holde, 452, L 456; murne, L 974 †, r. w. *turne*; so be, L 1133 †. But indicatives are, am, 149, O 158; schal, L 157 †; wes, L 278, L 994, L 1280, was, O 283, 984, O 1029; lai, 272; woldest, L 351, and probably seyde, L 693 †; leyde, L 694 †; bitraide, 1270; treyde, O 1313. 2. in adverb clauses, (a) of time, as seye, L 130; aryse, L 366 †, r. w. *wyse*; be, L 368 †; spronge, O 513, r. w. *lounge*; sitte, O 552; bitide, L 541, r. w. *ride*; take, L 551, 553; make, L 552; do, L 702, O 721; sterue, 910, L 922, r. w. *serue*; wiþdrowe, L 1415, r. w. *ynowe*; aryse, L 1454, O 1461; so founden, O 913; ende, 912. Indicatives are, sprong, L 128 †, L 497; sprang, 493; seth, O 134, 543, 125; comes, O 151, com, O 639; farest, farst, L 799 †; was, L 1403; wes, O 1434; gan, 1427; ros, 1434: (b) place. No subjunctives. Indicatives are, hast, L 801, hauest, O 824, and probably hopede, 1394; mi3te, 936, myhte, L 944: (c) conditional, forsoke, L 69; toke, L 70; nere, L 93 †; mote, 97, L 101; bifalle, 99, r. w. *alle*; were, 107, L 111, L 349 †; come, O 113, 143; beo, 193, 943, be, O 203, O 553, L 560, r. w. *þe*; leste, O 425; loke, 575; þenke, 576; flette, L 713, r. w. *sette*, O 732, r. w. *hette*; flitte, 711, r. w. *anhitte*; felle, O 842; leste, 862, L 870, luste, O 889, all r. w. *reste*; wolle, L 1323, wule, 1311; schewe, O 1352; and so sleh, L 821, L 823, slen, 813; fellen, O 844; nere, L 909; forsoken, O 69, asoke, 66, and others. Indicatives are, mictest, O 103; comest, L 149; is, L 201, L 1143, O 1178, L 1351 †; art, 537; lokest, L 573; þenchest, L 574; onercomeþ, 815: (d) concessive, were, L 325 †, 1040, L 1052; yrecche, L 358, reche, O 364, recche, 352, all r. w. *fecche*; be, L 422, O 438, beo, 416; nere, O 1083; leye, L 1262, laie, 1252, r. w. *bytreye*, so leyen, O 1293. The indicative does not occur: (e) consecutive, wrþe, L 86; were, L 438, r. w. *duere*; knyhty, L 462; dubbe, O 475; wonde, L 740, O 763, r. w. *hosebonde*; blynne, L 1002, lynne, O 1033, linne, 992, all r. w. *wynne*; come, 1072; driue, L 1343, O 1374, both r. w. *liue*; misse, L 1478 †, r. w. *wisse*. Indicatives are, wex, O 263; gan, 252; was, O 624: (f) final, 3euc, L 442 †: (g) modal, were, L 315 †, r. w. *ceere*, 652, O 1065, L 1090 †; sprunge, 1026. But sprong, L 1036, and probably scholde, O 933, are indicative: (h) reason, was, L 1460 †, nes, L 525, are indicative. 3. In adjective clauses (a) definitive, wiste, 236, r. w. *liste*; libbe, L 324 †, r. w. *ribbe*; mislyke, L 670, mislike, 668, both r. w. *byswyke*, O 688, r. w. *swike*; lowe, L 1502 †, r. w. *ysworwe*; so lyþe, 2, ylyþe, L 2, r. w. *hlyþe*; kenne, L 150, r. w. *Sudenne*; stonde, L 514 †, r. w. *londe*. But indicatives are numerous, beþ, L 170, beoþ, 162; sitteþ, L 394 †; spac, 602; wes, L 676 †; brac, L 683 †, &c., none of them, however, in rhyme: (b) indefinite, conne, L 566, cunne, 568, both r. w. *sonne*; were, 1128. Indicatives are, leueþ, L 48 †; wystem, L 240, vistes, O 247; cam, L 794 †, r. w. *man*. It would thus appear that the subjunctive has still an extensive and varied use in KIL., and that it occurs most consistently where the rhyme has defended it from change. Now it is significant that all the words in dispute, with one exception, fellen, O 844, also occur in rhyme, and as a parallel subjunctive use is proved in each case, there is no reason to consider them

as other than subjunctives. That the scribes' practice was more modern than that of their original is shown by such rhymes as *solde* : *woldest*, L 639, L 640, 643, 644; *scholde* : *woldest*, 395, 396 : doubtless they are responsible for many other internal changes to the indicative which have sometimes impaired the rhythm.

The Noun. *o* stems. The normal inflection is, *singular nom., acc.* *knjzt* : *gen.* *knjztes* : *dat.* *knjzte* : *plural n., g., d., a.* *knjztes*. Inorganic *e* is seen in *sing. n.* of the neuters, *cole*, L 588 †, r. w. *fole*; *zere*, L 1140; *ryhte*, L 518 †, r. w. *knyhte*, and of the masculines, *sonde*, 271, L 277 (influenced by *sand*, *g. e*); *kinge*, O 33; *knyhte*, L 439, r. w. *myhte*; *þralle*, O 441, r. w. *bifalle*, and *wynde*, O 1374 (possibly *plural*). A. S. *gamen* produces *game*; *heued* and *hed* both occur; *mægden* is both *maiden* and *mayde*. *Sing. genitives in e* are *bodie* (pronounced *bodye*), 900; *boure*, O 730; *heuene*, 414, L 420 (due to *heofone*, *g. an*); *flexionless* are *scyp*, O 1412; *swerd*, O 1471; *lyf*, L 914. The dative termination presents special difficulty. Our texts were copied at a time when uncertainty and confusion as to the O. E. constructions of the prepositions prevailed¹, and the inflection was itself losing ground (comp. L 932 † with L 536 †). The scribes omitted the final *e* not only where it suffered elision, as in *lond*, 757; *dunt*, O 904; *blod*, L 916, but even where it seems indispensable for the metre, as in *word*, O 121; *bur*, 325; *dissh*, L 1146; *scheld*, O 1344. Its absence is often characteristic of the remodelled line, as in *ber*, 1112, or the added passage, as in *ston*, L 905. It is probable that most monosyllabic nouns in the original possessed it in all declensions where the O. E. form had it, and so flexionless forms which are easily accounted for by elision or otherwise are here ignored. *Hom*, 647, is A. S. *hām*. *Hus*, 226, *hous*, L 1522, O 1549, all r. w. *Apelbrus*; *lif*, 122, O 130; *knjzthod*, 440, *knythod*, L 1278; *styward*, L 455 †, r. w. *foreward*, are clear cases of the dative without *e*. *Bridel*, L 778 †, represents A. S. *bridle*; *finger*, 570, *fynger*, L 568, *fyngre*; *roper*, L 196 †, *rōpre*; *water*, L 1412, is syncopated *wætere*. O 174 has *bodī* beside *bodie*, 164, *bodye*, L 172 (= *bodize*). *Drište*, 1310, seems as if from **dryht*, the A. S. form being *dryhtene*; *mædene* is represented by *maiden* and *mayde*. Accusatives in *e* are, *dore*, O 1018 (influenced by *duru*); *ferē*, O 1285, r. w. *Aylmere* (comp. O 526, L 1251, O 1543); *londe*, L 130; *maste*, 1013, r. w. *caste*; *sonde*, L 271, r. w. *honde*; *sore*, L 75, O 75, r. w. *more* (influenced by M. E. *sorwe*); *weye*, O 1489, r. w. *drye*; so *alle weie* = *ealne weg*. *Wiue*, O 576, O 773, occurs in corrupt passages. *Ancre*, L 1024, *ankere*, 1014, correspond to *ancra*; similar is *sweuene*, L 668 †. A plural nominative in *e* is *knyhte*, L 1221, r. w. *lyhte*; *folc*, O 1566, *zere*, 524, have the flexionless A. S. plural, but *zeres*, 912, and *zere*, L 526, O 544, both r. w. *þere*, occur. Plural accusatives in *e* are, *dunte*, O 891, r. w. *hente*; *zere*, L 736 †, r. w. *þere*; *geste*, 1217, r. w. *feste*; *lyue*, O 1281; *syþe*, O 1111; *worde*, 254, O 265, O 857 (required by the rhyme also at 828, L 836). *Hunde* should be written at 881, but the consonantal form also occurs as *honden*, O 912. *Hundred*, 1329, *honder*, L 1339, are unchanged. Plural datives in *e* are, *zere*, 96, *yere*, O 102; *hounde*, L 596, *honde*, 598; *knyhte*, L 522, *kniete*, O 540 (to be restored also at L 820 †, 885, O 1256), but *tearen*, L 970, *teren*, O 1005, are consonantal.

jo stems. Words with original long stem syllable have *sing. n. a.* in *e*, as *fissere*, *erende* (but *herde*, O 480); those with short syllable have consonantal ending, as *net*, 1137 †, L 659 † (but *kinne*, O 152, r. w. *sodenne*). The dative ends in *e*, as *ende*, L 737 †; *ribbe*, L 323 † (but *bed*, L 1435, r. w. *adred*, O 1236,

¹ The term *dative* is applied conventionally in the glossary to any form governed by a preposition.

r. w. *leyd*; euen, L 407, eue, L 468 †, r. w. *leue*): the genitive has *es*, as *kunnes*, L 964; *beggeres*, L 1086 † (possibly *plural*). The plural of all cases has *es*, but *n. fypelers*, L 1494; *harperis*, L 1493; *d. hulle*, 208, O 218 (to be restored at L 216) also occur. At 633, 634, *kin[ne]*, *men[ne]* are to be read.

wo stems. Examples are, *sing. n. a.* *ale*, *bridale*: *d. brudale*, *hewe*, *kne* (= *enēo*): *plural d. knes*. *Akneu*, L 340, represents *on enēow*, so *pl. d. kneus*, O 347, *aknewes*, L 385 (*on enēowum*).

a stems. Excepting the verbal nouns in *ing*, the *sing. n. a. d.* of both long and short stems regularly end in *e*, so *fulle*, *shame*, *tale*, *leue*, *lore*, *wunde*. The only nominatives *sing.* of long stems recorded are, *mede*, O 283; *sorwe*, O 270, *soręe*, 261, *sorewe*, L 263; *strengþe*, 215, *stregþe*, O 225; *wile*, 643, mostly with elision of *e*. *Halle*, 1474, L 1496, O 1523, is a genitive singular in *e*: the adverb phrase, *þe whiles*, also occurs. *Wund*, 1342, is a solitary dative singular without *e*, and *foreward*, L 456 †, *forewart*, L 552, are isolated accusatives singular. The plural forms which occur are, datives, *dounes*, L 161; *wundes*, 1423; *wondes*, L 1441: accusatives, *glouen*, L 800, O 823 (= *glōfan*), *gloue*, 794 (= *glōfa*, *glōfe*); *milen*, L 327, *mile*, 319, O 332, 1176. The verbal nouns in *ing* occur with and without final *e* in all cases of the singular; a plural is *weddinges*, O 969.

ja stems. These have regularly *e* in *sing. n. a. d.* The dative *blys*, O 1277, and the accusative *blis*, 1234, are the only exceptions. No case of the plural occurs. This class includes the compounds of *nes*, as *fairnesse*, *mocnesse*, *sorinesse*, and of *rāden*, as *felaurade*, L 174 (= *-rādene*); *verade*, 166 (= *geferrādene*). **wa** stems are not represented.

i stems have also *sing. n. a. d.* generally in *e*, so *cunde*. Other nominatives are, *come*; *fairhede*; *þralhede* (compounds of **hād*); *brude*, *bride*; *glede*; *nede*; *quene*, but *bryd*, O 1093, *quen*, 7; accusatives, *drench*, L 1164; *quen*, 146, O 154 (doubtful); *wiht*, L 507 †, and dative *myht*, L 483, also occur. A genitive singular is *speres*, L 1389, O 1416: the only plurals are *n. więte*, 886, and *d. dedes*, 537, O 553. The *wi* stem *sā* gives *sing. n. a.* *se*, *seę*, possibly *seę*, L 1099; *d. se*, *seę* and *seę*, 1396 (= *sāwe*); *g. se*, *seę* in *se brinke*, *see side*, &c.

u stems. Examples are, *sing. n.* *sone*; *g. somęres*; *d. felde* (but *feld*, 514, L 516); *flore*; *honde* (but *hond*, A. S. *hond*, L 312); *a. hon[d]*, O 1446; *sone*, 9. Genitives in *e* are, *dure*, 973, *wode*, L 1235 †. Plural *n.* *sones*; *a. sones*, *hondes* (but *honde*, L 116 †, r. w. *stroude*), 192, L 200, and *honden*, O 202; *winter*, O 18, *wynter*, L 18.

n stems have *e* in all cases of the singular. Genitives are, *chyrche*, O 1076; *prime*, L 857 †; *sonne*, L 826, O 847; *sunne*, 1436. A. S. *hlāfdige* gives *lefdi*, *leuędi*, *leuędy*, L 356, L 397, but apparently *leuedy*, L 341, O 348; *lilie* is *lylye*, L 15, and *lili*, O 15; *hwipa*, *whyzt*, O 784; *hūsböndan*, *hosebonde*, L 421 †, L 739 †. O writes both *erþe* and *ereþ*, O 176. An archaic acc. *sing.* survives in *vęten*, 1376, *ohtoun*, L 1386, *ouęten*, O 1415. Plural nominatives in *es* are, *gomes*, L 24 †, r. w. *sones*, but 161, r. w. *icume*: in *en*, *feren*, L 102 †, O 123, O 231, both r. w. *dere*; *gomen*, L 169, r. w. *icomen*: in *e*, *ifere*, 102, r. w. *stere*, 221, r. w. *dere*, *yfere*, L 227, r. w. *duere*, L 394, r. w. *here*. Plural datives in *es*, *ires*, 959, r. w. *tires*; *spures*, 500: in *en*, *caren*, L 969, r. w. *tearen*, *eren*, O 1004, r. w. *teren*; *eyęten*, L 755, r. w. *yseyęten*; *feren*, L 88 †, L 1250, r. w. *weren*; *ferin*, 1242, r. w. *ferin*: in *e*, *ferē*, L 501, r. w. *ywere*; *yfere*, 497, r. w. *lufere*; *schrewe*, L 60 †, r. w. *fewe*. Accusatives in *es* are, *belles*, 1351; *cherches*, O 65; *masses*, 1382; *spores*, O 522: in *en*, *bellēn*, O 1294, r. w. *fullēn*; *cherchen*, O 1423, r. w. *werchen*, *churchen*, 62; *feren*, L 21 †, L 248, O 253, both r. w. *leren*; *feiren*, 237: in *e*, *belle*, L 1393, *chirche*, 1380, r. w. *wurche*; *yfere*, 242,

r. w. *lere*; tyme, 1070, L 1076. Altogether L has *es* once; *en*, fifteen times; *e*, six; O has *es* three times; *en*, fifteen; *e*, twice: C has *es* six times; *en*, ten; *e*, seven. The rhymes with one exception point to *e* as the original termination. The genitive plural does not occur.

The monosyllabic consonant stems have *sing. n. a. d.* with the same consonantal ending, so mau, lemman, fot. But niht and its compounds conform to the i stems in the dative, and nihte, 492, appears to be accusative. The only genitive is mannes, O 861, monnes, L 871. Plural *n.* men: *g.* mannes, 21, menne, L 23: *d.* fote, 1240, L 1248, fotes, O 521, fet, L 460; manne, O 613, menne, L 1376 †, men, 634, O 1044; wimmenne, O 71, wymmanne, 67, L 71. The r stems have r throughout the singular, so *g.* fader, 110, L 114, O 1299; moder, 648, O 664, L 1395, but faderes occurs once, O 116. There are no plurals. The *sing. d.* fende, O 1421, is the only form of the nd stems. Child has *sing. d.* childe, child: *plural n. a.* children, and *n.* childre, O 117. Of the loan words may be noticed, *sing. n. a.* felawe; *plural n. a. d.* felazes, felawe; *pl. n.* grome, O 171, r. w. *ycome*; *sing. g.* shurte, L 1209, schirt, O 1244. The plurals of adjectives used as nouns have regularly *e*, as broune, L 1122, O 1157; olde, L 1407, helde, O 1440; fremede, L 68 †, but held[e], O 1417. Vocatives are, lef, 655, luef, L 653. Of M. E. nouns the most noteworthy are, *n. a.* pine, reupe; *a.* drede; *d.* derke (A. S. *adj.* *deorca*).

Nouns of Romance origin have usually in *sing. n. a. d.* the form of the French accusative, but sire, 1506, &c., is a nominative form. The termination, whether vocalic or consonantal, of the French oblique case prevails in all three cases, but the nominative inflection occurs once in enimis, L 960. When the case ends in *e*, that termination has the value of a syllable, as chayere, L 1271 †, r. w. *yhere*; compaynye, 879, r. w. *hiye*; galeie, 185, r. w. *pleie*; pelryne, L 1156, r. w. *wyne*; pruesse, L 554 †, r. w. *blesse*; rente, 914, r. w. *wente*. The following nominatives and accusatives diverge from their French originals, deole, 1050, dole, L 1057, O 1092 (deol); soune, L 217, O 220 (son), possibly plurals; sclauin, 1222 (esclavine); peynim, O 45 (paennime); chapel, L 1392 (chapele). Palmere (palmier) has graphic *e* everywhere, so damoisele: maister, mayster, represent maistre: sire as vocative is generally monosyllabic. Datives with final *e* like English words are ginne; paleyse, L 1266, O 1299, r. w. *eyse*; pelryne, L 1156, r. w. *wyne*; spuse, 995, spouse, L 1005 (espus); squiere, skyere; striue; ture, toure, but tour, L 1095. Castele, L 1488; grauele, L 1487, have graphic *e*. Apparently we must pronounce reame, O 942, O 1550; mesauenture, O 339, 710, mesauentur[e], 326. The genitive is usually the same as the other cases, so castel, L 1054; chambre, L 982; roche, 1384, but maisteres, 621; squieres, 360, O 371, skuyeres, L 365, have English termination. The plural *n. a. d.* have *es*, *s*, as armes; enimis; heirs, heyses; matynes; paens, payenes, L 84, L 91, L 187: ryme, 804, L 812; soune, L 217, O 220, may be plurals.

The Adjective. The termination is *e* in all cases, singular and plural of both strong and weak declensions when the A. S. strong form has vocalic ending (mostly jo and wo stems), so blipe, dere, fre, zare, hende, isene, kene, luþere, murie, murne, newe, queme, riche, swete, trewe, vntrewe, vnorne, wilde, ymete. But rich, O 23; vnorn, 330, 1526; wild, 252, O 263, also occur, and mild (= mildø) is the invariable form, though milde might be read everywhere. Others with vowel ending are, one (= āna), fele, fewe, ilke, mo. The comparatives waver, as betere; more; fairer, fayrote, L 323, feyrrote, L 8, L 10. The superlatives have all final *e*, as beste, faireste, nexte, strongeste, except fayrest, O 183; wisest, O 184. A. S. *wiersa* is werse, O 120, wurs, 116, wors, L 120; *wiersta*, wurste,

648, werste, L 30 †, wurst, 68, werst, L 72, verst, O 72, the short forms being derived from A. S. adverbs. Adjectives which in A. S. terminate in *ig* have *i, y* in all cases, as *ani, any; bloody; hendy, 1336 (= -hēndig); holy; mani, mony (dat. pl. monie, L 60); modi, mody, redi (= *rēdig), worpi*: so too *reuly* (see p. xxvii) beside *rewlich, O 1092*. Other adjectives with consonantal termination in A. S. have mostly consonantal ending in *sing. n. a.* of the strong declension, as *al, bold, glad, hol, red, whit*; the *e* in *cristene, L 1329 †, heuele, O 340*, is only graphic. But nominatives in *e* are *briyete, O 466; longe, O 977, L 1102 †; sounde, L 1351, O 1384; yliche, O 19*, and accusatives, *faire, 387, 403, fayre, O 399, O 415, feyre, L 401; foule, L 1071; lope, 1197; longe, O 514; loude, L 217* (perhaps plural). The words *lute, lite, mache, &c.*, show loss of final *l*: *āgen* gives *oʒene, 249, oune, owne*. An archaic accusative is *godne, 727, L 731*. The dative singular occurs with and without *e*, so *al, alle; god, gode; gret, grete; whit, white; cristene, L 185 †; oʒere, 238, 257, 551, 671; euele, L 336, heuele, O 341*. The plural has *e* throughout, with exception of *al, O 919, O 1175, 1489; cristen, 832; ded, L 910; lef, O 124, O 232; quic, 1370; rich, O 23*; in some of these the *e* would, if written, have been elided. *Ober, 813*, is probably a mistake for *oure*.

The weak declension has *e* everywhere, but *bryht, L 918; ʒeng, O 1229, ʒyng, L 214*, which all follow the noun they qualify, are uninflected.

Among the few adjectives of Romance origin may be noted the *nom. sing.* *boneyres, O 939*, and the *dat. sing.* *false, 1248*. The comparison of adjectives presents no feature of special interest. Both the mutated form, *strengeste, 823, O 852*, and *strongeste, L 831*, occur.

The numeral *ān* gives *nom.* *an, a, on, o; dat.* *one (= ānum), on; acc.* *ane, O 494, en, L 1037 (= ænne), on, one, a, o*, while the weak form *āna*, alone, produces *one, onne*, the former *once, O 358*, with a *pl. acc.* pronoun. *Twēgen* is *tueie, tweyne; twā, two, &c.*, without distinction of gender, so too *beyne, bo* as well as *boʒe (O. N. baðir); pri, prēo*, is once *preo, 815*, and *pre*; *fif*, generally *fue (= fife), but fif, O 102; siex, six, but once six, L 926; seofon, seue; twelf, twelf and twelue; prēottiene, prettene, prttenne; fiftiene, fiftene*. The forms *fue, sixe, twelue*, generally follow their noun. The ordinals have regularly final *e*, but *seueʒe, L 927, L 1140, seuenʒe, O 960*.

The Adverb. i. *Adjectival.* Corresponding to A. S. adverbs in *e* from adjectives ending in a consonant are, *bitere; faire (= fægre); cueneliche, L 100, O 100; fule; ʒerne; harde; raʒe; sweteliche; wide, &c.*; so *schulle, M. E.* derivative of *seyl*; *snille*. From *hēfige* comes *heuiç, 1408; hard, 1068, O 1109*, is uninflected: *bitterly, L 1058*, is a solitary form in *ly*. A. S. adverbs in *e* coinciding with adjectives in *e*, are represented by *dere; hende, L 1137; murye (= myrige); picke: derne, stille, trewe* are M. E. formations of this class. From A. S. adverbs in *a* descend *ʒare, 1356, ʒore, L 1366; ʒute, 70; more; sone; twic*, and analogically *ofte: betere, latere, L 1030 †, lasse, lesse* are neuters of the comparative adjective. A. S. *gearo*, through *goarwe*, gives *ʒare, 467*. A genitive form is *elles, 246; datives, euçne, 94 (= efnun); often (?)*: accusatives, *afterward, iwis, wis, litel, lute, wel*. From combinations with prepositions come *ariʒte, 457 (A. S. ariht); anon; oueral, L 252 (= ofer eall), but oueralle, O 1426; togadere, &c.* The comparative *leng, 728, 742, 1103*, represents *leng*; *er, aire, O 554, ēr*: the superlatives, *mest, most*, are uninflected forms of the adjective. ii. *Substantival.* These are mostly combinations of prepositions with nouns; they end regularly in *e*, as *adune, afelde, amorwe, &c.* But *adun, dun, awei*, also occur. Cases of nouns are, accusatives, *awt, oʒt, naut, noʒing, na, no*; datives, *cke, euer,*

eure, L 1105, O 1142, eure, 236, neure, neuer, neuere, L 1106, O 1143; instrumental, sore. iii. **Pronominal.** These generally correspond closely to their A. S. originals, so hider, hu, nu, þider, whi. But both her and here, L 233 †; þar and þare (= þāra), L 471, 1493, occur: O has noware, O 1292, nowere, O 1129, where, O 438, quare, O 710: þanne is represented by þanne, þenne, and þan, O 359; so too whanne, whan. Loss of final *n* is noted on p. xxvi. iv. **Prepositional.** Those ending in A. S. **an** have *e*, as abute, bihynde, or *en*, as abouen, anouen, ouen: upon represents **uþpon**. Nere, L 966 = **nēar**, has positive meaning.

Adverbs of Scandinavian origin are, ay, L 1543 = *ei*; ille; lo3e, lowe.

The Pronoun. For details and references the glossary should be consulted. The pronoun of the first person is in L O, ich, ych, y; O, hich, yich, hyc, hy; C, ihc, i; L O C, me, we, vs; O, hus, os; L, ous: of the second, L O C, þou; O C, þu; O, þo; L O C, þe, 3e (*nom. pl.*), 3ou (*dat. acc.*); O, hou (once): of the third *masc. s. n.*, L O C, he; O, hey, hye, e; C, hei; *dat. acc.*, L O C, him, hym; *acc.*, C, hine (once); L, hyne (twice): *fem. s. n.*, L C, heo; L O, he, hy; L, hue; O, hye, sche (once); *dat. acc.*, L O C, hire; L O, hyre; C, hure mostly with silent *e*: *neut. s. n.*, L O C, hit; L O, hyt; O, ith; *acc.*, L O C, hit; O, hyt, ith, it: *pl. n.*, L C, hy; O C, he; L, hue, heo; O, hye; O C, þei (once each); O, þe, þo; *pl. g.*, L, hure, huere; O, here, þere (once); *pl. dat. acc.*, L O C, hem; L, huem. In the possessive adjectives, mi, þi, exist beside the longer forms in nearly all cases: vre, oure, prevail, but L has vr once, and C ore once: the *pl. acc.* 3our, 815, should also be noted.

The definite article is usually þe throughout, but there are traces of older forms. þat is used in the *nom. acc. sing.* eighteen times in the three texts before such A. S. *neuter* nouns as ship (seven times), child, folk, thing, and twice before others. The *acc. sing.* is þene, þen, once each in L; for the *dat. sing.*, L has þen once, C þan once and þare once, with the *fem.* truþe, 674. The demonstrative adj. is *sing.*, þat; *pl.*, þo: the corresponding pronoun occurs only in the singular þat. It also serves regularly as the relative, but O has twice wam, *s. d.*, and þe may be relative at O 1421. The compound demonstrative ðes is generally þis throughout, but in addition L has *sing. dat.* þisse; *acc.* þes, þeose, þise; *pl. dat.* þise; *pl. acc.* þes, þeose, while O has *sing. dat.* þise; *pl. acc.* þyse, and C, *sing. acc.* þes. Sum has *pl.* sume, summe, &c.; maui, monie. The dative form oþere is regularly syncopated. The other pronominal words are without special interest.

DIALECT.

The material available for the determination of the dialect of the original A is scanty, owing to the extensive alterations made in the texts by the copyists. Generally speaking, we must rely on the evidence of forms and sounds controlled by rhymes in passages clearly original, and, since the decision as to what is original often rests on subjective grounds, it is safest to draw no decided conclusions from passages where the texts diverge.

The flexion gives less help than usual, but, so far as it goes, it points generally to the South. If it has been established (pp. xxxv, xxxvi) that such forms as lyþe, 2, stonde, L 514 †, &c., are subjunctives,

the present indicative plural does not occur in rhyme. The present singular is found only in *kepest*, r. w. *slepest*, 1307, 1308, L 1319, L 1320, which is without significance. Syncopated forms of the third singular present indicative, though fairly common in all the texts, never appear in rhyme, and the present participle only in such combinations as *sittynde*, r. w. *wepynde*, L 649, L 650; *sittende*, r. w. *wepende*, O 667, O 668. The second person singular past of the weak verb is found once in rhyme, *makedest*, r. w. *lest*, O 499, in a passage not original. But the other personal endings of the past singular are regularly preserved, while the plural shows the Southern loss of *n*, as *ete*, L 1268 †, r. w. *sucte*; *to-brake*, 1077, r. w. *gate*; *drowe*, L 1016 †, r. w. *ynowe*; *knewe*, L 1459 †, r. w. *nezwe*. The perfect participle is, as in the South, without *n*, as *icume*, 162, r. w. *gume(s)*; *ybounde*, L 1116 †, r. w. *grounde*; *byronne*, L 652 †, r. w. *sonne*; *take*, L 1428 †, r. w. *make*, &c. Exceptions are *forloren*, 479, r. w. *horn* (probably not original), and *born*, L 10 †, L 512 †, r. w. *horn*, such rhymes with proper names being of little significance. On the other hand, certain examples of the infinitive with *n*, characteristic of the Southern dialects, are few (those which occur, *slon*, L 47 †, r. w. *on*, *vpon*; *gon*, L 50 †, L 292 †, r. w. *anon*; *bene*, L 1542 †, r. w. *quene*, are all found in the South Midland Genesis and Exodus), while the infinitive in *e* is well established by the rhymes. In this deviation from Southern usage the dialect agrees with that of the undoubtedly Southern romances ascribed to Thomas Chestre (*Libeaus Desconus*, ed. Kaluza, p. lxxx), which belong to the South-East bordering on Kent. The forms *werie*, L 1399, O 1430; *serie*, 1385, all r. w. *merie*, are Southern: *derie*, L 792 †, r. w. *werie*; *sterye*, L 147, r. w. *derye*; *stirie*, O 149, r. w. *derie*, are also, by inference from them, original. The tense forms of the strong verbs are fully consistent with the results established for the South by Bülbring, the A. S. ablaut of the singular and plural past being well preserved: characteristic of early Southern are the plurals *spake*, L 535 †, r. w. *take* (O has *speke*); *to-brake*, 1077, r. w. *gate* (Bülbring, pp. 57, 59). Peculiar to the South is the contrast in the development of A. S. *ǣg* in *sǣge*, *sǣgon*, and in *lǣge*, *lǣgon*, preterite forms of *sōon* and *liegan*, as shown by the rhymes on pp. xxii, xxiii, the representatives of the former rhyming with monophthongal descendants of *ǣag*, *ig*¹, those of the latter with the diphthongal French *ei*. The infinitives *byhelde*,

¹ It is an open question whether *liȝe*, 1158, r. w. *isiȝe*, is a non-Southern form from *liegan*, or simply representative of *lǣge*, parallel with C's *iȝe*, *hiȝe*.

L 854 †, r. w. *felde*; *welde*, 481, L 485, r. w. *zælde*, are also Southern (Bülbring, p. 104). Consistent too with a Southern origin are the large remnant of the weak declension of nouns, especially of plurals in *e* with loss of final *n*; the considerable number of strong nouns with plurals in *e*, partly due to the influence of the weak declension; the extensive remains of the inflections of adjectives and pronominal words and the frequent survival of the prefix *ge*, especially in the past participle of verbs, as *i*, *y*, where the metre shows it to be original. Still the fact that this prefix is often wanting, or appears as a superfluous addition of the scribes, militates in so early a text against an unmixed Southern origin, and the other phenomena mentioned in the last sentence are purely quantitative tests as between the South and the southern parts of the Midland dialectic area. And the second singular past indicative *sedes*, 538, *seydes*, O 554, both r. w. *dedes*, which though missing in L appears to be original, points to Midland influence.

The sounds show in the main the characteristic features of the Southern dialect. Thus A. S. *ā* is, with one or two possible exceptions, regularly *o* in rhyme. In a Southern text of the first half of the thirteenth century there would perhaps be nothing remarkable in *knawe* (the text has *knowe*), r. w. *felawe*, 1089, but in any case the passage is corrupt in all three MSS. So, too, we may look on more, 95, r. w. *zere* (for which Brandl, *Literaturblatt*, 1883, p. 135, suggests *mare* : *zare*), as a doubtful passage or an impure rhyme. A. S. *ea* before *ld* becomes *e* everywhere in rhyme. Though this representation is occasionally found in Northern texts, the regularity of its occurrence here points strongly to the Eastern South, while the absence of *ea* excludes Kent. To the same quarter belongs the almost invariable *e* for the *i* umlaut of *u*, *ū*. But once more there is evidence of Midland influence in the *i* of *kisse*, 431 (*kesse* in text), r. w. *ywisse*, L 435 (*cusse* in text), r. w. *wisse*; *þynke*, L 1153 †, r. w. *drynke*; of *þynke*, L 1064 †, r. w. *drynke*; *hulles*, L 216, r. w. *stille*. It is true that the irreducible *e* : *i* rhymes, *wille* : *telle*, L 369 †, 943; *stille* : *dwelle*, 373, O 387 (the Wiltshire S. Editha has *dwelle* : *wille*, 1027; *style* : *wille*, 483); *þicke* : *nycke*, L 1247, *þikke* : *nekke*, 1239, have been held to support the originality of the rhyme *kesse* : *ywisse* (Morsbach, § 132, anm. 1). But they have equally been used as an argument in favour of the Midland *i* in such rhymes as *kyn* : *men*, 633; *liste* : *reste*, O 424; *fulfille* : *belle*, L 1264 (Brandl, *Literaturblatt*, 1883, p. 135, *Anzeiger*, xiii, pp. 97-102). It

seems however preferable, while recognizing that *i* lay sufficiently near to *e* to make *i* : *e* rhymes tolerable, not to add to their number unnecessarily, where a perfect rhyme can be restored. The rhymes *litel*, *lite* : *write*, *white* (p. xxv) are not significant, as *litel* is the regular form in the *Ayenbite*. Lastly, A. S. *y* is represented by *u*, characteristic of the Middle South, in *turne*, L 973 †, r. w. *murne*; *cunde*, 421, r. w. *bunde*. The regular representation of A. S. *eo* by *e* in rhyme points once more to the Midlands, while the wavering between *a* and *e* as the equivalent of A. S. *æ* excludes Kent. The form *ʒing* for A. S. *geong*, required everywhere by the rhymes, is generally considered Northern, but it appears to be common property of the romance writers in all parts. The Northern biforn is found in rhyme with *horn*, L 532 †, and *fro* with *ʒo*, 367; they are foreign to the dialect of the writer.

It follows that A does not belong to a district with a well-defined and consistent dialect, but to a border land. It must be placed somewhere in the South-Eastern area outside Kent, near enough to the Midland border to account for a considerable admixture of Midland characteristics, and at the same time so near the Middle South as to be in some small degree affected by its peculiarities. North-West Surrey may possibly satisfy the conditions.

The dialect of the scribe of L, which was probably written at Leominster, is in basis South-Western, but modified by proximity to the West Midland border. It has Southern present plurals in *ep*, as *sittep*, *beop*, *becp*, *buecp*; present participles in *inde*, as *liggynde*, *mourninde*, *wepinde*; imperative *ʒef* (also in C) against Midland *ʒyf* in O; preterite singular *seh* (= *seah*). It represents A. S. *y* by *u*, but it has also the Midland *i* nine times. The South-Eastern *e* also occurs, but, with three exceptions, *euel*, *euele* (also found in R. of Gloucester), *werste* (R. of Gloucester has often the analogous *verst* = *fyrrest*), only in rhyme, and so probably borrowed. It is distinguished from South-Eastern by the infinitive *se*, by *u* for *ie*, as *sturne*, and for *eo*, as *ʒurne*, and by the form *wiʒsugge*; and from Middle South by its development of initial *eo* (see p. xxiv), and probably by its frequent *ue* for medial and final *eo*, as *buen*, *buecp*, *ducre*, *hue*. To West Midland influence is probably due the preponderant representation of A. S. *ǣ* before *m*, *n* by *o* (also characteristic of the Katherine group), and the impartial use of *a* and *e* for A. S. *æ*. C belongs to the east of the Middle South. It is more purely Southern than the original A or the other MSS. Thus A. S. *eo*, *eo* are often preserved (pp. xix,

xxiii), notably in *seon*, and it has *chelde* for **cealdian**, against *kelde* in *L*, *kolde* in *O*. Still traces of Midland influence are not wanting, such as the plural present *ben* beside *beoþ*, Anglian *sa₃*, *sau₃* beside Southern *se₃* for **seah**, and a few cases (*brigge*, *brymme*, *chirche*, *kyn*) of *i* for A.S. **y**. But the regular representative of **y** is *u*, and there is in addition a considerable number of forms in *e*. Characteristic are frequent *u* for **i** (p. xix), *u* in *supe* (= **swyþe**), *ʒut*, *ʒute*, *luueþ*, &c.; *b* for initial *w* in *biþinne*, *biþute*, forms found, so far as I know, only in a Winchester document (*English Gilds*, pp. 349, 355). The dialect of *C* has much resemblance to that of the *Poema Morale*, but it is more Eastern; we shall probably be near the mark in placing it in Hampshire. A comparison of the *O* text of *King Horn* and *Havelok* written by the same scribe shows him to have been a mechanical copyist who made no consistent attempt to substitute his own dialect for that of his original. Thus in *KH* he writes uncontrolled by the rhyme, *brenye*, *cherchen*, *kyrke*, *werchen*, *ʒenge*, *ʒonge*, *heuele*, in *Havelok*, *brini*, *kirke*, *wirchen*, *yung*, *iuuele*, *yuel*; in *KH*, *kunne*, *kusse*, *dude*, *dunt*, *muche*, in *Havelok*, *kin*, *kisten*, *dide*, *dede*, *dint*, *micel*; in *KH*, *sche*, *hye*, *were*, *ware*, *berne*, *lete*, in *Havelok*, *scho*, *sho*, *woren*, *brennen*, *late*. In *KH*, his representation of A.S. **y** is about equally divided between *u*, *e*, and *i*, the two former due to his Middle South original, the last mainly to his own dialect, which appears to be East Midland with much resemblance to that of Robert of Brunne.

METRE

It is impossible to discuss here the conflicting views on the origin and structure of the verse in which *King Horn* is written. A guide to the literature on the subject will be found in Paul's *Grundriss*, ii, pp. 1004, 1007: among later works should be specially mentioned the *Studien zum Germanischen Alliterationsvers*, edited by M. Kaluza. The position here adopted is based on the views of Schipper as expressed in his *Englische Metrik* and *Grundriss der Englischen Metrik*, and of Luick in Paul's *Grundriss*, ii, pp. 994 ff.

The verse of *King Horn* is native, being a natural development of the Old English alliterative metre greatly accelerated in its later stages

by the strong influence of French prosody. The direction of this development is from the Old English four-stressed long line, divided by a central pause, but bound together by alliteration, with rare and casual rhyme, and that often imperfect, to a Middle English short line, with two principal stresses and one or two secondary stresses, bound in pairs by more or less perfect end-rhyme, alliteration surviving either in traditional combinations or being added as an occasional ornament. Internally the loose recitative structure of the O. E. verse, which admits of considerable variety in the number of light syllables between the stresses and even of their absence, gives place gradually to a stricter alternation of stressed and light syllables, one or more of the light syllables taking a secondary stress. The progress of these changes may be observed in the chronological series of examples given by Schipper, *Grundriss*, pp. 112, 113. Laȝamon's *Brut* is an important landmark on the way: he shows a steady progressive change in his versification, so that the contrast between the beginning and end of his long poem is marked. The C text of King Horn represents a further step towards a regular syllabic metre, but still with abundant survivals of the older system of prosody, while L and O present a still smoother and more regular versification. The following account of the metre refers to the more difficult C. The lines indicated by numbers only conform exactly to the specimens under which they are ranged; examples involving elision, hiatus, and other complications of the verse are not admitted till these have been explained, otherwise the lists are fairly exhaustive in most cases.

The prevailing type (I) of verse has three stresses, the last stress being followed by a light syllable. The first stress in this, as in the other types, may fall (*a*) on the first syllable of a line, or (*b*) may be preceded by a prelude (*aufstakt*) of one or two light syllables metrically negligible, and a line with prelude may be paired with one which begins abruptly. Examples are (*a*) King he wás bi wéste, 5; Ápulf wás þe béste, 27; Swérd hi gúnne grípe, 51; Wúrst was Góðhild þanne, 68; Hórn, þu árt wel kéne, 91, 99, &c.: (*b*) So lónge sò hit láste, 6; In nóne kinge ríche, 17; Hy smýten vnder schéld, 53; So féle miȝten fýpe, 57, 61, 64, 71, 92, 96, 100, &c. Next in importance is (II) a four-stressed line with the fourth stress on the last syllable, as (*a*) Fòr he núste wát to dó, 276; Rýmenbild gau wèxe wíld, 296, 368, 429, 443, 529, 816, 896, 948, 1233, 1526: (*b*) At neùre wúrs þan him was þó, 116; Þe sé þat schùp so fásste dròf, 119, 285, 286, 452, 648, 728, 782, 826, 898, 1450, 1528.

A variant of the first type has (III) three stresses, of which the last falls on the last syllable of the line, as Góðhild hèt his quén, 7; Páyns him wólde slén, 85, 93, 509: (*b*) Þat ihc am hól & fér, 149; & ín to hálle cárn, 586, 700, 820. There is also a variety of the second type (IV) with four stresses, the last being followed by a light syllable, as (*a*) Álle ríche mànnes sónes, 21; Grét þu wél of mýne kénne, 144, 191, 293, 425, 512, 535, 589, 590, 627, 644, 659, 783, 825, 841, 845, 958, 980, 1207, 1227, 1257, 1388, 1389, 1405, 1410, 1429, 1469: (*b*) Þat hèt to lónde beðþ' icúme, 162; Ne scháltu haùe bùte gáme, 198, 294, 566, 568, 570, 571, 572, 784, 826, 861, 1248, 1447, 1458. Further (V), the old two-stressed verse is plainly recognizable in, Hi wénden to wísse, 121; In hórnes ilíke, 289; Heo sát on þe súnne, 653; Hi rúnge þe bélle, 1253; Hi slózen & fú;ten, 1375; Þe nízt & þe v;zten, 1376. Wissmann's attempt to reduce the marked varieties of the verse to the standard of the first and second types is a failure: he acknowledges the existence of an intractable remnant.

In the preceding examples of types I–IV the stresses fall on syllables which in natural speech are subject to emphasis, and they occur in regular alternation with light syllables after the fashion of foreign metres constructed on the syllabic principle. But there is also a considerable number of lines where the secondary stresses fall on naturally light syllables, and where stressed syllables come together without any intervening light syllable. These peculiar rhythms have been shown by Luick to be identical with the characteristic types of *Lazamon's* verse, and ultimately traceable to the five types into which the Old Germanic alliterative verse has been analysed by Sievers. For his demonstration, which involves the history of the metre at large, the student must be referred to his article in the *Grundriss*. It will be more helpful here to arrange all deviations from the normal syllabic verse as variants of the types given above.

A. **Light Syllables stressed.** I. (*a*) A'lle beón he bliþe, 1; Nás non his ilíche, 18, 23, 63, 66, 217, 255, 868, 899, 902, &c.: (*b*) A sáng ihc schál þou sínge, 3; Arfued òn his lónde, 36, 62, 122, 154, 181, 259, 704, 772, 1183, &c. II. (*a*) Róse rèd was his colúr, 16; A'lso ihc þou télle mà; 30, 195, 226, 974, 1112, 1256: (*b*) Ne scháltu tò dai hènne gón, 46; þe stúard wás in héрте wò, 275, 514, 573, 574, 1502. III. (*a*) Tò my lórd þe kíng, 437, 32; Kní;tes and squíer, 1111: (*b*) Of wórdes hè was báld, 90; Nis hè no;zt só vnóm, 330, 451, 761, 1033. IV. (*a*) Wlþ his féren òf þe lónde, 82; 3ef þu cúme tò Suddénne, 143, 161, 187, 189, 197, 541, 569, 660, 783, 922, 959, 1073, 1338, 1418: (*b*) Ne nówhar in non òþ're stéde, 257; þe knáue þere gán adrinke, 971, 1127, 1356, 1428.

B. **Absence of the Light Syllable.** This may occur after any stress falling on a long syllable. I. A'l in to búre, 269; Whám sò hit réeche, 352, 370, 435,

463, 561, 695, 1062, 1106, 1187, 1235, 1266, 1326 : Of Múrrý þe kinge, 4; He fónð bi þe strónðe, 35, 41, 118, 166, 168, 177, 231, 270, 272, 383, 387, 410, 418, 420, 483, 547, 602, 615, 635, 650, 705, 738, 757, 759, 769, 808, 910, 1059, 1069, 1102, 1179, 1221, 1269, 1276, 1296, 1407 : Bl þe sé síde, 33; Schípes fiftene, 37, 141, 163, 203, 350, 519, 608, 846, 954, 998, 1041, 1196, 1214, 1230, 1319, 1385, 1496 : þat tò my sóng lýþe, 2; Wiþ sárarins kéne, 38, 67, 171, 173, 175, 199, 229, 455, 550, 582, 597, 610, 631, 679, 719, 721, 750, 776, 804, 828, 850, 855, 911, 1021, 1022, 1080, 1095, 1118, 1172, 1178, 1197, 1239, 1294, 1308, 1335, 1351, 1374, 1377, 1382, 1453 : Páyns fil ýlle, 1316; Hórn lét wúrche, 1379; & þi fairnesse, 213. II. A'ilmár him þúste lánng, 494 : þi lónð fólk we schülle slón, 43; And þe sèlue rist anòn, 45, 647, 1341 : Hè was brist sò þe glás, 14; Hè was whít sò þe flúr, 15, 219 : þat ón him hèt háþulf chlld, 25; þat néj heo gán wèxe wild, 252, 295, 532, 634, 1232, 1313 : Ilè him spác to hórn chlld, 159; Tíl þe líjt of dáy spránng, 493, 505, 533, 563, 564, 1314, 1508, 1520 : I wis he nás no Níþng, 196; & hórn mid him his fúndýng, 220, 423, 438, 504, 699, 1150, 1359 : O'þer àl quic flén, 86; and al quic hèm flé, 1370; Tíl hit spránng dal líjt, 124 : & hérkne þis týþng, 806. III. Lémman, he sède, dére, 433; Hórn sède, leúe fère, 941, 515, 1000, 1158 : Ne sáuj lhc in nóne stúnde, 167 : and for hórn júte móre, 70; 3èf his fairnesse nére, 87, 353, 399, 470, 471, 536, 539, 931 : Ne scháltu mè hire wérne, 916 : Múchel wás his fairhède, 83; O'r he éni wif táké, 553, 462, 771, 848, 979, 1114, 1152, 1247, 1336, 1357 : þe kíng him ròd au húnþng, 646; Ne schál þe neúre wèl spéde, 798, 1225, 1309, 1422 : Schúp, bl þe sé flòde, 139; Hórn gán his swèrd gripe, 605, 1251 : For Múrl heo weóp sòre, 69; Heo sáz Rýmenlild sítte, 651; & ihe àm a físsère, 1134 : To képe þis pásságe, 1323 : Gòð kníjt hè schal zélde, 482 : Hórn sat ón chàere, 1261; and þeróf is wúnder, 1330. The last three lines might be scanned as type I. Of III and V there are naturally no examples. A'fter his cómyng, 1093, seems a solitary instance of a stressed short syllable followed immediately by another stress; possibly A'fter his comýng.

C. Doubling of Light Syllable. I. O'þer to lónðe bróste, 40; Hórn was in páynes hónðe, 81, 131, 194, 200, 234, 338, 359, 394, 472, 600, 702, 703, 729, 879, 929, 1098, 1241, 1259, 1281, 1423 : Tozénés so véle schréwe, 56; Ne schál hit us nójt of þínche, 106, 202, 297, 304, 365, 378, 456, 457, 542, 593, 611, 664, 724, 747, 785, 885, 907, 1032, 1176, 1212, 1327, 1378, 1383, 1420 : V're schúp is on ryúe, 132; Daies háue þu góde, 140, 192, 204, 237, 254, 260, 315, 333, 473, 487, 507, 549, 559, 744, 800, 807, 811, 824, 857, 961, 1038, 1072, 1074, 1091, 1263, 1274, 1278, 1298, 1318, 1398, 1406, 1452, 1506 : To schúpe schülle ze fúnde, 103; þe children zède to túne, 153, 172, 417, 496, 546, 560, 587, 625, 639, 657, 669, 711, 777, 795, 864, 881, 930, 1018, 1076, 1135, 1141, 1143, 1164, 1194, 1228, 1290, 1300, 1321, 1339, 1419 : O'þer þu schált haue schónðe, 714; 3èf i ne cóme ne sènde, 734, 1311 : Azénés þe páynes forbóde, 76; þe children hi bróste to strónðe, 111, 235, 404, 1057, 1078. II. Falrer ne míste nón beo bórn, 10; Hènnés þu gó, þu file þéof, 323 : Ne wúrstu me neúre móre léof, 324; To dáy hap ywédde fíkenhild, 1449 : 3èf þu móte to líue gò, 97; Hórn, heo sède, wiþúte stríf, 407, 819, 978 : þat eúre zut ón þi lónðe cam, 788 : Hórn is falrer þáne beo hé, 331; Fòr he is þe faíreste mán, 787. III. Múrrí þe góde kíng, 31; Wórdes þat wère mild, 160, 341 : Hy méttén wiþ álmaír kng, 155; He smót him a lítel wíjt, 503, 506, 513, 1067, 1154, 1303 : Hé schal kníjten him sèlf, 490; E'f þu lóke þerán, 575, 534, 1255, 1304 : & þíne fèren alsò, 98; þe children drádde þeróf, 120, 502, 925, 981 : Faíre ne míste non bèn, 8. IV. Wháne þe líjt of dáy spríng, 818 : þánne sède þe kíng so dére, 789; Búte whánne þe sé wiþ dróze, 1399, 1310, 1427, 1509 : For þi me stónðeþ þe móre rápe, 554 : Rýmenhild, forzèf me þi tène, 349; Fíkenhild me háþ

idon vnder, 1421, 1492, 1499: þe páens þæt er wére so stúrme, 877. All the examples of V (see p. xlvii) have a doubled light syllable after the first stress. B combined with C. I. Twélf féren he hádde, 19; Mén gòn in þe lónde, 126, 278, 283, 325, 486, 595, 709, 713, 843, 997: þe páins còme to lónde, 59; Til Hórn sà; on þe strónde, 125, 348, 588 (horne with graphic *e*), 661, 999, 1161, 1200, 1223: I'n to a gálèie, 185; Wént v̄t of my búr[e], 325, 709, 713: Hi léten þat schúp ríde, 136. II. And álle þat Críst líueþ vp̄on, 44: 3ut líueþ þi mòðer Góðhild, 1360: To dáy áfter mi dúbbling, 629. III. I wént in to kníxt hòd, 440. IV. King after kóng A'ylmàre, 1494.

D. **The Two-syllable Prelude.** The prelude is usually monosyllabic, being either an article, adjective, pronoun, preposition or such word as usually receives no stress, sometimes, too, a proper name or title, as Horn, Críst, God, King, or the first unemphatic syllable of a longer word, as at 56, 76, 101, 176, 188, 214, &c. Clear cases of two-syllable prelude are, So i | ród on mi pléing, 630; Awei | v̄t, he sède, fúle þeðf, 707; Of a | Máide Rýmenhild [þe 3ing], 1034; I ne | máy no lèng hùre képe, 1103; For heo | wénde he wèrē a glótdun, 1124; Þanne | schál Rýmenhilde [þe 3inge], 1287. So may also be scanned ll. 20, 26, 49, 89, 110, 137, 159, 193, 318, 330, 347, 470, 480, 512, 554, 659, 672, 716, 751, 823, 947, 1077, 1226, 1246, 1256, 1265, 1310, 1314, 1410, 1418. But in all these cases the line will admit an additional stress, and as there is abundant evidence of light syllables stressed at the beginning of the line, e.g. 33, 40, 52, 66, 113, 130, 232, 236, &c., there seems no reason for assuming the licence. Luick sees in ll. 294, 366, a three-syllable prelude. I prefer to scan, And into búre wlp̄ him 3éde (comp. l. 586); A'fter ne récche ihc wát me télle (comp. 1170). Similarly dubious is, For þi me stóndeþ þe mòre rápe, 554.

Some general features of the prosody remain to be noticed.

E. **Elision.** The vowel which suffers elision is the weak final *e* before a word beginning with a vowel or before the pronoun of the third person and its adjectives; once before her, 1053; hu, 1355, and heirs, 897; possibly once before Horn, 1435. A clear case before any part of habben does not occur. There is naturally no question of elision in the case of the words already described in the Grammar as written with a graphic final *e*: to them should be added arē, 448, asē, fikenylde, 28, þaruore, 101, welcome. The frequently recurring hire, hure, &c. (=her, of her) is monosyllabic everywhere except at 265, 916, 933, 980, 1162, 1165 (here = their is disyllabic, as at 112, 122, 1327, 1468): so the imperative seiē except at 1307, and make, 1527. The *e* of such words as he, me, þe, ne, ofte is never elided.

It is difficult to delimit the spheres of elision and hiatus in a verse which admits of the licences described under B and C. Bearing in mind the direction of the evolution of the verse, we should probably recognize in each case whichever of the two makes for the normal syllabic metre of alternate stressed and light syllable, or, in other words, whichever avoids the occurrence of B and C. Elision is certain in the following lines where otherwise three light syllables would come together: I. In Súddene he wás ibórn, 138; He sétte him a knéwelýng, 781; His bóllē of a gálun, 1123; þe kýng all3te of his stéde, 47; A'þulf sède on hire íre, 309; Hórn, haúē of me réwþe, 409; Sò he schóldē in to pláce, 718; Catbérð heo ládde in to hálle, 779; Sóre wèpingē & 3érne, 1085; Rým'nhild sède at þe fúrste, 1191; He wíp'de þat blákē of his swére, 1203: IV. Gúnnē after hēm wel swíþe hl3e, 880; and þartò mi treúþe iþe plí3te, 672; Rýmenhild he mákedē his quène, 1519. Doubtful is, Ne mǫ3te he no lèng biléue, 742.

F. **Hiatus.** The disyllabic past tense of weak verbs often maintains its *e*, as sende, 265, 933, nolde, 320, 3ede, 381, 1485, sette, 401, tolde, 467, sede, 469,

1125, 1363, nolde, 527, 1292, hadde, 622, ferde, 649, mište, 1035, founde, 1301, grette, 1352, wolde, 1414, schrudde, 1464, dude, 1515. Other verbal forms with unelided *e* are ihôte, 1045, haue, 449, make, 792, sende, 1332, bringe, 1334; the last three somewhat doubtful. Adjectives plural are sume, 54, alle, 221, glade, 1527: adverbs, faire, 1028, 1186, sore, 1220: nouns singular, oblique, spuse, 995, deþe, 883, while, 1354, sée, 1396, harpe, 1461; nominative, wille, 518, and possibly sunne, 12, 1436. Romance nouns are ioie (Muche ioiè hi mák'de þere), 1353, 1361, feste, 1433. The pronoun hure (=her) occurs once, 1165, and the conjunction wanne at 913. Elision rules in all other possible cases.

G. **Syncopation.** This occurs mostly in the trisyllabic past tenses of weak verbs where the light *e* before inflectional *d* is lost in scansion, so luu'de, 24, &c., answár'de, 42, háu'de, 48, séru'de, 75, 77, mák'de, 84, 1234, áx'de, 599, 1470, hùr'de, 752, scáp'de, 886, wón'de, 917, mák'den, 1210, lou'den, 1522. So, too, ouercóm'þ, 815, wén'st, 1133. Elision of the final *e* saves the preceding one, as Fórþ he clúpede A'þelbrús, 225; líuede, 74, wákede, 444, &c. The proper name Rým'n'hild is disyllabic at 287, 523, 727, 740, 919, 921, 984, 991, 1083, 1099, 1105, 1275, 1413, 1479, so Fýk'n'hild, 687. **Slurring.** A partial syncopation, where the vowel is nearly lost, occurs often in conjunction with *r*, as, sómæres, 29, togádere, 52, óþere, 238, &c., sóreþe, 261, 1104, amóreþe, 645, 837, r. w. *sorþe*, to móreþe, 817, squieres, 360, forlóren, 479, íbóren, 510, malþeres, 621, ánkere, 1014, wátære, 1019, látære, 1020, béggeres, 1120, 1128 (but béggere, 1133); also in eueþe, 94, fozþes, 129, Crístenemèn, 182, swételiche, 384, héuþene, 414, 1529, Stéuþene, 665, swéuþene, 666, énemis, 952, maidþenes, 72, 1162, óþene, 249, 1340: but héuþene, 1524.

II. **Crasis.** Examples of the fusion of *to* with its infinitive are, tþ abíde, 854 (comp. tábide, 1446), tþ agríse, 867. Apparently the article is subject to it, We schülle þe húndes tæche, 1367.

The following lines illustrate these peculiarities in various combinations: I. Bringe hem þrè to dlþe, 58; Bute hí here láþe asóke, 65; Hiré sórþe nè hire þene, 261; Súme hí wère lupére, 498; Of álle þat wære alíue, 619; þat hòrn ne líu'de nost líte, 932; To hòrn cóme inóþe, 1005; He sètte him wèl lóse, 1079; Heo fúlde hire hòrn wiþ wýn, 1153; Bìþtæ his twèlf férin, 1242; He dúde hem álle to káre, 1244; Hí dúde adùn þrówe, 1490. II. He hádde a sóne þat het hòrn, 8; Falrer nis nón þaþe he wás, 13; Líu'de mèn hòrn ehld, 247; Dúde him òn mi lókýng, 342; Bitwæþe a þrál and a kíng, 424; Wákede of hire swózníng, 444; & þenkþe wþon þi lèmmán, 576; To dáy áfter mi dúbbing, 629; Rým'n'hild, háue wel gòdne dáy, 727; þò fond heò þe knáuþe adrént, 977. III. Asláþen bèþ minþ héirs, 897. IV. & mákede hèm álle kníztes, 520; þer uls non bétere anónder súnne, 567; & þóþte on Rímenhld [þe zíng], 614; Béggere þat wère sò kéne, 1128; He sède, íhe háue aþènes my wílle, 1315: Childre, he sède, hu hábbe þe fáre, 1355. **Accentuation.** Of the proper names with more than one syllable A'þelbrús, Aþlbrus, Alfríd, Haríld, Irísse, Módi, Réynes, Sárazlín, Wésternesse, Wéstene are invariable. Rímenhild and Fíkenhild have two accents or are syncopated, Rím'n'hild, Fík'n'hild, with one. The others vary greatly, as A'þulf, 25, 27, 284, 755, 931, A'þulf, 577, Aþulf, 285, &c.; Aýlmar, 685, 703, Aylmár, 506, Aýlmar, 219, 494, A'ylmære, 1243; Arnóldín, 1443, 1493, A'rnoldín, 1498; Béríld, 763, &c. Béríld, 762, Beríld, 821; Cútberd, 767, 779, 820, Cútberd, 827, &c., Cútberdès, 797; Gódhild, 7, &c., Gódhild, 1360; Múrrý, 4, 69, Múrri, 31, 1335; Réynild, 1516, Réynild, 903; Súddene, 138, 1278, Suddénne, 143, &c., Súddénne, 175, 866, 986; þúrston, 981, þurstón, 819; Yrlónde, 1513, Y'rlónde, 1002. Sufficient guidance as to other words has already been given.

THE STORY

THE adventures of Horn also form the subject of an Anglo-French romance, *Horn et Rimenhild* (HR), extant in three MSS., all imperfect. Of these the best and most considerable is Ff. 6. 17 of the University Library, Cambridge; the next, Douce 132 of the Bodleian, Oxford; the most imperfect is Harley 527, British Museum, London. They are all the work of French scribes towards the end of the thirteenth century. A full description of them by Dr. Brede, with a discussion of their relation to one another, will be found in vol. iv. of *Ausgaben und Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der Romanischen Philologie*. The poem was first edited by Francisque Michel in the Bannatyne Club book already referred to on page xv: his text is pieced together out of the MSS. without due regard to the superiority of C. All three MSS. have been printed by Brede and Stengel under the title *Das Anglo-Normannische Lied vom wackern Ritter Horn*, as vol. viii. of *Ausgaben und Abhandlungen*, preparatory to a critical edition¹.

The poem extends to 5,250 alexandrines rhymed in tirades. The author calls himself *Mestre Thomas*; he begins by an allusion to a previous work in which his audience has heard how Aaluf, father of Horn, came by his end, and he winds up with the announcement that the deeds of Hadermod, Horn's son, will be treated by his son, Gillimot. By some scholars, including the latest editors of the poem, he has been identified with the Thomas mentioned at l. 862 of the fragmentary *Tristan* in octosyllabic couplets printed by Michel, *Tristan*, i. ii. p. 41. But it has been shown by Dr. W. Söderhjelm (*Sur l'identité du Thomas, auteur de Tristran, et du Thomas, auteur de Horn, Romania*, xv. pp. 575-596) that the poetical temperament and

¹ Other literature on the subject is, Gröber, *Grundriss der Romanischen Philologie*, ii. Band, i. Abteilung, pp. 573, 574, 776; *Histoire Littéraire de la France*, tome xxii. pp. 551-568; Brede, *Ueber die Handschriften der Chanson de Horn*, Diss. Marburg, 1882; Mettlich, *Bemerkungen zu dem anglo-normannischen Lied vom wackern Ritter Horn*, Münster, 1890 (reviewed in *Eng. Studien*, xvi. pp. 306-308); Nauss, M., *Der Stil des anglonormannischen Horn*, Halle, 1885; Rudolph, G., *Der Gebrauch der Tempora und Modi im anglonormannischen Horn*, Braunschweig, 1885.

the conception of character displayed in the two poems is so widely different as to make a common authorship highly improbable. There is an elaborate analysis of HR in Wissmann's *Untersuchungen* pp. 66-94, and another in Michel's edition, pp. xiii-xxxv.

Yet another treatment of the story is extant in Horn Childe and Maiden Rimmild (HC) of the Auchinleck MS., Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, of which a description will be found in *Eng. Studien*, vii. pp. 178-191. This poem was printed first by Ritson in the *Metrical Romances*, iii. pp. 282-320, then by Michel in *Horn et Rimenhild*, pp. 341-389, and by Dr. J. Caro in *Eng. Studien*, xii. pp. 351-366, with a valuable Introduction on the relationship of the different versions of the story, the dialect, metre and style of HC. It will also be found in the appendix to this book, printed so as to represent the MS. closely in every detail except punctuation. According to Caro, HC is a copy made by a Southern scribe in the first quarter of the fourteenth century from an original written in the Northern area near the East-Midland border. Lastly, there are eight fragmentary versions of a ballad founded on the story, which are printed with introduction under the title of *Hind Horn in Child, The English and Scottish Popular Ballads*, Part i. pp. 187-208.

The relationship of these versions has been much discussed. Wissmann held that KH in a modified form akin to L was the source of HR, that HC sprang from HR or its source, and that the ballads derived from HC. This view was successfully combated by Stimming (see p. xv, footnote), who suggests that the story, much older than any of the extant versions, has been subjected to extensive popular variation in different localities, and that all the four forms have sprung from distinct and divergent redactions. Child agrees with him in thinking there is no evidence of filiation. Dr. Caro concludes, as the result of an exhaustive analysis of the agreements and divergences of the versions, that KH is derived direct from popular tradition, and, assuming three redactions equally springing from tradition, that HC comes from redactions I and II, while HR springs from I and III combined with KH.

Some light may be thrown on the problem by noting (*a*) the names of the personages common to any two of the versions, and (*b*) their treatment of the leading moments of the story. The following table selects the names which are significant in their differences:—

	KH		HR	HC
C	O	L		
Murry	Morye	Allof	Aaluf, Aalof	Hapeolf
Godhild	Godild	Godild	Samburc	
Hajulf	Ayol	Ajulf	Haderof	Hajerof
Fikenild	Fokenild	Fykenild	Wikel	Wigard & Wikel
Almair	Aylmer	Eylmer	Hunlaf	Houlac
Ailbrus, Aþelbrus	Aylbrous	Aþelbrus	Herlant	Herlaund, Arlaund
Rymenild	Rimenild, Reymild	Rymenyld	Rigmenil, Rigmel, Rimel	Rimmeld
Cutberd	Cubert	Godmod	Gudmod	Godebounde
Reynild	Hermenyl	Ermenild	Lemburc	Acula
Harild	Ayld	Apyld	Guffer	
Berild	Byrild	Beryld	Egfer	
þurston	þurston	þurston	Gudereche	Finlak
Modi	Mody	Mody	Modin	Moging, Moiounn

From this comparison it may be inferred that (1) no one of the versions is a slavish adaptation of any other. (2) HC lies nearer HR than does KH. (3) The scribe of L or his immediate predecessor was acquainted with HR and adopted the names of Allof and Godmod from it (comp. L 1345 where Mury is kept and the context suitably altered). (4) KH is probably not derived from HR, since English romances regularly keep the names of their French originals.

The evidence under (b) has been so carefully collected and marshalled by Dr. Caro as to make it unprofitable to traverse the same ground. It may suffice to state the result, that, when the broad outline of the story and the incidents common to all the versions have been isolated, there remains a very significant series of parallels in incident and treatment common to KH and HR, but not in HC, and another set common to HR and HC, but not in KH. At the same time HC never agrees with KH against HR, for the play on Horn's name, C 207-210, HC 385, 386, instanced by Caro, is only a chance and distant resemblance. Each of the versions contains important moments not found in the others. The results again point to the absence of any direct dependence between the versions and to the closer relationship between HR and HC.

More convincing, if more subjective, than these mechanical tests is the impression produced by the general handling of the story in each version. KH is essentially English, a plain impersonal tale, picturing a simple state of society and full of primitive touches centuries older than its language, written in a metre which is a natural development of old English prosody. It cannot possibly have been derived from

HR. HC, though more artificial in metre, is at times even more popular in tone than KH, and differs fundamentally in its setting from both KH and HR. It has borrowed from Sir Tristrem, and possibly from Amis and Amiloun. HR is quite modern by the side of the others: courtly, feudal, theological, it reflects the feeling of the thirteenth century and bears the strong impress of its author's personality. It is in the highest degree improbable that its author by weaving together incidents derived now from KH, now from HC, should produce anything so totally different in feeling and style from both.

The following scheme may satisfactorily account for the phenomena. The story is based on events which actually occurred in the south-west of England during the English conquest. It is represented in direct line, though transferred to another period and much enlarged by subsequent accretions, by the Southern version, KH. It was carried to the North somewhere about the time when the Norsemen of the Continent combined with their allies from Ireland to harry the north country, and was strongly modified to suit the local circumstances. HC is the direct representative of this Northern version, while the ballads are a branch of the same stem. HR is founded on a lost redaction made by a man who was acquainted with both streams of tradition and combined them. The peculiar talent of Master Thomas has completely transformed the simple tale of adventure, embellishing it with the details and investing it with the atmosphere of a French romance of chivalry.

If this view of the relations of the versions be correct, it follows that we must rely on KH in any attempt to trace the genesis of the legend. This poem, as we have it, is a story of the Danish raids on the south coast of England. It is, in the main, Teutonic in spirit and details: the names of the persons and places are mostly Teutonic or assimilated to Teutonic forms. Two later accretions may be separated from it. The second rescue of the bride by the hero and his friends in minstrel disguise is genuinely old English, possibly British. It has been duplicated in the first rescue, the central incident of which, the motive of recognition by a ring, is probably not older than the crusades (Ward, Catalogue, i. p. 448). Further, as Mr. Ward also suggests, Rimenhild is a duplication of the Irish princess Reynild, who in HC and HR falls in love with Horn, but in KH has receded into the background in favour of an English princess. Accordingly Rimenhild and Aylmar and his court on the banks of the Dorsetshire Stour are

English additions to the original story, and the real Westernesse is Ireland. Then all the localities and surroundings are Celtic. Murry, with whom may be compared Merof, duke of Cornwall in Guy of Warwick, l. 8563 and note, is king of Suddene, the country of the Southern Damnonii, that is, of Cornwall. It is noteworthy in this connexion that in the *Gesta Herwardi*, to which the episode of the bride's deliverance has been bodily transferred, the lady is the daughter of Allef, a Cornish prince (*Gaimar*, *Rolls Series*, i. pp. 344-353). The banished Horn finds shelter at the court of an Irish king, with Irish troops and accompanied by an Irish page he recovers his father's kingdom. His rival is a Breton prince, Modi, king of Rennes. These indications point to the conclusion that the story is originally a British tradition, arising out of some temporary success in which the Cornish, aided by the Irish, checked the westward progress of the English invader. It was annexed by some English poet, and recast to suit the similar position of his countrymen resisting the attacks of the Danes. Finally, it emerged at a much later date in the shape of the extant versions under the impulse of the rising spirit of the English people recovering from the Norman Conquest, which found its peculiar literary expression in a whole cycle of outlaw and exile stories in verse and prose, such as the *Gesta Herwardi*, *Fulk Fitz-Warine*, *Wistasse le Moine*, the *Robin Hood ballads*.

The last transformation which the story underwent is of special interest as countenancing the theory of similar adaptation at an earlier stage. A French writer of the first half of the fifteenth century, finding material to his hand in HR, rewrote it, fitting it with new characters, and so produced, in glorification of the family of Tour Landry and of his contemporary Ponthus de la Tour Landry in particular, the prose romance of Ponthus et Sidoine. This work enjoyed a great popularity; it was copied into the splendid MS. Royal 15. E. vi. of the British Museum, which was a present to Margaret of Anjou in 1445 A. D. from the first Earl of Shrewsbury, and was frequently issued by the early French printers. There is an English translation of it, made about the middle of the fifteenth century, in MS. Digby 185 of the Bodleian Library: it has been edited in the *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America* for 1897 by Dr. F. J. Mather, with an introduction containing valuable bibliographical information. Another early translation was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1511 A. D.

The literary interest of King Horn may be characterized in few

words. It is probably the earliest of the English romances, but as a specimen of the purely narrative sort it has great merit. In swift succession of brief and incisive speeches it tells a simple story effectively without distraction of elaborate description or reflective comment. But the characters are very simply conceived, the female element is slight, and lovemaking is quite subordinate to fighting. Although picturesque and even poetic situations, such as Horn's farewell to his boat, are not wanting, the language is bald and unimaginative. A certain epic simplicity and energetic directness of expression, to which the short verse lends itself, are the main merits of its style.

To the authorities of the Clarendon Press I feel under a special obligation for the patient consideration they have shown me during the slow progress of this book. While it was in preparation two distinguished scholars, who displayed a kindly interest in my work, were taken away in the plenitude of their powers and activity. Every student of English is under the deepest debt to Eugen Kölbing and Julius Zupitza, and I for my part cannot refrain from expressing the desire to associate the present work with their memory in grateful recognition of what they have taught me and of much personal kindness.

THE HULME SCHOOL,
Manchester, August 1, 1901.

ERRATA.

- P. 109, l. 6. *Read* More he.
 P. 129, l. 28. *For* O *read* L, *for* L *read* O.
 P. 154, l. 39. *Read* Remensis archiepiscopi.
 P. 170, l. 19. *Read* ll. 1367, 8.
 P. 174, l. 11. *Read* vprist.

KING HORN

TEXTS.

MS. Harleian, 2253.
British Museum, London.

Her bygynneþ þe gefte of
Kyng Horn

Alle heo ben blyþe [f. 83 r]
þat to my fong ylyþe
a fong ychulle ou finge
of Allof þe gode kynges 4
kyng he wes by weſte
þe whiles hit yleſte
ant godylt his gode quene
no feyrore myhte bene 8
ant huere fone hihte horn
feyrore child ne myhte be born
for reyn ne myhte by ryne
ne fonne myhte ſhyne 12
feyrore child þen he was
bryht fo euer eny glas
so whit fo eny lylve flour
so rofe red wes his colour 16
He wes feyr & eke bold
ant of ſyftene wynter old
Niſ non his yliche [f. 83 v]
in none kinges ryche 20

tueye feren he hadde
þat he wiþ him ladde
alle richemenne fones
& alle ſuyþe feyre gomes 24
wyþ him forte pleye
meſt he louede tueye
þat on wes hoten Athulf chyld
& þat oþer ſſykenyld 28

MS. Laud, Misc. 108.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Alle ben he bliþe [f. 219 v¹]
þat to me wilen liþe
A fong ich wille you ſinge
of morye þe kinge 4
King he was bi weſten
Wel þat hiſe dayef leſten
And godild hiſe gode quene
Feyrer non micte bene 8
Here fone hauede to name horn
Feyrer child ne micte ben born
Ne reyn ne micte upon reyne
Ne no foꝛme by ſchine 12
Fayrer child þaꝛme he waſ
Bric fo eueꝛe any glas
Whit fo any lili flour
So rofe red was hyf colur 16
He waſ fayr and eke bold [f. 219 v²]
And of fiſtene winter hold
Was nomaꝛ him yliche
Bi none kinges riche 20

Xij. feren he hadde
þat he mid him ladde
And alle rich kinges fones
And alle ſwiþe fayre gomes 24
Mid hym forto pleye
But meſt he louede tueye
þat on was hoten ayol child
And þat oþer fokenild 28

MS. Gg. 4. 27. 2.
University Library, Cambridge.

· Horn ·

[f. 6 r¹]

Alle beon he bliþe
þat to my fong lyþe :
A fang ihc ſchal ʒou finge
Of Murry þe kinge. 4
King he was biweſte
So longe fo hit laſte.
Godhild het his quen,
Faire ne miʒte non ben. 8
He hadde a ſone þat het horn,
Fairer ne miſte non beo born.
Ne no rein vpon birine,
Ne fuʒne vpon biſchine : 12
Fairer nis non þane he was,
He was briʒt fo þe glas,
He was whit fo þe flur,
Roſe red was his colur. 16

In none kinge riche
Nas non his iliche.
Twelf feren he hadde
þat he alle wiþ him ladde ; 20
Alle riche mannes ſones
& alle hi were faire gomes,
Wiþ him for to pleie,
& meſt he luuede tweie ; 24
Pat on him het hapulf child,
& þat oþer fikenild :

L

Athulf wes þe beste
 ant fykenyld þe werste
 Hyt was vpon a someres day
 also ich ou telle may 32
 Allof þe gode kyng
 rod vpon ys pleyzyng
 bi þe see fide
 þer he was woned to ryde 36
 wiþ him ne ryde bote tuo
 al to fewe hue were þo
 he fond by þe stronde
 aryued on is londe 40
 shipes fyftene
 of sarazynes kene
 he askede whet hue sohten
 oper on is lond brohten 44
 a payen hit yherde
 & sone him onsuereðe
 þy lond folk we wollep slon
 þat euer crist leueþ on 48
 & þe we wollep ryht anon
 shalt þou neuere henne gon
 þe kyng lyhte of his stede
 for þo he heuede nede 52
 ant his gode feren tuo
 mid y wis huem wes ful wo
 swerd hy gonne gripe
 & to gedere fmyte 56
 hy fmyten vnder shelde
 þat hy somme yfelde
 C þe kyng hade to fewe
 azeyn so monie schrewe 60
 so fele myhten epe
 bringe þre to deþe
 þe payns come to londe
 & nomen hit an honde 64
 þe folk hy gonne quelle
 & farazyns to felle
 þer ne myhte libbe
 þe fremede ne þe sibbe 68
 bote he is lawe forfoke
 & to huere toke

O

Ayol was þe beste
 And fokenild þe werste
 H it was in one someres day
 Also ich nou telleu may 32
 Þat morye þe gode kinge
 Rod on his pleyhinge
 Bi þe se fyde
 Þer he was woned to ryde 36
 With him rideu bote tvo
 Al to fewe ware þo
 He fond bi þe stronde
 Ariued on his londe 40
 Schipes ·xv·
 Of farazines kene
 He acfede wat he fowte
 Oper to londe broucte 44
 A peynym it yherde
 And sone answereðe
 Þi lond folc we wileu slon
 And, al þat god leuet on 48
 And þe we solen sone anon
 Sald þou neuere henne gon
 Þe king licte adoun of his stede
 For þo he hauede nede 52
 And hise gode knictes ·ii·
 But ywis hem was ful wo
 Swerdes þe gonne gripe
 And to gydere fmyte 56
 He fouteu an onder felde
 Some of hem he felde
 He weren al to fewe
 Ayen so sele srewe 60
 Sone micten alle þe
 Bringen þre deye [f. 220 r¹]
 Þe paynimes comen to londe
 And nomen hyt al to honde 64
 Cherches he gonnen felle
 And folc he gonne quelle
 Þer ne michte libbe
 Þe fremde ne þe sibbe 68
 Bote he here ley forfoken
 And to here token

C

Apulf was þe beste
 & fikenylde þe werste. 28
 Hit was vpon a someres day,
 Also ihc 3ou telle may,
 Murri þe gode king
 Rod on his pleing 32
 Bi þe se side,
 Afe he was woned ride :

He found bi þe stronde
 ariued on his londe 36
 Schipes fiftene
 wiþ sarazins kene.
 He axede what ifozte
 Oþer to londe brozte. 40

A Payn hit ofherde
 & hym wel sone answarede :
 'Þi lond folk we schulle slon
 And alle þat Crist luueþ vpon 44
 And þe selue riht anon,
 Ne schaltu todai henne gon.'
 Þe kyng alihte of his stede,
 For þo he hauede nede, 48
 & his gode knihtes two ;

Al to fewe he hadde þo.
 Swerd hi ganne gripe
 & togadere smite ; 52
 Hy smyten vnder schelde
 Þat fume hit yfelde.
 Þe king hadde al to fewe
 Tozenes so vele schrewe ; 56
 So fele mihten yþe
 Bringe hem þre to diþe.

¶ Þe pains come to londe
 & neme hit in here honde : 60
 Þat folc hi ganne quelle
 & churchen for to felle.
 Þer ne moste libbe
 Þe fremde ne þe sibbe, 64
 Bute hi here laze afoke
 & to here toke.

[f. 6 r²]

L	O
of alle wymmanne	Of alle wimenne
werft wes godyld þanne 72	Verft was godyld ornne 72
for Allof hy wepeþ fore	For moꝝy he wep fore
& for horn ȝet more	And for horn wel more
Godild hade fo muche fore	Godild hauede fo michel fore
þat habbe myhte hue na more 76	Micte no wimmar habbe moꝝe 76
hue wente out of halle	Þe vente hout of halle
from hire maidnes alle	Fram hire maydenes alle
vnder a roche of stone	In to a roche of stone
þer hue wonede al one 80	Þar he wonede allone 80
þer hue feruede gode	Þer he feruede god
aȝeyn þe payenes forbode	Ayenes þe houndes forbod
þer hue feruede crīst	Þer he feruede crīste
þat þe payenes hit nuft 84	Þat paynimes ne wifte 84
ant euer hue bad for horn child	And euere bed for horn child
þat crīst him wrþe myld	Þat ihesu crīst him were mild
Ⓛ Horn wes in payenes hond	Horn was in peynims honde
mid is feren of þe lond 88	Mid his feren of þe londe 88
muche wes þe feyrhade	Miche was his fayrhede
þat ihesu crīst him made	So ihesu him hauede made
payenes him wolde flo	Þo hundes wolde slon
& fumme him wolde flo 92	And some him wolde flon 92
ȝyf hornos feyrneffe nere	ȝif hornes fayrede nere
yflawe þis children were	Þe child yflawe ware
þo spec on Admyrold	U an bi ſpek him amyraud
of wordes he wes ſwyþe bold 96	Of wordes he was ſwiþe baud
horn þou art ſwyþe kene	Horn þou art ſwiþe ſcene 97
bryht of hewe & ſhene	And ſollyche ſwiþe kene
þou art fayr & eke ſtrong	Þou art fayr and eke ſtrong
& eke eueneliche long 100	Þou art eueneliche long 100
	Þou ſcald more wexe
	In þiſ fiſ yere þe nexte
ȝef þou to lyue mote go	ȝiſ þu to liue Mictelt go
ant þyne feren al fo	An þine feren al fo 104
þat ymay byfalle	Þat micte ſo bi falle
þat ȝe ſhule ſlen vs alle 104	Þou ſuldeſ ſlen uſ alle
þare fore þou ſhalt to ſtreme go [f. 84r]	Þe for þou ſcald to ſtron go [f. 220 r ²]
þou ant þy feren al fo	And þine feren alfo 108
to ſhipe ȝe ſhule founde	To ſchip ye ſchulen ſtoꝝnde
& ſinke to þe grounde 108	An ſinken to þe grunde
þe ſee þe ſhal adrenche	Þe ſe þe fal adrinke
ne ſhal hit vs of þenche	Ne fal hit uſ of þinke 112

C

Of alle wymmanne
 Wurft was godhild þanne ; 68
 For Murri heo weop fore
 & for horn ȝute more.

He wenten vt of halle
 Fram hire Maidenef alle ; 72
 Vnder a roche of stōne,
 Þer heo liuede alone,
 Þer heo seruede gode
 Aȝenes þe paynes forbode ; 76
 Þer he seruede crīste
 Þat no payn hit ne wiste :
 Eure heo bad for horn child
 Þat Jefu crīst him beo myld. 80
 Horn was in paynes honde
 Wiþ his feren of þe londe.
 Muchel was his fairhede,
 for ihesu crīst him makede 84
 Payns him wolde slen
 Oþer al quic flen,
 ȝef his fairneffe nere,
 Þe children alle aſlaȝe were. 88
 Þarne ſpak on Admirad,
 Of wordes he was bald,
 ‘Horn, þu art wel kene,
 & þat is wel ifene ; 92
 Þu art gret & ſtrong,
 fair & euene long ;
 Þu ſchalt waxe more
 Bi fulle feue ȝere : 96
 ȝef þu mote to liue go
 & þine feren alfo,
 ȝef hit fo bi falle
 ȝe ſcholde flen vs alle : 100
 Þaruore þu moſt to ſtere,
 Þu & þine ifere ;
 To ſchupe ſchulle ȝe funde
 & ſinke to þe grunde, 104
 Þe se ȝou ſchal adrenche,
 Ne ſchal hit us noȝt oþpinche ;

[f. 6 v¹]

L

for 3ef þou were alyue
 wiþ suerd oþer wiþ knyue 112
 we shulden alle de3e
 þy fader deþ to beye
 þe children ede to þe stronde
 wryngynde huere honde 116
 ant in to shipes borde
 at þe furste worde
 ofte hade horn be wo
 ah neuer wors þen him wes þo 120

¶ þe see bygon to flowen
 & horn faste to rowen
 ant þat ship wel suyþe drof
 & horn wes adred þer of 124
 hue wenden mid y wisse
 of huere lyue to misse
 al þe day & al þe nyht
 o þat sprong þe day lyht 128
 fflotterede horn by þe stronde
 er he feye eny londe
 feren quof horn þe 3ynge
 ytelle ou tydyng 132
 Ich here foules singe
 & se þe grafes sprynge
 blyþe be 3e alyue
 vr ship is come to ryue 136
 of shipe hy gonne founde
 & sette fot to grounde
 by þe see syde
 hure ship bi gon to ryde 140
 þenne spec him child horn
 in sudenne he was yborn
 nou ship by þe flode
 haue dayes gode 144
 by þe see brynke
 no water þe adrynke
 softe mote þou sterye
 þat water þe ne derye 148

O

For yf þou come to liue
 With fuerdes or with cniue
 We sholde alle deye
 Þi faderes det abeye 116
 Þe childre yede to stronde
 Wringende here honde

Ofte hauede horn child be wo
 Bute neuere werse þan þo 120
 Horn yede in to þe shipes bord
 Sone at þe firste word
 And alle hife feren
 Þat ware him les and dere 124
 Þe se bigan to flowen
 And horn faste to rowen
 And here schip swiþe drof
 Þe children adred þer of 128
 Þei wenden alle wel ywif
 Of here lif haued ymis
 Al þe day and al þe nict
 Til him sprong þe day lyt 132
 Til horn bi þe stroude
 Seth men gon alonde
 Feren he feyde singe
 Y telle 3ou a tidinge 136
 Ych here foulesf singe
 And so þe gras him sprynge
 Blyþe be we oliue
 Houre schip hys come ryue 140
 Of schip þe gon fonde
 An sette fot on grunde
 Bi þe se fide
 Here schip bigan to glide 144
 Þanne speck þe child horn
 In sodenne he was yborn
 Go nou schip by flode
 And haue dawes gode 148

Softe mote þou stirie
 No water þe derie

C

For if þu were aliue,
 Wiþ swerd oþer wiþ kniue, 108
 We scholden alle deie
 & þi fader deþ abeie.'

Pe children hi broȝte to stronde
 Wringinde here honde 112
 In to schupes borde
 At þe furste worde.
 Ofte hadde horn beo wo
 At neure wurs þan him was þo. 116

Þe se bigan to flowe
 & horn child to rowe ;
 Þe fe þat schup fo fassite drof
 Þe children dradde þerof. 120

Hi wenden to wisse
 of here lif to misse,
 Al þe day & al þe niȝt,
 Til hit sprang dai liȝt 124

¶ Til Horn faȝ on þe stronde
 Men gon in þe londe.
 'Feren' *quaþ* he 'ȝonge,
 Ihc telle ȝou tiþinge, 128

[f. 6 v²]

Ihc here foȝeles finge
 & þat gras him fpringe.
 Bliþe beo we on lyue,
 Vre schup is on ryue.' 132

Of schup hi ȝurme funde
 & fetten fout to grunde,
 Bi þe fe fide
 hi leten þat schup ride. 136

Panne spak him child horn,
 In suddene he was iborn,
 'Schup, bi þe fe flode
 Daies haue þu gode : 140
 Bi þe fe brinke
 No water þe nadrinke.

L

3ef þou comest to fudenne
 gret hem þat me kenne
 gret wel þe gode
 quene godild mi moder 152
 ant fey þene heþene kyng
 ihesu cristes wytherlyng
 þat ich hol & fere
 in londe aryuede here 156
 ant say þat he shal fonde
 þen deþ of myne honde
 ¶ Je ship bigon to fleoten
 & horn child to weopen 160
 by dales & by dounes
 þe children eoden to townes

 metten hue Eylmer þe kyng
 crist him 3eue god tymyng 164
 kyng of westnesse
 crist him myhte blesse
 he spec to horn child
 wordes suyþe myld 168
 whenne be 3e gomen
 þat bueþ her a londe ycomen
 alle þrettene
 of bodye suyþe kene 172
 by god þat me made
 fo feyr a felaurade
 ne seh yncuer stonde
 in westnesse londe 176
 say me whet 3e feche
 horn spec huere speche
 ¶ Horn spac for huem alle
 for fo hit mošte byfalle 180
 he wes þe wyfeste
 & of wytte þe beste
 we bueþ of fudenne
 ycome of gode kenne 184
 of cristene blode
 of cunne swyþe gode
 paynes þer connen aryue
 and cristine brohten of lyue 188

O

Wanne þou comest to fodenne
 Gret wel al mi kinne [f. 220 v¹] 152
 And grete wel þe gode
 Quen godild my moder
 And fey þat heþene king
 Ihesu cristes wiþerling 156
 Þat ichc lef and dere
 On londe am riued here
 And sei þat he shal fonge
 Þe deth of mine honde 160
 Þe schip bigan to flete
 And horn child forto wepe

 Þe children yede to towne
 Bi dales and bi downe 164
 Metten he with aylmer king
 M God him yeue god timing
 King of westnesse
 God him yeue blisse 168
 For he spek to horn child
 Wordes wel swiþe mild
 Wenne be ye fayre grome
 Þat here to londe ben ycome 172
 Alle ·xiiij·
 Of bodi swiþe schene
 Bi ihesu þat me made
 So fayre on ereþ clade 176
 Ne fay neuere stonde
 In al westnesse londe
 Sey me wat ye feche
 Horn spak here speche 180
 Horn spak for hem alle
 So hit mošte by falle
 For þat he was fayrest
 And of witte wifest 184
 We ben of fodenne
 Ycomen of godemezne
 Of cristene blode
 And of swiþe gode 188
 Paynins þer were riue
 And broucten men of liue

L. 166. *crist*] *est* MS.
 O. 154. *godild*] *godild* MS.

L. 181. *þe* corrected out of *þy* MS.
 O. 181. *Horn*] *Hor* MS.

C

3ef þu cume to Suddenne,
 Gret þu wel of myne kenne, 144
 Gret þu wel my moder,
 Godhild quen þe gode;
 & feie þe paene kyng,
 Jefucristes wiþering, 148
 Þat ihc am hol & fer
 On þis lond ariued her;
 And feie þat hei schal fonde
 Þe dent of myne honde.' 152

Þe children 3ede to Tune
 Bi dales & bi dune.
 Hy metten wiþ almair king,
 Crist 3euen him his bleffing, 156
 King of Westernesse,
 Crist 3iue him Muchel bliffe.
 He him spac to horn child
 Wordes þat were Mild: 160
 'Whannes beo 3e, faire gumes,
 Þat her to londe beoþ icume,
 Alle þrottene
 Of bodie swiþe kene? 164
 Bigod þat me makede,
 A swihc fair verade
 Ne fau3 ihc in none stunde
 Bi westene londe: 168
 Seie me wat 3e feche.'
 Horn spak here speche,
 He spak for hem alle,
 vor so hit mošte biualle; 172
 He was þe faireste
 & of wit þe beste.
 ¶ 'We beoþ of Suddenne,
 Icome of gode kenne, 176
 Of Cristene blode
 & kynges suþe gode.
 Payns þer gu3ne ariue
 & duden hem of lyue: 180

[f. 7 r¹]O. 188. *swiþe*] *swiþe* MS.O. 189. *riue*] *riued* MS.C. 149. erasure of one letter, apparently *k*, before *am* MS.

L

slowen & to drowe	
<i>crif</i> tinemen ynowe	
fo <i>crif</i> t me mote rede	
ous hy duden lede	192
In to a galeyē [f. 84 v]	
wiþ þe sec to pleye	
day is gon & oþer	
wiþ oute seyl & roþer	196
vre ship flet forþ ylome	
& her to londe hit ys ycome	
Nou þou myht vs slen & bynde	
oure honde vs bihynde	200
ah ʒef hit is þi wille	
help vs þat we ne spille	
þo spac þe gode kyng	
he nes neuer nyþyng	204
sey child whet is þy name	
shal þe tide bote game	
þe child him onfuerede	
fo fone he hit yherde	208
Horn ycham yhote	
ycome out of þis bote	
from þe see fide	
kyng wel þe bitide	212
horn child quof þe kyng	
wel brouc þou þy nome ʒyng	
horn him goþ so stille	
bi dales & by hulles	216
horn haþ loude foune	
þurh out vch a tounē	
fo shal þi nome <i>springe</i>	
from kyngē to kyngē	220
ant þi feirneffe	
aboute westneffe	
horn þou art so fucte	
ne shal y þe forlete	224
Hom rod Aylmer þe kyng	
& horn wiþ him his fundlyng	

O

He slowe and to drowe	
<i>Crif</i> tene men hy nowē	192
So god me mote rede	
Vs he deden lede	
In to falyley	
Wit þe se to pleye	196
Day igo and oþer [f. 220 v ²]	
Wit uten feyl and roþer	
And hure schip fuemne gan	
And he to londe it wan	200
Nou men uf binde	
Oure honden uf bi hinden	
And yf it be þi wille	
Help uf þat we ne spille	204
þo biþpac aylmer king	
Was he neuere nyþyng	
Sey me child wat if þi name	
Ne schal þe tide bote game	208
þat child him anwerede	
Sone fo <i>he</i> hit herde	
Horn hich am hote	
Ycome out of þe bote	212
Fram þe se fyde	
King wel þe bi tyde	
H orn child quwad þe king	
wel brouke þou þi namiŋg	
Horn him goth snille	217
Bi dales an bi hulle	
And þoruuth eche tounē	
Horn him shilleþ foune	220
So shal þi name springe	
Fram kingē to kingē	
And þi fayrneffe	
þoruout westneffe	224
And stregþe of þine honde	
þoruouth euerich londe	
Horn þu art so fwete	
No schal yþe for lete	228
Hom rod him aylmer king	
And wit horn þe fweting	

L. 197. *ship*] *þ* over an erasure MS.O. 198. *roþer*] *r* above the line MS.O. 204. *Help*] *Helps* MS.

C

Hi slozen & todroze	
Criftenemen inoze.	
So crift me mote rede	
Vs he dude lede	184
In to a galeie,	
wiþ þe fe to pleie,	
Dai hit is igon & oþer :	
Wiþute sail & roþer	188
Vre fchip bigan to swymme	
To þis londes brymme.	
Nu þu miȝt vs flen & binde,	
Ore honde bihynde,	192
Bute ȝef hit beo þi wille,	
Helpe þat we ne fpille.'	
¶ Þanne fpak þe gode kyng,	
Iwis he nas no Niþing :	196
'Seie me, child, what is þi name,	
Ne fchaltu haue bute game.'	
Þe child him anfwerde	
Sone fo he hit herde :	200
'Horn ihc am ihote,	
Icomen vt of þe bote	
Fram þe fe side :	
Kyng, wel mote þe tide.'	204
Þanne hym fpak þe gode kyng,	
'Wel bruc þu þin euening,	
Horn þu go wel fchulle	
Bi dales & bi hulle ;	208
Horn þu lude fune	
Bi dales & bi dune,	
So fchal þi name fpringe	
Fram kyng to kyng,	212
& þi fairneffe	
Abute Wefterneffe,	
[f. 7 r ²] Þe flrengþe of þine honde	
In to Eurech londe :	216
Horn, þu art fo swete	
Ne may ihc þe forlete.'	
Hom rod Aylmar þe kyng	
& horn mid him his fundyng	220

L

& alle his yfere
 þat him were so duere 228
 þe kyng com in to halle
 among his knyhtes alle
 forþ he clepeþ Aþelbrus
 his ſtiward & him feide þus 232
 ſtiward tac þou here
 my fundling forto lere
 of þine meſtere
 of wode & of ryuere 236

ant toggen oþe harpe
 wiþ is nayles ſharpe

ant tech him alle þe liſtes
 þat þou euer wyſteſt 240
 byfore me to keruen
 & of my coupe to feruen

ant his feren deuyſe
 wiþ ous oþer ſeruife 244

horn child þou vnderſtond
 tech him of harpe & of ſong

Ⓒ Athelbrus gon leren
 horn & hyſe feren 248

horn mid herte lahte
 al þat mon him tahte
 wiþ inne court & wiþ oute
 & oueral aboute 252

louede men horn child
 & moſt him louede rymenyld
 þe kynges oune dohter
 for he wes in hire þohte 256
 hue louede him in hire mod
 for he wes feir & eke god

& þah hue ne dorſte at bord
 mid him ſpeke ner a word 260
 ne in þe halle
 among þe knyhtes alle

O

And alle hyſe feren
 þat weren lef and dere 232
 þe king com in to halle
 Among hiſe knicteſ alle
 He bad clepen aybrouſ
 þe heye ſtiward of hiſ hous 236
 Stiward haue þou here
 Horn chil forto lere
 Of þine meſtere
 Of wode and of felde 240
 To riden wel wit ſhelde
 Tech him of þe harpe [f. 221 r']
 Wit his nayles ſharpe
 Biforn me forto harpen 244

And of þe cuppe ſeruen
 And of alle þe liſtes
 þat þou on erþe viſtes
 Hiſ feren deuife 248
 Of oþer ſeruife

Horn child þou vnder ſonge
 Tech him of harpe and ſonge
 And aylbrouſ gan leren 252

Horn and hiſe feren
 Horn in herte laucte
 Al þat men him taucte
 Wit him þe curt and wit oute
 And alle veie aboute 257

Men loueden alle horn child
 And meſt him louede rimenild
 þe kinge owne douter 260
 He was euer in þoute

So hye louede horn child
 þat hye wex al wild
 Hye ne micte on borde 264
 Wit horn ſpeken no worde
 Noþer in þe halle
 Among þe knicteſ alle

C

- & alle his ifere
 Þat were him fo dere.
- ¶ Þe kyng com in to halle
 Among his kniȝtes alle : 224
 Forþ he clupede aþelbrus,
 Þat was ſtiward of his hus :
 ‘Stiward, tak nu here
 Mi fundlyng for to lere 228,
 Of þine meſtere,
 of wude & of riuere;
- & tech him to harpe
 Wiþ his nayles ſcharpe, 232
- Biuore me to kerue
 & of þe cupe ferue ;
 Þu tech him of alle þe liſte
 Þat þu eure of wiſte, 236
 In his feiren þou wiſe
 In to oþere ſeruiſe :
 Horn þu vnderuonge
 & tech him of harpe & fonge.’ 240
- ¶ Ailbrus gan lere
 Horn & his yfere :
 Horn in herte laȝte
 Al þat he him taȝte. 244
 In þe curt & vte
 & elles al abute
 Luuede men horn child,
 & meſt him louede Rymenhild, 248
 Þe kynges oȝene doſter,
 He was meſt in þoȝte :
- Heo louede fo horn child
 Þat neȝ heo gan wexe wild : 252
 For heo ne miȝte at borde
 Wiþ him ſpeke no worde,
 Ne noȝt in þe halle
 Among þe kniȝtes alle, 256

L

hyre forewe ant hire pyne
 nolde neuer fyne 264
 bi daye ne by nyhte
 for hue speke ne myhte

wiþ horn þat wes fo feir & fre
 þo hue ne myhte wiþ him be 268

In herte hue hade care & wo
 & þus hue biþolte hire þo
 Hue fende hyre fonde

Athelbrus to honde 272
 þat he come hire to [f. 85 r]

& also schulde horn do
 in to hire boure 276
 for hue bigon to loure
 & þe fonde sayde

þat seek wes þe mayde
 & bed him come suyþe
 for hue nis nout blyþe 280

¶ þe sliward wes in huerte wo
 for he nulle whet he schulde do
 what rymenild byfohte
 gret wonder him þohte 284

aboute horn þe zinge
 to boure forte bringe
 he þohte on is mode
 hit nes for none gode 288

he toke wiþ him an oþer
 aþulf hornes broþer
 Athulf quop he ryht anon

þou shalt wiþ me to boure gon 292
 to speke wiþ rymenild stille
 to wyte hyre wille

þou art hornes yliche
 þou shalt hire by suyke 296
 fore me adrede
 þat hue wole horn mys rede

O

Ne nower iz no flede 268

For folc þer waf fo meche

Hire forwe and hire pyne

Nolde he neuere fine

Bi day ne bi nichte 272

Wit him speke ne michte

In herte hye haue kare and wo

þuf he hire bi þoucte þo

lle fende hire fonde 276

Aylbrous to honde

And be he schold hire comen to

And also scholde horn do

In to hire boure 280

For hye gan to loure

And yfoude feyde

Wel riche was þe mede

And bed him comen swiþe 284

For hye naf naut bliþ

þe sliward was iz herte wo

He ne wiste wat he michte do [f.221r²]

Wat reymnyld wroute 288

Mikel wonder him þoute

Abote horn þe zenge

To boure forto bringe

He þoucte on his mode 292

Hit naf for none gode

He tok wit him anoþer

þat was hornes wed broþer

Ayol he feyde ryt anon 296

þou shalt wit me to boure gon

To speke wit reymnyld stille

And witen al hire wille

In hornes yliche 300

þou schalt hire bi swike

Wel fore y me of drede

þat hye wile horn mis rede

L. 273, 4. over an erasure MS.

L. 277. *sayde* over an erasure MS.

L. 295. *yliche*] *y* corr. out of *i*.

C

[f. 7 v']

Ne nowhar in non oþere ftede :
Of folk heo hadde drede :

Bi daie ne bi niȝte
Wiþ him ſpeke ne miȝte ; 260
Hire ſoreȝe ne hire pine
Ne miȝte neure fine :

In heorte heo hadde wo,
& þus hire biþoȝte þo, 264
Heo ſende hire fonde
Aþelbrus to honde
Þat he come hire to,
& alfo ſcholde horn do 268
Al in to bure,
ffor heo gau to lure ;
& þe fonde feide
Þat ſik lai þat maide, 272
& bad him come ſwiþe,
For heo nas noþing bliþe,
Þe ſtuard was in herte wo,
For he nuſte what to do ; 276
Wat Rymenhild hure þoȝte
Gret wunder him þuȝte,
Abute horn þe zonge
To bure for to bringe ; 280
He þoȝte vpon his mode
Hit nas for none gode.
He tok him anoþer,
Athulf, hornes broþer. 284
¶ ‘Aþulf,’ he fede, ‘riȝt anon
Þu ſchalt wiþ me to bure gon,
To ſpeke wiþ Rymenhild ſtille
& witen hure wille. 288
In hornes ilike
þu ſchalt hure biſwike :
Sore ihc me ofdrede
He wolde horn miſfrede.’ 292

O. 269. *For*] *For* for MS.O. 278. After *be*, erasure of one or two letters, perhaps *bed*.O. 303. *hye*] *y* corr. out of *o*.

L

Athelbrus & Athulf bo
 to hire boure beþ ygo 300
 vpon Athulf childe
 rymenild con waxe wilde
 hue wende horn it were
 þat hue hade þere 304
 Hue feten adoun stille
 ant feyden hure wille
 In hire armes tueye
 Athulf he con leye 308
 horn quop heo wel longe
 y haue loued þe stronge
 þou shalt þy treuþe plyhte
 in myn hond wiþ ryhte 312
 me to spoufe welde
 & ich þe louerd to helde
 so stille fo hit were
 athulf seyde in hire éere 316
 ne tel þou no more speche
 may y þe by feche
 þi tale gyn þou lynne
 for horn nis nout her ynne 320
 ne be we nout yliche
 for horn is fayr & ryche
 fayrore by one ribbe
 þen ani mon þat libbe 324
 þah horn were vnder molde
 & oþer elle wher he sholde
 hennes a þoufent milen
 ynulle him bigilen 328
 rymenild hire bywente
 ant athelbrus þus heo shende
 Athelbrus þou foule þef
 ne worþest þou me neuer lef 332
 went out of my boure
 shame þe mote by shoure
 ant euel hap to vnderfonge
 & euele rode on to honge 336
 Ne speke y nout wiþ horne
 nis he nout fo vnorne

O

Aylbrous and ayol him myde 304
 Boþe he to boure zede
 Opon ayol childe
 Reymyld was naut wilde
 Hye wende horn hit were 308
 Þat hye hadde þere
 Hye fette him on bedde
 With ayol he gan wedde
 In hire armes tweye 312
 Ayol he gan leye
 Horn hye feyde fo longe
 Ich habbe y loued þe stronge
 Þou schalt me treuþe plyzte 316
 In mine honde wel ryhcte
 Me to spoufe welde
 And ich þe louerd to helde
 And feyde in hire here 320
 So stille fo it were
 Ne tel þou more speche
 Sum man þe wile bi keche
 Þi tale bi gyn to lynne 324
 For horn nis nouth her izne
 Horn his fayr and riche
 Be we naut yliche
 Fayror honder ribbe 328
 Þan ony man þat libbe
 Þei horn were honder molde
 Oþer ellës qwere e wolde
 Hanne ouer a þoufond mile [f.221 v¹]
 Ne schulde ich him bigile 333
 Reymyld hire bi wende
 Þe stiward sone he schende
 Aylbrous þu foule þef 336
 Ne worflu me neuere lef
 Wend out of mi boure
 Wyt michel mefauenture
 Heuele ded mote þou fonge 340
 And on heuele rode onhonge
 Spak ich nou with horn
 His he nowt me biforn

C

- Aþelbrus gan Aþulf lede
 & in to bure wiþ him zede.
 Anon vpon Aþulf child
 Rymenhild gan wexe wild : 296
 He wende þat horn hit were
 þat heo hauede þere.
 [f. 7 v²] Heo fette him on bedde ;
 Wiþ Aþulf child he wedde. 300

 On hire armes tweie
 Aþulf heo gan leie.
 ‘Horn,’ *quaf* heo, ‘wel longe
 Ihc habbe þe luued *stronge*. 304
 Þu schalt þi trewþe plizte
 On myn hond her rihte
 Me to spufe holde,
 & ihc þe lord to wolde.’ 308
 ¶ Aþulf fede on hire ire
 So stille so hit were :

 ‘Þi tale nu þu lynne,
 For horn nis nozt her *inne*. 312
 Ne beo we nozt iliche :
 Horn is fairer & riche,

 Fairer bi one ribbe
 þane eni Man þat libbe : 316
 þeþ horn were vnder Molde
 Oþer elles wher he wolde
 Oþer henne a þuſend Mile,
 Ihc nolde him ne þe bigile.’ 320
 ¶ Rymenhild hire biwente
 & Aþelbrus fule heo schente.
 ‘Heznes þu go, þu fule þeof,
 Ne wurſtu me neure more leof ; 324
 Went vt of my bur
 Wiþ muchel meſaumentur.
 Schame mote þu fonge
 & on hiþe rode anhonge. 328
 Ne ſpek ihc nozt wiþ horn
 Nis he nozt fo vnorn ;

L

¶ þo Athelbrus astounde
 fel akneu to grounde 340
 ha leuedy myn owe
 me lyþe a lutel þrowe
 ant list were fore ych wonde
 to bringen horn to honde 344
 for horn is fayr & riche
 nis non his ylyche
 Aylmer þe gode kyng
 dude him me in lokyng 348
 3if horn þe were aboute
 fore ich myhte doute
Wiþ him þou woldest pleye
 bituene ou seluen tueye 352
 þenne shulde wiþ outen oþe
 þe kyng vs make wroþe
 Ah for3ef me þi teone [f. 85 v]
 my leuedy ant my quene 356
 Horn y shal þe fecche
 wham so hit yrecche
 rymenild 3ef heo couþe
 con lyþe wiþ hyre mouþe 360
 heo loh & made hire blyþe
 for wel wes hire olyue
 go þou quoþ heo fone
 & fend him after none 364
 a skuyeres wyfe
 when þe king aryfe

 he shal myd me bileue
 þat hit be ner eue 368
 haue ich of him mi wille
 ne recchi whet men telle
¶ Athelbrus goþ wiþ alle
 horn he fond in halle 372

O

He his fayror of liue 344
 Wend out hezne bilyue
 þo aylbrous a stounde
 On kneuf fel to grunde
 A leuedy min howe 348
 Lyþe a litel þrowe
 To bringe þe horn to honde
 Horn hys fayr and riche
 His no man hyf liche 352
 And aylmer þe gode king
 Dede him in Mi lokyng
 3yf horn þe were aboute
 Wel fore ich me doute 356
 Þat ye schulden pleye
 Bitwen hou one tweye
 Þan scholde wit outen oþe
 þe king hus maken wroþe 360
 For 3yf me þi tene
 My leuedi and my quene
 And horn ich wolle feche
 Wam so hit euer reche 364
 Reymyld 3yf hye cowþe
 Can leyhe wyt hire mouþe
 Hye lowe and makede blyþe
 Wel was hire swiþe 368
 Go hye seyde fone
 And bring him after none
 In a squeref wife
 Wan þe king aryfe 372

 He wende forþ to horne
 Ne wolde sche him werne
 He schal mid me bi leue
 Til hyt be ner heue [f. 221 v] 376
 Had ich of hym my wille
 Ne reche y wat men telle
 Aylbrous fram boure wende
 Horn in halle he fonde 380

L. 360. *hyre*] *hy* corrected out of *ly* MS.O. After 373. *He wende forþ* MS.

C

	Horn is fairer þane beo he :	
	Wiþ muchel ſchame mote þu deie.'	332
	¶ Aþelbrus in a ſtunde	
	Fel anon to grunde :	
	'Lefdi Min oʒe,	
	Liþe me a litel þroʒe.	336
[f. 8 r ¹]	Luſt whi ihc wonde	
	Bringe þe horn to honde.	
	For horn is fair & riche,	
	Nis no whar his iliche :	340
	Aylmar þe gode kyng	
	Dude him on mi lokyng ;	
	ʒef horn were her abute,	
	Sore y me dute	344
	Wiþ him ʒe wolden pleie	
	Bitwex ʒou felue tweie : .	
	Þanne ſcholde wiþuten oþe	
	Þe kyng maken vs wroþe.	348
	Rymenhild, forʒef me þi tene,	
	Lefdi, my quene,	
	& horn ihc ſchal þe fecche,	
	Wham fo hit recche.'	352
	¶ Rymenhild ʒef he cuþe	
	Gan lynne wiþ hire Muþe :	
	Heo makede hire wel bliþe ;	
	Wel was hire þat fiþe :	356
	'Go nu,' quap heo, 'fone	
	& fend him after none,	
	Whane þe kyng ariſe,	
	On a squieres wiſe,	360
	To wude for to pleie :	
	Nis non þat him biwreie.	
	He ſchal wiþ me bileue	
	Til hit beo nir eue,	364
	To hauen of him mi wille,	
	After ne recchecche what me telle.'	
	¶ Aylbrus wende hire fro,	
	Horn in halle fond he þo	368

L

bifore þe kyng obenche
wyn forte ſhenche

Horn quoþ he þou hende
to boure gyn þou wende 376
to ſpeke wiþ rymenild þe 3ynge
dohter oure kyng
wordes fuyþe bolde
þin horte gyn þou holde 380
Horn be þou me trewe
þhal þe nout arewe

he eode forþ to ryhte
to rymenild þe bryhte 384
aknewes he him sette
& fuetliche hire grette
of is fayre syhte
al þat bour gan lyhte 388
he ſpac faire is ſpeche
ne durþ non him teche
wel þou fitte & foſte
rymenild kinges dohter 392
ant þy maydnes here
þat litteþ þyne yfere
Kynges flyward oure
fende me to boure 396

forte y here leuedy myn
whet be wille þyn
rymenild vp gon ſtonde
& tok him by þe honde 400

heo made feyre chere
& tok him bi þe fuere
oſte heo him cuſte
so wel hyre luſte 404
Welcome horn þus fayde
rymenild þat mayde

O

Bi forn þe king abenche
Red win to ſchenche
And after mete ſtale
Boþe win and ale 384
Horn he ſeyde fo hende
To boure þo moſt wende
After mete ſtille
With reymild to dwelle 388
Wordes fwiþe bolde
In herte gon þu holde
Horn be me wel trewe
Ne ſchal it þe nouth rewe 392

Horn him wende forþricte
To reymild þe brycte
Hon kneus he him sette
And rymild fayre grette 396
Of þat fayre wihte
Al þe halle gan licte
He ſpak fayre ſpeche
Ne þar him no ma teche 400
Wel þou fitte and foſte
Reymild kinges douter
With þine maydnes ſyxe
þat fittet þe nexte 404
þe kinges ſliward and houre
Sente me to boure
With þe hy ſpeke ſchulde
Sey me wat þou wolde 408
Sey and ich ſchal here
Wat þi wille were
Reymild up gan ſtonde
And tok him biþe honde 412
Sette he him on palle
Wyn hye dide fulle
Makede fayre chere
And tok him by þe ſwere 416
Oſten hye him kiſte
So wel hire luſte
Wel come horn hye ſeyde
So fayr fo god þe makede 420

C

Bifore þe kyng on benche
Wyn for to fchenche.

- [f. 8 r²]
- ‘Horn,’ *quap* he, ‘fo hende,
To bure nu þu wende 372
After mete stille
Wiþ Rymenhild to duelle:
Wordes fuþe bolde
In herte þu hem holde: 376
Horn, beo me wel trewe,
Ne fchal hit þe neure rewe.’
Horn in herte leide
Al þat he him feide: 380
He 3eode in wel ri3te
To Rymenhild þe bri3te,
On knes he him fette
& sweteliche hure grette. 384
Of his feire fi3te
Al þe bur gan li3te.
He fpac faire fpeche,
Ne dorte him noman teche: 388
‘Wel þu fitte & foftē,
Rymenhild þe bri3te,
Wiþ þine Maidenē sixe
Þat þe fitteþ nixte. 392
Kinges ſtuard vre
Sende me in to bure
Wiþ þe fpeke ihc ſcholde;
Seie me what þu woldeſt, 396
Seie & ihc ſchal here
What þi wille were.’
¶ Rymenhild vp gan ſtonde
& tok him bi þe honde: 400
Heo fette him on pelle
Of wyn to drinke his fulle:
Heo makede him faire chere
& tok him abute þe ſwere. 404
Ofte heo him cuſte
So wel fo hire luſte.

L

an euen & amorewe
for þe ich hadde forewe 408
þat y haue no reste
ne slepe me ne lyste

horn þou shalt wel fwyþe
mi longe ferewe lyþe 412
þou shalt wyþ oute stríue
hadde me to wyue

horn haue of me reuþe
& plyht me þi treuþe 416

¶ horn þo him byþohte
whet he speken ohte
críft quop horn þe wisse
& zeue þe heuene blisse 420
of þine hofebonde
who he be a londe

ich am ybore þral
þy fader fundlyng wiþ al 424
of kunde me ne felde
þe to spoufe welde

hit nere no fair weddyng
bituene a þral & þe kyng 428

þo gon rymentild mis lyken
& fore bigon to syken
armes bigon vnbowe
& doun heo fel yfwowe 432

Horn hire vp hente
& in is armes trente
he gon hire to cufse
& feyre forte wisse 436

rymentild quop he duere
help me þat ych were
ydobbed to be knyhte [f. 86 r] 440
sucte bi al þi myhte
to mi louerd þe kyng
þat he me zeue dobbing

O

An heue and amorwe [f. 222 r']

For þe ich hadde forwe
Haue ich none reste
Slepe me ne lifte 424

Leste me þis forwe
Lyue hy nawt to morwe
Horn þou schalt wel fwiþe
My longe forwe liþe 428

þou schalt wit uten stríue
Habben me to wiue
Horn haue on me rewþe
And plyct þou me þi trewþe 432

Horn child him bi þoute
Wat he speke myzte
God qwad horn þe wisse
And zyue þe ioie and blisse 436

Of þine hofebonde
Whare he be in londe
Ich am hy bore to lowe
Such a wyf to owe 440

Ich am bore þralle
And fundlinge am bi falle
Ich am nawt of kende
þe to spoufe welde 444

Hit were no fayr wedding
Bituene a þral and þe king
Reymyld gan to myf lyke
And fore forto syke 448

Armes hye nam boþe
And doune he fel yfwowe
Horn hire ofte wende
And in hys armes trende 452

Lezman qwat he dere
þin herte gyn þou to stere
And help þou me to knicte
Oppe þine myzte 456
To my louerd þe kinge
þat he me zyue dobbinge

L. 430. *to syken* struck out before *bigon*.

O. 422. *hadde*] *halbe* MS.

O. 436 *þe*] *þ* MS. Before *blisse* *þi*ll MS.

C

- ‘Horn,’ heo fede, ‘wiþute strif
 Ðu schalt haue me to þi wif; 408
 Horn, haue of me rewþe
 & plift me þi trewþe.’
- [f. 8 v¹] ¶ Horn þo him biþohte
 What he speke mihte. 412
 ‘Crist,’ *quap* he, ‘þe wisse
 & ȝiue þe heuene blisse
 Of þine husebonde
 Wher he beo *in* loude. 416
 Ihc am ibore to lowe
 Such *wimman* to knowe.
 Ihc am icome of þralle
 & *fundling* bifalle. 420
 Ne feolle hit þe of cunde
 To spufe beo me bunde :
 Hit nere no fair wedding
 Bitwexe a þral & a king.’ 424
- ¶ Ðo gan Rymenhild mis lyke
 & fore gan to fike :
 Armes heo gan buȝe,
 Adun he feol iswoȝe. 428
- ¶ Horn in herte was ful wo,
 & tok hire on his armes two :
 He gan hire for to keffe
 Wel ofte mid ywiffe. 432
 ‘*Lemman*,’ he fede, ‘dere,
 Þin herte nu þu stere.
 Help me to knihte
 Bi al þine mihte, 436
 To my lord þe king,
 Ðat he me ȝiue dubbing.

L

þenne is my þralhede
 Al wend in to knythede 444
 y ſhal waxe more
 & do rymenild þi lore
 Þo rymenild þe ʒynge
 aros of hire fwowenyng 448
 Nou horn to foþe
 yleue þe by þyn oþe

þou shalt be maked knyht
 er þen þis fourteniht 452
 ber þou her þes coppe
 & þes ringes þer vppe
 to Athelbrus þe ſtyward
 & ſay him he holde foreward 456
 ſey ich him biſeche
 wiþ loueliche ſpeche
 þat he for þe falle
 to þe kynges fet in halle 460

þat he wiþ is worde
 þe knyhty wiþ ſworde
 wiþ ſeluer & wiþ golde
 lit worþ him wel yʒolde 464
 nou *erist* him lene ſpede
 þin erndyng do bede
 Horn toke is leue
 for hit wes neh eue 468
 Athelbrus he ſohte
 & tok him þat he brohte
 ant tolde him þare
 hou he hede yfare 472
 he feide him is nede
 & him bihet is mede
 Athelbrus ſo blyþe
 code in to halle ſwyþe 476

O

And þanne hys my þralhede
 Yterned in knyht hede 460
 And þenne hy ſchal wite more
 And don *after* þi lore
 Þo reymyl þe ʒenge
 Com of hire ſwohinge 464

And ſeyde horn wel richte
 Þou art fo fayr and briycte [f. 222 r^v]

Þou ſchalt worþe to knyte
 Hyt comez ſone nyzte 468
 Nym þou here þis coppe
 And þis ryng þer oppe
 And beryt houre ſtyward
 And bid helde foreward 472

Bid hym for þe falle
 To kinges fot in halle

þat he dubbe þe to knicte
 Wyt hys ſwerde fo bricte 476
 Wyt ſiluer and wit golde
 Hyt worþ him wel hyʒolde
Horn god lene þe wel ſpede
 Þi *herdne* forto bede 480
 Horn tok hys leue
 For it was ney eue
 Aylbrous he ſowte
 And tok him þat he browte 484
 He taled to him þere
 Hou he hauede hy fare
 He telde him of hiſ nede
 And bihet him his mede 488
 Aylbrous wel bliþe
 To halle he ʒede wel ſwiþe
 And ſette him on kneuling
 And grette wel þe king 492

L. 447. *ʒynge* and l. 448, except *nyng*e, written over an erasure.

L. 472. *yfare*] *f* over erasure MS.

C

þaune is mi þralhod
 Iwent in to kniȝthod, 440
 & ifchal wexe more
 & do, *lemmæn*, þi lore.⁷
 ¶ Rymenhild, þat swete þing
 Wakede of hire swoȝning: 444

‘Horn,’ *quap* heo, ‘vel sone
 þat ſchal beon idone:
 þu ſchalt beo dubbed kniȝt
 Are come ſeue niȝt. 448
 Haue her þis cuppe
 & þis Ryng þer vppe
 To Aylbruf & ſtuard,
 & ſe he holde foreward: 452
 Seie ihc him biſeche
 Wiþ loueliche ſpeche
 þat he adun falle
 Bifore þe king in halle, 456
 & bidde þe king ariȝte
 Dubbe þe to kniȝte.

Wiþ ſeluer & wiþ golde
 Hit wurþ him wel iȝolde. 460
 Criſt him lene ſpede
 þin erende to bede.
 ¶ Horn tok his leue,
 For hit was neȝ eue. 464
 Aþelbrus he foȝte
 & ȝaf him þat he broȝte,
 & tolde him ful ȝare
 Hu he hadde ifare, 468
 & fede him his nede,
 & bihet him his mede.
 ¶ Aþelbrus alfo ſwiȝe
 Went to halle bliue: 472

[f. 8 v²]

O. 469. *Aym*] *y* corr. out of *e*.
 O. 485. *þere*] the first *e* corr. out of *o* MS.

L		O	
ant feide kyng nou leste		Syre he feyde wiltu luste	
o tale mid þe beste		Ane tale wit þe beste	
þou shalt bere coroune		Þou schalt bere corune	
to marewe in þis toune	480	In þis hulke toune	496
to marewe is þi feste		To morwe worþe þi festef	
þe bihoueþ gestef		Me by houed gestes	
Ich þe rede mid al my myht		Ich þe wolde rede ate lef	
þat þou make horn knyht	484	Þat þou horn knict makedett	500
þin armes do him welde		Þi armes to him welde	
god knyht he shal þe zelde		God knict he schal beu helde	
þe kyng feide wel fone		Þe king feyde fone	
hit is wel to done	488	Þat hys wel to done	504
Horn me wel quemep		Horn me wole ben queme	
knyht him wel byfemep		To be knict him by feme	
He shal haue ni dobyng		He schal habbe my dubbing	
& be myn oþer derlyng	492	And be my nowne derling	508
& hife feren tuelue		And hif feren ·xij	
he shal dobbe him felue		Ich schal dobbe My felue	
alle y shal hem knyhte		Alle ich hem schal knicte [f. 222 v ¹]	
byfore me to fyhte	496	Bi for me to fyte	512
al þat þe lyhte day sprong		Amorwe her þe dey spronge	
aylmere þohte long		A ylmer king þoute wel longe	
þe day bigon to springe		þe day by gan to springe	
horn com byfore þe kyng	500	Horn cam bi forn þe kinge	516
wiþ his tuelf fere			
alle þer ywere			
horn knyht made he			
		Wit fwerde horn he girde	
wiþ ful gret folempnite	504		
		Rit honder hys herte	
fette him on a stede		He fette him on stede	
red so eny glede		Red so any glede	520
		And fette on hif fotef	
fmot him a lute wiht		Boþe spores and botes	
& bed him buen a god knyht	508	And smot alitel with	
Athulf vel a kne þer		And bed him ben god knict	524
& þonkede kyng Aylmer		Ayol fel on knes þere	
		By forn þe king aylmere	
		And feyde king so kene	
		Graunte me my bene	528

O. 517. *girle*] *d* corr. out of *t* MS.O. 517, 518. In the margin opposite *ore est horn alobbe*.

C

- 'Kyng,' he fede, 'þu leste
 A tale mid þe beste;
 Þu schalt bere *crune*
 Tomoreȝe *in* þis tune; 476
 Tomoreȝe is þi feste:
 Þer bihoueþ gefte.
 Hit nere noȝt for loren
 For to kniȝti child horn, 480
 Þine armes for to welde,
 God kniȝt he schal ȝelde.'
 ¶ Þe king fede sone,
 'Þat is wel idone. 484
 Horn me wel *iquemeþ*,
 God kniȝt *him* bifemeþ.
 He schal haue mi dubbing
 & *afterward* mi derling. 488
 & alle his feren twelf
 He schal kniȝten him self:
 Alle he schal hem kniȝte
 Bifore me þis niȝte.' 492
 Til þe liȝt of day sprang
 Ailmar *him* þuȝte *lang*.
 Þe day bigan to *springe*,
 Horn *com* biuore þe *kinge* 496
 Mid his twelf yfere:
 Sume hi were luþere.
 Horn he dubbede to kniȝte
 Wiþ swerd & spures briȝte. 500

He fette him on a stede whit:

Þer nas no kniȝt hym ilik.

- He smot him a litel wiȝt
 & bed him beon a god kniȝt. 504
 ¶ Aþulf fel aknes þar
 Biuore þe *king* Aylmar.
 'King,' he fede, 'fo kene,
 Grante me a bene: 508

O. 508. Before *my þ* MS.

C. 492. *þis*] *s* above the line MS. C. 506. *Biuore*] *re* above the line MS.

L

¶ Nou is knyht fire horn
 þat in sudenne wes yborn 512
 Lord he is of londe
 & of vs þat by him stonde
 þin armes he haueþ & þy sheld
 forte fyhte in þe feld 516
 Let him vs alle knyhte
 fo hit is his ryhte
Aylmer feide ful ywis
 nou do þat þi wille ys 520
Horn adoun con lyhte
 & made hem alle to knyhte
 for muchel wes þe geste [f. 86 v]
 & more wes þe feste 524
 þat rymenild nes nout þere
 hire þohte feue 3ere
 efter horn hue fende
 horn in to boure wende 528
 He nolde gon is one
 Athulf wes hys ymone

¶ rymenild welcomeþ fire horn
 & aþulf knyht him biforn 532
 knyht nou is tyme
 forto fitte byme
 do nou þat we spake
 to þi wyf þou me take 536

Nou þou haft wille þyne
 vbynd me of þis pyne
 rymenild nou be stille
 ichulle don al þy wille 540
 ah her hit fo bitide
 mid spere ichulle ryde
 ant my knyhtod proue
 er þen ich þe wowe 544

O

Þou haft knicted fire horn
 Þat in fodenne waf hy born
 Louerd he hys in londe
 Of vs þat bi him stonde 532
 Mid spere and wit feelde
 To fyten in þe felde
 Let him of alle knicte
 So hyt hys hife ricte 536
 Þo feyde þe king wel fone wis
 Do horn af hys wil hys
 Horn a down gan lycte
 And makede hem to knicte 540
 Comen were þe gestes
 Amorwe was þe feste
 Reymyld was nowt þere
 Hire þoute feue yere 544
 After horn hye fende
 Horn to boure wende

He nam his felawe in hyf honde
 And fonde Reymyld in boure stonde

Welcome art þou fire horn 549
 And ayol chil þe bi forn
 Knict nou it hif tyme
 Þat þo fitte by me 552

Yf þou be trewe of dedef
 Do þat þou aire feydef
 Do nou þat we speke
 To wif þou schalt me take [f. 222 v²]

Reymyld quat horn be stille 557
 Ily schal don al þi wille
 Hat first hyt mote by tyde
 Mid spere þat ich ride 560
 Mi knicthede for to proue
 Herft here ich þe wowe

L. 522. *knyhte*] *k* over an erasure MS.

O. 546. *Horn*] *Horn* MS.

C

Nu is kniȝt fire horn
 Þat in fuddenne was iboren :
 Lord he is of lorde
 Ou^er us þat bi him stonde : 512
 Þin armes he haþ & scheld
 To fiȝte wiþ vpon þe feld :
 Let him vs alle kniȝte
 For þat is vre riȝte.' 516
 ¶ Aylmar fede fone ywis :
 'Do nu þat þi wille is.'
 Horn adun liȝte
 & makede hem alle kniȝtes. 520
 Murie was þe feste
 Al of faire gastes :
 Ac Rymenhild nas noȝt þer
 & þat hire þuȝte feue ȝer. 524
 After horn heo fente,
 & he to bure wente.
 Nolde he noȝt go one,
 Aþulf was his mone. 528

Rymenhild on flore stod,
 Hornes come hire þuȝte god,
 And fede, 'we/come, fire horn,
 & Aþulf kniȝt þe biſorn. 532
 [f. 9 r¹] Kniȝt, nu is þi time
 For to fitte bi me :
 Do nu þat þu er of ſpake,
 To þi wif þume take. 536
 Ef þu art trewe of dedes,
 Do nu afe þu fedes.

Nu þu haſt wille þine,
 Vn bind me of my pine.' 540
 ¶ 'Rymenhild,' quaþ he, 'beo ſtille ;
 Ihc wulle don al þi wille.
 Alfo hit mot bitide,
 Mid ſpere iſchal fuſt ride, 544
 & mi kniȝthod proue,
 Ar ihc þe ginne to woȝe.

C. 509. *kniȝt*] *kniȝ* MS.C. 510. *was*] *s* above the line MS.C. 520. *hē alle* above the line MS.C. 531. *welcome*] *wefcome* MS.

L

we bueþ nou knyhtes 3onge
 alle to day yspronge
 ant of þe mestere
 hit is þe manere 548
 wiþ sum oþer knyhte
 for his lemmon to fyþte
 er ne he eny wyf take
 oþer wyþ wymmon forewart make
 to day so crist me bleffe 553
 y shal do prueffe
 for þi loue mid shelde
 amiddewart þe felde 556
 3ef ich come to lyue
 ychul þe take to wyue
 knyht y may yleue þe
 why ant þou trewe be 560
 ¶ haue her þis goldring
 hit is ful god to þi dobbing
 ygraued is on þe ryng
 rymenild þy luef þe 3ynge 564
 nis non betere vnder sonne
 þat enymon of conne

 ffor mi loue þou hit were
 & on þy fynger þou hit bere 568
 þe ston haueþ fuche grace
 ne shalt þou in none place
 deþ vnderfonge
 ne buen yslye wiþ wronge 572
 3ef þou lokest þeran
 & þencheft o þi lemman
 ant fire athulf þi broþer
 he shal han en oþer 576
 Horn crist y þe byteche
 myd mourninde speche
 crist þe 3eue god endyng
 & found a3eyn þe bryng 580
 þe knyht hire gan to cuffe
 & rymenild him to bleffe

O

We beþ knictes yonge
 Alto day by spronge 564
 Of þe mestere
 Hyt hys þe manere
 Wyt som oþer knicte
 For hys leman to fycte 568
 Her ich eny wif take
 Þer fore ne haue ich þe forfake
 To day so god me blisse
 Ich sal do prueffe 572
 For þe lef wyt schelde
 In mideward þe felde
 And hy come to liue
 Ich take þe wiue 576
 Knict qwat reymyl þe trewe
 Yich wene ich may þe leue
 Haue nou here þis gold ring
 He his god to þi dobbing 580

 Ne hys non fwilk vnder sonne
 Þat man may offe konne
 Hy graue hys on þe Ringe
 Rymyld þi lef þe yenge 584

 Þe ston him hys of swiche grace
 Þat þou ne schal in none place
 Of none doute fayle
 Þer þou bigynnes batayle 588

 And fire ayol þi broþer
 He sal haue a noþer
 Horn god hy þe bi teche
 Wit morninde speche 592
 God þe 3yeue god endyng
 An hol þe a3en bringe
 Þe knict hyre gan to kuffe
 And reymyld him blisse 596

L. 580. *þe*] *þere* MS.O. 571. *blisse*] *biliſſe* MS.O. 579. *þis*] *s* above line MS.

C

- We beþ kniȝtes ȝonge,
 Of oðai al iſprunge, 548
 & of vre meſtere
 So is þe manere
 Wiþ fume oþere kniȝte
 Wel for his lemman fiȝte, 552
 Or he eni wif take:
 For þi me ſtondeþ þe more rape.
 Today, fo criſt me bleſſe,
 Ihc wulle do prueſſe 556
 For þi luue in þe felde
 Mid ſpere & mid ſchelde:
 If ihc come to lyue
 Ihc ſchal þe take to wyue.' 560
- ¶ 'Kniȝt,' quaþ heo, 'trewe,
 Ihc wene ihc mai þe leue:
 Tak nu her þis goldring.
 God him is þe dubbing; 564
 Þer is vpon þe ringe
 Igraue Rymenhild þe ȝonge.
 Þer nis non betere anonder ſuzne
 Þat eni man of telle cume; 568
- For my luue þu hit were
 & on þi finger þu him bere:
 Þe ſtones beoþ of ſuche grace
 Þat þu ne ſchalt in none place 572
 Of none duȝtes beon ofdrad,
 Ne on bataille beon amad,
 Ef þu loke þeran
 & þenke vpon þi lemman. 576
- ¶ And ſire Aþulf, þi broþer,
 He ſchal haue anoþer.
 Horn, ihc þe biſeche,
 Wiþ loueliche ſpeche, 580
 Criſt ȝeue god erndinge
 Þe aȝen to ¶ bringe.'
- [f. 9 r²] ¶ Þe kniȝt hire gan keſſe,
 & heo him to bleſſe: 584

O. 590. Before *ſal iſ* MS.O. 591. Before *teche take* MS.

D

L		O
leue at hyre he nom & in to halle he com	584	Leue at hire he nom And in to halle com
knyhtes eode to table & horn eode to stable		Þe knictes 3yede to table And horn <i>in</i> to stable
þer he toc his gode fole blac fo euer eny cole	588	He tok forþ his gode fole [f. 223 r ¹] So blac fo eny cole
wiþ armes he him fredde ant is fole he fedde		In armes he him schredde And hys fole he fedde
		Hyf fole schok hys brenye Þat al þe court gan denye
þe fole bigon to springe & horn murie to fynge	592	Hys fole gan forþ <i>springe</i> And horn merie to fynge
Horn rod one whyle wel more þen amyle		He rod one wile Wel more þan a mile
he feh a shyp at grounde wiþ heþene hounde	596	He fey a schip rowe Mid water alby flowe
		Of out londiffe <i>marne</i> Of sarazine kenne
He askede wet hue hadden oþer to londe ladden		Hem askede qwat he hadde Oþer to londe ladde
an hound him gan biholde & spek wordes bolde	600	A geant him gan by holde And spek wordes bolde
þis land we wolleþ wyne & fle þat þer bueþ inne		Þis lond we wile winne And fien al þat þer ben <i>hiune</i>
Horn gan is swerd gripe ant on is arm hit wype	604	Horn gan hys swerd gripe And on his arm hyt wipe
þe farazyn he hitte so		Þe farazin fo he fimot Þat al hys blod was hot
		At þe furste dunte Hys heued of gan wente
þat is hed fel to ys to þo gonne þe houndes gone		Þo <i>gonnen</i> þo hundef gon
aʒeynes Horn ys one	608	Aʒenes horn alon
He lokede on is ryngre [f. 87 r]		He lokede on hyf gode ringe
ant þohte o rymenyld þe 3ynge		And þoute on reymild þe yenge
he sloh þer of þe beste an houndred at þe leste	612	He slow þer on haste An hundred at þe leste
ne mihte no mon telle alle þat he gon quelle		
of þat þer were oryue he lafte lut o lyue	616	Of þat þer were aryue Fewe he leuede on liue

L. 605. *farazyn*] *farazyn* followed by hole in MS. and mark of contraction.O. 607. *springe* MS.

C

Leue at hire he nam,
 & *in* to halle cam.
 Þe kniȝtes ȝeden to table,
 & hornē ȝede to stable. 588
 Þar he tok his gode fole
 Also blak fo eny cole ;

Þe fole fchok þe brunie
 Þat al þe curt gan denie, 592
 Þe fole bigan to fpringe,
 & horn murie to finge.
 Horn rod in a while
 More þan a myle. 596
 He fond o fchup ftonde
 Wiþ heþene honde :

He axede what hi foȝte
 Oþer to londe broȝte. 600
 ¶ An hund him gan bihelde,
 Þat fpac wordes belde :
 ‘ Þis lond we wulleȝ wynne
 & fle þat þer is inne.’ 604
 Horn gan his fwerd gripe,
 & on his arme wype ;
 Þe sarazins he fmatte
 Þat his blod hatte ; 608
 At eureche dunte
 Þe heued of wente.
 Þo guȝne þe hundes gone
 Abute horn al one : 612
 He lokede on þe ringe,
 & þoȝte on rimenilde.
 He floȝ þer on hafte
 On hundred bi þe lafte 616
 Ne miȝte noman telle
 Þat folc þat he gan quelle :
 Of alle þat were aliue
 Ne miȝte þer non þriue. 620

O. 608. After *horn* i MS.O. 614. *sarazine*] *sararine* MS.O. 612. *water*] *wat* MS.O. 633. *per*] *pe* MS.

L

U Horn tok þe maister heued
 þat he *him* hade byreued
 ant sette on is fuerde
 abouen oþen orde 620
 he ferde hom to halle
 among þe knyhtes alle
 kyng quop he wel þou fitte
 & þine knyhtes mitte 624
 to day ich rod omy pleyyng
 after my dobbing
 yfond a ship rowen
 in þe found bysflouen 628
 Mid vnlondiflhe menne
 of sarazynes kenne

 to deþe forte pyne
 þe & alle þyne 632
 hy gonne me afayly
 swerd me nolde fayly
 y smot hem alle to grounde
 in a lutel flounde 636

 þe heued ich þe brynge
 of þe maister kyng
 nou haue ich þe zolde
 þat þou me knyhten woldest 640
 þe day bigon to springe
 þe kyng rod on hontyng
 to þe wode wyde

 ant ffykenyld bi is fyde 644
 þat fals wes ant vntrewe
 whose him wel yknewe
U Horn ne þohte nout him on
 ant to boure wes ygon 648

 he fond rymenild fittynde
 & wel fore wepynde

 so whyt so þe sonne
 mid terres al byronne 652
Horn seide luef þyn ore
 why wepest þou so fore

O

Þe meyster kingef heued
 He haddit him by reued 636
 He fettit on hys fuerde
 Anoven on þe horde
 Til he com to halle
 Among þe knictes alle 640
 He feyde king wel mote þou fitte
 An þine knictes mitte
 Þer y rod on my pleyyng
 Sone hafter my dobbing 644
 Y fay a schip rowe
 Mid *watere* al by flowe [f. 223 r²]
 Of none londifche menne
 Bote farazines *kenne* 648

 To deye for to pyne
 Þe and alle þine
 He *gornen* me a faylen
 My swerd me ne wolde fayle 652
 Ich broute *hem* alto grunde
 In one lite flounde

 Þe heued ich þe bringe
 Of þe meyster kinge 656
 Nou ich haue þe yolde
 Þat þu me knicten wolde
Pe day bi gan to springe
 þe king rod on huntingge 660
 To wode he gan wende
 For to latches þe heynde
 Wyt hym rod fokenild
 Þat alþe werste moder child 664

 And horn *wente* in to boure
 To sen auenture
 He fond Reymild sittende
 Sore wepende 668

 Whit so eny sonne
 Wit teres albi ronne
 He feyde *lemman* þin ore
 Wy wepes þou so fore 672

C

Horn tok þe maisteres heued,
 Þat he hadde him bireued,
 & fette hit on his swerde
 Anouen at þan orde. 624

He verde hom in to halle
 Among þe kniȝtes alle.
 'Kyng,' he fede, 'wel þu fitte
 & alle þine kniȝtes mitte; 628

[f. 9 v']

To day, after mi dubbing,
 So irod on mi pleing,
 Ifond o schup Rowe
 Þo hit gan to flowe, 632

Al wiþ sarazines kyn,
 & none londiffe Men,
 To dai for to pine
 Þe & alle þine. 636
 Hi gonne me affaille,
 Mi swerd me nolde faille,
 Ismot hem alle to grunde

Oþer ȝaf hem diþes wunde. 640
 Þat heued i þe bringe
 Of þe maister kinge.
 Nu is þi wile iȝolde,
 King, þat þu me kniȝti woldest.' 644

A Moreȝe þo þe day gan ſpringe
 þe king him rod an huztinge;

At hom lefte ffiikenhild,
 Þat was þe wurſte moder child. 648

Heo ferde in to bure
 To ſen auenture:
 Heo faȝ Rymenild fitte,

Alfo he were of witte: 652
 Heo fat on þe funne
 Wiþ tieres al biruȝne,
 Horn fede, 'lef, þinore,
 Wi wepeſtu fo fore?' 656

L

hue feide ich nout ne wepe
 ah yshal er yslepe 656
 me þohte omy metyng
 þæt ich rod ofysfhyng
 to see my net ycaste
 ant wel fer hit laste 660
 a gret fyssh ate þe ferste
 my net made berste
 þæt fyssh me so bycahte
 þæt y nout ne lahte 664
 ywene yshal forlose
 þe fyssh þæt ywolde cheose
 Crist & seinte steuene
 quop horn areche þy sweuene 668
 no shal y þe byfwyke
 ne do þat þe mis lyke
 ich take þe myn owe
 to holde & eke to knowe 672
 for eueruch oþer wyhte
 þerto my troupe yplyhte
 wel muche was þe reuþe
 þat wes at þilke treuþe 676
 rymenild wep wel ylle
 ant horn let terres stille
 Lemmon quop he dere
 þou shalt more y here 680
 þy sweuen shal wende
 summon vs wole shende
 þat fyssh þat brac þy net
 ywis it is sumwet 684
 þat wol vs do sum tene
 ywys hit worþ ysene
 Aylmer rod by floure
 ant horn wes yne boure 688
 ftykenyld hade enuye
 & feyde þeose folye
 Aylmer ich þe werne
 horn þe wole forberne 692
 Ich herde wher he feyde
 ant his fuerd he leyde
 to brynge þe of lyue
 ant take rymenyld to wyue 696

O

Hye feyde ich nawt ne wepe
 Bote ich schal her ich slepe
 Me þoute in my metyng
 Þat ich rod on fischinge 676
 To se my net ich kefte
 Ne Mict ich nowt lache
 A gret fysz ate furste
 Mi net he makede berste 680
 Þe fysz me so by laucte
 Þat ich nawt ne kaucte
 Ich wene ich schal forlese
 Þe fysz þat ich wolde chefe 684
 God and seynte steuene
 Quad horn terne þi sweuene
 Ne shal ich neuere swike
 Ne do þat þe mis like 688
 Ich nime þe to my nowe
 To habben and to howe
 For euerich wyzte [f. 223 v¹]
 Þarto my treuwþe ich plicte 692
 Miche was þat rewþe
 Þat was at here trewþe
 Reynyld wep wel stille 696
 And horn let teres spille
 He feyde lemman dere
 Þou schalt more here
 Þy sweuene ich schal schende
 Þe fis þat brac þi feyne 700
 Hy wis hyt was som bleine
 Þat schal us do som tene
 Hy wis hyt worþ hy sene
 Þe king rod bi his toure 704
 And horn waf in þe boure
 Fykenyld hadde envie
 An feyde hife folye
 Aylmere king ich wole warnen 708
 Horn chil þe wile berne
 Ich herde qware he feyde
 And hys swerd leyde
 To bringe þe of liue 712
 And take rimenyld to wiue

C

Heo fede 'noȝt ine wepe,
Bute afe ilay aslepe

To þe fe my net icaſte,
& hit nolde noȝt ilaſte; 660
A gret fiſſ at þe furſte
Minet he gan to berſte.

Ihc wene þat ihc ſchal leoſe
þe fiſſ þat ihc wolde cheoſe.' 664

¶ 'Criſt,' *quaþ* horn, ' & feint ſteuene
Turne þine ſweuene.
Ne ſchal iþe biſwike,
Ne do þat þe miſlike. 668

Iſchal me make þinowe
To holden & to knowe
For eureche oþere wiȝte,
& þarto mi treuþe iþe pliȝte.' 672

Muchel was þe ruþe
þat was at þare truþe :
For Rymenhild weop ille,
& horn let þe tires ſtille. 676

[f. 9 v²]

'Lemman,' *quaþ* he, 'dere
þu ſchalt more ihere ;
þi ſweuen ſchal wende,
Oþer ſum Man ſchal vs ſchende. 680

þe fiſſ þat brak þe lyne
Ywis he doþ us pine,
þat ſchal don vs tene,
& wurþ wel ſone iſene.' 684

¶ Aylmar rod bi ſture,
& horn lai in bure.
Fykenhild hadde enuye
& fede þes folye : 688

'Aylmar, ihc þe warne,
Horn þe wule berne ;
Ihc herde whar he fede,
& his ſwerd forþ leide, 692
To bringe þe of lyue,
& take Rymenhild to wyue.

C

He liþ in bure
 Vnder couerture 696
 By Rymenzhild þi doȝter,
 & so he doþ wel ofte ;
 And þider þu go al riȝt,
 Þer þu him finde miȝt ; 700
 Þu do him vt of londe,
 Oþer he doþ þe ſchonde.
 ¶ Aylmar aȝen gan turne
 Wel Modi & wel Murne. 704

He fond horn in arme.
 On Rymenzhilde barme
 ‘Awei vt,’ he fede, ‘fule þeof!
 Ne wurſtu me neuremore leof. 708
 Wend vt of my bure
 Wiþ muchel meſſaventure.
 Wel ſone bute þu flitte,
 Wiþ ſwerde ihc þe anhitte. 712
 Wend vt of my londe
 Oþer þu ſchalt haue ſchonde.’

¶ Horn fadelede his ſtede
 & his armes he gan ſprede ; 716
 His brunie he gan lace
 So he ſcholde in to place ;
 His ſwerd he gan fonge,
 Nabod he noȝt to longe. 720

He ȝede forþ bliue
 To Rymenzhild his wyue.
 He fede, ‘Lemman derling,
 Nu haueſtu þi sweuening. 724
 Þe fiſſ þat þi net rente,
 Fram þe he me fente.

L

þe kyng wiþ me gynneþ stríue
 a wey he wole me dryue
 þare fore haue nou godneday
 nou y mot founde & fare away 732
 In to vncouþe londe
 wel more forte fonde
 yshal wonie þere
 fulle feue 3ere 736
 at þe feue3eres ende
 3yf y ne come ne fende
 tac þou hofebonde
 forme þat þou no wonde 740
 In armes þou me fonge
 ant cus me swyþe longe
 hy cuften hem astounde
 & rymenyld fel to grounde 744
Horn toc his leue
 he myhte nout byleue
 He toc Apulf is fere
 aboute þe swere 748
 ant feide knyht so trewe
 kep wel my loue newe
 þou neuer ne forfoke
 rymenild to kepe ant loke 752
 his stede he bigan stryde
 ant forþ he con hym ryde
 Apulf wep wiþ ey3en
 ant alle þat hit yfey3en 756
 Horn forþ him ferde
 a god ship he him herde
 þat him schulde passe
 out of westneffe 760

 þe wynd bigon to stonde
 ant drof hem vp olonde
 to londe þat hy fletten
 fot out of ship hy fetten 764
 he fond bi þe weye
 kynges fones tueye
 þat on wes hoten Apyld
 ant þat oper beryld 768

O

Þe king gynneþ wiht me stríue 752
 Awey he wole me driue
 Reymyld haue god day
 For nov ich founde away
 In to onekup londe 756
 Wel more forto fonde
 Ich schal wony þere
 Fulle feve 3ere
 Ate -vii 3eres hende 760
 Bot 3yf hy come oper fende
 Tac þou hofebonde
 For me þat þou wonde
 I armef þou me fonge 764
 An kuffe swiþe longe
 He kusten one stunde
 And reymyld fel to gruzde
 Horn tok his leue 768
 For hyt was ney heue
 He nam ayol trewe fere
 Al aboute þe swere
 And feyt knict so trewe 772
 Kep Mi leue wiue
 So þou me neuere forfoke
 Reymyl kep and loke
Horn gan stede by stride 776
 And forþ he gan ride
 Ayol wep wit heye
 And alle þat hym feye
 Horn chil forþ hym ferde 780
 A god schip he him herde [f. 224 r¹]
 Þat hym scholde wisse
 Out of westniffe

 Þe whyzt him gan stonde 784
 And drof tyl hirelonde
 To londe he gan flette
 And out of schip him fette
 He mette by þe weye 788
 Kingges fones tweye
 Þat on was hoten ayld
 And þat oper byrild

C

- [f. 10 r¹] Rymenhild, haue wel godne day,
 No leng abiden ine may. 728
 In to vncuþe londe,
 Wel more for to fonde;
 Ifchal wune þere
 Fulle feue 3ere. 732
 At feue 3eres ende,
 3ef ine come ne fende,
 Tak þe husebonde,
 ffor me þu ne wonde; 736
 In arnes þu me fonge
 & kes me wel longe.
 He cuſte him wel a ſtunde
 & Rymenhild feol to grunde. 740
 Horn tok his leue,
 ne miȝte he no leng bileue;
 He tok Aþulf his fere
 Al abute þe ſwere, 744
 & fede, 'kniȝt fo trewe,
 Kep wel mi luue newe.
 Þu neure me ne forfoke;
 Rymenhild þu kep and loke 748
 His ſtede he gan biſt^ride
 & forþ he gan ride:
- To þe hauene he ferde,
 & a god ſchup he hurede, 752
 Þat him ſcholde londe
 In weſtene londe.
 ¶ Aþulf weop wiþ iȝe
 & al þat him iȝe. 756
- To lond he him fette
 & fot on ſtirop fette.
 He foud bi þe weie
 Kynges fones tweie: 760
 Þat on him het harild,
 & þat oþer berild.

C. 739. After *wel* an erasure of *longe* ? MS. C. 741. *Horn*] *n* above line MS.
 C. 742. *bileue*] *leue* above line MS. C. 760. *Kynges*] *s* above the line MS.

L

berylde hym con preye þat he schulde feye	
what he wolde þere ant what ys nome were	772
¶ Godmod he feiþ ich hote ycomen out of þis bote wel fer from by weste to feche myne beste	776
berylde con ner him ryde ant toc <i>him</i> bi þe bridel wel be þou knyht yfounde wiþ me þou lef astounde	780
al so ich mote sterue þe kyng þou shalt ferue ne seh y neuer alyue so feir knyht her aryue	784
godmod he ladde to halle ant he adoun gan falle Ant fette him a knelyng [f. 88 r]	
ant grette þene gode kyng þo faide beryld wel sone kyng wiþ him þou all done þilond tac <i>him</i> to werie	788
ne shal þe nomon derye for he is þe feyreste man þat euer in þis londe cam	792
¶ þo feide þe kyng wel dere welcome be þou here	796
go beryld wel swyþe & make hym wel blyþe ant when þou farest to wowen tac him þine glouen	800
þer þou haft munt to wyue a wey he shal þe dryue for godmodes feyrhede shalt þou no wer spede	804
hit wes at <i>criftemasse</i> nouþer more no lasse þe kyng made fette of his knyhtes beste	808

O

Byrild him gan preye þat he scholde feye Wat hys name were And qwat he wolde þere	792
Cuberd he feyde ich hote Comen fram þe bote Fer fram bi weste To chefen mine beste	796
Byryld him gan ryde And tok hym by þe <i>bridel</i> Wel be þou knict here founde Whyt me bileuest a flounde	800
So ich ne mote sterue þe kyng þou schal <i>ferue</i> Ne fey ich neuere on lyue So fayr knyht aryue	804
Cubert he ledde to halle And a doun gan falle He fette hym on knewlyng And grette wel þe gode king	808
þo feyde byrild wel sone Whit hym þou hauez to done Tak hym þi lond to werye Ne schal hym noman derye	812
He hys þe fayreste man þat euer in þis londe cam þo feyde þe king so dere Wel come be he here	816
Go nov byryld swyþe An mak him glad and blyþe Wan þou farest awowen Tak hym þine glouen	820
þer þou hauest Mynt to wyue Awey he schal þe dryue	824
Hyt was at <i>criftemesse</i> [f. 224 r ²] Naper more ne lesse þe king hym makede a feste Wyt hyfe knyctes beste	828

L. 772. *s* in *ys* over an erasure MS.O. 813. *þou* omit. MS.L. 806. *no* might be read *ne* MS.*hauez*] *z* above line MS.

C

Berild gan him preie
 Þat he scholde him feie, 764
 What his name were
 & what he wolde þere.

‘Cutberd,’ he fede, ‘ihc hote,
 Icomen vt of þe bote, 768
 Wel feor fram biweste
 To feche mine beste.’

Berild gan him nier ride
 & tok him bi þe bridel; 772

‘Wel beo þu kniȝt ifounde!
 Wiþ me þu lef astunde:
 Also mote i sterue,
 Þe king þu schalt serue; 776

[f. 10 r²]

Ne faȝ i neure my lyue
 So fair kniȝt aryue.’

Cutberd heo ladde in to halle,
 & he a kne gan falle: 780

He sette him a knewelyng
 & grette wel þe gode kyng.
 Þanne fede Berild sone:

‘Sire king, of him þu hast to done, 784
 Bitak him þi lond to werie,
 Ne schal hit noman derie;

For he is þe faireste man
 Þat eurezut on þi londe cam.’ 788

¶ Þanne fede þe king so dere:
 ‘Welcome beo þu here.

Go nu, Berild, swiþe,
 & make him ful bliþe; 792

And whan þu farst to woȝe,
 Tak him þine gloue;

Iment þu haueft to wyue,
 Awai he schal þe dryue; 796

For Cutberdes fairhede,
 Ne schal þe neure wel ſpede.’

H It was at Cristesmasse,
 Neiper more ne lasse; 800

C. 786. *schal*] *schal* MS.C. 793. *farst*] *t* above the line MS.

L

þer com in at none
 a geaunt fuyþe sone
 y armed of paynyme
 ant feide þise ryme 812
 site kyng bi kyng
 ant herkne my tidyng
 her bucþ paynes aryue
 wel more þen fyue 816
 her beþ vpon honde
 kyng in þine londe
 on þer of wol fyhte
 to ʒeynes þre knyhtes 820
 ʒef oure þre sleh ure on
 we shulen of ore londe gon
 ʒef vre on sleh oure þre
 al þis lond shal vre be 824

to morewe shal be þe fyhtyng
 at þe sonne vpsþringe
Cþo feyde þe kyng þurston
 godmod shal be þat on 828
 beryld shal be þat oþer
 þe þridde Aþyld is broþer
 for hue bucþ strongeste
 ant in armes þe beste 832
 ah wat shal vs to rede
 y wene we bucþ dede
 Godmod fet at borde
 ant feide þeose wordes 836
 fire kyng nis no ryhte
 on wiþ þre fyhte
 aʒeynes one hounde
 þre cristene to founde 840
 ah kyng ys hal alone
 wiþ oute more ymone
 wiþ my fuerd ful eþe
 bringen hem alle to deþe 844
 þe kyng aros amorewe
 he hade muche forewe

O

þer com ate none
 A geaunt fwiþe fone
 Armed of paynime 832
 And feyde in hys rime
 Syte knytes by þe king
 And lusteþ to my tydyng
 Here beþ paynyms a ryued 836
 Wel mo þanne fyue
 By þe se stonde
 Kyng on þine londe
 One þer of wille ich fyʒte 840
 Aʒen þi þre knyctef

ʒyf þat houre felle þyne þre
 Al þis lond schal vre be
 ʒyf þyne þre fellen houre 844
 Al þys lond þanne be ʒyure
 To morwe schal be þe fyʒtyng
 At þe sonne op ryfyng
 þo feyde þe king þurston 848
 Cubert he schal be þat on
 Ayld chyld þat oþer
 þe þrydde byryld hyfe broþer
 Hye þre beþ þe strengeste 852
 And in armes þe beste
 At wat schal do to rede
 Ich wene we ben alle dede
 Cubert set on borde 856
 And feyde þis worde
 Syre king hyt nis no ryʒcte
 On wiþ þre to fyʒcte

Ac wille ich alone 860
 With outen mannes mone
 Mid my fwerd wel heþe
 Bringen hem alle to deþe
 þe kyng ros a morwe 864
 And hadde meche forwe

L. 821. *ure*] *oure* MS. All this line and the first four words of 822 written over an erasure.

O. 832. *armed* might be read *arived*.

C

Þer cam in at none
 A Geaunt fuþe fone,
 Iarmed fram paynyme,
 And feide þes ryme : 804
 ‘ Site flille, fire kyng,
 & herkne þis tyþyng :
 Her buþ pæns ariued
 Wel mo þane fwe : 808
 Her beoþ on þe fonde,
 King, vpon þi londe,
 On of hem wile fihte
 Azen þre knihte : 812
 3ef oþer þre flen vre,
 Al þis lond beo 3oure :
 3ef vre on ouercomeþ 3our þreo,
 Al þis lond ſchal vre beo. 816

Tomoreþe be þe fihte,
 Whane þe liht of daye ſpringe.’

¶ Þanne fede þe kyng þurston : 820
 ‘ Cutberd ſchal beo þat on,

[f. 10 v¹]

Berild ſchal beo þat oþer,
 Þe þridde Alrid his broþer.
 For hi beoþ þe ſtrengeste
 & of armes þe beſte. 824

Bute what ſchal vs to rede?
 Ihc wene we beþ alle dede.’

¶ Cutberd fat at borde
 & fede þes wordes : 828

‘ Sire king, hit nis no rihte
 On wiþ þre to fihte,
 Azen one hunde
 Þre criſten men to fonde. 832

Sire, iſchal al one
 Wiþute more ymone
 Wiþ mi ſwerd wel eþe
 Bringe hem þre to deþe.’ 836

¶ Þe kyng aros amoreþe
 Þat hadde muchel forþe.

O. 858. After *Syre kyre* MS. *nis* omit. MS.
 C. 828. *þes]* s above line MS. C. 830. *pre]* þ^e MS.

L

godmod ros of bedde
 wiþ armes he him fhredde 848
 his brunye he on caste
 & knutte hit wel fafte
 ant com *him* to þe kyng
 at his vp ryfyng 852
 kyng quop he com to felde
 me forte byhelde
 hou we shule flyten
 ant to gedere smiten 856
 ¶ riht at *pr̄ime* tide
 hy gonnen out to ryde
 hy founden in a grene
 a geaunt swyþe kene 860
 his feren *him* bifide
 þat day forto abyde

Godmod hem gon afaylen
 nolde he nout faylen 864
 He 3ef dundes ynowe [f. 88 v]
 þe payen fel yfwowe
 ys feren gonnen hem wiþ drawe
 for hucre maister wes neh flawe 868
 he feide knyht þou reste
 a whyle 3ef þe leste
 y ne heucde ner of monnes hond
 fo harde dundes in non lond 872
 bote of þe kyng Murry
 þat wes swiþe sturdy
 he wes of hornes kenne
 y sloh him in fudenne 876
 ¶ Godmod him gon agryfe
 ant his blod aryfe
 byforen him he seh stonde
 þat drof him out of londe 880
 ant fader his aquelde
 he smot him vnder shelde
 he lokede on is ryng
 ant þohte o rymenild þe 3yng 884
 mid god fuerd at þe furste
 he smot him þourh þe huerte

O

Cubert rof of bedde
 Wyt armef he hym schredde
 Hys brenye on *he* caste 868
 Lacede hyt wel fafte
 He cam bi forn þe gode king
 At hyfe op ryfyng [f. 224 v¹]
 He feyde king com to felde 872
 Me for to byhelde
 Hou we scholen fyzte
 And to gydere hus dyzcte
 Ryzt at *pr̄ime* tyde 876
 He *gonne* hem out ryde
 He founden in a grene
 A geant swyþe kene
 Armed with fwerd by fide 880
 Þe day for to abyde

Cubert him gan afayle
 Wolde he nawt fayle
 He keyte dundes ynowe 884
 Þe geant fel hy fwowe
 Hys feren *gonnen* hem wyt drawe
 Þo here mayster wa flawe
 He feyden knyct þo reste 888
 A wile 3yf þe luste
 We neuere ne hente
 Of *man* fo harde dunte
 Bute of þe king Mory 892
 Þat was fo swyþe stordy
 He was of hornes kinne
 We slowe hym in sodenne
 Cuberd gan a *grise* 896
 And hys blod a ryfe
 By for hym he sey stonde
 Þat drof hym out of londe
 And hyf fader aquelde 900
 He smot hym honder schelde
 He lokede on hys gode ringe
 And þoute on reymyld þe 3oung
 Myd gode dunt ate furste 904
 He smot hym to þe herte

O. 868. *he*] *ke* MS.O. 870. *He*] *ke* MS.O. 888. After *reste þe* MS.O. 891. After *man nef hondþe* MS.

C

- & Cutberd ros of bedde
 Wiþ armes he him schredde ; 840
 Horn his brunie gan on caste,
 & lacede hit wel faste,
 & cam to þe kinge
 At his vp rifinge. 844
 ‘King,’ he fede, ‘cum to fælde
 For to bihelde
 Hu we fiȝte schulle,
 & togare go wulle.’ 848
 Riȝt at prime tide
 Hi gunnen vt ride,
 And funden on a grene
 A geaunt suþe kene, 852
 His feren him biſide
 Hore deþ to abide.
 ¶ Þe ilke bataille
 Cutberd gan affaille : 856

 He ȝaf dentes inoȝe,
 Þe kniȝtes felle iſwoȝe.
 His dent he gan wiþdraȝe,
 For hi were neȝ aſlaȝe : 860
 & fede, ‘kniȝtes, nu ȝe reſte
 One while ef ȝou leſte.’
 Hi fede hi neure nadde
 Of kniȝte dentes ſo harde ; 864

 He was of hornes kuzne,
 Iborn in Suddenne.
 ¶ Horn him gan to agrife,
 & his blod ariſe. 868
 Biuo him ſaȝ he ſtonde
 Þat driuen him of londe,
 & þat his fader floȝ ;
 To him his ſwerd he droȝ, 872
 He lokede on his ryng
 & þoȝte on Rymenhilde,

 He ſmot him þureȝ þe herte,

O. 902. After *hys ȝo* MS.C. 845. *fælde*] *fel* MS.C. 858. *iſwoȝe*] *e* above line MS.

L	O
þe payns bigonne to fleon ant to huere shype teon to ship hue wolden erne godmod hem con werne	888 þe hondes gonne at erne In to þe schypes sterne To schip he wolden 3erne 908 And cubert hem gan werne
þe kynges fones tweyne þe painf flowe beyne þo wes Godmod swyþe wo ant þe payens he smot fo þat in a lutel flounde þe paiens hy felle to grounde godmod ant is men slove þe payenes eueruchen his fader deþ & ys lond awrek godmod wiþ his hond	892 And feyde kyng fo þou haue restle Clep nou forþ ofe þi beste And sle we þyfe hounden 912 Here we hezne founden þe houndes hye of laucte An strokes hye þere kaute Faste a3en hye flode [f. 224 v ²] 916 A3en duntel gode Help nawht here wonder Cubert hem broute al honder He schedde of here blode 920 And makede hem al wode
þe kyng wiþ reuþful chere lette leggen is fonef on bere ant bringen hom to halle muche forewe hue maden alle	900 To deþe he hem browte Hyf fader deþ he bowten Of al þe kinges rowe 924 þer naf Bute fewe slawe Bote hys fones tweye By fore he fey deye þe king bi gan to grete 928 And teres for to lete Men leyden hem on bere And ledde hem wel þere
	904

L. 887. *fleon*] *I* corrected out of *e* MS.L. 893. *Godmod*] *G* corrected out of *h* MS. *wo* over an erasure.O. 915. *strokes*] *r* above the line MS.

C

þat fore him gan to smerte; 876
 þe paens þat er were so sturne,
 Hi gumne awei vrne.

[f. 10 v²] Horn & his compaynye
 Gumne after hem wel swiþe hiþe, 880

& floþen alle þe hundes
 Er hi here schipes funde.

To deþe he hem alle broþte,
 His fader deþ wel dere hi boþte: 884

Of alle þe kynges kniþtes
 Ne scapede þer no wiþte,
 Bute his fones tweie 888
 Bifore him he faþ deie.

þe king bigan to grete
 & teres for to lete:
 Me leiden hem in bare
 & burden hem ful ȝare. 892

O. 920. After *here þo* MS.

O. 925. After *naſ non hy* MS. *Bute*] *te* above line MS.

C. 886. *þer*] *þer er* MS.

G. 892. &] ȝ MS.

L

in a chirche of lym & fton
me buriede hem wiþ ryche won
C þe kyng lette forþ calle
hife knyhtes alle . 908

ant feide godmod 3ef þou nere
alle ded we were
þou art boþe god & feyr
her ymake þe myn heyr 912

for my fones bueþ yflawe
ant ybroht of lyf dawe
dohter ich hadde one
nys non fo feyr of blod ant bone 916
Ermenild þat feyre may
bryht so eny fomeres day
hire wolle ich 3eue þe
ant her kyng shalt þou be 920

he feyde more ichul þe ferue
kyng er þen þou sterue

when y þy dohter 3erne
heo ne shal me noþyng werne 924
C godmod wonede þere
fulle six 3ere
ant þe feueþe 3er bygon

O

In to holy kyrke 932
So man scholde werke

Pe king cam hom to halle
Among þe kniycetes alle
Do cubert he feyde 936
Af ich þe wolle rede

Dede beþ myn heyres
And þou þe boneyres
And of grete strengþe 940
Swete and fayr of lengþe

Mi reaume þou schalt helde
And to spufe welde
Hermenyl my douter 944
þat syt in bourre softe
He feyde king wit wronge
Scholde ich hire honder fonge
Þing þat þou me bede 948
And þy reaume lede

At more ich wile þe ferue
And fro forwe þe berwe
þy forwe hyt schal wende 952
Her þis feue 3eref hende
And wanne he beþ wente
Kyng 3yf þou me my rente
Wan ich þi douter herne 956

Ne schalt þou hire me werne
Horn child wonede þere
Fulle fixe yere
þe feuenþe þat cam þe nexte 960
After þe fexte . [f. 225 r¹]

L. 917, 918. On the inner margin MS.

O. 955. 3yf] 3yf MS.

O. 961. After fexte 3eref hende MS.

C

¶ Þe king com in to halle
 Among his kniȝtes alle.
 'Horn,' he fede, 'ifeie þe,
 Do as ifchal rede þe. 896

Aflaȝen beþ mine heirs,
 & þu art kniȝt of muchel pris,
 & of grete ſtrengþe,
 & fair o bodie lengþe. 900

Mi Renigne þu ſchalt welde,
 & to ſpuſe helde
 Reynild mi doȝter,
 Þat ſitteþ on þe lofte.' 904

¶ 'O ſire king, wiþ wronge
 Scholte ihc hit vnderfonge,
 Þi doȝter þat ȝe me bede,
 Ower renigne for to lede. 908

Wel more ihc ſchal þe ferue,
 Sire kyng, or þu ſterue;
 Þi ſorwe ſchal wende
 Or feue ȝeres ende; 912

Wanne hit is wente,
 Sire king, ȝef me mi rente:
 Whanne i þi doȝter ȝerne
 Ne ſchaltu me hire werne.' 916
 Cutberd wonede þere
 Fulle feue ȝere,

C. 894. *kniȝtes*] *s* above the line MS. C. 908. *for* above the line MS.

C. 916. *wurme* with *e* written above *u* MS.

L	O
to rymynyld fonde ne fende he non	To Reymyld he ne wezde Ne to hyre fende
rymenyld wes in westneffe 929	Reymyld was <i>in</i> westneffe 964
wiþ muchel foreweneffe	Myd michel forweneffe
a kyng þer wes aryue	A kyng þer was aryuede
ant wolde hyre han to wyue 932	Þat wolde hyre hadde to wyue
at one were þe kynges	At fone ware þe kynges 968
of þat weddyngre	Of hyre weddinges
þe dayes were so fherte	Þe dawes weren schorte
ant rymenild ne derfte 936	And reymyld ne dorfte
latten on none wyfe	Lette in none wife 972
a wryt hue dude deuyfe	A writ he dede deuife
Aþulf hit dude wryte	Ayol hyt dide write
þat horn ne louede nout lyte 940	Þat horn ne louede nawt lite
hue fende hire fonde	
in to eueruche londe	And to eueryche londe 976
	For horn hym was fo longe
to fechen horn knyhte	After horn þe knycte
wher fo er me myhte 944	For þat he ne Myzte
Horn þer of nout herde	Horn þer of ne þoute 980
til o day þat he ferde	Tyl on a day þat he ferde
to wode forte fhete	To wode for to feche
a page he gan mete 948	A page he gan mete
Horn feide leue fere	He feyde leuc fere 984
whet deft þou nou here	Wat fekest þou here
Sire in lutel fpelle [f. 89 r]	Knyt feyr of felle
y may þe fone telle 952	Qwat þe page y wole þe telle
Ich feche from westneffe	Ich feke fram westneffe 988
horn knyht of estneffe	Horn knyht of estneffe
ffor rymenild þat feyre may	For þe mayde reymyld
foreweþ for him nyht & day 956	Þat for hym ney waxeþ wild
A kyng hire shal wedde	A kyng hire schal wedde 992
a fonneday to bedde	A foneday to bedde
Kyng Mody of reynis	Kyng mody of reny
þat is hornes enimis 960	Þat was hornes enemy
ich hadde walked wyde	Ich haue walked wide 996
by þe see fide	By þe fe fyde
ne milhte ich <i>him</i> neuer cleche	Ich neuere myzt of reche
wiþ nones kunnes fpeche 964	Whit no londiffe fpeche

L. 944. *Wher*] *Whe* MS.L. 949. After *Horn* two letters erased MS.

C

	Þat to Rymenild he ne fente Ne hiþ self ne wente.	920
	Rymenild was in Westerneffe Wiþ wel muchel forineffe.	
	¶ A king þer gan ariue Þat wolde hire haue to wyue:	924
	Aton he was wiþ þe king Of þat ilke wedding.	
	Þe daies were schorte, Þat Rimenhild ne dorste	928
	Leten in none wise; A writ he dude deuife,	
	Aþulf hit dude write Þat horn ne luuede nozt lite.	932
	Heo fende hire fozde To euereche londe,	
	To feche horn þe kniþt þer me him fiude miþte.	936
	Horn nozt þer of ne herde, Til o dai þat he ferde	
[f. 11 r ¹]	To wude for to schete; A knaue he gan imete.	940
	Horn feden, 'leue fere, Wat fecheftu here?'	
	'Kniþt, if beo þi wille Imai þe fone telle.	944
	Ifeche fram biwette Horn of Westerneffe,	
	For a Maiden Rymenhild Þat for him gan wexe wild.	948
	A king hire wile wedde & bringe to his bedde,	
	King Modi of Reynes, On of hornes enemis.	952
	Ihc habbe walke wide Bi þe fe fide;	

C. 950. *his*] *s* above the line MS.C. 952. *hornes enemis*] *s*, *s* both above the line MS.

L

ne may ich of him here
in londe fer no nere

wey la wey þe while
him may hente gyle 968

¶ Horn hit herde wiþ caren
ant spec wiþ wete tearen
so wel grom þe bitide
horn stond by þi syde 972
aʒeyn to rymentild turne
& sey þat hue ne murne
yshal be þer bitime
a fonneday er pʒime 976
þe page wes wel blyþe
& shipeþe wel fuyþe
þe see him gon adrynke
þat rymentil may ofþinke 980
þe see him con ded þrowe
vnder hire chambre wowe

rymentild lokede wide
by þe see syde 984
ʒef heo seʒe horn come
oþer tidynge of eny gome
þo fond hue hire fonde

adronque by þe stonde 988
þat schulde horn brynge
hire hondes gon hue wrynge

¶ Horn com to þurston þe kyng
ant tolde him þes tidynge 992
ant þo he was biknowe
þat rymentild wes ys owe
ant of his gode kenne
þe kyng of sudenne 996
ant hou he sloh afelde
him þat is fader aqælde

O

Nis he nower founde 1000
A weylawey þe stounde

Reymyld worþ by gile
Weylawey þe wile

Horn hyt herde with eren 1004
And wep with bloody teren
So wel þe grom by tide [f. 225 r²]

Horn stant by þy fyde 972
Aʒen to reymyld turne 1008

And sey þat he ne morne
Ich schal ben þer by tyime
A foneday by pʒime

Þe page was blyþe 1012
And schepede wel fwyþe

Þe fe hym gan to drenche
Reymyld hyt Myzt of þinche

Þe fe hym gan op þrowe 1016
Honder hire boures wowe

Reymyld gan dore vn pynne
Of boure þat he was ynne
And lokede forþ riʒcte 1020

After horn þe knyte

Þo fond hye hire fonde

Drenched by þe stonde 988
Þat scholde horn bringe 1024

Hyre fingres hye gan wringe
Horn cam to þurston þe kinge

And telde hym hys tydinge
So he was by cnowe 1028

Þat reymyld waf his owe

C

Nis he nowar ifurde :
 Walawai þe stuzde ! 956
 Wailaway þe while !
 Nu wurþ Rymenild bigiled.'

Horn iherde wiþ his ires,
 & fpak wiþ bidere tires : 960
 'Knaue, wel þe bitide,
 Horn stozdeþ þe biþide ;
 Aʒen to hure þu turne
 & feie þat heo ne murne, 964
 For ifchal beo þer bitime,
 A soneday bi pryne.'
 Þe knaue was wel bliþe
 & hiʒede aʒen bliue. 968

Þe fe bigan to þroʒe
 Vnder hire woʒe.
 Þe knaue þere gan adrinke :
 Rymenzhild hit miʒte ofþinke. 972
 Rymenhild vndude þe dure pin
 Of þe hus þer heo was in,
 To loke wiþ hire iʒe

If heo oʒt of horn ifiʒe. 976

Þo fozd heo þe knaue adrent
 Þat he hadde for horn ifent,

& þat fcholde horn bringe.
 Hire fingres he gan wringe. 980

¶ Horn cam to þurston þe kyng.
 & tolde him þis tiþing.

Þo he was iknowe
 Þat Rimenhild was hif oʒe, 984
 Of his gode kenne,

Þe king of Suddenne,
 & hu he floʒ in felde
 Þat his fader quelde. 988

C. 967. *bliþe*] *e* above the line MS.

C. 976. *of* above line MS.

C. 968. *aʒen* above line MS.

C. 981. *purston*] *r* above line MS.

L

ant feide Kyng so wyfe
 ʒeld me my feruice 1000
 rymenild help me to wynne
 swyþe þat þou ne blynne
 ant yshal do to houfe
 þy dohter wel to spoufe 1004
 for hue shal to spoufe haue
 Apulf my gode felawe
 he is knyht mid þe befe
 & on of þe trewefe 1008
 þe kyng feide so stille
 horn do al þi wille
 he fende þo by sonde
 ʒend al is londe 1012
 after knyhtes to fyhte
 þat were men so lyhte
 to him come ynowe
 þat in to shipe drowe 1016

¶ Horn dude *him* in þe weye
 in a gret galey

þe wynd bi gon to blowe
 in a lutel þrowe 1020
 þe see bi gan wiþ ship to gon
 to westneffe *hem* brohte anon
 hue stricken seyl of maste
 ant ancre gonnen caste 1024
 matynes were yronge
 & þe masse yfonge

of rymenild þe ʒynge
 & of Mody þe kyng 1028
 ant horn wes in watere
 ne mihte he come no latere
 he let is ship stonde
 ant com *him* vp to londe 1032
 his folk he made abyde
 vnder a wode fyde

¶ Horn eode forh al one [f. 89 v]
 so he sprong of þe stone 1036

O

He feyde kyng so wife
 ʒeld me my feruyfe
 Reymyld me help to wizne 1032
 Þat þou ith nowt ne lynne
 And hy schal to houfe
 Þy douter do wel spufe
 He schal to spoufe haue 1036
 Ayol My trewe felawe
 He hys knyht wyt þe befe
 And on of þe trewefe
 Þo feyde þe kyng so stille 1040
 Horn do þine wille
Horn fente hyf sonde
 In to eueryche londe
 After men to fyʒte 1044
 Hyrische men so wyʒte
 To hym were come hy nowe
 Þat in to schipe drowe
 Horn tok hyf preye 1048
 And dude *him* in hys weye

Here feyþ gan forþ feyle
 Þe wynd hym nolde fayle [f. 225 v¹]

He striken feyl of maste 1052
 And anker he gonne kaste
 Þe soneday was hy spronge
 And þe messe hy fonge

Of reymylde þe ʒonge 1056
 And of mody þe kinge
 And horn was in watere
 Myʒt he come no latere
 He let feyþ stonde 1060
 And ʒede hym op to londe
 Hys folc he dide abyde
 Honder þe wode fyde
 He wende forþ alone 1064
 So he were spronge of stone

L. 1001 *help* over an erasure MS. O. 1049. *hi* in added in the margin MS.
 O. 1050. *forþ*] *r* inserted under line MS.

C

& feide : 'king þe wife, þeld me mi <i>seruife</i> , Rymenzhild help me wizne, Ðat þu nozt ne linne :	992
& ifchal do to spufe þi dozter wel to hufe ; Heo fchal to spufe haue Aþulf mi gode felaze,	996
God kniȝt mid þe beſte & þe <i>treweste</i> .' þe king fede fo ſtille : 'Horn, haue nu þi wille.'	1000
[f. 11 r ²] He dude writes <i>ſende</i> In to yrlonde Aſter kniȝtes liȝte, Iriſſe men to fiȝte.	1004
To horn come inoȝe, Ðat to ſchupe droȝe.	
Horn dude him in þe weie On a god Galeie.	1008
þe <i>wind</i> him gan to blowe In alitel þroȝe. þe ſe bigan to poſſe Riȝt <i>in</i> to Weſternesse.	1012
Hi <i>ſtri</i> ke feil & maſte & Ankere gunne caſte. Or eny day was ſprunȝe Oþer belle irunȝe	1016
þe word bigan to ſpringe Of Rymenzhilde weddiunȝe.	
Horn was <i>in</i> þe watere, Ne miȝte he come no latere.	1020
He let his ſchup ſtonde, & ȝede to londe. His folk he dude abide Vnder wude ſide :	1024
Horn him ȝede alone, Alfo he ſprunȝe of ſtone.	

O. 1054. *ſprunȝe*] *ſp* with erasure of two letters following MS.C. 992. *ne* above line MS. C. 1009. *wind* omit. MS. C. 1025. *Horn*] *Horn* MS.

L

en palmere he y mette
 & wiþ wordes hyne grette
 palmere þou shalt me telle
 he feyde of þine spelle 1040
 so brouke þou þi crowne
 why comest þou from toune
 ant he seide on is tale
 y come from a brudale 1044
 from brudale wylde
 of maide remenyld

ne mihte hue nout dreȝe
 þat hue ne wep wiþ eȝe 1048
 hue seide þat hue nolde
 be spoufed wiþ golde
 hue hade hofebonde
 þah he were out of londe 1052

ich wes in þe halle
 wiþ inne þe castel walle

a wey ygon glide
 þe dole ynolde abyde 1056
 þer worþ a dole reuly
 þe brude wepeþ bitterly

quop horn so criȝt me rede
 we wolleþ chaunge wede 1060
 tac þou robe myne
 ant ȝe sclaucyn þyne

To day ys hal þer drynke
 þat summe hit shal of þynke 1064
 sclaucyn he gon doun legge
 & horn hit dude on rugge
 ant toc hornes cloþes
 þat nout him were loþe 1068
 C horn toc bordoun & scrȝppe
 ant gan to wrynge is lippe

O

A palmere he mette
 Wyt worde he hym grette
 Palmere þou schalt me telle 1068
 He feyde on þine spelle
 So brouke þou þi crowne
 Wi comest þou fram toune
 Þe palmere feyde on hys tale 1072
 Hy com fram on bridale
 Ich com fram brøde hylde
 Of Mayden reymylde
 Fram honder chyrche wowe 1076
 Þe gan louerd owe
 Ne miȝte hye hyt dreȝe
 Þat hye wep wyt eye
 He feyde þat hye nolde 1080
 Be spoufed Myd golde
 Hye hadde hofebonde
 Þey he nere nawt in londe
 Mody Myd strenȝe hyre hadde
 And in to toure ladde 1085
 In to a stronge halle
 Whit inne kastel walle
 Þer ich was attegat 1088
 Moſte ich nawt in rake

Awey ich gan glyde
 Þe deþ ich nolde abyde
 Þer worþ a rewlich dole 1092
 Þer þe bryd wepeþ fore

Palmere qwad horn fo god me rede
 Ich and þou willeȝ chaungenȝ wede

Tac þou me þi sclaucyne [f. 225 v²]
 And haue þou cloþes myne 1097

To day ich schal þere drynke
 Som man hyt schal of þinke
 Þe sclavyn he gan doun legge 1100
 And horn hyt dide on rigge
 Þe palmere tok hyf cloþes
 Þat ne wereȝ hym nowt loþe 1103

Horn toc burdoun and scrȝppe
 And gan wringe hyf lippe

C

- A palmere he þar mette,
 & faire hine grette : 1028
 'Palmere, þu schalt me telle
 Al of þine spelle.'
- He fede vpon his tale :
 'I come fram o brudale ; 1032
 Ihec was at o weddizg
 Of a Maide Rymenzhild :
- Ne miȝte heo adriȝe
 Þat heo ne weop wiþ iȝe : 1036
 Heo fede þat heo nolde
 Ben ifpufed wiþ golde,
 Heo hadde on hufebonde
 Þeȝ he were vt of londde. 1040
- & in ſtrong halle,
 Biþizne caſtel walle,
 Þer iwas atte ȝate,
 Nolde hi me in late. 1044
 Modi ihote hadde
 To bure þat me hire ladde.
 Awai igan glide,
 Þat deol inolde abide. 1048
- Þe bride wepeþ fore,
 & þat is muche deole.'
 ¶ Quap horn : 'so criſt me rede,
 We ſchulle chauȝgi wede : 1052
 Hauē her cloþes myne,
 & tak me þi ſclauyne.
- Today iſchal þer drinke
 Þat ſome hit ſchulle ofþinke.' 1056
 His ſclauyn he dude dun legge,
 & tok hit on his rigge :
 He tok horn his cloþes,
 Þat nere him noȝt loþe. 1060
 Horn tok burdon & ſcrippe,
 & wroȝg his lippe.

L		O	
he made foule chere & bicollede is fwere	1072	He makede a foul chere And kewede hys fwere	
he com to þe ȝateward þat him onfuereðe froward horn bed vn do wel softe moni tyme ant ofte	1076	He cam to þe gateward þat hym answered hard He bed ondo wel softe Fele fyþe and ofte	1108
ne myhte he ywynne forto come þer ynne		Myzte he nowt wynne For to come þer inne Horn gan to þe yate turne And þe wyket op spurne	1112
horn þe wyket puste þat hit open fluste	1080	þe porter hyt fcholde abygge He pugde hym ofer þe brigge	1116
þe porter shulde abugge he þrew him a doun þe brugge þat þre ribbes crakede horn to halle rakede	1084	þat hys ribbes gommen krake And horn gan in to halle rake He fette hym wel lowe In beggeres rowe	1120
ant fette him doun wel lowe in þe beggeres rowe he lokede aboute myd is collede snoute	1088	He loked al aboute Mid hys kelwe fnowte He fey Reymyld fyttē Al fo hy were of witte	1124
þer feh he rymentild fitte afe hue were out of wytte wepinde fore		Wyt droupnynde chere þat was hys lemmān dere	
ah he seh nower þore Aþulf is gode felawe þat trewe wes in vch plawe	1092	He lokede in eche halke Sey he nowerē stalke Ayol hys trewe felawe þat trewe was and ful of lawe	1128
¶ aþulf wes o tour ful heh to loke fer & eke neh after hornes comynge ȝef water him wolde brynge	1096	Ayol was op in toure Aboute for to poure After hornes cominge ȝyf water hym wolde bringe	1132
þe see he seh flowe ah horn nower rowe he feyde on is fonge horn þou art to longe	1100	þe fe he fey flowe And horn nower rowe He feyde in hyf fonge Horn þou art to longe	1136
Rymentild þou me bitoke þat ich hire shulde loke	1104	Reymyld þou me by toke þat ich hyre fcholde loke [f. 226 r ¹]	1140

C

He makede *him* a ful chere
 & al bicolmede his swere. 1064
 He makede *him* vn bicomelich,
 Hes he nas neuremore ilich.

¶ He com to þe gateward
 Þat *him* anwerede hard. 1068

Horn bad vrdo softe
 Mani tyme & ofte ;
 Ne miȝte he awynne
 Þat he come þerinne. 1072
 Horn gan to þe ȝate turne
 & þat wiket vnfurne ;

[f. 11 v¹]

Þe boye hit scholde abugge,
 Horn þreu him ouer þe brigge, 1076
 Þat his ribbes him to brake,
 & fuþþe com in atte gate.

He fette him wel loȝe
 In beggeres rowe ; 1080

He lokede him abute,
 Wiþ his colmie snute.
 He feȝ Rymenzhild fitte
 Afe heo were of witte 1084
 Sore wepinge & ȝerne :

Ne miȝte hure noman wurne.
 He lokede in eche halke,
 Ne feȝ he nowhar walke 1088
 Apulf his felawe,

Þat he cuþe knowe.
 Apulf was *in* þe ture
 Abute for to pure 1092

After his comynge,
 ȝef schup *him* wolde bringe.
 He feȝ þe fe flowe
 & horn nowar rowe. 1096

He fede vpon his fonge :
 ‘ Horn, nu þu ert wel longe.
 Rymenzhild þu me toke
 Þat ifcholde loke. 1100

L

Ich haue yloked euere
& þou ne comest neuere

Rymenild ros of benche
þe béér al forte shenche 1108
after mete in sale
boþe wyn & ale

an horn hue ber an honde
for þat wes lawe of londe 1112
hue dronc of þe béére
to knyht & skyere

horn fet at grounde
him þohte he wes ybounde 1116

¶ he feide quene fo hende
to me hydeward þou wende
þou shenh vs wiþ þe vurste [f. 90 r]
þe beggares buēþ afurste 1120

hyre horn hue leyde a doune
ant fulde him of þe broune
a bolle of a galoun

hue wende he were a glotoun 1124

hue feide tac þe coppe
ant drync þis ber al vppe
ne seh y neuer y wene
beggare so kene 1128

horn toc hit hife yfere
& feide quene so dere
no béér nullich ibite

bote of coppe white 1132

þou wenest ich be a beggere
ywis icham a fyfþhere
wel fer come by weste
to feche mine beste 1136

Min net lyht her wel hende
wiþ inne a wel feyr pende

Ich haue leye þere
nou is þis þe feueþe 3ere 1140

O

Ich haue hire yloked euere
And þou ne comest neuere

Reymyld rof of benche 1144
þe knyhtes for to schenche

An horn hye ber on honde
As hyt was lawe of londe
Hye drank of þe bere 1148
To knyht and to fquierē

And horn fet on þe grunde
Hym þoute he was bounde
He feyde quen fo hende 1152

To meward gyn þou wende
Schenk hus Myd þe furste
þe beggeres beþ of þerste
þe horn hye leyde a doune 1156

And fulde hem of þe broune
A bolle of one galun

Hye wende hye were a glotoun
Nym þou þe coppe 1160

And drinkyt al oppe
Sey ich neuere ich wene

Beggere fo bold and kene
Horn tok þe coppe hyf fere 1164

And feyde quen fo dere
No drynk nel ich bite

Bote of one coppe wite
þou wenst ich be a beggere 1168

For gode ich am a fyfþhere
Hly come fram by weste

To fyzen an þi feste
My net hys ney honde 1172

In a wel fayr ponde
Hyt hat hy be here

Al þis feue 3ere

C

- Ihc habbe ikept hure eure :
 Com nu oþer neure.
 Ine may no leug hure kepe,
 For foreze nu y wepe.' 1104
- ¶ Rymenhild Ros of benche
 Wyn for to schenche,
 After mete in fale,
 boþe wyn & ale. 1108
 On horn he bar anhonde,
 So laze was in londe.
- Kniȝtes & squier
 Alle dronken of þe ber. 1112
 Bute horn alone
 Nadde þerof no mone.
 Horn sat vpon þe grunde,
 Him þuȝte he was ibunde. 1116
 He fede : 'quen so hende,
 Tomeward þu wende ;
 Þu ȝef vs wiþ þe furste,
 Þe beggeres beoþ ofþurste.' 1120
- ¶ Hure horn heo leide adun
 & fulde him of a brun
 His bolle of a galun,
 For heo wende he were a glotoun. 1124
 He feide : 'haue þis cuppe
 & þis þing þer vppe.
 Ne faȝ ihc neure, fo ihc wene,
 Beggere þat were fo kene.' 1128
- [f. 11 v²] Horn tok hit his ifere,
 & fede : 'quen fo dere,
 Wyn nelle ihc Muche ne lite
 Bute of cuppe white. 1132
 Þu weneft ibeo a beggere,
 & ihc am a fiffere,
 Wel feor icome bi este
 For fiffen at þi feste : 1136
 Mi net liþ her bi honde,
 Bi a wel fair stonde,
 Hit haþ ileie þere
 Fulle feue ȝere. 1140

C. 1112. *dronken*] o above line MS.C. 1116. *he* above line MS.

L

Icham icome to loke ȝef eny fyfth hit toke ȝef eny fyfth is þer inne þer of þou shalt wyne ffor icham come to fyfth drynke nully of dyfth drynke to horn of horne wel fer ich haue y orne 1144	
Ⓒ Rymenild him gan bihelde hire herte fel to kelde ne kneu hue noht is fyfshyng ne him felue noþyng 1152 ah wonder hyre gan þynke why for horn he bed drynke hue fulde þe horn of wyne ant dronke to þat pelryne 1156 hue feide drync þi selle & feþþen þou me telle ȝef þou horn euer feȝe vnder wode leȝe 1160	
Ⓒ Horn dronc of horn aflounde ant þreu is ryng to grounde ant feide quene þou þench what y þreu in þe drench 1164 þe quene code to boure mid hire maidnes foure hue fond þat hue wolde þe ryng ygraued of golde 1168 þat horn of hyre hedde fol fore hyre adredde þat horn ded were for his ryng was þere 1172 þo fende hue a damoisele after þilke palmere palmere quop hue fo trewe þe ryng þat þou yn þrewe 1176 þou fey wer þou hit nome ant hyder hou þou come he feyde by feint gyle ich code mony a myle 1180	

O

Hyc am hy come to loke ȝif any he toke ȝyf any fyȝf hys þerynne þer of þou winne Ich am hy come to fyȝffe 1176 Drink to me of þy diffie Drynk to horn of horn For ich habbe hy ȝouren Reymyld hym gan by holde 1184 And hyre herte to kolde Neyȝ he nowt hys fyfshyng [f. 226 ^r] Ne hym felue no þyng Wonder hyre gan þynke 1188 Wy he hyre bed drynke He fulde horn þe wyn And dronk to þe pylegrim Palmere þou drinke þy fulle 1192 And fyþe þou schalt telle ȝyf þou horn awt feye Honder wode leye	
H orn drank of horn a flounde and þrew hys ryng to þe grounde 1197 He feyde quen nou feche Qwat hys in þy drenche Reymild ȝede to boure 1200 Wyt hyre maydenef foure He fond þat he wolde A ryng hy grauen of golde þat horn of hyre hadde 1204 Wel fore hyre of dradde þat horn child ded were For þe ryng was þere þo fende hyc a damysele 1208 Adoun after þe palmere Palmere hyc feyde fo trewe þe ryng þou here þrewe Sey war þou ith nome 1212 And hyder wi þou come He feyde by feynt gyle Ich aue hy go mani amyle	

L. 1142. After *fyfth* an erasure of two words, probably *y toke*, MS.L. 1146. *nke null* over an erasure MS.L. 1147, 1156. *drynke*, *dronke* both with contraction for *es* MS.

C

Ihc am icome to loke
Ef eni fiff hit toke.

Ihc am icome to fiffe:
Drink to me of diffe, 1144
Drink to horn of horne:
Feor ihc am i orne.
Rymenbild him gan bihelde,
Hire heorte bigan to chelde. 1148
Ne kneu heo noȝt his fiffing,
Ne horn hym felue noȝing:
Ac wuȝder hire gan þinke
Whi he bad to horn drinke. 1152
Heo fulde hire horn wiȝ wyn
& dronk to þe pilegrym.
Heo fede: 'drink þi fulle,
& fuppe þu me telle 1156
If þu eure ifiȝe
'Horn vnder wude liȝe.'
Horn droȝk of horn a flunde
& þreu þe ring to grunde. 1160

Þe quen ȝede to bure
Wiȝ hire maidenen foure.
Þo fond heo what heo wolde,
A ring igrauen of golde 1164
Þat horn of hure hadde;
Sore hure dradde
Þat horn ifterue were,
For þe Ring was þere. 1168
Þo fente heo a damefele
After þe palmere;
'Palmere,' quaȝ heo, 'trewe,
Þe ring þat þu þrewe, 1172
Þu feie whar þu hit nome,
& whi þu hider come.'
He fede: 'bi feint gile,
Ihc habbe go mani Mile, 1176

O. 1197. *hys*] *s* above line MS. *þe*] *e* above line MS.
C. 1143. *icome* above line MS. C. 1167. *ifterue*] *ifhuc* MS.

L

wel fer 3ent by weste
 to feche myne beste
 Mi mete forte bydde
 for so me þo bitidde 1184
 ich fond horn knyht stonde
 to shipeward at stronde
 he feide he wolde gesse
 to aryue at westnesse 1188
 þe ship nom in to flode
 wiþ me & horn þe gode
 Horn by gan be sek & de3e
 & for his loue me pre3e 1192
 to gon wiþ þe ryng
 to rymenild þe 3ynge
 wel ofte he hyne keste
 crist 3eue is soule reste 1196
 Rymenild feide at þe firste
 herte nou to berste
 horn worþ þe no more
 þat haueþ þe pynd fore 1200
 Hue fel adoun a bedde [f. 90 v]
 ant after knyues gredde
 to slein mide hire kyng loþe
 & hire felue boþe 1204
 wiþ inne þilke nyhte
 come 3ef horn ne myhte
 to herte knyf hue sette
 horn in is armes hire kepte 1208
 his shurte lappe he gan take
 & wyped a wey þe foule blake
 þat wes opon his fuere
 ant feide luf so dere 1212
 ne const þou me yknowe
 ne am ich horn þyn owe

 Ich horn of westnesse
 in armes þou me kesse 1216
 yclupten & kyfte
 so longe so hem lyfte

O

Wel fer her by weste 1216
 To feche my beste
 My mete for to bidde
 So hyt me by tidde
 Þat fond ich horn child stonde
 To scyppeward on stronde 1221
 He feyde he wolde agefce
 To ryuen in westnesse
 Þat scyp hym 3ede to flode 1224
 Myd me and horn þe gode
 Horn was fech and ded
 And for his loue me bed
 To schipe with me þe ring 1228
 To Reymyld quene þe 3eng
 Ofte he me kuste
 God 3yue hys soule reste [f. 226 v¹]
 Reymyld feyde ate ferste 1232
 Herte nou to berste
 Horn ne worþ me na more
 For wam hy pyne fore
 Hye fel adoun on þe bed 1236
 Þer hye hauede knyues leyd
 To slen hire louerd loþe
 And hyre felue boþe
 In þat hulke *nyzte* 1240
 Bote horn come myzte
 Knyf to hyre herte hye sette
 And horn hire gan lette
 Hyf schirt lappe he gan take 1244
 And wiped away þat blake
 Þat was on hys swere
 And feyde quene so dere
 Canst þou me nawt knowe 1248
 Ne am ich al þyn owe

 Ich am horn of estnesse
 In þyn armes þou me kusse
 Hye clepten and hye kuste 1252
 Þe wile þat hem luste

L. 1184. After *so þ* struck out MS.L. 1208. After *armes* erasure of one word MS.O. 1240. *nyzte* omit. MS.

C

Wel feor bi ʒonde weſte,
To feche my beſte.

- Ifond horn child ſtonde
To ſchupeward in londe. 1180
He ſede he wolde ageſſe
To ariue in weſternesse.
Þe ſchip nam to þe flode
Wiþ me & horn þe gode; 1184
[f. 12 r¹] Horn was ſik & deide,
& faire he me pr̄ide:
“Go wiþ þe ringe
To Rymenhild þe ʒonge.” 1188
Ofte he hit cuſte;
God ʒeue his faule reſte.’
¶ Rymenhild ſede at þe furſte :
‘Herte nu þu berſte, 1192
For horn naſtu namore
Þat þe haþ pined þe fo fore.’
Heo feol on hire bedde,
Þer heo knif hudde, 1196
To fle wiþ king loþe
& hure ſelue boþe,
In þat vlke niþte,
If horn come ne miþte. 1200
To herte knif heo ſette,
Ac horn anon hire keppte.

He wipede þat blake of his ſwere

& ſede: ‘quen fo ſwete & dere, 1204

Ihc am horn þinoʒe,
Ne canſtu me noʒt knowe?
Ihc am horn of weſternesse,
In armes þu me cuſſe.’ 1208
Hi cuſte hem mid ywiſſe,

& makeden Muche bliſſe.

C. 1184. After *Wiþ* an erasure of two letters MS.

C. 1192. *nu þu* above line MS.

C. 1200. *ne* above line MS.

L

Rymenild quop he ich wende
 doun to þe wodesfende 1220
 for þer buep myne knyhte
 worþi men & lyhte
 armed vnder cloþe
 hue shule make wroþe 1224
 þe kyng & hife gestes
 þat buep at þise festes
 to day ychulle huem cacche
 nou ichulle huem vacche 1228
C Horn sprong out of halle
 ys brunie he let falle
 rymenild eode of boure
 aþulf hue fond loure 1232
 aþulf be wel blyþe
 & to horn go swyþe
 he is vnder wode bowe
 wiþ felawes ynowe 1236
 Aþulf gon forþh springe
 for þat ilke tydyngge
 efter horn he ernde
 him þohte is herte bernde 1240
 he oftok him ywisse
 ant cufte him wiþ blyffe
 Horn tok is preye
 ant dude him in þe weye 1244
 hue comen in wel fone
 þe ȝates weren vndone
 y armed suiþe þicke
 from fote to þe nycke 1248
 alle þat þer euere weren
 wiþ oute is tveve feren
 ant þe kyng aylmare
 ywis he hade muche care 1252
 monie þat þer fete
 hure lyf hy gonne lete

O

Reymyldquad hornich moste wende
 To þe wodes hende
 After mine knyztet 1256
 Hyrische men so wyzte
 Armed honder cloþe
 He scholen makeu wroþe
 Þe kyng and hife gestes 1260
 Þat fyttten atte feste
 To day we schole hem keche
 Ryzt nou ich wolle hem teche
H Orn sprong out of halle 1264
 Þe sclavyn he let falle
 And Reymyld wente to toure
 And fond Ayol lure
 Ayol be wel blyþe 1268
 And go to horn swyþe
 He hys honder wode bowe
 And Myd hym felawe ynowe
 Ayol forþ gan springe 1272
 Wel glad for þat tydyngge
 Faste after horn he rende
 Hym þoute hys herte brende
 Of tok he horn hy wys [f. 226 v²]
 And kufte hym wit blys 1277
 He com aȝen wel fone
 Þe gates weren ondone
 Hye þat ate feste heten 1280
 Here lyue he goznen þer leten
 And þe kyng mody
 Hym he made bloddy
 And þe king aylmære 1284
 Þo hauede myche fere

C

- ¶ 'Rymenzhild,' he fede, 'ywende
 Adun to þe wudes ende; 1212
 Þer beþ myne kniȝtes
 Redi to fiȝte,
 Iarmed vnder cloþe;
 Hi ſchulle make wroþe 1216
 Þe king & his geſte,
 Þat come to þe feſte:
 Today iſchal hem teche
 & fore hem areche.' 1220
- ¶ Horn ſprong vt of halle
 & let his ſclauin falle.
 Þe quen ȝede to bure
 & fond aþulf in ture. 1224
 'Aþulf,' heo fede, 'be bliþe,
 And to horn þu go wel ſwiþe.
 He is vnder wude boȝe,
 & wiþ him kniȝtes Inoȝe.' 1228
- ¶ Aþulf bigan to ſpringe
 For þe tiþinge.
 After horn he arnde anon
- Alfo þat hors miȝte gon: 1232
 He him ouertok ywis,
 Hi makede fuiþe Muchel blis.
 Horn tok his preie
 & dude him in þe weie. 1236
 He com in wel fone,
 Þe ȝates were vndone,
 Iarmed ful þikke
 Fram fote to þe nekke. 1240
- [f. 12 r²] Alle þat were þerin,
 Biþute his twelf ferin
 & þe king Aylmare,
 He dude hem alle to kare. 1244
 Þat at þe feſte were,
 Here lif hi lete þere.

L

Horn vnderfounding ne hede
 of fifykeles falsfede 1256
 hue fuoren alle ant feyde
 þat hure non him wreyede
 ant fuore oþes holde
 þat huere non ne sholde 1260
 Horn neuer bytreye
 pah he on deþe leye
 þer hy ronge þe belle
 þat wedlak to fulfulle 1264

hue wenden hom wiþ eyfe
 to þe kynges paleyfe
 þer wes þe brudale fuete
 for richemen þer ete 1268
 telle ne mihte no tonge
 þe gle þat þer was fonge
 Horn fet in chayere
 & bed hem alle yhere 1272
 he feyde kyng of londe
 mi tale þou vnderfonde

Ich wes ybore in sudenne
 kyng wes mi fader of kenne 1276
 þou me to knyhte houe
 of knythod hadde y proue

þou dryue me out of þi lond

& feydest ich wes traytour strong
 þou wendest þat ich wrohte 1281
 þat y ner ne þohte
 by rymenild forte lygge
 ywys ich hit wiþ fugge 1284
 Ne ſhal ich hit ner agynne [f. 91 r]
 er ich sudenne wynne
 þou kep hyre me aſtounde
 þe while þat ich founde 1288

O

Horn no wonder ne makede
 Of fykenildef falsfede
 He fworen alle and feyde 1288
 Þat herz non hym by wreyde
 And ofte he fworen hoþef holde
 Þat þere non ne ſcholde
 No ware horn by wreyen 1292
 Þou he to deþe leyen
 He rongen þe bellen
 Þe wedding for to fulleþ
 Of horn þat was fo hende 1296
 And of reymyld þe zonge
 Horn ledde hyre hom wit heyfe
 To hyre fader paleyfe
 Þer was brydale fwete 1300
 Riche men þer hete
 Tellen ne Myzte no tonge
 Þe joye þat þer was fonge
 Horn fet on hys cheyere 1304
 And bed he ſcholden alle
 He feyde kyng fo longe [here
 My tale þou honder fonde

Hy was born in fodenne 1308
 Kyng waf My fader of kunne
 Þo me to knyzte þou zoue
 My knyzt hede ich haue proued
 To þe of me men feyde 1312
 War for þi herzte treyde
 Þou makedest me to rewe
 Þo þou bede me fleme

Þou wendest þat ich wroute 1316
 Þat hy neuere ne þoute
 Wyt Reymyld for ligge
 Iwys ich hyt wyt figge
 Ich ne ſchal neuere a gynne 1320
 Er ich fodenne wynne [f. 227 r¹]
 Kep hire me a ſtounde
 Þe wille ich hennes founde

C

Horn ne dude no wu^{nder}
Of ffikenhildes false tunge. 1248

Hi sworn oþes holde
þat neure ne scholde
Horn neure bitraide,
þez he at diþe laie. 1252
Hi Runge þe belle
þe wedlak for to felle.

Horn him zede with his
To þe kinges palais. 1256
þer was brid & ale fuede,
For riche men þer etc.

Telle ne miȝte tunge
þat gle þat þer was funge. 1260
¶ Horn fat on chaere
& bad hem alle ihere.
'King,' he fede, 'þu luſte
A tale mid þe beſte. 1264
Ine feie hit for no blame,
Horn is mi name.

þume to kniȝte houe,
& kniȝthod haue proued. 1268
To þe king men feide
þat iþe bitraide :

þu makedeſt me fleme
& þi lond to reme : 1272

þu wendeſt þat iwroȝte
þat y neure ne þoȝte,
Bi Rymenhild for to ligge,
& þat i wiþ ſegge. 1276
Ne ſchal ihc hit biginne,
Til i fuddene winne.
þu kep hure a ſunde,
þe while þat ifunde 1280

L

In to myn heritage
wiþ þis yriſſhe page

þat lond ichulle þorhreche
& do mi fader wreche 1292

ychul be kyng of toune
& lerne kynges rounne
þenne ſhal rymenild þe 3ynge
ligge by horn þe kyng 1296

¶ Horn gan to ſhipe drawe
wiþ hyfe yriſſhe felawe

Aþulf wiþ him his broþer
he nolde hadde non oþer 1300

þe ſhip by gan to croude
þe wynd bleu wel loude
wyþ inne dawes fyue
þe ſhip bigan aryue 1304

vnder fudennes fide
huere ſhip by gon to ryde
aboute þe midnyhte
horn eode wel rihte 1308

he nom aþulf by honde
& eode vp to londe
hue fonden vnder ſhelde
a knyht liggynde on felde 1312

oþe ſhelde wes ydrawe
a *croy3* of ihesu *criftes* lawe
þe knyht him lay on ſlape
in armes wel yſhape 1316

¶ Horn him gan ytake
& ſeide knyht awake
þou ſei me whet þou kepeſt
& here whi þou ſlepeſt 1320

me þuncheþ by crois liſte
þat þou leueſt on *crifte*
bote þou hit wolle ſhewe
my fuerd ſhal þe to hewe 1324
þe gode knyht vp aros
of hornes wordes him agros

O

In to myn heritage 1324
Mid myn hiryſce page

þat lond ich ſchal of reche
And do my fader wreche
Ich ſchal *be* kyng of tune 1328

And wite of kynges owne
þenne ſchal Reymyld þe 3onge
Lyggen by horn þe kyng
Horn gan to ſchipe ryde 1332

And hys knyztel bi fide

Here ſchip gan to croude
þe wynd hym bleu wel loude

Honder fodezne fyde 1336
Here ſchip bigan to glide
Abowte myd nihte

Horn hym yede wel ryzte
Nan ayol on hys honde 1340
And yeden op hon londe
Hye founde honder ſchelde

A knyht liggen in felde
Op þe ſcheld was drawe 1344
A crowch of ihesu *criftes* lawe
þe knyht hy lay on ſlepe
In armes wel y mete

Horn hym gan take 1348
And feyde knyht awake

Me þynkeþ by þe crowcheſ lyſte
þat þou leueſt on *crifte*
Bote þou hyt raþe ſchewe 1352
Wyt Mi ſwerd ich ſchal þe hewe
þe gode knyht op a rof
Of hornes wordeſ hym agrof

O. 1328. *be*] *ke* MS. O. 1329. Before *owne* erasure of one letter, apparently *t* or *f* MS. O. 1332. *Horn*] *Hor* MS. O. 1337. *ſchip*] *f* above line MS. O. 1347. Substituted for *Horn* *hym* *gā* *η* MS.

C

In to min heritage

& to mi baronage.

Þat lond ischal ofreche

& do mi fader wreche.

1284

Ifchal beo king of tune

& bere kinges crune,

Þanne schal Rymen

hilde

Ligge bi þe kinge.'

1288

¶ Horn gan to schupe draȝe

Wiþ his yriſſe felazes,

Aþulf wiþ him his brother,

Nolde he non oþer.

1292

Þat schup bigan to crude,

Þe wind him bleu lude.

Biþinne daies fue

Þat schup gan ariue.

1296

Abute middelniȝte

Horn him zede wel riȝte.

He tok aþulf bi honde

& vp he zede to londe.

1300

Hi founde vnder schelde

A kniȝt herde in felde.

Þe kniȝt him allepe lay

Al biſide þe way.

1304

Horn him gan to take

& fede : ' kniȝt, awake.

Seie what þu kepeſt,

& whi þu her ſlepeſt ;

1308

Me þinkþ biþine crois liȝte

Þat þu loȝgeſt to vre driȝte.

Bute þu wule me ſchewe,

Ifchal þe to hewe :'

1312

Þe gode kniȝt vp aros,

Of þe wordes him gros.

O. 1350. *þe*] *þ* corr. out of *c* MS.

C. 1291. *hē* above line MS.

O. 1354. *knȝt*] *n* above line MS.

C. 1302. *knȝt*] *t* above line MS.

C. 1314. *wordes*] *s* above line MS.

L

he feide ich feruy ille
paynes to 3eynes mi wille 1328
Ich was *crifstene* fumwhile
ycome in to þis yle
sarazyns loþe & blake
me made ihesu forfake 1332

to loke þis paſſage
for horn þat is of age
þat woneþ her by weſte
god knyht mid þe beſte 1336
hue ſlowe mid huere honde
þe kyng of þiſſe londe
ant wiþ *him* mony honder
þer fore me þuncheþ wonder 1340
þat he ne comeþ to fyhte
god 3eue *him* þe myhte
þat wynd *him* hider dryue
to don hem alle of lyue 1344
ant ſlowen kyng mury
hornes cunefmon hardy
horn of londe hue ſenten
tuelf children wiþ *him* wenten 1348
wiþ *hem* wes apulſ þe gode
mi child myn oune fode

3ef horn is hol ant founde
apulſ tit no wounde 1352
he louede horn wiþ mihte
& he *him* wiþ ryhte
3ef y myhte fe hem tueye
þenne ne rohti forte deye 1356
C knyht be þenne blyþe
meſt of alle fyþe
Apulſ & horn is fere
boþe we beþ here 1360
þe knyht to horn gan ſkippe
& in his arnes clippe

O

He feyde hy ferue ylle 1356
Paynyns a3en My wille
Ich was *crifstene* ſom wyle
And þo were come *in* to þiſ yle
Sarazyns lodlike and blake 1360
And dide me god forfake

Bi god on wam y leue
þo he makeden me reue
To loke þis paſſage 1364
For horn þat hys of age [f. 227 r²]
He woneþ alby weſte
God knyht myd þe beſte
He ſlow Mid hyf honde 1368
þe kyng of þiſe londe
And wyt hym men an hundred
þer fore me þinkeþ wonder
þat he *ne* comeþ fi3ycte 1372
God yeue hym þe miy3te
þat wynde hym driue
To bringen hem of liue
He ſlowen þe kyng mory 1376
Hornes fader ſo ſtordey
Horn to water he ſente
xij. children Myd hym wezite
þer mong was ayol þe gode 1380
Myn owe child myn owe fode
He louede horn wel derne
And horn hym alſo 3erne
3yf horn hys hol and founde 1384
Ayol ne tyt no wounde

Bote ich nou fe hem tweye
lwys ich wolle deye
Knyht be ſwiþe blyþe 1388
Meſt of alle fyþe
Ayol and horn yfere
Boþe he ben here
þe knyht to hem gan ſteppe 1392
And in arnes cleppe

L. 1357. After *knyht* an erasure of about two letters MS.O. 1372. *ne* omit. MS.

C

- He fede: 'ihc haue azenes my wille
 Payns ful yile. 1316
 Ihc was *criftene* a while;
 þo icom to þis ille
 Sarazins blake
 þat dude me forfake. 1320
 On *críst* ihc wolde bileue,
 On *him* hi makede ¶ me reue,
 [f. 12 v¹] To kepe þis passage
 Fram horn þat is of age, 1324
 þat wunieþ bieſte,
 Kniȝt wiþ þe beſte:
 Hi sloȝe wiþ here honde
 þe *king* of þis londe, 1328
 & wiþ him fele hundred,
 & þerof is wunder
 þat he ne comeþ to fiȝte.
 God ſende *him* þe riȝte, 1332
 & wind *him* hider driue,
 To bringe *hem* of liue.
 Hi sloȝen kyng Murry,
 Hornes fader king hendy, 1336
 Horn hi vt of londe ſente;
 Tuelf ſelaȝes wiþ him wente,
 Among hem aþulf þe gode,
 Min oȝene child, my leue fode: 1340
- Ef horn child is hol & fund,
 & Aþulf biþute wund,
 He luueþ *him* ſo dere,
 & is *him* ſo ſtere, 1344
 Miȝte iſeon *hem* tueie,
 For ioie iſcholde deie.'
 ¶ 'Kniȝt beo þanne bliþe
 Meſt of alle ſiþe; 1348
 Horn & Aþulf his fere
 Boþe hi ben here.'
 To horn he gan gon
 & grette *him* anon. 1352

C. 1316. *ful ylle* over an erasure of about seven letters longer MS. C. 1318.
icom] *com* above line MS. C. 1339. *hem aþulf* correction in darker ink over
 erasure MS. C. 1348. *of* above line MS.

L

Muche ioye hue maden yfere
þo hue to gedere y come were 1364

He faide wiþ fleuene þare [f. 91 v]
zungemen hou hadde 3e 3ore yfare

wolle 3e þis lond wynne
& wonie þer ynne 1368

he feide fuete horn child
3et lyueþ þy moder godyld
of ioie hue ne miste
o lyue 3ef hue þe wifte 1372

horn feide on is ryme
ybleffed be þe time
Icham icome in to fudenne
wiþ fele yriffhemenne 1376
we shule þe houndes kecche
& to þe de3e vecche

ant so we shulen hem teche
to fpeken oure speche 1380

¶ Horn gon is horn blowe
is folk hit con yknowe
hue comen out of hurne
to horn fwyþe 3urne 1384

hue finiten & hue fyhten
þe niht & eke þe ohtoun
þe farazyns hue flowe
ant fumme quike to drowe 1388
mid fperes ord hue ftonge
þe olde & eke þe 3onge

¶ horn lette fone wurche
boþe chapel & chyrche 1392

O

Þe Joie þat he made

My3te no man rede
He feyde wit fleuene 3are 1396
Children hou abbe 3e fare

Wolle 3e þis lond winne
And wonye þer inne
He feyde leue horn child 1400
3et liueþ þy moder godild

Horn feyde on hys rime
Hy bleffed be þe tyme
Ich am ycome to fode3ne 1404
Wyt Myn hyryf3e me3ne

Þis lond we schollen winne
And fle al þat þere ben inne
And fo we fcholen hem teche 1408
To fpeken oure fpeche

Horn gan hys horn blowe [f. 227 v¹]
Þat hyf folc it gan knowe
He comen out of f3yp fterne 1412
To horn ward wel 3erne

He fmyten and he fouten
Þe ny3t and eke þe ou3ten

Myd fperes hord he ftonge 1416
Þe held and eke þe 3onge
Þat lond he þoru fowten
To deþe he hus brouten
Sarazines kende 1420

Þe leuede on þe fende
Horn let sone werchen
Chapeles and cherchen

L. 1381. *is*] *s* corr. out of *d* MS.

O. 1394. *Joie*] *i* above line MS.

O. 1397. *abbe*] *albe* MS.

L. 1390. Before *þe olde de* MS.

O. 1396. *wit* above line MS.

O. 1405. Before *meune ne* MS.

C

Muche ioie hi makede þere
þe while hi togadere were.

‘ Childre,’ he fede, ‘ hu habbe 3e fare?
þat ihc 3ou fe3 hit is ful 3are. 1356
Wulle 3e þis lond wizne
& fle þat þeris inne?’
He fede: ‘ leue horn child,
3ut lyueþ þi moder Godhild: 1360
Of ioie heo miſte
If heo þe aliue wiſte.’
¶ Horn fede *on* his rime:
‘ Ibleſſed beo þe time, 1364
Icom to Suddenne
Wiþ mine iriſſe mænne:

We ſchulle þe hundes teche
To ſpeken vre ſpeche. 1368
Alle we hem ſchulle fle
& al *quic* hem fle.’
Horn gan his horn to blowe,
His folk hit gan iknowe, 1372
Hi comen vt of ſtere,

Fram hornes banere:
Hi flo3en & fu3ten,
þe ni3t & þe v3ten: 1376

þe ſarazins cunde
ne leſde þer non in þende.
Horn let wurchen
chapeles & chirche. 1380

O. 1406. Before *we m* MS.
C. 1364. *beo* above line MS.
C. 1368. *vre* above line MS.

O. 1410. *horn* above line MS.
C. 1367. *hundes*] *s* above line MS.
C. 1374. *hornes*] *s* above line MS.

L

he made belle ryngre
 ant prestes m^rise syngre
 he sohte is moder halle
 in þe roche walle 1396
 he custe hire ant grette
 ant in to þe castel fette
 Croune he gan werie
 ant make feste merye 1400
 Murie he þer wrohte
 ah Rymenild hit abohte
 C þe whiles horn wes oute
 ffikenild ferde aboute 1404

 þe betere forte sþede
 þe riche he 3ef mede
 boþe 3onge ant olde
 wiþ him forte holde 1408
 ston he dude lade
 ant lym þerto he made

 Castel he made fette
 wiþ water by flette 1412
 þat þer yn come ne myhte
 bote foul wiþ flyhte
 bote when þe see wiþ drowe
 þer mihte come ynowe 1416
 þus fykenild gon by wende
 Rymenild forte shende
 to wyue he gan hire 3erne
 þe kyng ne durst him werne 1420
 ant habbeþ fet þe day
 ffykenild to wedde þe may
 wo was rymenild of mode
 terres hue wepte of blode 1424
 þilke nyht horn fucte
 con wel harde mete
 of rymenild his make
 þat in to shipe wes take 1428

O

Bellen he dide ryngen 1424
 And prestes messe syngen
 He fowte hys moder oueralle
 Wit inne eueriche walle
 He custen and hye cleten 1428
 And in to halle wenten
 Croune he gommen werie
 And makede festef merye
 Murye he þere wroute 1432
 Reymyld hyt aboute
 Wile þat horn was oute
 Fikenyld ferde aboute
 To wiue he gan hire 3erne 1436
 þe kyng ne dorst him werne
 Muche was hys prede

 Þe ryche he 3af mede
 3onge and eke þe helde 1440
 Þat Mid hym scholde helde
 Ston he dede lede
 And lym þer to he made

 A kastel he dude feste 1444
 Wit water alby fette
 Mizt no man hon on legge
 By paþe ne by brigge
 Bote wan þe se wit drowe 1448
 Þer Mizte come ynowe
 Þis fykenild gan to wende
 Reynyld for to wende

L. 1418. Over an erasure MS.
 O. 1437. *him*] *hiȝe* MS.

O. 1427. Repeated with *wyt* instead of *wit* MS.
 O. 1443. *lym*] *hym* MS.

C

He let belles ringe,
 & Maffes let ſinge.
 He com to his Moder halle
 In a roche walle. 1384

[f. 12 v²] Corn he let ferie
 & makede feſte merie.
 Murrie lif he wroȝte :
 Rymenhild hit dere boȝte. 1388

¶ ffikenhild was prut on herte,
 & þat him dude ſmerte.

Ȝonge he ȝaf & elde
 Mid him for to helde. 1392
 Ston he dude lede

Þer he hopede ſpede.
 Strong caſtel he let fette,
 Mid ſéé him biſfette. 1396

Þer ne miȝte liȝte
 Bute foȝel wiȝ flizte.
 Bute wharne þe fe wiȝ droȝe
 Miȝte come men ynoȝe. 1400

ffikenhild gan wende
 Rymenhild to ſcheude.
 To woȝe he gan hure ȝerne,
 Þe kyng ne dorſte him werne. 1404

Rymenhild was ful of mode,
 He wep teres of blode.
 Þat niȝt horn gan ſwete,
 & heuie forto mete 1408
 Of Rymenhild his make,
 Into ſchupe was itake :

O. 1448. *ſe* omit. MS.
 O. 1450. *wende*] *wēdde* MS.

O. 1449. *þer Mūche come* MS.
 O. 1451. *for* over an erasure, *for* in margin MS.

L

þe ſhip gon ouerblenche
 is lemmon ſhulde adrenche
 ¶ Rymenild mid hire honde
 ſwymme wolde to londe 1432
 ffykenild aʒeyn hire pylte
 mid his fuerdes hylte
 Horn awak in is bed
 of his lemmon he wes adred 1436

Aþulf he feide felawe
 to ſhipe nou we drawe
 ffykenild me haþ gon vnder
 ant do rymenild ſum wonder 1440
 Criſt for his wondes fyue
 to nyht þider vs dryue
 ¶ Horn gon to ſhipe ride [f. 92 r]
 his knyhtes bi his fide 1444
 þe ſhip bigon to flure
 wiþ wynd god of cure

ant fykenild her þe day ſpringe
 ferde to þe kyng 1448
 After rymenild þe brhyte
 ant ſpoufede hyre by nyhte
 he ladde hire by derke
 in to is newe werke 1452
 þe feſte hue bigonne
 er þen aryfe þe ſonne

O

þe day by gan to wexe 1452
 þat hem was by twexe
 Fekenylde her þe day gan ſpringe [f. 227
 Ferde to aylmer þe kyng
 After reynyld þe bryzte 1456
 And ſpoufede hire by nihte
 He ledde hyre hom in derke
 To his newe werke
 þe feſtes he by gonne 1460
 Here aryfe þe ſonne
 þat nyzt gan horn fwete
 And harde forto mete
 Of Reymylde hys make 1464
 þat in to ſchype waſ take
 þat ſchip ſcholde on hire blenche
 Hys leman ſcholde adrenche
 Reymylde wit hire honde 1468
 Wolde ſwymme to londe
 Fykenylde hire ʒen pulte
 Wit his ſwerd hylte
 Ayol qwat horn trewe felawe 1472
 Into ſchip gonne we drawe
 Fykenylde haueþ gon onder
 And don Reynyld ſom wonder

C

Þe fchup bigan to blenche,
 His lemmān fcholde adrenche. 1412
 Rymenhild wiþ hire honde
 Wolde vp to londe.
 ffikenhild aʒen hire pelte
 Wiþ his fwerdes hilte. 1416
 ¶ Horn him wok of flape

So aman þat hadde rape.
 'Aþulf,' he fede, 'felaze,
 To fchupe we mote draʒe; 1420
 ffikenhild me haþ idon vnder
 & Rymenhild to do wunder.
 Criſt for his wuzdes fue
 To niʒt me þuder driue.' 1424
 Horn gan to fchupe Ride,
 His fereʒ him biſide.

ffikenhild or þe dai gan ſpringe
 Al riʒt he ferde to þe kinge, 1428
 After Rymenhild þe briʒte,
 To wedden hire binizte.
 [f. 13 r¹] He ladde hure bi þe derke
 In to his nywe werke; 1432
 Þe feſte hi biguzne
 Er þat ros þe fuʒne;

L	O
	God for hys wordes fiue 1476 To nyzt uf þyder driue Horn gan to Scype Ride And his knyztel by fide Here schip bigan to terne 1480 By þe wateres sterne
Hornes ship atstod in stoure vnder fykenildes boure 1456	Hys schip stod in store Honder fikenildef boure
Nuste Horn alyue wher he wes aryue þene castel hue ne knewe for he was so newe 1460 þe fee bigon to wiþ drawe þo feh horn his felawe	Ne wiste horn on liue 1484 Whare he waf a Ryue þe kestel he ne knewe For he waf fo newe þe fond by gan to drye 1488
þe feyre knyht arnoldyn þat wes apulfes cofyn 1464 þat þer fet in þat tyde kyng horn to abide he seide kyng horn kyngeffone hider þou art welcome 1468 to day haþ sire ffykenild yweddeþ þi wif rymenild white þe nou þis while	And hyt hym makede weye He fond stonde arnoldyn þat was ayolles cofyn þat was þere in tyde 1492 Horn for to abyde He feyde horn kynges fone Wel be þou here to londe come Nou hat wedded fikenylde 1496 þy nowe lemman Reymylde
he haueþ do þe gyle 1472 þis tour he dude make al for rymenildes fake ne may þer comen ynne no mon wiþ no gynne 1476	Nele ich þe nowt lye He haueþ þe gyled twye [f. 228r ¹] þis castel he dude make 1500 For Reymyldef fake
¶ Horn nou crist þe wisse rymenild þat þou ne misse Horn coupe alle þe listes þat eni mon of wiste 1480 harpe he gon shewe ant toc him to felawe	þer may no man on legge By paþe ne by brigge Horn nou crist þe wisse 1504 Of Reymylde þat þou ne misse Horn herkenede alpe lyfte þat any man of wiste To herpe he gan drawe 1508 And wyzt hyf tweye felawe

C

Er þane horn hit wiste,
 Tofore þe suzne vpriste, 1436
 His schup stod vnder ture
 At Rymenhilde bure.
 Rymenhild litel weneþ heo
 Ðat horn þazne aliu beo. 1440

Ðe castel þei ne knewe,
 For he was so nywe.

Horn fond sittinde Arnoldin
 Ðat was Aþulfes cosin 1444
 Ðat þer was in þat tide
 horn for tabide.
 'Horn kniȝt,' he fede, 'kinges fone,
 Wel beo þu to londe icome : 1448
 Today haþ ywedde fikenhild
 Ði swete lemmān Rymenhild.

Ne schal iþe lie,
 He haþ giled þe twie. 1452
 Ðis tur he let make
 Al for þine fake,
 Ne mai þer come izne
 Noman wiþ · none · giȝne. 1456

Horn, nu crist þe wisse
 Of Rymenhild þat þu ne misse.
 ¶ Horn cuþe al þe liste 1460
 Ðat eni man of wiste.
 Harpe he gan schewe
 & tok felazes fewe,

L		O
knyhtes of þe beste		Knyȝtes fwyþe felle And fchurde hem in pelle
þat he euer hede of weste	1484	Wyt fwerdes he hem gyrtē 1512 Anouen here fchirte
ouen o þe sherte		He wenden on þe <i>grauel</i>
hue gurden huem wiþ suerde		Toward þe castel
hue coden on þe <i>grauel</i>	1488	He <i>gornne</i> murye fynge 1516 And madeke here glewinge
towart þe castele		þat fykenild myȝt yhere
hue gonne murie finge		He askede wat hye were
& makeden huere gleyngē		Men feyde hyt harperes 1520 Jogelours and fþeleref
þat fykenild mihte y here		He dude hem in lete
he axede who hit were	1492	At halle dore he fete
men feide hit were harperis		Horn fet on þe benche 1524 Hyf harpe he gan clenche
iogelers ant fþelers		He madeke Reymyld a lay
hem me dude in lete		And reynyld madeke weylaway
at halle dore hue fete	1496	Reynyld fel y fwowe 1528 þo was þer non þat lowe
horn fette <i>him</i> abenche		Hyt ȝede to hornes herte
is harpe he gan clenche		Sore hym gan smerte
he made rymenild a lay		Hey lokede on hys gode Ryng 1532 And Reymyld þe ȝonge
ant hue feide weylaway	1500	Hey ȝede op to borde
Ⓒ Rymenild fel yfwowe		Mid hys gode fwerde
þo nes þer non þat lowe		Fykenyldes crowne 1536 He leyde þere adowne
lit smot horn to herte		And alle hys men arewe
sore con <i>him</i> smerte	1504	He dide adoun þrewe
he lokede on is ryngē		þo he weren alle yflawe 1540 Fykenyld he dide to drawe
ant o rymenild þe ȝynge		He madeke arnoldyn kyng þere
he eode vp to borde		After þe kyng aylmere
mid his gode fuorde	1508	
ffykenyldes crowne		
he fel þer adoune		
ant alle is men arowe		
he dude adoun þrowe	1512	
ant made arnoldyn kyng þere		
after kyng Aylmere		
to be kyng of Westneffe		
for his mildeneffe	1516	
þe kyng ant is baronage		þe knytes and þe barnage [f. 228 r ²]
ȝeuen him <i>truage</i>		Dude hym alle <i>truage</i> 1545

O. 1519. *askede*] *arkedē* MS.
C. 1476. *clenche* above line MS.

O. 1545. *truage*] *utrage* MS.
C. 1481. *to* above line in darker ink MS.

C

Of kniȝtes fuiȝe fnelle
 Þat ſchrudde hem at wille. 1464

Hi ȝeden bi þe grauel
 Toward þe caſtel :
 Hi gunne murie finge
 & makede here gleowinge. 1468

¶ Rymenhild hit gan ihere
 & axede what hi were.
 Hi fede : ‘ hi weren harpurs,
 & fume were gigours.’ 1472

[f. 13 r²]

He dude horn in late
 Riȝt at halle gate ;
 He fette him on þe benche
 His harpe for to clenche. 1476

He makede Rymenhilde lay,
 & heo makede walaway.
 Rymenhild feol yfwoȝe,
 Ne was þer non þat louȝe. 1480

Hit ſmot to hornes herte
 So bitere þat hit ſmerte.
 He lokede on þe ringe
 & þoȝte on Rymenhilde. 1484

He ȝede vp to borde
 Wiþ gode fuerdes orde.
 ffikenhildes crune
 Þer ifulde adune, 1488

& Al his men a rowe
 Hi dude adun þrowe.
 Whanne hi weren aſlaȝe,
 Fikenhild hi dude todraȝe. 1492

Horn makede Arnoldin þare
 King after king Aylmare,
 Of al weſterneſſe
 For his meokneſſe. 1496

Þe king & his homage
 ȝeuen Arnoldin trowage.

C. 1484. *on* in darker ink over an erasure MS.

C. 1486. *fuerdes*] *s* above line MS.

C. 1492. *dude* above line MS.

L

Horn toc rymenild by honde
 ant ladde hire to *strende* 1520
 ant toc wiþ *him* Aþelbrus
 þe gode stiward of hire fader hous
 þe fee bigan to flowen [f. 92 v]
 ant hy faste to rowen 1524
 hue aryueden vnder reme
 in a wel feyr streme
 kyng Mody wes kyng in þat lond
 þat horn sloh wiþ is hond 1528
 Aþelbrus he made þer kyng
 for his gode techyng

for fire hornes lore
 he wes mad kyng þore 1532

Horn eode to ryue
 þe wynd *him* con wel dryue
 he aryuede in yrlonde
 þer horn wo couþe er fonde 1536
 he made þer Aþulf chyld
 wedde mayden ermenyld
 ant horn com to fudenne
 to is oune kenne 1540
 Rymenild he made þer is quene
 so hit myhte bene

In trewe loue hue lyueden ay
 ant wel hue loueden godes lay 1544
 Nou hue beoþ boþe dede
 crist to heouene vs lede AmeN.

O

Horn tok rymyld by þe hond
 And ledde hire by þe fe stromd
 He tok hym fyre aylbrous 1548
 Stiward of þe kynges hous

He riuede in a reaume
 In a wel fayr streume
 Þer kyng mody was fyre 1552
 Þat horn flow wyt yre
 Aybrous he made þer kyng
 For his gode tydyng.

For fyre hornes lore 1556
 He was kyng þore

Horn ariuede in hyrelonde
 Þer he hadde woned so longe
 Þer he dude ayol childe 1560
 Wedden mayden hermenylde
 Horn wente to fodenne
 To hyf owe kunne
 Reynyld he made þe quene 1564
 So ith Miyzte wel bene
 Alle folc hyt knewe
 Þat he hem louede trewe

Nou ben he alle dede 1568
 God hem to heuene lede

-Am-e-n-

C

- ¶ Horn tok Rymenhild bi þe honde
 & ladde hure to þe stronde, 1500
 & ladde wiþ him Aþelbrus,
 Þe gode stuard of his hus.
 Þe fe bigan to flowe
 & horn gan to Rowe. 1504
 Hi gunne for ariue
- Þer king modi was fire.
- Aþelbrus he madeke þer king
 For his gode teching: 1508
 He gaf alle þe kniþtes ore
 For horn kniþtes lore.
- Horn gan for to ride,
 Þe wind him bleu wel wide. 1512
 He ariuede in yrlonde.
 Þer he wo fondede,
 Þer he dude Aþulf child
 Wedden maide Reynild. 1516
 Horn com to suddezne
 Among al his kenne.
 Rymenhild he madeke his quene,
 So hit miþte wel beon. 1520
 Al folk hem miþte rewe
 Þat loueden hem fo trewe.
- Nu ben hi boþe dede;
 Crist to heuene hem lede! 1524
 Her endeþ þe tale of horn,
 Þat fair was & ·nozt· vnorn;
 Make we vs glade Eure among,
 For þus him endeþ hornes fong. 1528
 Jefus þat is of heuene king
 ʒeue vs alle his fuede blessing! Amen.

EX-PLI-CIT.

C. 1512. *wel* above line MS.

C. 1526. *was]* *s* above line MS. *nozt* above line MS.

NOTES



[Numbers without title or letter refer to the version of the Cambridge MS., those preceded by L or O to the London or Oxford versions. HC stands for *Horns Childe*; HR for the *French Roman de Horn*.]

Line 1. **Alle becn he bliþe.** Good wishes for the attentive hearer are frequent in the romances, but there is nothing quite parallel to this. Comp. 'Alle þat holdeþ now stille hure steuene | Cryst graunte hem þe blisse of heuene,' *Arthur & Merlin*, 304/673, 4; 'Now alle that hereth this talkyng | God geve hem alle good endyng,' *Richard*, 33, 4; 'And alle lystynes to my talkyng | God grant hem hys dere blesyng | And hevene to her mede,' *E. E. Miscellanies* (Warton Club), 1/4-6; 'And gyve hym good lyve and long | That woll attend to my song,' *id.* 46/14, 5; 'Allemyghty god in Trynytee | þat boughte mane on þe Rode so dere | Lene þame grace wele for to thee | þat lystenys me with mylde chere,' *Archiv*, lxxiv. 327/1-4; 'Jesu, þat was with spere ystonng | And for vs hard and sore yswonng, | Glady both old and yonng | With wytte honest | That wylleð a whyle ster her tonng | And herkeny gest,' *Octavian*, 2/1-6; 'heuene blisse beo heore mede . þat lustneþ me to þe endyng,' *Gregorius*, *Archiv*, lv. 422/2; 'Jhesu Cryst, our sayvour, | And hys modyr, that swete flowr, | Helpe hem at her nede | That harkeneth of a conquerour,' *Lybeaus*, 1-4; *Ywain*, 1-4. Often the courtesy of the audience is appealed to: 'For goddes loue in trinyte | Al þat ben hend herkeniþ to me,' *Amis*, 1, 2; 'Lystnes, lordyngys þat ben hende,' *Athelston*, 7 (with Zupitza's note). But the most frequent form is, 'Herken & 3e may here,' HC. 2. For the phrase of the text used in another connexion, comp. 'Alle bliþe mote þei be | þat folyes bleþeliche wole fle,' *Horst*, S. A. L. 204/1, 2.

ll. 3, 4. Similarly, 'I shall you telle of a kynge | A dowghty man with owte lesyng,' *Ipomydon*, 3, 4; 'Off foure weddyd breþeryn I wole 3ow tel,' *Athelston*, 10; 'al of a storie ichulle ou rede . þat is soþ wiþ oute lesyng,' *Gregorius*, 3; *Isumbras*, 7, 8.

l. 5. **biweste** in the language of the romances is often merely formal; comp. 'Of Perce y am feor by west,' *Alisaunder*, 3924; 'His horne abowte his halse he caste | And went in to the weste,' *Ipomadon*, 591, 2 (with Kölbing's note), 6582; 'thow & I will, or wee goe, | deale stroakes betweene vs tow | A litle here by west,' *Libius*, 428/346-8; 'Sa wyde quhare wourscip walkis be west,' *Golagros, Anglia*, ii. 419/419; 'Als did a gude man here bi west | That his son in the se kest,' *S. Sages*, 3479, 80; 881, 2; 'A forlang her be weste,' *Lybeaus*, 306; 'and ever they ryden west | In that wyld forest,' *id.* 544, 5; 'Wight men of þe west . neghed þam nerr,' *Minot*, x. 15; *E. E. Poems*, 118/1, 2.

l. 6. So longe so hit laste, a favourite formula with *Lazamon*. Comp. ' & þus he laedde his lif: þe while þe hit ilaeste,' 7015, 6; 'þe while þat heom ilaste: þat lif on heore breoste,' 27656, 7; and for similar uses of *laesten*, ll. 594, 5; 6277, 8. But it is common elsewhere, comp. 'Cadwal was al aboue . þe wule it wolde ylaste,' Robert of Gloucester, 4932; 'And bothe trebute and taxe whilles my tyme lastes,' *Morte Arthure*, 2611; 'whil mi lif leste may,' *Böddeker*, 150/30; 'þe while þat hit lest,' id. 251/203; 134/232.

l. 10. Comp. 'Feiroke child miht non be bore,' *K. of Tars* V. 739; 'Was non so fayr under god | Non þat euere moder bere,' *Havelok*, 972, 4. Variants are, 'A feyrer child myght no man see,' *Ipomydon*, 32; 'Fairer no myghte on grounde go,' *Alisaunder*, 2348; 'The fayrest that on fot myght go,' *S. Sages*, 14. *Horn's* beauty is often mentioned, see ll. 83, 87, 173, 313, 385, 778, 787, 797, 1526, &c.

ll. 11, 12. The rain might not rain, the sun might not shine, on a fairer. Comp. 'nis nan feiroke wifmon? þa whit sunne scineð on,' *Lazamon*, 31086, 7; 'þat wes þe for-cuðeste mon? þet sunne here secan on,' id. 28772, 3; 'þa sunne gon to scine? þe rein bigon to rine,' id. 31889, 90; 19745; 28303. In *C* the object of the verbs is supplied from *fairer* of l. 10; as the prefix *bi* makes them transitive, the addition of *upon* repeating and defining the prepositional relation already expressed by that prefix is very noteworthy. *Upon* is here adverbial, meaning *from above*; similar constructions with *above* and *about* are more evident, as, 'Hi let hem make a strong scip: & above it al bicaste | Wiþ bole huden,' *St. Brendan*, *Archiv*, lii. 20/95, 6; 'þa al islit wes þe þong, | abuten he bilaede? muche del of londc,' *Lazamon*, 14221, 3, 4. In *O* the construction is quite normal; *upon* *reyn* and *by schine* express the transitive force by fixed preposition or prefix and both govern *child* of l. 13. In *L* the *by* of *byrine* belongs to *shyne* also, and the construction is the same as in *O*.

l. 14. bryht so þe glas. Not a common phrase, but compare, 'Dame Edith bright as glas,' *Langtoft*, p. 95; 'On the taylor an hcd ther wase | That byrnyd Bryght as anny glase,' *Torrent*, 552, 3; 'He schone as bryht as ane glace,' *Guy*, 132. Similarly, 'His winges schon so þe glas,' *Beues A.* 2675; 'Seþþe cler as þe glas,' *Horst.*, S. A. L. 204/42. A common expansion of the phrase is seen in 'Tyll her that is off ble as bryght | As sonne that shyneþ þrow glasse,' *Ipomadon*, 5021, 2; *Richard*, 76; 'Brytter than evere schon sunne in glas,' *Songs and Carols* (*Warton Club*), 52/8. Other comparisons with *bright* are: 'bryht so eny someres day,' *L* 918; 'That was bryght as someres day,' *Emare*, 192, 438; 'briht so sonne on Rouwel bon,' *Gregorius*, 634; 'Mayde meregrete: so bryht so eny leme,' *Archiv*, lxxix. 415/197; 'briht so blosme on brere,' *Gregorius*, 24; 'bryht so blosme on bouh,' id. 524; 'briht so blom,' id. 102; 'bright so day,' id. 145.

ll. 15, 16. He was whit so þe flour, Rose red was his colour. Comp. 'Heo beoð so read so rose, so whit so þe lillie,' *O. E. Homilies*, i. 193/53; 'Als lely like was hir colour | Hir rode rede als rose floure,' *Rowland and Otuell*, 619, 20; 'In þe world was none here pere | Al so whyt so lylle flour | Red as rose off here colour,' *Athelston*, 69-71; 'Shee was as white as lilly in may | Or snow that falls on winters day; | the blossome nor the bryar, nor noe kind of flower | it hath noe hue vnto her color; | and the red Rose when it is new | to her rednesse hath noe hue,' *Lambewell*, 148/125-30; 'Rode ronne hit ys | As the rose in the ris | Wyth lylle in lere,' *Degrevant*, 518-20; 'Whyte as snow ys hur colour | Hur rud radder þen þe rose flour,' *Erl of Tolous*, 199, 200; 'Sche was whyte os blos-some on flowre | Mery and comely of colowre,' *Tryamour*, 628, 9. All these

passages praise the beauty of women; I have not found anything quite like it used of a hero of romance. 'White as lily flower,' L O 15, is about the commonest comparison in the romances; for the variation in C 15 comp. 'whyte as flowre,' Eglamour, 139; 'whyt so flour,' Richard, 138; 'white so flowre,' S. Sages, 2956; 'whyte as flour,' Octavian, 3/40; 'whyte as flowre,' Florence, 194, 1343; 'white as any flour,' Knight of Curtesy, 97; 'whyt as flour,' Launfal, 261; 'whyte as flour on hylle,' Emare, 729; 'whyt as the flowyr in med,' Torrent, 457; 'whyte sche was as felde flowre,' Guy, 55. Other comparisons are: 'Whit so eny sonne,' O 669; 'white so mylk,' Ywain, 819, &c.; 'white so milkes rem,' Arthour, 1455; 'wyte ase melkys fom,' Ferumbas, 3956; 'whittore þen þe moren mylk,' Böddeker, 158/77; 'whyte as fome,' Emare, 497; 'whyegh as the seys flame,' Degrevant, 546; 'whyte os swan,' Eglamour, 1293; 'whit so seþer of swan,' K. of Tars, 12; 'whyte as whallys boon,' Eglamour, 801; 'whit as glas,' R. of Brunne, 74/2081; 'whyt as snow on downe,' Launfal, 241, 2; 'So faire 3he was & bri3t of mod | Ase snow vpon þe rede blod,' Beues A. 521, 2; 'white as lake,' Gray Steill, 723; 'wyghtte as chalk,' Partonope fragment, 7/183; 'white so blosme on tre,' Gregorlegende, 166; 'paperwhyte,' Chaucer, iii. 125/1198. Comp. further with l. 16, 'For my rud was raddur then rose of the ron,' Anturs of Arther, 7/2; 'Wyth rode rede as rose on ryse,' Lybeaus, 1244; 'her rud was red as rose in raine,' Eger, 361/217; 'her rudd redder then the rose . that on the rise hangeth,' Death and Liffe, 59/66; 'Rose red was hur rode . full riall of schape,' Alisaunder fragment, 182/178; 'With rode red so blosme on brere,' K. of Tars, 14; Le Morte Arthur, 8/179; Böddeker, 156/35, 6.

L O 17, 18. In the Romances the fifteenth year is the conventional dividing line between youth and manhood, and has more frequent mention than any other. For a collection of examples, see Fischer's note on l. 10 of How the wyse man taught hys sone. Comp. for the present combination, 'And when sche was xv 3erys olde | Sche was feyre woman & bold,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 236/67, 8; 'He was a feyr chyld and a bold | Twenty wyntur he was oold,' Erl of Tolous, 712, 3; 'Faire child he was & bolde | He was boutte seue winter olde | Whan his fader was ded,' Beues A. 52-4; 'Be þat he was seue winter old | He was a fair child and a bold | And of swete chere,' Reinbroun, 4/3-6; Guy, 8419, 20. Variations are, 'And whan þe child was seoue 3er old | He was fair and of speche bold,' Bellum Trojanum, 249, 50; 'Amoraunt wex strong & bold | Of fiftene winter was he old,' Amis, 1828, 9; 'When he was seyn winter alde | Of speche and bourding was he balde,' Seuyng Sages, 23, 4; 'He had a son was wise and balde | Of fully fifyten winters alde,' id. 3495, 6; 'Be tyme he wase xviii yer old | of deddes of armys he wase bold,' Torrent, 19, 20. Here the phrase is a mere tag inserted at random by a scribe to the detriment of the story. As Mr. Ward puts it, 'this reading represents the usnrpers as feeling pity for the rightful heir, and giving him a chance of escape when he is actually old enough to bear arms,' Catalogue, i. p. 456. In HR, Horn and his companions are knighted at fifteen (O 19/423) or sixteen (C), in HC when 'ful fiftene' (l. 426). It is the usual age for that ceremony in the *chansons de geste*. 'Dans nos chroniques, comme dans ces chansons de geste qui reflètent si exactement la vie chevaleresque, nous trouvons à cet égard des textes difficilement récusables. Ces textes nous prouvent qu'on pouvait être fait chevalier à douze, à treize, à quatorze, à quinze, à dix-sept, à dix-neuf ans. Si j'avais à établir une moyenne, c'est à quinze ans que je me tiendrais. Quinze ans: l'âge de la majorité chez les Germains,' Gautier, La Chevalerie, p. 242. And the heroes of the English and French romances are

usually ready for their career at or before that age. Comp. 'þo þai were fifteen winter old | He dubbed boþe þo bernes bold | To kniþtes in þat tide,' Amis, 163-5; 'Crowned after Kyng Harry | Thus was Rychard sykerly | That was in his xvth yere | He was a man of grete powere,' Richard, 241-4; 'Whan he was at xv yere of age | His wit waxed somewhat sage | He felt him light and somdele strong | To know the world he thought long,' Generides, 799-802; Octavian, 22/656-8; Eglamour, 1210, 1; Gowther, 139-41; 'Oure king was wight himself to welde | & of fourtene ȝeres of elde | When he was tane wiþ þam to fyght,' Ywain, 3025-7; 'He was bote tweol yeir old | His dedis weore strong and bold,' Alisaunder, 790, 1; 'Diloc a treis anz furent grant | Quinze ans auelit li ionenur,' Gaimar, 4620, 1; 'Quant Bruns de la Montaigne ot age de .xv. ans | Et li temps fu venus qu'il fu damoissiaus grans,' B. de la Montaigne, 2784, 5; 'Dame A. au gent cors honoré | Son effant voit grant et gros et formé | Li .xv. an furent accompli et passé,' Raoul de Cambrai, 374-6. So in Scandinavian legend, 'Quindecim annos natus [Scioldus] inusitato corporis incremento perfectissimum humani roboris specimen prefererat,' Saxo Grammaticus, 11/34, 5 (quoted with other similar passages by Wissmann, Studien, p. 353). There are instances of the conferring of knighthood as early as the fifteenth year in England. At that age Geoffrey of Anjou and twenty-five companions were knighted by Henry the First, and David of Scotland by Henry the Second (Chroniques d'Anjou, i. pp. 233, 4; 341). And William of Malmesbury, de Gestis Regum, ii. p. 459, actually says of Robert, son of William the Conqueror, in his twelfth year, 'spectatae jam virtutis habebatur adolescens quando pater Angliam venit.' For feyr & eke bold, see 94.

ll. 17, 18. Comp. 289 and 'The kyng of Merkyneriche | Nes ther non ys yliche,' Chronicle of E. 373, 4; 'Nas þar no king his iliche,' Lazamon, 25378; 'Ones it was a marchaunde riche | No whar nas non his liche,' A Peniworþ of Witte, 3, 4 (Eng. Studien, vii. p. 113), where *iliche* is constructed as a substantive. Usually it is an adjective with adverb or adverbial dative, as in, 'Nis þer non þer to iliche | Ne be fele parti so riche,' Benes A. 2047, 8; 'Noon I se is founde þe liche | here in al my kynryche,' Cursor T. 4615, 6; 'Nis no wummon iboren þet ðe beo iliche,' O. E. Homilies, i. 191/23; 'In þe world was non hym lyche,' Athelston, 57 (with a note on l. 33 illustrating the use of *pere*, *mache*, and *cuening* as variants of *iliche*).

ll. 19, 20. Comp. 'viii knaue childer he sou3t, | To Horn his sone he hem bitau3t | Alle were þai frely born,' HC. 19-21; 'Od lui .xv. ualez ki erent de sun lin | Ni ot ne fust fiz de bon palain | Cume seignur serueint tuit horn le meschin,' HR. 1/9-11. But in l. 1131 of the Oxford MS. they are twelve. Horn describes them as 'ces enfanz | Ki od mei furent mis par lur apartenanz | Trestud pur mei seruir pur fere mes cumanz | Fiz de riches baruns e de cuntas asquanz,' 13/289-92. An incident recorded by Albricus Trium Fontium under date 1227 A. D. shows us a prince similarly attended. 'In Hungaria magister Robertus Vesprimiensis . . . factus fuerat archiepiscopus Strigoniensis (Gran). Eo igitur cruce signato et in procinctu itineris constituto, occurrit illi filius principis de Comania et ait: "Domne, baptiza me cum 12 istis et pater meus ad te ueniet ultra sylvas in tali loco cum 2000 viris qui omnes desiderant de manu tua baptizari,' p. 920. References to the custom in English romances are indirect, as Alisaunder, 818, 9; Amis, 115, 6. Quite exceptionally King Ermones sends his son Ipomydon to a knight for his education, Ipomydon, 33-52. In French romance Alexander has three hundred attendant comrades, 'Environ lui aloient tel cec baceler | Ni ot I ne soit fuis a demaine u a per | U a prince de tiere que li rois dut amer,' Li Romans d'Alexandre, 10/2; 'Trestos les filz as chevaliers | De son pais avoit od lui,' Durmars li Galois, 124, 5

(references from Rust, *Die Erziehung des Ritters*, p. 10). Comp. also Gautier, *La Chevalerie*, pp. 185-8; and Schultz, *Das Höfische Leben*, i. p. 170, for M. H. G. texts bearing on the custom. Resort to the court of a king or suzerain as a school of chivalry about the twelfth year was usual throughout the Middle Ages wherever the feudal system prevailed. For the custom in very early times among the Kelts, see d'Arbois de Jubainville, *Cours de Littérature Celtique*, vii. pp. 113-6. Keltic law placed the pupil on the footing of a son, *id.* p. 187. Comp. further, 'Interea cum progressior aetas ipsos (Edwin and Cadwallo) in adolescentiam promovisset, miserunt eos parentes ad Salomonem regem Armoricanorum Britonum, ut in domo eius documenta militiae caeterarumque curialium consuetudinem addicerent,' Geoffrey of Monmouth, 163/22-6; 'Offris qui fu ses (Penda) aïsnés fis | A la cort Cadualan noris,' Wace, *Brut*, 15069, 70. For Spain, Ducange under *Domicellus* quotes from Rodericus Toletanus, de rebus Hispaniae, 'Mos erat tunc temporis apud Gothos ut domicelli et domicellae, magnatum filii, in regali curia nutrentur,' iii. 19 (Schott, *Hispania illustrata*, ii. p. 63); 'Nunius vero pater eius [Gundisalu] fere ab omnibus Castellae militibus domicellos filios petiit nutriendos quos curialitate, affabilitate & bonis moribus sic instruxit, ut patres adolescentium de profectu filiorum profiterentur se tali nutritio obligatos, & ipsi adolescentes sic erant Gundisaluo Nunii dilectione coniuncti, ut eum quasi dominum sociarent, nec possent ab eius consortio vel ad modicum separari,' v. 2 (Schott, ii. p. 83). For evidence of the custom in Normandy before the Conquest, comp. the following passage from Ordericus Vitalis, 'Rodbertus de Grentemaisnilio . . . postquam annos adolescentiae attigit, spretis litterarum otii ad armorum laborem cucurrit et Willermi ducis armiger v annis extitit. Deinde ab eodem duce decenter est armis adornatus et miles effectus pluribus exeniis nobiliter honoratus,' ii. 40. For England the following, all referring to Henry the Second, may be cited, 'David autem . . . expetiit curiam Henrici regis Anglorum. Qui, dum intestina clades Scotos vexaret, et bellica rabie in sua viscera impacabiliter armaret, curiae sororii sui inseparabilis inhaesit, et inter domesticos educatus pueros, crevit, regisque sapientis et potentis familiarem amicitiam promeruit,' Ordericus Vitalis, iii. 401, 2; 'Eodem tempore Ludovicus juvenis permissu patris sui cum paucis sed sapientibus viris in Angliam transfretavit et regi Henrico spectabilis tiro serviturus ad curiam eius accessit,' *id.* iv. p. 195; 'Fouke le jeuene fust norry ou les iiij fitz Henré le roy,' Fulk Fitz-Warine, p. 62; 'quar le prince (Llewelyn of N. Wales) e sire Fouke e ces freres furent norrys ensemble en la court le roy Henré,' *id.* p. 96. The earliest evidence is afforded by two passages in the *de rebus gestis Aelfredi* attributed to Asser, 'filios quoque eorum qui in regali familia nutriebantur, non minus propriis diligens, omnibus bonis moribus instituere, et litteris imbuiere solus die noctuque inter cetera non desinebat' [rex Aelfredus], M. H. B. p. 486; 'Aethelweard omnibus junior ludis literariae disciplinae . . . cum omnibus pene totius regionis nobilibus infantibus, et etiam multis ignobilibus sub diligenti magistrorum cura traditus est,' *id.* p. 485. At Athelstan's court three future kings are said to have been educated. That the practice lasted far into the fifteenth century (1474 A. D.) is shown by the Ordinances for the government of Prince Edward, son of Edward the Fourth, which contain rules for 'the sonnes of nobles, lords and gentlemen, beinge in houshoulde with our sayde sonne,' Household Books, p. 29*.

l. 20. *Alle* should be omitted, it has been carried out of l. 21. The insertion of *he* is due to Mätzner; the subject is indispensable in a relative clause. For other cases of its omission, see 260 and the note on 1268. Parallels to the phrase

are, 'He ches hym twolue yuere · myd him vor to lede | Summe hi weren wyse · and duden al bi his rede,' O. E. Misc., 38/42, 3; 'pre men were slawe þat he þer hadde | þat he wiþ him out ladde,' Benes A. 253, 4. Lumby makes *þat* the subject and explains *ladde* = lead their lives, but *leden* in this sense requires as its complement *lif* or *liflode*.

l. 21. For *riche*, see glossary. Comp. 'They were ryche menys sonnes | All they were feyre gromes,' Guy, 2017, 8; '& wiþ him tventi god gonis | Kniȝtes and riche baroun sonis,' Guy A. 707, 8; Laȝamon, 28932, 3. The variant in O 23 finds a parallel in 'Od lui out oscis trentre treis | Gentilz homes, tuz fiz a reis,' Gaimar, i. 1327, 8.

l. 23. Comp. 'Wiþ him to play & lere to ride,' HC. 22, and see note on 32.

l. 25. *him*, see note on 137.

ll. 29, 30. For this formula of transition comp. 799, and, 'Hyt was on a somers day | As y the sothe telle may,' Guy, 2319, 20; 'At Whytsontyde felle a daye | As y yow telle may,' id. 143, 4; 'So it by felle appone a day | Now the sothe als I salle say | Mi lorde went hym to play,' Perceval, 2141-3; 'It felle so appone a daye | The knyghte went to the wode hym to playe,' Isumbras, 37, 8, 629; 'So it bifel vpon a dai | Als he went vpon his plai,' S. Sages, 2355, 6; 'So þat it byuel In a day: as our lordes wille was,' S. Brendan, 5; 'Erly in a someristide | y sawe in london as y wente,' Political, R., and L. Poems, 1/1, 2; and for l. 30, 'As ich ou telle may,' K. of Tars V. 897; 'as ich ow telle may,' Gregorius, 666, 700.

l. 32. Comp. 23, 630, 646, and, 'William & Harald went þam forto play | Tales togider þei tald, ilk on a gode palfray,' Langtoft, p. 68; 'The kinge gan on huntynge Ride | In to the foreste hym to playe,' Le Morte Arthur, 729, 30; 444, 5; 516, 7; 'Yesterday yn the mornynge | Y wente on my playnge,' Lybeaus, 664, 5; 'He come one his playnge,' Perceval, 1850; 'as y me wende ony pleyȝyng,' Bōddeker, 213/12; 'Aloon I wente in my playing,' Rom. of the Rose, 105; Emare, 77, 8; 181, 3. To *play* almost regularly means to ride out by wood or water, like *esbanoier* in the French romances. Two passages in Emare closely resemble the present. 'Every day wolde he go | And take with hym a sqwyer or two | And play hym by the see; | On a tyme he toke the eyr | With two knyghtes gode and fayr; | The wedur was lythe of le. | A boot he fond by the brym,' 343-9, and 688-95. Lumby states that the usual phrase is *on pleing* without the possessive adjective. But the adjective is, as a rule, present, just as the verb is generally reflexive; comp. note on Orfeo, 64.

l. 36. See 809, 10. For *on* comp. 'Now ar thay Aryued on the stronde,' Le Morte Arthur, 2476. Other constructions with *arive* are shown in, 'hue aryueden vnder reme,' L 1525; 'He riuede in a reame,' O 1550, 8; 'At þe ry[v]e vppon þe seestrond,' Arthour, 279/D 82; 'þat such fole was ariued · as me sede vp his londe,' Robert of Gloucester, 362; 'þai aryued vp at Sandwyche,' R. of Brunne, 42; 'And God of heuyn of his grete grace | Made him to riue vp in a place,' S. Sages, 3549, 50; 'Hauen to aryue þey hym wyþsette,' R. of Brunne, 2921; 'Hi gunne for ariue | þer king modi was sire,' 1505, 6. See also note on 59.

l. 37. Fifteen was a favourite round number with the romance writers; see the passages collected in the note on Tristrem, 817. It generally implies an ample or even profuse supply.

l. 38. See O 614, 623; 633, 1319 note, 1377, 598 note. Through the influence of the Crusades, Saracen became a general name for heathen of any sort. It was specially used of the Danes, comp. 'Vp him com a chauce hard | Of Danmark Sarrazins,' Arthour, 2066, 7; 'Saracens þat were þer ȝut · bileued in engelonde |

In lincolne & in leycestre . & in derby ich vnderstonde | In stafford & in notingham . he hom drof al to noȝte | & cristine men aboute . in hor studes broȝte,' R. of Gloucester, 5592-5. But it was also applied to Saxons, comp. R. of Gloucester, 4522, 4692; 'Be Saxounis als ye war ouer thrawin | Be tua borne chiftanis of your awin, | And Germaneis in cumpany, | All borne Sarazenis vtterlie, | At come with Horsus and Ingest,' Early Pop. Poetry of Scotland, ed. Hazlitt, i. 316/77-81. Besides the word is used quite vaguely for foreigner, alien; the Philistines are Saracens in Cursor Mundi, 7589; the Emperor Trajan is a Saracen, Piers Plowman, B. xi. 151; in Evangelium Nicodemi, 205, 6 (Archiv liii. p. 395) Pilate addressing the Jews says, 'My wife, yhe wate wele, es no Iew, | Scho es a sarizene.'

L O 37, 8. These lines are displaced in C 49, 50. For the expression in L 38, comp. 55 and 'But þe Bretons were al to fo,' R. of Brunne, 15358; 'þai were to mani & we to fewe,' Guy A. 423/53/7; 'And that es fully to fewe to feghte with theme alle,' Morte Arthure, 2742; 'þer weore feondes to feole,' Laȝamon, 1286.

ll. 39, 40. Comp. 599, 600. The following passage describing the first appearance of the Danes in England forms a good parallel. 'Regnante Byrtrico rege piissimo super partes Anglorum occidentales . . . advecta est subito Danorum ardua non nimia classis, dromones numero tres; ipsa et advectio erat prima. Audito etiam, exactor regis, jam morans in oppido quod Dorcastre nuncupatur, equo insilivit, cum paucis praecurrit ad portum, putans eos magis negotiatores esse quam hostes et praeciens eos imperio, ad regiam villam pelli iussit: a quibus ibidem occiditur ipse et qui cum eo erant,' Ethelwerdi Chronicorum, lib. iii. (M. II. B. p. 509). The formula of inquiry is fairly common, comp. 'He esste hom wanen hi were . & wo him þider broȝte | & vor wat encheson hii come . & wat þing hii soȝte,' R. of Gloucester, 2407, 8; 'þen seyde þe kyng, "of whenne be ȝe? | What haue ȝe sought to þis contre?"' R. of Brunne, 7315, 6; 'whonene ȝe beð icumene? & whet ȝe her sohten,' Laȝamon, 4615, 6; 6193, 4; Guy, 2716-9; 'Gurgint enquist quel gent estoient | U aloient et que querroient,' Wace, 3327, 8, 806-8; 'Quer ge voil savoir tot de plein | Dunt il vienent & ou il vunt | E lor affaire e quel il sunt,' Guillaume le Maréchal, 6714-6.

ll. 43, 4. See 603, 4 note.

l. 47. The alighting of the king and his companions to fight on foot is a primitive touch and in keeping with the English custom before the Conquest. What little evidence there is in King Horn of fighting on horseback wears the look of a later addition. The sword is practically the only weapon used; the spear is mentioned at 544 and in the corresponding lines of the other MSS., while its use is alluded to once at L 1389 and O 1416. Comp. 'doun on fote þe moste gan light | on fote þei renged þam to fight,' R. of Brunne, 3507, 8; 'Of ȝoure hors alipȝe? and vp ȝoure feet stondeþ,' Laȝamon, 5862, 3; 'Weoren heo of Rome? alle ridinde. | þa odere (the Britons) a foten,' id. 5906-8; 25731, 2; 'Li miax de lor gent et li plus | Descendirent des chevas jus,' Wace, 3175, 6. In the later romances it is etiquette to dismount and continue the fight on foot, if the enemy has been thrown by the shock of the charge, comp. 'Adoun fell that sory syre. | Lybeauus adoun lyght, | Afote for to fyght,' Lybeaus, 1902-4.

l. 48. Comp. 'So þat he neȝed his stede | For to him he hadde nede,' Guy A. 5755, 6; 'And drogh him to his felourede, | For than he saw he had nede,' Geniverdes, 4511, 2; 'Gadred folk togider, als men þat had nede,' Langtoft, p. 21.

l. 51. See 605 note.

l. 53. The variant of O 57 gives an easy meaning, they fought under cover of their

shields. But in the other versions, as in **L** 882, **O** 901, it is not clear whether the smiter's or the smitten's shield is meant. Either view may be supported by parallel passages. Comp. 'And Surnagour wold haue smette | Vndyr the Shelde Partanope | Of that Stroke foule fayled he,' Partonope, 2031-3; 'Arthour smot o3ainward | Vnder Riones scheld a dint hard,' Arthour, 261/9361, 2; 168/5978, 9; 'He bar hym thorwgh and undyr the scheeld,' Richard, 5730; '& smot him so aboue þe scheld | þat helme & heued fley3e in the feld,' K. of Tars A. 1191, 2; Arthour, 142/5035, 6; '& smat hine buuen þan scelde,' La3amon, 26563, and contrast with 'Partanope that day vndyr his Sheelde | Twenty hethen hat slayn in the feelde,' Partonope, 1151, 2; 'Wele dare they fyght vndyr Sheeld,' id. 5811; 'Vnder shelde he gan hym were,' Alisaunder, 5836; 'þat wele couþe juste in feld | Wip stef launce vnder scheld,' Arthour, 89/3095, 6; 'Mony a mon fel vndir shelde,' Cursor T. 7661; K. of Tars V. 196, 7; Arthour, 112/3924.

l. 54. So that some felt it. Comp. 'He smot Corineus harde inou . þat he it stronge velde,' R. of Gloucester, 394. **O** 58 means, He felled some of them, with an awkward change of subject from the preceding line. In **L** 58 *hy* is in apposition to *somme* (comp. 498), and the line means, That some of them felt.

l. 55. See note on **L** 38.

l. 58. Comp. 836, 883, **O** 1419 and 'He was to deþe nei3 ybroust,' Roberd of Cisyle, 201 with Nuck's note. In **O** 62 for *deye* Horstmann reads *deþe*; *bringen deye* might mean, cause to die, but the absence of *to* is a difficulty. See **O** 649.

l. 59. come to londe. The same preposition as at 162, **O** 172, 1022, 1448, **O** 1495. Comp. also 'King alre kennet: þat euere com to londe,' La3amon **O**. 19061. Other constructions with *comen* and similar verbs of motion are, 'a londe,' **L** 170; 'on londe,' 36, 788; 'in londe,' **L** 794, **O** 817; 'vpon londe,' **O** 1341; 'vp to londe,' **L** 1032, **L** 1310, **O** 1061, 1300. See 36 note.

l. 60. in here honde, into their possession. Comp. 81. In this phrase the texts of La3amon show the same variation as here between *in. to* and *on*, the younger MS. generally having *in*, the older *on* and *to*. Comp. 'And faren 3end al Brutlond: & nimen hit to (in O.) þire heonde,' C. 3806, 7; 'His moder nam to hire hond: al þisne kinedom,' **O**. 6337, 8, 3789; 'þe aldre seide þat al þis lond: he wolde halden on (in O.) is a3ere hond,' 3940, 1; 'þreo & þritti kinelond: ich halde a (in O.) mire a3ere hond,' 27312, 3. Other variants are seen in 'þo were fel kinges in lond | þat Costaunce wan vnder his hond,' Arthour, 7/153, 4; 'þat he ne dede al engelond | Sone sayse intil his hond,' Havelok, 250, 1. As these examples show, a possessive adjective or noun in the genitive is necessary in this phrase when possession is to be expressed: the corresponding readings in **L** & **O** mean, They took it in hand, proceeded to deal with the country. See also 338 note.

ll. 61, 2. See 181, 2, 1379, 80. Comp. 'Sone swa heo a lond comen: þat folc heo (the Saxons) aslo3en | . . . heo velledden þa castles: þat lond heo awaesten | þa chirechen heo for barniden,' La3amon, 20955, 6, 69-71; 'Chirchen he velde al adoun . þer ne moste non stonde,' R. of Gloucester, 1812; 'Hii ne sparede prest ne chirche . þat hii ne broste to grounde,' id. 4640, 5988; Havelok, 2583, 4; 'Mult volunTERS i firent mal | Musters destruisrent e maisons | Chapeles e religions,' Gaimar, 3130-2 (speaking of the Danes), 2165, 6; 'Mettent a flambe e a charbun | Plus test eglise ke maisun,' Life of Edward the Confessor, 31/227, 8. The northern heathen behaved with peculiar barbarity to Christian clergy and buildings. The following entry is of a type frequent in the earlier chronicles: 'Verum Majus Monasterium, quod non longe a Turonis erat, funditus eversum

centum viginti monachos, bis binos minus, ibidem gladio percusserunt, praeter abbatem et viginti quatuor alios qui cavernis terrae latitantes evaserunt,' Chroniques d'Anjou, i. p. 49. For *for to* in l. 62 see 1272 note.

l. 64. 'Neither strangers nor kinsmen' is used vaguely here for, no manner of men. It is a common phrase, see Mätzner, Wörterbuch, ii. pp. 205, 6. In a similar place Lažamon has 'no durste jaer bilaeuen? na jae uatte no je laene,' 19444, 5, 27221, 2.

ll. 65, 6. This formula with rhymes *forsake, take* is a favourite one. Comp. 'and somme god forsokē? and to heþensipe toke,' Lažamon O. 12113, 4; 'for crist seolue he forsoc? and to þan wursen he tohc,' id. 29187, 8; 'That, and they welen oure servise forsake | And onliche to Jesu thanne hem take,' Arthour, 374/59, 60; 'As þauȝ þe world heo hedde forsake | And to God hire al bitake,' Horst., S. A. L. 50/571, 2; 'Vnto my law who sum sall take | His werldly gudes him bus forsake,' Horst., A. L., *n.f.* 27/191, 2; 43/47, 8, and many other places. *here*, theirs, i. e. their law, faith.

ll. 69, 70. So, 'ffor Troell she weped sore | And for Ectour moche more,' Seege of Troye, 1541, 2 (Archiv, lxxii, p. 48). The additional lines **LO** 75, 6 look as though they were originally meant to be substituted for this uncommon expression.

l. 73. **roche of stone**. See 1383, 4 and comp. 'þe kyng let make · a deop holet | In a Roche of ston · and him þer set,' Horst., A. L. 223/591, 2; 'þou schuldest han ben hermyte or frere · in Roch of ston bi waters brinke,' Gregorius, 591; 'Bring me to þat roche of ston,' Gregorlegende, 919 and *passim*; 'That safe and sownde broght hur ryght | Vn to the roche of stone,' Bone Florence, 1918, 9; 'in a castel of roche of ston,' Arthour, 70/2435 (where the editor reads '& ston'); 'He opened the rock of stone, and the waters flowed out,' Psalms, P. B. version, cv. 40; Ferumbras, 1332; Torrent, 2553; Orpheo, 345; Guy, 3725, 9100; Cursor T. 9915. A curious use is seen in 'I lyue as ankre in stone,' Alexius, 39/420; 'Bot as an anker in a stone | He lyved evere trew,' Degrevant, 63, 4. Godhild retired to a cave, or perhaps, if any special force is to be given to the *vnder* of 73 and **L** 79, to some subterranean chamber like that found at Royston last century. Jocelin in his Vita Patricii describes a like time. 'Tempus autem tenebrarum Hibernici illud autumant quo prius Gurmundus, ac postea Turgesius, Noruagienses principes pagani in Hibernia debellata regnabant. In illis enim diebus Sancti in cavernis et speluncis, quasi carbones cineribus cooperti, latitabant a facie impiorum qui eos tota die quasi oues occisionis mortificabant,' Colgan, Trias Thaumaturga, p. 104.

l. 78. Comp. 'To the see he wende: toward Rome: that no man hit nuste,' Beket, 667.

O 82. **houndes**, see 598.

l. 80. **him beo myld**, might be gracious to him. Comp. 'Forster, so Crist þe be milde, | Wiltow lete cristen þis heþen childe,' Beues A. 3733, 4; 'Now Crist of hevene be ous milde,' Seuyng Sages, 1046; 'godd þe wurðe milde,' Lažamon, 30809.

l. 81. **in paynes hond**, see 60 note.

l. 84. **L** shows the best reading here. Comp. **O** 420 and 'Gorge ot bele et bien agensie | Que Dix meïsmes l'ot taillie,' Jehan et Blonde, 321, 2; 'De si grant sen esteit ke deu li out done | Par le pais esteit par icoe renome | Pur sun sen ki iert grant · e pur sa grant beaute,' HR. 16/394-6; 'Mes Horn le(s) passa tuz de tutes beautez | Si cum le uoleit Deus ki maint en trinitez,' id. 2/36, 7; "Ma dame,"

said Ellious, "he is no man—he is an aungell. I sawe neuer so fair an erthely creatur. Gode made hym with his aun hondes," Ponthus, 15/18-20. The expression seems without a parallel in the English romances.

ll. 85, 6. See 1369, 70. The phrase is formal. Comp. 'heo sculleð beon islazene: and summe quic iulazene,' *Lazamon*, 27376, 7; 'And afterward quyk the fleu | And al thy folk with sword slen,' *Alisaunder*, 1734, 5; 'and Caric of slaen? and alle his cnihtes flan,' *Lazamon*, 29048, 9.

l. 89. *Admirad*. Mätzner supplied *l*, necessary for the rhyme. In O 95 the word is apparently taken for a proper name. For *him*, see 137 note.

l. 90. Of *wordes bald*, a very uncommon combination, but comp. 375, 602; 'þe king was hoten aþelwold, | Of word, of wepne he was bold,' *Havelok*, 106, 7. Similarly *Minot* has, 'of wordes stout,' i. 28. The same idea of boastfulness is expressed in 601, 2; 'An hund him gan bihelde | þat spac wordes belde'; & 'he spac wordes swiþe beld,' *Arthour*, 37/1216. The same construction of *bold* is seen in 'and of witte was waxe al bold,' *Horst*, S. A. L. 63/114; 'Sleiþe men and egleche: and of redes wise and bolde,' id. 148/1.

ll. 91, 2. For *kene*, comp. 'Mani erl, baroun & kniþt | Hardy & kene forto fiþt,' *Arthour*, 14/405, 6; 'Vortimer þe þunge king; wes swiðe kene þurh alle þing,' *Lazamon*, 14650, 1: for the whole phrase, 'The Troyens were suythe kene | Ant that wes ther wel asene,' *Chronicle of England*, 43, 4; 'For ine the trowe death was kene | And that God made wel ysene,' *Shoreham*, p. 163: for l. 92, a very common *cheville*, 'And þat was þere well seen,' *Bone Florence*, 1080; 'That was ther ful wel seen,' *Richard*, 5357; 'He hathe vs sayvd and þat is sene,' *Ipomedon*, 200/7033; 'God hath ben wroth wid the world, and that is wel isene,' *Wright*, *Pol. Songs*, 340/379; 'Cristes help him was ney | & þat was wel ysene,' *Alexius*, 25/56, 7; *Cursor T.* 12093; *Minot*, viii. 79 note. For a variation of the phrase, see 684.

ll. 92, 3. *Euene*, quite equal to the average, with the meaning here of, tall, 'fair o bodie lengþe,' l. 900. Of William the Conqueror, R. of Gloucester says, 'Suiþe þikke mon he was . & of grete strengþe | Gret wombede & ballede . & bote of euene lengþe,' 7730, 1, barely of average height, to the writer's mind, a defect, as shown by his description of Robert Curthose (*curta ocrea*), 'þikke mon he was inou . bote he nas noþt wel long | . . . Oþer lak nadde he non . bote he nas noþt wel long | He was quointe of conscil . & speke . of bodi strong,' id. 8526, 34, 5. The heroes of the romances are mostly tall, 'Cniht he wes swiðe strong? Kene and custi, muchel and long,' *Lazamon*, 6365, 6; 'Hou he was boþe michel and long,' *HC.* 290; 'Hw he was fayr, hw he was long, | Hw he was with, hw he was strong,' *Havelok*, 1063, 4; 'In al þis werd ne haues he per; | Non so fayr, ne non so long, | Ne non so mikel, ne non so strong,' id. 2241-3; 'Hys body, he þoght, was feyre and longe | And wele ymade to be stronge,' *Guy*, 7725, 6; 'A fairer child neuer i ne siþ | Neiþer a lingþe ne on brade,' *Beues A.* 536, 7; *Böddeker*, 253/253, 4. *Richard the First*, physically an ideal knight, is thus described by the author of the *Itinerarium*, 'Erat quidem statura procerus, elegantis formae, inter iufum et flavum medie temperata caesarie, membris flexibilibus et directis, brachia productiora quibus ad gladium educendum nulla habiliora vel ad ferigendum efficaciora; nihilominus tibiaram longa divisio, totiusque corporis dispositione congrua,' p. 144.

l. 98. *bryht of hewe & shone*, an unusual expression, comp. 'And of hys stewarde bryht of hewe | That was bothe gode and trewe,' *Guy*, 21, 2; 'Goode he was and bryt of hewe,' id. 121; 'A douþtter he had, briþht & shene,' *Alexius*,

26/154; 'And þat maide, þat was so sheene,' Beues S. 579; 'Wymmen bueþ so feyr on hewe,' Böddeker, 167/37.

l. 94. Combinations with *fair* are numerous, so, 'feyr & eke bold,' L 17; 'fayr & eke strong,' L 99; 'feir & eke god,' L 258, L 911; 'feir & fre,' L 267; 'fair & riche,' 339, 314; 'fayr and briyete,' O 466.

l. 97. *to liue go*, escape death, continue to live, not, 'go away alive' (Morris). *Go* in this phrase has no sense of motion; *liue* is governed by *to*. Comp. 'Wheþer our to liue go | He haþ anouþ of þis,' Tristrem, 1022, 3; 'And leten a þef to lyue gon,' Vernon MS. i. 308/254. In, 'Yif y late him liues go | He micte me wirchen michel wo,' Havelok, 509, 10, the construction is different. Other verbs used in the same way are seen in, 'For yf þou come to liue,' O 113; 'If ihc come to lyue,' 559; 'And þouste, 3ef þey come to lyue, | To vyl deþ þey schold him dryue,' Arthour, 288/271, 2 (where another MS. has 'weren a lyue'); '3if auentour bitide euer more, | He com to liue and were a man,' Gregorlegende, 21/129, 30; '3if auenture felle more · he com to lyue and wox a Mon,' Gregorius, 201; '3it may God such grace sende | . . . þat he may to lyue wende,' id. 257, 8; 'To lyue God him wolde bringe,' id. 269; 'To lyue non ne 3ode, but on was marinere,' Langtoft, p. 106; 'He wist if he to lif myt stonde | he shulde be kyng of his londe,' Cursor T. 7691, 2; 'ðat he ros fro dede ðo | vs to lif holden,' Bestiary, 2/45, 6. With the passage generally comp. Beues A. 25/549-52.

l. 101. *stere*, occurs again at 1373, 'Hi comen vt of stere,' where O has 'out of scyp sterne.' Mätzner explains it as 'helm, rudder,' put for 'ship.' He does not support his view by other instances, and, so far as I know, the use is quite isolated. The word must be a noun, comp. 'Then fonde she wryten all the dede | How she moste ynto the see,' Emare, 624; possibly it is meant for *stouwe*, see L 1455; Morris's explanation of *to stere*, 'to use the helm,' is untenable: auxiliary verbs are often enough followed by infinitives with *to*, as in 'We muste nede oon of the two | Othur to defende vs or to dethe go,' Guy, 1925, 6 (and note), but rarely, if ever, immediately. In O 107 *stron* is for *strond*.

O 109. *stonnde*. Comp. 597 note and 1179.

l. 104. *grunde*, bottom of the sea. See Minot, x. 4 for note on *seegrunde*, and comp. for the special use here, 'þer sunken to þan grunde: fif & twenti hundred,' Lazamon, 21273, 4; 'Egypcienes fellen to ðe grund,' Genesis and Exodus, 3278; 'Ne sunk hit no þing to grounde,' Gregorius, 261; 'Whan Beuys was at the wellys grounde,' Beues M. 2499. Hampole (?) translates *mirabilia eius in profundo* by, 'his woundirs in the grund,' Psalter, p. 383.

ll. 105, 6. The sea will be the cause of your death, not we, and so we shall have nothing to repent of. *For* in l. 107 does not introduce a reason for the statement in l. 106, but rather depends on a suppressed principal clause such as, 'we must send you adrift': ll. 107-110 are simply a variation on 95-100. The action of the pagans in giving Horn and his companions, whose vengeance they fear, a chance for their lives may seem a fantastic feature of the story. But it is in accord with, or rather it is a peculiar development of, a widespread primitive feeling. The great elemental power, water, especially in ocean or running stream, acts with perfect justice where man's judgement may be mistaken, and the responsibility of decision is accordingly put upon it. The emperor Julian tells us that the Kelt of the Rhine, if doubtful of the fidelity of his wife, placed the new-born child on his buckler in the river, and the Rhine, 'absolutely free from injustice towards Kelts,' rendered an infallible judgement as the shield sank or swam (d'Arbois de Jubainville, *Études sur le Droit celtique*, pp. 26 ff.). On the

same principle it is better to send a person suspected or accused of an atrocious crime to sea in an ill-found craft or among the perils of the wild forest than to inflict the death penalty on one possibly innocent. The action of the pagans is really a modification of this way of thinking. The children are sackless and too young to bear arms, their murder would be a crime with a sure nemesis. They will not have much chance of escape; if they are drowned, it will be the sea's doing.

Instances of exposure in a boat occur in the romances elsewhere. Emare is thus sent to sea twice, ll. 265-79, 637-84, and Crystabelle with her son in Eglamour, 802-25. The sorrows of Desonelle (Torrent of Portyngale, 1813-42) are imitated from those of Crystabelle. Custance in Chaucer's *Man of Lawe's Tale* has the same hard fate as Emare (ll. 439-45, 865-9). S. Gregory was, when an infant, enclosed in a tun and sent adrift in a boat with the consolation that 'Al þat God wil haue, don þan schal be,' *Gregorlegende*, 262. Sending away into the forest alone or with a single attendant occurs in *Bone Florence*, 1693-1700; in *Octavian*, 10/263-290; in *Tryamour*, 211-49, with the significant lines, 'Ye schalle hur nother brenne nor sloo | For dowte of synne,' 212, 3. And in history, rather legend perhaps, there are some interesting records, 'fuere qui fratrem regis [Ethelstani] Edwinum insidiarum insimularent; scelus horrendum et foedum quod sedulitatem fraternam sinistra interpretatione turbarent. Edwinus per se et per internuntios fidem germani implorans et licet sacramento delationem infirmans, in exilium actus est. Tantum quorundam mussitatio apud animum in multas curas distentum valuit, ut ephelum etiam externis miserandum, oblitus consanguineae necessitudinis, expelleret; inaudito sane crudelitatis modo, ut solus cum armigero navem conscendere iuberetur, remige et remigio vacuam, praeterea vetustate quassam. Diu laboravit fortuna ut insontem terrae restitueret. Sed cum tandem in medio mari furorem ventorum vela non sustinerent, ille, ut adolescens delicatus et vitae in talibus pertaesus, voluntario in aquas praecipitio mortem conscivit. Armiger, saniori consilio passus animam producere, modo adversos fluctus cludendo, modo pedibus subremigando, domini corpus ad terram detulit angusto scilicet a Dorobernia in Witsant mari,' *Malmesbury, de gestis Regum Anglorum*, i. p. 156 (the story is also found in *Johannis Iperii Chronicon* S. Bertini, printed in Martene, *Thesaurus*, iii. p. 547). The story of the punishment inflicted on Berno is best told in *Matthew Paris*. 'Tunc rex Eadmundus, diligenti de morte Lothebroci facta inquisitione, Bernum venatorem de opere nefando convicit, et jussit a militibus de curia sua adjudicari ac legis peritis, quid de homicida foret agendum; at omnes in hoc pariter consenserunt, ut venator in illa navicula, in qua saepe dictus Lothebrocus in Angliam applicuit, poneretur et in medio maris solus sine instrumento navali dimissus, probetur si illum Deus velit a periculo liberare. Itaque venator, juxta quod sententiatum fuerat, in profunditatem maris dimissus, post dies paucos in Daciam est projectus,' *Chronica Majora*, ed. Luard, i. p. 395. (Comp. *Chronicon Johannis Brompton*, apud Twysden, p. 804.) The circumstances under which Cynethrith, afterwards wife of Offa, came to England are thus stated by an anonymous writer: 'Diebus itaque sub eisdem Regnante in Francia Karolo Rege magno ac victoriosissimo, quaedam puella facie venusta, sed mente nimis inhonesta, ipsi Regi consanguinea, pro quodam quod patrauerat crimine flagitiosissimo, addicta est judicialiter morti ignominiosae, verum ob Regiae dignitatis reverentiam, igni vel ferro tradenda non judicatur, sed in navicula armamentis carente apposita, victu tenui, ventis & mari eorumque ambiguis casibus exponitur condemnata. Quae diu variis procellis exagitata, tandem fortuna trahente, litori Britonum est appulsa, & cum in terra subjecta potestati Regis Offae memorata cimba applicuisset, conspectui

Regis protinus praesentatur,' Vita Offae Secundi, in Wats' ed. of Matthew Paris, 1640, p. 12. Even a criminal manifestly condemned by heaven has a chance of escape given him. 'Alter vero Rainerus nomine, praecipuus ecclesiarum effractor atque incensor, cum uxore sua transfretans, iniquitatum suarum pondere, in medio mari, navim qua vehebatur fecit immobilem. Quod cum maximo nautis et aliis qui simul vehebantur esset stupori, antiquo exemplo jacta est sors, et cecidit sors super Rainerum. Et ne forte hoc casu accidisse videretur, iterum et tertio sorte jacta et fideli inventa, iudicium Dei declaratum est. Itaque ne universi cum ipso et propter ipsum perirent, expositus est in scapha cum uxore et pecunia male acquisita. Navis illico expedita est et cursu solito ferebatur. Scapha vero pondere peccatoris subsedit, fluctibusque absorpta est,' Chronicles of Stephen, i. p. 46. (See also Langtoft, p. 124.) And finally William of Malmesbury tells a legend of a boy castaway who came, like Horn, to great honour in the land to which the waves carried him. 'Iste (Sceaf) ut ferunt, in quendam insulam Germaniae Scandzam, de qua Jordanes, historiographus Gothorum, loquitur appulsus, navi sine remige, puerulus, posito ad caput frumenti manipulo, dormiens, ideoque Sceaf nuncupatus, ab hominibus regionis illius pro miraculo exceptus, et sedulo nutritus: adulta aetate regnavit in oppido quod tunc Slaswic, nunc vero Haithebi appellatur,' de Gestis Regum, i. p. 121 (comp. Ethelwerd, M. H. B. p. 512).

○ 113. come to liue, see 97 note.

1. 108. This phrase is formal, comp. 'We ne maȝen þe fond from us driue? ne mid sworde ne mid kniue,' O. E. Homilies, i. 69/252, 3; 'Wyth swerd and wyth knyef | That y shalle faythly fyeght,' Degrevant, 540, 1; Gray Steill, 487. Variants are seen in, 'Al men maden her acord | Wiþ axes, speres, kniif & sword,' Arthour, 12/335, 6; 'Wiþ swerd, knyf, staf or ston | Lei on faste and þat anon,' E. Studien, viii. 266/376, 7; 'Wiþ sweord and long knyf | þus þey raften him his lyf,' Bellum Trojanum, 1687, 8; 'Wiþ sweord, spere and wiþ knyf,' id. 1717; '& bringeþ here of lyue: wit swerd oþer wit spere,' Seint Margarete, Archiv, lxxix. 418/328.

1. 112. See 98o.

1. 113. In to is noteworthy; *to*, *on* or *upon* being the usual prepositions. *Within* also occurs, comp. 'Ar I be broȝt wiþinne schippes bord,' E. Studien, x. 252/815; 'To Bretayne the braddere within chippe burdez,' Morte Arthure, 1699.

1. 114. This phrase is apparently without parallel. Wissmann explains *worde* as 'command.' But by the light of similar expressions this appears to mean, Without further talk about the matter, forthwith. Comp. 'So at last into a galey | Thes vii sages were put away, | And bad here lodesman at a word | Shuld cast hem ouer the ship bord,' Generides, 361-4; 'the Bishopp bade the King "god night" att a word,' Percy Folio MS., i. 510/39; 'When þe sewer comys vnto þe borde, | Alle þe mete he says at on bare worde,' Babees Book, 324/763, 4; 321/656; 'To cure thy woundes and make hem clene | . . . Thou shalt be holpen at wordis fewe,' R. of the Rose, 2127, 9; 'The Sarezynes seygh wel her wending | And comen aftyр fast flyngyng | At schorte wordes, a gret joute,' Richard, 2791-3; 'Achilles dight him at wordis shorte,' Scege of Troy, 1603; 'Alisaunder d'yed at worddis short,' id. 1724. Similarly *at þe furste*, 661, L 885, O 904, means straightway, forthwith. In, 'A Cardinal þer spac a mong · schortliche he seide at wordes þreo,' Gregorius, 618, *wordes* has its ordinary meaning.

ll. 115, 6. The construction is, Woe often had been to Horn; Horn being dative, as *him* in l. 116 shows. So, 'Oft Cleodalis was wo | Ac neuer wers þan him was þo,' Arthour, 175/6211, 2; 'Wawain was oft wele & wo | Ac neuer wers

þan him was þo,' id. 236/8467, 8; 'wel ofte him wes wa? neuer wurse þene þa,' Lazamon, 8677, 8. But the dative pronoun is not always expressed, 'wel oft wes Leir wa? and neuere wurs þanne þa,' Lazamon, 3452, 3, and the noun was naturally taken for a nominative, as in 'The dewke Oton was full woo | That syr Gye was passyd soo,' Guy, 1251, 2, where *woo* is treated as an adjective. Then the pronoun also appears in the nominative, comp. 'Ofte was that knyghte bothe wele and woo, | Bot never 3itt als he was thoo,' Isumbras, 380, 1, and the analogous, 'Ofte was Saladyn wel and woo, | But nevyr soo glad as he was thoo,' Richard, 6521, 2. *Age* (Guy, 3474 note), *sorrow* and *tene* (Ipomadon, 2223 note) are all similarly constructed as apparent adjectives. A variant is seen in, 'And often was he in wele and wo | But never so well as he was tho,' Squyr of L. D., 113, 4. The dative construction with an adjective occurs, 'Never him nas wers for nojing,' Orfeo, 96.

○ 124. *lef and dere*, occurs again at ○ 157, ○ 232. Comp. also, 'Leofe faeder dure, Lazamon, 2971; '3e ere me lefe & dere,' Langtoft, p. 197; 44.

ll. 117, 8. Comp. 631, 2; 1095, 6; 1503, 4, and, 'þe se bigan to posse,' 1011. *Flowen* is illustrated by, 'þe se bigan to flowen: and þe wawes for to arise,' Horst., S. A. L. 156/350: the sense is much the same as in 'þe se bigan to þro3e,' 969, with which comp. 'þe schippemen þo gun fast rowen | & þe wawes o3ain to þrowen,' Horst., S. A. L. 166/281, 2. Horn's boat was without sail or rudder (l. 188); the parallel stories usually deprive the castaways of oars also.

l. 122. For *missen* constructed with *of*, comp. 1361; 1458; Minot, ix. 13 and note.

ll. 123, 4. Comp. 'aeuere heo uerden alle niht? þat hit wes daei-liht,' Lazamon, 19200, 1, and for l. 124, comp. 493; 818; 'Til hit sprang þe dayes lyght,' R. of Brunne, 3414; 'Til hit sprong þe dai list,' Beues A. 2824; 'Wel heo wardith heom bothe that nyght | Til heom sprong the day lyght,' Alisaunder, 909, 10; 'Wanne þe day hym sprunge,' Ferumbras, 3532. 'Al þat þe lyhte day sprong,' L 497, is peculiar, but comp. 'Whan þat þe liste day was spronge,' Beues A. 3780; 'Be than spronge the light day,' id. M. 4182; 'And anoon it waxed lyght day,' Ponthus, 112/3, 4. For *þat* = until, comp. L 368, L 497; 'þe king leouede longe? þat hit com toward his ende,' Lazamon, 6072, 3; 'he ferde uord rihtes? mid þreom wise enihtes | þat he com to Rome,' id. 11516-8 and the first quotation of this note. The formal subject *it* is very common in this phrase, comp. further, 'or it dawen the day,' Roland, 389; 'as it dawed list day,' W. of Palerne, 2218.

ll. 129, 30. For this formula, comp. 'To here fowles merely synge | And see feyre flowres sprynge,' Guy, 4263, 4, with Zupitza's note. In ○ 138 *so* is a scribe's mistake for *se* or *seo*. Mätzner inserts *se* before *þat* in ○ 130, and Wissmann says it is indispensable. If *se* is inserted, *þat* should be left out: *seon* in our texts is not followed by an object clause introduced by *that*. Possibly the line as it stands is right; *þat* is occasionally used to represent, in the second of two co-ordinate sentences, the verb of the first, and it may here be used in place of *se* implied in the *here* of l. 129. Somewhat similar is, 'And softly to hir right thus seyde he: | Mercy! And that 3e nat discovere me,' Chaucer, iv. 446/1941, 2. A bold elliptical use of *that* is seen in places like, 'ledeþ hem by-fore iubyter: sacrefyse to do; | & but he don sacrefise: wit stauis þat 3e hym bete,' Archiv, lxxxii. 344/54. 5.

l. 131. *on lyue*, in life, alive, as a living man. Comp. L 362; 'þa wes he swa bliðe? swa he nes naeuer aer an liue,' Lazamon, 12840, 1; 'for þe ic am swa bliðe? swa naes i naeuer aer on liue,' id. 2243, 4; 'wel wes him on liue,' id. 1378, 1254; 'wa wes him on liue,' id. 3406; 'With alle þe wo on lyue | To þe wod he went

away,' Gawayne & G. K. 1717, 8; 'for þey nyste alyue : what þey myzten don,' Archiv, lxxxii. 344/82; 397/168.

l. 137. *him*. This peculiar use of the pronoun, mostly in the third person, and with intransitive verbs, which has the effect of reinforcing the subject and sometimes of giving a faint colouring of a middle voice, is common in all three texts. The verbs which admit of this pronoun in KH. are *adrede*, L 297; *of drede*, 291, O 302 : *arise*, 867, 1314, L 877, 1326, O 1355 : (*beon*), *is*, O 585; *was*, O 977 : *blowe*, 1294, 1512, O 1335 : *come*, L 851, 1032 : *duten*, 344, O 356 : *enden*, 1528 : *eode*, 1025, 1255, 1298, O 1061, 1224, 1339 : *go*, L 215; O 217 : *hoten*, 25, 761 : *ligge*, 1303, L 1315, O 1346 : *ride*, 646, O 229 : *schillen*, O 220 : *speken*, 137, 159, L 141; *bispeken*, O 95 : *springe*, 130, O 132, 138 : *þenchen*, 277, 494 (?) : *waken*, 1417. The essential feature of this construction is that the dative pronoun repeats and emphasizes the subject which it very regularly precedes or follows immediately like an enclitic. Contrast with the above examples cases of the reflexive proper as 'Rymenhild hire biwente,' 321; 'Aylmer king hym gan torne,' O 722; 'Horn dude him in þe weie,' C 1007. Nor should it be confused with the 'ethic dative' as seen in 'He tok him anoþer | Athulf, hornes brother,' C 283, 4; 'þe king hym makede a feste,' O 828. See also 486, 1081. The subject is repeated by a pronoun in the nominative case at 877, 8, 1427, 8; 1439, 40; O 270, 1. In the line 'þat his ribbes him to brake,' 1077, *him* repeats and strengthens *his*. For a repeated accusative, see 375, 6.

l. 140. A pleasant lot be thine : the plural *daies* gives a different sense from that of the ordinary formula of parting, 'have good day' (727 note), but at the same time suggests it. In HR. the boat, which was old, was shattered on the beach, 5/113, 4.

l. 144. *of* is probably a scribe's mistake for *ofte*, comp. 'grete wele Martha wel ofte . & my broþer Lazarus | and grete wel ofte . þe bisshop Maximus,' Archiv, lxxviii. 71/487, 8; 'Grete wel ofte thy fadur dere,' Guy, 7240. It might be taken as the sign of a partitive genitive, as in O 911 and 234; 'He schal beo mon of holy church | Of grete wondres þer inne worche,' Horst., S. A. L., 42/61, 2; 'Of smale houndes had she, that she fedde,' Chaucer, iv. 5/145; 'Now he haþ of hys felows lome,' Guy, 1846, 1961.

l. 149. *hol & fer*, a phrase that frequently recurs. To the examples in Mätzner under *ferre* add, 'Als he hadde be hol & fere,' R. of Brunne, 9650; 'For make þe boþe hol & fere,' Beues A. 717; 'Sir ya, he es bath hail and fere, | Ya, hail and sound wit outen were,' Cursor, 3829, 30; 'Or evir this wicht at heart be haill and feir,' Dunbar (Laing), i. 33/51 (a late example). Variants are 'hol and sund,' 1341; 'hol and schir,' Genesis & E. 1835; 'hal and haeil,' Lazamon, 12528; 'hole & quyke,' R. of Brunne, 9665; 'hole and lyght,' Beues O. 2503; 'hooll and quarte,' Guy (Caius), 1713. For the variant in O 157, due to the scribe's carelessness, see O 124.

ll. 151, 2. Of the three versions C has the common expression. Comp. 'for thow salle dye this day thurgh the dynt of my handez,' Morte Arthure, 1073; 'Many dowghty es dede be dynt of his hondes,' id. 3024; 'Or do þem deye wiþ dint of hond,' R. of Brunne, 1606; 'Thore was no mane of hethene londe | That myghte a dynt stonde of his honde,' Octavian, 127/975, 6; 'þat he ne dynneþ hym to deþe with dynt of his honde,' Gawayne and G. K. 2105; Troy Book, 92 note. *dint* very often alliterates with *deþ*, comp. 'Of dynt ne deþ had he no doute,' R. of Brunne, 12844, 8542; 'Wiþ deþes dint & liues lere,' Arthour, 225/8046, 247/8844; and this association may account for the uncommon variation in O, with which

I can parallel only, 'þe deþ þei scholde afonge,' K. of Tars V. 990. The meaning is, Tell him that he shall receive death from my hand. The construction in **L** is the same; for the def. article with *deþ*, see N. E. D. iii. p. 73.

O 162. For *forto* after *to* see 1272 note.

l. 153. **Þede to Tune** means merely, went their way. Comp. 'þa aestre wes aþonge: and Aueril eode of tune' (= departed), *Laȝamon*, 24195, 6; 'and men gunnen spilien: þat wes Maei at tune' (May had returned), *id.* 24199, 200; 'þa aestre wes aþeonge: and sumer com to londe,' *id.* 24241, 2, where the younger MS. has 'com to tounē.' It is a common tag.

l. 154. See 208 note.

L 164. **tymyng**, event, generally prosperous. Comp. 'Almigtin louerd, hegest kinge, | þu giue me seli timinge,' *Genesis & E.* 30, 31; 1244; 'israel | hadde heghere hond and timed wel,' *id.* 3392. The simple verb is used in the sense of, prosper, 'for luue of Josep migte he timen,' *id.* 2361.

l. 160. **mild**, like 'wel softe,' **L** 1075. Comp. 'þo bispac Merlin childe | To þe iustise wordes milde,' *Arthour*, 32/1039, 40; 'He spak to him with wordes milde,' *S. Sages*, 3576; 'The good wif answered þan | Word full mylde,' *Octavian*, 14/419, 20; 'He vnswered wordes were vnmylde,' *Cursor T.* 1095.

l. 162. See 59 note.

l. 166. **verade**, **L** 174 **felaurade**. The same variation occurs in K. of Tars, 'þat was a feir ferred,' *A.* 1014, 'þis was a feir felawrede,' *V.* 930, also at *A.* 1149 and *V.* 1066. For the variant in **O** 176 comp. 416 note.

l. 167. **in none stunde**. See 333 note. **L** and **O** have kept the better reading here: comp. 597.

ll. 171-4. Comp. 'E horn li ad tuit dit · ki ert meiz senez | Plus hardi de parler · e li mielz doctrinez,' *HR.* 2/32, 3; 'Cil ki parla pur tuz · ad le uisage cler,' *id.* 6/179; 'Hangist qui grand et aisé fu | Por tos ensamble a respondu,' *Wace*, *Brut*, 6887, 8.

ll. 176-8. Sprung from good family, from Christian people and from right good kings. *Wissmann*, less probably, takes 177, 8 as apposition to 176. In **O** 23, they are all rich kings' sons. **O** 188 means, And of very good blood; *cunne*, **L** 186, is a feeble repetition of *kenne*, 184; the scribe need not have stuck at the kingly origin of the company. Comp. 'hire fadere & hire modere boþ · comen of ryche kinne, | of kynges blode & quene also · of men of ryche wyne,' *Archiv*, lxxviii. 52/23, 4; *Horst.*, *S. A. L.* 148/23, 4; 'þe maiden was brijt and schene | And comen of kinges kinne,' *HC.* 308, 9; and for l. 176, 'Mark gan Tristrem calle | Was comen of riche kinne,' *Tristrem*, 566, 7; *Guy*, 84; 'Icomen a weoren of kunne gret,' *Gregorius*, 23. See also 419, 985.

l. 180. Comp. 1334, **L** 1344, **O** 1375 and '& þai were of dawē ydon,' *Arthour*, 173/6153; 'and idon of lif-dāzen,' *Laȝamon*, 21652, 9981; 'Thus he brittenyde tþe bere, and broghte hyme olyfe,' *Morte Arthure*, 802 (under *Alive* in N. E. D.). *oliue* = dead, occurs in, 'Til þai wende al same | þe maiden were oliue,' *Horst.*, *A. L. n. f.* 229/128.

l. 181. **todroþe**, see 1492 note.

l. 183. Comp. 1051 and the very similar, 'Crist þe wisse,' 413, 1457; 'Lord, mi liif, me bihold | In world þou wisse me | at wille,' *Tristrem*, 392-4; also 'Jesus Crist, heuen king, | þe loke, Sir Ban, þe king,' *Arthour*, 100/3509, 10. The same variation in the sacred names occurs almost everywhere in **O**.

O 195. **salyley**, is a sleepy scribe's confusion of *salte see* with *galeye*. Comp. 'Huy schypeden in þe salte se,' *Horst.*, *S. A. L.* 152/178.

1. 186. Comp. ' & into þe see him caste? & bede pleye þere,' Ferumbras, 2464; ' And in a shippe al stereless, god woot, | They han hir set, and bidde hir lerne sayle | Out of Surrye agaynward to Itayle,' Chaucer, iv. 142/439-41; Minot, v. 57, 8.

1. 187. It is now two days ago. For *oþer* comp. ' a þene oðerne daei: he com to Denemarke,' Laȝamon, 6118, 9.

1. 188. *roþer* is noteworthy, but compare, ' Sche had neydur maste ne rothir,' Eglamour L. 883. The ordinary expression in such cases is seen from, ' In an eld schippe to don hem þore | Wijouten seil, wijouten ore,' Horst., S. A. L. 164/103, 4, but also, ' Huy weren in a schip ipult: withouten ster and ore,' id. 152/174; ' Now the lady dwelled thore | Wythowte anker or ore,' Emare, 275, 6; Tistrem, 677; ' They sayled forthe wythowten ore,' Guy, 491.

O 200. he is almost certainly a slip for *her*, here.

1. 191. and. We might expect *or* as in, ' For yif ich hauede þer ben funden, | Hauede [he] ben slayn or harde bunden,' Havelok, 1427, 8; ' & cheseþ wheyþer ȝe wollip him a sle: oþer him binde,' Archiv, lxxxii. 376/388. With ll. 191, 2 comp. ' and loke that ye them bynde | All ther handys þem behynde,' Guy, 5441, 2; ' The king him lette bynde | His honden him byhynde,' Chronicle of Eng., 873, 4; ' Y wol him nyme and faste bynde | His honden his rug byhynde,' Alisaunder, 2013, 4; ' But let a serjeant him binde | His handes soone him behind,' Richard, 2431, 2; ' Jesu þolede for to binde | At vndren hise honden him bihinde,' E. Studien, ix. 45/199, 200; Guy A. 5704; E. E. Poems, 63/156. From these places it would seem that *is* is necessary before *bihynde* in C.

1. 193. A common tag, often with little force. Comp. 943 and ' And ȝyf hyt be þy wylle | Helpe me, lady, þat y ne spylle,' R. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, 735, 6; ' Syr, yeff hit be youre wille | Thenkes that ye han done ylle,' Degrevant, 185, 6 and *passim*; ' He seid, " Sir, if youre wil be, | Wil ye doo noon harme to me?" ' Generides, 6709, 10; 8389, 90; R. of Brunne, 3673; K. of Tars A. 249; Awntyrs of A., 404; Vernon MS. 330/43.

1. 197. See 765 note.

1. 198. You shall have nothing but pleasure. Nothing that is unpleasant will befall you. Comp. ' For here schall ye haue no game,' Bone Florence, 266; ' They þat wer er þan agaste | Tho hadde game,' Octavian, 20/605, 6; ' There was sorowe and no game,' Beues M. 770. See also Minot, iv. 57 note, for the verb *to game*. With the form of the expression, comp. ' Who haueȝ seid þe ouwt bote god?' E. Studien, viii. 450/143; ' when theirre ffreinds ought ayled but good,' Percy F. MS. ii. 527/14; ' Tyrrye schall eyle noþyng but gode,' Guy, 6184.

1. 200. Comp. 483, 517.

1. 206. Bear your name appropriately, i. e. let your fame be spread wide as is the sound of a horn. See N. E. D. under *brook*, i. p. 1129, for sixteenth and seventeenth century examples (this place is not quoted). Read *þi neuening*: the server has divided the words wrongly, misled possibly by *evening*, an equal, a match. *nome ȝyng* in L 214 is a corruption of the uncommon *nemnuung*, naming.

ll. 207-10. While the reading of C presents no real difficulty, that of L and O gives the better sense, i. e. even as the horn is widely heard, so shall your fame spread wide. Possibly the poet had in mind the sound of the horn spreading from hill to dale, from town to town, as the people turned out to join the hue and cry after some criminal, ' clamorem super illum statim levare debet cum cornu, vel cum ore, si cornu non habeat,' Ducange, under *Huesium*. In L 215, *stille*

is impossible, *snille* in O 217 gives a fair sense, but C has undoubtedly the good reading.

l. 208. An uncommon combination, but comp. 'Weoren þa hulles and þa daeles: iwriþen mid þan daeden,' *Laȝamon*, 5191, 2. The formula in 210 is the usual one: comp. 154 and 'Hom heo wendith by doune and dale,' *Alisaunder*, 1767, 5901; 'So as I come let me fle, | By downs and by dal s,' *E. E. Miscellanies*, p. 3; 'By dounes & dales, by wodes aywher,' *R. of Brunne*, 8578; *Langtoft*, 91/21, 2.

l. 211. Expressions of the type, 'þe word of hire sprong ful wyde,' *K. of Tars V. 19*, are exceedingly common in the romances; see 1017. Outside them it occurs in, 'Of hym the wurde ful wyde sprong,' *R. of Brunne*, *Hand. Sinne*, 5447; 'welle wide sprong þas eorles word,' *Laȝamon*, 26242; 'Thi word shal wide springe,' *Rel. Ant. i. p. 243*; 'þe worde of ihesus sprong ful wyde,' *Cursor T.* 14000. For *name*, comp. 'Hys name ys spronge wyde,' *Lybeaus*, 264; 'His name it sprong wel wide,' *Tristrem*, 22; *Böddeker*, 140/12. Other subjects to *springen* are 'fame,' *Octavian*, 3/44; 'tidinge,' *R. of Gloucester*, 2847; 'los,' *id.* 3749; 'pyte,' *Richard*, 1313; 'thyng,' *E. of Tolous*, 186. The following show verbs other than *springen*: 'þe word of him walkes ful wide,' *Minot*, viii. 29 and note; 'þe word of him ful wide it ran,' *Guy A.* 384/1/7; 'þen went his name full wyde,' *Gowther*, 192 and note; 'Gret word sal gang of þi vassage,' *Iwain*, 2915; 'In all the worlde on every syde | The worde shulde be borne,' *Emare*, 257, 8; 'Grete worde of hym aroos,' *Tryamour*, 135; 'great wordes of them there rose,' *Triamore*, 129; 'þe word o ihesu was risen brade,' *Cursor C.* 14000. For a similar use in French, comp. 'E Hug. de Hamelincort | Dunt la renomée uncor cort,' *Guill. le Maréchal*, 7199, 200.

l. 215. Comp. 'And wyth strenckyþ of owre hondys | Defende owre goodys and owre londys,' *Guy*, 3267, 8; 87.

l. 218. Comp. 'He nolde ous nauȝt for lete,' *Shoreham*, p. 21; 'He bigon to loue him so | þat myȝte he no while him for go,' *Cursor T.* 3123, 4; 'Hir fader þe kyng loued þo childre so | þat he wild for no þing þe sight of þam forgo,' *Langtoft*, p. 108.

O 230. *him* must be inserted after *wit*.

l. 223. See 893, 4 note.

l. 226. Similarly in HR., Horn and a companion are entrusted to the care of the Seneschal Herland. But the other boys are given each to a baron to be brought up. 'Mi barun naturel · si fetes mun cummant | Chascun de uus aurat a garder un enfant,' 15/347, 8. The choice of the steward of the king's household as preceptor is not paralleled elsewhere in English romance; his part is usually that of the villain, comp. 'Now speke I wyll of þo stuarde als | Few ar trew, but fele ar fals,' *Babees Book*, 316/521, 2: his position as the economist of the household would not make him popular with minstrels. Comp., however, 'Seneschaz, co a dit li rois, | Molt estes sages et cortois, | Gardes mon fil et enseignies | Je vuel que ses maistres soies,' *Durmars*, 6/177-80; 'Dit li rois Cloovis: "Senechaul, çà venez. | Je vos commant ici Floovant à garder,"' *Floovant*, 2/48, 9. In the court of Edward the Fourth there is a special official for the duty: his office is stated as follows in the *Liber Niger domus Regis*: 'Maistryr of Henxmen, to shew the schooles of urbanitie and nourture of Englonde, to lerne them to ryde clenely and surely; to draw them also to justes; to lerne them were theyre harneys; to have all curtesy in wordes, dedes and degrees, dilygently to kepe them in rules of goynges and sittings, after they be of honour (?according to their rank). Moreover to teche them sondry languages, and othyr lerninges vertuous, to harping, to pype, sing, daunce; and with other honest and temperate behaviour

and patience,' Collection of Ordinances, p. 45. Passages dealing with education in detail are naturally rare in the romances, the business of which is adventures; the following are the chief: 'Fiftene ȝere he gan him fede, | Sir Rohand, þe trewe; | He tauȝt him ich a lede | Of ich maner of glewe | And cuerich play in prede (playing þede, MS.) | Old lawes and newe; | On hunting oft he ȝede, | To swiche a lawe he drewe | Al þus; | Morehe coupe of veneri, | þan coupe Merianous,' (Manerious, MS.), Tristrem, 287-97; 'Alisaundre wexeth child of mayn, | Maistres he hadde a dosayn: | Some him taughte for to gon; | That othir his clothis doth him on; | Theo thridde him taughte to play at bal; | Theo feorthe afatement in halle; | The fyve him taught to skyrme and ride, | And to demayne an horsis bridel; | The sevethen maister taught his pars | And the wit of the seven ars: | Aristotel was on therof | . . . Now con Alisaundre of skyrmyng, | And of stedes disrayng, | And of swordis turnyng, | Apon stede, apon justyng, | And 'sailyng, of defendyng, | In grene wode of huntyng, | And of reveryng and of haukyng, | Of batail, and of al thyng,' Alisaundre, 656-66, 70-79: 'Tholomew, a clerke he toke, | That taught the child vpon þe boke | Bothe to synge and to rede, | And after he taught hym other dede, | Aftirward to serve in halle | Bothe to grete and to smalle, | Before the kyng mete to kerve, | Hye and low feyre to serve, | Bothe of howndis & haukis game; | Aftir he taught hym all & same | In se, in feld and eke in ryuere, | In wodde to chase the wild dere | And in the feld to ryde a stede, | That all men had joy of his dede,' Ipomydon, 53-66. See also HC. 37-48, 272-6 and the passage HR. 16/375-86 giving the results of the Seneschal's teaching. An interesting place outside the romances is, 'And hou he was to þe Emperoure | ysent, to be Man of valoure | And lernen chialrie, | Of huntyng & of Ryuere | Of chesse pleieyng & of tablete,' Alexius, 65/985-9. A typical passage for French romance is, 'Quant l'anfes ot .xv. anz et compliz et passez, | Premiers aprist à letres tant qu'il en sot assez, | Puis aprist il as tables et à eschas à joier; | Il n'a ome an cest monde qui l'en péust mater. | Bien sot .i. cheval poindre et bien esperoner, | Et d'escu et de lance sot moult bien béorder,' Parise la Duchesse, 29/964-9. Noteworthy is the absence of book-learning from Horn's curriculum: perhaps that part of his training had been completed in his earlier years, comp. 'in qua [Aelfredi] schola, utriusque lingnae libri, Latinae scilicet et Saxonicae assidue legebantur: scriptioni quoque vacabant, ita, ut antequam aptas humanis artibus vires haberent, venatoriae scilicet et cacteris artibus quae nobilibus conveniunt, in liberalibus artibus studiosi et ingeniosi viderentur,' Asser, M. H. B., p. 485. Anyhow, it ranked in a knight's estimation far below courtly manners, physical strength and skill in the use of horse and arms. Contrast the passage, Li Romans de Dolopathos, 1339-1479, detailing the education of a king's son as a clerk. Schultz, Das Höfische Leben, i. pp. 155-180, and Gautier, La Chevalerie, pp. 130-204, treat the subject at length.

l. 229. *mestere*, should mean, his craft as steward, but it is probably his knowledge in general, his *liste* (l. 235). Comp. 'This child ye take to youre keping, | And help him wel in all thing; | Of youre craft ye him teche, | To be curtes of dede and speche,' Generides, 895-8.

l. 230. *wude* . . . *riuere*, hunting and hawking. Comp. 'Syþen was Merian, fayr in chere, | He coupe of wode & of ryuere,' R. of Brunne, 4005-6; 'He coupe of chas & of ryuere,' id. 3135; 'Brennes cuðe on hundes? Brennes cuðe an haukes,' Laȝamon, 4895, 6; 'Et mult sot de chiens et d'oisiax; | Mult sot de rivièrre et de bois,' Wace, Brut, 3740, 1. For the variation in O 240, see N. E. D. under *feld*, iv. p. 192; and with O 241 comp. 544.

1. 232. Comp. 1476. Allusions to the use of the nails in playing the harp are rare in M.E. literature. An undoubted one is, 'For though the beste harpou upon lyve | Wolde on the beste souned Ioly harpe | That ever was, with alle his fingres fyve, | Touche ay o streng, or ay o werbul harpe, | Were his nayles poynted never so sharpe, | It shulde maken every wight to dulle, | To here his glee, and of his strokes fulle,' Chaucer, ii. 221/1030-6. In Sir Orfeo, 37, 8, 'Hymself loved for to harpe | And layde þereon his wittes scharpe,' *wittes* looks like a substitution for *nayles*. The O. E. *hearþnaegel* was a plectrum or quill. Perhaps this use of the nails was specially British; it is, at any rate, well established for the Welsh, Scotch and Irish. Vincentio Galileo, in his Dissertation on Ancient and Modern Music, A. D. 1582, after stating that the harp was brought from Ireland to Italy, continues, 'The harps which these people use are considerably larger than ours, and have generally the strings of brass and a few of steel for the highest notes, as in the clavichord. The musicians who perform on it keep the nails of their fingers long, forming them with care in the shape of the quills which strike the strings of the spinnet' (quoted from Bunting, in Myvyrian Archaeology of Wales, p. 1240). O'Curry, On the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish, iii p. 365, speaks of the timpan, 'a kind of fiddle, played with the bow, but with two additional deeper strings struck with the thumb or thumb-nail.' Bunting, speaking of the harpers who met at Belfast in 1792, mentions that Hempson (Denis a Hampsy) was the only one 'who literally played the harp with long crooked nails, as described by the old writers. In playing he caught the string between the flesh and the nail; not like the other harpers of his day, who pulled it by the fleshy part of the finger alone,' Ancient Music of Ireland, 1840, p. 73. Buchanan tells us that the natives of the Western Isles 'musica maxime delectantur: sed sui generis fidibus: quarum alijs chorde sunt aeneae alijs e neruis factae quas vel vnguibz praelongis, vel plectris pulsant,' Rerum Scotticarum Historia, ed. 1582, liber primus, f. 9 r.

II. 233, 4. Attendance at the table was an important part of the duties of a squire. The carving was done on the table opposite the person for whom the meat was intended. In the French romances the carver is sometimes represented as kneeling at his task. See also the Babees Book, 325/778, 9. The cupbearer presented the cup on one knee. Comp. 'And carf biforn his fader at the table,' Chaucer, iv. 4/100; 441/1773; 'For he was wonte there to serue | Before the Erle hys mete to carve,' Guy, 209, 10; 'þe child he made ech day: byfore him ben in halle,' Archiv, lxxxii. 369/25; 'His name is Tristrem trewe | Bifor him scheres þe mes, | þe king,' Tristrem, 601-3 and note; 'Durmars va un cotel saisir | Si va devant le roi trainchier,' Durmars li Galois, 812, 3; 'Et s'est des ore mais bien tans | Qu'ele ait o li un escuier | Qui sache devant li trenchier,' Jehan et Blonde, 194-6: and for l. 234, 'Take the kuppe of golde, sone, | And serve hym of the wyne,' Emare, 857, 8; 'Sir Cayous the curtaise that of the cowpe seruede,' Morte Arthure, 209; 'Of hys cowpe he seruyd hym on a day,' Guy, 119; 'Of þe cuppe ye shall serue me,' Ipomydon, 295; 'Horn me seruira vi de ma cupe portant,' HR. 20/463, 471-4; 'et devant tous servy de la coupe,' Fulk Fitz-Warine, p. 111. Note that the construction with *of* is invariable in this phrase.

l. 237. In is a scribe's error due to the initial *in* of the following line: read *and*.

L 245. With *understond*, receive, comp. 'I wille ye haue hym to vndyrstand | And to teche hym in all manere,' Ipomydon, 46, 47; 'Hauelok he gladlike understod,' Havelok, 1760.

l. 243. in herte *la3te*, seized, grasped in his mind; a phrase without any

parallel known to me; but compare the similar, 'dometrie het his fadir: þat him to goodness tauȝte | calston wel him ondirstood: þat he in herte cauȝte,' Archiv, lxxxii. 328/5, 6; 'ffor so kene was his wit: þat al he haueþ I-cauȝt | þat eny mayster in boke: þerin him haueþ I-tauȝt,' id. 337/19, 20; 349/49; 'Et li enfès tout retenoit; | Ja -iii- foiz oïr ne queïst | Chose ke ces mestres déïst; | A une foiz bien le savoit,' Dolopathos, 1384-7. See also 376 note.

ll. 245, 6. An uncommon expression, but comp. 'þei shul haue ioye within & oute | And on vche side aboute,' Cursor T. 23609, 10; 'Boþe in house & wijoute | And ouer al þe londe aboute,' id. 5933, 4; 'Y went in þys courte aboute | Bothe wythynne and wythowte,' Guy, 5933, 4; Perceval, 1997, 8. Similar phrases are seen in 'Pays and grace with þe beo: and Ioye þe mote on falle | In bour and in halle: in field and in toun also, | In castel noþur in boure: ne worþe þe neuere wo, | In watur and in londe: and in alle stude | God þe fram harme schilde,' Early S. English Legendary, 474/413-7. O 257 apparently means, and in every direction around.

l. 247 ff. Comp. for the general sense, 'Beues was þer ȝer and oþer, | þe king him louede also his broþer, | And þe maide, þat was so sliȝ: | So dede eueri man þat him siȝ,' Beues, 27/577-80; Guy, 125, 6; Emare, 739-41; Amis, 197, 8.

l. 249. *doster*, for *dokter*: so *miste* for *miȝte*, l. 10, *plist* for *pliht*, l. 410. This orthographic peculiarity occurs frequently in MSS. of the thirteenth century. Thus Laȝamon, MS. Otho, has *driste* = *drihte*, 4 (see vol. iii. p. 437 for further examples); Floris and Blauncheflur, in the same Cambridge MS. as KH, *rist* = *riȝt*, 663. The Five Joys (Reliq. Antiq., i. pp. 48, 9) employs *st* everywhere: the Trinity College, Cambridge, MS. of the Proverbs of Alfred (Reliq. Antiq., i. p. 170) contains many instances of its use. As the same word is often, in the same MS., spelt now with *st* now with *ht*, *ȝt* (comp. *miȝte*, 8), the peculiar spelling does not represent a difference of pronunciation. Lumbly's opinion (pref. p. ix) that the interchange is 'a conclusive proof of a similarity in sound between the two letters,' is untenable. Ellis (E. E. Pronunciation, pp. 464, 5) cites one small piece of evidence which, at first sight, seems to tell in its favour. A 'very suspicious couplet of a poem full of bad spelling' gives *nyȝt* apparently rhyming with *tryst* (Fr. *triste*). He refuses to found a theory on a single instance of such small authority, and takes the combination for an assonance. The interchange of *st* with *ht* and *ȝt* is a purely graphic variation, well explained by F. Holthausen in Archiv, lxxxviii. p. 371. In French *s* before *t* began to degenerate from its original sound by the twelfth century. It passed to total loss in that position through an intermediate *χ* sound, very like the sound of English *h*, *ȝ*, *gh*, before *t*. (Comp. the statement in Orthographia Gallica, ed. Stürzinger, p. 8, 'Et quant *s* est joynt [a la *t*] ele avera le soun de *h* come *est*, *plest* serront sonez *eght*, *pleght*.) But the symbol *st* continued to be used for the altered sound, and a scribe accustomed to write French would naturally employ it to express the same sound in English. It is just possible that the writer of the couplet mentioned above pronounced *tryst* as *tryght* by analogy: the retention of the *s* in this word is due to learned influence. For another view, see Förster, Zur Geschichte der Engl. Gaumenlaute, Anglia, vii. Anzeiger, pp. 66, 68 ff., and Sarrazin, Engl. Studien, xxii. p. 331. The variations *cuiht*, *cuiȝt*; *mihte*, *miȝte* are on a quite different footing; they represent real differences of pronunciation, see Ellis, p. 477.

l. 250. The meaning of L 256 is plain; it gives the ordinary phrase. Comp. 'So michel sche was in his þouȝt, | þat neye he was to deþ y brouȝt,' Guy A. 245, 6; 'Sho is mikel in mi þouth,' Havelok, 122; 'She was so moche yn hys

þoghte | Had he here, he rouȝhte of noghete,' Handlyng Synne, 209, 10 : variations are seen in, 'Havelok was bifore ubbe browth, | þat hauede for him ful mikel þouth,' Havelok, 2052, 3; 'But on his squyer was all his thought,' Squyr of L. D. 338; Amis, 243; 'So moche on hym sche thoght,' Octavian, 128/1086; '& faire so his figure · is festened in mi þout,' W. of Palerne, 24/447. Wissmann follows Mätzner in referring *he* of O 261 and C 250 to Rimenhild. That seems the right view of the former place, and Wissmann's illustration, 'for my leof ic ham in grete þohte,' Böddeker, 179/7, is a pertinent parallel. But C 250 may very well mean, he was more in her mind than any other. The passage has been imitated in Amis, 472-80, 'On sir Amis, þat gentil kniȝt | Ywis hir loue was al aliȝt | þat no man miȝt it kiȝe : | Wher þat sche seiȝe him ride or go | Hir þouȝt hir hert brac atvo | þat hye no spac nouȝt wiȝ þat bliȝe; | For hye no miȝt niȝt no day | Speke wiȝ him, þat fair may, | Sche wepe wel mani a siȝe.'

l. 252. Comp. 296 note.

ll. 255, 6. See 893, 4 note.

l. 257. *opere* is to be omitted. In O 269 the scribe has replaced some unfamiliar word, like *vrude*, enormous, by *so meche*. With l. 258 comp. 'sche was day and nyght in grete thought how sche myght fynd an way, with hir worschipp, to speke with hym,—for drede myche of speche of menn,' Ponthus, 13/7-9.

l. 260. For omission of subject, see 1268 note.

l. 261. *soreȝe . . . pine*. Same combination in, 'Ofte heo hæfde seorwe & pine,' Laȝamon, 2515; 'And every wurde wyȝ sorow and pyne,' Handlyng Synne, 4476; 'And ofte in sorwe and pine ligge,' Havelok, 1374. Similar phrases are, 'Withe sorwe and eke withe sore,' Shoreham, p. 1; 'sorwen & kare,' Laȝamon, 6017; 'sorow & site,' Langtoft, p. 5; 'michel sorwe and michel tene,' Havelok, 729; 'þer was sorwe & deol ynou,' R. of Gloucester B. 2357; in all these the pairs of words are synonyms.

l. 265. See 933. For l. 266, see note on 338.

O 278. The beginning of this line is probably due to O 284. *be* is, of course, a slip of the scribe for *bed*.

O 282. *ysoude* is apparently meant for the name of the messenger. The divergence from the other versions in O 283 is noteworthy; the meaning is that his reward for coming would be great. Comp. 'saucie sil uient lui ert guere-dunee,' HR. 23/501.

l. 274. *noȝing*, not at all. For this adverbial use, comp. 1150, and 'þat no biȝ he for þan watere? naȝȝing idracched,' Laȝamon, 22048, 9; 'Mit thicke boȝe nothing blete,' Owl and Nightingale, 616. 'Bliȝe þurhalle þing,' Laȝamon, 14943, has the contrary meaning. For l. 275 see 115 note.

ll. 277-80. The construction of these lines is by no means clear. Mätzner takes *abute* as a preposition governing the infinitive *for to bringe*, with the sense, 'with reference to bringing young Horn to the bower,' and makes the phrase depend on *þoȝte* of l. 277 or of l. 281. But this construction of the prepositional infinitive as a noun with preposition is, so far as I know, without parallel; later imitations of French in books translated from that language are not to the point. Perhaps the meaning is, It seemed to him a great marvel what R. felt (desired, L. aimed at. O) with regard to young Horn to cause her to bring him to bower. A good sense would be obtained by a slight rearrangement, *Abute for to bringe* | To bure Horn þe ȝinge : *abute* would then mean, in her planning, designing. Comp. 'Satan is ȝeorne abuten uorto ridlen þe ut of mine corne,' Ancren Riwele, p. 234; 'Euer thu were abuten | us bo for to spille,' Religious Songs, p. 74; and see Minot,

i. 30, note, for further illustrations of this use. For þoʒte . . . þuʒte see 494 note.

l. 281. *vpon his mode*, in his mind. *Upon* is noteworthy, comp. 1097 for a similar use. For the usual prepositions comp. 'ðanne ðogte eue on hire mod,' Genesis and Ex. 333; 'he þouʒte þus in his mode | þat I him sle hit is not gode,' Cursor T. 7631, 2; 'An thoʒte ʒorne on hire mode,' Owl and Nightingale, 661; 'Than sall yow fele in youre moode | Where such Japes may do yow goode,' Partonope of Blois, 5575, 6; Legends of the Rood, 117/319, 20; Ipomadon, 8023; 'þa com hit to mode? Ebrauc þon gode,' Laʒamon, 2654, 5. With 282 comp. 'him þouʒt it nas for non gode,' St. Patrick's Purgatory, E. Stud., i. p. 104.

l. 284. *broþer*. O 295. *wedbroþer*. Comp. 'send after mine sune Octa | & aefter cnne oðer? Ebissa, his wed-brøðer,' Laʒamon, 14467-9; 'þey swoor hem weddyd brøþeryn for ener mare, | In trewþe trewely dede hem bynde,' Athelston, 23, 4, with note on l. 10. Athulf is his 'sworn' brother, his pledged brother, 'his fere,' 743, 1349, 'felawe,' 996. The relation between them is like that of Amis and Amiloun ('tant s'entreamerent durement | Ke freres se firent par serment,' Amis e Amiloun, 17, 8), of Guy and Tyrry (Guy of Warwick, 4698 ff.), of Roland and Oliver, of Garnier de Nanteuil and Berengier (Aye d'Avignon, 24), of Boves and Gui ('juran si companhia, lhi bauzo sus el mento | Can si foron juratz amdoy li companho,' Daurel et Beton, ll. 28, 9), and of many others. For historical instances of these associations, see Du Cange, Dissertations sur l'histoire de S. Louys, no. xxi.

l. 287. *speke . . . stille*. Comp. 310; 999, 1000, and 'The Erle spake to Gye styll | Gye, he seyde, take all þy wylle,' Guy, 453, 4; 'whan ayþer herd oþeres wille | And speken þerof to gedre stille,' Alexius, 26/157, 8; 'þis ʒong mon answerid: wit speche wel stille | Wit þe I wille be leue: & be at þy wille,' Horst., A. L. 134/761, 2; 'Oft heo stilleliche spacked? and spilieð mid runen,' Laʒamon, 14101, 2, 3515, 27236, 7; 'Wiþ þe porter þai speke stille,' Reinbroun, 9/1; 'Jhesu crist seyde þo: wit wordus swyþe stille,' Archiv, lxxii. 313/67; 'The kyng answerd with wordes still,' Seege of Troye, Archiv, lxxii. 21/369. The word in this connexion wavers between, privately or secretly, and, quietly or gently.

ll. 291, 2. Comp. 'saere we adredeð? þat heo him misraeden,' Laʒamon, 13129, 30.

l. 293. Comp. 'Haderof apela · sil ad od lui mene. | A la chambre Rigmel · main amain sunt ale,' HR. 34/795, 6.

l. 295, 6. See 252, 300, and 948. *L* avoids the expression everywhere but here. Comp. 'his monk was waxen to wyld,' Horst., S. A. L. 38/221: but *wild* is regularly accompanied by a qualifying phrase, as in, 'In hir hert she waxed wild | And than she thought she wold assay | To gete his loue if she may,' Generides, 1072-4; 'Whon þe ʒonge in hote blood | Bigonne to waxe wylde of mod,' Horst., S. A. L. 5/86, 7; 'and waxeþ forþ wiþ wylde blood,' id. 79/1031; 'Man or womman þat haþ a chyld | þat wyþ vnþewys wexyþ wylde,' Handlyng Synne, 4851, 2; 'The emperowre was wylde of redd,' Bone Florence, 35. Comp. also, 'Opon þat mayden he wax al mad,' R. of Brunne, 7604. If O 307 be not a scribe's mistake, it may be intended to mean, It was not Athulf that R. loved.

l. 299. *on bedde*. The bed quite regularly served as a seat. See Wright, Homes of Other Days, pp. 272, 3, and comp. 'In at þe dore sho him led | & did him sit opon hir bed,' Ywain, 749, 50; 'To her chamber she hym lad | And sett Beues on her bed,' Beues M. 858, 9; Torrent, 1361, 2; Eglamour, 674; HC.

370, 1; 'El le prist par la main · cuntre lui se dresca | Iuste lui sur sun lit · a seeir le roua,' HR. 22/533, 4. See also 401 note.

ll. 303-8. Comp. 407-10; Beues A. 1089-1104; Amis, 571-88.

ll. 305, 6. Comp. ' & þu wulle me an hond plihthen,' Laȝamon, 13071; and for other prepositions, "' Sir," he seyð, " bi treuþe mine | þat ich haue plist in hond þine," Guy A. 4687, 8; ' & swor bi his honden,' Laȝamon, 13165; ' plihthen mid honden,' id. 6572: at l. 2251, where MS. C. has ' & he heo hæfde i hond faest,' O. gives, ' and he hire hæfde treouþe i-þliht.' her riȝte, on the spot, immediately, like ' þenne sayde þe kyng anon ryst,' Athelston, 555; ' wel riȝte,' 381, 1298; ' al riȝt,' 699; ' ariȝte,' 457; at 1332 one is tempted to read, *her riȝte*, for, *þe riȝte*.

ll. 307, 8. LO have the usual phrase *to spouse welde*; comp. L 426, O 444; ' Ganhardine trenþe plist | Brengwain to wive weld,' Tristrem, 3134, 5. But C 308 presents no real difficulty, And I plight my troth to possess thee as my lord. Comp. 901, 2. For the prepositional infinitive *to wolde* preceded by the simple *holde*, see 1272 note.

l. 310. As quietly (or secretly) as might be. For *so . . . so*, comp. 406, O 420, O 602; for the shade of meaning expressed by the subj. *were*, 398, L 1492; another use is seen in 297.

ll. 313, 4. The same rhymes are seen in ' was he no fend ilyche | But as a mon feir and riche,' Vernon MS. i. 330/29, 30, and at 339, 40. fairer is an error for *fair*, due to l. 315.

ll. 315, 6. A phrase apparently without parallel. Mätzner thinks the place corrupt, and, following O, suggests, Fairer hondred siþe. It is however quite right in LC: it means that Horn's beauty exceeds that of any other man as woman's beauty generally exceeds that of man. Comp. ' Mulier praefertur viro, scilicet: *Materia*: Quia Adam factus de limo terrae, Eva de costa Ade,' MS. Gg. 1. 1, Univ. Libr. Camb., quoted in Romania, vi. p. 501., xv. p. 321; ' Now is here a skile whi to asken weore whi þat wymmen ben feirote þen men bi kuynde; herto wol I onswere: for wommon was maad in paradis of Adames ribbe, and mon was maad of eorþe & of foul fen; þerfore is wommones fel cleror þen monnes,' Horst., S. A. L. pp. 221, 2. The scribe of O, not understanding the allusion, has altered the phrase after the analogy of such expressions as ' goodly under gore,' ' under wede,' &c.

l. 317. vnder Molde. Comp. ' He had leuyr then all hys golde | That he had been vndur þe molde,' Bone Florence, 1945, 6; ' & doluen depe vnder mold · mani day seþþe,' W. of Palerne, 4210; Early Popular Poetry, i. 138/86; ' Als sone als he was laid in molde,' Ywain, 2749; ' O laȝar ded laid under lam,' Cursor C. 193. See 1249-52.

l. 319. Comp. ' Never more his life wile | Thau he were an hondred mile | Biȝende Rome,' Dame Siriz, Mätzner, A. S. i. 107/103-5.

ll. 323-6. Repeated with slight variations at 707-10. For *þeof*, scoundrel, comp. ' þat wike treitour, þat fule þef,' Beues A. 480; ' A ðefis kinde, agenes lage,' Genesis and E., 538; ' Goth henne swiþe, fule þeues,' Havelok, 1780; Robert of Gloucester, 6339. The variant in L 334, *by shoure*, in abundance, is a rare expression, but comp. ' Fulle broþely & briin he kept vp a trenchour | & kast it at Statin, did him a schamfule schoure | His nese & his ine he carfe at mis-auentoure,' Langtoft, p. 165; ' Full swith redy seruis · fand þai | are a schowre,' Minot, ix. 43, and note.

O 340. Comp. O 159, 60. L 335, 6 is awkward but defensible; *to vnderfonge* and *to hongre* being subjects to *mote*, l. 334, just as *shame* is. O 342 is cor-

rupt: indeed all three MSS. just about this place present difficulties such as might arise from lame attempts to mend an imperfect or illegible original. O 344 is probably for 'He is fayrest o liue,' comp. 'þe fairest þing that is oliue,' Havelok, 2865; though *of liue*, alive, need not be altered, since we find even *of liues*, 'If hise brēðere of liues ben,' Genesis and E. 2834. C 331, 2 may have originally run, Horn is fairer þane he | Euele mote þu þe. þe was suggested by Wissmann.

l. 333. in a stunde, in a (little) while. Comp. 'So þat he was al to ranced . pece mele in a stounde,' R. of Gloucester, 524. But the phrase with this meaning has almost always *litel*, as O 654, L 636, L 895; 'So þat in a lute stounde . gode cornes hom grewe,' R. of Gloucester, 493; 'þat þei wore on a litel stunde | Grethet, als men mithe telle a pund,' Havelok, 2614, 5; 'Sone wiþ inne a lite stounde,' Beues, 60/1258; HC. 187, 211. Laȝamon has both 'bi on lutel stunde,' and 'bi an stunde,' 11969, 28160. L and O have the better reading *a stounde*, for a (little) while; see 774, 1159, 1279, and comp. 'An stounde he gan abide . & is kniȝtes rede,' R. of Gloucester, 7422; 'þat makeþ þat þe fondement . ne stont none stounde,' id. 2769. 'In none stunde,' 167, if correct, must mean, at no time, but the place is corrupt, and the scribe was probably thinking of the phrase 'in none stude.' 'In sely stounde,' in happy hour, occurs, The Pearl, 658; 'a (= on) lute stunde,' Owl and Nightingale, 800.

l. 338. to honde, comp. 265, 6. The expression means, into the hands or presence of the person put in the dative case. Comp. 'þan com þaa thre men him to hand,' Cursor C. 19893. 'To be vpon hand,' L 817, is said of something which has to be dealt with, comp. 'An elde a wif he tok an honde,' Beues A. 25; 'He wyll me brynge warre on honde,' Guy, 944, 1407, 8; 'þo was ther great merueille on honde,' Gower, i. p. 151; 'Fader, what harm es þe on hand,' Legends of the Rood, 62/13. An example which shows both uses is, 'Jewes heden thi sone an honde | Judas soldim hem to honde,' Mätzner, Sprachproben, i. 52/28, 9. 'On hys honde,' O 1340; 'in hys honde,' O 547, mean, along with him, in his company: comp. 'Take þi wif now in þi hand,' Cursor C. 947, 2364; 'To brynge Gye in my hande | Yf that he were lyueande,' Guy, 9025, 6; 'The God of Love, Iolyf and light, | Ladde on his honde a þady bright,' Rom. of the Rose, 1003, 4; 1129.

l. 340. his iliche. See l. 18, note, and comp. for the rhymes, 'That castle was strong and ryche | In the world was non it lyche,' Richard, 5899, 900.

l. 347. wiþuten oþe, assuredly, beyond doubt: perhaps the commonest of the many M.E. formulae used to strengthen a statement. Comp. "'æa," quaf Richard, "withouten oþ? y knowe him wel to wisse," Ferumbas, 120; 'And wiþ þe pore monnes cloþus | He cloþud him self, wiþ outen oþus,' Horst., A. L. 225/749, 50; Richard, 4259, 60; 'wiþuten oþes ysworne,' Alexius, 46/573; 'wyth outyn othe to swere,' Ipomadon, 7964; 'wythowte othyng,' Guy, 6787. Other words used in the same way as *oþe*, mostly in rhyme, are *asoyne*, Eng. Studien, xiii. 150/6050, *ensoine*, Beues A. 2569; *arwe*, Cursor T. 19427; *bide*, Cursor, 5609; *blame*, Horst., S. A. L. 138/1117; *bost*, Eng. Stud., ix. 46/235; *care*, Guy, 8138; *conquest*, Langtoft, p. 110; *crave*, Archiv, lxxix. 439/418; *crede*, Shoreham, p. 145; *crye*, id. p. 142; *defawte*, Guy, 4006; *dene*, Songs and Carols, p. 26; *destaunce*, Horst., S. A. L. 128/347; *distresse*, Babees Book, 312/424; *diswere*, id. 313/436; *dowte*, Guy, 3996; *drede*, id. 3739, *dredys*, id. 11102; *dwelle*, Horst., S. A. L. 134/842; *fabull*, Guy, 3254; *fame*, id. 108; *sayle*, id. 593; *saylys*, Babees Book, 16/17; *feyne*, Guy, 3273; *feyning*, Generydes, 378; *gabbe*, Guy A. 4184; *gyle*, Babees Book, 312/432; *hete*, Gregorius, 303; *hon*, Cursor C. 19141; *hope*, Cursor T. 2097; ? *horunes*, Archiv, lxxiv. 333/443; *lakke*, Babees Book, 15/86; *les*, Horst.,

S. A. L. 136/1000; *lesyng*, id. 136/995; *let*, Richard, 404; *lye*, Horst., S. A. L. 129/384; *mys*, id. 135/885; *naye*, Archiv, lxxiv. 328/50; *rage*, Horst., S. A. L. 73/675; *skorne* (*shorne*), Babees Book, 316/525; *strif*, 407; Generides, 76,49, Minot, iii. 4, note; *suike*, Cursor C. 2097; *thougt*, Babees Book, 325/789; *trayne*, Trentalle S. Gregorii, 37/117; *wene*, Perceval, 2230; *were*, Cursor F. 20043; *wrake*, Gregorlegende, 182; *wrast*, Babees Book, 300/26.

l. 348. See 1216, 7, and comp. '3e us habbeð ofte imaked wrað,' Lazamon, 12481; '3ef þe wantit met and cloþe | Hou þou nout to mac þe wrothe,' Anglia, iv. 184/15; 'Bot for I wil noht mak 3ow wrath, | Yowre cumandment I sal fulfill,' Ywain, 136, 7; 'bot if god him helpe: wel wroþ men þenkeþ him dyste,' Archiv, lxxxii. 370/46; Ferumbas, 1033. In all these places the context requires for *wroth* rather a passive sense of grieved, vexed, distressed, than the active wrathful, and the analogy of *anger* and *angry*, which originally meant, distress and distressed, is in favour of it. The same passive sense is required for *wode* in O 921. For the ordinary use of the words, comp. 'Suan þe duc of denemarch · þo he hurde of þis cas | Mad him wroth and wod ynou,' R. of Gloucester, 5978, 9.

ll. 353, 4. *lynne*. C has, I think, preserved the original reading; comp. 'þi tale nu þu lynne,' 311. The word is used absolutely of being silent in the Surtees Psalter, xxxi. 3, 'For ·I· ðlan, mine banes elded ai' (= 'quoniam tacui, inveteraverunt ossa mea,' of the Vulgate). 3ef he coupe, if she knew how, as she well could, though little more than a *cheville*, goes better with *lynne* than with the variants. For the phrase, comp. 'Spell yeit i wald spek, if I cuth, | War ani mirthes in mi muth,' Cursor C. 23945, 6; 'Knowe it, 3iue 3e can,' Tristrem, 725; 'Jhesu as best · þat bar þe belle | Wold wite · riht a non | 3if he coupe · o þing telle,' Horst., A. L. 213/109-11. A similar phrase is seen in 'I wald noht spare for to speke · wist I to spede,' Minot, x. 1.

L 362. See note on 131. For the corresponding line in C, see 115 note, and add, 'For wel is him alyue: þat haþ wele after wo,' Archiv, lxxxii. 372/178.

l. 360. This line should come before 359: the other texts have the right order. Wissmann quotes Richard, 909-12, 'And aftyr soper, in the evenyng, | To my chaumbyr thou hym bryng, | In the atyr of a squyer: | Myselff thenne schal kepe hym ther'; and (Studien, p. 356) suggests that Horn does not bear the title of squire since he is to come to Rimenhild in the guise of one. The passage quoted is not a parallel: Richard of England, a knight, is a prisoner of the king of Almayn, and is brought to the chamber of the king's daughter in a squire's dress because it would not attract attention. Our passage means, Send Horn the squire after he has served at the king's mid-day dinner, ostensibly on an errand for you such as squires are often entrusted with; no one will see anything strange or suspicious in his coming. For wise comp. 'Gij him di3t in a queyntise, | & com to Pau in squier wise,' Guy A. 6103, 4; 'An almes monnes wisen,' Lazamon, 19641; 'And made, on a sarsynes wyse, | To Jubiter, sacrificse,' Alisaunder, 1561, 2; 'Quant Brun de la Montaigne ot le pié en l'estrier, | Il monta sus la selle a loy d'un escuier,' Brun de la M. 3313, 4. *aryse*, rise from table, 'Demain uus amerai · coe quavez demaunde | Apres coe que mis sires · li reis auain mange,' IIR. 28/651, 2. ll. 361, 2 are a rather pointless addition; the king's hunting is done in the morning, ll. 645, 6.

O 373, 4. These lines must be rejected, as interrupting Rimenhild's speech; they are probably an anticipation of 379, 80. For *pat*, L 368, see 124 note; for the phrase, 463, 4 note.

ll. 365, 6. L has the best reading here: *reccheche* is a lapse for *recche ihc*.

ll. 369, 70. See 234, 1105, 6. Comp. ' & heo gon scenchen? on þas kinges benche,' *La3amon*, 14962, 3; ' þer he saet mid his scenche : an his kine-benche,' id. 9692, 3; ' swilche hit were of wine scenche,' id. 3529; ' 3e þat werieð riche schrud | and sitteð on oure benche | þah me kneoli ou bi uore | and mid win schenche,' O. E. Miscellany, 168/3-6; ' He made ther under a grene bench | And drank ther under mani a sscench,' S. Sages, 561, 2; ' No sire ne be þe day so long . þe wule hii sitteþ abenche . | & som of þe ni3t nimeþ þer to . þe drinke vor to ssenche,' R. of Gloucester, 2525, 6; ' He was up take of gentil men | And y set on hyghe benche, | Wyn and pyment gan they schenche,' *Alisaunder*, 7579-81. O 383. 4 fits ill here; it is in its right place at 1107, 8, where the right reading *in sale* occurs for *stale*; an error due to association with the expression *stale ale*, i.e. old ale: comp. Wright-Wülker, *Vocabularies*, 659/12, *seruicia defcata*, A° *stale ale*; ' And notemuge to putte in ale, | Whether it be moyste (= fresh) or stale,' Chaucer, iv. 191/1953, 4.

l. 371. *hende*. Comp. ' Horn hende in halle,' HC. 381.

l. 373. *after mete*. The phrase gave rise to a noun *after-mete* (not in N.E.D.) like afternoon (of which it is a synonym), after-dinner, after-supper: comp. ' And gedered to gædre alle þe grete | Of þat citée on an aftur mete,' Horst., S. A. L. 17/549, 50.

l. 376. *In herte* . . . *holde*, apparently means, suppress, give no utterance to. Comp. ' In hert stille helde his modir ay | Al þat she herde him do or say,' *Cursor T.* 12641, 2 (= ' Et mater eius conservabat omnia verba haec in corde suo,' *Lucae* ii. 51). So also, ' Gye hyt on hys harte layde | And wolde hym not þerof vpbrayde,' *Guy*, 3221, 2, where the Auchinleck version has, ' Ac no semblaunt þerof he no made, | No no þing to him seyde,' 3389, 90. *in herte leide*, l. 379, seems however to mean merely, took note of, took to heart. For another shade of meaning, comp. ' For þai er swa wilde, when þai haf quert, þa na drede þai can hald in hert,' *Hampole*, *Pricke of Conscience*, 10/326, 7; ' Abram helde þis worde in þo3t,' *Cursor F.* 2575. For the *cheville*, ' In herte is no3te for to layne,' *Perceval*, 143, see Kölbing's note on *Tristrem*, 166. R. of *Brunne* has, ' Men in hert it kast, þat were of gode avis, | It myght not long last suilk werre & partis,' p. 225, with the sense, reflected on it, concluded. For *Wordes sup̄e bolde*, see 90 note. Horn is to speak humbly of himself, as he does, ll. 419-24. In L 380 *þin* is a scribe's mistake for *in*, due to such a phrase as in 434, O 454.

ll. 377, 8. Comp. ' And ich founde þe þus trewe, | þou no schust it never rewe,' *Orfeo*, 568, 9; ' no scal hit eou reouwe nauere,' *La3amon*, 32149.

l. 382. *bri3te*. Comp. 14, 390, O 747, L 918, 1429. The phrases which characterize *Rimenbild* are few and commonplace: ' þe 3ynge,' L 447; ' þat swete þing,' 443; ' þat feyre may,' L 955. The French version is more detailed and varied, comp. ' Rigmel . . . od le uis colure | Nout taunt bele pur ueir . en la crestiente | Fille esteit dan hunlaf . al bon rei corune | Rigmel fille iert te rei . danzele de grant pris | Gent auait mut le cors . e culore le uis | Nout nule taunt uaillant . en seisaunte pais,' IIR. 16/405-10.

ll. 383, 4. See 779, 80 note.

ll. 385, 6. ' De la belte de horn tute la chambre resplent | Tut quident ke co fast angelin auenement,' HR. 47/1053, 4. Comp. what is said of *Olympias*, ' Of theo bryghtnes of hire face, | Al aboute schon thes place,' *Alisaunder*, 281, 2; of an angel, ' for al þe cwarterne, of his cume | leitede o leie,' S. *Katherine*, 671, 2; ' Sche was so fayr and so bry3t, | The chambur of her schon lyst,' *Trentalle S. Gregorii*, 48/169, 70; *Emare*, 439, 40. Sometimes the hair gleams, ' cuius

eciam insignem candore cesariem tantus come decor asperserat, ut argenteo crine nitere putaretur,' Saxo Grammaticus, 228/9-11. Fairies are similarly resplendent, 'si que nos quidames que ce fust une fee, et que tos cis bos en esclarci,' Aucassin, 26/32, 3. A bright light, 'so it were a blase of fir' (l. 1255), issues from the mouth of the sleeping Havelok, a token of future greatness.

l. 387. *spac . . speche*. Comp. 170, 1368. *faire*. Other epithets are *loueliche*, 454, 580, and *mourinde*, L 578.

l. 388. *dorte*. Mätzner after Lumby's suggestion corrects this into *dorste*, which does not give a good sense. It is more probably for *þorte*, past of *þurfen*; forms with *d* instead of *þ* are occasionally met with in *þarf*; comp. 'Ne dar he seche non oþer leche | þat mai riht of þis water cleche,' Vernon MS. i. 373/733. For *þorte*, needed, comp. 'Ne þorte he nevre ful iwis | Wilne more of paradis,' Floris, 186/663, 4; 'Ne thorte us have frijt ne fer that God ne wolde his blisse us sent,' Debate between Body and Soul, Mapes, p. 338 (from MS. Laud, 108). *þar*, O 400, is a regular form = *þarf*: *durp*, L 390, seems a mistake for *þurte* or *durte*. The meaning is, No man needed (needs) to teach him.

l. 389. A form of address for which I can bring no parallel: see l. 627. For *sitte softe*, comp. O 945; 'Vpo lofte | þe deuel may sitte softe,' Böödeker, 107/26, 7; 'And if þou be in place where good ale is on lofte, | Wheþer þat þou serue þerof, or þat þou sitte softe,' Babees Book, 39/74, 5; 'and sette hym softe þat he nocht syle,' York Plays, 144/196; 'þer he læi softe,' Lazamon, 4004; 'Harde miȝte he ligge adoun: and harde sitte also,' Beket, 1481. The rhyme may be restored in 390 by reading, Rymenhild on lofte; comp. 904.

L 394. *þyne yfere*. The text gives a fair sense, who sit [as] your companions; but it is possibly a scribe's error for *in yfere*, in company.

l. 393. *vre*. For the possessive adjective placed after its noun, comp. 539 and 'for to worsschipen louerd oure,' E. Studien, viii. 452/393; 'þou chast ous, lord, wiþ wordes þine,' id. ix. 49/21. The Surtees Psalter abounds with examples. See also Mätzner, E. Grammatik, iii². p. 589. For the postposed numeral, see 37, 49, 391, 489, 760; adjective, 38, 561, 746, 1171, 1257, 1319; pronoun, L 163, O 165, 328, 9; preposition, 267, 532, 853, 1426. All these, except the pronouns, are in rhyme.

l. 398. For *were*, see 310, and comp. 'Whar-of hit were, noþing he muste,' Vernon MS. i. 9/301.

l. 401. *pelle*, the rich cloth covering the bed, comp. 'þat leuedi þer sche lay in bed, | þat richeliche was bi-schred | Wiþ gold & purpel palle,' K. of Tars A. 781-3, V. 358; 'on bedde . . . þat comelich was isprad wiþ palle,' Gregorius, 523; 'wes þat kinewurde bed: al mid palle ouer braed,' Lazamon, 19044, 5; 'Sil asist sur sun lit · dunt la coilte est chiere | Dun paile alixandrin · bon en fu li oueriere,' IIR. 36/814, 5, 48/1098, 9. See also 299 note.

l. 402. See 1155 note.

l. 403. C has a superfluous *him* here and at 1063. For illustrations of the phrase, see Zupitza's note to Athelston, 120, where references are also given to collections of the adjectives which go with *chere*.

l. 404. Comp. 743, 4; 'The kyng toke him aboute the neke and kyssed hym,' Ponthus, 22/24. There is clearly a *lacuna* after l. 406 in C, for ll. 407, 8 are much too abrupt for the beginning of Rīnchenhild's speech. It is noteworthy that the last three words of O 419 are the same as the first three of C 407: probably the copyist of C began l. 407 wrongly, and then, rather than make a correction, tacked on his false beginning to the next line that would go with it, and spoiled the metre of l. 408 in adapting it.

○ 420. See 84 note.

○ 421. 'Evening and morning,' that is, at all times. Comp. 'And serue þe, sire, at þi wille, | Erli and late, loud and stille, | A morwe and eke an eue,' K. of Tars V. 460-2; 'þou leuest not riht a-fyn | On Astrot ne on Jouyn, | On morwe ne on eue,' id. 553-5; 'ffor oure deþ ne may be so leþer: an euen & ek amorwe,' Archiv, lxxxii. 345/99; 'amorwe & ek an eue,' id. 347/71; Chaucer, iii. 62/2106; 'Nou her-on thenche, man, day and nyzt, | An even and a morwe,' Shoreham, p. 32; 'Four & tuenti wynter lasted þis sorow, | If he had pes at euen, he had non at morow,' Langtoft, p. 40.

○ 425. If this sorrow continue for me. With ○ 427, 8 comp. 'A king þai mosten haue swiþe, | Al her sorwe for to liþe,' Arthur, 10/241, 2, and for the same rhyme, 'The saut com so thikke and swithe, | That no weryng ne myghte heom lithe,' Alisaunder, 2797, 8.

l. 407. *wipute strif*. See 347 note.

l. 410. For *plis*t, see 249 note; for the phrase, comp. 305 note, 672, 674.

ll. 411, 2. This is a favourite formula with Laȝamon; 'Dunwale him bi-þobte: wat he done mihte,' 4176, 7; 1036, 7; 'Tennancius hine bi-ðoðte: hu he faren mihte,' id. 9000, 1; 'þer-vore he hine bi-þouhte · hw he don myhte,' O. E. Miscellany, 56/683.

l. 413. See 183 note.

l. 416. *Wher . . . in londe*, wherever in the world; 'in londe fer no nere,' L 966, comes near it in meaning. Comp. 'He wil ye take an husbond | Where so ye wil in ony lond,' Generides, 8387, 8; 'To longe y lyue in londe,' Ferumbras, 2793; 'Hþe blihte myzten hy be | That folwede Cryst in londe,' Shoreham, p. 19; 'And be thou siker that mannes lyf | Is riȝt a kniȝthod ine londe,' id. p. 13. Generally it is little more than a *cheville*, as in 'He was ful wise, y say, | þat first ȝaue ȝift in land,' Tristrem, 626, 7; in Laȝamon and elsewhere *on duȝede*, *on folke*, *on worle* are used in the same indefinite way, as Madden points out, vol. iii. p. 437. Similar is 'So fayre on creþ clade,' ○ 176; 'of body so gentille was non in erth wrouht,' Langtoft, p. 30.

l. 418. See 670 note.

l. 419. *icome of pralle*, see 176 note. Horn's statement that he is the son of a thrall is dictated by caution and the desire not to compromise his master Athelbrus, who has told him to be careful and true to him (375-80). He keeps up the fiction by speaking of his *þralhod*, 439; in other circumstances he declares, 'kyng wes mi fader of kenne,' L 1276, and he has already told the king Aylmar that he and his companions are come of a good stock and even of king's blood (176-8). Wissmann's remark that Horn, as a stranger cast on the coast, was in strict law the king's property, seems to me to have no bearing on this place. No doubt he is the king's chattel, but he does not say so. He excuses himself as low-born and owing all he is to the king. In the French version he is more exact: 'Ponere sui orphanin · nai de terre plein gant | Ici vinc par werec · cum chaitif esgarant | Vostre perre mad fait · nurrir par sun comant | Cil len rende les grez · ki le mund fud formant | Ia ne li mesferai · taunt cum serai parlant | Nafiert a uostre oes · home de pouere semblant | Vus auerez un haut rei · si iert plus auenant,' HR. 48/1112-8.

ll. 421, 2. Nor would it become (befit) thee in respect of rank to be bound to me as a wife. For this use of *fallen* = *convenire*, comp. 'Swete sire quaþ Seyu Juliane? it ne ualleþ noȝt to me | Bote þou were mon of more power? to be isposued to þe,' Juliana, 81/9, 10; 'For it fallcs to a mihty king, | That messenger

word of him bring,' Metrical Homilies, p. 11; 'at þe first þei kiste, as frendes felle to be,' Langtoft, p. 86; 'And graunte me soche beryng, | So fallith for a kyng,' Alisaunder, 4624, 5. The use of the past subjunctive here is noteworthy. The reading of **L** gives practically the same meaning. It would not become me in respect of rank to possess you as wife. In M.E. *fallen* (O.E. *feallan*) and *fellen* (O.E. *fiellan*) become confused, so that in *felde* here we have a form derived from the latter used in the sense of the former, just as in **L** 1510 *fel* occurs where we might expect *felde*. Wissmann read *selde* (the MS. has *felde*), and took it as the M.E. representative of O.E. *geselan* with the meaning, befit. But the O.E. verb only means, to happen. See Zapitza in *Anzeiger für deutsches Alterthum*, ix. p. 186. Morris renders **of cunde**, of kind, naturally, properly, a meaning difficult to parallel; it often means, by natural disposition, by inborn quality, as, 'every wight, but he be fool of kinde,' Chaucer, ii. 200/370. It is equally common in the sense, by race, stock, family, comp. 'of swiche kinde ar we kome · bi crist, as 3e arm,' W. of Palerne, 3136; **O** 443; and that gives a good meaning here. For to spouse **welde**, comp. **L** 3:3, **O** 318, **O** 943.

ll. 425, 6. Comp. 'For that word the King was wroth: that gan him evere mislike | Seint Thomas wep in his hurte: and sore gan to sike,' Beket, 535, 6. The expression in 426 is common: 'þe king gon siche sare,' *Lazamon*, 12772; 'þo bigan godrich to sike,' *Havelok*, 291; 'Whan that Arcite had songe, he gan to syke,' Chaucer, iv. 45/1540. With the passage generally, comp. 'þis godemon þo he hurde þis: sikyng made Inowe | & bigan to wepe in grete þo3te: & vel adoun iswowe. | Bitwene is armes s. brendan: þis holi mon up nom | & custe him & ciide on him: vorte is wit a3en him com,' St. Brendan, Archiv, liii. 17/9-12; and with 430, 1, 'Kyng Richard gan hym in armes take | And kyste hym ful fele sythe,' Richard, 1604, 5; 'The maydyn 3ede to Gye thoo | And toke hym in hur armes two,' Guy, 323, 4.

ll. 427, 8. **bu3e**, bend, crook, may be right; it can hardly mean, let hang down, as Mätzner explains it. **unbowe**, **L** 431, would mean, relax. **O** 449 is corrupt, and not easily accounted for, though *bope* lurks under *boþe*. With 428 comp. 740, 858, 1479; 'mid þære wraeððe he wes isweued: þat he feol iswoven,' *Lazamon*, 3073, 4; 'þat emperur fel swowe adoun,' Beues, 20/446; 'Aswon þai fel adoun to grounde,' Hoist., A. L. n. f. 249/320; 'Yswowe he feol to grounde ryght,' Alisaunder, 4491. Other variants are seen in, '& fel down on swowe,' W. of Palerne, 87; '& ful oft fel sho down in swogh,' Ywain, 824.

l. 429. See 115 note. **O** 451 is unintelligible; its original was probably, Horn him eft wende, Horn turned him again. Comp. 'Rymenhild hire biwente,' 321; 'Siththe he wende him eft into the see,' Beket, 676.

l. 434. **stere**, govern, control. Comp. 'Suffre a while and your hert stere | Til betre tithinges ye may here,' *Generides*, 55/1773, 4; 'The lady swowned and was full woo, | Ther myght no man hur stere,' *Bone Florence*, 824, 5; 'In yherde irened salt þou stere þa' (= Reges eos in virga ferrea), *Surtees Psalter*, ii. 9; 'They that gan the pype here | Myght not hemselve stere,' E. E. *Miscellanies*, p. 59.

l. 435. **me to kni3te**, to knight me. Wissmann takes *kni3te* as a noun, but that construction would require *kni3thod*, with a verb like *help*. In 'Horn he dubbede to kni3te,' 499, 458; 'þou schalt worþe to kny3te,' **O** 467; 'And makede hem to kni3te,' **O** 540; 'þu me to kni3te houe,' 1267, *kni3te* is a noun: *to kni3te* can in such cases be replaced by the simple noun in apposition, as in 'horn knyht made he,' **L** 503; comp. 'make hine to kinge' (= make him king), *Lazamon*, 11468.

l. 436. For **bi**, comp. 'Terugaunt & Apolin | þe blessi and di3te | Be alle here

mīste, Beues A. 70/1380-2; 'Alle the lawes and custumes: we woleth holde bi oure mīste,' Beket, 433; 'bi al myne mīste,' id. 1418. *With* is the usual preposition, 'þat louede Beues wiþ al hire mīst,' Beues A. 43/914; 'mid al hire mīhte,' *Lazamon*, 28701; *L* 483. Others are seen in 'thurf al his myzte,' Beket, 179; 'and þe lord þat þat beist aght | Sal þar-for ansuer at his maght,' *Cursor C.* 6719, 20, where MS. Fairfax has *to*; 'clayme to hald at alle my myght,' Langtoft, p. 251. *Oppe*, O 456, is, in this phrase, apparently without parallel, but there are analogous uses, as, 'þe welisse king vpe is poer · dude him þe seruage,' R. of Gloucester, 5775; '& vpe is poer destruede · & apeyrede cristendom,' id. 5657, where the sense, to the extent of, has developed out of the more usual, depending on, resting on, seen in 'ac vpe godes wille it is · wanne it ssal be,' id. 5137.

l. 437. *Wissmann* makes *to* depend on *help* with the force of *with*, but it seems preferable to regard it as an elliptical expression depending on a verb of asking implied in the context. So in 451, *To Aylbrus* does not depend on *haue*, 449 (= possess), but on a verb, take, bear, or the like to be understood. See also 729.

ll. 439, 40. Then knighthood will do away with my servile condition. The *thral* may not bear arms, and in early English law the delivery of the weapons of a free man constituted part of the ceremony of his enfranchisement. 'Si qui vero velit servum suum liberum facere, . . . ostendat ei liberam viam et portas et tradat illi libera arma, scilicet lanceam et gladium; deinde liber homo efficitur,' *Leges Willelmi Conquestoris* in Schmid, *Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, p. 356; 'Qui servum suum liberat . . . lanceam et gladium vel quae liberorum arma sunt in manibus ei ponat,' *Leges Henrici Primi*, id. p. 476. Comp. also *Kemble*, *The Saxons in England*, i. p. 221. Horn freed by the delivery of arms is a very primitive touch, which goes back in the history of the legend to the days spoken of by the laws of *Ethelred*, 'We witan, þæt þurh Godes gylfe þræl wearð tō þegene and ceorl wearð tō eorle, sangere tō sacerde and bōcere tō biscope,' Schmid, p. 386. It is a survival out of keeping with its surroundings. There is nothing like it, so far as I know, either in thirteenth-century English history or the Romances, though, no doubt, rare instances occurred where a man of humble birth was knighted for a distinguished act of bravery, and the dignity was by no means confined to those who were descended from noble or knightly ancestors. In French romance, *Varocher*, a woodcutter, is made a knight, *Macaire*, 3123-9, and *Simon le Voyer* in *Berte aux grans piés* has the same good fortune.

ll. 441, 2. With the former line comp. 95; with 442, for the meaning, 895, and for the phrase, 'Niðing, þou aert al dead? buten þou do mine read | & þi laeuerd al swa? bote þu min lare do,' *Lazamon*, 690-3. O 462 has the more common construction, comp. '& al heo iduden? efter hire lare,' id. 3612, 3. Similar expressions are, 'biðenc a mire lare,' id. 5023, where the later version has 'biþench in mine lare'; '3if þu mine lare: wel wult lusten,' id. 14081, 2; '& to his lores liþe,' *Tristrem*, 258; 'Whi leue 3e at his lare,' *Minot*, vi. 22 and note.

L 449, 50. The divergence of all three MSS. here is noteworthy: *LO* are alike unhappy, the reference to an oath in *L* 450 especially so. Perhaps its original was, *be þe luf be þe loþe*, but comp. *L* 559. *to soþe*, in sooth, truly; comp. '& ich sugge þe to soðe,' *Lazamon*, 4667, 5752; 'heo seiden him to soðe: sorhfulle spelles,' id. 2177, 8; 'heo wende to soðe,' id. 9400; but in 'He wende hit to soþe: soð þeh hit neore,' id. 602, 3, the phrase means, for a truth.

O 465. *wel richte* is like *arizte*, 457; it goes with *seyde*. See 305 note.

O 468. *sone*, a scribe's slip for *soue*, seven. Comp. 'To dai a sonenihthe? briggeþ me her riht,' *Lazamon* O. 5442, 3; 'sovenizt he bilevede ther,' *Beket*, 1149;

'seue nyght ȝit ne haþ hit ben.' R. of Brunne, 5168. The expression, which means, a week hence, is in form peculiar and, so far as I know, isolated. The subjunctive is usual, as in 'On Thursday next come seven night,' N. E. D. ii. p. 654. For the formal subject, comp. 124 and 'In a ston stille he lai | til it kam ðe dridde dai,' O. E. Miscellany, 2/42, 3: with 448 comp. 'Er þan come seuen niȝtes ende,' Guy A. 6174.

ll. 449, 50. See 1125, 6 note.

ll. 451, 2. The scribe has written \mathfrak{S} for βe . *holde forward*, a common expression, comp. 'þat ich þis forward wulle: | fastliche halden,' Laȝamon, 23607, 8; 'King hald me forward,' id. 15893. The words cannot have their usual definite sense of keeping an agreement already made.

l. 454. See 580 note. For 455, 6, see 779, 80 note. For 458, see 499 note.

l. 459. Comp. 'mid golde ne mid seolure,' O. E. Homilies, series i. p. 127; 'nere in none londe: mid seoluer and mid golde | cnihtes so iscrud,' Laȝamon O. 25277-9; 'þat he solde to him come | for seoluer and for golde,' id. 18623, 4; 1774; 1824; 'Or · e dras · e cheuaus · e argent muneie,' HR. 24/543.

l. 461. Comp. 'And lene hym grace in that fyȝt | Wel for to spede,' Degrevant, 1599, 600; 'And len oure sir Edward · his life wele to lede,' Minot, xi. 39. Lumby gives the reading of \mathfrak{C} as *leue*, but I take it as *lene*; the two letters are almost alike. *lene*, give, is in any case the word required in the construction. In illustration of the next line Mätzner refers to, 'Bed min herdne to pharaon,' Genesis and E. 2073, where the form *herdne* as in O 480 is remarkable. Comp. also, 'His oune erende wol he bede,' Vernon MS. i. 348/757. For *erndyng*, L 466, see 581 note.

l. 464. See 364, and comp. 'The monekes songe compli: for hit was neȝ eve,' Beket, 2078; 'Yt drew nere hand nyght,' Torrent, 511, 1312; 'Fait est dit herlaund · ataunt prent le cungie | Si senuet alostel · kar pres icrt auespre,' HR. 28/657, 8.

l. 468. See 1355, 6.

l. 469. *nede*, what he wanted. The phrase is formal, comp. 'heom fore sæde his neode,' A. S. Chronicle, p. 225 (Earle). The singular is uncommon in this sense; two other instances are, 'Miself mai do mi nede,' Tristrem, 814; 'þat he ne miȝte nouȝt spede | Aboute hire nede,' Beues A. 1165, 6. The plural occurs with a variety of verbs; 'þi nedes tel þou me,' Tristrem, 846; 'And syne agayne to the gome he gaffe vp his nedys,' Morte Arthure, 85; 'Thy nedes this newe ȝere, I notifiede my selfene,' id. 522; 'Lat him come to the court hise nedes for to shewe,' Wright, Political Songs, 324/26; 'his oune neodes he gan mone,' Anglia, i. 72/212. Comp. also, 'Al roi de la terre parla | Son estre et son besoing mostra,' Wace, Brut, 8403, 4.

l. 471. also *swipe*, as quickly as possible, very quickly. The usual phrase is also (*als*) *blive*, comp. 'þo kom her king al so blive,' Orpheo, 140, 529, 582; 'þat barn as biliue bygan for to glade,' W. of Palerne, 351, which will account for the appearance of *blive* instead of *blife* in l. 472. See 967, 8 for these words in assonance; also *smerte* occurs in Guy, 1343, and in the note is given a number of similar phrases.

O 491, 2. See 781, 2 note.

ll. 473, 4. See 1263, 4 note. For 475, 6, see 1285, 6 note.

l. 478. *geste*. The meaning, guests, is unsuitable here and at 522 and L 523. The sense of the passage appears to be, Your feast takes place to-morrow, and it ought to be marked by some conspicuous act, such as the dubbing of Horn.

So in 522 and L 523 the word means the manly sports accompanying the festival. Comp. 'Grete was the feste and the ioye and the grete sportes,' Ponthus, 13/4, 5; 'Grete was the feste, the iustes and the dissportes and lasted to the sonne goyng doune,' id. 139/7, 8. Not that jousts are to be thought of at Aylmar's feast; the games would rather be those described as held at Havelok's dubbing; 'Buttinge with sharpe speres, | Skirming with taleuaces, þat men beres, | Wrastling with laddes, putting of ston, | Harping and piping, ful god won, | Leyk of mine, of hasard ok, | Romanz reding on þe bok; | þer mouthe men here þe gestes singe, | þe gleymen on þe tabour dinge; | þer mouhte men se þe boles beyte, | And þe bores with hundes teyte; | þo mouthe men se cueril gleu,' Havelok, 2322-32. In romance and history alike, feasting and games are mentioned as the main features of such occasions, comp. 'Alle þe þre hexte dawes · laste þis nobleye | In halles & in veldes · of mete & eke of pleye,' R. of Gloucester, 3971, 2; 'Now gynnith the geste of nobles: | At theo feste was trumpyng, | Pipyng and eke taboryng, | Sytolyng and ek harpyng, | Knyf pleying and ek syngyng, | Carolyng and turneieyng, | Wrastlyng and ek skirmyng,' Alisaunder, 1040-6; 'Quid plura? dies illa, tyrociniū honoris et gaudio dicata, tota in ludi bellici exercitio et procurandis splendide corporibus elapsa est,' Chroniques d'Anjou, i. p. 236. It is, indeed, difficult to parallel these meanings of *geste*, but they seem a natural development from the usual sense of 'deeds of arms,' 'achievements.' O 498 is corrupt.

ll. 479, 80. To knight child Horn would not be losing your pains, i.e. it would be well worth your while. Comp. 'Nu is þi wile iþolde, | King, þat þu me kniȝti woldest,' 643, 4. *Forlesen* used absolutely in this way is remarkable: in this sense it is regularly accompanied by a noun, as in, 'þe weorreur of helle mei longe asailen ou, & forlesen al his hwule,' Ancren Riwe, p. 246; 'Hise swink ne hauede he nowt forlorn,' Havelok, 770. For to preceding the infinitive used as subject is not uncommon. Mätzner, Grammatik, iii², p. 58, quotes, 'for to do sinne is mannish, but certes for to persevere longe in sinne is werk of the devel,' Chaucer, iv. 215/2453; 'þat betere þe is freondscipe to habben? þene for to fihthen,' Laȝamon, 26203, 4. Comp. the acc. infinitive, *for to ledc*, 908.

l. 481. Comp. 'Armes to bere, & wepne to welde,' R. of Brunne, 15518; 'But nou ich am up to þat helde | Cumen, that ich may wepne welde,' Havelok, 1435, 6; '& alle þat suerd mot bere, or oþer wapen weld,' Langtoft, p. 187. In O 501 *to* is a slip for *do*, as in L 485.

l. 482. L 486 has the best reading here: the meaning in LC is, He shall repay you a good knight, i.e. you will be repaid for your gift by getting a good knight. O 502 means, He shall be esteemed a good knight.

l. 483. The phrase is formal. Comp. 'þan seyð þe quen ful sone,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 250/329.

l. 484. *idone* seems due to a reminiscence of 445, 6; it can hardly stand here, where the meaning required is, That would be a good thing to do (so L 488, O 504, where *to done* is the dative infinitive used predicatively in the sense of, proper to be done). Very probably the right reading is, He is wel idone; comp. 'þet wes a riche mon? þe wes swiðe wel idon'; 'þa burh wes swiðe wel idon'; 'uppen ure godd wel idon,' Laȝamon, 909, 2029, 5405, where *wel idon* means splendid, excellent (comp. Madden's note, iii. p. 448).

l. 486. This line may mean, He seems a good knight; *bisemeþ*, properly, it befits, becomes, is often used in the sense of *semeþ*, seems, just as *semeþ* sometimes means, it becomes; while the dative is quite regularly employed with both where the nominative might be expected. Comp. 'Here comyth an hardy bachelere, |

Hym besemyth welle to ryde,' Octavian, 118/932, 3; 'Bi his semblaunt and feir beryng | Hym semed wel a gret lordyng' (with variant, to be a), Vernon MS. i. 217/747, 8; 'Ther was no prynce that day in felde | That was so semely undur schylde, | Nor bettur besemyd a knyght,' Tryamour, 718-20. But this gives a poor sense; probably there is a mixture of constructions: (1) God kniȝt he semeȝ, and (2) To be kniȝt him bisemeȝ, or, Wel kniȝt him bisemeȝ. Comp. 'Full wode hym semeth a knyght to be,' Ipomydon, 512; '& well thou semed, soe god me speede, | To proue thy manhood on a stede,' Eger, P. F. MS. i. 356/67, 8.

l. 488. Mätzner supplied *be* before *mi*. Perhaps the original reading was, & after wurȝ mi derling: *after* occurs as adverb at 366. But O has the best reading; comp. 'Lone is goddis owne derlinge,' Hymns to the Virgin, 25/107; 'Certys al ys for Clarioun kyng, | ȝat was my fadres owe derlyng,' Ferumbras, 3801; "'Erle," seyde tho the kyng, | "Thou schalt be my darlynge,"' Guy, 8325, 6; 'He was a derlyng to the kyng,' Ipomadon, 55. An Ælmar dyrling is mentioned in the A. S. Chronicle under A.D. 1016; he is the Almarus Dilectus of Florence of Worcester, M. H. B., p. 591, the Almer Derling of Henry of Huntingdon, id. p. 755. 'Lilla, minister regi amicissimus' is mentioned by Bede, H. E. ii. 9.

ll. 489-92. L has the best version of these four lines; in C 489 *alle* is superfluous, in 491 *he* makes the line a feeble repetition of the preceding, in 492 *þis niȝte* is meaningless.

l. 493. See 124 note for this formula, and for al ȝat, L 497.

l. 494. The syntax is difficult. The verb in this phrase was originally always *þinken*, O. E. *þyncan*, impersonal with a dative of the person, as in 'long hit þuncheð us wrecchen | Vort ȝu of þisse erme liue to ðe suluen us fecche,' O. E. Homilies, series i. 193/63, 4. The order of the words here is against taking the line as, It seemed long to him Ailmar. The confusion in M.E. of the forms of O.E. *þencan*, think, and *þyncan*, seem, is abundantly illustrated in our texts (comp. L 284, L 526, &c.); it appears in this very phrase, 'fful lang here has vs thoght,' Archiv, liii. 417/1414; where the older MS. of *Laȝamon* has *þuhte*, seemed, the younger has generally *þohte* in the same sense, comp. 'swa him best þuhte,' C. 770, with 'þare him best þohte,' O. 770 (so also 486, 4411, 5268, 15856, 25761), though the older MS. once admits the confusion, 'feirest ȝat heom þohte,' C. 1306, just like 'ase heom best þoht,' O. 25630; while the younger MS. sometimes keeps the distinction, as, 'for wonder vs þincheȝ: wat Vortiger þencheȝ,' O. 13121, 2, just as in 277, 8 of our text. This admixture of forms paved the way for the substitution of *þenken* with a personal subject in the sense of *þinken*, comp. 'Brutten ȝutte sellic,' C. 10385, with 'Bruttes þohte sellich,' the reading of O.; 'and bringe hem of helle ȝat þouhte longe | ffor pyne,' *Celestin*, Anglia, i. 68/18, 19; L 498; O 514. Our line seems to combine both constructions, (1) it seemed long to him, and (2) Ailmar thought long; just the same wavering is seen in 'and biþohten him enne raed: seodðen he þohten him swi[ðe] god,' *Laȝamon*, 30576, 7, meaning, it seemed to him very good, or he thought it very good.

l. 498. For *sume* in apposition, comp. L 58, and see Morris, Outlines, p. 207. The expression is curious, for the story elsewhere speaks of a single traitor; so of the twelve apostles it is said, 'Summe hi weren wyse . and duden al bi his rede | Ac on hyne bitrayede . ȝat et of his brede,' O. E. Misc. 38/43, 4. L 502 is pointless.

ll. 499-522. The knighting of Guy of Warwick as told in the fifteenth-century

version of the romance forms an interesting parallel to this passage, of which it is, indeed, a direct, if much amplified, imitation: 'Forthe then yede hym Gye | And chase to hym squyers twenty. | Into a chaumbur þey be goon, | There þey schulde be dubbed ychone. | Kyrtlys they had oon of sylke | Also whyte, as any mylke. | Of gode sylke and of purpull palle | Mantels above they caste al. | Hosys þey had vpon but no schone; | Barefote they were euerychone. | But garlondys þey had of precyous stones | And perlys ryche for the noones. | When þey were þus ycledde, | To a chaumbur the Erle hym yede. | A squyer broght newe brondys: | They toke þe poyntys in þer hondys. | They hangyd on euery swyrde hylte | A peyre of sporys newe gylte. | Before þe awter þey knelyd ychone, | Vnto mydnyght were all goone | The Erle come anon ryghtys | And wyth hym two odor knyghtys. | The Erle seyde: "Iordyngys dere, | At thys nede helpe vs here." | The knyghtys, þat were hende, | Knelyd to the awters ende. | The Erle, that was the thrydde, | Began all in the mydde. | At the furste to Gye he come, | Of the swyrde þe spurres he nome. | He set the spurres on hys fote | And knelyd before hym, y wote, | And wyth the swyrde he hym gyrtte | Ryght abowte at hys herte | And smote hym on þe neck a lytull weyzt | And bad hym become a good knyzt. | There were hys felowes euerychon | Dubbed knyghtys be oon and oon,' Guy, 385-422. Comp. also 'King Ermin þo anon ryzte | Dobbede Beues vn-to knyztte | And 3af him a scheld gode & sur | Wip þre eglen of asur, | . . . Siþe a gerte him wip Morgelay, | A gonfanoun wel stout and gay | Iosian him brouzte for to bere | Sent of þe scheld, y 3ow swere. | Beues dede on is actoun, | Ihit was worþ mani a toun; | An hauberk him brouzte þat mai, | So seiden alle þat hit isai | Hit was wel iwrouzt & faire, | Non egge tol mizte it nouzt paire. | After þat 3he 3af him a stede,' Beues A. 969-72, 75-85. The ceremony of knighting Geoffrey of Anjou in 1127 A.D. is described with vividness and wealth of detail in the *Chroniques d'Anjou*. He was in his fourteenth or fifteenth year when he received the honour from his future father-in-law, Henry the First of England. 'Ex praecepto insuper regis exactum est a comite ut filium suum, nondum militem, ad ipsam imminentem Pentecosten Rothomagum honorifice mitteret ut ibidem, cum coaequaevis suis arma suscepturus, regalibus gaudiis interesset. . . . Ex imperio itaque patris, futurus regis gener cum quinque baronibus . . . et viginti quinque coaetaneis suis, multo etiam stipatus milite, Rothomagum dirigitur. Illucescente die altera, balnearum usus, uti tyrocini suscipiendi consuetudo expostulat, paratus est. Comperto rex a cubiculariis quod Andegavensis et qui cum eo venerant ascendissent de lavacro, jussit eos ad se vocari. Post corporis ablutioem, ascendens de balnearum lavacro, comitis Andegavorum generosa proles, Gaufrerus bysso retorta ad carnem induitur, cyclade auro texta supervestitur, chlamyde conchylii et muricis sanguine tincta tegitur, caligis holosericis calciatur, pedes eius sotularibus in superficie leunculos aureos habentibus muniuntur; eius vero consodales, qui cum eo militiae suscipiendae munus expectabant, universi bysso et purpura induuntur. Talibus itaque, ut praetaxatum est, ornamentis decoratus regius gener, quasi flos lilii candens roseoque superfusus rubore, cum illo suo nobili collectaneo comitatu, de secreto thalami processit in publicum. Adducti sunt equi, allata sunt arma, distribuuntur singulis prout opus est. Andegavensi vero adductus est miri decoris equus Hispaniensis qui tantae, ut aiunt, velocitatis erat ut multae aves in volando eo tardiores essent. Induitur lorica incomparabili, quae, maculis duplicibus intexta, nullius lanceae vel jaculi cujuslibet ictibus transforabilis haberetur; calciatus est caligis ferreis, ex maculis itidem duplicibus compactis; calcaribus aureis pedes ejus astricti sunt; clypeus, leunculos aureos imaginarios habens, collo ejus suspen-

ditur; imposita est capiti ejus cassis multo lapide pretioso relucens, quae talis temperaturae erat ut nullius ensis acumine incidi vel falsificari valeret; allata est ei hasta fraxinea, ferrum Pictavense praetendens; ad ultimum allatus est ei ensis de thesauro regio, ab antiquo ibidem signatus, in quo fabricando fabrorum superlativus Galaunus multa opera et studio desudavit,' i. pp. 234-6. In the *Flores Historiarum*, iii. pp. 131, 2, there is a striking picture of the incidents connected with the knighting of the Prince of Wales in 1306 A.D. by his father, Edward the First. Comp. also the parallel passage in HR. 62/1408-51.

ll. 499, 500. *dubbede to kniȝte*. This is the regular construction, comp. 'to cnihte hine dubben,' *Laȝamon*, 22497; 'Vbbe dubbede him to knith, | With a swerd ful swiȝe brith,' *Havelok*, 2314, 5; 'He dubbede boȝe ȝo bernes bold | To kniȝtes in ȝat tide,' *Amis*, 164, 5; HC. 452; *Octavian*, 93/519. But the noun alone also occurs, comp. 'ȝe king me haȝ dobbed kniȝt | & ȝeue me hors & armes briȝt,' *Reinbroun*, 652/64/7, 8; 'Forȝy, sire kyng, now pray y ȝe | Dobbe me knyȝt par charite, | And ȝeue me armure scheld and spere | And stede god my body to beore,' *Bellum Trojanum*, 1246-9; *Octavian*, 92/516. The words with *swerd* must not be understood of the *accolade*, but simply of girding on the sword as in O 517. This was regarded as the essential feature in the ceremony; all the other incidents had gathered round this primitive act of delivering arms to the young warrior. The current expressions for conferring or receiving knighthood in the chroniclers all bear witness to this: 'baltheo militari donare,' *Matthew Paris*, *Chronica Majora*, v. p. 267; 'militari cingulo decorare,' id. iv. p. 86; 'balteo cingere militari,' id. iv. p. 419; 'cingulo donare militari,' id. iv. p. 551; 'cingulum militiae suscipere,' *Itinerarium Regis Ricardi*, p. 9; 'balteo militari accingere,' *Nangis*, i. p. 396; 'militiae cingulum imponere,' *Chroniques d'Anjou*, i. p. 273; 'cingulum militiae accipere,' *Ordericus Vitalis*, iii. p. 280; 'insignia militaria suscipere,' *Michel*, *Chroniques Anglo-Normandes*, ii. p. 127; 'arma sumere,' *W. of Malmesbury*, *de Gestis Regum*, ii. p. 468. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the more or less of detail in the three versions differentiates them as belonging to distinct periods in the history of the rite: L is not more primitive than O. The sword, spurs, boots, and horse are all gifts to the young knights; they were looked on as some reward for their services as squires. The practice was ancient in England; *William of Malmesbury* (*de Gestis Regum*, i. p. 145), quoting from an old writer in verse, says that Alfred knighted his grandson, *Ethelstan*, 'donatum chlamyde coccinea, gemmato baltheo, ense Saxonico cum vagina aurea.' Such gifts are often mentioned as a charge on the royal wardrobe, see *Selden*, *Titles of Honour*, ed. iii. pp. 640, 1. For the romances comp. 'Forȝ ȝede Autor anon riȝt | & sir Arthour made kniȝt | First he fond him cloȝ & cradel, | ȝo he fond him stede & sadel, | Helme & brini & hauberiou, | Saumbers, quissers & aketoun, | Quarre scheld, gode swerd of stiel | & launce stef, biteand wel,' *Arthour*, 2971-8; '& made him kniȝt on the morwe . & mo for his sake | Of proude princes sones . douȝti men toward, | Fulle foure schore . for williames loue, | & ȝaf hem hors & armes . as an hend lord schold,' *W. of Palerne*, 1100-3; 'Hoe fond me palefrey and stede, | Helm and brunie and oȝer wede, | And swerd and spere wel briȝtte,' *Horst*, A. L. n. f. 218/358-60; 'and yaf hym armes bryght | Hym gertte wyth swerde of myght,' *Lybeaus*, 76, 7.

O 517, 8. Comp. 'Kyng Phelip that was his lord | Gurd him with a god sword | And gaf him the tole aryght | And bad he scholde beo god knyght,' *Alisaunder*, 813-6; 'Li Chamberlens li ceinst l'espée | Dunt puis dona meinte colée,' *Guillaume le Maréchal*, 821, 2; 2091, 2. I know of no parallel to the

expression in 518 except that in the passage quoted from Guy of Warwick in the note on 499.

L 504. *ful* is superfluous. Comp. 'þe feste of 3ole to hold, with grete solempnite,' Langtoft, p. 65; 'To London þei him brouht with grete solempnite,' *id.* p. 127; 'Wiþ Murþe and gret solempnite,' Vernon MS. i. 141/75, 6; Torrent, 1330.

L 506. Comp. 'And þere on red rubyes · as red as any glede,' P. Plowman, B. 21/12. Ipomydon has three steeds, white, red, and black, 645-9.

O 521, 2. See the passage quoted from the Chroniques d'Anjou under 499. The putting on of the 'boots' is rarely mentioned: it is of course found in L'Ordene de Chevalerie, 'Après li a cauches cauchiés | De saie brune et delijés,' 165, 6, and in formal descriptions such as that printed in Du Cange under *Miles*, and in Bissaei in Nicholaum Uptonum Notae, pp. 21-4. The king is strangely represented as putting on Horn the boots and spurs; that was, in actual practice, done by other knights, not by the person who conferred knighthood.

l. 503, 4. See Guy, 419, 20, in the passage quoted under 499, the only parallel to this place which I have found. *litel wiȝt* is practically equivalent to, a little, comp. 'an lutel wiht maere,' *Lazamon*, 21991; 'There of he ete a lytelle wight,' *Le Morte Arthur*, 852; 'Y shal þou telle a lytyl wyghte | How hyt befel onys of a knyȝt,' *Handlyng Synne*, 2221, 2; 'No hadde þai stonden at þe prisonn | Bot a litel wiȝtine stounde,' *Horst.*, A. L. *v. f.* 249/317, 8. The light blow struck on the nape of the neck with the hand is the *colée* or *paumée* (Gautier, *La Chevalerie*, pp. 282-7). Its significance is explained in L'Ordene de Chevalerie, 250-6; it is meant to make the young knight remember him who knighted him.

l. 508. The first request of the new-made knight is usually granted. Comp. 'Whan he was knyght imade, | Anon a bone there he bad, | And seyde, My lord so fre, | In herte y were ryght glad, | That ferste fyghte yf y had, | That ony man asketh the. | Thanne seyde Artour the kyng, | I grante the thyn askyng,' *Lybeans*, 85-92. The request is, indeed, made here by Athulf, but the king's answer, 518, is practically addressed to Horn. The knighting of Horn's comrades at the same time as himself is in accord with actual custom: the number of persons advanced with the distinguished personage varies with his rank. In 1252 Henry the Third knighted Alexander the Third of Scotland 'et cum eo tirones fecit viginti, qui omnes vestibus pretiosis et excogitatis, sicut in tam celebri tirocinio decuit, ornabantur,' *Matthew Paris*, *Chronica Majora*, v. p. 267; in 1241 he dubbed Peter of Savoy 'cum quindecim aliis praeclaris juvenibus,' *iv.* pp. 85, 6; in 1245 Richard de Clare shared the honour with about forty companions, *iv.* pp. 418, 9. To the illustrations from the romances already given, add, 'to morow in al menes sight | I my self shal dubbe you knight, | And afre you an hundredth moo | For youre sake, or that I goo,' *Generides*, 3299-302. Athulf's statement that it is the custom for a prince to dub his own followers is borne out by historical instances. 'Dominica qua cantatur Letare Jerusalem, filius regis Scocie (afterwards Alexander the Second) . . . a rege Anglie (John) Londonie apud domum Hospitalis cingulo militari donatus est, et ipse 12 nobiles de Scocia fecit milites eodem die' (1212 A. D.), *Liebermann*, *Anglo-Norm. Geschichtsquellen*, p. 150; 'Princeps (afterwards Edward the Second) quippe propter turbam comprimentem non secus, sed super magnum altare [in ecclesia Westmonasterii] divisa turba per destarios bellicosos socios suos cinxit,' *Flores Historiarum*, *iii.* p. 132.

l. 511. of *londe*. See 416 note, and comp. 'Nou þou hart louerd of londe,' *Lazamon O.* 5059.

l. 513. Comp. 'To þerl þan went Gij | & gret þat kniȝt hardi | & seyð, sir, þine armes ich ax,' Guy A. 689-91.

ll. 521, 2. See 478 note.

l. 524. þat is not very clear; it is apparently the feast which has lasted so long. So in HR, but of another occasion. 'Li seruises ad dure . tresque none est sunée | Mut ennuia Rigmel . quil ad dure itant,' 32/757. 8. seue 3er, often used for a long time. Comp. 'Seoueniht he wes þære: hit þutte him seoue 3ere,' *Laȝamon*, 4434. 5; 'Ant þohte o day seue 3er long, | þat he ne may is dohter sen,' *Böddeker*, 257/28, 9; 'And þynken seven 3er of a day, | þat he bi þe stod,' *Anglia*, iii. 288/101, 2. Similar phrases are, '3yf he of Godys wurde oghte here | þerof hym þynkeþ an hundrede 3ere,' *Handlyng Synne*, 4536, 7; 'þe tyme hem þoȝte longe Inouȝ: ech vnche hem þoȝte a sponne,' *Horst.*, A. L. 66/40; *Alexius*, 95/79, 80; 'En cele anee n'eut jours trois | Qu'il ne li samblaissent un mois,' *Jehan et Blonde*, 2167, 8; 'of ech day þat he is þer: þat him þenche þre,' *Archiv*, lxxxii. 340/214; 'He þat haþ a schrewe to wyue, | Of vche a day him þinkeþ fyue,' *Vernon MS.* i. 345/628, 9.

O 547. in hys honde. See note on 338.

l. 530. Similar expressions are, 'Off hys comyng þey wer blyþ,' *Orfeo O.* 581; *Alisaunder*, 5541; 'þe king of his cominge was bliþe,' *Arthour*, 205/7328; 'Joyful is heo of his come,' *Alisaunder*, 1146; 'Off her comyng Richard was fawe,' *Richard*, 4624; 'for þine kime ich aem uaein,' *Laȝamon*, 14310; 'Wel fagen he was of here come,' *Genesis and E.* 2267; 'Of his comyng hir hert was light,' *Generides*, 8086; 'me thought her coming did me good,' *Eger*, P. F. MS. i. 361/219.

ll. 531-60. The passage should be compared with its manifest imitation in *Guy of Warwick*: 'Gye hym went anon ryght | To Felyce that swete wyght. | He seyde: "lemman, for thy sake | Knyghtys ordur haue y take: | For þe y am dubbyd knyght. | Do nowe as þou me hyght." | "Gye," sche seyde, "what wylt þou done? | 3yt haste þou not wonnen þy schone. | Of a gode knyghtys mystere | Hyt ys the furste manere | Wyth some odur gode knyght | Odur to juste or to fyght,"' 429-40. The later poet has reversed the rôles as more in accordance with the taste of his time.

l. 532. þe biforn. For the postponed preposition, see note on 393; and for the sense, comp. 'Wiþ him he broȝt þritti score | Wiȝt kniȝtes him bifore,' *Arthour*, 89/3099, 100; 'With semly sergantes him biside,' *Minot*, viii. 28, and l. 853.

l. 539. wille þine. See note on 393.

l. 540. For this combination comp. 'Yn alle hys lyfe shal he fynde | Oghte þat may hym of pyne vnbynde,' *Handlyng Synne*, 4317, 8; 'Oute of pyne þey wyl 3ow vnbynde,' id. 4527. The verb is joined with similar words: 'How myȝt god me of care vnbinde,' *Hymns to the Virgin*, 97/53; 'Of þe sorewe ich am onbounde,' *R. of Gloucester*, 806/120; 'þre þynges mayst þou fynde | þat wyl þe oute of synne bynde,' *Handlyng Synne*, 11416, 7. Sometimes it is used absolutely: 'Thes crist hire may vnbynde,' *Gregorius*, 159. See also 1116.

l. 541. beo stille, restrain your feelings. Comp. "'Donȝtur," he seide, "beo now stille,"' *K. of Tars V.* 67, 784; 'Al þat þou sȝ ekest hit is nouȝt: þow miȝtest wel be stille,' *Vernon MS.* i. 349/780; 'And so heȝ man as thu ert: hit miȝte wel beo stille,' *Beket*, 785. With the next line, comp. 'Wilte don mi wille al.' *Havelok*, 528; *L* 1010; *O* 1041, 288; 'Ichulle al don þat þi wille is,' *Vernon MS.* i. 369/535.

l. 545. Comp. 'To prove thy man-hood on a steed,' *Graystiel*, 70.

l. 548. o dai. **LO** have the better reading to day. *isprunge*, comp. 'Thogh thou and such felows yong | That to knightes be late sprong,' *Generides*, 4649, 50.

ll. 549-560. Comp. 'For and ye my love should wyne, | With chyvalry ye must begynne, | And other dedes of armes to done, | Through whiche ye may wyne your shone,' *Squyr of L. D.* 171-4, where, however, it is the lady who urges the knight to distinguish himself. Arthur's knights were required to approve themselves three times, 'Facetae etiam mulieres . . . nullius amorem habere dignabantur, nisi tertio in militia approbatus esset,' *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, 134/40, 1 (*Wace, Brut*, 10791-6). A curious parallel to the relations between Horn and Rimenhild is found in the story of Regner and Swanhwita as told by Saxo Grammaticus. Regner, son of Hunding, king of the Swedes, by the device of his step-mother has been reduced to the position of king's shepherd. He is sought out at his servile task by the Princess Swanhwita. Though, like Horn, he proclaims himself a king's thrall, she declares that his face bears testimony to his royal descent, plights her troth to him and gives him a sword, wins for him the kingdom of the Swedes, and secures him as a husband. 'Qui licet tirocinium nupciis auspicari deforme existimaret, servate salutis sue respectu provocatus promissum beneficio exsoluit,' *Hist. Danica*, pp. 42-5. The anxiety of the new-made knight to distinguish himself, if only in a tournament, is well illustrated by a passage in *Matthew Paris*: 'Tempore quoque sub eodem (1249 A. D.) captum fuit quoddam generale torneamentum apud Norhamptonam . . . sed regia prohibitionem cum minis . . . remansit impeditum. Super quo dolentibus militibus, praecipue tironibus qui sitienter initialia certamina disciplinae militaris cupiebant exercendo experiri, significavit tiro novellus Willelmus de Valentiis ut . . . torneare non omitterent,' *Chronica Majora*, v. p. 54.

l. 554. All three MSS. differ here, and no one of them gives a really satisfactory reading. **O** has a weak repetition. **L** is obscure, but probably means, If for this reason I do not immediately fulfil my promise, still I do not repudiate thee. Comp. 'Whon he haþ a wyf I-take, | He mai hire nouȝt forsake,' *Vernon MS.* i. 345/626, 7. **C** means, as Lumby explains it, Therefore there is incumbent on me the more haste; *stondeþ* rather means, exists; a frequent use in such expressions as, 'þerfore of þy torment: ne stondiþ me non eye,' *Archiv*, lxxxii. 325/105. See also 1418 note for *ræpe*.

l. 556. Comp. 'And seide þey wolde do more pruesse,' *R. of Brunne*, 3342; 'þe prouesse þat brut dede · no tunge telle ne may,' *R. of Gloucester*, 270; 'Feire prowes he haþ me ido,' *Beues S.* 1222; *HC.* 411-4.

l. 559. See note on 97.

ll. 563-76. Of wonder-working rings there is no lack in the romances. For those which give victory, comp. 'And I sal lene to ȝow my ring, | þat es to me a ful dere thing: | In nane anger sal ȝe be, | Whils ȝe it have and thinkes on me. | I sal tel to ȝow onane | þe vertu, þat es in þe stane: | . . . In batel tane sal ȝe nocht be, | Whils ȝe it have and thinkes on me; | And ay, whils ȝe er trew of love, | Over al sal ȝe be obove,' *Ywain*, 1527-32, 37-40; "'Mi sone," he sede, "have þis ring, | Whil he is þin ne dute noþing, | þat fur þe brenne, ne adrenche se: | Ne ire ne stel ne mai þe sle," *Floris*, 393-6; 'Y schalle geve the a gode golde ryng, | Wyth a fulle ryche stone; | Whedur that ye be on water or on londe, | And that ryng be upon yowre honde, | Ther schalle nothyng yow slon,' *Eglamour*, 617-21; 'Siche a vertue es in the stane, | In alle this werlde wote I nane | Siche stone in a ryng; | A mane that had it in were, | One his

body for to bere, | There scholde no dyntys hym dere, | Ne to the dethe brynge,' Perceval, 1858-64; 'Fader than haue thou this ryng | . . . It is good in euery fight,' Torrent, 1999, 2002; 'here is another [stone] of suche bounte and vertue that he that bereth it can not be hurte in armys, nor vanquesshyd by his enemyes,' Huon of Burdeux, 454/12-15. For examples from the ballads, see Child, i. p. 201 note. Comp. also, 'Jo li durrai un bon anel, | Ki a besoin valt un chastel. | Celui ki en sun dei laurad, | Sil chet en mer, ne neierad. | Ne feu nel pot de rien damager | Ne nul arme nel pot nafrer,' Gaimar, 689-94. The virtue of the ring always resides in the stones set in it; comp. 571 and 'The stones therinne be ful bold,' Richard, 1632. The chief Victory Stone was the Alectorius; it is described by Pliny, who is the original source of mediaeval lore on this subject, as 'in ventriculis gallinaceorum inventus, crystallina specie, magnitudine fabae; quibus Milonem Crotoniensem usum in certaminibus invictum fuisse videri volunt,' Hist. Nat. xxxvii. 54. Marbodus in the eleventh century versified this: 'Inuictum reddid lapis hic quemcunque gerentem, | Extinguitque sitim patientis in ore receptus. | Nam Milo Crotonias pugiles hoc praeside vicit. | Hoc etiam multi superarunt prelia reges,' de Gemmis, 81-4. Bartholomeus Anglicus gives a notice of it in his fifteenth book, de Lapidibus Preciosis: 'Allectoria siue allectorius est lapis qui invenitur in ventriculis gallinaceis . cristallo obscuro similis . cuius vltima magnitudo est ad fabe quantitatem . hic in certamine secundum magos creditur reddere homines insuperabiles et inuictos vt dicitur in lapidario.' See also Pannier, Lapidaires Français (Bibl. de l'école des hautes études, fasc. 52), p. 39. But other stones had the same power—the *gagatromeus*, Marbodus, 403-9, a passage paraphrased in a French Lapidary thus, 'Mult est bone gagatromée | S'est une pierre tachelée | Cume pel de chevrol sen faille | Si om la portet en bataille, | Ses inimis porra chiacér, | Ja nul ne l'osera tuchér | Alchides sot bien sa valúr | Ki la porta en maint estúr; | Tutes les úres ke il l'ót | Unkes vencuz estre ne pót, | E qant il sur sei ne l'aveit | En es le pas vencuz esteit,' Pannier, 54/573-84; and the *beryl*, 'eujus virtus est contra pericula hostium ac contra lites: redditque portantem invictum,' Upton, De Studio Militari, p. 104. Reference may be made to Grimm, Teutonic Mythology, p. 1219; Gervase of Tilbury, ed. Liebrecht, p. 110; Archiv, lxxviii. p. 326; Romania, v. p. 76. In HC. 571-6, the virtue of the stone is different: if it waxes wan, then Horn may know that Rimenhild's sentiment is changed; if red, that she has proved untrue to him.

l. 564. Good is the decoration of it. *dubbing*, in the sense of ornamentation, is probably unique: the ordinary words, though they are rare, being *dubment* and *adubment*. It occurs in the sense of ornaments in, 'His corown and his kinges array | And his dubbing he did oway,' Legends of the Rood, 130/281, 2. For the verb, comp. 'His dyademe was droppede downe, dubbyde with stonys,' Morte Arthure, 3296, 3609; 'A cloth all of clene gold, | Dubbit full of diamonds,' Troy Book, 6204, 5; passages which explain the ornament as the stones set in the ring. The other nouns mentioned are used in a less restricted sense, comp. 'For wern neuer webbe3 þat wyse3 weuen | Of half so dere adubmente,' E. E. Alliterative Poems, 3/71, 2. **LO** have turned the expression so as to substitute a common for a rare use of the word. **him** is the dative pronoun used to reinforce the subject, *dubbing*, but not, as mostly, next the word it emphasises; see 137 note. For the word order here, comp. 'God him was þe gardiner, þat gan ferst þe sed souwe: | þat was, Jesus, godes sone, þat þare fore alyste louwe,' Anglia, i. p. 393.

l. 572. in none place, see 718 note.

ll. 573, 4. The divergence of all the MSS. here is noteworthy, and no one of the

versions is free from difficulty. **C** seems to have the original reading, and **LO** look like clumsy attempts to avoid the difficult *amad*. The meaning of **L** 571, 2 is easy but poor: *vnderfonge* which usually means, to entertain as a guest, or, to accept, used for *fonge* (see **O** 159) is remarkable: **wip wronge**, for which see 905, note, is curiously employed. **O** 587 may mean, never give way through fear, an attempt to put 573 in another form. But Horstmann gives the MS. reading as *donte*, a form very unlikely in itself and against the practice of the scribe who writes elsewhere *dunt*, *dunte*, *duntes*, five times. *Of none dunte fayle* would mean, never miss your stroke, always get your blow home; like Malory's, 'He fayled of his stroke and smote the hors neck,' quoted in N. E. D. iv. p. 22, col. 1. *Of* is frequent with such verbs, comp. 'For þai haue failed of þaire pray,' Minot, i. 38; 'Bot now has sir Dauid · missed of his merkes,' id. ix. 13. *amad*, 574, properly, demoted, has apparently taken the meaning of *amayed*, dismayed.

ll. 577, 8. Wissmann finds these lines inapposite, the promise of a ring, presumably as virtuous, to Athulf diminishing the value of the gift to Horn. But Rimenhild in her gift to Athulf simply recognizes the intimate relations which exist between sworn brothers who should share alike.

l. 579. This might be joined with 581, giving the meaning, Horn, I pray for thee that Christ may grant &c. But **LO** have the better reading; in both, however, *Horn* is superfluous. With *loueliche*, 580, comp. 454 and 'mid leoffiche worden,' *Lazamon*, 16542; 'Guy answerd full louely,' *Guy C.* 6021; 'No non so faire of face, of spech so luffly,' *Langtoft*, p. 30; 'and loueliche him spac wip,' *Lazamon O.* 30155; 'The kyng lordelye hym selfe, of langage of Rome, | Of Latyne corroumpede alle. fulle louely hym meny,' *Morte Arthure*, 3477, 8.

l. 581. Christ grant success to your expedition, so that you may return. The only meaning given in the dictionaries for *erundinge*, i. e. intercession, is unsuitable here and in 'þin erndyng to (do, MS.) bede,' **L** 466. The closely related word *erende*, which properly means, mission, enterprise, takes the meaning of *erundinge* in such places as, 'Sche seyde, lady mary free, | Now thou haue mercy on me, | Thou faylst me neuyr at nede; | Here my errande as þou well may,' *Bone Florence*, 1852-5: and in our texts *erundinge* seems to be used in the sense which more properly belongs to *erende*. With the same meaning *erundinge* should be restored for *zernynge* in, 'And who dar do my zernynge, | And fro me bere thys tythyng,' *Guy*, 3543, 4. This explanation would make the present passage similar to, 'Horn, god lene þe wel spede | þi herdne for to bede,' **O** 479, 80, and, 'crist him zeue god tymyng,' **L** 164. The peculiar use of the word would account for the alteration in **LO** to *endyng*, which may mean result, conclusion of an enterprise.

l. 584. For to, see 1272 note.

l. 585. *at* is the usual preposition in such phrases, comp. 'At hire heo nomen laeue,' *Lazamon*. 1271; 'Leaf he nom at Ælfing,' id. 4478 (in both places MS. **O** has *of*); 'He toke leue at Charles, & com tille þis lond,' *Langtoft*, p. 14. For 586, see 893, 4 note.

ll. 589, 90. Comp. for the passage generally, 'To stable þey wente all yn fere | And segh þat fole, | Ragged and hegh and long of swere | And blak as cole,' *Octavian*, 27/837-40. For *fole* = horse, comp. 'The faire fole fondred, and fel to the grounde,' *Awntyrs of A.* 541; 'As fayne of the foale as a freke might,' *Troy Book*, 8341, and contrast, 'Mi stede by his was bot a fole,' *Ywain*, 426; 'my steed seemed to his but a fole,' *Eger*, P. F. MS., i. 358/120. With 590 comp. 'Al togyder cole black | Was hys horse withoute lacke,' *Richard* 273, 4; 'Blak as cole

than was his hors,' Partonope, 1957; 'His armur, is steid was blacke colour,' Gowther, 412 and note.

O 603, 4, L 589, 90. For the former line, see 840 note. O 604 contains a primitive touch; Horn has apparently no squire to tend his horse: similarly he saddles his horse, 715, and laces his armour, 716, 7; 840-2, without assistance.

l. 591. The covering of chain mail rattled with the movements of the restive horse. Defensive armour for the horse appears to have originated in the latter half of the twelfth century. A very early mention is that of Wace, 'Vint Guill. le filz Osber, | Son cheual tot couuert de fer,' Roman de Rou, ed. Andresen, 7511-2 (written between 1160 and 1174 A. D.). Wace is, indeed, speaking here of a warrior present at the battle of Hastings, but the passage is only evidence for the current practice. We can date the time when the usage became common in England by comparing the Statute of Winchester (1285 A. D.) with the Statute of 27 Edw. I (1298 A. D.). The former does not make any mention of armour for the horse, the latter makes it universally obligatory. See for further details Hewitt, *Ancient Armour*, i. pp. 169, 341-4; Schultz, *Das Höfische Leben*, ii. pp. 100-5; Demay, *Le Costume au Moyen Age d'après les Sceaux*, pp. 179-85; Du Cange, *Equus Vestitus*.

l. 592. *denie*, resound, ring. This place explains the obscure, 'Sir Comfort, that knight · when the court dineth,' Death and Liffe, 100. Comp. also, 'his hors he lette inren: þat þe eorðe dunede,' *Laȝamon*, 21229, 30; 'þe erþe dunede vnder hom · vor stapes þat harde were,' R. of Gloucester, 9416; 'þe erþe dunede for þeir cry,' R. of Brunne, 10877; 'The erthe doned like the thonder,' *Generides*, 3774; 'Al the erthe donyd hem undyr,' Richard, 4975; 'so desgeli it denede · þat al þerþe quakede,' W. of Palerne, 5014; 'þe erþe quook & dened aȝeyn,' *Cursor T.* 1770; 'alle the feelde | Dened (*in text* demed) veryly of that stroke,' Partonope, 1987, 8. From its associations, the meaning of the word tended to pass into that of *quake*: *earth-din* means invariably, earthquake, as in, 'An erth din þar com þat scok | All thinges als sais þe bok,' *Cursor C.* 20499, 50; 20985; 'Swilk an erthdin bigan to be, | so þat grete partyse of þat cete | War kasten down,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 48/249-51. For other similar phrases, comp. 'thies kene knyghtis to-gedir gan glide, | the Medowe tremlyde one aythir syde,' Rowland and Otuell, 451, 2; 'Ther they rede, al the erthe | Under the hors feet it quoke,' Richard, 4440, 1; 'The eorthe quakid of hir rydyng,' *Alisaunder*, 3853.

ll. 593, 4. So Arcite in Chaucer, *Knights Tale*, 'He on a courser, stering as the fyr, | Is riden in-to the feeldes, him to pleye, | And loude he song ageyn the soune shene,' 1502, 3, 9. Comp. also, 'Beues rod hom & gan to singe,' *Beues*, 51/1069; 'Gye, Harrowde and Tyrrye | Rode syngyng merelye,' Guy, 5419, 20; 'He rode syngynge to grene wode,' Child, *Ballads*, v. 74/373; 'The messagers anon forht sprong, | I not bi waie yif thai song,' *Seven Sages*, 313, 4; 'They wentyn quyk, heom thoughte longe, | They songyn mony joly songe,' *Alisaunder*, 1966, 7; 'Muche cry, mony a song, | The ost was twenty myle long,' id. 3217, 8; 3415.

ll. 595, 6. The rhyme is common, comp. 'ane lutle while? ne leaste hit na wiht anc mile,' *Laȝamon*, 5818, 9; 'Ac þer after a litel while | Wele þe mounaunce of a mile,' *Arthour*, 200/7129, 30; 'For he was ded on lesse hwile | þan men mouthe renne a mile,' *Havelok*, 1830, 1. With the reading of LO comp. 'Fro londe woren he bote a mile, | Ne were neuere but ane hwile,' *Havelok*, 721, 2. See also Guy, 2810 note, and Minot, i. 84 note. Multiples are, 'Ye haue sett

now this two mylevay | Ryght pensyfe,' Partonope, 2884, 5; 'And heold up his hondes tweyn | þe mountaunce of fyue myle,' K. of Tars V. 584, 5; 'There they faught sore togedere | Two myle way and well more,' Child, Ballads, v. 64/168.

l. 597. stonde, at anchor. See L 175, O 177, 1021, 1437: the use of the word in 1179 is, no doubt, determined by the association with this phrase. Comp. 'þer heore scipen gode? bi þere sae stoden,' Laȝamon, 20921, 2; 'þar þe sipes stode,' id. O. 21526; 'þe yong men went to þe see stronde | And segh þer many schypps stonde,' Octavian, 13/385, 6. For O 611, see 118 note: the next line is repeated at O 646. at grounde, L 595, may mean, grounded, beached (for *grund*=bottom of the sea, see 104 note), but it is more probably for, at the beach; comp. 134.

l. 598. heþene honde, a frequent expression of contempt: comp. 'Heþene hound he doþ þe calle,' K. of Tars V. 93, 1080, 1082; 'þat heþene dogge schal to grounde,' id. 1085; 'Saexisce men beoð: hæðe[ne] hundes,' Laȝamon, 21901, 2; 20540; Roland, 376, 438; 'On Crist we schul hope & affye | Ageyn þe houndes of Paynye,' R. of Brunne, 13433, 4; 'He was of Kaymes kunrede; | His men no kouthe speke, no grede, | Bote al, so houndes, grenne and berke,' Alisaunder, 1933-5. Saracens apply it to Christians, comp. 'þe 3onge cristene hounde,' Beues A. 621; 'Crystyn Dogges,' Sowdone of Babylone, 956; Richard, 6024. For 599, 600 see 39 note; wet hue hadden, the variant in LO, what wares they had, assumes that they are merchants. For 601, 2 see 90 note.

ll. 603, 4. See 43, 4; 1357, 8, and comp. 'Engelond to bywynne, | Ant sle that ther weren ynne,' Chronicle of England, 465, 6; 'Brut lond heo wolden iwinnen,' Laȝamon, 2194. With 604, comp. 1241, and such phrases as, 'þat was þan,' Guy, 1293; 'þat þere wore,' id. 1278.

ll. 605, 6. See 51, 719, and comp. 'The Sarezynes with egre moode | Her weþnes begunne for to grype,' Richard, 4470, 1; 'Arður igrap his sweord riht? & he smat aenne Sexise cniht,' Laȝamon, 21381, 2; ' & his weþnen he igrap,' id. 10719, 18030, 1. For the same rhyme as here, comp. 'Hys swyrde harde dud he grype | The hed of of oon he can wype,' Guy, 2905, 6. The wiping of the sword as a preliminary to its use is nowhere else in the romances; for the ballad literature comp. ' & he puld out his bright browne sword, | & dried it on his sleeue, | & he smote off that lither ladds head,' P. F. MS. i. 252/89-91; ii. 505/101, 2. Child Maurice similarly dries his sword on the grass, id. 97, 8, and others wipe or wet it on straw, Child, Ballads, iii. p. 244. The object is not quite clear; it may be noted that the wiping on the sleeve was a detail of the ceremony in the blessing of a newly created knight's sword, according to the rubric of the Roman Pontifical, 'Ense igitur accinctus Miles novus surgit, & Ensem de vagina educit & evaginatium ter virilliter vibrat, & super brachium sinistrum tergit, & in vaginam reponit,' Selden, Titles of Honor, ed. iii. p. 372.

l. 607. sarazins: the singular, as in LO, fits better with 611. his, in 608, must refer to Horn; in O the phrase is ambiguous. The meaning is like that of 868, but the expression is without a parallel, so far as I know. Comp. 'hat æt heortan,' Codex Exon. 174/23; 'him þohte is herte bemde,' L 1240; 'Vp he lepe wiþ chaufed blod,' Arthour, 200/7135; 'And hat is al Alisaunders blod,' Alisaunder, 3270; 'þo king edmond ywraþþed was . & wiþinne hot,' R. of Gloucester, 6278; 'On him þai schoten with gret hete,' id. 9/230; 'Wraþþe is a wikked þing: Hit mengeþ þe herte blod,' Vernon MS. i. 339/408; 'They foughte togedre with heorte wrothe,' Alisaunder, 7389. With L 605, comp. L 894; 'Some in the hals so hytte he, | That hed and helm fleygh into the see,' Richard, 2561, 2: amid

the wealth of expressions for striking off heads in the romances, I cannot find any parallel to 609, 10, and L 606.

ll. 611, 2. For similar attacks of many foes on one, comp. 'Alle abouten him þai ben y-gon,' Guy A. 5778; 'Al aboute þai gonne þringe | And hard on him þai gonne dinge,' Beues, 29/625, 6: Horn is more fortunate than his father, 55-8, or King Arthur, 'Vor þat folc so þikke com · þe wule he hor louerd slou | Aboute him in eche half · þat among so many fon | He aueng deþes wounde · & wonder nas it non,' R. of Gloucester, 4580-2. For ys one, L 608, alone, by himself, see Mätzner, Grammatik, i. p. 318; Kellner, Syntax, p. 164.

ll. 615, 6. on haste, speedily, promptly; for the variant in L, see 1264 note. bi þe laste, at the lowest estimate, comp. 'Hit was like, by the lest, as oure lord wold | With water haue wastid all þe world efte,' Troy Book, 7623, 4: this rare use of the preposition seems an extension of its power of indicating measurement.

ll. 619, 20. aliue, is possible: those not slain outright had wounds from which they could not recover. But LO have the better reading in aryue, which taken with 620 gives the meaning, Of all that had landed, none prospered in their purpose; comp. 'With mani mody man þat thoght for to thriue,' Minot, v. 42 and note.

l. 621. maisteres, comp. 642: the word is used absolutely for leader also in Octavian, 13/361, 381.

ll. 623, 4. The carrying of an enemy's head on a sword or spear point is a frequent incident in the romances, comp. 'And tok him be þe heued anon | And strok hit fro þe scholder bon, | And on his spere he hit piþte,' Beues, 198/4237-9; 'þat heued þai han on a spere ysett,' Guy A. 4083; 'He tooke Sir Guys head by the hayre, | And sticket itt on his bowes end,' Child, Ballads, v. 93/41; 'he smote of his hede and putt itt on his swerde poynte,' Ponthus, 21/23: so of a boar's head, 'And on a tronsoun of is spere | þat heued a stikede for to bere,' Beues, 40/827, 8, and of a dragon's, 'þe dragonys hedd forgeteth he noþt, | Upon hys spere he hyt up bare,' Eglamour, 959, 60. At the battle of the Standard in 1138 A.D., the rout of the Scots was, according to Langtoft, due to the device of a squire, 'A hede þat was of smyten, þat þis squier fond, | Priue, þat non suld witen, in an orfreis it wond, | & sette it on a spere, in an orfreis vmbiweued | & said, "lo! here I bere David kyng heued,"' p. 117.

ll. 625, 6. See 893, 4 note. For 630, see 32 note: for 631, 117 note.

l. 634. londisse: londische, O 647. For the same variation in the forms, comp. *Irisse*, 1004; *Ilyrische*, L 1045. So too in *Lazamon*, the older MS. has *Romanisce*, *Dence*, *Bruttisc*, *Bruttisce*, *Irisce*, against the *Romanisse*, *Dense*, *Bruttus*, *Bruttis*, *Brutesse*, *Iresse* of the later MS., 5787, 6163, 6318, 7140, 9777, 21825.

O 649. deye is a scribe's slip for *deþe*, as it probably is at O 62.

ll. 639, 40. This expression is formal; comp. 'þo nennyn adde þis gode suerd · aboute he smot to gronde | Ech man þat he þer wiþ smot · he 3ef deþes wounde,' R. of Gloucester, 1143, 4; 'þere were mony felde to gronde | And mony fley wiþ deþes wounde,' Cursor T. 7591, 2; 'Syr Gylmyn he broght to grownde | And gaue hym the detheys wounde,' Guy, 2881, 2; 'Mony of Grece he brouste to gronde | And 3af heom wiþ spere deþes wounde,' *Bellum Trojanum*, 1725, 6: for variants of 639, comp. '& slou hom to gronde,' R. of Gloucester, 458; 'al Albanackes folk: folle to grunde,' *Lazamon*, 2165, 6; 'when þou to gronde mi lyoun leide,' Guy A. 4380; 'And laiden al that folk to gronde,' *Alisaunder*, 5893; with 640 comp. further, 'þai laiden down wiþ deþes wounde,' *Arthour*,

197/7020; 'He 3af hem deþes wounde,' K. of Tars V. 1044; Alisaunder, 1627, has 'dedly wounde.' With L 635, 6; O 653, 4, comp. L 895, 6 and 'So þat in a lite stounde | Fiue hundred þai brou3te te gronde,' Beues A. 4393, 4; 'þat in a lyte stounde | Ethelfred was Islawe: & his men Ibrou3t to gronde,' Archiv, lxxxii. 372/171, 2; 'On bothe halve, in litel stounde, | Was mony knyght laid to the gronde,' Alisaunder, 957, 8. See for further examples Beues, p. lxii.

1. 642. **maister kinge.** Similar combinations are not uncommon, comp. 'maister spenser,' Cursor, 4530; 'maister wright,' id. 1666; 'maister jailere,' id. 4434; 'mayster þef,' Vernon MS. i. 311/330; 'maister men,' Troy Book, 1599; and of things, 'maister toppe,' (= main top), Sowdone of Babylone, 127; 'maister temple,' Chaucer, iii. 120/1016; 'maister strete,' id. 150/1965; 'meister banere,' Reinbroun, 647/50/5; 'le mestre tour,' Fulk Fitz-Warine, p. 136; 'maistre pont,' Guillaume le Maréchal, 951; 'meistre deis,' Vie de S. Gile, 2861. In all these, master = principal; here the line seems to mean, of the king their leader.

1. 643. **wile, trouble.** Comp. 479, 80 and 'þe deuelle 3ald him his while . with an arowe on him slouh,' Langtoft, p. 123; 'Ant after trecherie ant gile | Me schal yelde the thy whyle,' Chronicle of England, 871, 2; '& in oþer cuntres serue y wile | þer men wille 3eld me mi while,' Guy A. 4421, 2; 'Pilatus awaitede his poynt: and þo3te to 3ulde his while,' E. E. Poems, 111/17; 'Y have quyt the thy while,' Alisaunder, 735. Horn feels that he has done what is expected of a new-made knight. So it is said of Garnier in Aye d'Avignon that having been knighted, 'Celui n'oblia mie, ainz prist à chevauchier | Avec lui maint baron, car il veut sormarchier | Les anemis le roi, confondre et abaissier,' 17-19. Comp. for the sentiment of the Scandinavians on this point, 'Nec pretereundum, quod olim ingressuri curiam proceres famulatus sui principia alicuius magne rei uoto principibus obligare solebant, uirtute tirocinum auspicantes,' Saxo Grammaticus, 57/31-4.

1. 645. See 124 note. For him in 646 see 137 note.

1. 647. The divergence of the MSS. here is noteworthy. C in all probability best represents the original version, but with the loss of a passage (somewhere after 684) describing Fikenild's joining the hunting party. For if Fikenild had not remained behind to spy upon Horn he could not speak so definitely as he does at 695-7, or invite the king to return with a view to testing his statement. The alterations in LO are due to a desire to avoid the abruptness of Fikenild's appearance in L 689, O 706. A comparison of the passage with its manifest imitation in Guy, 3021-30, 63-5, is in favour of this view.

1. 648. **moder child.** The combination is ancient, for *mōdor-cildum* occurs in the A. S. Psalter, ed. Thorpe, as the equivalent of 'filiis matris meae,' Psalm lxxviii. 8. The present use in a popular sense of, born man, man alive, is comparatively rare in M. E.: comp. 'Mani was þat moder child | þat for hir deþ was wo,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 234/346; 'And þer schal menie a moder child: go to licame,' E. E. Poems, 104/93: *moder bern* occurs in 'þat ha moste beon an of þe moder bern þat so muche drohen for drihtin,' Seinte Marherete, p. 2. On the other hand, *moder sone* is common, comp. 'luue iwile þe, mi leue lif, moder sune feirest,' O. E. Homilies, series i. p. 269; 'And thoru þe grece ouercomyn; | þat mani modir son was feld,' Cursor C. 7060, 1; 'For many modir son þai marre . mi3t ellis haue bene safe,' Wars of Alexander, 4409; 'þat þai ner ded vpon þe grene, | Eueri moder sone, i wene,' Beues A. 4101, 2; 'he was a dreri Modur sone . whon he þe tables hedde in honde,' Gregorius, 490; 'and woundyt mony a moder son,' Child, Ballads, v. 98/27; 'That would hang us, every mother's son,' Shakspeare,

M. N. D. i. 2. 71. The writer of **L** has recast the whole passage, with poor results.

l. 649. **Heo**, for which Mätzner substituted *Horn*, is a scribe's slip: 649, 50 are written as one in the MS. **To sen aventure**, if correct, points, as Mätzner says, rather to the result of his visit than its purpose. Perhaps we should read, **To seie aventure**, to tell Rimenhild of his exploits of the previous day.

ll. 651, 2. These lines are repeated at 1083, 4, where see note.

l. 653. **on þe sunne**, in the window seat of the solar as shown in Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture in England*, i. p. 160, plate 2; p. 170, plates 3, 4. Comp. 'Heo sat in seint peteres church: biside þe abbey 3ate | In a soler in þe est side: & lokede out þerate,' E. E. Poems, 56/339, 40; 'At the window she was prest | To awaite on him she loued best,' Generides, 2647, 8.

l. 655. **þin ore**, grant me thy favour, apparently a courteous greeting merely, not, as usual, a prayer for mercy. Comp. 'And seide, "Lemman, þin ore,"' Beues A. 713; 'Ysonde þe next niȝt | Crid: "Mark, þi nore,"' Tristrem, 2003, 4; 'þe good wyf seyde, "Syr, thyn ore,"' Octavian, 27/843.

L 655, 6; **O** 673, 4, seem to mean, My sorrow is slight compared with what it will be when my dream comes true this very day. For **L** 658, see 630 and 32 note.

l. 660. **ilaste**, remain whole, i. e. it was rent by the fish. **laste**, **L** 660 = *laschte*, and I shot, cast, the net out a great way. Comp. 'sone þai hem seiȝe, on hem þai last; | þe squiers were armed & on hem dast,' Arthour, 231/8255, 6; *sredde* (= *schredde*) **L** 589; Horst., A. L. *n. f.* 220/29; *selde* (= *schelde*) **O** 57; *srewe* (= *schrewe*), **O** 60. For **at þe furste**, 661, see 114 note.

L 663, 4. The fish so beguiled, deceived, me, that I failed to catch it. **O** 681, 2 has the same meaning. These lines contain the central idea of the dream; Horn is the fish that Rimenhild would fain catch, but he will prove false.

l. 666. **turne**, give a favourable fulfilment of. Comp. 'let þu mi sweuen? to selþen iturnen,' *Laȝamon*, 25573, 4; 'þat hire sweneþ þat heo þouhte | Scholde torne to good endynge,' K. of Tars V. 434, 5; '& godly be souȝt god. to gode turne hire swenen,' W. of Palerne, 2916; 'Now God þat is heuene kyng | To mychel ioye tourne þis metyng,' A. Davy, 12/41, 2. The absolute use of the verb without any qualifying phrase here is peculiar. For the variant *areche*, interpret, comp. 'þis swenen hi areht: ase heom best þoht,' *Laȝamon* O. 25629, 30; 'ne sculde me nauere swenen? mid sorȝen arecchen,' id. C. 28096, 7, where O reads 'to ha[r]me teorne'; 'and iosep rechede his drem wel riȝt,' Genesis and E. 2124; "'Now god," quod he, "my swevene recche ariȝt,"' Chaucer, iv. 273/4086.

l. 669, 70. For **knowe**, recognize, acknowledge as wife, comp. 418 and 'To knowe him lord & don omage,' Arthour, 119/4181: the usual phrase is seen in, 'Florent her weddede to hys wyf | To haue and to holde yn ryȝt lyue,' Octavian, 40/1267, 8; 'his douȝter wedde to haue & holde,' Cursor T. 7636; Bøddeker, 157/56; St. Katherine, 1867. **O** has the same variant as at l. 440. For, 671, is taken by Mätzner as, before, in preference to: it might be explained, in spite of, against, as in, 'This mayde shal be myn, for any man,' Chaucer, iv. 293/12, 9.

l. 672. See 305 note, and comp. further, 'þar to me treuþe y þe plizte,' Beues, 50/1058.

ll. 673, 4. **ruþe**, sorrow, from a sense of impending misfortune. The rhyme is a favourite one: comp. ' & bed him vor godes loue . abbe of him reuþe | & of is lond & þenche bet . of foreward & of treuþe,' R. of Gloucester, 5006, 7; 'Allas for Sir Harald, for him was mikelle reuth | Fulle wele his awen suld hald, if he had kept

his treuth,' Langtoft, p. 71; 'At here departing was grete routhe | Bothe thei wept to say trouthe,' Generides, 4505, 6.

l. 675. *weop ille*, a peculiar phrase apparently without parallel. The usual adverbs are *sare*, comp. 'They wepede sare and gaffe thame ille,' Isumbras, 93, 111 and *passim*; *faste*, comp. 'They weptyn faste and wrang ther hande,' Eglamour, 815. *stille*, fall in drops, is in Bradley-Stratmann referred to *stillen*, to pacify. It might be regarded as an adverb, quietly, qualifying the phrase, let *teres* = weep, as in, 'And his moder teres lete | ffourty sijes & fyue,' Alexius, 52/716, 7. For such a use of the adverb, comp. 'Sone he gede ut and stille he gret, | ðat al his wlite wurð teres wet,' Genesis and E. 2287, 8.

l. 679. *wende*, must mean either, turn to good (comp. *turne*, 666), or pass away (see 911). Neither meaning suits the context. Perhaps we should read, *þi swenen schal miswende*, | Sum man vs schal schende; | *þe fiss þat brac þi seine* | Ywis hit was som bleine; with the sense, There is trouble in store, your dream will have an evil fulfilment, some one will do us an injury; the fish which broke your net did not stand for me (the fish you desired), but was a malignant monster of the deep, an enemy of us both. O 699 is meaningless, and a line has been lost after it.

l. 684. For the phrase, comp. 92 note. Perhaps for *ſ* we should read *hit*, which is usual; comp. LO and 'Thu hit shal wrthe wel i-sene,' Owl and N. 844.

ll. 689 ff. With the accusation, compare Morgadoure's charge against Guy of Warwick, Guy, 3069-90, and that of Malachias against Generides, 2603-32.

l. 692. And bared his sword, i.e. took an oath on his bare sword. This practice was of the highest antiquity among all the northern nations; the texts may be seen in Grimm, *Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer*, pp. 165, 6, 896, in Du Cange, under *Juramentum super Arma*, and *Spatha*, and in d'Arbois de Jubainville, *Cours de Littérature Celtique*, vii. pp. 72-4. The scribes of LO, by leaving out *forþ*, show that they missed the meaning. For *forþ*, comp. 'Sire Geryn herde what he seyde | & turnde hym & his spere forþ leyde,' R. of Brunne, 12683, 4; 'Ten pound of florens wer forþ leyde,' Octavian, 26/788; 'Ryche tresoure now furþe men leye, | And on þe touþer day hyt ys alle aweye,' Handlyng Synne, 9444, 5. For the opposite, comp. 'When þe masses beþ iseiid | And þe bokes up ileiid,' E. E. Poems, 159/117, 8.

l. 693. See 180 note.

l. 696. The phrase is formal and the rhyme with *bour* usual. For parallel passages, comp. Kölbing's note on Beues A. 3183, 4.

l. 699. *al riȝt*, see 305 note.

l. 704. The combination is apparently without parallel; '*wroþ & morne*' occurs, Arthour, 196/6978; '*sori & murne*,' id. 240/8590; '*wel modi and wel breme*,' Owl and Nightingale, 500; '*modi & bold*,' Genesis & E., 2728. *Murne*, adjective, is a rare word, comp. '*bliðe an mode? þae aer weoren murne*,' Lazamon, 16158, 9.

O 724, 5. For the rhyme, comp. 915, 6, 1403, 4. For the form *þerne*, comp. 'A þere þernes ful þerne,' Gawayne & G. K. 498; '& þus þirnez þe þere in zister-dayeȝ mony,' id. 529.

ll. 707-10. See 323-6. *fundlyng*, L 708, is in M. E. literature treacherous by nature, comp. 'And fals folke and foundlynges · faitours and lyers,' Piers Plowman C. 194/298; 'And seide : þou traytur and fondelyng . whi hastou mi sone i bete?' Gregorius, 333; 'Foundelynges weore they two, | That heore lord by sayen so,' Alisaunder, 4604, 5; W. of Palerne, 2075-8.

L 712. Comp. 'þou nast nouȝt to done her,' Horst, A. L. 21/580; 'There

come meny another mon | That thought there to haue to done,' Torrent, 2446, 7, and see 784 note.

l. 716. The corresponding lines in **LO** are to be compared with 840; in them **armes** clearly means Horn's armour. But this gives no satisfactory sense for **C**. Mätzner suggests arms, upper limbs. A similar expression occurs in **Lazamon**, in the description of Hengist's capture by Aldolf, 'and his harmes spradde: and forþ mid him ladde,' **O** 16521, 2, which corresponds to ' & mid aermen hine bispraedde' (= and encircled him with his arms) of the older version, and to Wace's 'A soi le traist, si l'embracha, | Par vive force l'emmena,' Brut, 8013, 4. But this throws no light on our passage. I take *armes* to mean the horse's covering of chain mail. Horn saddled the horse and spread on him his brinie; comp. 591 note. The plural form offers no difficulty, as it is often used vaguely of a single piece or weapon. It may, however, be that the scribe has corrupted an original *hermes*, trappings, horse furniture generally. With 717, comp. 841, 2 note.

l. 718. As if he were setting out for a tournament. For the form of the expression, comp. 'And whenne þey sholde in to a place . it seyth fulle wele where, | Sythen aftur his lykyng . dwellede he þere,' Cheuelere Assigne, 12, 3; and for **place** = lists, ' & many of oure þay habbeþ al so: y sleyn on many a plas,' Ferumbras, 1221; 'For traitour þou worst euer iheld | When þou comest in place or feld,' Guy A. 5967, 8; 'And were ich else stiþ in plas, | Ase euer Gii, me fader, was,' Beues A. 613, 4; 'þe fairest þat he fand, | In place to riden him by,' Tristrem, 787, 8; 'Coryneus first vp he stirt, | . . . & com & stod forth y þe place,' R. of Brunne, 1803, 6. In St. Katherine the phrase 'sef he come in[to] place,' 1309, means, if he enters the lists of argument. in **none** place, 572, may be taken as in the present passage, or generally, nowhere; comp. 'And ynemai nouȝt undo his dede: 3e wite, in none place,' Beket, 1905.

l. 720. The phrase is formal for anything done without delay; **Nabod** does not mean, did not stay, Mätzner, but rather, wasted no time over it. Comp. 'He deide and come to Paradys, | Nabod he nauȝt fort a-morwe,' Shoreham, p. 40; 'Yonge to Cryste sche gan to fonge, | Wolde sche not dwelle to long,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 260/7, 8; 'Jesus ne bi lefte nouȝt to long | þat he ne gan with wordes strongue | þene Maister streite a posi,' Horst., A. L. 18/493-5; 'Ne dwelden huy nouȝt after ful longue,' id. 4/50; 'Jesus wuste al heore þouȝt, | And to longue ne bi lefte nouȝt | þat he to þat child ne cam,' id. 25/711-3; 'Hym thought he had taryed to long,' Child, v. 26/81; Ipomydon, 458; E. Studien, viii. 453/417; 'Retorna s'en a l'einz qu'il pot, | Car n'out talent de sejourner,' Guillaume le Maréchal, 16436, 7.

L 723. 4; **O** 742, 3. The latter has best kept the original reading, with the sense, When it began to draw to that, no man would face him, i. e. when things turned in that direction, when Horn armed himself in wrath, none ventured to interfere. Possibly *hyt* is an error for *he*; for the construction in the phrase is generally personal; comp. 'On þe hille þai gun ten, | Arthour & his folk to sen,' Arthour, 109/3839, 40; 'Niȝt com hem on, þai miȝt nouȝt sen, | Ich to his kiȝ gan to ten,' id. 229/8203, 4. The reading of **L** 723 is a feeble repetition of **L** 721.

L 729, 30. These lines are considered spurious by Wissmann, because Rymenhild has already heard the words of banishment spoken by the king. But they seem a natural expansion of **L** 727, 8. 'The fish that rent your net' meant the man who severs us; that man is the king.

ll. 727, 8. A common formula of parting; comp. 'Now, my dere sone, have good day, | For langer dwelle y ne may,' Trentalle S. Gregorii, 49/197, 8;

'Desonell, haue good day, | I muste now on my jurnay,' Torrent, 1393, 4; 'We wyll not dwelle, haue gode day,' Guy, 706; 'Haue gode day, for y wyll goo,' id. 898. For other examples see Zupitza's note to Athelston, 497. The verb is exceptionally omitted in, 'And þerfore, syr, good day,' Ipomadon, 3966; a variant is seen in, 'He bitaucht hem god and gode day,' Tristrem, 1297. With 728, comp. further, 'lenger here dar I nocht lende,' Ywain, 2358; and with the variant in O 755, ' & also with my feres founde | Armes forto haunt a stownde,' id. 1495, 6. With L. 732, comp. 'Heþyn when I sall founde and ffare,' Religious Pieces, 77/74. The readings of LO give a more obvious construction for the following line than C where 729 depends on a verb of motion implied in the preceding sentence; see 437 note.

ll. 729, 30. Comp. '3if þou wilt noȝt here be . ac wolt fonde more,' R. of Gloucester, 284. But *fonde* generally has a definite object, as 'Therfor I wolle into vncouth lond | To seke aventure I wil fond,' Generides, 1445, 6; 'Owt of my cuntre y me dyght | Farre into vncowthe londe | Dedes of armes for to fonde,' Guy, 4350-2; 451, 2; Degrevant, 118; 'a knyght, | þat soght aventurs in þat land | My body to asai and fande,' Ywain, 314-6; 'Vor þo he adde moche in worre ibe . & ido gret maistrie | & him sulf moche ifonded,' R. of Gloucester, 1726, 7; 4445, 6; 'Nov Gij wendeþ in to fer lond | More of auentours for to fond,' Guy A. 1063, 4.

l. 732. Seven years is the regular period of a lover's probation in ballad and romance. Comp. 'And in your armure must ye lye, | . . . Til seven yere be comen and gone,' Squyr of L. D. 183, 6; 'Yf yt be soo, | Ore vii yere be a-go, | More schall we here,' Torrent, 64-6; 'An before that seven years has an end, | Come back again, love, and marry me,' Child, ii. 464/9. It is often used of faithful service, see 918, and comp. 'y haue þe serued 3ore | In werre & eke in lond of pes? wel senen 3er & more,' Ferumbras, 268, 9; 'He served the kyng her father dere, | Fully the tyme of seven yere,' Squyr of L. D. 5, 6; 'For ye maun serve me seven years,' Child, ii. 323/5; 'Seven lang years I hae served the king,' id. i. 255/1. Agreements are made for seven years, 'A forward fast þai bond | þat ich a man schul ioien his | And seuen 3er to stond,' Tristrem, 46-8. Seven years' trial and sorrow prepare for the sight of Paradise; 'Vor wanne 3e habbeþ ipassed þis seue 3er : our lord 3ou wole sende | An sizt of þat 3e habbeþ isoȝt : ate seue 3eres ende,' St. Brendan, 213, 4.

l. 739. *wel a stunde*, apparently means, quite a long time, see L 636 note. The usual expressions are less vague, comp. 'Here kissinge ilaste a mile, | And þat hem þuȝte litel while,' Floris, 929, 30; 'Quen þai had kist a mile or mare,' Cursor, 5245. The plural pronouns in L give a better reading. For 740, see 428 note, and comp. further, 'He fel aswon to þe grounde | & oft he seyde, "Allas þat stounde,"' Amis, 2134, 5; 'He fell down in sowenyng | To the yrthe was he dyght,' Emare, 284, 5. For O 769, see 464 note; for 743, 284 note; for 744, 404 note.

l. 749. For this typical expression, comp. 'þat erl is hors began to stride,' Beues A. 199, and the collection of examples at p. liv of the introduction.

ll. 755, 6. These lines are misplaced in C; they should come after 750. *weop wiþ iȝe* occurs again at 1036; it is a very common expression, comp. 'Per Elidur þe king? weop mid his eȝnen,' Lazamon, 6649, 50; 'þai wepe wiþ her eȝze,' Orfeo, 589; 'For him wepen lowe & heiȝe | Swiþe sore wiþ her eȝze,' Arthour, 79/2755, 6; Horst., S. A. L. 156/357; Guy, 1349; Guy A. 1768; Langtoft, p. 141; Richard, 2865. Similar expressions are, 'She mourn'd and weeped with

her face,' Roswall, 104; 'As soone as the kyng him spyed with eye,' Squyr of L. D. 665; 'þe Romayns wel myght hem se wyþ eye,' R. of Brunne, 3448; 'Wil 3e mi fader se | Wiþ sijt,' Tristrem, 668, 9; 'Nou þou miȝt se bi sijt,' E. Studien, viii. 453/467; 'þat 3e ne ete ne dronke noȝt: ne slepte noȝt wiþ our eie,' St. Brendan, 61. With *loke wiþ i3e*, 975, comp. 'And wyth þer eyen lokyd wraþe,' Guy, 7742; 7735, 6. *iherde wiþ ires*, 959, the phrase which to Sir Hugh Evans seemed 'affectations' (Merry Wives of W. i. 1. 150), is comparatively rare; comp. 'So moche ioye to here wyþ cere,' Handlyng Synne, 4762; places like, 'and herkned wel wiþ herte and ere,' Horst., S. A. L. 58/1028; 'Alle þe oðere herc-neden | mid swiðe open earen,' St. Katherine, 1127, 8, are not quite parallels. With 354 and its variants in **LO** may be compared, 'Adam onswerde him wiþ mouþe,' Horst., A. L. *n. f.* 344/280; 'Mid muðen heo seiden,' Laȝamon, 5726; 'Of alle nacions þat speke wyþ tonge,' R. of Brunne, 4188; 'þous þai saiden alle wiȝ tonge,' E. Studien, viii. 449/121; 'þe miracles þat first spronge | . . . No clerk may telle wiþ tonge,' Gregorlegende, 1149, 51 (see also 1259 note); Minot, v. 1 (note); HC. 41. Of the same type is the common alliteration of verb with its noun, as in 'Mar miȝtis hauis ur lauerd wroȝt | Than ani man mai þinc in thoȝt,' Cursor T. 21629, 30.

L 761. *stonde*, used absolutely for, to blow favourably, is remarkable. The verb is common enough in this connection, but regularly with adverbial phrase or clause; comp. 'The wynde stode as her lust wore | The wether was lythe on le,' Emare, 833, 4; 'He suld take þat way, if wynde wild with him stand,' Langtoft, p. 145; 'wind stond & þat weder? after heore wille,' Laȝamon, 20509, 10; 'Weder stod on wille? wind wex an honde,' id. 25537, 8.

1. 757. The reading of **O** is to be preferred. With 758, comp. 'He sterte tille his sterepe and stridre one lofte,' Morte Arthure, 916. But it was considered more correct to mount without the aid of the stirrup, comp. 'Into þe sadel a lippte, | þat no stirop he ne drippte,' Beues A. 1945, 6; 'Wiþ outen stirop þer in stirten,' Arthour, 113/3986; 'And lepen on sadel withouten stirop,' Alisaunder, 1958; 'Taliter ergo armatus tyro noster, novus militiae postmodum flos futurus, mira agilitate absque stapia, gratia inelocitatis, equum prosilit,' Chroniques d'Anjou, i. p. 236. See also Gautier, La Chevalerie, p. 329.

1. 765. See 197. There is nothing unusual in this abrupt question, comp. "'Child," he said, "thy name tell me,"' Beues M. 415; 'Tell me what ys thy name, | and wher thou wer ybore,' Lybeaus, 653, 4; 'Gode syr, what ys yowre name?' Eglamour, 1268; 'Telle ous now, what is þi name,' Arthour, 38/1267; Tristrem, 530. According to the Boke of Curtasye there are three things to be found out about any chance companion, 'With woso men, boþe fer and negh, | The falle to go, loke þou be slegh | To aske his nome, and qweche he be, | Whidur he wille; kepe welle þes thre,' Babees Book, 308/299-302. For 766, see 39 note.

1. 768. Comp. 202.

1. 770. See 1178. The phrase means, to seek my advantage, to secure profitable employment, 'to win gold & fe,' IIC. 643. Comp. 'þai most þan scail and seke þair best,' Cursor, 2456; 'Oþer half 3er we abbeþ now · iwend wiþ oute reste | In þe grete se of ocean · vorto seche oure beste,' R. of Gloucester, 939, 40; 'Si m'estuet aillors aler quere | Mon micilz e ou ge puisse vivre,' Guillaume le Maréchal, 5824, 5. Similar is, '& byddem go purchase þem best, | To seke oþer lond & lede,' R. of Brunne, 7344, 5. In 'Lete vs þenne go do our beste, | & seke vs land opon to rest,' R. of Brunne, 1231, 2; 'In odur stedde to do hys beste | Wyth schelde

and spere to fyght preste,' Guy, 3171, 2, the phrase has the same meaning of seeking one's advantage, not of exerting oneself to the utmost.

l. 774. See 333 note.

l. 775. Also *mote i sterue*, is apparently a formula of asseveration, meaning, as surely as I must die, as sure as death; but it seems without parallel.

l. 777. *my lyue, in my life*. The variants in **LO** are more usual: see 131 note.

ll. 779, 80. See 455, 6; 505, 6. The rhyme is very common; comp. 'þe porter com into halle, | Bifore þe kyng aknes gan falle,' Roberd of Cisyle, 109, 110. For 780, comp. 'On kneos heo gon biforen him falle,' K. of Tars V. 215; 'hi fulle adoun akneo,' Beket, 1931; 'when he came before that Lady fayer, | he fell downe vpon his knee,' P. F. MS. i. 189/191, 2; 'Whan he cam before the kyng | On knese he fell knelynge,' Cleges, 394, 5.

ll. 781, 2. See 383, 4; O 491, 2; 1028. The expression is typical; comp. 'On her knees þei hem sett | And hendely þe kyng þei grett,' Cursor T. 8091, 2; 'Vppon his knees he hym sette | And the kyng full feyre he grette,' Ipomydon, 187, 8; Seven Sages, 323, 4; 2973, 4; Richard, 1591, 2; Guy, 161, 2; 377, 8, and many other places. A variant is seen in 'Byfore hire on kneo he sat,' Alisaunder, 251; 'But doun on knees she sat anoon,' Chaucer, i. 280/106. For 782, comp. further, ' & leofliche hine gret,' Laȝamon, 3128; 'And the kyng ofte he grette,' Alisaunder, 7575; 'And greet hem wyth honour,' Lybeaus, 147.

l. 784. The first two words are superfluous. The phrase means, you have business with him, you must secure his services. The usual preposition is *with* as in **LO**, comp. 'Yiff thou have eftt with hem to done, | They wole be the gladder efttsonne,' Richard, 3763, 4; 'That they were men with whom we haue a do,' Generydes, 2518 (see *ado* in N. E. D. i. p. 123). For *of*, comp. 'mani worde þai spoken sone | þat y no haue nouȝt of to done,' Arthour, 43/1431, 2; 'wat him were to donde? of one soche manne,' Laȝamon, O 4769, 70, where C has *bi*; 'for of me & my þouȝt: nastouȝ nouȝt to done,' Archiv, lxxxii. 371/107; id. 379/22; R. of Brunne, 3056. The construction with *bi* occurs in, 'Other me shal do bi the: as bi such a man is to done,' Beket, 1864. An absolute use is seen in 'I schal seie þe, Joseph · I haue to done swiþe' (= I have some business to do), Joseph of Arimathie, 161.

ll. 787, 8 are like 777, 8. Comp. 'þis weoren þa faereste men? þat auere her comen,' Laȝamon, 13797, 8; 'Malgus þe reȝe | þat was þe faireste mon? wið uten Adam & Absolon,' id. 28815-7.

ll. 793-7. The delivery of the glove has a variety of symbolical meanings such as (1) granting a request, comp. Roland, 482; (2) offering or accepting a challenge, comp. Avowynge of Arther, 66/22-4; Amis, 845; R. of Brunne, 10828; (3) sealing a reconciliation, comp. Richard, 1689, 90; and (4) making a covenant, comp. 'Theo glove he geveþ heom bytweone | Kyng Alisaudre for to slene,' Alisaunder, 2033, 4. This last use gives a possible meaning here, When you go a wooing (with Cutberd as your companion, comp., for the custom, 528), make a bargain with him not to rival you. But the giving of a glove also betokens (5) investment of a deputy with authority, and Kölbing (E. Studien, vi. p. 156) accordingly explains, entrust him with your power in your absence, i.e. leave him behind you: or (6) renunciation of a right or claim, which Mätzner adopts with the meaning, give your glove in token that you resign your pretensions to the lady. But he also points out (7) that messengers sometimes bear the sender's glove as a credential of their mission, and he suggests as an alternative explanation, Make him your messenger. Wissmann, adopting this view, sees a contrast between *woȝe* and *wyue*,

When you *woo*, make Cutberd your messenger, for his beauty will make him welcome; but when you think of *wedding*, he will oust you. 'Ne fai ja d'omme ton message | vers ta dame, se tu es sage,' says the author of *La Clef d'Amors* (965, 6). But 793, When you *set out* a wooing, is hard to reconcile with the idea of employing a messenger. Another explanation is suggested by a remarkable figurative passage in *Political, Religious, and Love Poems*, 'loke vnto myn handys, man! | thes gloues were geuen me whan I hyr sowght; | they be nat white, but rede and wan, | embrodred with blode my spouse them bowght; | they wyll not of, I lfe them nowght, | I wowe hyr with them where euer she goo,' 153/41-46. It would seem from this passage that an elaborately embroidered pair of gloves distinguished the wooer from his companion. So our place may mean, When you go a wooing, you may as well give Cutberd your gloves, for you cannot succeed where he is present. For pictures of existing mediaeval gloves see Beck, *Gloves: Their Annals and Associations*, and comp. 'His gloues gayliche gilte, and granene by the hemmys, | With graynes of rubyes fulle gracious to schewe,' *Morte Arthure*, 3462, 3. **L** has the best text; the presence of *per* in 801 greatly improves the sense.

ll. 799, 800; **O** 828, 9. See 29 note, and for the phrase comp. 'þis wes byfore seint bartholomeus masse, | þat ffrysel wes ytake, were hit more oþer lasse,' *Böddeker*, 129/105, 6. Just as Christmas was the most prominent of the crown-wearing festivals (see 1285, 6 note) at the English court, so it is the typical festival in the romances (comp. *Beues A.* 586 note). 'The heghe dayes of 30le' (*Perceval*, 1803) extend into the new year, and frequently at the end there come into the hall, where the guests sit at table, messengers with a challenge, comp. *Morte Arthure*, 78 ff.; an outrageous red knight who snatches a gold beaker from the table, comp. *Perceval*, 393, 603 ff.; a mysterious green knight, comp. *Gawayne & G. K.* 136 ff.; or the like.

l. 801. at none, comp. 358: it is clear from 827 that the king's guests are at table. It is the usual time for the appearance of messengers; see the collection of examples in the note to *Tristrem*, 819.

O 833. in *hys rime*, see 1363 note.

l. 805. *Site stille*. See 389. The phrase is mostly used as a minstrel's address to his audience, comp. 'Listeneþ now & sitteþ stille | Of Herhaud ich 3ou telle wille,' *Guy A.* 3997, 8; 'Sitteþ alle stille & herkneþ to me,' *Böddeker*, 98/1; 'Herknied alle gode men | And stille sitteþ adun,' *O. E. Miscellany*, 186/1, 2; 'Sitteþ alle stille more & les | And hereþ now þis merynes,' *Cursor T.* 20509, 10; 'Sitteþ stille with outen strif | And i wol tellen ou of a lyf | Of an holy Mon,' *St. Alexius V.* 20/1, 2; 'Yef ye wolen sitte stille | Ful feole y wol yow telle,' *Alisaunder*, 39, 40; 6512, 3; *Ipomydon*, 1373, 4; *Assumpcio*, 11; *R. of Gloucester*, 807/125. The simple verb is also used, 'Quod Bawdewyn, "And 3e wille sitte, | I schalle do 3o wele to witte,"' *Avowyng of Arther*, 86/1, 2; 'listen, Lords! & yec will sitt, | & yec shall hecre the second fitt,' *P. F. MS.* ii. 67/256, 7. Variants are, 'Gyffe 3ow sytte in 3our sette, Sowdane and other,' *Morte Arthure*, 1305; 'Herkyne me heyndly and holdys 3ow styll,' *id.* 15; 'Site þou wel stille, Cristofre seide,' *E. South Eng. Legendary*, 274/118; *E. E. Poems*, 63/119.

l. 807. The rhyme may be restored by reading *on riue* as at 132. 808 appears to mean, In no ordinary number, just as 1295 may mean, After a brief voyage; but I can bring no parallel. Comp. *Tristrem*, 914 note. For *vpon honde*, **L** 817, see 338 note. *Her*, 809, **L** 817, seems due to the beginning of the preceding line (807, 8 are written as one line in **C**), *hi* should be read instead.

11. 811-6. For the theory of the 'duel conventionnel,' a single combat preceded by a contract such as that recited here, see d'Arbois de Jubainville, *Cours de Littérature Celtique*, vii. pp. 36-64, where its primitive character and its essential difference from the mediæval appeal to the judgement of God are well brought out. For similar encounters in Romance, where the stake is a kingdom, comp. 'He (Anlaf) brouht with him a deuelle, a hogge Geant, | Wele haf 3e herd telle, he hight Colibrant. | Anlaf sent messengers vnto Athelstan, | & bad him 3eld þe lond or fynd a noþer man | To fight with Colibrant, þat was his champion: | Who felle to haf þe lond, on þam it suld be don,' Langtoft, p. 31; Guy, 9951-66; 'A messenger anon they sente; | To kyng Richard forth he wente, | And prayed yiff his wylle be, | Off batayle betwen thre; | Three off hem, and three off hys; | Whether off hem that wyne the prys, | And who that haues the heyer hand, | Have the cyte and al her land, | And have it for evermore,' Richard, 5233-41; 'Byd hym sende a gode knyght | Wyth oon of yowres for to fyght, | Yf hyt may so betyde, | That yowrys haue þe bettur syde, | He let yow haue all yowre land | Wyth pees in yowre owne hande, | And yf hys knyght haue þe maystry | And ouyrcome yowres wyth felonye, | For yowre lande ye schall do homage | And euery yere 3elde hym trewage,' Guy, 3503-12; 'Ac ye two, with hors and scheld, | Comen armed wel into the feld, | Gef he wynneth ther the maistrye, | Of us he have the seignory: | Gef thou him myght perforce aquelle, | His folk wolen don thy wille,' Alisaunder, 7297-302; Partonope, 1589-1616; 'Ouþer sende he to me hider | A mon þat we may fiste to gider, | Wheþer oþer ouer comeþ in felde | Þe toþeres folk al to him helde, | A mon of his a3ein oon of oures: | If oure may wyne his in stoures | Þat þei be ouris & her heires; | If þei wynne oures we be þeires,' Cursor T. 7461-8; 'Tyl Arþur he (Frollo) sente his sonde: | 3yf þat he wilde bytwyxt þem to | To-gedere fighte, wyþoute mo, | & whilk of þem were ouercome, | Or slayn, or wyþ force nome, | Tak hym þe lond til his wylle, | So þat þe folk nought ne spille,' R. of Brunne, 10820-6. The story of the duel between Edmund Ironside and Cnut for the crown of England is told by Johannes de Oxenedes (p. 17), and other chroniclers. John of Marmoutier has a detailed account of a single combat between Geoffrey of Anjou, father of Henry the Second of England, and a Saxon giant, *Chroniques d'Anjou*, i. pp. 239, 40; another writer in the same collection describes a similar encounter between Geoffrey Grisegonelle and a Danish giant, Ethelwulf, under the year 978 A.D., *id.* p. 324.

1. 818. See 124 note. *vpspringe*, L 826 = rising (of the sun), is not in Stratmann, and do not know any other example of the word; comp. *vpriste*, 1436. For the verb, comp. 'Upon thy day, er sonne gan up-springe,' Chaucer, i. 323/14.

11. 823, 4. Comp. 173, 4.

1. 825. But what shall be to us for advisable, for the best; what is our best course? Comp. 'Nuste he tho he miste hem: what him was to rede,' Beket, 50; 'Lauerd crist, godes sone, | wat is me to rede,' O. E. Miscellany, 162/7, 8; 'The seli man bigan to grede, | Allas, wat schal me to rede,' S. Sages, 1473, 4; 'Louerd, wat shal me to rede,' Havelok, 118; 693. The pronoun of the person is often omitted, 'þe feyre men seyde, "what ys to rede,"' Handlyng Synne, 5655; 'Lordynges, he seiþ, what to rede,' K. of Tars V. 115. Similar expressions are common, comp. 'whac scal us nu raeden,' Lazamon, 13528; 'He nyste what was best to red,' R. of Brunne, 864; 'Do loke what rede is now at þe,' K. of Tars A. 259. The rhyme *rede . . . dede* often occurs, as in 'Ywys y kan no beter rede | Well y wot y schall be dede,' E. E. Miscellanies, 58/26, 7; 'þenne seide goly, þou art

but dede, | David seide, God be my rede,' Cursor T. 7575, 6; 'Allas, he sayde, what is þe beste rede? | Now i wote, i am but dede,' Tundale, 1181, 2; Tryamour, 595, 6; 'her of þu most raeden? oðer alle we beoð daeden,' Laȝamon, 14003, 4; Archiv, lxxii. 54/1777, 8.

l. 829. Comp. 'Me þynkeþ hit were no vasselage | þre til on; hit were outrage,' R. of Brunne, 12331, 2. The sentiment of the northern nations is expressed by Saxo thus, 'Duos siquidem cum uno decernere ut iniquum, ita eciam probrosium apud ueteres credebatur. Sed neque victoria hoc pugne genere parta laudabilior habita, quod pocius dedecori quam glorie iuncta uideretur. Quippe unum a duobus opprimi ut nullius negotii, ita maximi ruboris loco ducebatur,' 111/39-112/4.

○ 861. Without man's companionship, i. e. without the assistance of any one. The phrase is used here in a quite exceptional context, comp. Seinte Marherete, p. 13; Shoreham, p. 118; E. Studien, viii. 449/55-7; Horst., A. L. 83/352; Horst., A. L. n. f. 261/117.

l. 836. See 58 note. With 837, 8, comp. 'þe king Yuore him ros amorwe, | In his herte was meche sorwe,' Beues, 194/4109, 10; 'The kyng hereof tok gret sorwe, | And went hom on the morwe,' Alisaunder, 516, 7.

l. 840. See L 589, O 603, 716. Comp. generally, 'his armes he bryngþ him þanne anon? & Olyuer gan him schride, | wiþ is hosen of mayle he bygon? nolde he no leng abyde: | & supþe an haberke al of steel? on is body he caste, | Garyn hur lacede faire & weel? & mad hur sitte faste,' Ferumbras, 234-7; '& richeliche þai schred þat kniþt | wiþ helme & plate & brini briþt,' Amis, 1243, 4; 'In gode armes they gan heom schrede,' Alisaunder, 3572. *Schrede* is more commonly said of ordinary clothing, comp. 'Wiþ cloþ and wiþ bedde (? webbe) | His sone faire he srede,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 220/28, 9.

l. 841. For *caste*, comp. 'þe king aros of bedde? and one brunie cast on rug[ge],' Laȝamon O. 6718, 9; '& syþen ilkon þer armure on kest,' R. of Brunne, 13316; 'And caste a brinie upon his rig,' Havelok, 1775; 'þo mouthe men se þe brinies brihte | On backes keste and laced (late MS.) rithe,' id. 2610, 1; 'Every man his armes on keste,' Richard, 4417; 'When he on Florent hacton caste,' Octavian, 116/878; 'And caste on his rugge? swiþe riche webbes,' Laȝamon O. 22583, 4. Other verbs are seen in 1058; 'And he warp on him? one brunie of stele,' Laȝamon O. 21129, 30; 'The armure he dude on his liche,' Alisaunder, 3482. With 842, comp. 717 and 'þai helpid to lace him in his wede,' Ywain, 2419. The exact meaning of 'lacing the brinie' is not easy to make out. The brinie is, strictly speaking, a shirt of leather or thick cloth with rings or small plates of metal sewn thickly over it, or sometimes covered by bands of metal arranged trellis-wise (Demay, p. 110), but it doubtless means here, as often, the hauberk or shirt of chain mail. It would appear from a solitary quotation, 'Par le flans le lacha,' Garin de Monglane, 84 c, given by Schulz, ii. p. 33 note, that the hauberk was sometimes laced at the sides. It was also drawn tight round the neck by a silken or leathern lace (id. p. 45), and the sleeve was sometimes secured at the wrist by a lace or strap (Hewitt, i. p. 233). Further the hauberk was often furnished with a continuous coif which was drawn over the head and laced round the face opening (Hewitt, i. p. 235). Any or all of these adjustments may be intended by the text. Reference is often made to lacing the helmet, comp. 'Ys helm on is head sone he caste, | And let him lacye well & faste,' Ferumbras, 5309; 'Il vest un auberc dublier | et laca l'iaume en son cicf,' Aucassin, 11/7, 8.

ll. 847, 8. L has preserved the best reading. ○ 875 means, And array ourselves against each other.

l. 851. grene, field of battle, much like *place*, 718. Comp. 'Both þe lely and þe lipard · suld geder on a grene,' Minot, xi. 3. For *suþe kene*, see 91 note.

l. 853. See 532 note and comp. further, 'he wod in to þe water, his feren him bysyde, | to adrenche,' Böldeker, 129/100, 1; 'theose riden him bysyde,' Alisaunder, 4596. The confusion in **C** is noteworthy. The pagan giant first offers to fight three singlehanded, but Cutberd rejects the offer. He will alone bring three of them to death (836), and here the giant and apparently two companions engage Cutberd. Nothing is said of two champions associated with him, and indeed Berild and Alrid seem to perish in the general fighting which follows on the death of the heathen champion. **L** has a single slip into the plural in *hem*, 863, otherwise it describes a single combat, as **O** does consistently throughout. In their case the *feren* are simply the pagan host assembled to witness the fight; they begin to retire in dismay when they see their champion getting the worst of it (**L** 867, **O** 886).

l. 854. The sense is similar to that of the first quotation in the preceding note. They came into the field to meet their doom, as it proved. Lumby suggests *dent* for *dēþ*, which would give a common expression, but alteration is unnecessary. **LO** mean, to sustain that encounter, to experience the fortune of battle; it is practically the same as the common phrase, to abide battle; comp. 'þat bataile wald abide,' Tristrem, 1445; Minot, v. 40 note.

L 864. See 638. The meaning is, He would not omit to do it: it is the familiar expletive, *wiþouten fayle*, in sentence form, used to emphasize the statement of the preceding line. I know of no exact parallel, but similar phrases are common; comp. 'þe messenger goth and hath nouȝt forȝete; | And fint the kniȝt at his mete,' Lay le Freine, 43, 4; 'And at þe last forȝat þai nouȝt, | þe toun of Cane þai sett on fire,' Minot, vii. 67, 8; 'An hundred time sche cast hir siȝt, | For no þing wald sche lete,' Amis, 695, 6; 'He smytyth þe Almayns sare; | For nothyng wolde he spare,' Guy, 1639, 40; 'he was souȝth of his kynne | ffor nouȝth wolde þai blynne,' Alexius, 35/345, 8; 'þus Amoraunt, as y ȝou say, | Com to court ich day, | No stint he for no striue,' Amis, 1645-7; 'For noþing wold sche wond,' id. 1611. 'Nabod he nouȝt to longe,' 720, 'þat þu nouȝt ne linne,' 992, are in principle the same. *Faile* might, however, be here taken in its special sense of, miss his stroke, as in, 'Ac he failed wiþ outen dout, | For he smot him forbi,' Arthour, 201/7166, 7.

l. 857. Similar expressions are, 'þar was many dunt iȝeue,' Laȝamon O. 1740; 'duntes þer weoren riue,' id. 22780. For 858, see 427 note.

l. 859. Horn refrained from striking. In illustration of the deliberate blow for blow style adopted in the Scandinavian duel, Wissmann quotes, 'Non enim antiquitus in edendis agonibus crebre ictuum uicissitudines petebantur, sed erat cum interuallo temporis eciam ferendi distincta successio, rarisque sed atrocibus plagis certamina gerebantur, ut gloria pocius percussorum magnitudini, quam numero deferretur,' Saxo Grammaticus, 56/14-19. It seems to me little to the point. We have here the frequently recurring pause in the combat, which is sometimes due to mutual consent of the combatants; comp. 'Thay foughten soo longe, þat by assente | Thai drewe hem a litil bysyde, | A litil while thaym to auente, | And refreshed hem at þat tyde,' Sowdone of Babylone, 1235-8; 'The fyght betwene them was so long, | A while to rest bothe they gang | And on there swerdes they lenys,' Ipomadon, 7916-8. Sometimes one of the champions withdraws, as King Sornogour in Partonope, 2014 ff., 'They had bothe nede hem to A brethe | Awchyle they rest hem on the hethe,' 2018, 9; and Cnut in his fight with Edmond Irouside as told

by R. of Gloucester, 'þis knout bigan to reste · þo is asaut was ydo | & bed edmond as in pes · a word hure oþer tuo | King edmond him grauntede · & somdel him wiþ drou,' 6296-8. But mostly, as in *King Horn* (taking the readings of **LO** as right), one asks the other to desist; comp. 'Crysten man, vnderstande me: | The wedur ys hote, as þou may see. | For the lordys loue, þat þou leuyste ynne, | And as he may forgeue þe þy synne, | Geue me leue to go stulle | To drynke of water but my fylle. | . . . Yf y for thurste ouyrcomen ware, | Thou schuldyst be preysed neuer þe mare, | But schame therof þou schuldyst haue, | And thou warne me, that I craue,' *Guy*, 8105-10, 13-16; *Libius*, P. F. MS. ii. 468/1441-52; id. 536/271-6; '& vernagu at þat cas, | So sore asleped was, | He no miȝt fiȝt no more: | At rouland leue he toke, | þat time, so seyt þe boke, | For to slepe þore. | Roland ȝaf leue him, | For to slepe wele afin, | & rest him in þat stounde,' *Rouland and Vernagu*, 611-9; *Gesta Romanorum*, 566/29-33. Apparently it would be unknighly to refuse such a request. With 861, 2, comp. 'þe Bretons sawe þer syde ȝede lowe, | þey rempede (? rumed) þem to reste a þrowe,' *R. of Brunne*, 3491, 2.

O 891. *harde dunte*. So, 'gode dunt,' **O** 904; 'mid swiðe bitere dundes,' *Lazamon*, 26967; 'mid smarten heore duntun,' id. 27051; 'douȝti dentes,' *W. of Palerne*, 1215; 'grete dintes,' *Havelok*, 1437; 'noble dent,' *Richard*, 2622. **O** 892, 3 seem almost necessary to the story, though not in **C**.

ll. 867, 8. *agrise . . . arise*. Rhymes between parts of these verbs are frequent; comp. 'So sore hym gan agryse | That he ne myghte aryse,' *Lybeaus*, 2002, 3; 'A morwe þo þe prince aros | Of his sweuen sore him agros,' *Horst*, S. A. L. 165/203, 4; 'But sone vp ageyn he rose; | Of that stroke his hert agrose,' *Generides*, 7959, 60. With 868 comp. 608. The discovery, during the pause in the fight, of a mortal foe in one's opponent is a frequent incident in the romances; thus *Ferumbras* finds out that *Oliver* is the slayer of his uncle (*Sowdone of B.* 1259), *Amerant* that he is fighting with the slayer of many of his kin (*Guy*, 8231).

ll. 869, 70. Comp. 'her stondeð us biuoren? vre ifan alle icoren,' *Lazamon*, 21377, 8; 'But when *Amerawnt* vnduryode, | That *Gye* there before hym stode,' *Guy*, 8231, 2; 'Lo! here byforn vs þan ar þo | þat han vs wrought ful muche wo | þyse are þat han wasted our lond | þat riche was & farrc vs fond | þise are þat slowe our auncessours,' *R. of Brunne*, 10079 83.

L 882. See 53 note. For **L** 885 see 114.

l. 875. For parallels, see *Beues*, p. lviii. With l. 876 comp. **L** 1503, 4; 1390; 'Sare it þam smerted þat ferd out of france,' *Minot*, v. 13 note; 'þe sharpe swerd let [he] wade, | þorw the brest unto þe herte; | þe dint bigan ful sore to smerte,' *Havelok*, 2645-7.

L 887, 8. This rhyme with similar phrases is a favourite with *Lazamon*; comp. 'þa gunnen his men fleon? & þa oðere after teon,' 19146, 7; '& fleo þider þe þu fleo: heo þe wulleð after teon,' 16080, 1; 'Modred bi-gon to fleon? & his fole after teon,' 28354, 5; 8669, 70; 20527, 8. But it is found elsewhere; comp. 'Ac alle þat euer miȝt flen | Swiðe gun oway ten,' *Arthur*, 6635, 6.

O 910, 1. so þou haue roste, as thou mayest have rest. Comp. 'Also so god geue yow reste, | Fyille the cuppe of the beste,' *Guy*, 6687, 8. Other forms of protestation will be found at 183, 555, 775, **L** 1041, 1051. *forþ*, out; comp. 'men wolleþ wene þat hit be soþ, | And clepe þe forþ for heore euenyng,' *Vernon MS.* i. 333/158. 9: *ofclepen* occurs in the same sense in, 'And ofclepith his chauncelere,' *Alisaunder*, 1810. A curious use is seen in, 'Wel is the modir that may forth fede | Child that helpith hire at nede,' id. 1129, 30. *ofe þi beste*, some

of your best men. Comp. 144 note, and 'men him served of the beste,' Alisaunder, 1098. See also 1264 note.

O 915. *kaute*. The verb is used with a great variety of nouns in the sense of, get, receive. Comp. 'Al þat þey þere arauzt | Grete strokes þere þey cauzt,' Amis, 2467, 8. So *lacchen*, as in, 'þe kyng stode oner nehi, þe stroke he lauht so smerte,' Langtoft, p. 94.

O 916, 7. *aʒen*, in l. 916, is an adverb, practically forming a compound verb with *stode*, meaning withstood, resisted. For the regular compound, comp. 'alle heo slouen? þat heom aʒenstoden,' Lazamon, 5916, 7. The separation of the words by the subject *hye* is remarkable. In 917 *aʒen* is, of course, a preposition; comp. for the phrase, 'þe bor stod stille aʒen þe dent,' Beues A. 791; 'He stod ful harde agayn heore dunt,' Bellum Trojanum, 1655. For the usual adverb, comp. 'þe paiens ageyn þam fulle stifely þei stode,' Langtoft, p. 17; 'And ther so feawe stondesth styf | To fytt aʒenis senne,' Shoreham, p. 16. For O 918, 9 see 1421 note: for *wode*, O 921, see 348 note.

L 893. See 115 note. For 895, 6 see 639 note. A passage very similar is, 'Wiþ outen eni wordes mo | Beues Brademond hitte so | Vpon is helm in þat stounde, | þat a felde him flat to grounde,' Beues A. 1037-40.

l. 883. See 58 note. With 884, comp. 'þai said it suld ful dere be boght,' Minot, i. 43 note; 'Fulle dere it salle be bouht, bi Jhesu heuen kyng,' Langtoft, p. 158; 'Hit schal beo ful deore abought,' Alisaunder, 4154; Richard, 660.

O 924. *rowe*, following of knights drawn up in line of battle. Comp. 'Mani stout bachilere broght he on raw,' Minot, v. 48; 'þe princes þat war riche on raw,' id. iv. 79 and notes; 'Knyghtes semlyd on a Rowe,' Torrent, 817; 'The knyghttes that were strowyd wyde, | To hym draws on euery syde | Redy and on a rawe,' Ipomadon, 5798-800; 'For .xx. kniʒtes al a rawe | þer he brouʒt o liue dawe,' Arthour, 137/4821, 2.

l. 886. Read, Ne scaþede were no wiʒte. Wissmann gives, þer scaþed was no wiʒte.

L 905. The phrase has special point in a time when most buildings, ecclesiastical and domestic, were of wood, or wood and clay. See Hudson Turner, Domestic Architecture, i, pp. xiii, xxii. Comp. 'þer was a noble cherche I-made: of lim & of ston | here bodyis me beried þere: wit wel gret honour,' Archiv, lxxxii. 377/446, 7; 'þe pope Alexeries in his tyme | Made a chapel of ston and lyme,' Celestin, Anglia, i. 75/311, 2; 'þat O flisschere was riche of weole . and hedde halles of lym and ston,' Gregorius, 295; 'And castels wroght with lyme and stane,' Ywain, 1447; 'Ichil a castel han ywrouʒt | Of wode & lime, mortar & ston,' Arthour, 17/514, 5; 'Swych saw they never non | Imade of lyme and ston,' Lybeaus, 712, 3; 'Fyftene castels of stone and lyme,' Guy, 4482, 1529; Child, Ballads, vi. 430/3; R. of Gloucester, 2706; Archiv, lxxiv. 332/403; 'Puis fist à Kardif un chastel | De pere e de chaux, fort et bel,' Michel, Chroniques Anglo-Normandes, i. p. 105. See also 1393 note. With L 906, comp. 'They weore faire brought in eorthe,' Alisaunder, 1653, 4687.

O 932, 3. The usual phrase is seen in, 'And ledden hym in to holy chirche | Goddes werkes forto wirche,' Alexius, 44/496, 7; 'And als he was in holy chirche, | godes werkes for to wirche,' E. Studien, i. p. 99. For other examples of the rhyme see Athelston, 4 note.

ll. 893, 4. See 223, 4; 255, 6; 586; 625, 6. The rhymes *halle . . . alle* are often used in similar formulæ of transition; comp. 'Theo messangers come into the halle, | To-fore Pors and his barouns alle,' Alisaunder, 7285, 6; 'Kyng Phelip

sat in his halle, | Among eorles and barouns alle,' id. 802, 3; 'When Tryamowre come into the halle | He haylesed the kyng and sythen alle,' Tryamour, 1138, 9; 'þe soudan þer he sat in halle | He cleped his knihtes biforen him alle,' K. of Tars V. 943, 4; 'Beffore Tanker in hys halle | Among hys erles and barouns alle,' Richard, 1705, 6; 'Bifore þe kyng in to his halle | þere he sat wip his knyztis alle,' Cursor T. 5891, 2; S. Sages, 655, 6. A variant is, 'The chyld wente ynto the hall, | Amonge the lordes grete and small,' Emare, 862, 3.

l. 896. The usual expressions have the noun, not the verb, as, 'þe scholle do be mine rede,' Beues A. 2958; '& dude al bi his rede,' Beket, 169; '& þurh mine raede? don al þine daede,' Laȝamon, 13069, 70.

l. 898. of *muehel pris*. For the phrase, comp. 'Dame Marcye was mikel of pris,' R. of Brunne, 3705; 'Joseph þou art mychel of pris,' Cursor T. 4613; 'And other lordys of myche pris,' Emare, 485; 'Kyng, no duyk, neo knygt of pris,' Alisaunder, 14; 'þei sauh þe payens of pris,' Langtoft, p. 125, 127, 136, 137; 'Ivains fu de mult grant valor, | De grant pris et de grant honor, | Et mult fu prisies,' Wace, Brut, 13604-6, 7450. But the absence of the rhyme shows that the line is corrupt. The usual rhyme to *heir* in the romances is *feyr*; we might read, & þu art swiþe feyr. Comp. 'Of his bodi ne hauede he eyr | Bute a mayden swiþe fayr,' Havelok, 110, 1. Wissmann partly following O reads, *aslaȝen bep mine heires*, | and þu art kniȝt boneires; treating the *s* of the last word as the sign of the French nominative singular, with a reference to *enemis*, L 960. O 939 seems to me due to the carelessness of the scribe; although *bouciere* is common enough, I take *þe* as showing that his original had something like, And þou art deboneire (i. e. of good family, stock). For 899, 900, see 93, 4 note.

L 913, 4. The rhyme is a favourite with Laȝamon; comp. '& fiftene þusende þer weoren islaȝen? & idon of lif-daeȝen,' 11736, 7; 11294, 5; 19456, 7; 20697, 8, &c. For the verb, comp. 'Heo þoȝte if heo miȝte bringe: þat child of lyf-dawe,' E. E. Poems, 50/93; 'mani a bold burn · was sone brouȝt of dawe,' W. of Palerne, 3817.

L 916. *blod ant bone*, an expression meaning the whole body. Comp. 'He is so big of bone & blod,' Torrent, 1714; 'Now god that Dyed appon a Rode | Strengithe hym bothe bone and blod,' id. 112, 3; 'with banrentis, barounis and bernis full bald, | Biggast of bane and blude, bred in Britane,' Anglia, ii. 410/5, 6; 'Ane blehir wes neuer borne of bane nor of blude,' id. 418/384; 'Thane Maryc blyssed hir sone both blode & bane,' Archiv, lxxiv. 328/101; 335/620. For L 918 see 14 note.

ll. 901, 2. See 307, 8 note, and comp. further, 'Who that may his bon be | Salle hafe this kyngdome and me | To welde at his wille,' Percival, 1338-40; 'He gaffe hym his syster Achesflour | To have and to holde,' id. 24, 5; 'As Mon þat his wyf wol vndurfon; to haue and holde at bord and bedde,' Gregorius, 475.

l. 904. *on þe lofte*, in an upper room. See 653 note, and comp. 'Mury hit ys in hyre tour, | Wyþ haþeles & wyþ heowes: | so hyt is in hyre bour, | . . . flayrest fode vpo loft, | my gode luef, y þe greete,' Bōddeker, 179/23-5, 30, 1; 'Lordingis and ladyis in the castell on loft,' Anglia, ii. 433/1051; 'Then was that lady sett | Hye up in a garet | To beholde that play,' Tryamour, 721-3; 'þe leuedi þar of ouer þe castel lai | . . . Beues to þe castel gate rit | And spak to hire aboue him sit,' Beues A. 1831, 5, 6; 'þe schal lenge in your lofte & lyȝe in your ese,' Gawayne and G. K. 1096; 'Forþy þow lye in þy loft & lach þyn ese,' id. 1676; 'þe cwen stod eauer stille | on heli, & biheold al,' St. Katherine, 2023, 4. The phrase might mean, on the dais, at the high table, as will be seen from passages like, 'Ridus

to the he dese, before the rialle, | And hailstutte King Arthore hindely on hešte,' Anturs of Arther, 13/20, 1; 'He gart schir Gavvyne vpga, | His vvife, his doghter alsua, | And of þat mighty na ma | War set at þe des,' Anglia, ii. 435/1151-4; 'On the hye deyse he hur sett,' Bone Florence, 1761; '& praid them on the bench about | To giue him something for gods loue,' Arthour, 361/2035, 6. But the manners of the society described in the poem did not apparently permit of her presence in the hall; thus Rymenhild is not at the feast which follows Horn's dubbing (523), and she could not have mistaken Athulf for Horn (303) if she had seen the latter daily at his service before the king. Nor do the purely formal lines 255, 6 furnish an argument to the contrary.

l. 905. wip wronge, wrongfully. A frequent phrase, sometimes used with little meaning as at L 572. Comp. 'for heo al mid wronge? wilneden of ure londe,' Lazamon, 27300, 1; 'Vrgan gan Wales held | Wip wrong, for soþe to say,' Tristrem, 2311, 2; 'Al that thou werres it is with wrong,' Richard, 5450; 'That falsely holdeth my lond with wrong,' Generides, 7389; Arthour D. 295/462; id. L 340/1480; Le Morte Arthur, 3155; Alisaunder, 3987. *with right* also occurs, 'with wrong no with right,' Langtoft, p. 110; 'al wip riȝt, and noȝt wip woȝ,' Mätzner, Sprachproben, i. 149/62; 'ffor alle we schulen wip riȝte louen vchon oþur,' Vernon MS. 331/73. So also, 'mid unriȝte,' Beket, 716; R. of Gloucester, 6619. For the sense comp. 'þat ich þis present vnderfong | ȝif ich dede, it were wrong,' Arthour, 66/2289, 90. The meaning of the passage is, It would be wrong for me to undertake it, namely, your daughter whom you offer, and the governing of your kingdom. For to lede is accusative infinitive in apposition to *hit* (see 479 note). As Mätzner says, there is nothing unusual in the change from *þi* to *ouer*, but the scribe's original had probably *oþer*, which he has read *oþer*.

○ 951. Similar are, 'þe holie rode tokningue: fram seoruwe heom scholde werie,' Horst, S. A. L. 155/335; 'With his blood he shalle us boroo | Both from catyfdam and from soroo,' Towneley Mysteries, p. 156: but I do not know an exact parallel. For 912 see 732 note.

ll. 915, 6. See ○ 725, 1403, 4, and for the rhyme comp. 'It nis no riȝt þat þou me werne | Rightfulliche þat y wil ȝerne,' Arthour, 84/2947, 8; for the phrase in 915, 'King, ich ȝeorne þine dohter,' Lazamon O. 4424; 'ȝerne we his dohter,' id. 934, 4382; 'He ȝernes me to wife alwayse,' Ywain, 1242.

l. 924. Aton . . . of, agreed about. sone, ○ 968, is a scribe's slip.

ll. 933, 4. See 265, L 1011, 2, ○ 1042, 3. The expression is formal and of frequent occurrence; comp. '& swiftliche he sent his sond | Ouer al in to Irlond,' Arthour, 181/6435, 6; 'Anon the barrons send their sonde | Wyde ouer all England,' id. 292/353, 4; 'Hastely he sente hys sondes | Into manye dyverse londes,' Richard, 49, 50; 'Anoon þe kyng sente hys sonde | Wyde aboute ynto all hys londe,' Octavian, 50/1585, 6; 'Thruȝhe þe werlyd in euery lond | Pope Bonyfas sente his sond,' Archiv, lxxix. 435/91, 2; 'He sende his sonde: wide ȝend þane londe,' Lazamon, 422, 3; Tristrem, 256; R. of Gloucester, 363; K. of Tars V. 913, 4. Important messages are generally entrusted to a squire (see Gautier, La Chevalerie, p. 203; Schultz, pp. 173-8), and he is sometimes knighted for his good news; comp. 'A knaue þat he[m] knewe, | He made him kniȝt wip hand | For his tidinges newe,' Tristrem, 1700-2.

l. 943. See 193 note.

L 951. The rhyme occurs often in Lazamon; comp. 'on songe no on spelle: ne miȝte hit na mon telle,' 12093, 4; 'Heore names ne herde ich neuere telle: in

bok no in spelle,' O 1802, 3. He also writes, 'a saegen oðer a spelle,' 6662; 'inne soð spelle,' 8280; 'mid spelle,' O 12534. Comp. also Tristrem, 3091; Leues A. 2130. With feyr of felle, O 986, comp. 'Ho wat3 þe fayrest in felle of flesche & of lyre,' Gawayne and G. R. 943; 'Vor he was meok & mylde ynou · & vair of flesse & felle,' R. of Gloucester, 5815; 'A feyre thyng of flesche and felle,' Eglamour, 29.

l. 948. See 296 note.

l. 950. The phrase is formal; comp. 'To bring hir to his bedde,' Tristrem, 159; 'And so hyr bryng as byrd to bedde,' Le Morte Arthur, 2989.

l. 953. I have travelled far. It is not confined to land travel; comp. ' & heuede Eneas þe duc? mid his driht folcke, | widen iwalken? 3end þat wide water,' Lazamon, 110-3; 'Peraventure yet ye may betyde | In straunge cuntry to walkyn wide,' Richard, 739, 40; 'She was þe fyrst þat walkyd wyde | Yn euery land,' Handlyng Synne, 2795, 6. Similar expressions are, 'Muchel ic hadde iwalken · bi water ant bi londe,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 494/195; 'Thou walkyst bothe est and weste,' Eglamour, 54; 'Were ys knyght Cleges, tell me herr, | For thou hast wyde iwent,' Cleges, 476, 7. See also Minot, viii. 29 note. With 954 comp. 'As the messenger welke bi the see sonde,' Amadace, 46/3.

l. 956. Alas for the (evil) hour, time; much the same in meaning as the following line, but less common. Comp. 'Weylawey þe stounde,' Political, R. and L. Poems, 243/12; 'Wayle way þat stounde,' Guy A. 400/24/12. For 959, see 755 note.

l. 960. *bidere tires*. Comp. 'bitrum bryne tearum,' Codex Exon. 10/14; ' & swiþe bitter teres lete,' Arthur, 31/1019. With the variant in O, comp. 1406; 'Ða þearð beam monig | blodigum tearum | birumme,' Codex Exon. 72/19-21.

l. 969. *þroze* is put by Stratmann under O. E. *þrēgan*, to run. But the sense required is, The sea began to be stormy; and we must either assume for the O. E. verb the meaning, to be convulsed, as the O. E. noun *þrāz* means paroxysm ('Sweet'); or, with Wissmann, take *þroze* as written for *þrowe* (O. E. *þrātwan*). The latter suggestion is made more probable by such interchanges of *þ* and *w* as *felawe*, r. with *knowe*, 1089, and *felaze*, r. with *draze*, 1419. And rhymes like *þroue* . . . *gloue* . . . *woze*, 545, 793; *knowe* . . . *oze*, 983, 1206; *loze* . . . *rowe*, 1079, show that, for the scribe of C, *þ* and *w* lay very near in sound. For the use of *þrowe*, to be disturbed, comp. the example in 117 note and add, 'heze hare-marken | . . . þrauwen mid winde,' Lazamon, 27356, 9.

l. 972. *ofpinke* is impersonal, *hit* is the subject; see 106, 1056. It is rarely personal, but comp. Lazamon, 197. See for the constructions of *forpink*, which replaced it, Guy, 984 note. *Ouerpink* is used in the same sense, R. of Brunne, 12692.

l. 973. Comp. generally with this passage, 'Le postis est alee ouvrir | Par ou Jehans devoit venir, | S'escoute et oreille, et regarde | S'ele l'orroit, car mout li tarde,' Jehan et Blonde, 2881-4. *þe dure pin*, the sliding bolt fastening the door, as shown in the illustration in Wright, Homes of Other Days, p. 145. Comp. 'In to hir chaumber hye stirt an hijt | & schette þe dore wiþ þe pinne,' E. Studien, vii. 115/170, 1; 'ðis angels two drogen loth in | And shetten to ðe dure pin,' Genesis & E. 1077, 8; 'Anone that lady, fayre and fre, | Undyd a pynne of yvere | And wyd the windowes she open set,' Squyr of L. D., 99-101; 'She's tane him to her secret bower, | Piind with a siller pin,' Child, iv. 289/4. In 'With her fingers lang and sma | She lifted up the pin,' Sharpe, Ballad Book, p. 5, a bar seems meant.

1. 975. See 755 note.

1. 980. The ordinary phrase for such display of grief is seen in, 'He wrungen hondes, and wepen sore,' Havelok, 152. But comp. 'Sho wrang hir fingers, out-brast þe blode,' Ywain, 821; 'hir loueli fingris ho did wringe,' Cursor F. 23960; 'wepmen & wummen, | mid wringingde honden | wepinde sare,' St. Katherine, 2323-5.

1. 983. was *iknowe*, acknowledged, was acknowledging. For the construction, comp. 'beute 3if þu wulle icnawen beo? þat Arður is king ouer þe,' Laȝamon, 26433, 4; 'He nolde be knowe for no þyng | þat hit wes a mayde 3yng,' Horst., S. A. L. 171/53, 4; 'Seint Thomas him bihozte: that other he moste lie, | Other beo iknowe that he hit was,' Beket, 1223, 4; 'Atte laste he was iknowe' (= confessed that he was Beket), id. 1225. *iknowe* in this construction goes back to O. E. adj. *gecneawe*, acknowledging; comp. '7 hig ealle wæron þæs gecneawe' (ge-cnawe, Hatton MS.), Lucae iv. 22 (= Et omnes testimonium illi dabant). But M. E. *iknowe* was mistaken for the participle of *gecnawan* and written with added *n* as in the first example above; and the use was extended to the participles of *bicnawen* (O. E. *becnawan*) as in L 993, O 1028, and *ancnawen* (O. E. *oncnawan*). Comp. 'Of his couenaunt he was biknawe,' Arthour, 15/425; '& of hir dede sche was biknowe,' id. 24/764; 'He is by-knowe he is his sone,' Alisaunder, 1140; '& how þe couherde com him to · & was a-knowe þe soþe,' William, 421; 'þef, þou schalt be slawe, | Bot þou wilt be þe soþe aknawe,' Amis, 2098, 9; 'þo weoren heo al þat soþe a knowen · (read knowe) hou heo founden þat luytel knape,' Gregorius, 293. This explanation is due to Zupitza, Anzeiger, vi. p. 16. For the same rhyme see 1205, 6.

1. 985. See 176 note. *of* depends on *iknowe*; see the examples of this construction, answering to the O. E. genitive, in the preceding note.

1. 992. In such wise that thou cease not, fail me not; practically, And do not fail me. For *þat* comp. 'Thre dayes lasted the fyght, | That þey nodur stynt nor blanne,' Benes, 74/66, 7; 'Fast he sflaught, bothe he and they | All the nyght and all the day | That thes two dragons never blanne,' id. M. 1323-5; 'So was bitwenen hem a fiht | Fro þe morwen ner to þe niht | So þat þei nouth ne blinne,' Havelok, 2668-70; 'þus þe batayl it bigan | . . . þat neuer þai no lan,' Tristrem, 34, 8. The expression here has little meaning of its own: it strengthens the preceding line, like, 'They hyeden faste · wold they nought bilinne,' Chaucer, iv. 659/557 (Gamelyn); 'He went forth and wold not blyne,' Beues M. 905. Comp. also L 864 note.

1. 994. to *huse*. Comp. 'And þerto wile ich þat þu spuse, | And fayre bring hire until huse,' Havelok, 2912, 3; 'He þat maiden Oysel schal spouse | In godes lawe vnto his house,' Guy A. 5667, 8; 'To mary one of þe maydens thre | þe eldist first was helpid to hame,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 12/132, 3; 'There's a French Lord coming o'er the sea | To wed and tak me hame,' Sharpe, Ballad Book, p. 2.

1. 997. mid *þe besto*. See 1264 note. For 999, see 287 note.

1. 1001. Comp. 'Writes he did make and sende,' Generides, 7809; 'Then he made to sende owt wryttes wyde,' Florence, 361; 'He sende writes sone on-on | After his erles euere-ich on,' Havelok, 136, 7; 2274, 5; 'Mid worde and mid write? He dude 3am alle to wite,' Laȝamon O. 6675, 6. But LO have preserved the original rhyme; see 933 note.

1. 1003. *li3te*, nimble, speedy. For this use of the word, comp. 'þis Iosue was wondir li3t | And maistry had in mony a fi3t,' Cursor T. 6951, 2; 'Till I may

preve my myghte | With Roulande, that proude ladde, | Or with Olyuer that is so lighte,' Sowdone of Babylone, 903-5; ' & 3ut þer was of welssmen . þe verþe ost þer to | Iordeined wel inou . in a place biside | þat liste were & hardi . muche folc to abide,' R. of Gloucester, 9275-7; 'Huon who was lyger and light,' Huon of Burdeux, 382/3; HC. 424; ' & hadde an hors was ferly lyght,' R. of Brunne, 12714. The adjective was specially applicable to the Irish, 'que leger sunt cum uent' (Song of Dermot, 663), because they dispensed with defensive armour. So Saxo Grammaticus, 'Vtitur autem Hibernorum gens leui et parabili armatura,' 169/6, and Giraldus Cambrensis, 'Praeterea nudi et inermes ad bella procedunt. Habent enim arma pro onere; inermes vero dimicare pro audacia reputant et honore,' v. p. 150. With l. 1004 comp. 'þe gode weoren to flhten,' Laȝamon, 18461; 'cnihtes swiðe kene: wode to uihthe,' id. 30375, 6; 'ffair folk to fighte, Cesar tabyde,' R. of Brunne, 4334.

l. 1005. ino3e, in abundance. See 857, 1228, 1400, and comp. 'His barons alle aboute fast tille him drowe | With hors & armes stoute, þer com tille him inowe,' Langtoft, p. 203; 'Hi sumnede a3e þis holi day: he3e men ynowe þerto,' E. E. Poems, 47/133. For O 1048, 9, see 1235, 6 note.

l. 1010. Comp. 336; 'So wyþynne a litel þrowe | Men amed þem & wel hit sowe,' R. of Brunne, 4669, 70; Havelok, 276. But the simple noun occurs in the same sense, 'Angis tok in a þrowe | Mani castels,' Arthour, 7/147, 8; 'There was dedde in a throwe | Fyve hundurde on a rowe,' Guy, 1655, 6. See also 333 note.

l. 1013. Stratmann proposed to read *on* for *o* (E. Studien, iii. p. 270) and afterwards suggested that *o* might be taken as a preposition (id., iv. p. 99). But the existence of *and* as a preposition in M. E. is very doubtful. The text presents no real difficulty; the mast is lowered as well as the sail. Though no exact parallel or direct reference to the practice is forthcoming, the following passages speak of the raising of the mast at the beginning of a voyage, 'Heo rihten heora rapes: heo raerden heora mastes, | heo wunden up seiles,' Laȝamon, 1099-101; 'They setten mast and halen saile,' Alisaunder, 992; 'Et fist lever voiles et trés,' Wace, 3308; 'Crier a fait: as nés, as nés, | Et il entrent et lièvent trés,' id. 4055, 6; 'Mult furent lé li marinel, | Vunt as windas, lévent le tref,' Vie de S. Gile, 802, 3. Comp. also, 'þey stryken sayl & anker cast | Vp to lande þey 3ede ryght fast,' R. of Brunne, 3687, 8. For 1015, see 124 note; for 1016, see 1381 note; for 1017, see 211 note.

l. 1020. He was almost too late, comp. 'welnere he com to late,' Langtoft, p. 191. With 1021 comp. 597 note, and with 1022, 59 note.

ll. 1023, 4. See 1227 note, and for the passage generally, comp. HC. 850 ff., and, 'De yleqe vet Fouke, e vient en la foreste de Kent, e lessa ces chevalers en l'espesse de la foreste, e s'en vet tot soul chyvalchant le haut chemyn,' Fulk Fitz-Warine, p. 78.

l. 1026. This phrase, which expresses the most complete isolation like that of one who, having come into the world without human parents, is devoid of relations or ties of any sort, occurs in four other places in M. E. literature: 'Thane he rydes hym allane | Als he ware sprongene of a stane | Thare na mane hym kende,' Perceval, 1042-4; 'Seint Edward in normandie . was þo bileued al one | As bar as wo seiþ of þe kunde . as he sprong of þe stone,' R. of Gloucester, 6720, 1; 'Allace, allace, wa is me, | þat wyf has tynt & barnis fre, | As thing wæs sprongyne of þe stane, | Allace, I ame ful wil of wane,' Horst., Barbour, ii. 19/472-5; ' & icham a wrecche & frendles: bileueþ nou alone, | Al nakeþ & bar of alle gode:

as ich sprong out of þe stone,' Early S. E. Legendary, i. 396/105, 6. Grimm (Teutonic Mythology, p. 572), speaking of primitive legends which make the first men grow out of trees and rocks, instances the well-known passage in Homer, *Odyssey*, xix. 162, 3, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς μοι εἶπὲ τεὸν γένος, ὑπὸθεν ἔσοι· | οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ δρυὸς ἔσοι παλαμφάτου οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης, you must have ancestors, for you are not sprung of fabled oak or rock, and Zupitza, *Anzeiger*, ix. p. 190, quotes the following passages from Plato which show how the expression was understood in his time: ἢ οἶε ἐκ δρυὸς ποθεν ἢ ἐκ πέτρας τὰς πολιτείας γίνεσθαι, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ ἐκ τῶν ἡθῶν τῶν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν, de Republica, 544 D; καὶ γὰρ τοῦτο αὐτὸ τὸ τοῦ Ὀμήρου, οὐδ' ἐγὼ ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης πέφυκα, ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀνθρώπων, ὥστε καὶ οἰκεῖοί μοι εἰσι καὶ υἱεῖς, κ.τ.λ., *Apologia*, 34 D. See also Grimm, *Teutonic Mythology*, p. 1451, and Gervase of Tilbury, ed. Liebrecht, p. 69. Similar expressions are seen in, 'þat he suld fynd a palmere orly at morn, | At þe South ȝate, alone as he was born,' *Langtoft*, p. 32; 'Al oon he sat, as he was born,' *Beues*, 62/25; 'In he come amonge hem alle | Throw the clowdis as he had falle,' *Ipomydon*, 811, 2.

l. 1028. Comp. 782 note, and for the rhyme here, 'a pore knyȝt he mette | þat wit mylde wordus: wel swyþe fayr him grette,' *Archiv*, lxxxii. 312/25, 6; 'In þe wei he hym mette | And feire þenne he hym grette,' *Vernon MS.* i. 329/27, 8.

ll. 1029, 30. Thou shalt tell me all thy news. For spelle, comp. *L* 951. 'Palmeres walkes both fer and nere,' *Horst.*, A. L. n. f., 9/427, and in the romances they are always welcome for their news, comp. *Guy*, 1405-8. Apparently they had a poor reputation for truthfulness, comp. 'Bien diz cum paumer · menconges uas trouant | Lei est de pelerin · nul ne mentira taunt,' *HR.* 194/3730, 1; 'of oþer palmers he gan frayne | Lesynges quaynte,' *Octavian*, 43/1365, 6; 'pilgrymes, | With scrippes Bret-ful of lesinges,' *Chaucer*, iii. 63/2122, 3. For 1031, and on, *O* 1069, see 1363 note.

O 1070. Under *bruken* in Mätzner may be found instances of the use of the word in asseverations with many parts of the body, but this expression appears to be without a parallel. For *O* 1071, see 153 note.

l. 1034. We should probably read, Of Rymenhild þe ȝinge. When the scribe of *C* finds in his original the fixed epithet of Rimenhild, i. e. þe ȝinge, in rhyme, he either leaves it out, as at 614, 1287, or recasts the line, as at 443, or spoils the rhyme by alteration to *ȝonge*, as at 566, 1188. See also 279, 80.

O 1076, 7. Reading in the second line, þer hye gan, I take the meaning to be, I come from under church wall where she owned a husband (see *O* 440). *honder chyrche wowe* may mean, at the church porch, as in *Chaucer's* 'Housbondes at chirche dore she hadde fyve,' prol. 460, all that part of the ceremony which preceded the nuptial mass being in former times performed at the entrance to the church. See *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, iii². p. 172.

l. 1036. See 755 note.

l. 1038. *wip golde*, with a gold ring. I know of no exact parallel for this use, but comp. 'And spusen hem wip one gold ringe,' *Floris*, 1252; 'I had rather marry your daughter with a ring of gold,' *P. F. MS.* i. 197/427; 'And thou schalt wedd Organata, my doghtur fre, | Wyth a fulle ryche ryng,' *Eglamour*, 605, 6. Expressions like 'He spoused hir wip his ring,' *Tristrem*, 1706; 'For hir sake that he hade | Wedd with a ryng,' *Perceval*, 1763, 4, are very common.

O 1084. *Myd strenþe*, by force, forcibly. Comp. 'mid strenðe he heo nom,' *Lazamon*, 30480; 'His gode swerd wip strengþe he drouȝ,' *Guy A.* 4346; 'And al men speken of hunting, | How they wolde slee the hert with strengthe,' *Chaucer*,

i. 289/350, 1; 'and thei toke hym by strenght, not withstondyng the kyng defendid hym,' Ponthus, 3/17. With an adj. or adj. phrase the word is common, comp. 'he hafueð inome þine mæze: mid hahliche strenðe,' *Laȝamon*, 25667, 8.

l. 1046. Comp. 'to bure me ladde: to þas kinges bedde,' *Laȝamon*, 30483, 4. For 1051, see 183 note.

l. 1052. As minstrels, palmers and beggars moved about freely and without question, men wishing to disguise themselves usually adopted the dress of one of these classes. For similar exchange of clothes with a palmer, comp. "'Palmer," a seide, "paramour | ȝem me þine wede | For min and for me stede." | . . . Beues of is palfrei alȝte | And schrede þe palmer as a kniȝte | And ȝaf him is hors þat he rod in, | For is bordon and is sklauin. | The palmer rod forþ ase a king, | & Beues wente also a breþeling,' *Beues A.* 2058-60, 63-8; *Laȝamon*, 30738-41; *Wistasse le Moine*, 900; *Child, Ballads*, v. p. 179: with a beggar, *Orfeo*, 497; *Generides*, 6871, 2: with a charcoal burner, *Wistasse*, 1007, 8; *Fulk Fitz-Warine*, p. 145. For the palmer's dress adopted as a disguise, comp. 'Pyk and palm, schryppe and slaueyn, | He dyȝte hym as palmer queynt of gyn,' *Octavian*, 43/1357, 8; 'In slaueynys as þey palmers were | ȝede alle þre,' *id.* 49/1547, 8; *R. of Brunne*, 15832-46. A good description of a palmer's outward appearance is given in *Morte Arthure*, 'A renke in a rownde cloke, with righte rowmme clothes, | With hatte and with heyghe schone homely and rownde; | With flatte ferthynges the freke was floreschede alle ouer, | Manye schredys and schragges at his skyrttes hynges, | With scrippe, ande with slawyne and skalopis i-newe, | Both pyke and palme, alls pilgram hym scholde,' 3470-5. See also *Piers Plowman B.* v. 522-38. His distinguishing garment was the *scлавine*. This is usually taken to have been a cloak, but it was more probably a long robe of shaggy woollen stuff ('*pallam villosam quam scлавiniam nominant*,' *Mapes, de Nugis Curialium*, p. 234), such as the pilgrims wear in the frontispiece to *Fosbrooke, British Monachism*, ed. 1817. It constitutes the sole garment of *Sir Orfeo*, 'Al his kingdom he forsoke, | Bot a selavin on him he toke, | He ne hadde kirtel no hode, | Schert [ne] non oþer gode,' *Orfeo*, 225-8. But the special marks of the pilgrim were the *bourdon* and the *scrip*. The *bourdon* was a stout staff a little taller than the bearer, with a knob about one third of the length from the top, and armed at the end with a large iron spike from which it is often called a pike. Comp. 'A pyked staf he dressede of his spere . as palmers don þat walkeþ wyde,' *Gregorius*, 560; 'The knyghte purvayd bothe slawyne and pyke, | And made hymselfe a palmere lyke,' *Isumbras*, 497, 8; *Richard*, 611, 2. The *bourdon* and *scrip*, 'signa peregrinationis,' were received by the pilgrim from the hands of a priest, comp. 'Tandem cum lacrymis ab oratione surgens, sportam et baculum peregrinationis de manu Guillelmi Remensis archiepiscopi . . . devotissime ibidem accepit' (*Philippus, rex Francie*), *Rigord*, i. p. 98. See further *Du Cange, Dissertations sur l'histoire de S. Louys*, no. xv; and for a popular account of pilgrims generally, *Cutts, Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages*, pp. 157-75.

ll. 1055, 6. 'To-day I shall drink at that feast in such wise that some will repent it. *drinke* appears to mean simply, share in the feast, and the sense is much like 'There was berlyde at þat suppere | Drynke that sethyn was bought full dere,' *Ipomadon*, 791, 2. But the word has in *M. E.* another well-known ironical use, of chastisement, and there may be some suggestion of it here, comp. 'and thou that wolde have come uppe | They dranke off Kyng Richardes cuppe' (i. e. received blows), *Richard*, 6945, 6; 'Ye shall drynke or ye goo,' *York Plays*, 38/81; 'Adam hente sone . another gret staf | For to helpe Gamelyn . and goode strokes

yaf. | . . . "What!" seyde Adam . "so ever here I masse, | I have a draught of good wyn; drink er ye passe," Gamelyn, 591, 2, 5, 6; so of similar words, 'hem schal sone com a beuereche | þat schal nouȝt þenche hem gode,' E. Studien, i. 104/91; 'Sayd þe marchaunde, "Sikerliche, | Here schal rise a fair beuerege,"' id. vii. 114/93, 4; '& euee whanne hi come . hii dronke of luþere drenche,' R. of Gloucester, 858/296; 'wesseyl I schal drynk yow too,' Richard, 6746. The lines, '& sware by the ruth, that god them gauē | He shold drinke with his owne staffe,' Arthour, 361/2045, 6, show the same use of the word (probably the French original contained a play on the words *boire* and *bordon*), comp. 'The stranger reply'd, Ill liquor thy hide | If thou offerst to touch the string,' Child, Ballads, v. 134/8; 'And þerfor, lord, good riȝt it is | With oure owne staf chastisid to be,' Hymns to the Virgin, 81/89, 90. The meaning given by the texts as they stand is not very satisfactory, but their substantial agreement is against any assumption of corruption. Otherwise one would be tempted to read for *þer*, *brew*: comp. 'Anon I wole to hem goo, | And brewen hem a drynk off woo,' Richard, 6373, 4; 'A sorye beverage ther was browen,' id. 4365; S. Sages, 265; 'þys bale wil þey eft vs brewē,' R. of Brunne, 1245; 'So þat a luþer beuerege . to hare biofþe hii browe,' R. of Gloucester, 621; Cursor T. 2848. With 1056 comp. 106, and 'Hyt wyle of-thenche hym sore,' Shoreham, p. 36.

1. 1058. See 841 note and for the omission of the subject, Horn, 1268 note.

1. 1059. For *horn his* = Horn's, see Mätzner, E. Grammatik, ii². p. 236, 7.

1. 1062. And twisted his lip; apparently, made a wry face by way of disguise. The expression seems to be without parallel. Wissmann quotes, 'At ubi regiam subitit [Olo], uerum oris habitum adulterina specie supprimens, obtritum annis hominem simulabat,' Saxo, 254/22-4. Morris reads, *to-wrong*, distorted. For *kewede*, O 1107 read *kelwede*.

11. 1065, 6. With the substitution of *neuer ere* for *neuremore*, these lines yield a fair meaning, He made himself uncomely, such as he never was before. But they read like a feeble variation on the preceding couplet, and should be rejected.

11. 1067, 8. The churlish porter is a stock character in the romances. See Gautier, *La Chevalerie*, pp. 494-6, and comp. "'Porter," a sede, "let me in reke, | A lite þing ich aue to speke | Wiþ þemperur." | "Go hom, truant," þe porter sede, | "Scherewe houre sone, y þe rede, | Fro þe gate: | Boute þow go hennes also swiþe, | Hit schel þe rewe fele siþe, | þou come þer ate." | . . . Beues wiþ oute þe gate stod | And smot þe porter on þe hod, | þat he gan falle; | His heued he gan al to cleue | And forþ a wente wiþ þat leue | In to þe halle,' Beues A. 394-402, 415-20; 'þe porter gan him wite | And seyde, "Cherl, go oway, | Oþer y schal þe smite,"' Tristrem, 619-21; IIC. 952-60; Cleges, 256-64; P. F. MS. ii. 587/722-32. The porter's resistance is sometimes overcome by bribes, but mostly, as here, by hard knocks. The poor dependant often fails to get admission, comp. 'Also fareþ Elde as doþ a sweyn | þat stondeþ at his lordes þate, | And mot not wenden in aþeyn, | ffor þe porter þat is þer ate; | ffor no ȝiftes þat he may ȝiuen, | Ne feire wordes þat he mai speken: | He worþ out atte þate I driuen, | Anon þe þate for him is steken,' Archiv, lxxix. 433/117-24. For an ill-tongued porter in real life, comp. the episode of the legate Otho and the Oxford scholars as told by Matthew Paris under 1238 A.D. 'Quibus advenientibus, janitor quidam transalpinus, minus quam deceret aut expediret factus, et more Romanorum vocem exaltans, et januam aliquantulum patefactam tenens, ait, "Quid quaeritis?" Quibus clerici, "Dominum legatum, ut eum salutemus." . . . Sed janitor, convitiando loquens, in superbia et abusione introitum omnibus procaciter denegavit. Quod videntes clerici, impetuose

irruentes intrarunt; quos volentes Romani reprimere, pugnīs et virgīs caedebant,' *Chronica Maiora*, iii. p. 482. The absence of a porter, on the other hand, indicates unstinted hospitality; there was no porter at Arthur's court according to the *Mabinogion*, d'Arbois de Jubainville, iv. p. 3; nor at the house of Sir Baudewyn, 'He funde thaym atte mete | The lady and hur mene, | And gestus grete plente, | Butte porter none funde he, | To werne him the ȝate,' *Avowynge of Arther*, p. 80; so too, 'At þo dor uscheer fond he non | Ne porter at þo yette,' *Gowther*, 329, 30. In 1254 A.D. the king of England gave a great feast to the king of France at the Temple, which was open to all comers. 'Nec erat in majori janua vel aliquo introitu epulantium janitor vel exactor, sed omnibus adventantibus patuit ingressus ultroneus et dabatur lauta refectio,' *Matthew Paris*, C. M. v. p. 479. Similarly, 'Qui que vont beivre ne mangier | Si'n out tant comme il en volt prendre. | Nuls n'i osa porte defendre,' *Guillaume le M.* 1116-8.

ll. 1071, 2. Nor might he succeed in getting admission. For the construction, comp. 'and ȝeorne was aboute | hou he mihte awinne? þat he were wiþ ine,' *Lazamon O.* 12563-5; 'mid fihte he hadde awonne? þat he was king of londe,' *id.* 10876, 7.

l. 1075. A common expression, but usually containing an adverb. Comp. 'He hit scholde abugge sum day,' *Alisaunder*, 1326; 'buten he hit abugge? mid his bare rugge,' *Lazamon*, 22457, 8; 'þou salt hit sore abugge,' *id.* O. 8158; 'þe king wel sore scholde hit abegge,' *Beues A.* 1516; *Alisaunder*, 2971.

l. 1076. ouer þe brigge, i.e. into the moat: comp. the similar measure dealt to a saucy porter in *Elie de S. Gille*, 'Et Bertrāns passe auant a loi de bachelier, | Le poin senestre li a el chief melle, | Enpoin le bien de lui, el fosse l'a icete,' 821-3. For parallels in the ballads, see *Child*, v. p. 95.

ll. 1079 ff. With Horn disguised at the marriage feast should be compared the episode in the *Gesta Herwardi*, which tells how Hereward on behalf of a friend rescued a Cornish princess (*Gesta Herwardi*, pp. 349-53). The passage in which *Lazamon* (30728-827) relates how Brian visited the court of Edwine has many features in common with the present passage.

ll. 1079, 80. wel loȝe. Comp. 1115 and 'Pore men þat sat vpon þe ground | Were delyd of many a pownde,' *Ipomydon*, 1544, 5; 'In the flore before me sett ye adowne,' *Ipomadon*, 788; 'þou schalt eten on þe ground; | Þin assayour schal ben an hound,' *R. of Cisyle*, 165, 6; 'In the floure a clothe was layde, | "This povre palmere," the stewart sayde, | "Salle sytt abowene ȝow alle,"' *Isumbras*, 567-9. So King Gram, hearing that his betrothed is about to be married to another, 'relictō exercitū tacitus in Phinniam contendit, inchoatisque iam nuptiis superueniens, extreme uilitatis ueste sumpta, despicabili sedendi loco discubuit,' *Saxo*, 18/31-4. With *beggeres rowe*, comp. 'ffor ffearē lest any one shold him know, | he kept him in silly beggars rowe,' *Guy & Colebrande*, P. F. MS. ii. 528/28, 9; 'Go stond in beggers rowght | Yf þou com more inward | It schall the rewe afterward,' *Cleges*, 261-3; 'He sat in pore Mennes rowe | þerfore þei couþe him not knowe,' *Alexius*, 39/151, 2. The corresponding passage in *Ponthus* is worth quoting for the contrast in manners and sentiment. 'At that tyme itt was the custome at the weddyng of grete astates, ther shuld be xij pouere men ordandyd, the which shuld sitt at mett befor the bride at a table by theym=selve; in the worshipp of God and of his xij apostelles. And aftre the dynner, she that was maryed shuld yeve drynke to eueryche of the pouere men, in a copp of golde. And thus went Ponthus and satt doune for oon of the xij,' p. 98/8-14.

l. 1081. abute is postponed preposition, see 393 note. Comp. 'And loket aboute

him aure alle,' Avowynge of Arther, p. 80; 'Al aboute he gan beholde,' Beues A. 421; 'But euere his eye o syde he glente,' R. of Brunne, 15848.

l. 1084. See 651, 2, and comp. 'alse he were of witte,' La3amon O. 8226; 'He was neize of his witt ywis,' Arthour, 95/3322; 'Sche wax neiz of hire witt,' W. of Palerne, 4346; and with the variant in L, 'Then was Tryamowre owt of hys wytt,' Tryamour, 889; 'part waxen newe | Out of þi witte,' Horst., S. A. L., 4/57, 8. But the expression is generally made more definite by the presence of an adjective, comp. 'He was neize wode out of wit,' Arthour, 53/1795; Lybeaus, 953; Beues A. 1916; 'He was nygh of wit wod,' Alisaunder, 1831; S. Sages. 495, 6; W. of Palerne, 2772; 'of witte hii weren awed,' La3amon O. 4438; 'Out of wit he was anoied,' Alisaunder, 1600. Similar phrases are, 'That nighe of witte she wold wede,' Le Morte Arthur, 651; 'Syr Ector of hys wytte nere wente,' id. 3930; 'And made here wytte al wode,' Handlyng Synne, 1273.

○ 1126. Comp. 'He seet stille and sihtte sore, | Litel he spak and þouhte more, | Wiþ drowpninde chere,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 217/298-300. The divergence of the MSS. is noteworthy; no one of them is satisfactory: ○ 1127 is a mere patch, and C 1086, a reminiscence of 916, ill suits the context.

l. 1090. So far as he could see; comp. Mätzner, E. Grammatik, ii². p. 431. in vch plawe, L 1094, apparently means, in every fight; ful of lawe, full of loyalty, fidelity; but I know of no parallel for either expression.

ll. 1095, 6. See 117, 8 note. For 1097 see 1363 note.

l. 1100. Comp. 342, and, 'In þi lokeing y was laft,' Desputisoun, 36/195. For 1105, 6 see 369, 70 note.

ll. 1107, 8. These lines occur with a slight variation at ○ 383, 4. For After mete, see 373 note, and comp. 'After mete in þe haule þe kyng mad alle blithe,' Langtoft, p. 56. wyn and ale: these drinks are often mentioned together, comp. 'ne mai hit na mon suggen on his tale? of þan win and of þan ale,' La3amon, 24439, 40; 'Wheþer hem leuer ware, | Win or ale to gete, | Aske and haue it 3are | In coupes or hornes grete | Was brought,' Tristrem, 544-8; 'Hy ne drynken of ale ne of wyne,' Alisaunder, 5925; 'To revele ho best my3th, | With wyne and with ale,' Degrevant, 1867, 8; 'Aye they sat and aye they drank, | They drank of the beer and wine,' Child, Ballads, iii. 23/8; 'to drinke mesurabli boþe wyyn & ale,' Babees Book, 31/73; 'Soone anon þou sece þy tale, | Wheþur he drynke wyne or Ale,' id. 14/63, 4. Kölbing (Sir Tristrem, 545 note) quotes 'Commaunde to sett bothe brede and ale | To alle men þat seruet ben in sale; | To gentilmen with wyne I-bake, | Ellis fayles þo seruice, y vnder-take,' Babees Book, 312/409-12, and (E. Studien, xi. p. 507) 'She servd the footmen o the beer, | The nobles o the wine,' Child, iii. 81/32; 'Win hwit and red, ful god plente. | Was þerinne no page so lite, | þat enere wolde ale bite,' Havelok, 1729-31, as showing that a class distinction was made in the serving of the two drinks. There is an earlier passage pointing in the same direction, 'weoren þa bernes: iscaengte mid beore. | & þa drihliche gumen: weoren win drunken.' La3amon, 8123-6, but probably no difference was made between the guests on great occasions like marriage feasts. It will be observed that L, which has here preserved the most primitive text, makes Rimenhild pour out the ale (1108) and pledge the company in the same (1113), and even C makes all the company drink it (1112). An interesting record shows that it was widely used in France in the xiith century, 'Anno superiore (1151 A. D.) fuit vindemia rara et valde sera; unde et vinum nimis carum et duri saporis fuit. Hoc autem anno fuit vindemia temporanea; sed vinum carius quam fuerat anno praeterito; iccirco fiebant vulgo etiam in Francia tabernae ccrevisiae et medonis

quod nostra memoria in retroactis temporibus non fuit auditum,' Robert de Torigni, pp. 167, 8.

1. 1109. Stephanus in his Notae Uberiores in Saxonem, p. 127, commenting on a passage which refers to a British banquet, 'Nec bubalinorum cornuum, quibus pocio promeretur, usus aberat,' 168/9, 10, illustrates the use of the horn as a drinking-vessel among the ancients. He quotes Pliny, 'Urorum cornibus barbari septentrionales potant urnisque bina capitis unius cornua implent,' Hist. Nat., xi. 45, and Caesar, 'Haec [uri cornua] studiose conquisita ab labris argento circumcludunt atque in amplissimis epulis pro poculis utuntur,' De Bello Gallico, vi. 28. For drinking-horns, as used by the English before the Conquest, see Wright, Homes of Other Days, p. 43. The ancient Laws of Wales (ed. Owen, i. p. 294) prescribe that the king's drinking-horn be that of the wild ox. Other historical references to their use in mediaeval times may be given: 'E la custome itele estait, | Grant pris li ert ki bien beneit. | Od cupes, od mazelins, | Od corns des bugles pleins de vins, | Fu le wesheil e le drinchail,' Gaimar, 3807-11. The French nobility present at the Easter festival held by William the Conqueror at Fécamp in 1067 A.D. admired among the spoils of England there displayed, 'bubalina cornua fulvo metallo circa extremitates utrasque decorata,' Ordericus Vitalis, ii. p. 168. Perhaps among them was the 'cornu vinacium argenteum centum solidis computatum' (Vita Haroldi, p. 163), which, with many other precious things, he took from Waltham Abbey. Henry the First possessed a splendid horn, 'cornu grande, auro gemmisque ornatum sicut apud antiquissimos Anglos usus habet,' Gervase of Tilbury, p. 28; Gesta Romanorum, p. 541. It was stolen from an hospitable elf. A gift to prince Edward, 'unum cornu bubalinum,' is mentioned in the Wardrobe account of 28th Edward the First, p. 160. The use of drinking-horns appears to have lasted into the sixteenth century, comp. 'Nobis adhuc pueris, multus usus erat hujusmodi animalium cornuum in mensa, solennioribus epulis, loco poculorum,' Caius, De Rariorum Animalium Historia, p. 77. As is implied in 1110. it would appear from some of these passages that horns were specially used on occasions of great ceremony. Curiously enough, mention of drinking-horns in M. E. literature is infrequent. Kölbing, in his note on Tristrem, 547, cites two instances, 'And then shee gaue me drinke in a horne,' Eger, 287 and HC. 336: to these may be added, 'She came to me without delay | And brought me drink into a horn,' Gray Steel, 360, 1; 'Ianus sit by the fyr, with double berd, | And drinketh of his bugle horn the wyn,' Chaucer, iv. 497/1252, 3; 'The hornes fulle of meth, as was the gyse,' id. 65/2279. There is also a magic horn in the story of the Boy and the Mantle, P. F. MS. ii. 311/177-82, and the ballads afford numerous instances, see Child, ii. 428/17; iv. 409/21, 422/43. *anhonde*, comp. 'Heo bar an hire honde? ane guldene bolle,' *Lazamon*, 14297, 8; 'his sweord he bar on honde,' id. 8190; 'Wawain his ax left an hond,' *Arthur*, 138/4888, and for another construction, 'a pot sche bar in honde,' *Hermit & Outlaw*, 225.

1. 1110. For *laze* in the sense of custom, comp. '& þurh þa ilke leoden? þa lazen comen to þissen londe | Waes-hail & drinc-hael,' *Lazamon*, 14353-5; 'þerefore ich aske iugement, | þat his borwes be tobrent, | As it is londes lawe,' *Amis*, 1210-2; 'Ilire cloþes he dude of anon: as hit is lawe of bedde,' *E. E. Poems*, 73/106; 'his hondes he wusch, so was þe lawe . and bi þe fuir sat him a doun,' *Gregorius*, 581; 'þat ner no mesageris lawe,' *Peues*, 59/1252; 'The messangeres nought ne knewe | Richardys law ne hys custome,' *Richard*, 3418, 9; 1513; 'And clad þe may in riche wede | As was lawe in þat lede,' *Cursor T.* 3341, 2; *P. F. MS.* iii. 93/464; *Beket*, 300; *Child, Ballads*, v. 27/116. Similar expressions are, 'Als

it war londes riȝt,' Tristrem, 952; 'þys ys þer custume & þer gest,' R. of Brunne, 7577; 'And, "sir," she saide, "drinke to me. | As the Gyse is of my londe,"' Sowdone of Babylone, 1931, 2. Ancient Germanic custom required the lady or the daughter of the house to bear the drinking-horn or cup round to the guests assembled at the greater feasts; see for references to the older literature Weinhold, *Die deutschen Frauen*, ii. pp. 122, 3, and comp. 'þæ quene bar to drinken? & alle hire bur-lutlen. | Þa i-lomp hit seoððe: þer after ful sone. | Þat Galarne þat maiden: com hire ȝeongen. | bolle heo hafde an honden? þer mide heo bar to dringen,' Lazamon, 30788-95; 'Gvenoure on knewes oft gan stoupe, | To serue king Arthour wiþ þe coupe,' Arthour, 184/6541, 2; 'Sponsa namque post prandium regalibus ornata induiis, sicut mos provinciae est, cum puellis potum convivis et conservis patris et matris in extrema die a paterno domo discedens ministratura processit, quodam praecedente cum cythara et unicuique cytharizante cum poculo, quoniam praecipuus illis in locis jocus erat et novus,' Gesta Herwardi, pp. 350, 1. With L 1113 comp. 'þat maide dronc up þat win? & lette don oðer þer in | & bi-tahten þan kinge,' Lazamon, 14349, 51; R. of Brunne, 7589, 90. The corresponding passage in the French version agrees with C in making Rigmel merely serve the wine: 'En la butellerie · est Rigmel pus entré | Vn corn prist de bugle · dunt la liste iert gemmé | Ki entur la buche · demi pie esteit léé | Si iert dor african · merueilles bien ouéré | De piment lad emplí · beiuere est ki bien agréé | A sun dru le porta · cum iert la costumé | Li autre ensemment · od uestele doré | Serueient tut entur · la sale encortinéé,' 212/4152-9.

1. 1116. The three MSS. are in agreement here, for Lumby's *In* is a misreading. The expression means, It seemed to him that he was overpowered, he felt overcome by his feelings. This absolute use of *binden* is rare, but comp. 'For this lesing that is founden | Oppon me, that am harde i-bonden,' Dame Siriz, 203, 4; 'Seli wif, God the houbinde,' id. 315. It occurs more frequently with a nominative or adverb phrase expressing the emotion, affection, or the like, which takes possession of or overpowers, comp. 'þa andswarede Bruttes? mid sorȝen ibunden,' Lazamon, 14608, 9; 'I am so harde wiþ serwe Ibounde,' Horst., S. A. L. 179/440; 'Thy child schal beo in sorowe y-bounde,' Alisaunder, 611; 'Sorwe so Tristrem band,' Tristrem, 791; 'þanne do al þe meseise · þat ich am on ibounde,' R. of Gloucester, 60/808; 'Of Thomas hadde gret pite | In kare þat was ibounde,' E. Studien, viii. 455/596. 7; 'Of al mi care ihc am unbnnde,' Floriz, 544; 'With that noyse he fyl to grounde | As man that was in woo ibounde,' Richard, 803, 4; 'and ȝif þou art in synne ibounde,' E. E. Poems, 131/47; Gregorlegende, 1; 'þe king quhois hart was al wyth dred ybownd,' Lancelot, 502; 'Bot ilk berne has bene vnboundin with blame,' Golagros, 433/1040. See also 540 note.

1. 1119. wiþ þe furste, see 1264 note, and comp. 'Mid the furste he manseth me,' Beket, 1942. The earliest entry of the phrase in N. E. D. is dated 1611.

1. 1120. Horn here makes himself the spokesman of the confraternity of beggars, while in HC. he speaks of himself as the master 'of beggers mo þan sexti,' 937.

1. 1122. Comp. 'Et un anap de madre d'un plain sestier | Li fist Aiols porter plain de uin uies | Dont manga li lechiere, qu'en ot mestier, | Si a son grant anap trestout uuidie,' Aiol et Mirabel, 4043-6. of a brun, from a brown horn, Mätzner; from a brown jar, Morris. Wissmann, adopting the reading of LO, explains, of the brown beer. I take the construction to be partitive, as at 234, O 911 and possibly 144; she filled him (one) of the brown (vessels), a bowl holding a gallon. Rimenhild, coming to the beggars' row, lays down the *white* silver-mounted horn with which she has been pledging the guests of rank, and fills for the supposed

beggar a large brown wooden bowl, which he passes on to his nearest neighbour (1129) without drinking out of it. He insists on a white cup, i. e. a horn, such as the others have had, he will not drink from a dish (L 1146); and Rimenhild accordingly fills a horn for him (1153). The brown vessel offered to Horn was a mazer, comp. 'and 3af him wyn of Maser broun,' Gregorius, 582; 'Me 3af him drynk in masere broun,' id. Cotton MS. 990. For the mazer, its material and colour, see especially Way's note, Promptorium, p. 328; and Cripps, Old English Plate, pp. 245-262. One, associated with the memory of Archbishop Scrope, is described in Drake's Eboracum, p. 439, and Yorks. Archæological Journal, viii. p. 312. In the court of Henry the Second there were *Escantiones* and *Mazenarii*, officers in charge of the cups and mazers (Hearne, Liber Niger, i. p. 350). With dyssh, L 1146, comp. 'a Mazer, or broad piece to drinke in, Patera,' Baret, Alvearie.

ll. 1125, 6. See 449, 50. For *haue*, = take, see Zupitza's note on Athelston, 364. l. 1126 is due to a confused recollection of 450, the true reading is preserved by O. *þer vppe*, in addition, comp. 'þei þou ne askedest þer vppe · þralhede euere mo,' R. of Gloucester, 1085 (where other MSS. have *þer vpon*); 'Misdo hi wollet al longe day: and theruppe beo wel bolde,' Beket, 403: it is also used in the ordinary local sense of *thereupon*, comp. 'þat ich þeruppe mowe a siker bold rere,' R. of Gloucester, 2493; 'A wyld wolf þer com sone: & to þe heued drouȝ | & þer vppe sat & wiste hit faste: aȝe cunde ynouȝ,' E. E. Poems, 89/67, 8; 'þe monekes founde in þis halle: bord & cloþ isprad, | & bred & fisc þer up Inouȝ,' S. Brendan A. 125, 6.

L 1131. *ibite*. Comp. 'God, for ure secnesse, dronk attri drunch o rode? and we nulleð nout bittres biten buten for us suluen?' Ancren Riwle, p. 364; 'Was þer-inne no page so lite, | þat euere wolde ale bite,' Havelok, 1730, 1; 'For þis is þe ferþe dai agon, | Mete ne drinke ne bot i non,' Beues, 1739, 40.

ll. 1133-43. The Parable of the Net as here told by Horn is a pointed reference to Rimenhild's dream (659-64). It is meant as a token by which she may recognise him, and an assurance of his identity. At the same time it asks whether she has been true to him. The net is Rimenhild; Horn has come to see if it has caught anything during his absence, that is, if she has found a new love: if so, that is her gain, not his. He has come to examine the net. In HR. the setting of the parable is different and less effective. Horn encounters his rival Modin on the road to the palace. The latter is struck by the supposed palmer's appearance, and questions him, 'Ki estes, dunt uenez, v auez uus soier?' | 'Ioel te dirai,' dist horn, 'si es escoteor, | Iadis serui ici un home de ualur, | Dirai uus mun mester, ioe fui sun pcscheor | Vne rei ke ioe oi, bone iert a tiel labor, | En une ewe la mis peissun prendre aun ior; | Pres sunt set anz passe ke ne fis ci retur, | Or sui ca reuenuz, sin iere regardeor | Si ele peissuns ad pris, ia mais nauera mamur, | E si encore est sanz oec, dunc en ierc porteor,' 206/4043-52. HC. 925-33 agrees closely with the French romance in the substance of the riddle and the circumstances under which it is told. But HR. doubles it by the Parable of the Hawk told by Horn to Rimel after she serves the wedding drink, and has found her ring in the horn. 'Ioe fui ia ualleteo nurri en cest pais, | Par mun seruiue grant un ostur i cunquis; | Ainz ke loi afaiteo enz en mue le mis, | Pres ad ia de set anz bien poet estre sursis. | Or le uieuc reuccir quels il seit de quel pris | Sil ueut estre maniers v ueut estre iolifs; | E sil est si entier cum il fud acs dis | Quant ioe turnai deci dunc iert mien coe pleuis, | Od mei lenporterai de ci qua mes amis; | E sil est depecie v en coe mal mis, | Kc penne ait bruscé dunt rien li seit de pis | Ia mes pus nen iert miens, si mait saint denis,' 216/4257-68. This variation of the

parable is also found in the Romance of Jehan et Blonde, written by Philippe de Remi, Sire de Beaumanoir, sometime between 1270-80 A.D. Jehan enters the service of the Count of Oxford and gains his daughter's love. He is called back to France by his father's death, but Blonde promises to wait for him for a year. Meanwhile the Count of Gloucester seeks her hand, and Jehan, returning only just in time, travels in his train from London to Oxford. As they approach Oxford, Jehan, though urged to stay with the Count, says he must go on other business, "Sire," dist il, "ains que demour, | Vous dirai pour coi je m'en tor: | Antan et auques pres de chi | Un trop bel espervier coisi; | De l'avoir sui en tel bretesce | Que je i tendi ma bouresce: | Or vois veoir se je l'ai pris. | Mon affaire vous ai apris," Beaumanoir, ed. Suchier, ii. 89/2821-8. Jehan carries off the lady, and the count, her father, explains the riddle to the disappointed suitor, thus, "Ma fille, c'est li espriviers. | N'est mie fox li escuiers, | Ains le vous dist mout subtilment. | Car tout ainsi comme uns hom tent | Un oisel pour autre oisel prendre, | Tout autressi convient il tendre | S'amour pour autre amour avoir," id. 104/3313-9. In the Romant de Jehan de Paris, which is a popular transformation of Jehan et Blonde, written about the end of the fifteenth century, a similar mystification occurs. Jehan and the King of England are on the way to Burgos, the latter to wed the daughter of the King of Spain, the former to secure the lady for himself. In response to the king's question what brings Jehan to Spain, he replies, "Je vous diz et assure pour vray que il y peult avoir environ quinze ans que feu mon père, à qui Dieu face mercy, vint chasser en ce pays, et, quand il s'en partit, il tendit ung petit las à une canne; et je me viens esbattre icy pour veoir si la canne est prise," p. 55. Jehan afterwards explains that the 'las' stands for the contract made between his father and the King of Spain for the marriage of their children, and the 'canne' for the lady, p. 111. Finally, the story of the Net appears in the Gesta Romanorum (which, in its present form, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century) in exactly the same surroundings as in HR. The three redactions of the tale, distinguished by their first words as *Pollentius*, *Herodes*, *Imperator*, are printed (the first and last for the first time) by Suchier in his edition of Beaumanoir, ii. p. 319-54. As there is no essential difference in the versions, *Pollentius* will suffice for our comparison. (*Herodes* may be found in Gesta Romanorum, ed. H. Oesterley, p. 597, and in the edition by W. Dick, Erlanger Beiträge, vii. p. 118.) As usual, the disguised lover is asked by his travelling companion what is the object of his journey, and he replies, "Re vera dicam vobis veritatem. Hodie ad septem annos dimisi unum rethe in quodam loco, et jam volo illud visitare: si invenero fractum, illud dimittam et aliud michi adquiram; si vero totaliter sanum et integrum invenero, erit michi valde preciosum et mecum tollam," Beaumanoir, ii. p. 324. The other, arriving at the court, tells the emperor of his strange acquaintance of the road and his mysterious words, "Imperator cum hec audisset, voce magna clamabat, "O famuli et milites, cameram filie mie agili cursu intrate, quia sine dubio illud est rethe de quo miles loquebatur,"" id. p. 326. (A modern version is given in Simrock, Deutsche Märchen, no. 43, pp. 203-7, under the title, Vater und Mutter.) A comparison of these passages shows that the framework in which the parable is set is in most cases the same. A disguised lover falls in with his royal rival on the way to his wedding. He talks in riddling and apparently nonsensical language, so that he is looked on as an entertaining fool. But he proves wiser than he appears, and his words are found full of meaning. The story is mostly associated with similar riddles. Thus, in the version of the Gesta Romanorum, a heavy shower leads the seeming fool to remark that it is good

always to carry with you your house (i. e. a cloak), while an abundant meal suggests the propriety of always having with one one's father and mother (i. e. bread and wine). Such inventions are of popular origin, and we need not, with M. Gaston Paris (*Revue Critique*, 1867, no. 168, p. 158), look to the East for their source. In this mystification we have clearly the original and popular use of the parable: it is the merit of the composer of King Horn to have turned it to an artistic purpose by linking it on to Rimenhild's dream and using it to stir her memory. RH. indeed uses it in both ways, but the Hawk variation of the story is comparatively ineffective, since it contains no reference recalling their former relations.

l. 1135. *bi este*, in an easterly direction: *fram by weste*, O 1170, from a country lying to the west of this, amounts to the same thing. L 1135, 6 seems due to an imperfect recollection of L 775, 6, where see note.

l. 1144. L has here preserved the good reading; it repeats 1131, 2.

l. 1148. See 608, and comp. 'Wel ofte may his herte colde | þat not what wei he schal wende,' E. Studien, xiv. 186/123, 4; 'The hethen hertes gan fast coolde,' Partonope, 1055; 'His hert bigan te cold,' Tristrem, 388; 'Many mannys herte began to colde,' Octavian, 17/501; Generides, 8562; Legends of the Rood, 141/316; Chaucer, ii. 313/362. Similar expressions are, 'his hert & his inward · bygonne to be colde,' Archiv, lxviii. 70/466; 'The kynges veynes waxen colde,' Alisaunder, 1174; 'No þing, dame, wex þine hert cheld,' E. Studien, vii. 116/293; 'þe childes herte was wel colde,' Beues A. 511; id. 1226. *fel to kelde*, L 1150, fell to be cold, became cold, is remarkable for the infinitive used after *fall*: Wissmann takes *kelde* as a noun, but this would seem to require *in* instead of *to*. The nearest parallel I have met is, 'þe king hit wiþseide · his herte fel cold,' R. of Gloucester, 852/207.

l. 1153. Comp. 'Li butillers vn corn emplī | De bon clare, puis len seisi, | La meite but del corn tut plein, | Al rei Eadward le mist en main,' Gaimar, 4031-4.

l. 1155. See 402. The expression is illustrated by Zielke, Sir Orfeo, 254 note; to the examples there given add, 'To fynde the thy fylle of fyght,' Le Morte Arthur, 1534; Octavian, 110/836, 114/860, 869; 'The yeant had hys fulle of fyght, | The boke seythe some dele more,' Eglamour, 560, 1; Awntyrs of Arthure, 410; W. of Palerne, 3277; Ipomadon, 7808; 'To looke on this Ladye all my ffill,' Degree, P. F. MS. iii. 42/694; 'Fast be the see Sydde | Schuld we pley ourw fyle,' Torrent, 910, 1; 'And Clarionas weping hir fil,' Generides, 7743, 4.

l. 1158. *vnder wude liþe*. See 1227 note.

l. 1160. *to grunde*, to the bottom of the horn. Similarly, 'and duden heom alle clane? into þan scipen grunde,' Laȝamon, 21507, 8; 'In þan grunde of þe tur mihte sitte? sixti hundred enihtes,' id. O. 7779, 80. The casting of the ring into the horn is Horn's answer to her question; the two additional lines in LO spoil the effect.

l. 1173. Comp. 'Hye seyð, "Say me hou | Com þis ring to þe?"' Tristrem, 3112, 3.

l. 1175. *bi seint gile*, a pilgrim's oath. The abbey of St. Gilles near Nîmes in Provence was one of the most popular resorts of pilgrims throughout the Middle Ages. By the eleventh century it was reckoned one of the four great shrines in Europe, and the concourse of people caused a considerable town to grow up round it. See Acta SS., September, i. p. 285 C. S. Gilles en Cotentin near Saint-Lô was also much resorted to. For 1178, see 770 note; for 1179, 597 note and O 109.

l. 1183. Took to the sea. For the constructions of *nimen*, in the sense of, to

betake oneself, comp. 'and nam fro ðan | forð to ðe desert of pharan,' Genesis and E. 1247, 8; 'And into sichem, a burght, he nam, | and ðeðen he nam to mirie dale,' id. 744, 5, 1436; 'Wolde þe erl nouth dwelle þore, | But sone nam until his lond,' Havelok, 2929, 30; 'Jat ful fayre ayen hem neme,' id. 1207, and contrast, 'þer he þa sae nom,' Lazamon, 4966; 'aet Doure he þohte nimen lond,' id. 9737.

l. 1191. at þe furste. See 114 note.

l. 1192. berste is common enough in this connexion; comp. 'Hire thoughte hire heorte barst on two,' Alisaunder, 625; 'Hir thoughte hir sorwful herte brast a-two,' Chaucer, ii. 362/180, 172/599; 'My guerdon is but brestring of myn herte,' id. iv. 489/973.

l. 1194. The second þe is a scribe's mistake. For the sense, comp. 261, 2, 540.

l. 1195. Comp. 'for grete sorwe þat he hedde | He fel adoun on his bedde,' Guy A. 4013, 4; 'Vppon hyr bedde she gan downe falle | On swoune afore hyr maydens alle,' Ipomydon, 873, 4; 'The Lady sighed and sowned sore | Into the bower upon her bed,' Gray Steel, 2454, 5; 'Ouerthwart hir bed she ouer threw, | Loue bond hir so sore and fast,' Generides, 1604, 5.

l. 1197. With which to slay her hated lord. hire, as in LO, seems necessary to the sense, see L 920. For the omission of the relative in an infinitive clause containing a postponed preposition, see Mätzner, Grammatik, ii². p. 521: with Rimenhild's purposed suicide, comp. 'The terme ys on þe þrydde day, | That we schall be wedde wythowte delaye | And, or that y be hys wyfe, | I schall me sloo wyth a knyfe,' Guy, 5989-92; 'Ar sche wille to him spoused be | Wip a kniif sche wil hir sle,' Guy A. 5935, 6; 'Myghte scheo have yfounde a knyf, | Heo wolde have spilled hire lyf,' Alisaunder, 1061, 2.

l. 1203. The readings of LO are to be preferred. C omits the humble detail of L 1209, compresses the two following lines into one, and lengthens 1204 to match it. For L 1212 see O 124 note.

l. 1206. Comp. 'Ne cuþen hey him nout cnowe,' O.E. Miscellany, 198/24.

l. 1209. mid ywisse, of a certainty, truly. See L 125, 431, 2, and comp. 'muchel was þa blisse? þat heo makeden mid iwisse,' Lazamon, 7606, 7; 'heo wenden mid iwisse? to habben muchel blisse,' id. 19006, 7; 'þar was mid iwisse? onimete blisse,' id. O. 31128, 9; 'ich wot al myd iwisse, | my ioie & eke my blisse | on him is al ylong,' Böddeker, 196/8-10. M.E. *iwis*, *wis* (l. 1233) represents the neuter sing. of the O.E. adj. *gewiss*, *wiss*; it is invariably used as an adverb. It is strengthened by the addition of *ful* as in, 'And ouer ðat so ful iwis | An oðer henene ful o blis,' Genesis and E. 109, 10; '& swa wass þatt la ful iwiss | All affterr Godess wille,' Ormulum, i. 23/741, 2; and of *wel*, as at O 129. It develops a M.E. adverb, *ywisse* (L 1241), corresponding to O.E. *gewisslice*; this is strengthened by *wel*, as 'ðo gan hem dagen wel iwisse | Quan god hem ledde in to blisse,' Genesis and E. 91, 2. On the other hand, O.E. *gewiss*, certainty, a neuter noun, forms with prepositions the adverbial phrases (1) *mid gewisse*, M.E. *mid iwisse*, as in the present passage (it may take an adjective, as 'nuten hi weþer ded wurst - mid neure non iwisse,' E. E. Poems, 29/119); and M.E. *mid wisse*, comp. 'ac sunderlepes he is here fader mid wisse,' O. E. Homilies, series ii., p. 25; (2) *to gewisse*, M.E. *to iwisse*, comp. 'penizes þer buoð an funda? to iwisse an hundrad punda,' Lazamon, 3544, 5; and *to wisse*, as at 121; (3) *to gewissum*, M.E. *to iwissen*, comp. 'To iwissen hit is isaid? and soð hit is ifunden,' Lazamon, 24489, 90. M.E. *to ful iwiss* shows an adverb form treated as though it were a noun, comp. 'oc fis to ful iwiss | mid finnes waxen,' O. E. Miscellany, 18/563, 4; 'An her endede to ful in wis | ðe boc ðe is hoten genesis,' Genesis and E. 2521, 2.

O 1252. Comp. O 1428, and see for examples of this common phrase, Mätzner, s.v. *cluppen*. With 1210 comp. 1234, 1353, and 'Michel ioie & mirje þai made,' Arthour, 72/2496; 'And maden ioie swiþe mikel,' Havelok, 1209; with L 1218 comp. 406.

l. 1212. wudes ende, see 1227 note. With 1215 comp. O 1511-3, and for wroþe, 1216, see 348 note.

L 1227, 8. Comp. L 1377, 8.

l. 1221. Horn passes from Rimenhild's bower through the hall to the exit; Rimenhild goes to the tower (O 1266), where Athulf is on the look-out for Horn (1091-4).

l. 1227. vnder wude boþe. Comp. 'Also wes ounder wode bowe, | Wel gode tidingges him come I nowe,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 213/76, 7; 'Vnder wode bouþ | þai knewen day and niþt,' Tristrem, 2485, 6; 'Vnder wode bouþ | After her fomen þai rade,' id. 3277, 8; 'And agayn undyr wode bough,' Richard, 581; 'In the hye way and vnder wood bowe,' E. Studien, xiii. 150/6071; Alisaunder, 6071. With vnder wude side, 1024, comp. 'In a playn by a wode syde | Arthur dide his folk abide,' R. of Brunne, 10021, 2; 'Soche sorowe vndur a wode syde | For noþyng schulde haue me betyde,' Guy, 1185, 6; 'Bi a mychel wodes syde | þei made hem logges to abide,' Cursor T. 6191, 2. Much the same is þe wudes ende, 1212, the edge of the wood, comp. 'bi aennes wudes ende,' Laȝamon, 8687; 'þer he wes on telde: bi þas wudes ende,' id. 20787, 8; 'Wel stilleliche hy wenten away | Bi one wodes ende,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 213/107, 8; 'An hunting forto pleyen him: bi þe wodes ende,' E. E. Poems, 51/150. Similarly, 'i þon wode rime: þer he vnder rise lið,' Laȝamon, 739, 40; 'þer he was bi wude scaþe,' id. 27367. vnder wode leþe, L 1160, is clearly a phrase similar to *under wood bough*. It occurs in, 'euer is þe eie to þe wude leie (variant, *leþe*), þerinne is þet ich luuie,' Ancren Riwe, p. 96; 'þe hert biturnde is hornes heye, | þere he wes ounder wode leyc,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 212/31, 2. It apparently corresponds to O.E. **wudu-leðe*, where the latter half of the compound is the dat. s. of *leak*, meadow, which so often appears in place names as *-ley*, e.g. Woodley. The compound may well mean, forest glade, which however does not give a good sense with *under*: possibly the meaning of the second element was obscured in M.E. At any rate, G has altered the original phrase into the commonplace, lie under the wood. For other expressions of the same kind, comp. 'Go seeke hym vndyr the wode lynde,' Partonoþe, 4978; 'þer he wes ounder wode linde,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 212/20; Anglia, ii. 412/123; 'and lien under linde and lef,' Desputisoun, 41/106; 'Tell me thy name, good ffellow, quoth Guy, | Vnder the leaues of lyne,' Child, Ballads, v. 93/33.

L 1240. See 607 note. For ywis, 1233, see 1209 note.

l. 1235. Sec O 1048. For preie, company, army, comp. 'He liggeth nygh, with suche pray | That he wrieth al the contray,' Alisaunder, 1991, 2; 'Of his people theo grete pray | Laste twenty myle way,' id. 2595, 6; 'For Alisaundre cometh with his pray; | His folk spredith al the contray,' id. 4084, 5 (all cited by Mätzner). It is apparently found nowhere else. Places like, 'Gedirs of ilk glode · grettir & smallire, | And prekis furth with his pray · & passes fraward Gadirs,' Wars of Alexander, 1334, 5; '3it he tok a pray þorgh quayntise & spie,' Langtoft, 203/15, are ambiguous.

l. 1236. See 1007, and comp. '& dede hem in þe way to gon,' Horst., S. A. L. 143/402; 'And do heom in the wayc,' Alisaunder, 3397; '& greiþede is noble ost · & dude him in þe weye,' R. of Gloucester, 3765.

l. 1238 is parenthetic and explanatory of *wel some*. ful þikke, 1239, very

densely, numerous, very often, as in 'Wyde wyndowes ywroust . y written full þikke,' Pierce the Ploughmans Crede, 175; 'Suche are now a lyue ful þicke | Forȝete þe dede for þe quike,' Cursor T. 3377, 8, is here used exceptionally for, very completely. The ordinary expressions are 'iarmed wel apliȝt,' R. of Gloucester, 10517; 'wel ynou,' id. 1965; 'anon rightis,' Alisaunder, 1946; 'at all pointes,' Alisaunder fragment, 184/230; 'at all peces,' Troy Book, 3197; 'to þe teþ,' Beues A. 945; 'fram heued to þe ton,' R. of Gloucester, 11177.

l. 1244. For illustrations of do used figuratively for *put*, see N. E. D., iii. p. 562. **Kare**, deep distress, is a euphemism for death.

O 1283. **bloody**. Comp. 'Ageynste þem rydyth Tyrrye | And makyth many a man bloody,' Guy, 2103, 4; 'Mani on he made blodi, y pliȝt, | Of Lombardes in þat fiȝt,' Guy A. 5411, 2; '& for to beten here bodyis : me haȝ al bloody I-maked,' Archiv, lxxii. 342/312; 'Seyst thou not thy men redde,' Guy, 3416.

l. 1247. See 1422 note.

l. 1249. **opes holde**. Comp. 'Him trewe lord for to holde | Ant to sueren him othes holde,' Chronicle of E. 729, 30. In places like, 'Manrede þat he beden, and ok | Hold oþes sweren on þe bok,' Havelok, 2780, 1; 2816; 'Wanne we abbeȝ isuore holde oþes . to þe king ywis,' R. of Gloucester, 9369; 7861; 7863; 9127, the word-order suggests more readily the *holdiþ*, oath of allegiance, of the O. E. Chronicle, A. D. 1085, but the meaning here is the same. With the passage generally comp. 317-20, and 'And oþes þar sworn : swike þat hii nolden,' Laȝamon O. 21945, 6. **C** is here defective; Wissmann reads *here non* for *neure* in 1250.

L 1264. Comp. 'Y schell þe wedde aȝenes þe wille | To morwe y schel hit ful-fille,' Beues A. 3169, 70. For *felle*, 1254 = fill, carry out, execute, see N. E. D., iv. p. 215.

l. 1257. The corruption in **C** is curious but easily accounted for; comp. 'Commaunde to sett bothe brede and ale | To alle men þat seruet ben in sale,' Babees Book, 312/409, 10. With 1258, comp. HC. 949; 'To riche men and heore meyne | þer was riche seruise,' Archiv, lxxii. 57/1978, 9; 'les autres riches hommes qui là estoient donnerent à manger chascun l'un après l'autre, le lundi, le mardi, le mercredi,' Joinville, p. 36; 'Molt out iloc riche asemblée | De riches barons e de contes,' Guillaume le Maréchal, 9556, 7.

l. 1259. See 755 note and comp. further, 'þe joye þat he made þon, | wiȝ tonge telle may no mon,' E. Studien, i. 53/565, 6; 'þe feste þat heo wiȝ him made . no tonge telle ne may,' R. of Gloucester, 5856; 'þe prouesse þat brut dede . no tunge telle ne may,' id. 270; 'The deol that Seint Thomas makede : no tonge telle ne may,' Beket, 645; 'þer nis no tonge on erȝe : þat half tellin myȝte | þe blis & ek þe ioye : þat þer is to þe I-dyȝte,' Archiv, lxxix. 415/203, 4; Cursor T. 1311; Horst., A. L. n. f. 39/373; O. E. Homilies, series i. p. 193; Poema Morale, 287; 'The joye of that bredale | Nys not told yu tale,' Libeaus, 2107, 8.

l. 1261. **chaere**. Horn takes the king's seat (*solium regale*, see Hudson Turner, Domestic Architecture, i. p. 97), his audience are seated on benches. Comp. 'Neure so feir Chayȝere | Nedde kyng ne Emperere,' Vernon MS. i. 374/745, 6; 'þa sat Agag þe king : inne his haech saettele,' Laȝamon, 16645, 6; 'Nec mora, adductus est [rex Pandrasus] et in cathedra celsior positus,' Geoffrey of Monmouth, 11/4.

l. 1264. **mid þe beste**, among the best, one of the best tales. See 473, 4; 997; 1326. For the adjectival use of this phrase, comp. 'cniht mid þe beste,' Laȝamon O. 7425; 'cniht mid þane beste,' id. C. 707; 'a gode man with þe best,'

Langtoft, p. 114; 'Justere he is with the beste,' Alisaunder, 3325; 'þou art archer wij þe best,' Cursor T. 3607: for the adverbial use, 'god mid þan beste,' Laȝamon O. 6098; 'wel mid þon beste,' id. C. 6262; 'Also me may inne sealte se | Cristny wel mitte beste,' Shoreham, p. 9. In 'He thought, whyll hys lyfe wolde laste, | To defende the cyte wyth þe beste,' Guy, 1495, 6, the phrase means, as well as possible (Zupitza), or possibly, against the best. of þe beste, L. 611, ofe þi beste, O 911, from among your best, is a similar use. So too, 'he wes swike mid þan meste,' Laȝamon, 2547; 'of gret poer mid þe meste,' R. of Gloucester, 1733; 'For þer was melodi wij þe mest,' K. of Tars A. 553; 'And hondred wynter ȝef a levethe | That his lyf mid the lengeste,' Shoreham, p. 1. See also 1119 note.

l. 1265. May I speak without incurring blame, giving offence. As Zupitza points out in his note on Guy, 3069, 70, "Syr," he seyde, "wythowte blame, | For nothyng wyll y heyle schame," the line is an expansion of the common *cheville*, *without blame*. It is an apologetic preface to some unpleasant communication, in this case Horn's protest at the injustice done him by King Aylmer.

l. 1267. *houe*, raised. This use of *hebben* is common in Laȝamon, comp. 'Seoð-ðen wes Conan: ihouen her to kinge,' 28770, 1; 'Kinges heo weoren ihouene: & kinges isworene,' 30127, 8, but it seems rare elsewhere.

l. 1268. Mätzner needlessly inserted *y* after *haue*. The pronoun of the subject is often omitted when it would represent the same thing as the noun or pronoun which forms the object in the clause immediately preceding. Comp. 'My fadre herd of that tithing, | And made fech him with honour, | And (i. e. he) was his chief counsellour,' Generides, 372-4; 'Well feyre aventurs befelle them | And sythen (i. e. they) scheweyd to mony men,' Guy, 10 (Zupitza's note has a collection of examples); 'Heo made him hire chaumburleyn, | Over knyght and other swayn; | And him tok alle hire kayes, | And (i. e. he) hire warded by nyght and dayes,' Alisaunder, 445-8; 'þer ich fond þis feloun, | & (i. e. he) spac to Tirri in þe prison,' Guy A. 6257, 8. As Kölbing points out (E. Studien, iii, pp. 127, 8), the construction is found in Old English and Middle High German. In l. 260 the subject is omitted because it is the same as that of the preceding clause. Comp. 'Thus wynnes he many a townn | The Emagery þat ther solde bee, | Bothe the Rode & þe marie free, | (i. e. he) Brynnede þam in a fire,' Sege of Melayne, 24-7. A bold ellipsis of the subject, not reducible to any principle, is seen in l. 1058; that in l. 20 must be treated as a scribe's error.

l. 1271. *fleme* is best taken as a noun, outlaw, exile; but it may be the infinitive of the verb, which is found, though rarely, in the sense of, to flee. The insertion of *to* before a second infinitive is found in our texts at 307, 8; 425, 6; 583, 4, as the inf. simple is followed by another with *for to* at 62; the prepositional infinitive by *for to* at O 161, 2; O 447, 8; L 435, 6, and by the simple infinitive at O 595, 6.

l. 1277. Nor shall I do so. *biginnen* often forms with a dependent infinitive a circumlocution expressing no more than the sense of the second verb, but it is also occasionally used, as here, practically, for to do, without any meaning of making a start. Comp. 'Y wolde nought swylk a þyng bygynne, | Al þys reame for to wyne,' R. of Brunne, 4963, 4; 'þes þinges him made mest · biginne þulke dede,' R. of Gloucester, 7369; 'Then exlyd the kyng the quene, | Sche had wonder what hyt myght meene, | What made hym so to begynne,' Tryamour, 229-31; 'So salle I wirke als I kanne | That dede to bygynne,' Perceval, 1603, 4; Guy A. 446/83/3; Squyr of L. D. 122.

l. 1279. a *stunde*, see 333 note.

ll. 1285, 6. See 475, 6; O 828, 9; L 1399. Comp. 'þa nom Arður his red : wið reche his monnen | þat he wolde inne Karliun : bere his crunc him on | and a White-sunedaei : his folc þer isomnie,' *Lazamon*, 24243-8; 8087; ' & þe king a þan daiþe : his crunc bar an haefde,' id. 31539, 40; ' þer after sone with his here | For he to lundone forto bere | Corune, so þat [alle] it sawe,' *Havelok*, 2942-4; ' þe king a witesoneday . þo hii come alle to is heste | Sette þe crowne on is hened . & huld noble feste,' R. of Gloucester, 3118, 9; ' Vor he wolde crowne bere . vor þe heye tyde,' id. 3276; 3920, 1; 6592, 3; ' þre siþe he ber crowne aþer . to midwinter at gloucestre | To witesonetid at westmunstre . to ester at wincestre,' id. 7722, 3; ' Four times in þe ȝere | On his heued he bere | þe holy crown of þorn | At ester, at wissontide | & at seyn iames day wiþ pride | & in ȝole as god was born,' *Rouland & Vernagu*, 437-42; ' Un jur de Pentecuste avint | Li rois Aedward ke sa curt tint | A Westmuster grant e plenere | U grant gent du barnage ere. | Le jur porta li rois curune,' *Life of Edward the Confessor*, 1279-83; 3341-9; 3601-10; ' Li rois i vint à Pentecoste, | Ses évesques et ses abés | Et ses barons a tos mandés, | Altre gent assés assambla | Feste tint si se corona; | Trois jors tint feste,' *Wace*, *Brut*, 8370-5; *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, 110/35-7; 116/9-11. For passages illustrating the crown-wearing festivals (*curiae coronatae*) of the English and French kings, see *Du Cange*, *Dissertations sur l'histoire de S. Louys*, no. v. In, ' Season for to hold,' *Torrent*, 2157, the reference is to one of these set feasts: a variant on the expression of our text is seen in, ' Odewarde was king of grecc : & wered kingus ringe,' *Archiv*, lxxii. 413/49; for the ring as a mark of royalty comp. ' & takeþ Costannt, mi neldest sone, | and ȝif him boþe ring & crone,' *Arthur*, 75, 6; ' That both thi Ringe, thi ceptre and thi crown,' *Lancelot of the Laik*, 1325; *Taylor*, *Glory of Regality*, pp. 75-7. The variant in L 1294 appears to mean, and learn (or, teach) king's counsel; that of O 1329, and know of king's rights; both are without any parallel known to me.

l. 1289. *drazþe*, resort, betake himself; comp. 1006; 1420; O 1508; ' Als þey vntil þer schipes drow,' R. of Brunne, 3042; ' A wolde drawe to is swerde,' *Beues A.* 852; ' þan castelþ ȝour gonels of anon, and drawe we to our wepnas euerechon,' *Ferumbras*, 4421 (quoted by *Kölbing*); ' þe king isach þe neode : & droh to his raede,' *Lazamon*, 9526, 7; ' if þei to luf wild drawe,' *Langtoft*, p. 87. See also L 723 for a similar expression.

l. 1293. *crude*, hasten on. This intransitive use of *crouden* is rare; *Mätzner* instances, ' Creád cnear on flot,' *O. E. Chronicle*, anno 937. Similar expressions are seen in, ' þis prince went to þe salt flode . þat shippe bigan to gon | so swiþe, for þe wynde was gode . so swalowe oþer flon,' *Archiv*, lxxviii. 67/383, 4; ' scipen þer forð þrungen,' *Lazamon*, 25543. With 1294 comp. 1512 and, ' þey set vp sail, þe wynd hem blew,' R. of Brunne, 9973; ' The wynde thame soune owte of havene blewe,' *Isumbras*, 353. The ordinary expression for a favourable wind is seen in, ' He hadde wynde at wylle,' *Launfal*, 531; ' & hadde wind at wille . to wende whan hem liked,' *W. of Palerne*, 2746; 5216; ' The winde thei had at here will | All to goode for that skill,' *Generides*, 6227, 8; ' Winde þai had as þai wolde,' *Tristrem*, 386; ' A winde to wil him bare | To a stede þer him was boun,' id. 1162, 3; 1392; ' A winde to wil hem blewe,' id. 1301; ' Weder stod on wille : wind wex an honde,' *Lazamon*, 25537, 8; ' þe wynd drof hor scip al after wille : þe wynd was good Inouþ,' *St. Brendan*, 109. Similar are, ' The wynde stode as her lust wore,' *Emare*, 833; ' & þe wind hom paide wel,' R. of Gloucester, 6827; ' þe winde blew as he walde bid,' *Cursor F.* 24816; ' Li venz ert a lur pleisir,'

Life of Edward the Confessor, 63/1327. Other expressions may here be noted, 'gode winde god haþ þem lent,' Guy A. 2866; 'When þe wynd was wel þem lent,' R. of Brunne, 1313; 'He suld take þat way, if wynde wild with him stand,' Langtoft, p. 145; 'To Scotlond gan þei skip, þe wynde was þam redie,' id. p. 304; 'The wynd hem servyd wel inowgh,' Richard, 56; 'Jesu hem sente wynde ful good,' id. 1395; 'Allas! þe wind was al to gode | þat him ouer brouzte,' Beues A. 113, 4; M. 389; 'Aye the wynde was in the sayle,' Bone Florence, 136; 'wind heo hæfden wunsum: weder mid þan bezsten,' Laȝamon, 11965, 6.

l. 1295. See 807 note, and comp. 1424, 1436, 7. With L 1305, 6; O 1336, 7, comp. L 139, 40; O 143, 4. For 1298 see 305 note; for O 1340, 338 note; for 1300, 59 note; for 1301, 53 note.

l. 1302. *hende* in *felde*, skilled in the field, is a combination apparently without parallel: perhaps *hende* points to an original *lendende*. LO have here the better reading.

O 1345. For *lawe*, *faith*, comp. 'Boute of cristene lawe ȝhe kouþe nauzt,' Beues A. 526; 'þe seue kniȝtes of heþen lawe,' id. 1780; 'þat lyuede on þe cristene lawe,' Ferumbas, 85; 'Hou þat þe folk of heþen lawe | A wel gret cheyn þai had don drawe,' E. Studien, viii. 117/21, 2; 'Then asked the sowdeyn's sonne what lawe he held, and thei answeryd and seyde, the lawe of Ihesu Criste,' Ponthus, 2/17, 8; King of Tars V. 182.

l. 1309. *bi pine crois liȝte*, by thy shining cross, or by the light of thy cross; a phrase without parallel. Perhaps we should read *brizte*, comp. 'So weren he war of a croiz ful gent (? fulgent) | On his rith shuldre swiþe brith, | Brithter þan gold ageyn þe lith,' Havelok, 2139-41. *liste*, *lyste*, L 1321, O 1350, can only mean, stripe: probably their original had the rhyme *liste . . . driste*, with the graphic variation, noted at 249, for *liȝte . . . driȝte*.

ll. 1313, 4. Comp. 867 note.

ll. 1315-22 bear evident marks of the scribe's distraction or weariness; he began by writing *haue* for *serue*, then added *agenes my wille* from the next line, then, writing the next line correctly, he scraped out *agenes my wille* and wrote over the erasure *ful ylle*. The readings of LO give a good sense; *ylle* means, distastefully; comp. 'But þey hire likede swiþe ille, | pouthe it was godes wille,' Havelok, 1165, 6; 'þei Marke liked ille, | Tristrem to schip þai bare,' Tristrem, 1151, 2. For 1317, 8, Mätzner reads, þo were icome to þis ille (ile) | Sarazins loþe and blake: the following lines may be re-arranged thus, þat dude me crist forsake | — On him ilc wolde bileue — | þo hi makede me reue. With 1317 comp. 'He was a cristen king sum while,' E. Studien, viii. 118/109.

l. 1319. For Sarazins, see note on 38. *blake*, black, comp. 'Wyth sarsyns bothe black and kene,' Guy, 3227; 'þan spac þe maiden þer sche stode | Among þe sarrazins so blake,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 252/425, 6; 'Of Sarrains boþe blo & blac,' K. of Tars A. 1219. The Welsh and Irish annals often speak of the Danes as the black nation, comp. 'Mon vastata est a gentilibus nigris,' Annales Cambriae, anno 853, M. II. B. p. 835; 'Urbs Ebrauc vastata est; id est, cat Dub gint' (meaning, 'Pugna nigrorum Gentium,' Ann. Ulton.), id. anno 866; 'Gothrit filius Haraldi cum nigris gentilibus vastavit Mon,' anno 987, id. p. 838; Brut y Tywysogion, annis 986, 988, id. p. 850. The epithet seems less suitable to Danes than to Saracens proper, comp. what Joinville says of the Bedouins, 'dont lèdes gent et hydeuses sont à regarder, car les cheueus des testes et des barbes sont touz noirs,' Histoire de S. Louis, p. 79.

l. 1322. *reue*, *reeve*, *praepositus*. Among the many functions of the O. E.

schrgerēfa was that of leading the militia and seeing to the defence of his district (Kemble, Saxons, ii. p. 164, Schmid, Gesetze, p. 597), and the title is here naturally given to Athulf's father as guardian of the coast. See the quotation in note to 39. passage, pass, comp. 'Et envoia à Cluses aucuns de ces por garder les trespas,' Amis et Amile, p. 75; 'Therefore kepe we thys strett,' Tryamour, 1352.

l. 1325. *bi este*, a scribe's error for *bi weste*, see 1135. For 1326, see 1264 note.

l. 1327. *O* has here the right reading: *He*, *O* 1368, is Horn, and the reference is to the incident of 863-75.

l. 1332. *þe ri3te*. Wissmann's explanation, straightway, lacks the support of any parallel: see 306 note.

l. 1333. The phrase is formal, comp. 'Ouer þe se the wynde hem dryves,' Seege of Troye, Archiv, lxxii, 13/61; 'þe wynt bi gon þe schip to driue | til þei bi gonnc to aryue,' Alexius, 46/241, 2; 'þen blew þe wynd and gan hem dryue,' R. of Brunne, 4329; 9901; 15701; 'Roberd mad him alle preste, þe wynde gan him dryue,' Langtoft, p. 96; 149; 171; 227. For 1334 see 180 note.

l. 1341. *hol & sund*, see 149 note, and comp. for this common combination, 'Allas, þat he was not hole and sownde,' Guy, 968; 'þat wiþ inne a lite stonde | He was boþe hol and sonde,' Beues A. 733, 4; Tristrem, 1872; R. of Brunne, 9657; Athelston, 653 note. In the next line *LO* have preserved the true reading, meaning, If all is well with Horn, then nothing can be wrong with Athulf. For the construction, comp. 'Ake lif him tit þoru3 þi red,' Horst., A. L. 14/356; 'þat ho so doþ his dede mid bobance: him ne tyt non oþer mede,' E. E. Poems, 44/48. The following lines give the ground of the knight's confidence, i. e. because Horn loves Athulf so dearly and is to him as a governor, guardian. I take *stere* as = O. E. *stéora*, steersman: for so, comp. 'He rode so king wiþ croun,' Tristrem, 175, and the similar use in 1418. Zupitza sees in it the same adjective which occurs in Guy, 'Then came the dewke Raynere, | An hardy knyght, and a stere,' 662; and in, 'There found they the duke Loyer | With his baronage hardy and stere,' Copland's Guy, Y. 1, and which he connects with O. H. G. *stiuri*, fortis, ferrox, and Gothic * *stiurs* inferred from *usstiuriba*, immoderate, *usstiurci*, intemperance. But the tentative meaning he suggests, 'strong,' 'stout,' does not fit here. Whatever the explanation of the expression, the lines have much more the air of an original reading than the parallel in *L* 1353, 4, *O* 1382, 3.

l. 1348. Most of all times, i. e. more than ever before. The phrase is apparently without exact parallel, but it is like 'swulc he hafuede mod-kare: mest of alre monne,' Lazamon, 13701, 2.

l. 1353. Comp. 'Michel ioie & mirþe þai made,' Arthour, 72/2496. With 1355, comp. 468.

l. 1356. For *þat*, practically = since, comp. '3are hit is þet ich wuste herof,' Ancren Riwe, p. 88 (quoted by Mätzner); '3ore is þat ich þat on seh,' Böddeker, 258/45; 'þat y bar armes tventi 3er it is,' Guy A. 5036; 'þat ich ete þis is þe þridde day,' id. 6207; "It is ferre gone," said Robyn, | "That I was last here," Child, Ballads, v. 78/446: and for a similar sense, 'And seide; cometh hider to me | 3ware habbe 3e 3are i beo,' Horst., A. L. 22/605, 6. For 1357, 8, see 603 note; for the construction in 1361 (where the negative, as in *L* 1371, must be restored), see 122 note.

l. 1363. Comp. *O* 833, and, 'So ich 3ou segge in mi rime,' Arthour, 40/1341; 'As seint Bede seys in his ryme,' R. of Brunne, 5568; 'I maye in romaunce & in

ryme | Ellys say in sorye tyme,' *Ipomadon*, 5337, 8: similar is 'In heore song segge by ryme, | Yblessed be that ilke time,' *Chronicle of England*, 705, 6. With 804, L 812, And seide þes ryme, comp. 'Seggith Darie that songe,' *Alisaunder*, 1763: with vpon his songe, 1097, comp. 'and saeiden on songe,' *Lazamon*, 22081; in L 1101 the phrase is 'on is songe,' in O 1138 'in hys songe.' With on pine spelle, O 1069, comp. 'Tristrem þat herd he | And seyð þus in his spelle,' *Tristrem*, 3090, 1: with vpon his tale comp. 'ne mai hit na mon suggen on his tale,' *Lazamon*, 24439; 22889. Similar expressions not occurring in KH. are seen in, 'þenne seide þe Emperour in his sawe,' *Horst.*, A. L. *n. f.* 341/22; 'King Ermin seide in is sawe,' *Beues A.* 1251; K. of Tars V. 39; id. A. 831; 'As y have herd menstrelles syng yn sawe,' *Emare*, 319; 'And seiden anon with heore sawes,' *Horst.*, A. L. 15/395; 'Vppon theyre lay they sat and song,' *Torrent*, 1492. Comp. also, 'E diseient en lur fauele,' *Gaimar*, 3751.

l. 1364. This is a frequent formula occurring mostly in such contexts as, '& blissed þe time þat he was born,' *Ywain*, 3344; *Le Morte Arthur*, 3213; but comp. also, 'Blyssed mote þe tyme be | That we may þe here see,' *Archiv*, lxxix. 443/188, 9; 'beneit seyt le temps que je vus unqe nory,' *Fulk Fitz-Warine*, p. 31.

ll. 1366, 7. We shall teach the heathen dogs a humiliating lesson. Comp. 'we 3am solle teche? Bruttisse speche,' *Lazamon O.* 24941, 2; 'for þus we eou scullen techen? ure Bruttisse speche,' id. C. 26543, 4, 26833, 4: 'þe barouns of engelond, myhte hue him gripe, | he him wolde techen on englysshe to pype,' *Böddeker*, 128/75, 6. Expressions of similar meaning are, 'and we heom sculleð tellen? Bruttisse spelles,' *Lazamon*, 20605, 6; 'Ac our kniȝtes & our barouns | Hem tauȝt so her lessouns,' *Arthour*, 188/6703, 4; 'Arthour tauȝt on a lessoun of howe | & cleued him to þe sadel bowe,' id. 265/9675, 6; 'So I talket hom tille | That muche blode conne I spille,' *Avowynge of Arther*, p. 67; 'Bot hinde Iohn of Coupland - a wight man in wede, | Talked to David - and kend him his crede,' *Minot*, ix. 37, 8; 'Li moignes est bons chevaliers, | . . . | Bien vous aprent vo patenostre,' *Wistasse le Moine*, 1625, 7; *Guillaume le Maréchal*, 965.

ll. 1369, 70. See 85, 6 note. For O 1406, 7, see 603 note; with L 1377, 8, comp. L 1227, 8.

ll. 1371, 2. The expression is formal; comp. 'Beues gan than his horne blowe | For all his hoste shold hym knowe,' *Beues M.* 755, 6; 3047, 8; 'He blew his horn, his men he (read, hit) knawe,' *Alisaunder*, 6102; 'Generides his horn gan blow | That his felous might him know,' *Generides*, 5059, 60; 'doþ now & leteþ myn hornes blowe? quiclich and anon, | þat myne men mowe iknowe? what þay sculleþ don,' *Ferumbras*, 2347, 8; 'The kinge his bugulle con blow, | His knyȝtus couthe hitte welle knaw,' *Avowynge of Arther*, p. 72; "'Let blowe a horne," sayd Robyn, | "'That felaushyp may vs knowe,'" *Child, Ballads*, v. 67/229; 'They blewen an horne that was knowe, | His folkis fast thoder kan drawe,' *E. Studien*, xiii. 150/6102, 3; *Beues*, 37/775, 6.

l. 1373. See 101 note. The phrase in 1375, 6 seems without parallel. For quike to drowe, L 1388, see 1492 note.

L 1389. *speres ord.* Comp. 'mid axen, mid sweorden? mid scarpe speres orde,' *Lazamon*, 7478, 9; '& heom on ileggen? mid orde and mid egge,' id. 5201, 2; 8595, 6; 'mid sworde an mid speres orde,' *Owl & N.* 1066; 'Ord of spere, and ord of egge (read, swordes egge) | Schal at heore acordement beon,' *Alisaunder*, 1839, 40; 932; *Arthour*, 7449.

O 1419. See 58 note. With O 1421, comp. O 48.

ll. 1379, 80. Comp. 'and anan he gon to wurche? ane swiðe feire chirche,' *Lazamon*, 29531, 2; '& let rere chirchen vp · þat þe ssrewen adoun caste,' *R. of Gloucester*, 2601; 'hij lete arere churche · in to al þat contrey | & priories wurchen · & many an abbey,' *Archiv*, lxxviii. 68/433, 4; *HC*. 106, 7.

ll. 1381, 2. A fairly common combination. Comp. 'no belle i-rungen? no masse isunge,' *Lazamon*, 29441, 2; 'Ne halewede kirke, ne messe songen, | Ne child cristned, ne belle rongen,' *R. of Brunne*, 14855, 6; 'Off enny kyrk that preest in syng, | Messe in sayd, or belle in ryng,' *Richard*, 1133, 4. It is frequent in the ballads, comp. 'Whan bells was rung, an mass was sung | An a' man unto bed was gone,' *Child*, i. 68/27; iii. 70/21; iv. 298/5; v. 244/10; 'When mass was sung and bells were rung,' *Sharpe*, *North Countrie Garland*, pp. 28, 42. A variation occurs in, 'He wole a-Morwe Belle ryng, | And jenne wol he Matyns syng,' *Vernon MS.* i. 347/720, 1.

l. 1384. Comp. 73 note. In *O* 1428, read *clepten*, see *O* 1252.

l. 1385. The reading of *LO* gives a good sense, see 1286 note. Still *C* preserves a primitive detail, and is therefore probably original. But *serie* is difficult; *Mätzner*, instancing *seren*, *sar*=*sheren*, *shar*, *O. E. scieran*, in *Lazamon O.* 20307, 17663, takes it for *sherie*, representing *O. E. scierian*, allot, distribute. The meaning would then be, He caused corn to be distributed. But *s* = *O. E. sc* does not occur elsewhere in *C*, and support is wanted for a *M. E. sherien*. Perhaps we should read *ferie* (*O. E. ferian*), carry, bring, giving the sense, He caused corn to be brought. The heathen having wasted the land, the people are starving; of a similar evil time it is said, 'Now 3e schul vnderstond, | Fif 3er þis last in Ingland, | þat no corn no was ysowe, | Noiþer on down no on lowe,' *Arthour*, 4535-8. So too *Arthur*, finding *York* wasted by *Childric*, rears the ruined churches and bids 'þa eorðe-tilien? teon to heore craefsten,' *Lazamon*, 22117, 8.

l. 1387. Comp. 'and murie lyf þou schalt lede þer afterward,' *Legends of the Rood*, 61/512. For 1388 see 884 note.

L 1404. *ferde* aboute, busied himself; here used absolutely, but like *to go about*, *to be about*, usually with a dependent infinitive; comp. 'þat he ferde fast aboute · floures to gadere,' *W. of Palerne*, 30. See also 277 note.

l. 1389. Comp. 'þe Dnyk was of herte proud,' *Gregorius*, 446; '3it wild he not be war þer bi, so proude he was in herte,' *Langtoft*, p. 8; 'As men tho3te in eche poynte: alto prute he drou3 | Ac in his hurte hit was another,' *Beket*, 192, 3. For *on*, see note on 281 and comp. further, 'þa iwarð þe king on mode prut,' *Lazamon*, 8828; 'on heorte he wes bliðe,' *id.* 4431; and see note on 1405. With 1390 comp. 'Feol and fikel and proud also | That him feol to muche wo,' *Alisaunder*, 2661, 2.

ll. 1391, 2. So the traitor *Mordred* tries to win over the barons by gifts, 'Festys made he many and fele, | And grete yiftys he yafe Also,' *Le Morte Arthur*, 2962, 3; 'To erlys And to barons on ylk A syde | Grete yiftis he yaffe,' *id.* 3044, 5; 'And mordred that was mykelle of myght, | Wyth grete gyftes made hym stronge,' *id.* 3158, 9. Comp. also, 'Who 3af broche and beize? | Who bot douke Morgan?' *Tristrem*, 265, 6. With 1392, meaning, to be on his side, comp. 'O bok ful grundlike he swore, | þat he sholde with him halde,' *Havelok*, 2307, 8.

l. 1393. He had stone carted, conveyed. The detail is often mentioned; see *L* 905 note, and comp. 'Morter þey made & ston dide fet | & spedde hem faste þer on to set,' *R. of Brunne*, 7959, 60; 'Ston þey dide gadere & graue,' *id.* 6699; 'machunnes (masons) heowen | lim heo gunnen baernen,' *Lazamon*, 15465, 6; 'Cil ont commencié à olvrer | Pière, mortier à aloer,' *Wace*, 7513, 4.

l. 1394. Where he hoped for success. Comp. 'And hopis beste for to spede,' Thomas of Erceldoune, 454, and for similar phrases, Minot, v. 42 note.

l. 1396. [and] surrounded it with water. *biflette* is apparently a *ἀπ. λεγ.*, but there is no difficulty in taking it as the preterite of **bifleten*, a transitive form made by the prefix *be*, added to the weak verb, *fleten*, float. For the *asyndeton* comp. 646, 7; and for the meaning, 'Vor þe castel is so strong . þat þe leuedi is Inne | þat ich wene al þis lond . mid strengþe ne ssolde it winne | Vor þe se geþ al aboute . & entreie bote on þer nis,' R. of Gloucester, 3309-11.

○ 1446. *hon on legge*, lay hands on it, come near to attack it. Comp. 'He wiste þe iewes wolde him forfare | If þei myste hond on him lay,' Cursor T. 14339. 40; 'ne funde he nonne swa kene mon? þat hond him durste leggen on,' *Laʒamon*, 8191, 2; 'Ne hond on him with yuele leyde,' *Havelok*, 994. At ○ 1502, the expression is varied by the omission of *hond*; *on legge*, means simply, attack, comp. '& aefor he heom leide on | mid sweord & mid spere,' *Laʒamon*, 547, 8. For the combination in the following line, comp. 'eche a kuntre worþ kept . wiþ kud men i-nouþe, | eche brug, eche paþþe . eche brode weye,' W. of Palerne, 1673, 4.

l. 1398. For the alliteration comp. 'Then was Richard as prest to fight | As ever was fowl to the flight,' Richard, 2275, 6; 'Grehoundes he hadde as swifte as fowel in flight,' Chaucer, iv. 6/190; 'Him thoght þat he was als lyght | Als a fowl es to þe flyght,' *Ywain*, 1304.

ll. 1401, 2. See 679, 80; ○ 718, 9. *gan wende*, began to turn himself, went about, proceeded, like 'ferde aboute,' *L* 1404: *Wissmann's* quotation, 'þe kaisere wende (= weened, thought): *Walwain* to scende,' *Laʒamon*, 27792, 3, is not a parallel.

ll. 1403, 4. Comp. ○ 1436, 7, and see 915, 6 note. *þerne* is an adverb, eagerly, in *C*; a verb in the corresponding *L* 1419.

l. 1405. *ful of mode*. Comp. 'His herte wax angry & ful of mod,' *Ferumbras*, 3635; 'þo was otuwel fol of mood | & fauþt as he were wood,' *Otuel*, 1123, 4; 'Generides wex so ful of moode | For Sir Lucas that was so goode,' *Generides*, 9225, 6. Similarly, 'his hert was fulle of site,' *Langtoft*, p. 104. For *L* 1423, see 281 note, and comp. further, 'unsel him wes on mode,' *Laʒamon*, 30541; 'þe king wes on mode sar,' id. 638; 'seruful on his mode,' id. 167. With 1406 comp. 960 note; with *swete*, 1407, 'swulc he mid swenene: swunke ful swiðe,' *Laʒamon*, 17908, 9.

l. 1410. For omission of the relative, see *Kellner*, *Syntax*, pp. 61, 2. In the French version there is no ship; 'Si uit vn auisium dunt forment se cremeit | Kil er[t] sur un flum mes ne sout v esteit | E en miliv del flum bele rimignil veeit | Es granz undes broiant deskal mentun tut dreit | Wikle ert del altre part que near la uoleit | Vne furche de fer en sa mein si teneit | Dunt larebutet en si eume sen isseit,' *HR*. 4969-75.

l. 1411. *blenche* is explained by *Mätzner* as, turn over; but that appears more suitable to *ouerblenche*, *L* 1429, while, to *lurch*, would be a meaning for the simple verb more in accordance with the other uses of the word. The passage is apparently without parallel. *on hire*, ○ 1466, seems a corruption of *ouer*.

l. 1415. Comp. 'And ofte her pelte ynto þe see,' *Octavian*, 20/595.

l. 1418. Comp. 554, and, 'þat niþt he hadde litel yslope | He stirt vp al in rape,' *Arthour*, 2367, 8; 'The king saide, "I ne have no rape, | For me lest yit ful wel slape,"' *S. Sages*, 1631, 2; 'Als se þouþ me lete have rap and rac,' *Desputisoun*, 43/276; 'His nedes to spede þen had he rape,' *R. of Brunne*, 7436.

l. 1420. See 1289 note.

ll. 1421, 2. *idon vnder*. *under don*, like the commoner, *doune don*, means to conquer, subject; comp. 'And a wond ðe sal smiten rigt | Moab kinges, and under-don | Al sedes kin ðis werld up-on,' Genesis & E. 4040-2: in, 'Octiater with mucche wondur | Antiochim hadde him undur,' Alisaunder, 3804, 5, we should probably read *don* for *him*. So, *under* = defeated, abased, as in, 'Bot euer er þai vnder,' Minot, ii. 18 (note); 'Pryde brynges me vnder & not above,' Ipomadon, 3681; for *above* in the opposite sense, see Ipomadon, 5 (note) and comp. 'Over al sal 3e be obove,' Ywain, 1540; 'I haue 3ow holpen to 3oure aboue,' R. of Brunne, 7200. *idon* is, therefore, unsuitable in meaning, it is probably a mistake due to *do* in 1142. The reading of **LO** gives a good sense; *vnder gan* sometimes means, to beguile, deceive; comp. 'þou hast me gyled and vndergone' (translating, *circumuenisti*), Horst., S. A. L. 33/479; 'Hu he migten vnder-gon | Here fader,' Genesis & E. 1147. 1422 is corrupt; Mätzner's explanation which makes *me* & *Rymenild* the object of *hap idon vnder* is against the word-order and would require *done*, the dative infinitive, instead of *do*. We might read, Rymenild to done wunder, with the object of doing Rymenild an injury, or, & Rymenild do to wunder, where *do* would be past participle constructed with *hap* and the meaning, and hath put Rymenild to distress. Comp. 'þa scipen wenden to wundre,' Laȝamon, 7855; 'with himself heo ferde to wonder, | heo ter hir cloþus al in sunder, | in a gret woodnesse,' Alexius, 68/472-4. *wunder*, *mirabile* = marvelous, terrible deed; comp. 'On of hem ðat haued ðis wunder (i. e. idolatry) | wrogt,' Genesis & E. 3588. So, 'Help nawht here wonder,' O 918, means, Their desperate effort did not avail them, and, 'Horn ne dude no wunder,' 1247, Horn took no terrible vengeance. But it also means perplexity, deep distress, as in, 'But yn þe put þat was þer vndyr | He saghe so moche sorowe and wundyr | Of fendes fele þat þer wore,' Handlyng Synne, 5262-4; 'werre & wrake & wonder,' Gawayne & G. K. 16; 'I was begynner of al this wondre,' Generides, 8872; "'Of this," said the king, "I haue great wonder | For sorrow my hart will breake assunder," Triamore, P. F. MS. ii. 87/190, 1, where the older version has, "Allas," seyde the kyng, "now y wondur," Tryamoure, 199; and this meaning suits well here.

l. 1423. Comp. 'Ihesu, for þi woundes fue | In Ingland help vs to haue pese,' Minot, i. 91, 2; 'Ihesu, for þi woundis fyue | þe feend away from us þou dryue,' Hymns to the Virgin, 20/77, 9; 'Jhesu, for 3our woundes five | 3e ben our help and our socour,' Songs and Carols (Warton Club), 79/1, 2; Alexius, 50/283; Athelston, 144; "'Louerd," he seide, "help me nou: for thi swete wounde," Beket, 1713. *wordes*, O 1476, is probably due to a confusion with the *seven* words: a frequent invocation is that by the seven names as in "'Syr," he seyde, "god of heyn | 3ylde yow for hys nameys seun," Guy, 2681, 2, where the editor says he does not know what seven names are meant. They are Sapientia, Adonai, Radix Jesse, Clavis David, Oriens Lux (Oriens splendor lucis aeternae), Rex Gentium, Emmanuel, as occurring in the anthems sung at vespers in the week before Christmas, beginning December 16. Comp. further, 'Praie þi son of gret pouste | ffor his names seuen,' Alexius, 34/305, 6; 'Yblisced be his nam seuen,' Horst., S. A. L. 140/125; id. A. L. n. f. 230/199; E. Studien, viii. 449/83; 454/541; id. ix. 46/286. See Romania, xiv. p. 528, Daurel et Beton, p. cj.

l. 1426. See 853.

l. 1446. *god of cure*, good of choice, as good as could be desired. The expression is apparently without parallel, but comp. 'ten þusend monnen | þet wes þe bezste cure? of al Brutlonde,' Laȝamon, 8076-8; '& aefter cure heo him 3euen:

þreo hundred ȝisles,' id. 6171, 2. The same word apparently occurs in 'to wynne þe cure' (= to win the gree), Octavian, 33/1017.

○ 1453. *hem . . . bytwexe*, must mean, agreed on, fixed by them (i. e. Fikenild and Aylmer). Comp. 'And seide ȝam bi-twine? þat þar hii wolde akepe,' *Lazamon* O. 26936, 7.

l. 1427. See 124 note. For *al riȝt*, 1428, see 305 note.

l. 1432. Comp. '& ladde him to nywe worc . to a uair castel & god,' R. of Gloucester, 9220; 'þe newe worc of wesmunstre . þe king bigan þo anon,' id. 10658.

○ 1480, 1, is unintelligible: read perhaps, 'þe watres bigan to terne | By here schipes sterne.'

l. 1436. See 124 note. *vprist*, rising, elsewhere regularly means, resurrection.

ℒ 1455. *stoure*, see 685, where O has the same variant as C here, and O 1016, 7.

For *alyue*, ℒ 1457, see 131 note.

ℒ 1467. Comp. "'Kyng Alisaundre," he saide, "kyngis flour," Alisaunder, 3¹⁴⁵.

l. 1448. See 59 note.

l. 1456. *wiþ none ginne*, by no device. Comp. 'mid wulches cunnes ginne: he mihte cumen binnen,' *Lazamon*, 20297, 8; 'Ac in a castel he lay of priis | þat wiþ no gin, y ȝou plit, | Noman þer in com miȝt,' *Arthour*, 56/1906-8; 'That noe man might to them winne | By noe manner of gynne,' id. 367/2335, 6; 'And wele he saw that by na gyn | Allane to hir myght he nocht wyn,' *S. Sages*, 3019, 20; 'Ne shal it neuer with noo gyn | of lawndre be washen clene,' *Generides*, 610, 1; 'But out of the pit coud I not wyn | Nouthir for craft nor bi noo gyn,' id. 2675, 6; *Beket*, 1961; *O. E. Miscellany*, 153/237, 8. It is often contrasted with open force, as in, 'Ac by strenthe no by gynne | No myghte he heom that day wynne,' *Alisaunder*, 1219, 20; 'mid strengðe oðer mid ginne? his lond to biwinne,' *Lazamon*, 6599, 600; 'But the towre myght he neuer wynne | Wyth strength[e] ne wyth stoure stronge, | Ne wyth none other kynnes gynne,' *Le Morte Arthur*, 3035-7. For O 1502, 3, see O 1446 note.

l. 1457. See 183 note: for 1458, see 122 note.

l. 1459. See 235, 6, and comp. 'For ich kan craft and ich kan liste,' *Owl and N.* 757, and for the rhyme, 'neuere þurh nare liste? her of naþing nuste,' *Lazamon*, 17850, 1. O 1506, 7, means that Horn took all the advice that his companions offered.

l. 1461. *schewe*, display, bring out, as in, 'An harp he gan forþ bring,' *Tristrem*, 1811. Comp. also, 'Siþþe was schewed hem bi | Murþe and munstralsy,' *Horst.*, *S. A. L.* 207/220, 1. For *drawe*, O 1508, see 1289 note. With Horn's disguise as a harper, comp. the device by which Baldulf gained admission into York besieged by Arthur: 'Cum ergo alterius modi aditum non haberet [Baldulphus], rasi capillos suos et barbam, cultumque jocularis cum cythara cepit. Deinde intra castra deambulans modulis quos in lyra componebat sese cytharistam exhibebat. Cumque nulli suspectus esset, accessit ad moenia urbis paulatim ceptam simulationem faciens. Postremo cum ab inclusis compertus esset, tractus est funiculis intra muros,' *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, 122/42-8. The same story is told by *Wace*, *Brut*, 9336-51, *Lazamon*, 20305-38, and *R. of Brunne*, 9839-54. In the same disguise, *Anlaf* spies out *Athelstan's* camp: 'Ille (Anlaf) qui tantum periculum imminere cerneret, astu exploratoris munus aggressus, depositis regiis insignibus, assumptaque in manibus cythara, ad tentorium regis nostri (Athelstani) progreditur; ubi cum prae foribus cantitans, interdum quoque quateret dulci resonantia fila tumultu, facile admissus est, professus minum qui hujusmodi arte stipem

quotidianam mercaretur. Regem et convivas musico acromate aliquantis per delinivit, cum inter psallendum omnia oculis scrutaretur. Postquam satietas edendi finem deliciis imposuisset et severitas administrandi belli in colloquio procerum recrudesceret, abire jussus pretium cantus accepit. Quod asportare nauisians, sub se in terra defodit,' W. of Malmesbury, de gestis regum Anglorum, i. pp. 142, 3. R. of Gloucester, 5508-17, relates the same incident. So too Johan de Raunpaigne, who 'savoit assez de tabour, harpe, viele, sitole e jogelerie,' uses his skill twice on daring adventures, Fulk Fitz-Warine, pp. 92-5, 108-110, and Eustace the Monk finds the disguise of a minstrel useful, Wistasse le Moine, 2166-214. Comp. also Daurel et Beton, 1929 ff.

L 1483. See 1264 note.

l. 1464. at wille, as pleased them, as well as they could desire. Comp. 'of þe noblest knyghtes o lyue | Wel armed at her wille,' R. of Brunne, 13358, 9; 'wind stond an willen,' Laȝamon, 1102; 'Lendemeyn leua Fouke matyn, e fust armée tot à talent, e ces compaignouns ensement,' Fulk Fitz-Warine, p. 95. But O has preserved the original reading.

l. 1468. gleowinge, harp playing. So 'For he was sleȝe of harp glew,' Cursor T. 7251; 'Quil wit glen and quil wit sang,' Cursor C. 7433; '& gon þær to gleowien: & muche gome to makien,' Laȝamon, 20315, 6.

l. 1473. He, Rimenhild. It was apparently the British custom to admit none but artists after the feast was begun, see d'Arbois de Jubainville, iii. p. 257. For minstrels at feasts, see Wright, Homes of other Days, pp. 183-5, for their kinds and instruments, pp. 194-209. Their seat near the door is noteworthy, L 1496, O 1523. For clenche, 1476, see 232 note.

l. 1477. With the effect of Horn's song, comp. 'Swiche song he gan sing. | þat hir was swiþe wo; | Her com swiche loue longing | Hir hert brast neiȝe a to,' Tristrem, 1860-3. With walaway comp. 'Hys songe was not but wele away,' Partonope, 3550; 'his ryght songe was welawey: wiþ oute lesinge,' Anglia, i. 69/65. For 1479, see 428 note.

l. 1480. Comp. 'N'as ther non of heom that lowgh,' Alisaunder, 2435; 'The kyng ne non of his ne lough,' id. 5727; and the similar, 'Non of hem ne lyst syng,' id. 5319. For 1481, 2, see 875 note, and comp. 'Hit eode hire herte swiþe neiþ,' Castel of Loue, 320. With 1483, 4, comp. 613, 4, 873, 4: the variant in LO gives a better sense here.

ll. 1487, 8. Comp. 'He drow ut sone his gode swerd, | And smot him so up-on þe crune, | þat godrich fel to þe erþe adune,' Havelok, 2733-5. The usual expression is seen in, 'Crounes þai gun crake,' Tristrem, 887; 'Many a croune men myght se crake,' R. of Brunne, 5070. For fel, L 1510, see 421 note. In 1488, *he fulde* should be read for *ifulde*.

l. 1489. arowe, see Minot, v. 48 note.

l. 1492. todraȝe, see 181, L 1388. *todrawen*, *distrahere*; *drawen*, *trahere* (*detrahere*, *tractare*), are all used in two different senses, (1) to tear asunder by means of horses attached to the limbs, and (2) to draw to the place of execution over the pavement, on a hurdle or a hide. For the former meaning comp. 'Quo cognito, rex eum quasi regiae majestatis occisorem membratim laniatum equis apud Coventre, exemplum terribile et spectaculum lamentabile praeberere jussit omnibus audentibus talia machinari. Primo enim distractus, postea decollatus, et corpus in tres partes divisum est,' Matthew Paris, Chronica Majora, iii. p. 498 (punishment for attempted assassination of Henry iii. 1238 A.D.); 'þat Beues scholde ben anhonge | & to drawe wiþ wilde fole,' Beues A. 3568, 9; '& Rodric

þer wes of-slaȝen? & seoððen mid heorsen to-draȝen,' *Laȝamon*, 9952, 3; 'Ant for that tresoun that hy dude | Hy were to-drawn wythe stude,' *Chronicle of England*, 839, 40; 'I war worþi wit hors be draun,' *Cursor C.* 9060; 'Wyth wilde hors thou shalt be drayne,' *Le Morte Arthur*, 3014; 'quosdam fecit equis trahi, alios igne cremari, alios suspendi et alios incarcerari,' *Annales Monastici*, ii. p. 111. For the second meaning, which is the usual one for *drawen*, *trahere*, comp. 'Primo igitur a Westmonasterio usque ad turrim Londoniarum et inde usque ad illam poenalem machinam quae vulgariter *gibbetus* dicitur distractus . . . omnes autem sexdecim socii per civitatem Londoniarum ad caudas equorum tracti, ad patibula sunt suspensi,' *Matthew Paris*, C. M. iv. p. 196 (of the pirate William Marsh and his companions, A. D. 1242); 'Primo pelle bovis stratus, ascensis sex lictoribus equos, caudis ipsorum distractus per civitatem Londoniae,' *Flores Historiarum*, iii. p. 282 (of Thomas Turbeville in 1295); 'Vor he let him mid hors to drawe . fram strete to strete,' *R. of Gloucester*, 6392; 'I wolde be way or strete | Hys body wer to-drawe,' *Lybeaus*, 188, 9; 'Now þe Turbeuile has his jugement, | Drawen is a while on London pauiment,' *Langtoft*, p. 270; 'And siȝen to þe galwes drawe[n] | At þis foule mere tayl,' *Havelok*, 2477, 8; 'þey drowen hym þorwȝ ylke a strete,' *Athelston*, 804; *Tryamour*, 578, 9; "' Ȝe schul ben honged & todrawe," | He dede feche hors wel sket | & teyed hem to her fet | & dede hem drawe on þe pauement,' *Arthour*, 380-3; *Böddeker*, 131/162, 3; 'tractus est equis lento passu ad locum suspendii,' *Annales Monastici*, iii. p. 294. There is thus no clear distinction between *drawen* and *todrawen*, the second meaning is the usual one for both, but the first best suits the passages in our texts.

l. 1497. king, the deposed Aylmer. homage, apparently for homagers, vassals, but the use is without parallel. LL. *homagium* is sometimes used in the concrete sense of the land held by a vassal. The scribe's error in O 1545 is exactly reversed in *Cursor*, 5799; T. reading *trouage* where the other MSS. have correctly *vrage*, *outrage*.

l. 1503, 4. See 117 note. For L 1525, O 1550, see 36 note. With L 1527, 8 comp. 1327, 8. wyt yre, O 1553, comp. '& wiþ hard dunt & gret yre . to gadere supþe hii come,' *R. of Gloucester B.* 3824; 'He cryde, "Boy, ley on with yre | Strokes as ys woned þy syre,"' *Octavian*, 36/1117, 8; 'He fauȝt with ire and with enuie,' *id.* 36/1124.

l. 1509, 10. This place is unsatisfactory in all the MSS. LO have a feeble repetition of the preceding couplet. In C, *kniztes* in both lines cannot be right, and *He* can hardly refer to Horn, if *horn* is to stand in the next line. Perhaps we should read, He (i.e. Horn) ȝaf alle ore | For Aþelbrus lore, He did honour, shewed favour, to them all because of the training he had had from Athelbrus. For the rhyme, comp. 'he spac of feire laere? and al of godes are,' *Laȝamon*, 30159, 60.

l. 1513. ride, sail: comp. 'No tyme in hauen to schipe go | Ne in se hiderward ryde,' *R. of Brunne*, 15690, 1; 'ffor all be water þey must ryde,' *Seege of Troye*, 692. For 1512 see 1294 note.

l. 1514 may mean, Where he experienced sorrow (i.e. of separation from Rymenhild, *Wissmann*). But the rhyme is spoilt by *fondede*, and *fonde*, which *Wissmann* substitutes, is not found before the 16th century as contracted preterite. Even if it could stand, the vagueness of the line as to time would be unsatisfactory: er, L 1536, meets this difficulty, but the line is very clumsy. Possibly it originally ran, þer he woȝes gan fonde, there he built walls, i.e. a church, as at 1379, 80.

l. 1521, 2. *Wissmann* apparently understands the passage as, All people might

sympathise with the trials of these true lovers. But *hem miȝte rewe* ought to mean, might repent (themselves), see 378: *on, of* or *for* must be inserted before *hem* to give anything like Wissmann's meaning, but even then *hrowen* generally means, to have mercy on, to show active pity (comp. 378), not, to sympathise with.

l. 1526. *vnorn* here means ugly; and the line is of the same type as, 'And ȝede barfote and nought ȝschod,' E. Studien, xiv. 171/34; 'Schod & no þyng bare,' Athelston, 377.

l. 1527. *among*, at intervals, develops a sense of continually. Comp. 'Floris siȝte and wep among,' Floris, 845; 'Euer þe boye blewe and lewh a monge,' Archiv, xc. p. 75; 'Wiþ weping I mengid my drinke among,' E. Studien, x. 247/186 (*among* might here mean, together); 'Sum wile softe and lud among,' Owl & N. 6; 'They pleyd & songe amonge,' Archiv, lxxix. 437/279; 'Te deum laudamus þei songe amonge,' Anglia, i. 73/257; Laȝamon, 22702, 23564; Amis, 860. Similar are, 'And also cussed his feet amyð,' Cursor T. 14015; 'Pleieð & sweieð & singeð bitweonen,' O. E. Homilies, i. 193/28. The lines apparently express the thankfulness of the scribe that his task is done.

ll. 1529, 30. A very common formula in the romances; comp. 'Jesu, lorde, of heyn kyng, | Grawnt vs alle hys blessinge,' Octavian, 64/4, 5; Isumbras, 1, 2; 792-4; Eglamour, 1, 2; Avowinge of Arther, 93/13, 4; Triamore, P. F. MS., ii. 80/1, 2; 'Lord Jhesu, heuyne-kyng, | Thow grante vs all þi blyssinge | Iff it þi wyll be,' Archiv, lxxix. 443/191-3; 'Jhesu Cryst, heyn kyng, | Grant them all hys blyssinge | That þis story wyll haue in mynd,' Horst., A. L. n. f. 241/607-9. Similar are, 'he þat is al-mihti kyng, | þat heiȝe sitteþ In Trinite, | Graunt vs alle his blessing, | AMEN, AMEN par charite,' Archiv, lxxix. 434/221-4; 'God that made the myddel erd | Geve ows alle his blessing,' Alisaunder, 8029, 30; 'Now Jesu Cryst that all hath wrought | As he on the Rode vs bought | He geve hys his blessing,' Torrent, 2664-6; Amadace, 56/17, 8; Bōddeker, 194/1, 2.

APPENDIX.

HORN CHILDE.

horn childe & maiden rimnild

M i leue frende dere, [f. 317 v ¹]	Wihard þat was euer trewe,	
Herken & 3e may here,	Seþþen firft him horn knewe,	32
& 3e wil vnder ftonde;	To ferue wijþ al hif miȝt;	
Stories 3e may lere	Wicard & hif broþer Wikel,	4
Of our elders þat were	Seþen Horn fond hem ful fikel,	
Whilom in þif lond.	Lefingef on him þai liȝt. [f. 317 v ²]	36
Y wil 3ou telle of kinges tvo,		
Hende hæþeolf waf on of þo,	8 Arlaund, þat al þewef couþe,	
þat weld al ingelond;	Boþe bi norþ & bi fouþe,	
Fram Humber norþ þan walt he,	In herd if nouȝt to hide,	
þat was in to þe wan fee,	On hunting waf him moft couþe,	40
In to hif owen hond.	12 For to blowe an horn wijþ mouþe	
	& houndef lede bi fide,	
He no hadde no child, af 3e may here,	To harpe wele & play at ches,	
Bot a fone þat was him dere;	& al gamen þat vfed is	44
When þat he waf born,	& mo waf in þat tide;	
þe king was glad & of gode chere,	16 Hæþeolf Arlaund bitauȝt	
He fent after frendef fer & nere	Horn & hif children auȝt,	
& bad men calle him horn.	To lern hem to ride.	48
viii. knaue childer he fouȝt,		
To horn hif fone <i>he hem</i> bitauȝt,	20 Out of danmark com an here,	
Alle were þai frely born,	Opon Ingland forto were	
Wijþ him to play & lere to ride,	Wijþ flout oft & vnride,	
Fine 3er in þat ich tide,	Wijþ yren hattef, ſcheld & ſpere;	52
Wijþ baner him bi form.	24 Alle her pray to ſchip þai bere	
	In cliſſand bi teſe fide.	
Hende, & 3e me herken wold,	Schepe & nete to ſchip þai brouȝt	
þe childer name af it if told,	& al þat þai haue mouȝt,	56
Y wil 3ou reken ariȝt;	In herd if nouȝt to hide.	
Hæþrof & tebaude,	28 When hæþeolf it herd fay,	
Aþelſton & winwold,	He buſked boþe niȝt & day,	
Gariif wife & wiȝt,	Oȝain hem for to ride.	60

20. *he hem*] omit MS.: ſupplied by Caro.

28. *Hæþrof*] *Hayrof* MS.

Wij in þat ich fourtenniȝt Barouf fele & mani a kniȝt, Al were þai redi bouu ;		Sum baylif he made, And fum he ȝaf londef brade,	104
Wij helme on heued & brini briȝt Alle were þai redi to fiȝt & rered gonfeynoun.	64	Hif ȝiftef were nouȝt gnede ; & seȝþen he dede chirchef make, To ſing for þe dedef fake :	108
On alerton more al þai mett, þer were her dayes fett, Failed hem no rouu ;	68	God quite him hif mede !	
Seȝþen to clifland þai rade, þer þe danif men abade, To fel þe feye adoun.	72	Seȝþen king haȝolf fore, For to huntun on blakeowe more Wij a rout uu ride, In fretþe & in foreſt þore ;	112
In a morning þai bi gan, Of al þat day þai no blan þat baleful werk to wirke ;		To telle þe dere ſtrong it wore, þat he felled þat tide, & anon after, wij outen leſing, He held a feſt at pikering,	116
Sidef þai made blo & wan, þat er wer white fo feþer on swan, Swiche gamen man auȝt irke.	76	þer hif kniȝtef ſchuld ride ; & seȝþen to ȝork, waf nouȝt to layn, Arlaunde com him oȝain, & horn hif ſone wij prede.	120
When þat euen bi cam, þe danif men were al ſlan : [f. 318 r ¹]	80	King haȝeolf tok þe children auȝt, þat he had hif ſone bitauȝt, & gan to wepe anon :	
It bi gan to mirke. Who fo goȝ or rideþ þer bi, ȝete may men ſee þer bonef ly Bi feyn Sibilef kirke.	84	'Ich aue won mi fon wij mauȝt, [f. 318 r ²] þat we oȝein in batayl fauȝt, & now þai ben al ſlon, & ȝour faderf ben ſlawe þare :	125
Hende haȝeolf, af y ȝou fay, Duelled þer þe niȝen day, þe folk of him waf fain.		þat of þinkeþ me ful fare & oþer mani on.	128
þai toke anon þat ich pray, Schepe & nete þat þer ſlain lay, And ȝaf it þe folk oȝain ; Armour & brini briȝt	88	þe lond þat þai held of me, Alle y ȝiue ȝou here fre, Ward no kepe y non.	132
He ȝaf to squier & to kniȝt, To ſeriaunt & to swayn ; Schipes he dede to lond drawe & ȝaf to bond men on rawe, For her catel waf ſlain.	92	Wij Horn, mi ſone, y wil ȝe be, Af ȝour faderf han ben wij me, & oþer ȝe ſchul him ſwere, þat ȝe ſchal neuer fram him fle,	136
þo he feye þat were wiȝt, Wij helme on heued & brini briȝt & wele couþe prike a ſtede, & þo þat werz douhti in fiȝt, Sexti dubbed he þer to kniȝt, & ȝaf hem riche mede.	96	For gold no ſiluer, lond no fe, Oȝein out londif here.' To horn hif ſone he hem bi toke & dede hem ſwere opon þe boke, Feute þai ſchuld him bere,	140
	100	While þat þai liue miȝt, Wij helme on heued & brini briȝt, Hif londef for to were.	144

66. *gonfeynoun* over an erasure MS.123. after *wepe*, *sore* MS.73. *morning*] *mornig* MS.

- Hende haþeolf þat waf fo fre,
 Bot ·ix· moneþ fojournd he,
 No lenge no hadde he pes.
 Out of yrlond com kingef þre, 148
 Her namef can y telle þe,
 Wele wiþ outhen les:
 Ferwele & Winwald were þer to,
 Malkan king waf on of þo, 152
 Proude in ich apres;
 Al weftmer land froyed þay.
 Þe word com on a Whiffsonday
 To king haþeolf at hif def. 156
- He bad þe harpouf leuen hif lay:
 'For ouf bi houeþ anoþer play,
 Bufke armour & ftede.'
 He fent hif fond niþt & day 160
 Also faft af he may,
 Hif folk to batayl bede;
 'Bid hem, þat þai com to me,
 Al þat hold her lond fre, 164
 Help now at þif nede;
 Better manly to be slayn,
 þan long to liue in forwe & pain,
 Oþain out londif þede.' [f. 318 v¹] 168
- þai bufked hem wel haftily,
 To com to þe kingef cri
 Wiþ in elleuen niþt,
 þat eueriche ftrete & eueri fty 172
 Glifed þer þai riden by,
 Of her brinif briþt;
 & feþþen to ftaynef more þai rode,
 þe rout waf boþe long & brod, 176
 To fel þo fay in fiþt;
 Alle þat niþt duelled þay,
 Til amorwe þat it waf day,
 þe barounf of gret miþt. 180
- þe irife oft waf long & brade,
 On ftainef more þer þai rade,
 þai ʒaf a crie for prede;
 Hende haþeolf hem abade, 184
 Swiche meting waf neuer made,
 Wiþ forwe on ich afide:
 Riþt in alitel ftonde
 Sexti þoufand were layd to grounde 188
 In herd if nouþt to hide;
- King haþeolf slouþ wiþ hif hond,
 þat waf comen out of yrlond,
 Tuo kingef þat tide. 192
- King haþeolf waf wel wo,
 For þe irife oft waf mani & mo
 Wiþ fcheld & wiþ fpere;
 Ful long feþþen man feyd fo: 196
 When men fchuld to batayl go,
 To men miþt on dere.
 þei king haþeolf fauþt faft,
 King malkan fiked attelaft 200
 Hiif ftede þat fchuld him bere:
 Now fchal men finde kingef fewe,
 þat in batail be fo trewe,
 Hif lond forto were. 204
- When king haþeolf on fot ftoðe,
 þe yriſe folk about him ʒode,
 Af hondeþ do to bare;
 Whom he hit opon þe hode, 208
 Were he neuer kniþt fo gode,
 He ʒaue a dint wel fare;
 He brouþt in alitel ftonde
 Wele fif þoufende to grounde [f. 318 v²] 212
 Wiþ hif grimly gare.
 þe Irife oft tok hem to red,
 To fton þat douhti kniþt to ded,
 þai durft neiþe him na mare. 216
- Gret diol it waf to fe
 Of hende haþeolf þat waf fo fre,
 Stoneþ to him þai eaft;
 þai brak him boþe legge & kne, 220
 Gret diol it waf to se,
 He kneled attelaft.
 King malkan wiþ wretþe out ftert
 & smot king haþeolf to þe hert; 224
 He held hif wepen fo faft,
 þat king malkan smot hif arm atwo,
 Er he miþt gete hif swerd him fro,
 For nede hif hert tobraft. 228
- þo king malkan wan þe priif,
 Oway brouþt he no mo ywiif,
 Of hif men bot þritten,

- þat wounded were in bak & fide; 232 þe lawef boþe eld & newe,
þai fleize & durft nouzt abide,
Dapet, who hem bi mene!
To yrlond he com ozain,
& left her fair folk al slain 236 þuf, in boke af we rede,
Lieand on þe grene. Alle þai were in court to fede,
þarf hem noiþer niȝt no day Sweteliche at lare;
Make her ros þai wan þe pray, 240 Alle were þai cloþed in o wede, 280
Bot slowe þe king, y wene. 240 To ride on palfray oþer on ſtede,
Wheþer hem leuer ware.
A nerl of norþhumber land, Horn waf boþe war & wife,
He herd telle þif tiþeand, At hunting oft he wan þe priif, 284
He buſked him to ride; Loued he noiþing mare;
Alle he ſefed in hiſ hand, 244 Harpe & romaunce he radde ariȝt,
Al þat he to forn him fand, Of al gle he hadde in fiȝt 288
Riȝt to humber fide. þat in lond ware.
When þat arlaund herd ſain, 248 þe word of Horn wide ſprong,
þat hende haþeolf waf ſlain, Hou he waf boþe michel & long,
He durft no lenge abide; Wiþ in fiſtene ȝere;
þai buſked boþe niȝt & day 292 þer waf no kniȝt in jnglond,
Af faſt af þai may, þat miȝt adint ſtond of hiſ hond,
Her heuedef for to hide. 252 Noiþer fer no nere.
Michel he waf & wele ymaked,
Fer fouþe in Ingland Af white af milke he waf naked, 296
Houlac king þer þai fond, & euer o bliþe chere;
Wiþ kniȝteſ ſtiþe on ſede. Meke he waf & trewe fo ſtiel,
He toke him Horn bi þe hand; [f. 319 r¹] Alle gameſ he couþe wel,
When he hadde teld hiſ tiþeand, 257 As ȝe may forward here. [f. 319 r²] 300
Menneſ hertef miȝt blede:
' When hende haþeolf waf ſlan Houlac king, y wene,
& hiſ londeſ fram him tan 260 Hadde no child bi þe quene,
& we ben flowe for drede; Bot a maid briȝt;
Of mi ſelf if me nouzt, Al þai feyd þat hir ſene, 304
Bot horn, hiſ ſone, ichaue þe brouȝt, Sche waf a feir may & a ſchene,
Help now in þif nede.' 264 & maiden rimnelde ſche hiȝt.
When ſche herd horn ſpeke,
Miȝt ſche him nouzt forȝete 308
Bi day no bi niȝt;
Loued neuer childer mare
Bot triſtrem or yfoud it ware,
Who fo rede ariȝt. 312
- þat miri maiden wald nouzt wond,
Dern loue forto fond,
ȝif ſche it miȝt winne;

239. *Make* *m* corrected out of *þ* MS.266. *þe* above line MS.251. After *þai*, *I* erased MS.283. *hor* MS.

- Forþi sche fent hir fond, 316 & com anon on þe morn,
 For to speke wiþ arlond, & brouȝt wiþ hi^m hende horn,
 For Horn schuld cum wiþ him. Af ȝe may forward here. 360
 & Arlaund him bi þouȝt,
 ȝif he horn wiþ him brouȝt, 320 þe maiden bour waf fair ſpred,
 Leſingef ſchuld bi ginne; Atired al wiþ riche webbe,
 For þi he lete horn at hame; Sche haylett hem wiþ winne;
 & toke haȝerof in hiſ name; þe mirie maiden hir biþouȝt, 364
 To maiden Rimneld *inne*. 324 In what maner þat ſche mouȝt
 Trewe loue for to ginne.
 Sche fett hir hem bitvene :
 þe miri maiden, al fo ſone þe maiden waf briȝt and ſchene 368
 Af haȝerof ȝu to chaumber come, & comen of kingef kinne ;
 Sche wend, þat it wer horn. Anon hir felue hadde hem ledde
 A riche cheier waf vndon, 328 To ſitten opon her owen bedde,
 þat ſenien miȝt ſit þer on, Arlaund & Horn wiþ him. 372
 In ſwiche craft ycorn ;
 A baudekin þer on waf ſpred ;
 þider þe maiden hadde hem led, 332 Hendeliche ſche to hem ſpac,
 To ſiten hir bi forn ; A poumgarnet þer ſche brak,
 Frount & ſpicef ſche hem bede, & ſpicef dede ſche calle, 376
 Wine to drink wite & rede, Sche lete fet forþ a ſtede blac,
 Boȝe of coppe & horn. 336 Waf couered al wiþ palle,
 þe ſtiropes were of ſilke wite,
 þan a ſeriauȝt ſche bad go, Bridel & fadel al waf ſlike, 380
 A gentil goſhawk for to ta, & feyd, ‘ Horn hende in halle,
 Fair he waf to ſliȝt ; It waf me told þou ſchult be kniȝt ;
 þer wiþ herten glouef to, 340 Y þe ȝif here a ſtede liȝt,
 Swiche waf þe maner þo, & a queyntife of palle.’ 384
 And ȝaf Haȝerof of her ȝiſt.
 ¶ Sche wende bi Haȝerof, Horn it were,
 þat loued hunting noȝing more, [f. 319
 On him hir loue waf liȝt : v¹] 345
 A leſ of grehoundef forþ þai brouȝt,
 & he forfoke & wald it nouȝt
 & feyd haȝerof he hiȝt. 348
 ¶ ‘ What euer þi name it be,
 þou ſchalt haue þiſ houndef þre,
 þat wele can take a dere ;
 & haȝerof, for þe loue of me, 352
 Com to morn, & horn wiþ þe ;
 He lay hir hert ful nere.
 ¶ & Harlaund þat waf hende,
 Toke hiſ leue ſorto wende,
 Wiþ a blipe chere, 356
 þan ſche lete forþ bring
 A ſwerd hongand bi aring,
 To horn ſche it bitauȝt ;

316. After *fent*, *wiþ* MS. 324. *inne* omit MS. *in* ſupplied by Ritson, *inne* Michel.
 342. *ȝif* MS.

- ‘ It if þe make of miming, 400 For sche wel trewely haþ him hiȝt,
Of al swerdef it if king, ȝif þat sche liue miȝt,
& weland it wrouȝt; Hiȝ leman wald sche be. 444
- ¶ Bitter-fer þe swerd hiȝt, 404 Tebaud went biȝond fe
Better swerd bar neuer kniȝt, & Winwald þat waf fo fre,
Horn, to þe ich it þouȝt; To leren hem to ride;
If nouȝt a kniȝt in Inglond, Wiȝ þe king of Fraunce duelled he, 448
Schal sitten adint of þine hond, 408 Mani time þai gat þe gre,
Forfake þou it nouȝt.’ In turnament þat tide.
- Hendelich þan þanked he 412 ¶ Þe king feiȝe, þat þai wer wiȝt,
þe maiden of hir ȝift fre, Boþe he dubbed hem to kniȝt 452
& feyd, ‘ fo god me fpede, Wiȝ wel riche pride;
Rimnild, for þe lone of þe 412 Wiif þai toke & duelled þare,
Y ſchal iuſte, þat þou ſchalt ſe, In Inglond com þai nomore,
Opon þiȝ ich ſtede.’ Her werdef ſorto bide. 456
- ¶ Horn in þat ich ſtounde 416 Gariif in to bretein went,
ȝaf þe maiden loue wounde, & Aþelſton wiȝ him waf lent,
So neiȝe hir hert it ȝede; To anerl fo fre. 460
& ſche wel trewely haþ hiȝ hiȝt, At iuſtef & at turnament, 460
ȝif þat he be dubbed kniȝt, Whider ward fo þai went,
Hir maidenhod to mede. 420 Euer þai gat þe gre,
& þerl hem boþe kniȝtef made, & ȝaf hem londes wide & brade, 464
Wiȝ in þat ich fourtenniȝt, & Wiȝ him for to be;
Horn waf dubbed to kniȝt, þuȝ þai duelled þer in pes,
& haþerof, af y wene, 424 While þat criſtef wil wes,
& oþer mani þat were liȝt, In boke fo rede we. 468
Haȝ houlak king hadde hem hiȝt; So were þai ful fiſtene.
- A turnament þe king lete crie, 428 Houlac king ȝaf gold & fe
þider com wel on heye To hem, þat þai miȝt þe better be,
Kniȝtef þat were kene; & bad þai ſchuld wiue;
Maiden rimneld biheld þat play, Haþerof, a kniȝt fre, 472
Hou Horn wan þe priif þat day, 431 & horn he feyd, ‘ y loue þe,
To wite & nouȝt to wene. [f. 320 r¹] Man moſt oliue.’
& Wiard treuly he haþ hiȝt,
þat he ſchal dubbed be to kniȝt [f. 320 r²]
At anoþer ſiþe. 477
- Houlak king ȝaf horn leue, 436 Wigard & wikel hem biþouȝt,
In hiȝ bour ſorto chefe Hon þai horn bitray mouȝt:
þe maidenf þat were fre, God lete hem neuer þriue! 480
Riche of kin & hondes ſleye;
þai hadde frendes fer & neiȝe,
He miȝt auanced be;
& maiden rimnild him bede,
þat he ſchuld take non oþer rede: 440
No noþer þan chefe he;

422. *Horn* orn over erasure MS.
432. The guard has *to wite & nouȝt*.
470. *þai* above line MS.

430. *þat* þ MS.
434. After *ſorto*, *e* erased MS.
476. After *be* erasure of two letters MS.

- Horn þan, wiþ outh leſing, 484 Falfmen haþ on ouf leyð,
Bilaft at hom for blodeleteing & to mi fader ouf bi wraid,
Al for a maladye. Y drede he flemeſ te. 528
- Wikard bi þe king rade, 488 Bot, horn, 3if it fo ſchal bitide,
Wikel þat leſing made, þat þou ſchalt out of lond ride
Horn gan þai wray, & flemed ſchaltow be,
& feyd, 'fir, y ſei3e 3iſterday, þif feuen winter y ſchal abide, 532
Hou Horn bi þi douhter lay: Mi maidenhed to helè & hide,
'Traitourf boþe be þai.' 492 For þe loue of þe;
þe king leued þat þai fede; þei an emperour come,
'For þi 3af ſche him þe ſtede, King oþer kingef ſone, 536
Leſing it if nou3t.' For to wedde me,
He went hom af he were wode, 496 Of no loue ne ſchal he ſpede,
In to boure anon he 3ode þat y ne ſchal kepe mi maidenhede,
& maiden Rimmild he fou3t; So help me god, to þe! 540
- H**e bete hir fo, þat ſche gan blede, 500 Horn, to morwe in þe morning
þe maidenf ſlei3e oway for drede, þou ſchalt fare on hunting
þai durft help hir nou3t; To take þe wild ro;
Giþleſ ſche waſ of þat dede, 3if god þe ſpede an hunting, 544
Horn hadde nou3t hir maidenhede, Loke þou bring it biſor þe king,
Bot in word & þou3t. 504 What fo þou may to;
As he fittef at hiſ def,
Houlac hiſ ſwerd haþ tan Yferued of þe firſt meſ, 548
& feyd Horn ſchuld be ſlan; Hau3tel þe now fo,
For wretþe he wald wede; Fare af þou wiſt nou3t,
'He haþ me don michel ſchame, 508 & he ſchal telle þe al hiſ þou3t,
Y wende wele hane ſuffred nane Er þou fram þat bord go.' 552
For mi gode dede.'
- Kni3tef com þe king biſorn, A morwen Horn to hunting if gan,
Alle prayd þai for Horn, 512 To take þe wilde wiþ þe tam,
No mi3t þer non ſpede; In þe morwening;
þe king in to hiſ chaumber if gon Fiue hertef haþ he tan, 556
& ſchet him ſelf þer in al on, Bi midday brou3t hem ham
Til hiſ wretþe ouer 3ede. 516 Biſor houlak king.
þe king feyd, 'it if for nou3t:
Traitour, þou haſt trefoun wrou3t; 560
To morwe 3if y þe finde,
In to boure he waſ ladde, Bi mi croun, þou ſchalt be ſlawe,
þe maiden for to fe; 519 Wiþ wilde horf al to drawe 563
He fond hir liggeand on hir bedde, [f. & ſepþen on galweſ hing.' [f. 320 v²]
Mouþe & noſe al for bled: 320 v¹ 'þif haſtow for me.'
- 'Bi god of heuen þat me bou3t, Of mi felue if me nou3t, 524
Way if me for þe!
- T**o rinneld he com, wiþ outh leſing,
& ſche bitau3t him aring,
þe vertu wele ſche knewe:

- ‘ Loke þou forsake it for no þing, 568 Wiard rode fouþe & horn rode weþt,
It ſchal ben our tokening ;
þe ſton it if wel trewe :
When þe ſton wexeþ wan,
þan changeþ þe þouzt of þi leman, 572 ¶ Þurch aforeſt af he ſchuld fare,
Take þan anewe :
When þe ſton wexeþ rede,
þan haue y lorn mi maidenhed, 576 To zeld hiſ harneife leſſe & mare 616
Ozainef þe vntrewe.’
Horn feyd, ‘ in þine erber if atre,
þer vnder if awel fre,
Ygrowen al wiþ yue :
Rimnild, for þe loue of me, 580 ¶ Þe kniþt toke a ſchaft in hand,
Eueriday þat þou þer be,
To ſe þe water liþe
& when þou feſt mi ſchadu þare,
þan trowe þou me namare, 584 ¶ Horn tok on al ſo long
þan am y bon to wiue ;
& while þou feſt mi ſchadu nouzt,
þan changeþ neuer mi þouzt, 588 & of hiſ platef he brac þo
For no woman oliue.’
Houlac king wald nere wede,
þere he fat opon hiſ ſeghe
& feyd, ‘ traitour, fle !’
Horn tok hiſ leue & zede, 592 When he of *his* ſwoning bicam,
Wiþ him he toke hiſ gode ſtede
& grehoundef bot þre
& alle hiſ harneyf laſſe & mare ;
Haþerof durft nouzt wiþ him fare, 596 ‘ In walif lond if þer nan
So wroþ þe king waſ he.
Maidenſ in þe boure gan crie
& feyd rimnild wald dye ;
Now ſwoneþ þat fre. 600 ¶ Man y made of fleſche no ban,
Ozain þe may ſtand.’
Horn answerd o nan : 640
‘ Godebounde if mi nam ;
Icham comen to fand,
For to win gold & ſe,
In ſeruife wiþ þour king to be, 644
þat lord if of þiſ land.’
When horn com fer out of þat ſiþt,
He feyd, godebounde he hiþt,
When he gan ani mete. 604
Wiard rode after day & niþt,
Al ſo faſt af he miþt,
Horn forto ſeke. 648
Of godebounde herd he ſpeke,
Horn no miþt he neuer gete, [f. 321 r¹]
Bi way no bi ſtete. 609 ¶ While þe ſeuendayf began,
Euerich day wiþ fundri man
Iuſting bedef he þe.

- þe eiſtenday, be þou bold, [f. 321 r²] 652
 3if þou þe feuen dayf mai hold,
 þe king þan ſchaltow fe
 Com rideand on a ſtede broun
 Wiþ a foket o *ſtel* feloun, 656
 Forto win þe gre.’
- Horn feyd, wiþ outten leſing,
 ‘ For to ſpeke wiþ þe king,
 For noþing wil y bide.’ 660
 þe kniþt teld him namare ;
 þe king at ſnowedoun he fond þare,
 Sir Elydan þat tide.
 He iuſted al þat feuen niþt, 664
 Eueriday wiþ fundri kniþt,
 He gat þe faireſt pride ;
 þe eiſtenday wiþ elidan,
 & wan her ſtedef euerilkan, 668
 In herd if nouþt to hide.
- He fmot þe king opon þe ſheld,
 Of hiſ horf he made him held
 & feld him to þe grounde ; 672
 Swiche on hadde he founde feld,
 þat ſo had feld him in þe feld
 Bifor þat ich ſlounde.
 þe king aſked him, what he hiþt, 676
 & he him anſwerd anonriþt,
 ‘ Mi name if godebounde.’
 ‘ Y wil þe 3if gold & fe,
 3if þat þou wil duelle wiþ me, 680
 Bi 3ere a þouſend pounce.’
- M**eſſangers com out of yrland,
 & toke þe king aletter in hand,
 & bad he ſchuld rede, 684
 Fro aking þat men dede wrong,
 Hiſ owen ſone, ich vnder ſtond,
 þat axed help at nede.
 He lete write aletter o3ain, 688
 He ſchuld han help, if nouþt to layn,
 Wiþ kniþteſ ſtiþe on ſtede.
 Horn to batayl waf ful boun
 & folwed þe meſſangers out of toun, 692
 In to Irlond þai him lede.
- Hem com anhauen wele to hand,
 þat 3okil if cleped in irland,
 þe court waf þer biſide. [f. 321 v¹] 696
 Finlawe king þer þai fande,
 For to here tiþeande,
 O3ain hem gan ride.
 þe letter told þat he brouzt, 700
 Help ſchuld him faile nouzt
 O3ainef þilke tide.
 King Finlak dede to malkan fay,
 Wheþer he wold bi niþt or day, 704
 þe bataile wald he bide.
- þe kingef ſonef riden baþe,
 To haylef Horn, when þai him ſawe,
 & welcomed him, þat fre. 708
 Anon þai gun to ſtriue raþe,
 Wheþer of hem him ſchuld haue,
 To duelle in her meine.
 Horn anſwerd hem þan as hende 712
 & feyd to hem, ‘ mi leue frende,
 þe king þan wald y ſe,
 & afterward y wille 3ou telle,
 Where me leueſt if to duelle, 716
 & ſemlyeſt to me.’
- þe meſſanger told hornes dede,
 Hou he hadde ywon þe ſtede,
 & hou he feize him ride ; 720
 ‘ Sir, miþteſtow hold him to þi nede,
 King malkan þarf þe nouzt drede,
 Batayle miþt þou bide.
 Hour king haþ boden him gold & fe, 724
 Wiþ þat he wil wiþ him be
 At þiſ ich nede,
 & Horn ful trewely haþ him hiþt
 For to ſtond in ſtede of kniþt, 728
 In herd if nouzt to hide.’
- In yrlond waf þer nan,
 þat alle þai be to malkan gan,
 So michel waf hiſ pouſte ; 732
 Bot ſinlak king him al an
 Haf þe batayl vnder tan,
 3if criſt wil þat it be.

656. *ofeloun* MS. *ſtel* omit MS. (see Alisaunder, 4415).
 707. *haylef*] corrected out of *haylett* MS.

- Wheþer ſche ſeiþe him ride or go, 820 Horn to feke haue y gon
 Hir þouþt hir hert brak atvo, þurch out londes mani on,
 þat ſche no ſpac wiþ þat bliþe. & ay ſchal while we mete. 864
 On aday ſche made hir feke,
 Horn com & wiþ hir ſpeke, 824 & now be min robes riuen,
 Sche miþt no lenger miþe ; & me no waf no noþer þeuen
 To him ſpac þat maiden fre Of alle þif feuen þere.
 & feyd, 'horn, y loue þe, Y go to feke after him ay, 868
 Man moſt oliue.' [f. 322 r²] 828 & þuþ haue don mani aday,
 Til þat we mete yfere.
 Ouer al horn þe priif him wan,
 He feyd it waf for owiman,
 þat was him leue & dere :
 Acula wende for þan, 832 To day if moking þe king
 þat horn hir loued & moſt gode an Wiþ rinnild at þouþeing, [f. 322 v¹] 872
 Of ani woman þat were. þe kinges douhter dere ;
 Of anoþer waf al hiþ þouþt,
 Maiden Rinnild forþat he nouþt, 836 ¶ Wiard ſchaltow calle me ;
 Sche lay hiþ hert ful nere. Gentil man, þif þou be fre,
 þe ring to ſchewen haþ he tan, Tel me þi name ;
 þe hewe waf chauþged of þe ſtan, 840 ¶ þi knaue wald y fain be,
 For gon if feuen þere. þat fair feft forto fe,
 Me þenke þatow haþ nane.
 Horn wald no lenger abide ;
 He buþked him for to ride
 & gedred folk eueraware,
 An hundred kniþtes bi hiþ ſide, 844 Horn anwerd him oþain,
 Wiþ ſtedes fele & michel pride, 'Ich hat Horn, if nouþt to lain,
 Her ſchippes were ful þare. & elles were me ſchame ;
 þai fayled ouer þe flode fo gray,
 In Ingland ariued were þay, 848 Bot þif ich held þat þou haþ feyd,
 þer hem leueþt ware ; Er þat þai ben in bed layd,
 Vnder awode þer þai gan lende, Fiue þouþende ſchal be slain. 888
 Horn ſeiþe abegger wende, ¶ Wiard, oþain ſchaltow ride
 & after he is fare. 852 To mi folk & þere abide,
 Haue here mi robe to mede ;
 Horn faþt after him gan ride
 & bad þe begger ſchuld abide,
 For to here hiþ ſpeche.
 þe begger anwerd in þat tide, 856 & y wil to court gon, 892
 'Vilaine, caneflow nouþt ride ? Forto loke what þai don,
 Fairer þou miþt me grete ; In þi pouer wede ;
 Haddeþtow cleped me gode man, Bring hem vnder þon wode ſide,
 Y wold haue told þe wennes y cam 860 Al fo þern aþtow may ride, 896
 & whom y go to feche : þe way þou canþt hem lede ;
 & y ſchal heiþe me wel ſone,
 Y com oþain, er it be none,
 þif criþt me wil ſpede.' 900
 When horn fro fer herd glewe,
 Wiþ tabourneþ bete & trumppes blewe,
 Oþaines hem he þede.

Muging king ful wele he knewe, He tok him bi þe lorein newe, Oȝain he held hiſ ſtede.	904	þe king him hiȝt ſikerly : 'þou ſchalt in þe halle by To haue þere þi mete.'	948
Wikard com & ſmot him fo & feyd. 'traitour, lat þe bridel go.' þe blode out after ȝede.	908	þer waſ mani riche geſt Diȝt vnto þat frely leſt Of douhti folk in lond ; Atte ȝate waſ ſtrong þraſt,	952
Horn ful trewely haþ him hiȝt, He ſchal him ȝeld þat ich niȝt, A box ſchal ben hiſ mede.	912	Horn wald nouȝt be þe laſt In for to gange. þe porter cald him herlot swain, & he put him oȝain,	956
Moioun king waſ ful wo þat he hadde ſmiten þe pouer man fo, & feyd, 'lat mi bridel be. Wiþ þi þou lat mi bridel be, [f. 322 v ²] What fo þou wilt aſki me,	917	Horn bruſt opon him fo, His 'cholder bon he brak ato, & in anon he þrange.	960
'Peter!' quap Horn, 'þatow wilt ȝiue me maiden Rinnild, þat iſ fo fair & fre.'	920	Kokeſ hadde þe mete grayd, [f. 323 r ¹] þe bord waſ ſett, þe cloþ waſ layd ; To benche ȝede þe bold ; þetrompeſ <i>blewe</i> , þeglewemenpleyd,	964
þe king waſ wroþ & rewe hiſ ȝiſt : 'þou aſkeſt wrong & no þing riȝt, Sche may nouȝt þine be.'	924	þe biſchopeſ had þe grace y feyd, As miri men of molde. þer waſ mani aricheman, Mete & drink wel gode wan	968
Horn feyd, 'Y ſett a nett otime : ȝiſ ani fiſche iſ taken þer inne Of al þiſ ſeuen ȝere, No ſchal it neuer more be mine,	928	Horn fat & litel ete, Michel he þouȝt & more he ſpeke, For ſole men ſchuld him hold.	972
Y wold it were ſonken in helle pine, Wiþ ſendef ſele on ſere ; & ȝiſ it haþ ytaken nouȝt, Y ſchal it loue in hertþouȝt, & be me leue & dere.'	932	þan waſ þe lawe, ſoþe to ſay, þe bride ſchuld þe firſt day Seruen atte mete ; Hendelich þan ſerued ſcho,	976
þuſ þai went alle yfame Vnto þe caſtel wiþ gle & game ; A ſole þai wende he were.	936	Aſ a maiden ſchuld do ; Horn bigan to ſpeke : 'Maiden, ȝiſ þi wille be, To godeſ men ſchultow ſe,	980
'Of beggers mo þan ſexti,' Horn feyd, 'maiſter am y, & aſke þe þe mete, þat y mote & oþer þre	940	þou no ouȝteſt hem nouȝt forȝete ; & ſeþþen þe kniȝtel ſchul turnay, For to loke who ſo may þe maiſtri of hem ȝete.'	984
To day in þine halle be, When folk iſ gon to ſete ; þan y wil ſolwe þe ham, & þat y mot wiþ þe gan In atte caſtel ȝete.'	944	Forþ ſche went, þat maiden fre, & ſeched drink, þat men miȝt ſe, To þat beggere :	

904. *Muging*] firſt *g* corrected out of *n* MS.925. *horn*] *n* above line MS.

955, 6. in one line MS.

964. *blewe*] *ȝede* MS., correction by Ritson.981. one letter erased before *ouȝteſt* MS.914. *þe*] *e* above line MS.948. *þi*] *hiſ* MS., correction by Ritson.960. *þrange*] *r* above line MS.980. *ſchultow*] might be read *ſchuſtow* MS.

- ' For hornnef loue y pray þe, 988 When al þif folk if gon to play,
 Go nouȝt, ar þif drunken be, He & y ſchal ſtele oway,
 ȝif euer he waf þe dere.' Bitvene þe day & þe niȝt.' 1032
 þe maiden bi him ſtille ſtode,
 To here of horn hir þouȝt it gode, 992 Haþerof in to halle ȝode,
 He lay hir hert ful nere; For to bihald þat frely fode,
 Of þe coppe he drank þe wine, Ful wele he knewe hiȝ viif;
 þe ring of gold he keſt þer inne: Opon hiȝ fot hard he ſtode, 1036
 ' Bi tokening, lo, it here!' 996 Horn þouȝt þe tokening gode;
 Vp he gan to ariſe.
 Forþ þai ȝede, þo kniȝtef bold;
 Haþerof þe maidenf erand told, 1040
 Of trewe loue Horn waf wiif:
 ' Y ſchal com in to þe ſeld wiȝ pride,
 An hundred kniȝtef bi mi ſide,
 Milke white if mi queintife.' 1044
 ' A, ſely man, þe þreſtef fare,
 þou ſchalt haue a drink mare,
 Gode wine ſchal it be.'
 Anoþer drank ſche him bare, 1000
 Sche aſked ȝif horn þer in ware;
 ' ȝa, certef, þan feyd he.
 Naȝ ſche bot alitel fram him gon,
 þat ſche ne ſel adoun anon, 1004
 Now swoneþ þat fre. [f. 323 r²]
 Kniȝtef her to chaumber ledde;
 When ſche lay opon hir bedde,
 Sche feyd, ' clepe haþerof to me.' 1008
 ' Kniȝtef, goþ in to halle ſwiþe,
 & bid þe kingef make hem bliþe,
 þat y wold wel ſain;
 Haþerof, go in to þe erber ſwiþe 1012
 & geder þarwink & iue,
 Grefef þat ben of main.
 Certeynli, aȝ y ȝou ſay,
 Horn if in þif halle to day; 1016
 Y wende he hadde ben ſlain:
 Moiooun king ſchal neuer ſpede,
 For to haue mi maiden hede,
 Now Horn if comen oȝain.' 1020
 ' Haþerof, go in to halle & ſe:
 In ſeli pouer wede if he,
 Y pray þe knowe him riȝt:
 Say him, treuþe pliȝt er we,' 1024
 ' Bid him,' ſche feyd, ' aȝ he if fre,
 Hold þat he bi hiȝt;
 Bidd him go & me abide
 Riȝt vnder ȝon wode ſide, 1028
 Aȝ he if trewe kniȝt;
 ' Bot, haþerof, þou moſt me ſchawe,
 Whar bi y ſchal Wikard knawe,
 Hiȝ buffeyt ſchal be bouȝt.'
 ' He haþ queintife white fo ſnawe, 1048
 Wiȝ ſouleȝ blac aȝ ani cawe, [f. 323 v¹]
 Wiȝ ſilke werk it if wrouȝt.
 Moiooun queintife if ȝalu & wan,
 Sett wiȝ pekok & wiȝ ſwan, 1052
 þat he wiȝ him haþ brouȝt;
 Wikeleȝ queintife if ȝalu & grene,
 Floure de liif fett bi tvene,
 Him for ȝete þou nouȝt.' 1056
 ¶ Now if haþerof comen oȝain,
 & feyd he haþ Horn ſain,
 & what folk he haþ brouȝt;
 & after wiȝarmef he gan frain; 1060
 Waf neuer Rimnild ere fo ſain
 In hert no in þouȝt:
 ' Haþerof, go in to halle ſwiþe
 & bid mi fader make him bliþe 1064
 & ſay icham ſike nouȝt.
 Wikard, þat if leue to ſmite,
 Horn ſchal him hiȝ dettef quite,
 To niȝt it ſchal be bouȝt.' 1068
 When þai hadde eten, þan were þai boun;
 Wiȝ ſpere oloft & gonſainoun,
 Al armed were þo bold;

1008. *Sche*] *Sche* MS.1051. *if*] *waf* MS., correction by Ritson.1060. *wiȝarmes*] *wafarmes* MS., correction by Ritson.

Wij trump & tabourun out of toun	1072	Moïoun king if iuel dijst, Tint he haþ þat swete wiþ & wold ben oway.	
þuf þai redde þe riþt roun, Ich man af he wold.			
A nerl out of cornwayle		Horn þat hadde hir trenþe plizt,	1108
Oþain Moïoun faun faile,	1076	Wedded hir þat ich niþt And al opon aday.	
þe turnament ſchal hold ; & horn com in to þe feld wijþ pride, An hundred kniþtef bi hiþ ſide, In rime af it if told.	1080	Now if Rinnild tviif wedde, Horn brouzt hir to hiþ bedde ; Houlac king gan ſay : 'Half mi lond ichil þe ziue, Wijþ mi douþter, while y liue, & al after mi day.'	1112
Horn of <i>her</i> coming waþ wel wiie, & knewe hem bi her queyntiþe, Anon þai counterd þo.			1116
Moïoun king haþ tint þe priif, Vnder hiþ horf fete he liif, Horn wald him nouzt ſlo.	1084	Fiue days ſat her feþt, Wijþ mete & drink riche & oneft, In boke as we rede.	
To ſir wigard hiþ ſwerd he weued, Euen ato he cleue hiþ heued,	1088	Forþ, as we telle in geft, Horn lete ſende eþt & weþt, Hiþ folk to batayle bede ; Into norþ humber land for to fare, To winne þat hiþ fader ware, Wijþ kniþtef ſtiþe on ſtede, Wijþ erl, baroun & wijþ swain To winne hiþ fader lond oþain, þif criþt him wold ſpede.	1120
Hiþ box he þalt him þo ; Out he ſmot Wigleþ eiþe ; Traitoruf þat er leue to liþe, Men ſchal hem ken ſo.	1092		1124
þat day Horn þe turnament wan [f. 323 v ²] Fro Moïoun & mani aman, Wijþ kniþtef ſtiþe on ſtede ; He toke þe gre þat waþ a swan, & ſent to rinnild hiþ leman, To hir riche mede.	1096		1128
To houlac king horn gan wende & þonked him af hiþ frende Of hiþ gode dede : 'þou ſeddeþt me & forþterd to man.' He maked wikel telle out þan Hiþ leþtingeþ & hiþ falþhed.	1100		1132
	1104		1136

1081. *her*] omit MS., supplied by Caro.1102. *ou ſed* over an erasure MS.1136. *lond*] *d* above line MS. The rest is wanting.1091. *er* supplied in margin MS.1103. *maked*] *d* added in darker ink MS.

GLOSSARY.



This Glossary aims at giving all the forms of the words occurring in the three texts of King Horn, but the references to the more common words usually record their earliest and latest instances only. The variants are mostly grouped under that form which is nearest to the Old English or French, and cross references are sparingly used. As in the Notes, numbers without a letter refer to the version of the Cambridge MS., those preceded by L or O to the London and Oxford versions respectively. † after a reference to L means that the same form with the same meaning occurs in the parallel line of O and of C. Horn Childe is not included in the glossary.

The abbreviations which need explanation are: *v.* infinitive mood of verb; *pr. s.*, *pt. s.*, *pr. pl.*, *pt. pl.*, third person singular or plural, present or past indicative; *imp. s.*, *imp. pl.*, second person singular or plural imperative. The other persons are indicated by numbers prefixed. A noun in the singular is indicated by *s.*, in the plural by *pl.*; the cases of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives by *n.*, *v.*, *a.*, *d.*, *g.*, nominative, vocative, accusative, dative, genitive. The weak forms of adjectives are distinguished by *wk.* No indication or meaning follows a word which is merely a variant form of the word preceding. The New English Dictionary has been largely used in the classification of meanings. In the etymologies, A. S. forms are taken from Sweet's Student's Dictionary. The source of each word of Romance origin not found in the oldest English is briefly indicated. Forms marked * are hypothetical.

A, *interj.* ah, O 348, O 1001. ha, L 341.

Abbe, see **Habben**.

Abiden, *v.* remain, 728. **abide**, remain behind, 1023. **abyde**, L 1033, O 1062. **abide**, endure, 1048. **abyde**, L 1056, O 1091. **abide**, encounter, 854. **abyde**, L 862, O 881. **abide**, await, L 1466. **abyde**, O 1493. **tabide**, to await, 1446. **nabod**, *neg. pt. s.* stayed not, 720.

Abouen, *adv.* aloft, L 620.

Abugge, *v.* **aby**, pay the penalty, 1075, L 1081. **abygge**, O 1116. **abeie**, atone for, 110. **abeie**, O 116. **abohte**, *pt. s.* paid for, L 1402. **aboute**, O 1433. A. S. *abyrgan*.

Abute, *adv.* in the neighbourhood, 246. **aboute**, L 252, O 257. **abute**, around, 1081, 1092. **aboute**, L 1087, O 1122. **her abute**, in this neighbour-

hood, 343. **ferde aboute**, L 1404 *n.*

Abute, *freq.* throughout, 214.

aboute, L 222. **abute**, with regard to,

279. **aboute**, L 285. **abote**, O 290.

aboute, beside, L 349, O 355. **abute**,

round, 404, 612, 744. **aboute**, L 748,

O 771. **abute**, all around, 1081.

abowte, not far from, O 1338.

aboute, L 1307. **abute**, 1297.

Ac, *conj.* but, 523, O 860, 1202. **ah**,

L 120, L 1402. **at**, 116, O 854, O

950. **hat**, O 559. A. S. *ac*, *ah*.

Adred, see **Ofdrede**.

Adrede, 1 *pr. s.* fear greatly, L 297.

adredde, *pt. s. impers.* L 1170.

adred, *pt. pl.* O 128 (mistake for

adredde). A. S. *ondrædan*.

Adrenche, *v.* cause to drown, sub-

merge, 105, L 109. **adrent**, *pp.*

drowned, 977. **adrenche**, *v.* perish

- by drowning, L 1430†. A. S. *ādren-*
can, immerse.
- Adrinke, *v.* perish by drowning, 971.
adrinke, *v.* submerge, O 111.
adrynke, L 979. nadrinke, *neg.*
pr. s. subj. 142. adrynke, *pr. s. subj.*
L 146. adronque, *pp.* drowned, L
988. A. S. *ādrincan*, be drowned.
Adriȝe, *v.* endure, bear, 1035. A. S.
ādrēogan.
- Adune, *adv.* down, 1488. adun, 428,
1490. adoun, O 51, L 305, L 1512,
O 1539. adoune, L 1121, O 1156,
L 1510. adown, O 539. adowne,
O 1537. Adoun, *prep.* down, L 1082.
A. S. *adūne*, *ofdūne*.
- Afeldȝ, *adv.* afield, L 997.
- After, *prep.* subsequent to, L 364†,
1107, L 1109. hafter, O 644. after,
in succession to, O 961, L 1514†:
in accordance with, O 462: in search
of, 525, O 545, L 1449†. efter, L
527. after, in pursuit of, 880, 1231,
O 1274. efter, L 1239. After, for,
L 1202. After, *adv.* afterwards, 366.
- Afterward, *adv.* afterwards, 488.
- Afurste, see *Ofpurste*.
- Age, *s. d.* years of maturity, L 1334†.
O. F. *āge*. L. **aetaticum*.
- Aȝen, *adv.* back, 582, O 594, O 1278.
aȝeyn, L 580, L 973. aȝen, against,
in resistance, O 916. Aȝen, *prep.*
in resistance to, O 917. aȝeyn, L 60.
aȝen, O 60. aȝen, in hostility to,
812, O 841. aȝeynes, L 839. aȝen,
contrary to, O 1357. aȝenes, 76,
1315. aȝeyn, L 82. aȝen, in for-
cible contact with, 1415. aȝeyn,
L 1433. aȝenes, towards, O 628.
aȝeynes, L 608.
- Agescce, *v.* aim at, strive, O 1222.
agesse, 1181.
- Agrise, *v.* shudder (with abhorrence),
867, O 896. agryse, L 877. agros,
pl. s. impers. it terrified, L 1326,
O 1355. A. S. *āgrīsan*.
- Agyinne, *v.* do (begin to do), L 1285,
O 1320. A. S. *agīnman*.
- Aire, see *Er*.
- Al, *adj. s. n.* all, L 388†, L 824†, 1521.
al, *s. a.* L 127†, L 1010, 1459,
O 1506. al, *s. d.* O 178, L 440,
O 924, L 1012, 1518. alle, 235.
alle, *pl. n.* L 1†, 826, L 1257,
O 1566, O 1568. alle, *pl. a.* 20,
L 23, O 23, 1369, L 1511, O 1538.
al, O 919, O 1175, 1489. alle, *pl. d.*
L 71†, L 1358†, 1530. alle veie,
in all directions, O 257. Al,
pron. in a. e. everything, L 250†, 1030.
al, *pl. n.* all, 548, O 564: all men,
756. alle, O 61, L 502, O 779, 1112,
L 1249. alle, *pl. a.* 44, L 517†,
L 614, 1241. al, O 48, O 1407. alpe,
pl. g. O 664. alle, *pl. d.* 619. wip
alle, ? forthwith, L 371. wip al,
besides, L 424. ouer alle, every-
where, O 1426. Al, *adv.* altogether,
completely, quite, L 38, O 38, 50,
1428, O 1445, L 1474. al, every-
where, 246, O 1122. al, even, O 715,
L 1108, 1304. al riȝt, straight-
way, 699, 1428.
- Ale, *s. n.* 1257. ale, *s. a.* O 384, 1108,
L 1110.
- Alizte, *pl. s.* alighted, 47.
- Aline, see *Oline*.
- Allone, *adj. s. n.* alone, O 80. alone,
74, L 80, O 860, L 1035†, 1113.
alone, *s. d.* 612. alon, *s. a.* O 628.
- Alonde, *adv.* on the land, O 134,
L 170.
- Also, *adv.* too, L 102†, L 274†. also,
similarly, O 1383: even so, 543:
in the same degree as, 590: as suely
as, 775, L 781. also, just as if, 652,
1026, O 1125. ase, 1084, L 1090.
also swipe, as quickly as possible,
471. also pat, ? as quickly as, 1232.
Also, *conj.* in what manner, L 32†.
ase, in such wise, 34, 53^s, as,
O 538, 896, O 937. hes, 1066. as,
according as, O 1147. ase, when, 658.
- Alyue, see *Oline*.
- Amad, *pp.* distracted, demented, but
influenced in meaning by *amayed*,
dismayed, 574. A. S. *gemādd*, mad.
- Amiddewart, *prep.* towards the middle
of, L 556.
- Among, *prep.* surrounded by, L 230†,
1518. Among, *adv.* at intervals,
continually, 1527.
- Amoreȝe, *adv.* on the following day
(when it has come), 645, 837.
amorewe, L 407, L 845. amorwe,
O 421, O 864.
- Amyraud, *s. n.* Emir, Saracen com-
mander, O 95. admirad, 89. ad-
myrold, L 95. O. F. *amirau*s.
- An, *adj. s. n. a.* L 599, 601. on, 89,
L 95. a, L 1314, O 1345. an, *s. a.*
L 1111, O 1146. ane, O 494. en,
L 1037. on, 1109. one, L 593,
O 609, 862, L 915. a, O 136,
166, L 174, L 1312†, O 1444. o,
L 478, 597, 631. on, *s. d.* O 1073.
one, O 31, O 1167. a, L 79†, 333,
L 636, O 981, 1010, L 1044. o,
1032, 1033.
- An, *adj. numeral, s. a.* one, L 612,

- O 632, O 1370. on, 616. o. s. d. 548, 938, L 946. one, 315, L 323, O 1158. one, s. n. alone, 527. one, *pl. a.* O 358. is one, by himself, L 529. ys one, L 608. onne, s. n. beyond all others, O 72. a while, at one time, formerly, 1317. a stounde, for one moment, L 339, O 346. On, *pron. s. n.* one, L 277, 952, O 1039. one, O 840. on, s. a. L 821. at on, agreed, 925. at one, L 933.
- An, *prep.* placed in, L 1111, 1109. on, 1008, O 1146, O 1340. arowe, in a row, 1489, L 1511. arewe, O 1538. on, placed on, in contact with, L 407, 1475, L 1487, O 1524. hon, O 1341. a, L 170, L 422, L 1201. o, L 620, L 1095, L 1313, L 1485. abenche, O 381, L 1497. afelde, L 997. alonde, O 134, L 170. obenche, L 373. on, supported by, O 347, 383, O 525. hon, O 395. a, L 509. 780. akneu. L 340. aknewes, L 385. aknes, 505. on, within, surrounded by, 301, 430. on erep, within the world, anywhere, O 176. on erpe, O 247. on, in, 342. an honde, in hand, to deal with, L 64. on, contained in, L 1043, O 1072, L 1373†. on, within (of mental, &c., state), L 287, O 292, 1389. on, present at, O 264, 653, O 856. an, O 1171. on, at, in direction of, L 609†, L 1505†. o, L 1506. on, into, 309. on, upon, 306, L 604†, O 1466. an, at the time of, during, L 407, O 421. on, 574, O 981. a, L 958, L 976†, O 993. amoreze, on the morrow, 645, 837. amorewe, L 407. amorwe, O 421. an, bent on, in the act of, 646. on, 32, O 34, O 491, L 642, O 660. a, 781, L 787. o, L 625, L 657, L 658. awowen, on wooing bent, O 822. on, in state of, 131, L 616, O 634, L 1315, O 1484. on, in (of manner), 360, O 631, L 937. a, L 365. on, concerning, 614, O 630, L 647, 1484. o, L 610, L 884. on, in (object of feeling), L 48, O 48, 1321, O 1421. On, *adv.* upon (place), L 849†. on, thereon, O 1446. on legge, attack, O 1502.
- Ancre, s. a. anchor, L 1024. anker, O 1053. ankere, 1014. O. E. *ancor*, *ancra*. L. *ancora*.
- And, *conj.* and, O 7, 577, 699, O 1547. an, O 104, O 915. ant. L 7, L 1544. and, if, O 575. ant, L 560. and yf, O 203.
- Anhitte, 1 *pr. s.* strike against, lay on, 712. O. N. *hitta*.
- Anhonge, v. hang, 328. onhonge, O 341. A. S. *āhōn*, *onhōn*.
- Ani, *adj. s. n.* any, L 324. any, O 14, O 1507. ony, O 329. eni, 316, 1460, L 1480. eny, L 14, L 588†, L 1143. eni, *adj. s. a.* 553, 1142. eny, L 130, L 1142. eny, *adj. s. d.* L 986. Any, *pron. s. a.* O 1177.
- Anon, *adv.* immediately, L 49†, 1352.
- Anonder, *prep.* under, O 57, 567.
- Anoper, *pron. s. a.* another, L 289†, 578, O 590. enoper, L 576.
- Anouen, *adv.* above, aloft, 624, O 638. Anouen, *prep.* on top of, O 1513. A. S. *onufan*.
- Answerede. *pt. s.* answered, 42. answered, O 1109. answerede, O 46, 1068. answerde, 199. onswerede, L 46, L 1074.
- Aquelde, *pt. s.* quelled, slew, L 881, O 900, L 998. A. S. *āwēllan*.
- Are, see Er.
- Areche, *pr. s. subj.* interpret, L 668. A. S. *ārēccan*.
- Areche, v. get at, strike, 1220. A. S. *ārēccan*.
- Arewē, v. be sorry for, rue, L 382. A. S. *ofhrēowan*.
- Arihte, *adv.* straightway (or perhaps, justly), 457. A. S. *ariht*.
- Arise, v. rise, 868. aryse, L 878, O 897. arise, *pr. s. subj.* 359. aryse, L 366, O 372. aros, *pt. s.* L 448, L 1325†. aryse, *pt. s. subj.* L 1454, O 1461.
- Arive, v. arrive, land, 179. 1505. aryue, L 187, L 784†, L 1304. ryuen, O 1223. ariuede, *pt. s.* 1513, O 1558. aryuede, 1 *pt. s.* L 1566: *pt. s.* L 1535. riuede, O 1550. aryueden, *pt. pl.* L 1525. ariued, *pp.* 36, O 40, 150, 807. ariue, 923. aryue, O 633, L 1458, O 1485. aryued, L 40, O 836. aryuede, O 966. oriue, L 615. riued, O 158. riue, O 189. O. F. *ariver*.
- Arme, s. d. upper limb of body, 606, L 705†. arm, L 604, O 622. armes, *pl. a.* L 431†. armes, *pl. d.* L 307†, L 1362, O 1393.
- Armed, *pp.* O 832, L 1223, O 1258. iarmed, 803, 1239. yarmed, L 811, L 1247.
- Armes, *pl. a.* weapons, L 485†, 513, L 515. armes, horse armour, 716. armes, *pl. d.* armour, L 589, O 603, L 832†. F. *armes*.
- Arnde, see Rende.

- Arowe, *adv.* in a row, 1489, L 1511.
arewe, O 1538.
- As, see Also.
- Asayle, *v.* attack, O 882. asaylen, O 651, L 863. asayly, L 633. assaille, 637, 856. O. F. *asalir*.
- Ase, see Also.
- Askede, *pt. s.* asked, L 43, L 597, O 615. acsede, O 43. axede, 39, 1470, L 1492.
- Asla3e, *pp.* slain, 88, 1491. asla3en, 897. A. S. *āslēan*, or *ofslēan*.
- Aslepe, *adj. s. n.* asleep, 658, 1303.
- Asoke, *pt. pl. subj.* renounced, 65. A. S. *atsacan*.
- At, *prep.* placed at, 253, L 259, L 1496†. atte, (= at þe), 1043. O 1088, O 1261. at, in contact with, L 595, L 1186. at, present at, 1033, L 1226, 1245. ate, O 1280. atte, through the, 1078. at, from (of source), L 583†. at, as far as, L 1188. at, in condition of, 1252. at, in accord with, 1464. at, to the extent of, L 612, O 632. ate, O 499. at, at the time of, L 676†, L 857†, 1136. ate (= at þe), O 760, O 830. at, on and by occasion of, 609, O 625. at þe furste, straightway, 661, L 885, 1191. ate furste. O 679, O 904. at þe firste, L 1197. ate ferste, L 661, O 1232. at þe furste worde, forthwith, without more talk, 114, L 118. at þe firste word, O 122. at on, agreed, 925. at one, L 933, O 968. at, with acc. inf., O 906.
- Atstod, *pt. s.* came to a stand, L 1455. A. S. *atstandan*.
- Auenture, *s. a.* adventure, 650, O 666. O. F. *aventure*.
- Awake, *imp. s.* L 1318†. awak, *pt. s.* awoke, L 1435.
- Awei, *adv.* away, to a distance, 878. away, L 730, O 753, L 1055, O 1090. awai, 796, 1047. away, L 732. away, off, L 1210, O 1245. awei (with ellipsis of verb), go away, 707.
- Awowen, see An, and Wo3e.
- Awrek, *pt. s.* avenged, L 900. A. S. *āwreccan*.
- Awt, *adv.* at all, O 1194. O3t, *s. a.* aught, 976.
- Awynne, *v.* obtain, 1071. A. S. *āwinman*.
- Ay, *adv.* always, L 1543.
- Bald, *adj. s. n.* bold, 90. bold, L 17, O 17, L 96. baud, O 96. bold, *s. a.* O 1163. bolde, *pl. a.* forward, L 379†: presumptuous, L 600, O 618. belde, 602.
- Banere, *s. d.* banner, 1374. O. F. *banere*, L. **bandāria*.
- Bare, *s. d.* bier, 891. A. S. *bearwe*.
- Barme, *s. d.* bosom, L 706†. A. S. *bearm*.
- Barnage, *s. n.* body of vassals, O 1544. baronage, L 1517. baronage, *s. d.* 1282. O. F. *barnage*, L. **bārōn-ātium*.
- Bataille, *s. a.* enemy in battle array, 855: *s. d.* battle, 574. batayle, *s. a.* O 588. O. F. *bataille*, L. L. *batālia*.
- Bedde, *s. d.* 299, O 310, L 958†, L 1201. bed, O 1236, L 1435.
- Bede, *v.* present, L 466†. bede, 2 *pt. s.* didst offer, O 948: didst command, O 1315. bad, *pt. s.* commanded, O 235, 273, 1152, 1262. bed, L 279, O 284, L 508†, L 1272, O 1305. be (for bed), O 278. bede, 2 *pt. pl.* offered, 907. A. S. *bēodan* (but with some forms due to *biddan*).
- Beggare, *s. a.* beggar, L 1128. beggere, *s. n.* L 1133†: *s. a.* 1128, O 1163. beggeres, *s. g.* L 1086†. beggares, *pl. n.* L 1120. beggeres, 1120, O 1155.
- Belle, *s. n.* bell, 1016: *s. a.* 1253. L 1263. bellen, *pl. a.* O 1294, O 1424. belles, 1381. belle, L 1393.
- Ben, *v.* be, 8, O 10, O 1010, 1038. bene, L 8, O 8, L 1542, O 1565. beo, 10, 1285. beon, 446, 1520. buen, L 508, L 572. be, L 10, O 506, O 1328, L 1515. am, 1 *pr. s.* 149, O 158, 201, O 1404. icham, I am, L 1134, L 1375. ycham, L 209. art, 2 *pr. s.* L 977, L 1468. ert, 1098. is, *pr. s.* 92, L 136, O 207, 1529. his, O 326, O 580. ys, L 198, L 520. hys, O 140, O 1384. nis, *neg. pr. s.* 13, L 19, 955, O 1000. nys, L 916. bep, *pr. s.* is, O 954. ben, 1 *pr. pl.* are, O 855. beo, 313. beop, 175. bep, 547, O 563, 826. L 1360. buep, L 183, L 834. be, L 321, O 327. beo, 2 *pr. pl.* 161. be, L 169, O 171. ben, *pr. pl.* O 172, 1350, 1523, O 1568. beop, 162, 1120, L 1545. bep, L 300, O 852, 897, O 1155, 1213. buep, L 170, L 1226. bup, 807. beo, 1 *pr. s. subj.* be, 1133. be, L 1133, O 1168. beo, 2 *pr. s. subj.* 790. be, O 553, L 560, L 796, O 819. beo, *pr. s. subj.* 80, 1440. be, O 203, L 368, 817, L 1374, O 1403.

- beo, *i pr. pl. subj.* 131. be, O 139.
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- Benche, *s. d.* seat, settle, 369, L 1107†,
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- Bene, *s. a.* boon, request, 508, O 528.
- Ber, *s. a.* beer, L 1126. beer, L 1108,
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- Bere, *s. d.* bier, L 902, O 930. A. S.
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- Bere, *v.* wear, L 479†, 1286. ber,
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- Berne, *v.* burn, set on fire, 690, O 709.
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- Berste, *v.* burst, break, L 662†. berste,
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- Berwe, *v.* protect, O 951. A. S.
beorgan.
- Beste, *adj. s. n. wk.* best, L 29†, 174,
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- Beye, *v.* atone for, L 114. bo3te, *pt. s.*
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- Bi, *prep.* beside, near, O 133, 135, L
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- Bicollede, *pt. s.* smeared with soot or
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 tionary.
- Bicolmede, *pt. s.* smeared with culm.
 coal dust, 1064. Comp. *colmie*. 1082.
- Bidde, *v.* ask, beg, O 1218. bydde,
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- bad, *pt. s.* prayed, 79, L 85. bed,
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- bid, *imp. s.* O 472, O 473. A. S.
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- Bieste, error for *biweste*, 1325.
- Bifalle, *v.* come to pass, happen, O
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- bifalle, *pr. s. subj.* 99: *pp.* become,
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- Biflette, *pt. s.* surrounded, 1396 *n.*
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- Biforn, *prep.* in front of, L 532†. by-
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- Bigilen, *v.* deceive, L 328. bigile,
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- Biginne, *v.* do, 1277 *n.* biginnes, 2 *pr. s.* beginnest, O 588. bigan, *pt. s.* began, did, 117, O 125, L 753; O 1337, 1503, L 1523. bygan, O 515, L 1191, L 1301, O 1488. bigon, L 140, L 1461. bygon, L 121, L 927, L 1306. bigonne, *pt. pl.* L 887, L 1453. bygonne, O 1460. bigunne, 1433. bigyn, *imp. s.* O 324.
- Bihelde, *v.* behold, 601, 1147, L 1149. byhelde, L 854, O 873. biholde, L 599. byholde, O 617, O 1184.
- Bihet, *pt. s.* promised, L 474†. A. S. *behātan.*
- Bihinden, *prep.* behind, O 202. bihynde, L 200. bihynde, ? *adv.* 192 *n.*
- Bihouep, *pr. s.* is needed, is fitting, 478, L 482. byhoued, O 498.
- Bikeche, *v.* deceive, trick, O 323. bycahte, *pt. s.* L 663.
- Biknowe, *pp.* acknowledging, L 993. bycnowe, O 1028. See 983 *n.*
- Bileue, *v.* believe, 1321.
- Bileue, *v.* remain, L 367†, 742. byleue, L 746. bileuest, 2 *pr. s.* remainest, O 803. A. S. *belūfan*, properly, to leave behind, but sometimes with intrans. force of *belūfan*.
- Bilyue, *adv.* quickly, O 345. bliue, 472, 721, 968. A. S. *be + life*, dat. of *lif*.
- Binde, *v.* bind, tie up, 191, O 201 (?). bynde, L 199. bunde, *pp.* bound, 422. bounde, overpowered, O 1151. ibunde, 1116. ybunde, L 1116.
- Bireued, *pp.* deprived of, 622. byreued, L 618, O 636.
- Birine, *v.* rain on, 11. byryne, L 11.
- Birunne, *pp.* bedewed, wet, 654. bironne, O 670. byronne, L 652. A. S. *berinnan*.
- Bischine, *v.* shine on, 12. byschine, O 12. A. S. *bescīnan*.
- Biseche, 1 *pr. s.* pray, intercede, 579 : bescech, 453, L 457. bysohte, *pt. s.* desired, sought, L 283. byseche, *v.* entreat, L 318.
- Bisemeþ, *pr. s.* seems, 486 *n.* bysemeþ, *pr. s. impers.* becomes, befits, L 490. byseme, ? *pr. s. subj.* O 506.
- Biside, *prep.* by the side of, 853, L 861, 1426. biside, *adv.* in company, O 1333.
- Bispac, *pt. s.* spoke out, O 205. bispek, O 95.
- Bistride, *v.* bestride, 749. bystride, O 776. A. S. *bestridan*.
- Biswike, *v.* deceive, 290, O 301, 667. bysuyke, L 296. byswyke, L 669. A. S. *beswīcan*.
- Bite, *v.* taste, drink, O 1166. ibite, L 1131.
- Biteche, 1 *pr. s.* commend, O 591. byteche, L 577.
- Bitere, *adv.* bitterly, 1482. Bidere, *adj. pt. d.* bitter, 960.
- Bipinne, see Wipinne.
- Bipozte, *pt. s.* devised, planned, 264. bipohte, L 270. bipoucte, O 277. bipozte, considered, 411. bypohte, L 417. bipoute, O 433.
- Bipute, see Wiputen.
- Bitide, *v.* happen, take place, 543. bytyde, O 559. bitidde, *pt. s. impers.* it befell, L 1184. bytidde, O 1219. bitide, *pr. s. subj. impers.* may befall, L 541 : may it befall, L 212, 961, L 971. bytyde, O 1006. bityde, O 214.
- Bitime, *adv.* in good time, 965, L 975. bytyime, O 1010.
- Bitoke, 2 *pt. s.* didst entrust, L 1103. bytoke, O 1140. bitak, *imp. s.* entrust, 785.
- Bitraie, *v.* betray, 1251. bytreye, L 1261. bitraide, 1 *pt. s.* 1270. O. F. *traïr*.
- Bitterly, *adv.* L 1058.
- Bituene, *prep.* between, L 352, L 428. O 446. bitwen, O 358.
- Bitwex, *prep.* between, 346. bitwexe, 424. bytwexe, O 1453.
- Biwende, *pt. s.* turned round, O 334. biwente, 321. bywente, L 329. bywende, *v.* busy himself, L 1417. Comp. *wende*. A. S. *berwēndan*.
- Biweste, *adv.* in the west country, 5. Biweste, *s. d.* the west country, 769, L 775, O 798, 945. byweste, L 1181.
- Biwreie, *pr. s. subj.* may reveal, disclose, 362. bywreyen, *v.* betray, O 1292. bywreyde, revealed, *pt. s.* O 1289. A. S. *wrēgan*.
- Bizonde, *prep.* beyond, 1177.
- Blac, *adj. s. a.* black, L 588, O 602. blak, 590. blake, *adj. pl. n.* L 1331†. Blake, *s. a.* dirt, L 1210†.
- Blame, *s. d.* blameworthiness, fault, 1265 *n.* O. F. *blasmē*.
- Bleine, *s. n.* whale, O 701. O. F. *baleine*.
- Blenche, *v.* lurch, 1411 *n.*, O 1466.
- Blesse, *v.* wish happiness to, 584. L 582. blisse, O 596. blesse, make blessed, l. 166. blesse, *pr. s. subj.* L 553, 555. blisse, O 571.

- iblessed, *fp.* 1364. yblessed, L 1374. hyblessed, O 1403.
 Blessing, *s. a.* 156, 1530.
 Blis, *s. a.* bliss, gladness, 1234. blisse, 158, O 168, L 420†, 1210. blysse, *s. d.* L 1242. blys, O 1277.
 Blipe, *adj. s. n.* cheerful, merry, 274, 1347. blype, L 280, O 1012, L 1357, O 1388. blip (rhymes with *swipe*), O 285. blipe, *s. a.* 355, 792. blype, L 361, O 367, L 798, O 821. blipe, *pl. n.* 1, O 1, 131, O 139. blype, L 1, L 135. Blipe, *adv.* gladly, O 489. blype, L 475.
 Blod, *s. n.* blood, passion, 608, O 624, L 878†. blode, *s. d.* O 920, 1406, L 1424. blod, L 916 *n.* blode, descent, race, L 185†.
 Blody, *adj. s. a.* bloody, O 1283: *pl. d.* O 1005.
 Blowe, *v.* blow, 1009, L 1019, L 1381†. bleu, *pt. s.* L 1302†, 1512.
 Blynne, 2 *pr. s. subj.* cease, fail to help, L 1002. A. S. *blinnan*.
 Bo, see Beyne.
 Bodie, *s. g.* body's, 900. bodi, *s. d.* body, O 174. bodie, 164. bodye, L 172.
 Bo3e, *s. d.* bough, 1227. bowe, L 1235, O 1270. See *wude*.
 Bolle, *s. a.* bowl, mazer, L 1123†.
 Bone, *s. d.* L 916.
 Boneyres, *adj. s. n.* well-bred, O 939. O. F. *bonaire*.
 Bord, *s. d.* ship's side, 113, L 117. bord, O 121. borde, table, 253, O 264, L 835†, L 1507†. bord, L 259. brode, feast, O 1074.
 Bote, *s. d.* boat, L 210†, L 774†.
 Botes, *pl. a.* boots, O 522. O. F. *bote*.
 Bope, *adj. pl. n.* both, O 305, L 1360†, 1523, L 1545: *pl. a.* O 384, L 1204†.
 Bope, *conj.* both (. . . and), L 911, 1108, L 1407.
 Boye, *s. n.* varlet, 1075.
 Brac, *pt. s.* broke, L 683, O 700. brak, 681.
 Brende, see Berne.
 Brid, *s. n.* bread, 1257.
 Bridel, *s. d.* bridle, rein, L 778†.
 Bri3t, *adj. s. n.* bright, fair, 14. brict, O 14. bryht, L 14, L 98. briyete, O 466. bri3te, *s. n. wk.* 390. bryht, *s. a.* L 918. bri3te, *s. d.* 382. bryhte, L 384. briece, O 476, O 747. bryete, O 394. bri3te, *pl. d.* 500.
 Bringen, *v.* bring, O 62, L 344, L 903, O 1375. bringe, 58, L 62, L 286†, 1334. brynge, L 695, L 1098.
 bringe, 1 *pr. s.* 641, O 655. brynge. L 637. bringe, *pr. s. subj.* O 594.
 bryuge, L 580. broute, 1 *pt. s.* brought, O 653. bro3te, *pt. s.* 466, 883. brohte, L 470, L 1022. broute, O 919. browte, O 484, O 922. bro3te, *pt. pl.* 40, 111, 600. brohten, L 44, L 188. brouete, O 44. broucten, O 190. bring, *imp. s.* O 370. brouten, *fp.* brought, O 1419. ybroht, L 914. bringe of liue, kill, O 712. brohten of lyue, killed, L 188 (see 180n).
 Brinke, *s. d.* edge, 141. brynke, L 145.
 Brode, see Bord.
 Broper, *s. n.* L 575†, 1291: *s. a.* 284, L 290.
 Bruc, *imp. s.* enjoy, 206. brouc, L 214. brouke, O 216. brouke, 2 *pr. s. subj.* L 1041, O 1070.
 Brudale, *s. n.* wedding feast, L 1267. brydale, O 1300. brudale, *s. d.* 1032, L 1044, L 1045. bridale, O 1073.
 Brude, *s. n.* bride, L 1058. bride, 1049. bryd, O 1093.
 Brugge, *s. d.* bridge, L 1082. brigge, 1076, O 1117, O 1503.
 Brun, *s. d.* brown vessel (?), 1122. broune, *pl. d.* brown vessels, L 1122, O 1157.
 Brunie, *s. a.* brinie, covering of chain mail, 591 *n.*, L 719, 841, L 1230. brunye, L 849. brenye, O 605, O 740, O 868.
 Brymme, *s. d.* shore, edge, 190.
 Bu3e, *v.* bend, crook, 427.
 Bur, *s. n.* lady's room, 386. bour, L 388. boures, *s. g.* L 709, O 1017. bure, *s. d.* 269, 1438. bur, 325. boure, L 275, O 280, L 1456, O 1483. boure flore, O 730.
 Burdon, *s. a.* pilgrim's staff, 1061. burdoun, O 1104. bordoun, L 1069. O. F. *bordon*, *bourdon*.
 Buriede, *pt. pl.* buried, L 906. burden, 892.
 Bute, *conj.* unless, 65, O 892, O 925, 1398. bote, L 69, O 69, O 1386, L 1414. bot 3yf, O 761. bute, yet, O 120, 193, 658. but, O 26. bute, moreover, 887. bute, on the contrary, 1113, 1399. bote, O 648, L 1415, O 1448. bute, but (interjectional), 825. but, O 54. Bote, *adv.* only, L 37, O 37, L 206.
 Byflowe, *fp.* surrounded, O 612, O 646. byflower, L 628.

- Bylaucte, *pt. s.* deluded, took in, O 681. A. S. *lucan*.
- Bysetie, *pp.* surrounded, O 1445.
- Byspronge, *pp.* ? sprung, O 564 (probably scribe's mistake for *hyspronge*).
- Cacche, *v.* catch, chase, L 1227. kecche, L 1377. keche, O 1262. kaucte, 1 *pt. s.* caught, O 682. kaute, *pt. pl.* received, O 915. O. F. *cachier*.
- Calle, *v.* summon, L 907.
- Canst, 2 *pr. s.* art able, O 1248. const, L 1213. canstu (= canst þu), 1206. cunne, *pr. s. subj.* may be able, 568. conne, may know, L 566. konne, *v.* know, O 582. cupe, *pt. s.* knew, 1459. coupe, L 1479, L 1536. cupe, knew how, 353. coupe, L 359. cowpe, O 365. cupe, *pt. s. subj.* was able, 1090.
- Care, *s. a.* sorrow, distress, L 269, L 1252. kare, O 274. kare, *s. d.* 1244 *n.*
- Caste, *v.* throw forth, 1014, L 1024. kaste, O 1053. kaste, 1 *pt. s.* threw, 659, L 659. keste, O 677. caste on, *v.* put on, 841: *pt. s.* L 849, O 868.
- Castel, *s. a.* castle, 1395, L 1411, O 1500. kastel, O 1444. kestel, O 1486. castel, *s. d.* L 1398, 1466, O 1515. castele, L 1488. castel walle, 1042, L 1054. kastel walle, O 1087. O. F. *castel*.
- Chaere, *s. d.* seat with arms, throne, 1261. chayere, L 1271. cheyere, O 1304. O. F. *chaïre*.
- Chambre wowe, wall of chamber, L 982. F. *chambre*.
- Chapel, *s. a.* oratory, L 1392. chapeles, *pl. a.* 1380, O 1423. O. F. *chapele*.
- Chaungen, *v.* exchange, O 1095. chaunge, L 1060. chaungi, 1052. O. F. *changer*.
- Chelde, see *Kelde*.
- Cheose, *v.* choose, 664, L 666. chesen, O 799. chese, O 684.
- Chere, *s. a.* countenance, L 401†, L 1071†. chere, *s. d.* L 901, O 1126. O. F. *chiere*.
- Child, *s. n.* child, offspring, L 10, O 10, 648, O 664, L 1350†: aspirant to knighthood, 25, O 27, 118, L 207†. chyld, L 27. child, *s. a.* L. 245, O 250, L 253†, 480. childe, *s. d.* L 301, O 306. child, 85†, 295. chidre, *pl. n.* O 117. children, L 115, 120, O 128, L 162†, L 1348, O 1379: *pl. a.* 111. child, *s. n.* young knight, O 1206, L 1369†. chil, O 550, O 709, O 780. child, *s. a.* 1179, O 1220, 1515. chyld, L 1537. chidre, *pl. v.* 1355. children, O 1397.
- Chyrche, *s. a.* church, L 1392. chirche, *s. d.* L 905. kyrke, O 932. chyrche wowe, church wall, O 1076. charchen, *pl. a.* O 1423. churchen, 62. cherches, O 65. chirche, 1380.
- Clade, *pp.* clothed, O 176.
- Cleche, *v.* lay hands on, come at, L 963. See *Cleach, Cleck*, in E. Dialect Dict.
- Clenche, *v.* grip with the nails, pluck, L 1498†. Other explanations are: 'make to clink,' Bradley-Stratmann, and 'grasp firmly,' N. E. D.
- Clepen, *v.* call, summon, O 235. clepep, *pr. s.* calls, L 231. clupede, *pl. s.* called, 225. clep, *imp. s.* O 911. A. S. *cleofian*.
- Clæppe, *v.* embrace, O 1393. clippe, L 1362. clepten, *pt. pl.* O 1252. cle[p]ten, O 1428. yelupten, they embraced, L 1217. A. S. *clhyppan*.
- Clope, *s. d.* clothing, L 1223†. clopes, *pl. a.* 1053, L 1067†, O 1097.
- Cniue, *s. d.* knife, O 114. kniue, 108. knyue, L 112. knif, *s. a.* 1196, 1201. knyf, L 1207, O 1242. knyues, *pl. a.* O 1237: *pl. d.* L 1202. A. S. *cnif*.
- Cole, *s. n.* coal, L 588†.
- Collede, *adj. s. d.* dirtied, L 1088.
- Colmie, *adj. s. d.* smeared with coal dust or soot, 1082.
- Colour, *s. n.* complexion, L 16. colur, 16, O 16. O. F. *colur*.
- Come, *s. n.* coming, 530. A. S. *cyme*.
- Comen, *v.* come, O 278, O 284, L 1475. come, 273, L 279, L 1416†, 1455. com, 1 *pr. s.* come, O 1073, O 1074. come, 1032, L 1044. comest, 2 *pr. s.* L 149, O 1071, L 1106, O 1143. comes, O 151. comez, *pr. s.* O 468. come, 1 *pr. s. subj.* L 557†, L 738†. cume, 2 *pr. s. subj.* 143. come, *pr. pl. subj.* 448. com, 1 *pt. s.* came, 1365. come, 2 *pt. s.* L 1178†. com, *pt. s.* L 229†, O 1278, 1517, L 1539. cam, 586, O 736, L 794†, 981, O 1108. comen, *pt. pl.* O 63, L 1245, L 1383†. come, 59, L 63, 1005, L 1015, 1218. icom, 1318. ycome, L 1330. come, 2 *pt. s. subj.* O 113. come, *pt. s. subj.*

- 267, L 273, 1072. com, *imp. s.* L 853, O 872, 1102. cum, 815. comen, *pp.* O 541, O 797. icomen, 202, 768. ycomen, L 170. O 186, L 774. come, L 136, O 140, L 1145, O 1495. icome, 176, L 1141, L 1375, 1448. icume, 162. ycome, O 172, L 184, L 1364, O 1404. hycome, O 1170, O 1176, O 1180. come to liue, escape death, O 113.
- Cominge, *s. d.* coming, O 1134. comynge, 1093, L 1097.
- Compaynye, *s. n.* company, following, 879. O. F. *compaignie*.
- Con, see Ginne.
- Corn, *s. a.* grain, 1385.
- Cosin, *s. n.* cousin, relative, 1444. cosyn, L 1464, O 1491. O. F. *cosin*.
- Couerture, *s. d.* bed covering, 696, O 715. couertoure, L 698. O. F. *couverture*.
- Crakede, *pl. fl.* cracked, were broken, L 1083. krake, *v.* be broken, O 1118.
- Cristemesse, *s. d.* Christmas, O 826. Cristesmasse, 799, L 805.
- Cristene, *adj. s. n.* christian, L 1329†: *s. d.* L 185†. cristen, *adj. pl. n.* 832. Cristene, *pl. n.* christians, L 840. cristine, *pl. a.* L 188.
- Cristenemen, *pl. a.* 182, O 192. cristinemen, L 190.
- Crois, *s. g.* cross's, 1309, L 1321 (possibly dative). crowches, O 1350. croy3, *s. n.* L 1314. crowch, O 1345. Crois is due to O. F. *crois*: crowch is possibly O. E. *crūc*, see N. E. D., *s. v.*
- Crude, *v.* hasten on (*intrans.*) 1293. croude, L 1301, O 1334.
- Crune, *s. a.* crown, diadem, 475, 1286. croune, L 1399, O 1430. corune, O 495. coroune, L 479. croune, top of head, head, L 1041, O 1070, L 1509. crune, 1487. crowne, O 1536. *corune, coroune* represent O. F. *corone*; the short forms are probably Germanic adaptations of L. *corona*.
- Cunde, *s. d.* condition of birth and rank, 421. kunde, L 425. kende, O 443. cunde, *s. n.* race, 1377. kende, *s. a.* O 1420.
- Cunesmon, *s. a.* kinsman, L 1346.
- Cunne, *s. d.* race, kinsfolk, L 186. kunne, 865, O 1309, O 1563. kenne, 144 *n.*, 176, L 184, O 614, 1518, L 1540. kinne, O 894. kyn, 633. kinne, *s. a.* O 152. nones kunnes speche, speech of no sort, L 964.
- Cuppe, *s. a.* cup, 449, 1125. coppe, L 453, O 469, L 1125, O 1164. cuppe, *s. d.* O 245, 1132. cupe, 234. coupe, L. 242. coppe, L 1132, O 1167. *cuppe* represents A. S. *cupfe*, L. L. *cuppa*: *coupe*, O. F. *coupe*: *coppe, cupe*, are probably French.
- Cure, *s. d.* choice, L 1446. A. S. *cyre*.
- Curt, *s. n.* courtyard, 592. court, O 606. curt, *s. d.* palace, 245, O 256. court, L 251. O. F. *curt*.
- Cusse, *v.* kiss, L 435, L 581. kusse, O 595. kesse, 431, 583. custe, *pl. s.* kissed, L 403, 405, 739, 1189, L 1397. kuste, O 1230, O 1277. keste, L 1195. kiste, O 417. custe, *pl. pl.* 1209. kuste, O 1252. custen, L 743, O 1428. kusten, O 766. kyste, L 1217. cus, *imp. s.* L 742. kes, 738. cusse, 1208. kusse, O 765, O 1251. kesse, L 1216.
- Dai, *s. n.* day as measure of time, 187. day, L 195, O 197. dai, *s. d.* 548, 938. day, L 31†, L 946, O 981. daies, *pl. n.* 927. dayes, L 935. dawes, O 970. daies, *pl. d.* 1295. dawes, L 1303. dai, *s. n.* time of sunlight, 1427. day, L 497, L 499†, O 1454. dey, O 513. day, *s. a.* L 127†, L 956. daie, *s. d.* 259. daye, L 265, 818. day, O 272, 493. day, *s. n.* set time, O 1452: *s. a.* L 862, O 881, L 1421. day, *s. a.* existence, lifetime, L 731†. dawe, *s. d.* L 914. dayes, *pl. n.* O 6. daies, *pl. a.* 140. dayes, L 144. dawes, O 148.
- Daili3t, *s. n.* daylight, 124. daylyht, L 128. daylyt, O 132.
- Dales, *pl. d.* valleys, 154, L 161, O 164, 210, L 216†.
- Damesele, *s. a.* maid in waiting, 1169. damysele, O 1208. damoisele, L 1173. O. F. *dameisele*.
- Dayspringe, *s. d.* break of day, L 1447.
- Ded, *adj. s. n.* dead, L 1171, O 1206, O 1226. dede, *pl. n.* L 834†, L 1545†. ded, L 910.
- Dedes, *pl. d.* deeds, 537, O 553.
- De3e, *v.* die, L 113, L 1191. deie, 109, 332, 888, 1346. deye, O 115, O 927, L 1356, O 1387. deide, *pl. s.* died, 1185.
- Denie, *v.* resound, ring, 592 *n.* denye, O 606. A. S. *dynian*.
- Deole, *s. n.* sorrowful sight, 1050.

- dole, L 1057, O 1092. deol, *s. a.* 1048. dole, L 1056. O. F. *deol*, *doel*.
- Dere, *adj. s. n.* dear, beloved, O 157, 433, L 679†, L 1212†. duere, L 437. dere, *pl. n.* O 124, 222. duere, L 228. Dere, *adv.* dearly, 1343: at high price, 884, 1388.
- Derie, *v.* harm, 786. derye, L 792, O 815. derie, *pr. s. subj.* O 150. derye, L 148. A. S. *derian*.
- Derke, *s. d.* night time, L 1451†.
- Derling, *s. n.* favourite, 488, O 508. derlyng, L 492. Derling, *adj.* (?) *s. n.* 723. derlyng, L 725. derring, O 748. A. S. *dēorling*.
- Derne, *adv.* secretly, intimately, O 1382. A. S. *dierne*.
- Deþ, *s. a.* death, 110, L 114, 884, L 899, O 1091. deth, O 160. ded, O 340. det, O 116. dipes, *s. g.* 640. deþe, *s. d.* L 62, L 844†, O 1419. diþe, 58, 1252. (deye, O 62, O 649. deþe, L 1378, scribe's mistakes for deþe.)
- Deuise, *v.* plan, compose, 930, O 973. deuysel, L 938. deuise, *imp. s.* assign, appoint, O 248. deuysel, L 243. O. F. *deviser*.
- Disse, *s. d.* dish, 1144, O 1181 (see 1122 *n.*). dyssh, L 1146.
- Dohter, *s. n.* daughter, L 255, L 392. doster, 249. douter, O 260, O 402. dohter, *s. a.* L 915, L 1004. doþter, 903, 994. douter, O 944, O 1035. dohter, *s. d.* L 378, L 699. doþter, 697. douter, O 716.
- Don, *v.* execute, perform, accomplish, L 540†. do, L 282†, L 1292†. dest, 2 *pr. s.* L 950. do, *pr. s. subj.* O 538, L 702, O 721. dude, *pt. s.* 1247. dude, *pt. pl.* O 1545. do, *imp. s.* 518, L 520, O 554, L 1010, O 1041. idone, *pp.* 446, 484. to done, for doing, to be done, L 488, O 504: to perform, L 712, O 735. don, *v.* inflict on, 683. do, L 685, O 702, 1422. dop, *pr. s.* 682, 702. don, *pp.* O 1475. do, L 1440, L 1472. don, *v.* put, L 1344. do, L 274†. dide, *pt. s.* O 1101. dude, 342, L 348, 1244. dede, O 354. dude him, put himself, preceded, L 1017†, 1236, L 1244. duden of lyue, *pt. pl.* put to death, 180 *n.* do, *imp. s.* L 701†. idon, *pp.* 1421. dide, *pt. s.* caused, O 414, O 1541. dede, O 1442. dude, 1023, L 1409, 1515, O 1560. dide, *pt. pl.* O 1361. dude, 1320. do, *imp. s.* L 485. to (scribe's error for *do*), O 501. don, *v.* act, O 462. do, *imp. s.* 896, O 936. to done, to have business, 784, O 813. done, L 790. do, *v.* serve as, suffice as, O 854. dop, *pr. s.* (substitute to avoid repetition of another verb), O 978, 698, L 700. dide, *pt. s.* (auxiliary in periphrastic past), O 974, O 1539. dude, L 938, L 939, 930, 931, L 1473, 1495, O 1522. dede, O 973. dude, *pt. pl.* 184, 1490. duden, L 192. deden, O 194.
- Dore, *s. a.* door, O 1018. dore, *s. d.* L 1496, O 1523.
- Dorste, *pt. s.* dared, L 259, 928, O 971, 1404. durste, L 724. derste, L 936. dorst, O 1437. durst, O 725, O 743, L 1420.
- Dorte, see *par*.
- Doute, *s. d.* dread, O 587. O. F. *doute*.
- Dradde, *pt. s. impers.* it feared (her), *i. e.* she was apprehensive, 1166. dradde, *pt. pl.* were fearful, 120.
- Draze, *v.* resort, betake oneself, 1289, 1420. drawe, L 1297, O 1473, O 1508. drawe, 1 *pr. pl. subj.* L 1438. droze, *pt. pl.* 1006. drowe, L 1016. O 1047. droz, *pt. s.* pulled, 872. drawe, *pp.* delineated, O 1344. ydrawe, L 1313.
- Drede, *s. a.* dread, 258.
- Dreþe, *v.* endure, bear, L 1047. dreye, O 1078. A. S. *drēogan*.
- Drench, *s. d.* drink, L 1164. drenche, O 1199.
- Drenche, *v.* cause to drown, O 1014. drenched, *pp.* drowned, O 1023. A. S. *drēncan*.
- Drihte, *s. d.* the Lord, 1310. A. S. *dryhten*.
- Drinke, *v.* drink, 402, 1055 *n.*, 1152. drynke, L 1063, O 1098, L 1154, O 1189. drank, *pt. s.* O 1148, O 1196. dronc, L 1113, L 1161. dronk, 1154, 1159, O 1191. dronke, L 1156. dronken, *pt. pl.* 1112. drink, *imp. s.* O 1161, 1144, 1145, O 1181. drinke, O 1192. drynk, O 1182. drynke, L 1147. drync, L 1126, L 1157.
- Driue, *v.* cause to flee, O 753. dryue, L 730, L 802†. dryue, 2 *pt. s.* didst banish, L 1279. drof, *pt. s.* L 880, O 899. driuen, *pt. pl.* 870. dryue, *v.* propel, L 1534. driue, *pr. s. subj.* 1333, O 1374, 1424, O 1477. dryue, L 1343, L 1442. drof, *pt. s.* 119, L 762. drof, *pt. s.* moved (itself) along, L 123, O 127, O 785.

- Droupnynde**, *adj. s. d.* drooping, dejected, O 1126. O. N. *drápná*.
- Drye**, *v.* dry, O 1488.
- Drynk**, *s. a.* drink, O 1166.
- Dubbe**, *v.* confer knighthood, 458. *dobbe*, L 494, O 510. *dubbe*, *pr. s. subj.* O 475. *dubbede*, *pl. s.* 499. *dubbed*, *pp.* 447. *ydobbed*, L 439. ? O. F. *adouber*.
- Dubbing**, *s. n.* ornamentation, 564. *dubbing*, *s. a.* knighthood, knighting, 438, 487, O 507. *dobbyng*, L 442, L 491. *dobbinge*, O 458. *dubbing*, *s. d.* 629. *dobbing*, O 580, O 644. *dobbyng*, L 562, L 626. Verbal noun of *dubbe*.
- Dun**, *adv.* *dun legge*, strip off, 1057. *doun*, L 1065, O 1100. *doun falle*, fall prostrate, L 432. *doune*, O 450. *doun*, down, L 1085, L 1220.
- Dune**, *s. d.* upland, 154, 210. *downe*, O 164. *dounes*, *pl. d.* L 161.
- Dunte**, *s. d.* blow, stroke, 609, O 625. *dunt*, O 904. *dent*, *s. a.* 152, 859. *dantes*, *pl. a.* L 865, L 872, O 884. *dentes*, 857, 864. *dunte*, O 891. *duntes*, *pl. d.* 573, O 917. A. S. *dynt*.
- Dure pin**, *s. a.* bar of the door, 973.
- Durp**, see *par*.
- Dute**, 1 *pr. s.* doubt, fear, 344. *doute*, O 356. *doute*, *v.* L 350.
- Dwelle**, *v.* stay, O 388. *duelle*, 374.
- Dyȝete**, *v.* set in battle array, O 875.
- E**, see *He*.
- Eche**, *adj. s. d.* each, O 219, 1087, O 1128. *vch*, L 218, L 1094.
- Eere**, *s. d.* car, L 316. *here*, O 320. *ire*, 309. *earen*, *pl. d.* L 969. *eren*, O 1004. *ires*, 959.
- Ef**, see *3if*.
- Eȝe**, *s. d.* eye, L 1048. *eye*, O 1079. *heye*, O 778. *iȝe*, 755, 975, 1036. *eyȝen*, *pl. d.* L 755.
- Eke**, *adv.* likewise, also, L 17, O 17, L 1386, O 1440.
- Elde**, *pl. d.* old men, 1391. *olde*, L 1407. *helde*, O 1440. *held*, *pl. a.* O 1417. *olde*, L 1390. *Old*, *adj. s. n.* L 18. *hold*, O 18.
- Elles**, *adv.* otherwise, 246. *elle wher*, elsewhere, L 326. *elles wher*, 318. *elles qwere*, O 331.
- Ende**, *s. d.* completion, 733, L 737. *hende*, O 760, O 953. *ende*, edge, side, 1212, L 1220. *hende*, O 1255. in *pende*, at the finish, 1378.
- Endep**, *pr. s.* ends, 1525, 1528. *ende*, *pr. pl. subj.* 912.
- Endyng**, *s. a.* result, L 579. *endynge*, O 593.
- Enemy**, *s. n.* O 995. *enemis*, *s. ? n.* L 960. *enemis*, *pl. d.* 952. O. F. *nemi*.
- Envie**, *s. a.* envy, O 706. *enuye*, 687, L 689. F. *envie*.
- Eode**, 1 *pl. s.* went, L 1180 : *pl. s.* L 383, L 1533. *ȝede*, O 490, 588, 1485, O 1534. *yede*, O 121, O 1339. *ȝede*, O 746. *ȝeode*, 381. *ede*, L 1310. *eoden*, *pl. pl.* L 162, L 1487. *eode*, L 585. *ede*, L 115. *ȝeden*, 587, 1465. *ȝede*, 153, 294, O 305. *yeden*, O 1341. *yede*, O 117, O 163. *ȝede*, O 599.
- Er**, *adv.* previously, formerly, 535, 877, L 1536. *aire*, O 554. *Er*, *prep.* before, L 976. *her*, O 953, L 1447. *er pen* (A. S. *ær þan*), L 452. *er* (in *er pen* forming a conjunction phrase), L 544, L 922, L 1454. *Er*, *conj.* before, L 130, 882, L 1286, O 1321. *her*, O 513, L 541, O 1454. *here*, O 562, O 913, O 1461. *are*, 448. *ar*, 546. *or*, 553, 910, 912, 1427. *er ne*, L 551. *er þat*, 1434. *er þane*, before when, 1435.
- Erende**, *s. a.* mission, 462. *herdne*, O 480. A. S. *ærende*.
- Ernde**, *Erne*, see *Rende*.
- Erndinge**, *s. a.* errand, mission, 581 *n.* *erndyng*, L 466. A. S. *ærendung*.
- Erpe**, *s. d.* earth, O 247. *ereþ*, O 176.
- Este**, *s. d.* east, 1135, 1325 *n.*
- Ete**, *pl. pl.* ate, 1258, L 1268. *hete*, O 1301. *heten*, O 1280.
- Epe**, *adv.* easily, L 61, 835, L 843. *ype*, 57. *hepe*, O 862.
- Euel**, *adj. s. a.* disastrous, L 335. *heuele*, miserable, O 340. *euele*, *s. d.* ill-famed, L 336. *heuele*, O 341.
- Euēn**, *s. d.* evening, L 407. *eue*, 364. L 368, L 468 †, O 769. *heue*, O 376, O 421.
- Euene**, *adv.* quite average, fully, 94. *eueneliche*, L 100, O 100.
- Euening** (*þin euening* = *þi neuening*), *s. a.* name, 206. A. S. *neuning*.
- Euer**, *adv.* at any time, L 48, L 1484. *euere*, O 817. *eure*, 236, 788, 1157. *euer*, constantly, incessantly, L 85. *euere*, O 85, L 1105, O 1142. *eure*, 79, 1101. *euere*, by any chance, L 1249. *euer eny*, any at all, L 14. *euere any*, O 14.
- Euerich**, *adj. s. d.* every, O 226, O 691. *eueriche*, O 1427. *euer-*

- yche, O 976, O 1043. enereche, 934. eueruch, L 673. eueruche, L 942. eurech, 216. eureche, 609, 671. Eueruchen, *pron. s. a.* everyone, L 898.
 Eyse, *s. d.* comfort, L 1265. heyse, O 1298. O. F. *eise*.
- Fable, *s. d.* falsehood, fabrication, L 716, O 737. F. *fable*.
 Fader, *s. n.* father, L 1276, O 1309: *s. a.* L 881†, 1336, O 1377: *s. d.* L 1292†. faderes, *s. g.* O 116. fader, 110, L 114, O 1299, L 1522.
 Faille, *v.* be wanting at need, 638. fayle, O 652, O 883, O 1051. faylen, L 864. fayly, L 634. fayle, give way, be beaten, O 587 (see 573 *n.*). F. *faillir*.
 Fair, *adj. s. n.* handsome, beautiful, 94, L 427, 1526. fairer (error for faire), 314. fayr, O 17, L 99, O 941. feir, L 258. feyr, L 17, O 986. feyre, *s. n. wk.* L 955. fair, *s. a.* 166, 778. faire, 387, 403. fayr, O 807. fayre, O 399, O 415. feir, L 784. feyr, L 174. feyre, L 401. feyre, *s. a. wk.* L 917, L 1463. fair, *s. d.* 1138. fayr, O 1173, O 1551. feyr, L 1138, L 1526. fayre, *s. d. wk.* L 387, O 397. feire, 385. faire, *pl. n.* 22, 161. fayre, O 171. fayre, *pl. a.* O 24. feyre, L 24. faire, *pl. d.* 522. faire, *adv.* courteously, L 389, 1028, 1186. fayre, O 396. fayre, handsomely, O 176. feyre, kindly, L 436.
 Fairer, *adj. s. n.* more handsome, 10, 13, 331. faire (for fairer), S. fayror, O 328, O 344. fayrore, L 323. feyrer, O 8, O 10. feyrore, L 8, L 10. fayrer, *s. a.* O 13. feyrore, L 13.
 Faireste, *adj. s. n. wk.* most handsome, 173, 787. fayreste, O 816. feyreste, L 793. fayrest, *s. n.* O 183.
 Fairhede, *s. n.* beauty, 83. fayrhede, O 89. fayrede, O 93. feyrhade, L 89. fairhede, *s. d.* 797. feyrhede, L 803.
 Fairnesse, *s. n.* beauty, 87, 213. fayrnesse, O 223. feirnesse, L 221. feyrnesse, L 93.
 Falle, *v.* prostrate oneself, O 473, L 786†. falle, *pr. s. subj.* 455, L 459. fel, *pt. s.* L 340†, 505, O 525. vel, L 509. falle, *v.* slip off, L 1230†. fel, *pt. s.* became prostrate, L 432, O 450, L 866, O 885, L 1501, O 1528. feol, 428, 740, 1479. felle, *pt. pl.* 858, L 896. fel, *pt. s.* dropped, L 606: passed, turned, L 1150: felled, L 1510 (see 421 *n.*). feolle, *pt. s. subj.* would it best, 421. A. S. *feallan*.
 Fals, *adj. s. n.* faithless, L 645. false, *s. d.* 1248. ? O. F. *fals*.
 Falsede, *s. d.* treachery, O 1287. falsede, L 1256.
 Fare, *v.* go, journey, L 732. farest, 2 *pr. s.* L 799, O 822. farst, 793. ferde, *pt. s.* L 621, 649, L 757†, L 1448†. verde, 625. fare, *pf.* prospered, experienced, 1355, O 1397. ifare, 468. yfare, L 472, L 1366. hyfare, O 486. A. S. *faran* with *pt.* from *fēran*.
 Faste, *adv.* vigorously; L 122, O 126, L 1524. faste, swiftly, O 1274. fasste, 119. faste, securely, L 850†. faste, firmly, O 916.
 Vecche, *v.* bring, 351, L 357. feche, O 363. vecche, L 1378. vacche, reach with a blow, strike, L 1228. fette, *pt. s.* brought, L 1398. A. S. *feccan, felian*.
 Fedde, *pt. s.* fed, L 590, O 604.
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- Fere, *adj. s. n.* whole, sound, L 155. fer, 149. A. S. *fēre*.
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- Fif, *adj. d.* hve, O 102. fiue, 1295, 1423, O 1476. fyue, L 1303, L 1441. fiue, *adj. n.* 808. fyue, L 816, O 837.
- Fiftene, *adj. a.* fifteen, 37. fyftene, L 41: *adj. d.* L 18. fiftene, O 18.
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- Fine, *v.* come to an end, 262, O 271. fyne, L 264. O. F. *finer*.
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- Flen, *v.* flay, 86. fle, 1370. flo, L 92. flon, O 92. A. S. *flēan*.
- Fleon, *v.* flee, L 887.
- Fleoten, *v.* float, L 159. flete, O 161. flette, O 786. fet, *pt. s.* sailed, L 197. fletten, *pt. pl.* L 763. A. S. *flēotan*.
- Flizte, *s. d.* flight 1398. flyhte, L 1414.
- Flitte, 2 *pr. s. subj.* depart, 711. flette, L 713, O 732. O. N. *flytja*.
- Flode, *s. d.* open sea, L 143†, L 1189†.
- Flore, *s. d.* floor, 529, L 709, O 730.
- Flotterede, *pt. s.* tossed on the waves, L 129. A. S. *floterian*.
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- Flowen, *v.* swell, rise, L 121, O 125. L 1523. flowe, 117, 1503. flowe, be in flood, 632.
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- Forlose, *v.* lose utterly, L 665. forlese, O 683. forloren, lost, thrown away, 479. A. S. *forloosan*.
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- Froward, *adv.* ill-naturedly, L 1074.
- Ful, *adj. s. a.* foul, ugly, 1063. foul, O 1106. foule, L 1071. foule, *s. a. wk.* L 1210. fule, *s. v.* 323, 707. foule, L 331, O 336, L 708, O 729. Fule, *adv.* foully, 322.
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- Game, *s. n.* contentment, enjoyment, L 206†.
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- Gate, *s. d.* gate, 1078, O 1088, 1474. ȝate, 1043, 1073. yate, O 1114. gates, *pl. n.* O 1279. ȝates, 1238, L 1246.
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- 3ælde*, *v.* repay, 482, L 486. *3eld*, *imp. s.* L 1000†. *3olde*, *pp.* repaid, L 639. *yolde*, O 657. *izolde*. 460, 643. *y3olde*, L 464. *hy3olde*, O 478.
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- 3ernæ*, *v.* desire, ask for, L 1419, O 1436. *3ærne*, 1 *pr. s.* 915, L 923. *ærne*, O 956 (possibly = *erne*, earn). A. S. *giernan*.
- 3ærne*, *adv.* earnestly, 1085, O 1383, 1403 : eagerly, O 1413. *3ærne*, L 1384. A. S. *georne*.
- Gesse*, *v.* aim at, try, L 1187.
- Geste*, *s. n.* conspicuous act, 478 *n.* L 482. *geste*, sport, entertainment, L 523. *gestes*, *pl. d.* games, 522 : ? O 498. O. F. *geste*.
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- 3eue*, *v.* give, L 919. *3eue*, *pr. s.* *subj.* L 164, L 420, 581, 1190, L 1342, 1530. *3euen* (read *3eue*), 156. *yeue*, O 166, O 168, O 1373. *3yeue*, O 593. *3yue*, O 436, O 458, O 1231. *3iue*, 158, 414, 438. *3af*, 1 *pt. s.* 640. *3af*, *pt. s.* 466, O 1439. 1509. *3ef*, L 865, L 1406. *3euen*, *pt. pl.* 1498, L 1518. *3ef*, *imp. s.* 914, 1119. *3e* (read *3ef*), L 1062. *3yf*, O 955.
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- Gigours*, *pl. n.* players of the gigue, 1472. O. F. *gigucour*.
- Giled*, *pp.* deceived, 1452. *gyled*, O 1499. O. F. *guilcr*.
- Ginne*, *s. d.* device, artifice, 1456. *gynne*, L 1476. F. *engin*.
- Ginne*, 1 *pr. s.* *subj.* begin, 546. *gynnep*, *pr. s.* L 729, O 752. *gan*, 1 *pt. s.* did, 1047, O 1090. *gon*, L 1055. *gan*, *pt. s.* began, did, O 199, 241, L 388†, L 1498, 1511, O 1531 : *impers.* O 742, 876. *gon*, *pt. s.* L 247, L 1481. *con*, L 302, L 1534. *gunnen*, *pt. pl.* 850. *gunne*, 51, 1467, 1505. *gonnen*, O 65, L 858, L 1024, O 1430. *gonne*, L 55, O 55, 637, L 1489, O 1516. *gon*, O 141. *connen*, L 187. *gonne*, 1 *pt. pl. subj.* O 1473 (scribe's error for *ginne*, 1 *pr. pl. subj.*). *gyn*, *imp. s.* L 319, L 376, O 454, O 1153. ? *gon*, O 390.
- Girde*, *pt. s.* girt, O 517. *gyrte*, O 1512. *gurden*, *pt. pl.* L 1486.
- Glad*, *adj. s. n.* O 1273 : *s. a.* O 821. *glade*, *pl. a.* 1527.
- Glas*, *s. n.* glass, L 14†.
- Gle*, *s. a.* song with accompaniment, 1260, L 1270. A. S. *glæo*.
- Glede*, *s. n.* live coal, L 506, O 520. A. S. *glæd*.
- Gleowinge*, *s. a.* minstrelsy, harp playing, 1468. *glewinge*, O 1517. *gleynge*, L 1490. A. S. *glæowan*.
- Glide*, *v.* glide (of a ship's motion), O 144, O 1337 : steal away, 1047, L 1055. *glyde*, O 1090.
- Gloutoun*, *s. n.* glutton, L 1124†. O. F. *gloton*.
- Glouen*, *pl. a.* gloves, L 800, O 823. *gloue*, 794. A. S. *glōf*, with occasional *pl. wk.* *glōfan*.
- God*, *adj. s. n.* good, L 258, 486, 564, O 580, L 1336. O 1367. *gode*, *s. n.* *wk.* L 7, O 7, L 33†, 195, L 203, L 347†, L 1325†, L 1349†. *godne*, *s. a.* 727, L 731. *god*, L 164, O 166, 482, L 486, L 508†, L 579†, L 758†, 997. *gode*, *s. a.* *wk.* L 151†, L 788†, O 870, 1502, L 1522. *gode*, *s. d.* L 184†, L 186, O 188, O 904, 1486. *god*, L 885, 1008, L 1446. *gode*, *s. d.* *wk.* L 4, O 629, O 902, L 1190†, L 1530†. *gode*, *pl. n.* *wk.* L 53† : *pl. a.* L 144† : *pl. d.* 178, O 186, O 917. for none *gode*, with no good object, L 288†.
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- Heorte*, *s. n.* heart, 1148. *herte*, L 1150, O 1185, L 1198†, O 1313: *s. a.* 434, O 454. *heorte*, *s. d.* 263. *herte*, L 249†, O 905, 1389. *horte*, L 380. *huerte*, L 281, L 886.
- Heouene*, *s. d.* heaven, L 1546. *heuene*, 1524, 1529, O 1569. *heuene*, *s. g.* heaven's, 414, L 420.
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- Herkenede*, *pt. s.* listened to, gave heed to, O 1506. *herkne*, *imp. s.* 806, L 814.
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- Herst*, *adv.* previously, O 562.
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- Heud*, *s. n.* head, 610, O 626. *hed*, L 606. *heued*, *s. a.* L 617†, L 637†.
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- Heye*, *adj. s. a. wk.* supreme, O 236.
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- Hider*, *adv.* hither, to this place, 1174, 1333, L 1343, L 1468. *hyder*, L 1178, O 1213. *hyeward*, *adv.* in this direction, L 1118.
- Hiþe*, *v.* hasten, 880. *hiþede*, *pt. s.* hastened, 968.
- Hilte*, *s. d.* handle, 1416. *hylte*, L 1434, O 1471.
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- Holden*, *v.* possess, 670. *holde*, 307, L 672. *helde*, L 314, O 319, 902, O 942. *holde*, side, L 1408. *helde*, 1392, O 1441. *holde*, suppress, L 380, O 390. *helde*, observe, keep, O 472. *holde*, *pr. s. subj.* 452, L 456. *holde*, *imp. s.* suppress, 376. *helde*, *pp.* considered, O 502. *hylde*, celebrated, O 1074.
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- Homage*, *s. n.* vassalage, vassals, 1497. O. F. *homage*.
- Honde*, *s. d.* hand, L 64†, 81, O 87, L 158†, 215, O 225, L 1431†, 1499, L 1519. *hond*, L 87, 306, L 312, O 1546. *hon*, *s. a.* O 1446. *hondes*, *pl. a.* hands, L 990. *honde*, L 116†, 192, L 200. *honden*, O 202.
- Honge*, *v.* hang, be suspended, L 336.
- Hopede*, *pt. s.* hoped, 1394.
- Hore*, *s. d.* mistress, L 710, O 731.
- Horn*, *s. a.* drinking vessel, L 1111†, L 1121†, 1153, L 1155: trumpet. L 1381†. *horne*, *s. d.* drinking horn, 1145, L 1147. *horn*, L 1161†, O 1182.
- Hors*, *s. n.* horse, 1232.
- Hot*, *adj. s. n.* O 624.
- Hote*, 1 *pr. s.* am called, L 773†. *het*, *pt. s.* was called, 7, 9, 25, 761. *hihte*, L 9. *hoten*, *pp.* L 27, O 27, L 767, O 790. *hote*, O 211. *ihote*, 201. *yhote*, L 209. *ihote*, ordered, 1045. See *Hight* in N. E. D.
- Hou*, see *3e*.
- Houe*, 2 *pt. s.* didst raise, 1267, L 1277. *3oue*, O 1310. A. S. *hebban*.

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- Huntinge, *s. d.* hunting, 646. hunt- ingge, O 660. hontynge, L 642.
- Hurede, *pt. s.* hired, 527. herde, L 758, O 781.
- Hurne, *s. d.* corner, ambush, L 1383. A. S. *hyrne*.
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- Huse, *s. d.* house, 994. house, L 1003, O 1034. hus, 226, 974, 1502. hous, O 236, L 1522, O 1549.
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- Hy3ouren, see Rende.
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- Ich, *pron.* I, O 3, L 32, L 1329, O 1498. ich, O 211. iche, O 157. ych, O 137, L 343, L 438. yich, O 578. hyc, O 1176. ihe, 3, 1356. i, 631, 1451. y, O 136, L 175, 344, 1274. L 1355, O 1362. hy, O 407, O 1356. icham, I am, L 1134, L 1375. ycham, L 209. ichulle, I will, L 540, L 1291. ychulle, L 3, L 1227. ynulle, I will not, L 328. ichul, I shall, L 921. ychul, L 558, L 1293. yshal, L 975. ischal, 441, 1285, and similar formations at L 132, L 450, L 627, 630, 631, 657, 944, 945, 1345, 1346. nully, I will not, L 1146. nullich, L 1131. recchi, care I, L 370. rohti, heeded I, L 1356.
- Igraue, *pp.* engraved, 566. igrauen, 1164. ygraued, L 563, L 1168. hygraue, O 583. hygrauen, O 1203.
- Iknowe, *adj. s. n.* acknowledging, 983 *n.* A. S. *gecnāwe*.
- Iknowe, *v.* recognise, 1372. yknowe, L 1213, L 1382. yknewe, *pt. s. subj.* L 646. A. S. *gecnāwan*.
- Ilaste, *v.* last, remain whole, 660. yleste, *pt. s.* L 6. A. S. *gelīstan*.
- Ilich, *adj. s. n.* like, 1066. yliche, O 19. ilik, 502. iliche, *pl. n.* 313. yliche, L 321, O 327. A. S. *gelic*.
- Iliche, *s. n.* peer, equal, 18, 340. yliche, L 19. ylyche, L 346. lieche, O 352. yliche, likeness, L 295. ylyche, *s. d.* O 300. ilike, 289. A. S. *gelica*.
- Ilke, *adj. s. a.* same, 855. ilke, *s. d.* 926, L 1238. ulke, 1199. hulke, O 496, O 1240.
- Ille (for Ile), *s. d.* island, 1318. yle, L 1339, O 1359. O. F. *isle*.
- Ille, *adv.* against the grain, distaste- fully, L 1327. ylle, O 1356. ille, bitterly, 675. ylle, L 677. ylle, ? *adj. pl. a.* wicked, 1316 *n.*
- Iment, see Munt.
- Imete, *v.* encounter, 940. ymette, *pt. s.* L 1037. A. S. *gemētan*.
- In, *prep.* (of place where) in, 17, L 20, L 142†, O 833, L 1535†. yne, L 688. ynne, O 1019. in, on, 126, L 156, O 317, L 859, O 878, 1180: within, surrounded by, L 307, O 312, 705, L 1362, O 1393: in (metaph.), 243, O 254, L 256†, O 390, 429: under, subject to, L 348, O 354. in (of place whither), into, L 794, O 817, L 1017†, L 1164, O 1199, 1236, L 1244; into (meta- ph.), 60, O 460. in (of time), at, on, O 31, 167, L 1465†: during, in the course of, O 102, 595, L 636, O 675, 1199, O 1240, O 1458: after, 333, L 895, 1010, L 1020. in (of manner), after the pattern of, according to, 289, O 300, O 371, L 1543: in respect of, L 832, O 853: with, O 547, O 603, L 1316, O 1511. A. S. *in*.
- In, *adv.* inside, within, 381, L 809, O 1089, L 1495†. yn, into (cup), L 1176. per . . in, in which, 974. per . . inne, in it, L 602, 604, 1358, 1455. per . . ynne, L 1475. per . . hinne, O 620. A. S. *inn, innuc*.
- Inoze, *adj. pl. n.* enough, 1228. ynoze, 1400. ynowe, O 1271. inoze, *pl. a.* 182, 857. hynowe, O 192. ynowe, L 190, L 865, O 884: *pl. d.* L 1236. Inoze, *pron. pl. n.* 1005. ynowe, L 1015, L 1416. hynowe, O 1046.
- Into, *prep.* (of motion) into, O 79, 113,

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- Jogelers**, *pl. n.* jugglers, entertainers, L 1494. *jogelours*, O 1521. O. F. *jogleor*.
- Ioie**, *s. a.* joy, 1353, O 1394. *ioye*, O 436, O 1303, L 1363. *ioie*, *s. d.* 1361, L 1371. O. F. *joie*.
- Iorne**, see *Rende*.
- Iquemep**, *pr. s.* pleases, 485. A. S. *gecwēman*.
- Isene**, *adj. s. n.* visible, evident, 92, 684. *ysene*, L 686. *hysene*, O 703. A. S. *gesiene*.
- Isi3e**, 2 *pt. s.* thou didst see, 1157. *isi3e*, *pt. pl.* saw, 756. *ysey3en*, L 756. *isi3e*, *pt. s. subj.* might see, 976. A. S. *gesēon*.
- Iswo3e**, *pp.* swooned, in a swoon, 428, 858. *yswo3e*, 1479. *yswowe*, L 432, O 450, L 1501, O 1528. *hyswowe*, O 885. A. S. *geswōgen*, *pp.* of *swōgan*.
- Iwis**, *adv.* certainly, surely, 196, L 519†. *iwys*, O 1319, O 1387. *ywis*, O 54, 682, L 684, 1233, L 1252. *ywys*, L 686, L 1284. *hywis*, O 701, O 703. *hywys*, O 1276. *ywisse*, L 1241. *to wisse*, for a certainty, 121. *mid ywisse*, of a certainty, L 125, 432, 1209 *n.* *mid y wis*, L 54.
- Kelde**, *v.* grow cold, L 1150. *chelde*, 1148. *kolde*, O 1185. A. S. *cealdian*.
- Kelwe**, *adj. s. d.* dirty, O 1123.
- Kene**, *adj. s. n.* brave, bold, 91, L 97, O 98: *s. v.* 507, O 527: *s. a.* L 860†: forward, L 1128†. *kene*, *pl. n.* brave, 164, L 172: *pl. d.* L 42†.
- Kenne**, *pr. pl. subj.* know, L 150. A. S. *cnnan*.
- Kepe**, *v.* guard, L 752, 1103, 1323. *kepest*, 2 *pr. s.* 1307, L 1319. *kepte*, *pt. s.* caught up, 1202, L 1208. *kep*, *imp. s.* keep, guard, L 750†, L 1287†. *ikept*, *pp.* 1101.
- Keruen**, *v.* carve, L 241. *kerne*, 233.
- Kewede** (for *Kelwede*), *pt. s.* be-smearcd, O 1107.
- Keyte**, *pt. s.* ?showed, O 884. ?A. S. *cypan*, *pt. cyple*.
- King**, *s. n.* 5, O 5, O 360, L 366, O 1284, 1529. *kinge*, O 33. *kyng*, L 5, 47, O 966, 1404, L 1532, O 1557. *king*, *s. a.* O 155, 457, 1507. *kyng*, 147, L 153, O 805, L 1345†. L 1529, O 1554. *kinge*, *s. d.* 4, O 4, O 1057, 1428. *kyngc*, L 4, O 1331, L 1448, O 1455. *king*, 155, O 165, 1494. *kyng*, 369, L 373, 981, L 1514, O 1543. *kinges*, *s. g.* L 20, O 20, 393, 1447. *kingges*, O 789. *kynges*, 249, L 255, O 1549. *kinge*, O 260, L 378. *kynges*, *pl. n.* L 933, O 968: *pl. d.* 178: *pl. g.* O 23.
- Kingeriche**, *s. d.* kingdom, 17. A. S. *cynerīce*.
- Kinne**, see *Cunne*.
- Knaue**, *s. n.* young man, attendant, 961, 967, 971: *s. a.* 940, 977. A. S. *cnafu*.
- Kne**, *s. d.* knee, L 509, 780. *akneu*, on knee, L 340. *knes*, *pl. d.* 383, O 525. *kneus*, O 347, O 395. *aknewes*, L 385.
- Knelyng**, *s. d.* kneeling, L 787. *kneuling*, O 491. *knewelyng*, 781. *knewlyng*, O 810. A. S. *cnēwolian*.
- Kni3t**, *s. n.* knight, 447, 1447. *knyht*, L 451, L 1361. *knyhte*, L 439. *kniect*, O 502, 802. *knyct*, O 888. *knyt*, O 986, O 1392. *kni3t*, *s. a.* 482, 1302. *knyht*, L 484, L 1463. *knyhte*, L 943. *kniect*, O 500, O 524. *knyt*, O 807, O 1343. *kni3te*, *s. d.* 458, 1267. *kny3te*, O 1310. *knyhte*, L 549, L 1277. *kniecte*, O 475, O 567. *knyctc*, O 978. *knyte*, O 467, O 1021. *knyht*, L 1114. *knyt*, O 1149. *kni3tes*, *s. g.* 1510. *kni3tes*, *pl. n.* 49, 1228. *kny3tes*, O 1333, O 1479. *knyhtes*, L 545, L 1444. *knyhte*, L 1221. *kniectes*, O 53, O 642. *knytes*, O 834, O 1544. *kni3tes*, *pl. a.* 520. *kny3tes*, O 1145. *knyhtes*, L 908, L 1483. *kni3tes*, *pl. d.* 256, 1509. *kny3tes*, O 1256, O 1510. *knyhtes*, L 262, L 1013. *kniectes*, O 267, O 640. *knyctes*, O 829, O 841. *knyctes*, O 935. *knyhte*, L 522. *kniecte*, O 540.
- Kni3ten**, *v.* knight, 490. *kni3te*, 435, 491, 515. *knyhten*, L 640. *knyhte*, L 495, L 517. *kniecten*, O 658. *kniecte*, O 455, O 511, O 535. *kni3ti*, 480, 644. *knyhty*, *pr. s. subj.* L 462. *kniected*, *pp.* O 529.
- Kni3thod**, *s. a.* knight hood, knightly qualities, 545, 1268. *knythod*, L 543. *kniethede*, O 561. *kni3thod*, *s. d.* 440. *knythede*, L 444. *knythede*, O 460. *knythod*, L 1278.
- Knowe**, *v.* know, recognise, acknow-

- ledge, 418, L 672, 1090, O 1248, O 1411. kneu, *pt. s.* 1149, L 1151. ney3, O 1186. knewe, *pt. pl.* L 1459†, O 1566.
- Knutte**, *pt. s.* tied, fastened, L 850. A. S. *cnyttan*.
- Lace**, *v.* fasten with a lace, L 719†. lacede, *pt. s.* 842, O 869. O. F. *lacer*.
- Lache**, *v.* catch, O 678. latches, O 662. la3te, *pt. s.* comprehended, 243. lahte, L 249. laucte, O 254. lahte, 1 *pt. s.* caught, L 664. A. S. *laccan*.
- Laze**, *s. n.* custom, 1110. lawe, L 1112, O 1147. la3e, *s. a.* religion, faith, 65. lawe, L 69. lawe, *s. d.* L 1314, O 1345: fidelity, O 1131. A. S. *lagu*.
- Land**, *s. a.* country, earth as opposed to sea, L 601. lond, 603, O 619, L 791†, L 1367†, O 1418. londe, L 130. lond, *s. n.* 814, L 824†, O 845. londe, *s. d.* L 40†, L 1432†. lond, L 44, 757, L 1527. londes, *s. g.* 190. alonde, on the land, O 134, L 170.
- Lang**, *adj. s. n.* long, tedious, 494 *n.* long, tall, L 100†. longe, dilatory, O 977, L 1102†. long, *s. a.* tedious, L 498. longe, O 514: *wk.* L 412, O 428. Longe, *adv.* (of time) 6, L 309†, L 742, L 1218, O 1306 (see O 314), O 1559.
- Lappe**, *s. a.* loose fold of a garment, L 1209, O 1244.
- Lasse**, *adv.* later, 800, L 806. lesse, O 827.
- Laste**, 1 *pt. s.* shot, cast, L 660.
- Latere**, *adv.* later, L 1030†.
- Latten**, *v.* put off, delay, L 937. leten, 929. lette, O 972. A. S. *latian*.
- Lay**, *s. a.* song, L 1499†. O. F. *lai*.
- Lay**, *s. a.* faith, L 1544. ley, O 69. O. F. *lei*.
- Lede**, *v.* conduct, L 192†, 293: govern, 908, O 949: convey, carry, 1393, O 1442. lade, L 1409 (possibly represents A. S. *hladan*, to load). lede, *pr. s. subj.* conduct, L 1546†. ladde, *pt. s.* L 22†, O 1085, 1500, L 1520. ledde, O 808, O 1298, O 1547. ladde, *pt. pl.* brought, O 616. ladden, L 598. ledde, convoyed, O 931. A. S. *lædan*.
- Lefdi**, *s. v.* lady, 335, 350. leuedi, O 362. leuedy, L 341, O 348, L 397.
- Lefte**, *pt. s.* stayed behind, 647. lefde,
- remained over, 1378. lafte, let remain, L 616. leuede, O 634. lef, *imp. s.* stay, 774, L 780. A. S. *læfan*.
- Le3e**, *s. d.* meadow, glade, L 1160. leye, O 1195. See 1227 *n* and *wude*.
- Leggen**, *v.* lay, place, L 902. legge, L 1065† (see *dun*), O 1446 *n*, O 1502 (see *an*). leie, 302. leye, L 308, O 313. leide, *pt. s.* 1121: stored up, 379, 692 (see *forþ*). leyde, L 694, O 711, L 1121, O 1537. leiden, *pt. pl.* 891. leyden, O 930. leyd, *pp.* O 1237. A. S. *leggan*.
- Lemman**, *s. n.* ladylove, 433, O 453, 1412. lemmon, L 679, L 1430. leman, O 748, O 1467. lemman, *s. a.* 1450, O 1497: *s. d.* 552, L 574. lemmon, L 550, L 1430. leman, O 568.
- Lene**, *pr. s. subj.* grant, L 465†. A. S. *lænān*.
- Leng**, *adv.* longer, 728, 742, 1103.
- Lengþe**, *s. d.* length, 900, O 941.
- Leof**, *adj. s. n.* beloved, 324, 708. lef, O 157, L 332, O 337. leue, *s. v.* L 949†, 1359, O 1400: *s. a.* O 773. lef, *pl. n.* O 124, O 232. Lef, *s. n.* darling, O 584: *s. v.* O 573, 655. luef, *s. n.* L 564: *s. v.* L 653, L 1212.
- Leose**, *v.* lose, 663.
- Leren**, *v.* teach, L 247, O 252. lere, L 234†, 241. A. S. *læran*.
- Lerne**, *v.* learn, or teach, L 1294. A. S. *leornian*.
- Leste**, *adj. s. d.* (used as noun), least, L 612, O 632. laste, 616. lest, O 499.
- Leste**, *pr. s. subj.* last, continue, O 425. laste, *pt. s.* 6. læsten, *pt. pl.* O 6.
- Leten**, *v.* leave behind, lose, O 1281. lete, L 1254. lete, let fall, let drop, 890, O 929. lete in, admit, L 1495, O 1522. late in, 1044, 1473. let, *pt. s.* permitted, L 678† (see 675 *n*), L 1230†. leten, *pt. pl.* 136. let, *imp. s.* L 517†. let, *pt. s.* caused, 1381, O 1422, 1453. lette, L 902, L 907, L 1391. lete, *pt. pl.* lost, 1246. A. S. *lætan*.
- Lette**, *v.* hinder, O 1243. A. S. *lættan*.
- Leue**, *s. a.* permission to go, L 467†, L 533†, L 745†.
- Leue**, *v.* trust, 562, O 578. yleue, L 559. leue, 1 *pr. s.* L 450: believe, O 1362. leuest, L 1322, O 1351. leueþ, *pr. pl.* L 48. leuet, O 48.

- luueþ, 44. leuede, *pt. pl.* O 1421. A. S. *geliefan*.
- Leyhe, *v.* laugh, O 366. loh, *pt. s.* L 361. lowe, O 367: *pt. s. subj.* L 1502, O 1529. louze, 1480.
- Libbe, *v.* live, L 67 †. lyue, 1 *pr. s.* O 426. liueþ, *pr. s.* O 1401. lyueþ, 1360, L 1370. libbe, *pr. s. subj.* L 324 †. liuede, *pt. s. dwelt*, 74. lyueden, *pt. pl. lived*, L 1543. A. S. *libban, lifian*.
- Lie, *v.* speak falsely, 1451. lye, O 1498.
- Lif, *s. a.* life, 1387, 1246 (possibly *pl.*). lyf, L 1254 (possibly *pl.*). liue, *s. d.* 97, O 103, 1334, O 1375. lyue, L 101, L 126, 131, L 1344. lif, 122, O 130. lyue, *pl. a.* O 1281. my lyue, in my life, 777. of liue, alive, O 344. on liue, O 634, O 1484. on lyue, 131, O 806. o lyue, L 616. lyfdawe, *s. d.* existence, L 914.
- Liggen, *v.* lie, be in recumbent position, O 1343. lyggen, O 1331. ligge, 1275, 1288, L 1296, O 1318. lygge, L 1283. lize, 1158. lip, *pr. s.* 695, 1137. lyht, *pr. s.* L 697, L 1137. lay, 1 *pt. s.* 658. lai, *pt. s.* 272, 686. lay, 1303, L 1315. hylay, O 1346. leye, *pt. s. subj.* L 1262. laie, 1252. leyen, *pt. pl. subj.* O 1293 (leyen to depe = should lie doomed to die). liggynde, *pres. p.* L 1312. leye, *pp.* lain, L 1139. ileie, 1139. A. S. *ligan*.
- Lizt, *s. n.* light, 493, 818. lizte, *s. d.* 1309 *n.* lyhte, *adj. s. n. wk.* bright, clear, L 497.
- Lizte, *v.* grow light, bright, 386. liete, O 398. lyhte, L 388.
- Lizte, *adj. pt. d.* nimble, speedy, 1003. lyhte, *pl. n.* L 1014, L 1222.
- Lizte, *v.* arrive, 1397. lycte, alight, descend from horseback, O 539. lyhte, L 521. lyhte, *pt. s.* L 51. liete, O 51. lizte, 519.
- Lili flour, *s. n.* lily, O 15. lylve flour, L 15.
- Linne, 2 *pr. s. subj.* fail, grow slack, 992. lynne, O 1033. lynne, *v.* cease, stop, L 319, O 324, 354: *imp. s.* 311. A. S. *linnan*.
- Lippe, *s. a.* lip, L 1070 †.
- Liste, *s. a.* cunning, craft, 1459. lyste, counsel, O 1506. liste, *s. d.* knowledge, accomplishments, 235. listes, *pl. a.* accomplishments, L 239: devices, L 1479: *pl. d.* accomplishments, O 246.
- Liste, *s. d.* ? stripe, L 1321 (see 1309 *n.*). lyste, O 1350.
- Lipe, *v.* listen, give a hearing, O 2. lype, *pr. pl. subj.* 2. lipe, *imp. s.* 336. lype, L 342, O 349. O. N. *hlýða*.
- Lipe, *v.* ease, assuage, O 428. lype, L 412. lype, to be mild, L 360. A. S. *lipan, lipian*.
- Lodlike, *adj. pl. n.* loathsome, O 1360.
- Lofte, *s. d.* upper room, 904. O. N. *loft*.
- Loze, *adv.* in lowly place, 1079. lowe, L 1085, O 1120. lowe, in humble condition, 417, O 439. O. N. *lággr*.
- Loke, *v.* look, view, 975, L 1096, L 1141 †: protect, guard, L 752, L 1104 †, L 1333. O 1364. lokest, 2 *pr. s. subj.* 575. lokede, *pt. s.* looked, L 609 †, L 883 †, L 1505 †. loked, O 1122. loke, *imp. s.* guard, 748, O 775. yloked, *pp.* L 1105, O 1142.
- Lokyng, *s. d.* guardianship, 342, L 348.
- Londe, *v.* put on land, 753.
- Lond folc, *s. a.* inhabitants, O 47. lond folk, 43, L 47.
- Londisse, *adj. s. d.* belonging to a country, native, O 999: *pl. d.* 634. londische, O 647.
- Longest, 2 *pr. s.* belongest, 1310.
- Lore, *s. a.* counsel, teaching, 442, L 446: *s. d.* O 462: training, L 1531 †.
- Lope, *adj. s. a.* hated, L 1203 †: *pl. n.* displeasing, unwelcome, L 1068 †: loathsome, hateful, L 1331.
- Loueliche, *adj. s. d.* loving, affectionate, 454, L 458, 580.
- Louerd, *s. n.* feudal superior, O 531: *s. d.* L 441, O 457. lord, *s. n.* 511, L 513: *s. d.* 437. louerd, *s. a.* master, husband, L 314, O 319, O 1238. lord, 308.
- Lude, *adv.* loudly, 209, 1294. loude, L 1302, O 1335. Loude, *adj. s. a.* loud, L 217.
- Lure, *v.* look gloomy, O 1267. loure, L 1232.
- Luste, *v.* listen, O 493. lust, *imp. s.* 337. luste, 1263. leste, 473, L 477. list, L 343. lustep, *imp. pl.* O 835. A. S. *hlystan*.
- Luste, *pr. s. subj.* it may please, O 889. leste, 862, L 870. liste, *pt. s.* it pleased, O 424. lyste,

- L 410, L 1218. luste, L 404 †, O 1253. A. S. *lystan*.
- Lutel, *adj. s. a.* little, L 342. lute, L 507. litel, 336, O 349, 503, O 523. lite, 1131. lutel, *s. d.* L 636, L 895, L 1020. lite, O 654. litel, 1010. Litel, *adv.* 1439. lite, 932, O 975. lyte, L 940. Lut, *pron. s. a.* little, few, L 616.
- Lupere, *adj. pl. n.* wicked, 498. A. S. *lypre*.
- Luue, *s. d.* love, 557, 569. loue, L 555, L 567, O 1227, L 1543. luue, *s. a.* beloved one, 746. loue, L 750.
- Luuep, *pr. s.* loves, 1343. luuede, *pt. s.* 24. louede, L 26, O 26, L 254 †, L 1353, O 1382. luuede, *pt. pl.* 247. louede, L 253, O 1567. loueden, O 258, 1522, L 1544. luued, *pp.* 304. loued, L 310. yloued, O 315.
- Lym, *s. a.* mortar, L 1410: *s. d.* L 905. A. S. *lim*.
- Lyne, *s. a.* fishing line, 681.
- Mai, 1 *pr. s.* have power, am in a position to, 562, 944. may, L 32 †, 218, L 559, O 578, L 965, 1103. mi3t, 2 *pr. s.* 191, 700. myht, L 199. myet, O 719. may, *pr. s.* O 582, L 968, L 1475, O 1502. mai, 1455. myhte, 1 *pl. s.* L 1355. mihte, L 963. my3t, O 998. mict, O 678. mictest, 2 *pl. s.* O 103. mihte, *pl. s.* L 613, L 1269. myhte, L 8, L 1542. mi3te, 8, 1521. miy3te, O 1078, O 1565. my3te, O 434, O 1395. miste, 10. mictie, O 8, O 287. mi3t, O 1446. my3t, O 1015, O 1059. micten, *pt. pl.* O 61. myhten, L 61. mi3ten, 57. mi3te, 1400. mihte, L 1416. myhte, L 67. mictie, O 67. mi3te, 1 *pl. s. subj.* 1345. mi3te, *pt. s. subj.* 1200. mihte, L 1491. myhte, L 166, L 1206. my3te, O 1241. my3t, O 1518.
- Maiden, *s. d.* maiden, 947. mayde, O 990. mayden, *s. a.* L 1538, O 1561. maide, 1516. maide, *s. n.* 272. mayde, L 278, L 406. maydnes, *pl. n.* ladies in waiting, L 393. maidenenes, *pl. d.* 72, 391, 1162. maydenes, O 78, O 1201. maidnes, L 78, L 1166. maydnes, O 403.
- Maister, *s. n.* leader, L 868. mayster, O 887. maisteres, *s. g.* leader's, 621. maister, L 617. meyster kings, *s. g.* O 635. maister kyng, *s. d.* L 638. maister kinge, 642 *n.* meyster kinge, O 656. O. F. *maistre*.
- Make, *s. d.* spouse, L 1427. A. S. *gemaca*.
- Maken, *v.* cause to be, cause, 348, O 360, O 1259. make, L 354, 1216, L 1224: 1 *pr. pl. subj.* 1527. makedest, 2 *pl. s.* 1271, O 1314. makede, *pt. s.* 355, O 367, O 921, 1065, O 1489. made, L 361, O 1283, L 1537: *pt. pl.* L 1332. make, *imp. s.* 792, L 798. make, *v.* constitute, create, 669: 1 *pr. s.* L 912: 2 *pr. s. subj.* L 484. makedest, 2 *pl. s.* O 500. makede, *pt. s.* 84, O 540, 1519, O 1564. made, L 90, O 175, L 1541. makeden, *pt. pl.* O 1363. maked, *pp.* L 451. made, O 90. mad, L 1532. make, *v.* arrange, construct, compose, L 1400, L 1473 †: *pr. s. subj.* L 552. makede, *pt. s.* O 828, 1477, O 1526. made, L 807, O 1443, L 1499. makede, *pt. pl.* O 1431, 1468, O 1517. makeden, L 1490. makede, *pt. s.* displayed, expressed, 403, O 415, 1063, O 1106. made, L 401, L 1071, O 1394. makede, *pt. pl.* 1234, 1353. makeden, 1210. maden, L 904, L 1363.
- Man, *s. n.* man, person, 316, O 323, L 793 †, 1460, O 1507. ma, O 400. mon, L 324, L 1480. man, *s. a.* O 1099: *s. d.* O 891. mannes, *s. g.* O 861. monnes, L 871. men, *pl. n.* O 201, L 253 †, L 1493, O 1520: *pl. a.* 126, O 134, L 1511 †. mannes, *pl. g.* 21. menne, L 23. maune, *pl. d.* O 613. menne, O 186, L 629, L 1376 †. men, 634, O 1044, O 1257. Man, *pron. s. n.* one, O 933. me, 366, L 906, 1046, L 1495. men, L 370, O 378. mon, L 250. me, *pl. n.* 891.
- Manere, *s. n.* custom, fashion, L 548 †. O. F. *maniere*.
- Mani, *adj. pl. a.* many, 1070, 1176. moni, L 1076. mani, *s. a.* O 1215. mony, L 1180: *pl. a.* L 1339. monie, *pl. d.* L 60. Monie, *pron. pl. n.* many men, L 1253.
- Masse, *s. n.* mass, eucharist, L 1026. messe, O 1055. masse, *s. a.* L 1394. messe, O 1425. masses, *pl. a.* 1382. A. S. *masse*.
- Maste, *s. a.* mast, 1013: *s. d.* L 1023, O 1052.
- Matynes, *pl. n.* morning prayers, L 1025. O. F. *matine*.

- May, *s. n.* maiden, L 955: *s. a.* L 917, L 1422.
- Me, *pron. a.* L 150. L 173 †, O 1363, 1421, L 1439: *reflex.* 669: *d.* (after verbs and adj.) L 177 †, L 332, L 381 †, O 425, 485, L 924 †, L 1103 †, L 1321 †, O 1371: *d.* (after prep.) O 2, 233, L 241, L 1190, O 1312: *reflex.* L 297 †, 344, O 356. My selue, *adj. definitive n.* myself, O 510.
- Mede, *s. n.* reward, O 283: *s. a.* L 474 †: gift, bribe, L 1406, O 1439.
- Meoknesse, *s. d.* meekness, 1496.
- Mesaunture, *s. d.* misfortune, O 339. messaunture, 710. mesauntur, 326. O. F. *mesaunture*.
- Mest, *adj. s. n.* most, 250: *adv.* L 26 †, L 1358 †. most, L 254.
- Mestere, *s. d.* occupation, craft, L 235 †, L 547 †. O. F. *mestier*.
- Mete, *s. a.* food, livelihood, L 1183, O 1218: *s. d.* repast, 373, O 383, O 387, 1107, L 1109.
- Mete, *v.* fall in with, meet, L 948, O 983. mette, *pl. s.* 1027, O 1066. metten, *pt. pl.* L 163 †. A. S. *mētan, gemētan*.
- Mete, *v.* dream, L 1426 †. A. S. *mātan*.
- Metyng, *s. d.* dream, L 657. metyng, O 675. A. S. *māting*.
- Mi, *adj. s. n.* my, 439, 1266, L 1276, L 1350. my, L 443, O 459, O 1309, L 1324, 1340. min, L 1137, 1340. myn, L 492, L 1350, O 1381. my, *s. v.* L 356 †. min, 335, O 348. myn, L 341, L 397. mi, *s. a.* O 152, 228, L 369, O 942, 996, L 1274. my, 145, O 154, L 234, O 377, L 1006, 1178, O 1311. myn, L 671, L 912. mine, 770, O 799, L 1136. myne, L 776, L 1061, L 1182. mi, *s. d.* O 338, 342, L 441, 1284, L 1328, O 1353. my, 2, L 2, O 457, L 843, 1315, O 1357. min, 1281. myn, 306, L 312, O 689, L 1289, O 1325. mine, O 160, O 317. myne, 144, L 158. my, *pl. n.* L 913. mine, 897. myn, O 938. myne, 1213, L 1221. myne, *pl. a.* 1053, O 1097. myn, *pl. d.* O 1405. mine, O 1256, 1366.
- Mid, *prep.* in company with, along with, O 22, L 88, 220, 1392, O 1441. myd, L 367, O 1225, O 1379. myde, O 304. mid, among (in mid þe beste), 474, L 478, 997, L 1007, 1264, L 1336: myd þe furste, O 1154: myd þe beste, O 1367. mid, to, L 260. mid, filled with, L 629. mid, with (of accompanying circumstance, feeling, &c.), O 1123, L 1508, O 1535. myd, O 965, L 1088. mid, with (of manner), L 483, L 542 †. mid, with (of instrument), by means of, L 249, O 533, 1396, L 1434. myd, L 578, O 904, O 1416. mitte, with thee, L 624 †. Mide, *adv.* therewith (? = A. S. *mid þy*), L 1203. mid y wis, assuredly, L 54. mid y wisse, L 125, 432, 1209 *n.*
- Middelnihte, *s. d.* midnight, 1297. A. S. *middel-niht*.
- Mideward, *adj. s. d.* middle (of), O 574. A. S. *middeweard*.
- Midnyhte, *s. d.* midnight, L 1307. mydnizte, O 1338. A. S. *mid-niht*.
- Miht, *s. d.* power, strength, L 1353. mihte, 436. myhte, O 456. myhte, L 440. myht, L 483. myhte, *s. a.* possibility, opportunity, L 1342. miyhte, O 1373.
- Mild, *adj. s. n.* gracious, O 86. myld, 80, L 86. myld, *pl. a.* gentle, kindly, L 168. mild, O 170: *pl. n.* 160.
- Mildenesse, *s. d.* gentleness, L 1516.
- Mile, *s. a.* O 610. myle, L 594, 596, L 1180, O 1215. mile, *pl. a.* 319, O 332, 1176. milen, L 327.
- Mislyken, *v.?* be displeased, L 429. mislyke, 425. myslyke, O 447. mislike, *pr. s. subj.* may displease, 668, O 688. mislyke, L 670. A. S. *mislician*, be unpleasant to: possibly the construction of L 429, 425, O 447 is, it began to be unpleasing to Rimenhild.
- Misrede, *v.* give ill advice to, 292, O 303. mysrede, L 298. A. S. *mis-rēdan*.
- Misse, *v.* lose, 122, L 126: 2 *pr. s. subj.* fail to get, L 1478 †. miste, *pt. s. subj.* 1361, L 1371.
- Miste, see Mai.
- Mo, *adj. pl. n.* more, 808, O 837.
- Mode, *s. d.* mind, feeling, L 287 †, L 1423: emotion, excited feeling, 1405. mod, mind, L 257.
- Moder, *s. n.* mother, L 1370 †: *s. a.* L 152 †, O 1426: *s. g.* 648, O 664, 1383, L 1395.
- Modi, *adj. s. n.* angry, 704, L 716, O 737. mody, L 704, O 723.
- Molde, *s. d.* earth, ground, L 325 †.
- Mone, see Ymone.
- Mong, see þar.
- More, *adj. s. n.* greater (degré), 554: more important, 441, L 445: more

- splendid, L 524: greater (size), 95, O 101: *s. a.* L 702, O 721: greater (degree), L 76, O 76: further, L 317, O 322, O 461, L 680†, L 734†: *s. d.* greater (number), 834, L 842: *pl. n.* L 816. More, *adv.* more (degree), L 74†, L 921†: further (space), L 594†: (time) sooner, L 806†: here-after, 324: further, L 1199†.
- Mot**, 1 *pr. s.* must, am obliged to, L 732. most, 2 *pr. s.* must (go), 101: must, O 386. mot, *pr. s.* 543. mote (for *mot*), O 559. mote, 1 *pr. pl.* 1420. mote, 1 *pr. s. subj.* 775, L 781: may I (of wish), O 804. mote, 2 *pr. s. subj.* mayest, art permitted, 97, L 101: mayest (of wish), L 147, O 149, 327, 332, O 340, O 641. mote, *pr. s. subj.* may (of wish), L 191†, 204: may . . . be, L 334. moste, 1 *pt. s.* might, was permitted, O 1089: must, am obliged to, O 1254. moste, *pt. s.* ought to, L 180†. moste, *pt. pl.* might, were permitted, 63.
- Muchel**, *adj. s. n.* great, abundant, 83, L 523, 673. mikel, O 289. muche, L 89, L 675, 1050, O 1438. miche, O 89, O 693. meche, O 269. muchel, *s. a.* 158, 1234. michel, O 75. muche, L 75, 1131, 1353, L 1363. myche, O 1285. meche, O 865. muchel, *s. d.* 326, 922, L 930. michel, O 339, O 965.
- Munt**, *pp.* purposed, L 801. mynt, O 824. iment, 795. A. S. *myntan*.
- Murie**, *adj. s. n.* merry, joyous, 521: *s. a.* 1387. merie, 1386. merye, L 1400: *pl. a.* O 1431. Murie, *adv.* gaily, merrily, L 592, 594, 1467, L 1489. murye, O 1432, O 1516. merie, O 608.
- Murne**, *adj. s. n.* sorrowful, 704. mourne, O 723. A. S. *unmurn*, untroubled.
- Murne**, *pr. s. subj.* mourn, 964, L 974. morne, O 1009. mourninde, *pres. p.* (used as *adj. s. d.*), sorrowful, L 578. morninde, O 592.
- Mupe**, *s. d.* mouth, 354. moupe, L 360, O 366.
- Na**, *adv.* no, L 76, 1193, O 1234. no, 728, L 1030†, 1103, L 1199: not, O 228, L 669, L 740. A. S. *na*, *no*.
- Name**, *s. n.* L 205†, 1266. nome, L 219, L 772: *s. a.* L 214 (see 206 *n.*). name, *s. d.* O 9.
- Naming**, *s. a.* name, O 216.
- Nawt**, *s. a.* nothing, O 682. no3t, 937. nout, L 664, L 712, L 945. nowt, O 678, 735. Naut, *adv.* not, not at all (usually with *ne*), O 285, O 307, O 327. nawt, O 426, O 673, O 1248. nawht, O 918. no3t, 106, 1526. noht, L 1151. nout, L 280, L 1068. nowt, O 343, O 1498. nouth, O 325, O 392.
- Nayles**, *pl. d.* finger-nails, L 238†.
- Ne**, *adv.* not (singly), L 10, O 10, 46, L 259†, L 1478†, O 1484: (with another negative) 8, O 11, L 175†, O 1385, L 1475, 1480. ne . . . bute, 1397. ne . . . bote, L 37, L 1413. er ne, before, L 551. (For ne in combination with verbs see *abiden*, *adrinke*, *ben*, *habben*, *wille*, *witan*.)
- Ne**, *conj.* nor, 11, O 11, L 12, L 670, 1131, O 1503. ne . . . ne, neither . . . nor, L 570, L 572, 572, 574, 919, 920, O 962, O 963.
- Nede**, *s. a.* necessity, L 52†: what is required, L 473†. A. S. *nead*.
- Ne3**, *adv.* nearly (degree), 252, 860. neh, L 868. ney, O 991. neh, nigh (space), L 1096. Ne3, *prep.* near, 464. neh, L 468. ney, O 482, O 769. ney honde, close at hand, O 1172.
- Nekke**, *s. d.* neck, 1240. nycke, L 1248.
- Nere**, *adv.* (compar. in form) nigh, L 966. Ner, *prep.* near, L 368, O 376. nir, 364. ner, nearer, L 777. nier, 771.
- Net**, *s. n.* fishing net, L 1137†: *s. a.* L 659†, L 662†, L 683.
- Neuening**, *s. a.* title, name, 206. O. N. *nefna*. A. S. *neuning*.
- Neure**, *adv.* (mostly with *ne*) never, 116, 262, 1274. neuer, L 50, L 1261. neuere, O 50, L 1106, O 1320. ner, L 260, L 1285. neuemore, 324, 708, 1066.
- Newe**, *adj. s. n.* new, L 1460, O 1487. nywe, 1442. newe, *s. a.* 746, L 750: *s. d.* L 1452, O 1459. nywe, 1432.
- Nexste**, *adj. s. n. vok.* next, O 960: *pl. d.* O 102. Nexste, *prep.* O 404. nixte, 392.
- Ney3**, see Knowe.
- Niht**, *s. a.* night, L 1386. nyht, L 127, L 1425. ni3t, 123, 1407. ny3t, O 1415, O 1462. ni3te, 492. niet, O 131. nyhte, *s. d.* L 265, L 1450. ni3te, 259, 1199, 1430, O 1457. niete, O 272.
- Nime**, 1 *pr. s.* take, O 689. nome, 2 *pl. s.* got, L 1177†. nam, *pl. s.* took, O 449 (?), O 547, 585, O 1340:

- betook itself, 1183. *nom*, L 1189: took, L 583, O 597, L 1309. *neme*, *pl. pl. 60. nomen*, L 64, O 64. *nym*, *imp. s. O 469, O 1160.*
- Niping**, *s. n.* worthless person, dastard, 196. *nyping*, O 206. *nypyng*, L 204. A. S. *nīping*: see Kemble, *Saxons*, ii. p. 120.
- Non**, *pron. s. n.* no one, 8, O 8, L 19, L 1502†. *No*, *adj. s. n.* no, L 8, 11, O 76, 1456, L 1476, O 1502. *none*, *s. a.* O 423. *no*, L 317, 1114, L 1131, O 1166, 1247, O 1286. *none*, *s. d.* 17, L 20, O 20, L 937†, 1456. *non*, 257, L 872. *no*, O 268, O 999, 1265, L 1476. *nones*, *s. g.* L 964. *no*, *pl. n.* 886: *pl. a.* 254, O 265. *none*, *pl. d.* 573, 634, O 647. *noman*, *s. n.* no one, O 19, 388, 617. *nomon*, L 613. **Noping**, *adv.* not at all, 274, 1150. *nopyng*, L 1152, O 1187. **Nopyng**, *s. a.* nothing, L 924.
- None**, *s. d.* noon, mid-day, L 364†, L 809†. A. S. *nōn* (properly, ninth hour, but when eating is mentioned the M. E. word means mid-day).
- Nouper**, *conj.* (generally corr. with *ne*, *no*), L 806. *naper*, O 827. *neiper*, 800. *noper*, O 266. *no*, L 806, L 966. A. S. *nawper*, *nā-hwæper*.
- Nowe**, see **Ozene**.
- Nowhar**, *adv.* nowhere, 257, 340, 1088. *nowar*, 955, 1096. *nower*, O 268, L 804, O 1000, L 1100, O 1137. *noware*, O 1292. *nowere*, O 1129.
- Nowne**, see **Ozene**.
- Nu**, *adv.* now, at this time, by this time, 372, 509, 1457, 1523. *now*, O 749. *nou*, O 32, L 477, L 1545, O 1568. *nu*, as matters stand, under the circumstances, 191, 227, 538, 1192. *nou*, L 143, O 147, L 545, O 579, L 1198, O 1233. **Nu**, *conj.* since, 539. *nou*, L 537. *nou* (error for *nout*), O 342.
- O**, see **An**.
- O**, *interj.* 905.
- O pat**, *conj.* until, L 128. A. S. *op-pat*.
- Of**, *prep.* from, out of, off (separation), L 51†, L 137†, L 822, 870, L 1023, O 1052, L 1107†, 1203, L 1347: springing from, belonging to (origin), L 88†, L 158†, L 165†, L 183†, L 1036†, L 1338†: on (date), 548: (privative), L 126†, L 448†, L 538, 652, L 695†, L 847†, 1361, 1458, O 1505: from, at the hands of (source), L 369†, L 871†, L 986, L 1160†: on account of, by reason of (causal), 258, L 387†, L 421†, L 425†, 522, 573, L 934†, 1248, O 1287, L 1326†: consisting of, containing, L 42, O 42, L 79†, L 630, L 1123†, L 1168†, O 1345, 1406, L 1424: about, on (object, motive), L 4†, L 235†, L 246†, 499, L 415, O 487, L 566, 568, 784, L 995, L 1256, O 1329, L 1427†, L 1480†, 1525. *offe*, O 582. *o*, L 574, L 610. *ope* (= of the), L 237. *of* (partitive), L 71†, O 249, L 611, O 920, L 1113†, L 1122†, L 1358†, 1463. *ofe*, O 911. *of*, in respect of (qualitative), L 18, O 18, L 96†, L 172†, 537, 571, L 808, L 916, L 1334†, L 1446, L 1483. *o*, 900. *of* (genitive), 215, O 225, L 513, L 1522†, 1529. *of liue*, alive, O 344. *of* (? error for *offe*), 144. *Of*, *adv.* off, 610, O 626.
- Ofdrede**, 1 *pr. s.* (properly terrify) dread greatly, 291, O 302. *ofdradde*, *pt. s. impers.* it feared, O 1205. *ofdrad*, *pp.* terrified, 573. *adred*, L 124, L 1436. A. S. *ofdrædd*.
- Ofer**, *prep.* above, O 1117. *ouer*, 1076. *ouer*, in command of, 512. *ouer*, beyond, O 332. **Oueral**, *adv.* everywhere, L 252. *oueralle*, O 1426.
- Oferherde**, *pl. s.* heard, 41. ? A. S. *oferhieran*.
- Oflauchte**, *pt. pl.* overtook, O 914.
- Ofreche**, *v.* come up with, O 998: obtain, 1283, O 1326.
- Ofte**, *adv.* often, L 119†, L 1195†, O 1290. *often*, O 417. *ofte*, mistake for *efte*, O 451.
- Ofpinke**, *v.* repent, make sorry, O 112, L 980, 1056, O 1099. *ofpynke*, L 1064. *ofpinche*, 106, O 1015. *ofpenche*, L 110. A. S. *ofpyncan*.
- Ofpurste**, *adj. pi. n.* athirst, 1120. *ofperste*, O 1155. *afurste*, L 1120. A. S. *ofpirst*.
- Oftok**, *pt. s.* overtook, L 1241, O 1276.
- Ozene**, *adj. s. n.* own, 249, 1340. *owe*, O 1381. *oune*, L 255, L 1350. *owne*, O 260. *nowne*, O 508. *oze*, *s. v.* 335. *howe*, O 348. *owe*, L 341. *nowe*, *s. a.* O 1497. *oune*, *s. d.* L 1540. *owe*, O 1563. **Oze**, *s. n.* betrothed, 984, 1205. *owe*, L 994, O 1029, L 1214, O 1249. *owe*, *s. a.* 669, L 671. *nowe*, *s. d.* O 689. *owne*, property, rights, O 1329.
- Ozt**, see **Awt**.
- Old**, *adj. s. n.* L 18. *hold*, O 18.

- olde, *pl. a.* old men, L 1390 : *pl. d.* L 1407. held, *pl. a.* O 1417.
- Oliue, *adj. pl. n.* alive, as living, O 139.
- olyue, *s. a.* L 1372 : *s. d.* L 362.
- aliue, *s. n.* 107, 1440. alyue, L 111, L 783, L 1457. aliue, *s. a.* 1362 : *pl. n.* 619. alyue, *pl. n.* L 135. (Sometimes half adverbial, see 131 *n.*) A. S. *ou lifē*.
- On, see An.
- Open, *adj. s. n.* L 1080.
- Or, see Er, Oper.
- Orde, *s. d.* point, edge, L 620, 624, 1486. horde, O 638. A. S. *ord*.
- Ore, *s. a.* favour, L 653†, 1509. A. S. *ār*.
- Ope, *s. d.* oath, L 353† (see 347 *n.*), L 450. opes, *pl. a.* 1249, L 1259. hopes, O 1290.
- Oper, *adj. s. n.* second, L 195†, L 492 : *s. a.* other, L 244 : *s. d.* O 249, L 549, L 673. opere, 238, 257, 551, 671. oper, *pl. n.* 813. Oper, *pron. s. n.* L 28†, L 768†, L 829†.
- Oper, *conj.* or, L 44†, 86, O 761, L 986, 1102. or, O 114.
- Ouen, *adv.* above, L 1485. A. S. *ufan*.
- Ouerblenche, *v.* turn over, L 1429.
- Ouercomeþ, *pr. s.* overcomes, 815.
- Ouertok, *pt. s.* overtook, 1233.
- Outlondisse, *adj. pl. d.* foreign, O 613.
- Owe, *v.* own, possess, O 440, O 1077. howe, O 690. ohte, *pt. s.* ought, was bound to, L 418.
- Paene, *adj. s. a.* heathen, 147. payn, *s. n.* (as *noun*) pagan, heathen, 41, 78. payen, L 45, L 866. paiens, *pl. n.* L 892, L 896. paens, 807, 877. pains, 59. payns, L 63, 85, 179, L 887. paynes, L 815. payenes, L 84, L 91, L 187. payns, *pl. a.* 1316. paynes, L 1328. payens, L 894. payenes, L 898. paynes, *pl. g.* 76, 81. payenes, L 82, L 87. O. F. *pai(i)en*, L. *paganus*.
- Page, *s. n.* attendant, L 977, O 987, O 1012 : *s. a.* L 948, O 983 : *s. d.* L 1290, O 1325. O. F. *page*.
- Palais, *s. d.* palace, 1256. paleyse, L 1266, O 1299. F. *palais*.
- Palle, *s. d.* coverlet of rich stuff, O 413. pelle, 401 : garments of rich cloth, O 1511. A. S. *pell* : perhaps *pelle* is due to O. F. *paille*. Both go back to L. *pullium*.
- Palmere, *s. n.* palmer, O 1072, O 1102 : *s. a.* L 1037† : *s. v.* L 1039†, L 1175† : *s. d.* L 1174†. O. F. *palmier*.
- Passage, *s. a.* pass, narrow way, L 1333†. F. *passage*.
- Passe, *v.* convey, L 759. O. F. *passer*.
- Pape, *s. d.* path, O 1447.
- Paynime, *s. d.* heathendom, O 832. paynyme, 803, L 811. paynimes, *pl. n.* heathen, O 63, O 84. paynims, O 189. paynynms, O 836 : *pl. a.* O 1357. peynnims, *pl. g.* O 87. peynim, *s. n.* O 45. O. F. *païennisme*, *paennime* (Joinville).
- Pilegrim, *s. d.* pilgrim, 1154. pylegrim, O 1191. pelryne, L 1156. O. F. *pelerin*.
- Pin, *s. a.* door-bolt, bar, 973.
- Pine, *s. n.* anguish, torment, 261 : *s. a.* 682 : *s. d.* 540. pyne, *s. n.* L 263 : *s. d.* L 538.
- Pine, *v.* afflict, torture, 635. pyne, L 631, O 649. pyne, 1 *pr. s.* feel anguish, O 1235. pined, *pp.* caused to sorrow, 1194. pyned, L 1200.
- Place, *s. d.* lists (of tournament), L 570†, L 720†. F. *place*, L. *platea*. Comp. A. S. *plæce*.
- Plawe, *s. d.* fight, L 1094. Comp. A. S. *plega*, play, fighting, *plegan*, *plegan*.
- Pleie, *v.* divert, amuse oneself, 23, 186, 361. pleye, L 25, O 25, L 351, O 357. A. S. *plegan*.
- Pleing, *s. d.* recreation (especially riding and hunting), 32 *n.* 630. pleying, O 643. pleyhinge, O 34. pley-zyng, L 34. pleyyng, L 625.
- Plizte, *v.* plight, engage solemnly, 305. plyzte, O 316. plyhte, L 311. plizte, 1 *pr. s.* 672. pliecte, O 692. plyhte, L 674. plyct, *imp. s.* O 432. plyht, L 416. plist, O 410.
- Ponde, *s. d.* pond, O 1173. pende, L 1138. A. S. **pund*, an enclosure.
- Porter, *s. n.* doorkeeper, L 1081, O 1116. F. *portier*.
- Posse, *v.* push, move onwards, 1011. puste, *pt. s.* drove in, L 1079. F. *pousser*.
- Poure, *v.* look eagerly, O 1133. pure, 1092.
- Prede, *s. n.* pride, arrogance, O 1438. A. S. *prýte*.
- Preie, *v.* beg, ask, pray, 763. preþe, L 1192. preye, L 769, O 792. preide, *pt. s.* 1186. O. F. *preier*.
- Preie, *s. a.* company, troop, 1235. preye, O 1048, L 1243. O. F. *preie*, *proie*.
- Prestes, *pl. a.* priests, L 1394, O 1425.
- Prime, *s. d.* six o'clock in the morning, L 976, O 1011. pryme, 966. prime tide, hour of prime, L 857†.

- Pris, *s. d.* value, worth, 898. O. F. *pris*.
- Proue, *v.* test, L 543†. proued, *pp.* shown, proved, 1268, O 1311. proue, L 1278. O. F. *pruver*.
- Pruesse, *s. a.* deeds of valour, L 554, 556. pruesce, O 572. O. F. *pruësse*.
- Prut, *adj. s. n.* arrogant, 1389. A. S. *prüt*.
- Pugde, *pt. s.* pushed, O 1117. ? for *prungde*, comp. Exmoor Scolding, 256; Elworthy, *West-Somerset Words*, p. 596; Lazamon, O 2393, 3.
- Pylte, *pt. s.* pushed, thrust, L 1433. pelte, 1415. pulte, O 1470.
- Quare, *see* Whare.
- Quap, *pt. s.* said, 127, 1171. quop, L 131, L 1219. qwat, O 453. O 1472. quad, O 686. qwad, O 215, O 435, O 1254. A. S. *cwēpan*.
- Quelle, *v.* kill, L 65†. quelde, *pt. s.* 988.
- Queme, *adj. s. n.* agreeable, acceptable, O 505. A. S. *cwēme*.
- Quemep, *pr. s.* is pleasing to, L 489. A. S. *cwēman*.
- Quen, *s. n.* queen, lady, 7, 1161, 1223: *s. v.* 1117, O 1152, O 1198, 1204: *s. a.* 146, O 154. quene, *s. n.* L 7, O 7, L 1165: *s. v.* L 356†, L 1163, O 1247: *s. a.* L 152, L 1541†: *s. d.* O 1229.
- Quic, *adj. s. a.* alive, 86: *pl. a.* 1370. quike, L 1388.
- Rake, *v.* go hastily, O 1119. rakede, *pt. s.* L 1084. A. S. *racian*.
- Rape, *s. n.* haste, 554: *s. a.* 1418.
- Rape, *adv.* quickly, O 1352. A. S. *hræpe*.
- Reaume, *s. a.* kingdom, O 942, O 949: *s. d.* O 1550. reme, L 1525. O. F. *reaume*.
- Recche, 1 *pr. s.* care, rckc, 366. reche, O 378. recchi, care 1, L 370. recche, *pr. s. subj.* may trouble, 352. reche, O 364. rohti, 1 *pl. s.* heeded 1, L 1356. A. S. *ręccan*.
- Red, *adj. s. n.* L 16, O 16: *s. a.* O 382: *s. d.* L 506, O 520.
- Rede, *s. d.* counsel, L 833†. A. S. *rād*.
- Rede, *v.* counsel, give advice, O 499, 896, O 937: help, L 191†: declare, O 1395. rede, 1 *pr. s.* advise, L 483, O 718: *pr. s. subj.* help, L 1059†. A. S. *rādan*, *rēord*, and *rādan*, *rādde*.
- Redi, *adj. pl. n.* ready, 1214. A. S. *gerāde*.
- Rein, *s. n.* rain, 11. reyn, L 11, O 11.
- Reme, *v.* quit, leave, 1272. A. S. *rȳman*.
- Rende, *pt. s.* rode, O 1274. ernde, L 1239. arnde, 1231. A. S. *ærnan*, make run, ride. 3erne, *v.* run, O 724, O 908. vrne, 878. iorne, *pp.* travelled, 1146. hy3ouren, O 1183. yorne, L 1148. A. S. *iernan*, *cornan*, run. Erne, *v.* run or ride, L 889, O 906. A. S. *ærnan* or *iernan*.
- Rengne, *s. a.* kingdom, 901, 908. O. F. *regne*.
- Rente, *s. a.* reward, 914, O 955. O. F. *rente*.
- Rente, *pt. s.* tore, rent, 725. rende, L 727.
- Reste, *s. a.* repose, L 409, O 423, O 910, L 1196†.
- Reste, *imp. s.* take rest, cease fighting, L 869, O 888: *imp. pl.* 861.
- Reue, *s. a.* prefect, 1322, O 1363. A. S. *gerēfa*.
- Reupe, *s. n.* sorrow, pity, L 675. rewpe, O 693. rupe, 673. reupe, *s. a.* L 415. rewpe, 409, O 431. A. S. **hrēowp*.
- Reupful, *adj. s. d.* sorrowful, L 901.
- Rewe, *v.* repent, rue, 378, O 392. rewe (error for reme), O 1314: in a corrupt passage, 1521 *n.* A. S. *hrēowan*.
- Rewlich, *adj. s. n.* sorrowful, O 1092. reuly, L 1057.
- Reyne, *v.* rain, O 11.
- Ribbe, *s. d.* rib, L 323†. ribbes, *pl. n.* L 1083†.
- Riche, *s. d.* realm, O 20. ryche, L 20.
- Riche, *adj. s. n.* rich, valuable, O 253. ryche, *s. d.* splendid, L 906. riche, *s. n.* high-horn, of rank, 314, O 326, L 345†. ryche, L 322. riche, *pl. n.* 21, L 23, L 1268†: *pl. d.* L 1406. ryche, O 1439, rich, *pl. g.* O 23. See Du Cange, *s. v.* rici homines. A. S. *rice*, powerful.
- Riden, *v.* ride, go on horse, O 241. ride, 34, 544, L 1443†. ryde, L 36, O 36, L 858, O 1332. ride, float, ride at anchor, 136: sail, 1511. ryde, float at anchor, L 140, L 1306. ride, 1 *pr. s.* ride, O 560. rod, *pt. s.* L 34†, L 642†, L 687†. riden, *pt. pl.* ride, O 37. ryde, L 37.
- Rizte, *s. n.* privilege, custom, 516. ryhte, L 518. richte, O 536. ri3te, fair play, 829. ryhte, L 837. ry3cte, O 858. wip ryhte, with justice, pro-

- priety, L 312, L 1354. Riete, *adv.* straightway, O 746. rīzt, 1474. rīzte, 1332. wel rīzte, 381, 1298. wel rīhte, L 1308. wel rīcte, O 465. wel ryzte, O 1339. wel ryhcte, O 317. to ryhte, L 383. al rīzt, by directest way, 699, 1428. her rīzte, on the spot, 306. forp rīzete, O 1020. rīzt anon, straightway, 45, 285. ryht anon, L 49, L 291. ryt anon. O 296. ryzt nou, even now, O 1263. rīzt, exactly, 849, 1012. ryzt, O 876. rīht, L 857. rit, O 518.
- Rime, *s. d.* rhyme, speech, O 833, 1363, O 1402. ryme, L 1373: *s. a.* 804, L 812. O. F. *rime*.
- Ring, *s. n.* 1168. ryng, L 1172, O 1207. ring, *s. a.* L 561†, 1172, O 1228. ryng, 450, O 470, L 1162, L 1176, O 1211. ringe, *s. d.* 565, O 583, 1483. ryng, L 563, 873, L 1505. ryng, O 1532. ringes, *pl. a.* L 454.
- Ringe, *v.* resound, 1381. ryng, L 1393. ryngen, O 1424. ronge, *pl. pl.* L 1263. runge, 1253. rongen, O 1294. irunge, *pp.* 1016. yronge, L 1025.
- Riue, riued, riuede, see Ariue.
- Riuere, *s. d.* river (i.e. hawking), 230. ryuere, L 236. O. F. *riuiere*.
- Robe, *s. a.* garment, L 1061. F. *robe*.
- Roche, *s. d.* rock, L 79†. roche walle, wall of rock, 1384, L 1396. O. F. *roche*.
- Rode, *s. d.* cross, L 336†.
- Ros, *pl. s.* rose, L 847†, O 864, L 1107†, 1434.
- Rose, *s. n.* L 16, O 16.
- Rose red, *adj. s. n.* 16.
- Roper, *s. d.* rudder, L 196†.
- Roune, *s. a.* counsel, L 1294. A. S. *rūn*.
- Rowe, *s. d.* followers, army, O 924: rank, L 1086†. Comp. *arowe*.
- Rowen, *v.* propel with oars, sail, L 122, O 126, L 627, L 1524. rowe, 118, O 611, L 1100†, 1504.
- Rugge, *s. d.* back, L 1066. rigge, 1058, O 1101. A. S. *hrycg*.
- Ryue, *s. d.* shore, land, 132. ryue, L 136, L 1533. ryue, ? = to ryue, O 140. O. F. *riue*.
- Ryuen, see Ariue.
- Sadel, *s. a.* saddle, L 717, O 738.
- Sadelede, *pl. s.* saddled, 715.
- Sake, *s. d.* cause, L 1474†. A. S. *sacu*, dispute.
- Sale, *s. d.* hall, 1107, L 1109. A. S. *sæl*.
- Salyley, scribal error for *galeye*, O 195.
- Sang, *s. a.* lay, story in verse, 3. song, L 3, O 3: *s. n.* 1528. songe, *s. d.* verse-making, 240, O 251. song, L 246: lay, 2, L 2. songe, speech, L 1101†.
- Sarazin, *s. a.* Saracen, O 623. sarazyn, L 605. sarazins, *pl. n.* 1319. sarazyns, O 1360. sarazyns, L 1331. sarazins, *pl. a.* 607. sarazyns, L 66, L 1387. sarazines, *pl. g.* 633, O 648, O 1420. sarazynes, L 630. sarazins, 1375. sarazines, *pl. d.* O 42. sarazynes, L 42. sarazins, 38. sarazine, *adj. s. d.* O 614.
- Saule, *s. d.* soul, 1190. soule, L 1196, O 1231.
- Scapede, *pl. pl.* escaped, 886. O. F. *escaper*.
- Scene, *adj. s. n.* bright, resplendent, O 97. shene, L 98. schene, *pl. n.* O 174. A. S. *sciene*.
- Schal, 1 *pr. s.* am about to, 3, 833, 1451: mean to, am determined to, O 228, 669, 1312, O 1353: am certain to, O 461: must, am bound to, 544: cannot avoid, 663, O 674, O 683: bind myself to, 351, O 409, O 558, 667. shal, mean to, L 224, L 1285: bind myself, L 357, O 687. sal, am determined to, O 572. ischal, 441 (for other combinations see *Ich*). schalt, 2 *pr. s.* art certain to, 95, O 698, 714: hast to, 286: art about to, 475, O 495: wilt, 572: must, 290, O 301, 1029, O 1193. shalt, art certain to, L 50: must, L 105: hast to, L 292, O 297: wilt, L 1144. sald, O 50. scald, O 101, O 107. schal, O 586, O 805. schaltu, shalt thou, 46, 916. schal, *pr. s.* 105, O 208, 1287, O 1330. shal, L 109, O 159, L 1324. sal, O 111, O 590. schal, with impersonal verb, 106, 378, O 392, 798, O 1099. shal, L 110, L 382. shulen, 1 *pr. pl.* L 822, L 1379. scholen, O 874, O 1408. schollen, O 1406. solen, O 49. schulle, 43, 1367. schole, O 1262. shule, L 855, L 1377. schulen, 2 *pr. pl.* O 109. schulle, 103. shule, L 104, L 107. scholen, *pr. pl.* O 1259. schulle, 1056, 1216. shule, L 1224. scholde, 1 *pl. s.* was to, 395: must, O 947: would be likely to, 1346: scholte, must, 906. schulde, would, O 333. suldes, 2 *pl. s.* art certain to, O 106. scholde, *pl. s.* would be

- certain, 347, O 359: was meant to, 753, O 782: ought to, O 933: could not avoid, 1075, O 1116: appeared about (in a dream), 1412, O 1466, O 1467. sholde, might be, L 326: would, L 1260. schulde, had to, O 407. shulde, L 282, L 1430. scholden, 1 *pt. pl.* 109. shulden, L 113. sholde, O 115. schulden, 2 *pt. pl.* O 357. scholde, 100. scholde, *pt. pl.* O 1441. scholde, 1 *pt. s. subj.* 1100, O 1141. shulde, L 1104. scholde, *pt. s. subj.* 268, O 279, 764, O 793: were going, 718, O 741. schold (for *scholde*), O 278. shulde, L 274, L 770: were going, L 720. scholden, *pt. pl. subj.* O 1305.
- Schame, *s. a.* disgrace, 327: *s. d.* 332. shame, *s. n.* L 334. A. S. *scamu*.
- Scharpe, *adj. pt. d.* sharp, pointed, 232. sharpe, L 238, O 243.
- Schedde, *pt. s.* shed, spilled, O 920. A. S. *scādan*.
- Schild, *s. a.* shield, 513. sheld, L 515. schelde, *s. d.* 53, O 573, 1301, O 1342. shelde, L 57, O 241, L 1313. selde, O 57. scelde, O 533. scheld, O 1344.
- Schenche, *v.* pour out, serve, 370, O 382, 1106, O 1145. shenche, L 374, L 1108. schenk, *imp. s.* O 1154. shenh, L 1119. A. S. *scencan*.
- Schende, put to shame, injure, 680, O 719, 1402. shende, L 682, L 1418. schende, ?nullify, O 699. schente, *pt. s.* reproached, abused, 322. schende, O 335. shende, L 330.
- Shete, *v.* shoot arrows, 939. shete, L 947.
- Schewe, *v.* display, 1461: disclose, 1311. shewe, L 1323: display, L 1481. schewe, 2 *pr. s. subj.* disclose, O 1352.
- Schip, *s. n.* ship, O 127, 189, 1183, O 1482. ship, L 123, L 1455. schup, 132, 1437. scyp, O 1050, O 1224. schip, *s. a.* O 611, O 781. ship, L 627, L 1031. shyp, L 595. schup, 119, 1021. schipe, *s. d.* O 1047, O 1332. shipe, L 107, L 1443. shype, L 888. schupo, 103, 1425. schype, O 1465. scype, O 1478. scyppe, O 1221. schip, O 109, O 141, O 1473. ship, L 764, L 1021. schup, 133. shipes, *s. g.* L 117, O 121. schypes, O 907. schupes, 113. schipes, *pl. a.* 37, O 41, 882. shipes, L 41. scyp sterne, ship's stern, O 1412.
- Schipe, *v.* take on board ship, O 1228. schepede, *pt. s.* took ship, O 1013. shipede, L 978.
- Schok, *pt. s.* shook, 591, O 605.
- Schonde, *s. a.* disgrace, 702, 714, O 721. shonde, L 702. A. S. *scand*, *scond*.
- Schorte, *adj. pt. n.* short, 927, O 970. sherte, L 935.
- Schrede, *v.* clothe, O 739. shrede, L 718. schredde, *pt. s.* O 603, 840, O 867. shredde, L 848. sredde, L 589. schurde, O 1511. schrudde, *pt. pl.* 1464. A. S. *scrīdan*.
- Schrewe, *pl. d.* wicked men, 56, L 60. srewe, O 60. A. S. *scrēawa*, shrew mouse.
- Schulle, *adv.* shrilly, clearly, 207. A. S. *scyl* (*adj.*).
- Sclauyne, *s. a.* slavine, 1054 *n.*, O 1096. sclaueyn, L 1062, L 1065. sclauyn, 1057, O 1100, O 1265. sclauin, 1222. O. F. *esclavine*, L. L. *slavinia*.
- Scrippe, *s. a.* scrip, wallet, L 1069†. A. S. *scripp* (but see Archiv, lxxvi. 213).
- Se, *s. n.* sea, 105, O 111, O 1016, 1503. see, L 109, L 1523: *s. a.* L 1099. se, 1095, O 1136. see, *s. d.* L 194, L 659, 1396. se, 186, O 196, 659, O 677. se brinke, *s. d.* sea shore, 141. se side, 33, 135, O 143, 954. se syde, O 35, O 997. se stronde, O 838. se strond, O 1547. see brynke, L 145. see side, L 35, L 962. see syde, L 139, L 984. se flode, sea, 139.
- Sechen, *v.* try to find, L 943. seche, 935: try to get, 770, L 776, L 1136, L 1182†. seche to, make for, visit, O 982. seche, 1 *pr. s.* try to find, 945, L 953. sekest, 2 *pr. s.* try to get, O 985. sechestu, sekest thou, 942. seche, 2 *pr. pl.* L 177†. sozte, *pt. s.* went to, 465. sohte, L 469, L 1395. sowte, O 483, O 1426. sohten, *pt. pl.* L 43. sowten, searched, O 1418. sowte, tried to get, O 43. sozte, tried to find, 599. isozte, they sought, 39. seche, *imp. s.* investigate, search, O 1198.
- Seek, *adj. s. n.* sick, L 278. sech, O 1226 sek, L 1191. sik, 272, 1185.
- Seie, *v.* say, tell, 764. seye, L 770, O 793. seie, 1 *pr. s.* 895, 1265. seip, *pr. s.* L 773. seyt, O 772. seydest, 2 *pt. s.* L 1280. sedes, 538. seydes, O 554. saide, *pt. s.* L 789, L 1365. sayde, L 277, L 405.

- seide; L 232, 271, 1269, L 1493, L 1500. sede, 285, 1447. seyde, O 135, L 316, L 1273, O 1520. seden, 941. seyden, *pt. pl.* L 306, O 888. sede, 863, 1471. seie, *imp. s.* 147, 151, 1173, 1307. sey, L 153, O 155, L 1177, O 1212. sei, O 159, L 1319. say, L 157, L 456. seie, *imp. pl.* 169. sey, O 179. say, L 177.
- Seil, *s. a.* sail, 1013. seyl, L 1023, O 1052: *s. d.* L 196, O 198. sail, 188.
- Seint, *s. n.* saint, 665. seinte, L 667. seynte, O 685. seint, *s. d.* 1175, L 1179. seynt, O 1214. O. F. *seint*.
- Selue, *adj. s. a.* self, 45, L 1152†, L 1204†. seluen, *pl. d.* L 352. selue, 346. See also *he*, and *me*.
- Sendē, *v.* send (of a messenger or message), 1001. sende, 1 *pr. s.* *subj.* send word, L 738†: *pr. s. subj.* convey, 1332. sende, *pt. s.* sent, L 272†, 933, L 1173, O 1208. sente, O 406, 525, O 1042, 1169: banished, 726. O 751. sende, L 728. senten, *pt. pl.* L 1347. sente, 1337, O 1378. send, *imp. s.* 358, L 364. isent, *pp.* 978.
- Seon, *v.* see, 1345: look at, face, L 724. sen, O 743: see, 650, O 666. se, L 1355. se, 1 *pr. s.* L 134. seth, *pr. s.* O 134. se, 1 *pr. s. subj.* O 1386, sa3, 1 *pt. s.* 777, 1127. sau3, 167. say, O 177. se3, 1356. seh, L 175, L 783, L 1127. sey, O 806, O 1162. se3e, 2 *pt. s.* L 1159. seye, O 1194. sa3, *pt. s.* 125, 888. say, O 645. seh, L 595, L 1099, L 1462. se3, 1083, 1095. sey, O 611, O 1136. seye, *pt. pl.* O 779. se3e, *pt. s. subj.* might see, L 985. seye, L 130. se, *imp. s.* 452.
- Serie, *v.* ? error for *ferie*, carry, 1385 *n.*
- Serien, *v.* act as attendant, L 242, O 245. serue, 234: take employment with, L 782†: render service, fill office, L 921†. serue, 1 *pr. s.* am subject to, O 1356. seruy, L 1327. seruede, *pt. s.* worshipped, L 81†, L 83†. F. *servir*.
- Seruisse, *s. a.* employment, L 244: work done, 990. seruyse, O 1031. seruice, L 1000. seruisse, *s. d.* employment, 238, O 249. O. F. *servise*, *service*.
- Seppen, *adv.* afterwards, L 1158. suppe, 1078, 1156. sype, O 1193. A. S. *sippan*.
- Sette, *v.* ? error for *settle*, chase, hunt. L 714. A. S. *slētan*, to set dogs on. (In mod. dialects, *slate*, strike.)
- Sette, *v.* lay foundations of, build, 1395, L 1411. sette, *pt. s.* made to sit, 299, O 310, 401, O 413, L 505†: seated (himself), L 1085†, 1475, L 1497: placed (himself), L 385†, O 491, L 787†: put on, O 521, L 717, O 738: placed in contact with, L 1207†: fixed, L 619, 623: directed, 757: alighted, O 787. settit, fixed it, O 637. setten, *pt. pl.* placed, 134, L 764. sette, L 138, O 142. set, *pp.* appointed, L 1421. A. S. *settān*.
- Seue, *adj.* seven, 96, L 526†, 1140, O 1175. seuepe, *adj. n.* L 1140: a. L 927. seuenpe, O 960.
- Seue nigt, *pl. n.* seven days, 448.
- Seyle, *v.* sail, O 1050.
- Seyne, *s. a.* drag-net, O 700. A. S. *segne*, L. *sagena*.
- Shillep, *pr. s.* sounds, O 220. A. S. *sciellan*.
- Shoure, *s. d.* shower, in phrase, by shoure, in abundance, L 334.
- Shurte lappe, *s. a.* fold of shirt, L 1209. schirt lappe, O 1244. schirte, *s. d.* shirt, O 1513. sherte, L 1485.
- Shyne, *v.* shine, L 12.
- Sibbe, *pl. n.* kinsmen, L 68†. A. S. *sibb*, related.
- Side, *s. d.* side (of body), O 880, L 1444. syde, L 644, L 972, O 1007. side, edge, margin, 1024, L 1305. syde, L 1034, O 1063, O 1336.
- Sizte, *s. d.* appearing, 385. syhte, L 387. A. S. *gesiht*.
- Sike, *v.* sigh, 426. syke, O 448. syken, L 430. A. S. *sīcan*.
- Siluer, *s. d.* silver, O 477. seluer, 459, L 463.
- Singe, *v.* sing, L 3†, L 133†, 1467, L 1489. synge, L 592, O 608, L 1394, O 1516. syngen, O 1425. singe, *imp. pl.* O 135. sunge, *pp.* 1260. songe, L 1270, O 1303. ysonge, L 1026. hysonge, O 1055.
- Sinken, *v.* sink, O 110. sinke, 104, L 108.
- Sire, *s. n.* lord, ruler, 1506. syre, O 1552. sire, *s. v.* sir, 833, L 951. Elsewhere combined with a noun, as title of knight, or form of address, as L 511†, L 531†, O 1548, 784, O 858, 914. O. F. *sire*.
- Sipe, *s. a.* time, 356: *pl. d.* occasions, 1348. sype, L 1358, O 1389: *pl. a.* times, O 1111. A. S. *sip*.

- Sitte**, *v.* take seat, be seated, L 534, 534, O 641, 1083, L 1089. *sytte*, O 1124. *sittēp*, *pr. s.* sits, 904. *sytt*, O 945. *sittēp*, *pr. pl.* 392, L 394. *sittēt*, O 404. *sitte*, 2 *pr. s. subj.* L 391†, O 552, L 623, 627. *sat*, *pt. s.* 653, 1261. *set*, L 835, O 856, L 1271, O 1524. *set*, abode, L 1465. *seten*, *pt. pl. sat*, L 305. *sytten*, O 1261. *sete*, L 1253, L 1496, O 1523. *site*, *imp. s.* 805. L 813. *syte*, *imp. pl.* O 834. *sittēnde*, *pres. p.* O 667. *sittēnde*, 1443. *sittēnde*, L 649. A. S. *sittan*.
- Sixe**, *adj.* six, 391, O 959. *syxe*, O 403. *six*, L 926. *sexe*, *s. d.* sixth, O 961.
- Skippe**, *v.* skip, spring, L 1361.
- Slape**, *s. d.* sleep, L 1315, 1417. *slēpe*, O 1346.
- Slen**, *v.* slay, 85, L 104†, 191, L 199, O 1238. *slein*, L 1203. *sle*, L 602, 604, 1369, O 1407. *slo*, L 91. *slon*, L 47†, O 91. *sleh*, *pr. s. subj.* L 823. *sle*, 1 *pr. pl. subj.* O 912. *sleh*, *pr. pl. subj.* L 821. *slen*, 813. *sloh*, 1 *pt. s.* L 876. *slo3*, *pt. s.* slew, 615, 871, 987. *sloh*, L 611, L 1528. *slow*, O 631, O 1553. *slowe*, 1 *pt. pl.* O 895. *slo3en*, *pt. pl.* 181, 1375. *slowen*, L 189, L 1345, O 1376. *slo3e*, 1327. *slowe*, O 191, L 892, L 1387. *slawe*, *pp.* slain, L 868, O 887, O 925. *yslawe*, L 94, O 94, L 913, O 1540. *yslāye*, L 572.
- Slepe**, *v.* sleep, L 410, O 424. *slepest*, 2 *pr. s.* 1308. L 1320. *slēpe*, 1 *pr. s. subj.* L 656, O 674.
- Smerte**, *v.* smart, pain, 876, 1390, L 1504, O 1531: *pt. s.* 1482.
- Smiten**, *v.* smite, L 856. *smite*, 52. *smyte*, L 56, O 56. *smot*, 1 *pt. s.* smote, L 635, 639: *pt. s.* L 507†, L 886†, 1481, L 1503. ?*smatte*, 607. *smiten*, *pt. pl.* L 1385. *smyten*, 53, L 57, O 1414.
- Snelle**, *adj. pl. d.* quick, 1463. **Snille**, *adv.* quickly, O 217. A. S. *snell*.
- Snute**, *s. d.* nose, 1082. *snoute*, L 1088. *snowte*, O 1123.
- So**, scribal error for *se*, O 138.
- So**, *adv.* in this way, thus, 99, L 180†, L 518, O 536, L 1379, L 1542†: to a marked degree, great extent, very, L 215, 222, O 269, L 749†, L 1117†, L 1212, 1343, O 1377: to a degree already described, L 60†, L 654†, L 1128†, 1522, O 1559: to such a degree, L 1460†: equally, L 174, O 176: on such condition (introduc-
- ing attesting or adjuring clause with suppression of *as* clause), L 191†, L 553†, O 804, O 910, O 1070, L 1059†: accordingly, therefore, L 219†: it, that (as predicative complement of *is*, *was*), 550, 1110: in the manner stated, this, L 1379. *so* . . . *so*, to such extent, in such degree. . . in which, 6, L 15, L 315†, O 602, L 1218: *so* . . . *pat*, to such extent . . . that, L 75, 251, O 262, L 663, O 681, 1482: (with virtual *that* clause) O 75: in such wise . . . that, L 605, O 623, L 894: (with virtual *that* clause) O 105, 119, L 223†. **So**, *conj.* as (second correlative), 590 and examples above under *so* . . . *so*: as, like (comparison), 14, L 16, O 16, L 506, O 520, L 918. *so euer*, L 14, L 588. *so euere*, O 14. *so*, in like manner as, O 774, O 933, 1418: in place of, 1344: as if, L 720†, L 1036, O 1065: even as (introducing parenthesis), L 404, O 418, 1127: when, 630.
- Softe**, *adv.* softly, gently, L 147, O 149, L 391†, L 1075†, O 945 (or *adj. s. d.*).
- Solempnite**, *s. d.* ceremony, observance, L 504. O. F. *solemnité*.
- Someres**, *s. g.* summer's, L 31†, L 9: 8.
- Sond**, *s. n.* sand, strand, O 1488. *sonde*, *s. d.* 809.
- Sonde**, *s. n.* message, 271, L 277: *s. a.* L 271†, L 928. *sonde*, *s. a.* messenger, 933, L 941, L 987, O 1022, O 1042: *s. d.* L 1011. A. S. *sand*; the distinction between *sand*, masc., messenger, and *sand*, fem., message, is doubtful, though in Southern M. E. *sond*, messenger, is distinguished from *sonde*, message.
- Sone**, *s. n.* son, L 9. O 9; *s. v.* L 1467†: *s. a. g.* *sones*, *pl. n.* L 23†, L 913: *pl. a.* L 766†, 887, L 902, O 926.
- Sone**, scribal error for *one*, O 968: for *sou*, O 468.
- Sone**, *adv.* soon, speedily, L 46†, L 1245†, L 1391, O 1422. *sonē so*, *conj. phrase*, as soon as, 200, O 210. *so sone*, L 208.
- Soneday**, *s. n.* Sunday, O 1054: *s. d.* 966, O 993, O 1011. *sonneday*, L 958, L 976.
- Sore**, *s. a.* grief, misery, L 75, O 75. A. S. *sār*.
- Sore**, *adv.* sorely, bitterly, L 73†, L 1200†, 1220: painfully, L 1504, O 1531: excessively, earnestly, L 297†, L 350†, L 1170.

- Soreweþ, *pr. s.* sorrows, L 956.
- Sorþe, *s. a.* sorrow, 838. sorewe, L 408, L 846, L 904. sorwe, O 422, O 428, O 865. serewe, L 412. soreþe, *s. n.* 261. sorewe, L 263. sorwe, O 270, 911, O 952. soreþe, *s. d.* 1104. sorwe, O 951. A. S. *sorþe*.
- Sorinesse, *s. d.* sadness, sorrow, 922. sorwenesse, O 965. sorewenesse, L 930. A. S. *sārignes*.
- Sope, *s. d.* truth: in to sope, for a truth, really, L 449. A. S. *tō sōþe*, *tō sōþum þingun*.
- Sound, *s. d.* strait, channel, L 628. A. S. *sund*, sea. O. N. *sund*, strait.
- Soune, *s. a.* sound, L 217, O 220 (comp. Orfeo, 270). O. F. *son*.
- Speche, *s. a.* words, L 317, O 322, 387, O 399: language, L 1380†. *spec huere speche*, acted as their spokesman, L 178. *spac is spēche*, said what he had to say, L 389. *speche, s. d.* talking, words, 454, L 458, L 578†, L 964, O 999.
- Speda, *v.* succeed, prosper, L 465†, L 804, 1394, L 1405: *impers.* 798. A. S. *spēdan*.
- Speken, *v.* speak, O 265, L 418, L 1380†. *speke*, 254, L 260, L 266†, L 377, 412, O 434. *speke*, 1 *pr. s.* speak, L 337. *spek*, 1 *pt. s.* spoke, 329. *spak*, O 342. *spake*, 2 *pt. s.* 535. *spac, pt. s.* 159, L 179, L 389, 602. *spak*, 89, O 180, O 399, 960. *spec*, L 95, L 970. *spek*, O 145, L 600, O 618. *spake*, 1 *pt. pt. l.* 535. *speke*, O 555.
- Spelle, *s. d.* talk, L 951, O 1069: story, news, 1030, L 1040. A. S. *spell*.
- Spere, *s. d.* spear, O 533, L 542†. *speres, s. g.* L 1389, O 1416.
- Spille, *v.* drop, run, O 696. *spille*, 1 *pr. pt. subj.* perish, L 202†.
- Sprede, *v.* spread, 716 *n.*
- Springe, *s. d.* beginning, in day springe, L 1447.
- Springe, *v.* leap, L 591†, L 1237†: grow, L 134†: spread abroad, L 219†, 1017: break, begin to appear, L 499†, L 641†, 1427, O 1454. *springe, pr. s. subj.* break, 818. *sprang, pt. s.* broke, 124, 493. *sprong*, L 128, O 132, L 497: leaped, L 1229†: grew out, took origin, L 1036. *spronge, pt. s. subj.* O 513. *sprunge*, grew out, 1026. *spronge, pp.* O 1065. *sprunge*, begun, 1015. *hyspronge*, O 1054. *yspronge*, advanced, promoted, L 546. *isprunge*, 548.
- Spures, *pl. d.* spurs, 500. *spores, pl. a.* O 522.
- Spurne, *v.* kick, in *op spurne*, kick open, O 1115.
- Spuse, *s. d.* husband, 995. *spouse*, L 1005, O 1036. O. F. *espus*.
- Spuse, *s. d.* wife, 307, 422, 902, O 943. *spouse*, L 313, O 318, L 426, O 444. O. F. *espuse*. L. *spo[n]sa*.
- Spuse, *v.* give in marriage, 993, O 1035. *spouse*, L 1004. *spusede, pt. s.* took in marriage, L 1450, O 1457. *spoused, pp.* given in marriage, L 1050, O 1081. *ispused*, 1038. O. F. *espouser*.
- Squier, *s. n.* squire, 1111. *squiere, s. d.* O 1149. *skyere*, L 1114. *squieres, s. g.* 360, O 371. *skuyeres*, L 365. O. F. *escuier*.
- Sredde, see Schrede.
- Srewe, see Schrewe.
- Stable, *s. d.* stable (for horses), L 586†, L 715, O 736. O. F. *estable*.
- Stale, *adj. s. d.* old, not fresh, O 383 (see 369 *n.*).
- Stalke, *v.* go quietly, stealthily, O 1129.
- Stede, *s. a.* horse, 715, L 753†: *s. d.* L 51, L 505, L 717, O 738. A. S. *stēda*.
- Stede, *s. d.* place, 257, O 268. A. S. *stēde*.
- Steppe, *v.* step, go, O 1392.
- Stere, *s. n.* guide, guardian, 1344. A. S. *stōra*, steersman.
- Stere, *s. d.* ?rudder, put for stern, 101 *n.*, 1373. ?A. S. *stōr*.
- Stere, *v.* govern, control, O 454. *stere, imp. s.* 434. A. S. *stieran*.
- Sterne, *s. d.* hinder part of ship, O 907, O 1412, O 1481.
- Sterue, *v.* die, L 781†: 2 *pr. s. subj.* 910, L 922. *isterue, pp.* dead, 1167.
- Sterye, see Sture.
- Steuene, *s. d.* voice, L 1365, O 1396. A. S. *stefn*.
- Stille, *adj. s. n.* quiet, L 539†. *Stille, adv.* quietly, gently, L 215, L 315†, L 1009†: privately, secretly, L 293†, 373, O 387: constantly, O 695. *stille, ?adv.* gently, 676 *n.*, L 678: or *v.* fall in drops.
- Stirie, see Sture.
- Stirop, *s. d.* stirrup, 758.
- Stiward, *s. n.* seneschal, L 281, O 286, O 405: *s. v.* L 233†: *s. a.* L 232†, L 1522, O 1549. *styward, s. n.* L 395: *s. d.* L 455, O 471. *stuard, s. n.* 275, 393: *s. a.* 1502: *s. d.* 451.

- Ston**, *s. n.* stone (of ring), L 569, O 585; *s. a.* stone (for building), L 1499†. **stone**, *s. d.* L 79†, L 1036†. **ston**, L 905. **stones**, *pl. n.* 571.
- Stonde**, *v.* stand up, L 399†, O 548: be present, L 879†: be at anchor, 597, L 1031†: come to land (or, appear), L 175, O 177: be placed, O 1490: blow favourably, L 761, O 784: direct oneself, L 1185†. **stonnde**, O 109. **stant**, *pr. s.* is placed, O 1007. **stond**, L 972. **stondep**, 962. **stondep**, exists for, 554. **stonde**, *pr. pl. subj.* are placed, L 514†. **stod**, *pt. s.* stood up, 529: delayed, L 722, O 745: was at anchor, 1437, O 1482. **azen** . . . **stode**, *pt. pl.* resisted, O 916.
- Stonge**, *pt. pl.* stabbed, pierced, L 1389, O 1416. A. S. *stingan*.
- Streme**, *s. d.* river, L 105, L 1526. **streume**, O 1551. A. S. *strēam*: the latter form is perhaps influenced by O. N. *straumr*.
- Strengeste**, *adj. pl. n.* strongest, 823, O 852. **strongeste**, L 831.
- Strengpe**, *s. n.* strength, 215. **stregpe**, error for *strengpe*, O 225. **strengpe**, *s. d.* 899, O 940. **strenepe**, force, O 1084.
- Striken**, *pt. pl.* struck, lowered, L 1023, O 1052. **strike**, 1013.
- Striue**, *s. d.* resistance, dispute, in *wyp oute striue*, unquestionably, L 413. **wit uten striue**, O 429. **wipute strif**, 407. O. F. *estриф*.
- Striue**, *v.* quarrel, L 729, O 752. O. F. *estriver*.
- Strokes**, *pl. a.* blows, O 915.
- Stronde**, *s. d.* beach, L 39†, L 115†, O 1221, 1500, L 1520. **strond**, O 1547. **stron**, ? for *stronde*, O 107.
- Strong**, *adj. s. n.* L 99†: thorough, L 1280: *s. a.* able to resist, 1395. **stronge**, *s. d.* O 1086. **strong**, 1041. **Stronge**, *adv.* passionately, L 310†.
- Stryde**, *v.* mount, bestride, L 753. A. S. *strīdan*.
- Stunde**, *s. a.* short space of time, 739, O 766, 1279: a while, 774. **stounde**, L 780, O 803: short time, L 339, O 346, L 1161, O 1196, L 1287, O 1322. **stunde**, *s. d.* 333: time, occasion, 167, 956. **stounde**, O 1001: short time, L 636, O 654, L 895. A. S. *stund*.
- Sturdy**, *adj. s. n.* stubborn, determined, L 874. **stordy**, O 893: *s. a.* O 1377. O. F. *estourdi*, *estordi*.
- Sture**, *s. d.* river Stour, ? for river gene- rally, 685. **stoure**, L 687, L 1455. **store**, O 1482.
- Sture**, *v.* move, sail, L 1445. **sterye**, L 147. **stirie**, O 149. A. S. *stirian*.
- Sturne**, *adj. s. n.* severe, resolute, L 704: *pl. n.* harsh, fierce, 877. A. S. *stierne*.
- Suemme**, *v.* swim, O 1469. **suemne**, O 199. **swymme**, 189, L 1432.
- Sum**, *adj. s. n.* some one, of some sort, O 323, 680, L 682. **som**, O 701. **sum**, *s. a.* L 685, L 1440. **som**, O 702, O 1475: *s. d.* O 567. **sum**, L 549. **sume**, 551. **Sume**, *pron. pl. n.* a certain number, 54, 498, 1472. **some**, O 92, 1056. **somme**, L 58. **summe**, L 92: *pl. a.* L 1064, L 1388. **some**, O 58. **Sumwet**, *pron. s. n.* something, L 684. **Sum while**, *adv.* formerly, L 1329. **som wyle**, O 1358.
- Sund**, *adj. s. n.* in good health, 1341. **sounde**, L 1351, O 1384. **sound**, *s. a.* uninjured, L 580.
- Sune**, *imp. s.* utter sound, 209. O. F. *suuer*.
- Sunne**, *s. n.* sun, 12, 1434. **sonne**, L 12, O 12, L 1454, O 1461. **sunne**, *s. d.* 567, 653. **sonne**, L 565, O 581: *s. g.* L 826, O 847. **sunne**, 1436.
- Supe**, see *Swipe*.
- Sword**, *s. n.* sword, L 634†. **suerd**, L 1324: *s. a.* L 694, L 721. **swerd**, *s. a.* 51, L 55, L 603†, O 744, 872. **swerde**, *s. d.* O 476, 623, 712, O 1535. **suerde**, L 619, L 1486. **sworde**, L 462. **suorde**, L 1508. **sword**, 108, O 733, 835, O 1353. **suerd**, L 112, L 885. **suert**, L 714. **swerdes**, *s. g.* 1416. **suerdes**, L 1434, 1486. **swerdes**, *pl. a.* O 55: *pl. d.* O 1512. **suerdes**, O 114. **swerd hylte**, *s. d.* sword hilt, O 1471.
- Swere**, *s. a.* neck, L 1072†: *s. d.* 404, O 416, L 748†, 1203, O 1246. **suere**, L 402, L 1211. A. S. *swēora*.
- Swete**, *adj. s. n.* sweet, pleasant, 217, O 227, 443, O 1300: *s. v.* 1204: *s. a.* 1450. **suete**, *s. n.* L 223, 1257, L 1267, L 1425: *s. v.* L 1369: *s. a.* 1530. **Suete**, *s. v.* sweet one, L 440.
- Swete**, *v.* sweat, 1407, O 1462. A. S. *swētan*.
- Sweteliche**, *adv.* pleasantly, 384. **suetliche**, L 386.
- Sweting**, *s. ? n.* darling, favourite, O 230.
- Sweuen**, *s. n.* dream, 679, L 681.

- sweuene, *s. a.* L 668†, O 699. A. S. *swefn*.
- Sweuening, *s. a.* dreaming, 724. sweuenyng, L 726. Cp. A. S. *swefnian*.
- Swike, *v.* deceive, O 687. A. S. *swīcan*.
- Swilk, *adj. s. n.* such, O 581. swihe, *s. a.* 166. such, 418, O 440. suche, L 569. swiche, *s. d.* O 585. suche, 571.
- Swipe, *adv.* very, O 24, 164, L 874, O 1388. suipe, 1234, L 1247, 1463. suype, L 24, L 810. swype, L 96, O 879, L 1384, O 1510. supe, 178, 375, 802, 852. wel swipe, exceedingly, O 170. swipe, quickly, O 127, 273, O 368, 791. suype, L 123, L 279. swype, L 476, O 820, L 1002. wel swipe, very quickly, O 427, 880, 1226. wel suype, L 978. wel swype, L 411, L 797, O 1013. also swipe, as quickly as possible, 471. A. S. *swipe*.
- Swohinge, *s. d.* swooning, faint, O 464. A. S. *geswōgung*. swozning, 444. swowenyng, L 448.
- Sworen, *pt. pl.* swore, 1249, O 1288, O 1290. suoren, L 1257. suore, L 1259.
- Syzen, *v.* sigh, O 1171. ? derivative of A. S. *sice*, a sigh.
- Table, *s. d.* L 585†. F. *table*.
- Take, *v.* take, receive, seize, O 556, L 558, 560, L 1209, 1305, O 1348. take, 1 *pr. s.* O 576, L 671: 1 *pr. s. subj.* O 569: *pr. s. subj.* L 551, 553. toke, 2 *pt. s.* didst entrust, 1099. toc, *pt. s.* took, L 587, O 1104, L 1521: passed on, L 1129. tok, took, 283, O 294, L 400†, L 1243, 1499, O 1548: delivered, L 470, O 484: passed on, 1129, O 1164: placed, 1058. toke, took, L 289, L 467. toke, *pt. s. subj.* L 70, L 1142†: *pt. pl. subj.* 66. token, O 70. tak, *imp. s.* 227, 563, 735: entrust, O 814: give, 794, O 823, 1054. tac, take, L 233, L 739, O 762, L 1125: entrust, L 791: give, L 800, O 1096. take, take, 536, L 536. take, *pp.* taken, L 1428, O 1465. itake, 1410. A. S. *betwācan*, entrust, confused with Icel. *taka*.
- Tale, *s. n.* story, 1525: *s. a.* L 478†, L 1274†: speech, L 319†: *s. d.* story, L 1043†.
- Talede, *pt. s.* related, O 485. A. S. *talian*.
- Teche, *v.* teach, L 390†, 1219, O 1263, L 1379†. ta3te, *pt. s.* 244. tahte, L 250. taucte, *pt. pl.* O 255. tech, *imp. s.* L 239, O 242, L 246†.
- Teching, *s. d.* training, 1508. techyng, L 1530.
- Tellen, *v.* narrate, O 32, O 1302. telle, 30, L 32, 568, O 1193, 1259, L 1269: enumerate, L 613, 617. telle, 1 *pr. s.* narrate, say, L 132†: *pr. s. subj.* L 370†. tolde, *pt. s.* 467, L 471, 982, L 992. telde, O 487, O 1027. telle, *imp. s.* 1156, L 1158. tel, L 317, O 322.
- Teon, *v.* betake himself, L 723: go, L 888. ten, turn, O 742. A. S. *tēon*.
- Teone, *s. a.* suffering, sorrow, L 355. tene, 349, O 361, L 685†.
- Teres, *pl. a.* tears, O 696, 890, O 929, 1406. terres, L 678, L 1424. tires, 676. tearen, *pl. d.* L 970. teren, O 1005. teres, O 670. terres, L 652. tires, 960. tieres, 654.
- Pah, *conj.* though, even if, L 325, L 1052, L 1262. pe3, 317, 1252. pei, O 330. pey, O 1083. pou, O 1293. pah, *adv.* yet, still, L 259. A. S. *pēah, pēh*.
- Panne, *conj.* (after comparatives) than, O 13, O 837. pane, 13, 316, 808. pan, 116, O 120, 596, O 610. pen, L 13, L 816. er pane, before, 1435. panne, *adv.* at that time, thereupon, thereafter, 68, L 72, O 145, O 845, 1440. penne, L 141, O 461, L 1295, O 1330. pan, O 359. panne, in that case, 439, O 459, 1347. penne, L 443, L 1356, L 1357.
- par, *pr. s.* needs, O 400. dorte (= *porte*), *pt. s.* needed, 388. durp (? = *purte*), L 390. A. S. *pearf, porfle*.
- par, *adv.* in that place, O 80, 505, 1027. pare, L 471, L 1365, 1493. per, L 67†, L 1537†, L 1541: (*introductory*) 502, L 809†, O 925. pere, in that place, L 304†, L 1172†, 1353, L 1513, O 1542. pore, L 1092, L 1532, O 1557. per, *conj.* where, L 36, O 36, 700, L 1536†. peran, *adv.* thereon, L 573, 575. parefore, therefore, L 105, L 731. paruore, 101. perfore, O 570, L 1340, O 1371. pe for, O 107. perinne, therein, 1072, O 1113, L 1143, O 1399. perin, 1241. perynne, L 1078, O 1178, L 1368. peryn, L 1413. per . . . inne, L 602, 604, 1358. pere . . . inne, O 1407. per . . . ynne, L 1475. per . . . hinne,

- O 620. *permong*, there among, O 1380. *perof*, at it, thereat, L 124†, 1330: of them, L 819, O 840: of it, L 945†, 1114, L 1144, O 1179. *parto*, to that, 672, O 692. *perto*, L 674, O 742: in addition, L 1410, O 1443. *per vppe*, in addition, 450, L 454, 1126. *per oppe*, O 470.
- pat**, *adj.* *s. n.* the, L 123, O 209, 272, L 406, L 683, 1296, O 1466. *pat on*, the one, L 27†, L 767†, L 828†. *pat oper*, the other, L 28†, L 768†, L 829†. *pe*, the, 14, L 29†, L 30†, L 1523, 1525, O 1544. *peue*, *s. a.* L 153, L 788, L 1459. *pen*, L 158. *pat*, 61, L 862, O 1245, 1260. *pe*, L 65, 123, O 131, O 1373, 1433, L 1453. *pe whiles*, whilst, L 6, L 1403. *pe while*, 1280, L 1288, 1354. *pe wille*, O 1323. *pe wile*, O 1253. *pan*, *s. d.* 624. *pen*, L 620. *er pen* (A. S. *ær þæm þe*), before, L 452, L 544, L 922, L 1454. *pare*, 674. *pe*, L 4†, L 35†, L 1488, 1500, O 1547. *atte*, at the, 1043, 1078, O 1088, O 1261. *ate*, O 499, O 679, O 1232, O 1280. *pe*, *s. instrumental*, (*adv.*) 554, L 1405. *pe*, *pl. n.* L 63†, L 1240†, O 1544: *pl. a.* L 239, 607, O 914, O 1460, L 1479: *pl. d.* O 102, L 262†, 1509. *pe*, *pron. pl. n.* they, O 55, O 61, O 141, ? O 1421, or *rel. pron.* who. *pei*, O 129, 1441. *po*, O 38. *pere*, *pl. g.* of them, O 1291.
- pat**, *adj. s. n.* that, L 388, L 955: *s. a.* O 155, 356, 1291†, 1407, O 1462: *s. d.* O 397, L 716, O 1273, 1445, L 1527. *po*, *pl. n.* O 91, O 627. *pat ilke*, *s. d.* that same, 926, L 1238. *pat hulke*, O 1240. *pat vlke*, 1199. *pe ilke*, *s. a.* 855.
- pat**, *pron. dem. s. n.* that, that thing, 92, L 103, O 105, O 504, L 1112, 1390. *pat*, *pron. rel.* (invariable) who, L 2†, L 1502†, 1529: which, L 90, 160, O 247, 1172, O 1453, L 1480†: what, L 470†, L 602, 604, L 1282†: whom, L 22†, 978, L 1528, O 1553: him who, 988: those who, L 615, O 633, O 899. **pat**, *conj.* (introducing subject clause) L 658, O 676, L 1171†, L 1341†: (clause explanatory of subject) L 104, O 560: (object clause) L 86†, L 155†, L 640†, 1281†, 1440: (clause explanatory of object) 267, L 273, L 1260†, L 1343, O 1374, O 1567: (replacing verb before obj. clause) 130: (elliptical) see that, L 740, O 763: (time) when, O 33, O 552, 938, L 946: until, L 368: since, 1356: (modal) so far as, 1090: (result) so that, 54, L 58, L 84†, L 1083†, L 1478†: but that, L 1048. *so . . . pat*, L 76, 252, O 263, O 682, L 895, 1482. *swiche . . . pat*, O 586; *suche . . . pat*, 572: (purpose) in order that, L 438, L 442†, L 1104†, L 1491, O 1518: (reason) because, L 525. *al pat*, until, L 497. *also pat*, as fast as, 1232. *er pat*, before, 1434. *for pat*, because, O 183. *3yf pat*, if, O 842. *o pat*, until, L 128. *pe while pat*, while, 1280, L 1288. *tyl . . . pat*, until, O 981. *wel pat*, O 6.
- pe**, scribal error for *he*, she, O 77: for *þu*, O 732: for *þer*, O 1077: for *her*, 1332.
- pe**, *pron. s. a.* thee, L 49†, L 1477†: *s. d.* L 206, O 208, L 212†, L 334, L 482, L 579, L 670†, 798, L 870, O 889, L 1472: *s. d.* (after preposition) L 349, O 355, 392, L 459, 1269, O 1312. *mitte*, with thee, L 624†.
- penchest**, 2 *pr. s.* thinkest, L 574. *penke*, 2 *pr. s. subj.* 576. *poute*, 1 *pt. s.* thought of, O 1317. *pohte*, L 1282. *pozte*, 1274. *poucte*, *pt. s.* thought, O 292. *poute*, O 514, O 630, O 903, O 980. *pohte*, thought, L 287, L 498, L 610, L 647, L 884. *pozte*, thought, 281, 614, 874, 1484. *hure pozte*, had in her mind, felt, 277. *poute*, *pl. s. impers.* it seemed, O 289, O 544, O 675, O 1151, O 1275. *pohte*, L 284, L 526, L 657, L 1116, L 1240. *pench*, *imp. s.* consider, L 1163. A. S. *þencan*, but with meaning, *seemed*, borrowed from *þyncan*.
- peof**, *s. v.* scoundrel, 323, 707. **pef**, L 331, O 336.
- pes**, *adj. s. a.* this, L 453, 688, 804, L 992. *peose*, L 690. *piſe*, L 812. *pis*, 449, O 469, L 561†, L 601†, L 1367†, L 1473†. *pis*, *s. n.* O 425, L 824†. *pys*, O 845. *piſſe*, *s. d.* L 1338. *piſe*, O 1369. *pis*, 150, L 210, L 480†, 1328, L 1330†. *pis*, *s. g.* 190. *pis*, *pl. n.* L 94: *pl. a.* O 857, L 1333†, O 1406. *pes*, L 454, 828. *pyſe*, O 912. *peose*, L 836. *piſe*, *pl. d.* L 1226. *pis*, O 102. *pis*, *pl. g.* O 953. *pis*, *pron. s. n.* this, L 1140.
- picke**, *adv.* solidly, completely, L 1247. *piſſe*, 1239. A. S. *þicce*.
- pider**, *adv.* thither, 699, L 1442. **pyder**, O 1477. **puder**, 1424.

- pilke**, *adj. s. a.* that same, L 1425: *s. d.* L 676, L 1174, L 1205.
- pin**, scribal error for *in*, L 380.
- pin**, *adj. s. n.* thy, 1205. **pyn**, L 398, L 1214, O 1249. **pi**, L 201†, L 575†, O 1313, 1360. **py**, L 205, O 952, L 1370, O 1401. **pine**, *s. a.* L 421†, 666, O 1041. **pyne**, L 537, L 1062.
- pin**, 434, O 454, L 466, 669, O 671. **pyn**, L 653, L 727, O 1497. **pi**, 43, O 47, L 319†, O 1096, 1450, L 1470. **py**, L 47, L 114, O 699, L 1004, O 1035. **pine**, *s. d.* 215, O 225, L 235†, L 1040†, 1454. **pin**, L 710. **pyn**, L 450, O 1251. **pi**, 408, L 440, O 716, 1136, O 1171, L 1279. **py**, L 699, O 1007, O 1199. **pine**, *pl. n.* 98, O 104, L 624†. **pyne**, L 102, O 844. **py**, L 106, L 393. **pine**, *pl. a.* 481, L 800†. **pyne**, O 842.
- pin**, L 485, 513, L 515. **pi**, O 501. **pine**, *pl. d.* 391, O 403. **pi**, O 841, O 911. **pine**, *pron. pl. a.* 636, O 650. **pyne**, L 632.
- ping**, *s. n.* creature, 443: *s. a.* thing, O 948, 1126.
- po**, *adv.* then, L 38, 50, L 52†, L 1173†, L 1502, O 1529. **po**, *conj.* when, L 268, 632, O 742, L 1364, O 1540.
- pohte**, *s. d.* mind, L 256. **pozte**, 250. **poute**, O 261.
- ponkede**, *pl. s.* thanked, L 510.
- porhreche**, *v. ?* traverse, L 1291. Madden, *Lazamon*, iii. p. 450, explains it, get possession of. A. S. *þurk væcan*, or *gerwæcan*.
- pral**, *s. n.* serf, L 423. **pralle**, O 441. **pralle**, *s. d.* 419. **pral**, 424, L 428, O 446.
- pralhede**, *s. n.* state of dependence, L 443, O 459. **pralhod**, 439.
- pre**, *adj.* L 62†, 832, O 852, L 1083. **preo**, 815.
- prettene**, *adj. n.* thirteen, L 171. **prottene**, 163.
- pridde**, *adj. s. n.* 822, L 830. **prydde**, O 851.
- priu**, *v.* prosper, 620. O. N. *þrifa*.
- proze**, *s. a.* space of time, 336. **prowe**, L 342, O 349. **proze**, *s. d.* 1010. **prowe**, L 1020. A. S. *þræg*.
- proze**, *v.* to be disturbed, stormy, 969 *n.*
- prowe**, *v.* cast, L 981, O 1016, 1490, L 1512. **prewe**, O 1539. **preu**, 1 *pl. s.* threw, L 1164. **prewe**, 2 *pl. s.* L 1176†. **preu**, *pl. s.* 1076, 1160, L 1162. **prew**, L 1082, O 1197.
- pu**, *pron.* thou, 91, O 103, O 718, 1458. **pou**, L 50, O 50, 237, L 1478, O 1505. **po**, O 386, O 552, O 888. **tu**, in combinations like *canstu*, *haustu*, *nastu*, *schaltu*, *sechestu*, *wæpestu*, *wiltu*, *worstu*, *wurstu*.
- purez**, *prep.* through (local) 875. **pourh**, L 886. **poru**, *adv.* throughout, O 1418.
- purh out**, *prep.* throughout, L 218. **poruout**, O 224. **poruouth**, O 226. **poruuth**, O 219.
- pus**, *adv.* so, in this way, L 232, L 270†, L 1417, 1528.
- pusend**, *s. a.* thousand, 319. **pousent**, L 327. **pousond**, O 332.
- pynke**, *v.* seem, L 1153, O 1188. **pinke**, 1151. **pynkeþ**, *pr. s. impers.*, it seems, O 1350. **pinkeþ**, O 1371. **punchep**, L 1321, L 1340. **pinkþ**, 1309. **þuzte**, *pl. s. impers.* it seemed, 278, 494, 524, 530, 1116. A. S. *þyncan*.
- Tide**, *s. d.* hour, time, 849, L 857, 1445. **tyde**, O 876, L 1465: fitting time, O 1492. A. S. *tīd*.
- Tide**, *v.* betide, happen, 204, L 206, O 208. **tit**, *pr. s.* L 1352. **tyt**, O 1385. A. S. *tīdan*.
- Tidinge**, *s. a.* news, O 136. **tidynge**, L 814, L 986, L 992. **tydinge**, O 1027. **tydynge**, L 132. **tipinge**, 128. **tiping**, 982. **tyþyng**, 806. **tydynge**, *s. d.* L 1238. **tydyngeþ**, O 1273. **tydyng**, O 835, O 1555. **tipinge**, 1230.
- Til**, *conj.* until, 124, O 132, 364, O 376, 493, O 639, 1278. **Tyl**, *prep.* to, O 785: until, O 981. **til**, 938, L 946 (in O 981, *tyl* . . . *þat* may be *conj.* = until).
- Time**, *s. n.* time, 1364, L 1374: proper time, 533. **tyme**, L 533, O 551: time, O 1403. **time**, *pl. a.* times, 1070, L 1076. **bitime**, in good time, 965, L 975. **by tyme**, O 1010.
- Timing**, *s. a.* event, success, O 166. **tymyng**, L 164. A. S. *getīman*, to happen.
- To**, scribal error for *do*, O 501. **So do** for *to*, L 466.
- To**, *adv.* too, L 38, O 38, 50, L 722†, L 1102, O 1139. **to**, *prep.* (motion to) to, on, into, 40, O 44, L 63†, O 64, L 1546†: (motion towards) towards, at, L 460, O 474, L 659†, 1425, L 1432†, L 1443, O 1478: (rest in) in, at, L 1003†, L 1207†, O 1293: till, O 426: (extent) as far as, 1240, L 1248: (result) to, 58, L 62, L 101†, 458, L 631, 1244,

- L 1277 †, L 1378, O 1419: (aim, purpose) for, with a view to, O 556, L 558, 560, L 562, L 696 †, L 958, L 1419, O 1436: by way of, L 833 †: in honour of, L 1114, L 1147 †, O 1149, 1154, L 1156: (definition) as, for, in capacity of, O 9, 307, L 313, 536, L 1005 †, L 1482: (object) L 2 †, L 167 †, 1310, O 1312: (forming adverb phrases) to ryhte, ? straightway, L 383. to sope, for a truth, truly, L 449. to wisse, for a certainty, 121. to dai, 46, 635. to day, L 546, L 553 †, O 564, L 1227 †, 1449, L 1469. to morwe, O 497, O 846. to morewe, L 825. to marewe, L 480, L 481. to more3e, 476, 477, 817. to ni3t, 1424. to ny3t, O 1477. to nyht, L 1442. to (with ger. inf.) in order to, L 114, L 194 †, L 1344 †, 1430, L 1515: (with acc. inf.) L 121 †, L 122 †, O 1480, 1504, L 1524: (with nom. inf.) O 506, 876: (in ellipt. phrases) 830, 832, L 840, O 859, ? L 1422.
- To, *s. d.* toe, L 606.
- To berste, *imp. s.* burst asunder, L 1198, O 1233. A. S. *töberstan*.
- To brake, *pt. pl.* broke in pieces, 1077. A. S. *töbrekan*.
- To dra3e, *v.* tear asunder, 1492. to drawe, O 1541. todrowe, *pt. pl.* 181. todrowe, L 189, O 191, L 1388.
- Tofore, *prep.* before, 1436. A. S. *töforan*.
- Togadere, *adv.* together, 52, 1354. togedere, L 56, L 856, L 1364. togydere, O 56, O 875. ? togare, 848.
- To3enes, *prep.* against, in opposition to, 56. to3eynes, L 820, L 1328. A. S. *tögānes*.
- Toggen, *v.* pluck (the strings), L 237.
- Tohewe, *v.* cut in pieces, 1312, L 1324. A. S. *töhēawan*.
- Torente, *pt. s.* tore asunder, O 750. A. S. *törendan*.
- Toward, *prep.* towards, 1466, O 1515. towart, L 1488. to . . ward, 1118, O 1153, L 1186 †, O 1413.
- Traytour, *s. n.* traitor, L 1280. O. F. *traître, traïtur*.
- Trende, *pt. s.* turned from side to side, O 452. trente, L 434.
- Treupe, *s. a.* plighting, troth, L 311, O 316, 672. trowpe, 305. trouwpe, O 692. troupe, L 674. treupe, *s. d.* L 676. trowpe, O 694. trupe, 674.
- Trewage, *s. a.* tribute, 1498. truage, L 1518, O 1545 (? obligation to pay tribute). O. F. *treüage*.
- Trewe, *adj. s. n.* true, loyal, L 381 †, 537, L 1094, O 1131: *s. v.* 561, L 749 †, L 1175 †, O 1472: *s. a.* O 770, O 1037: *s. d.* L 1543: *pl. d.* L 1250. trewe, *adv.* faithfully, 1522, O 1567.
- Treweste, *adj. s. n.* most loyal, 998 (possibly *pl. d.*): *pl. d.* L 1008, O 1039.
- Treyde, *pt. s.* ? vexed itself, was grieved, O 1313 (the word in A. S. *tregian* and M. E. is regularly transitive; probably *þe* has here dropped out after *herte*).
- Tueie, *adj. pl. a.* two, 1345. tueye, L 26, O 26, L 766, L 1355. tweie, 24, 760, 887. tweye, L 21, O 926, O 1386. tweyne, L 891. two, *pl. n.* 49. tuo, L 53. tueye, *pl. d.* L 307, L 352. tweie, 301, 346. tweye, O 312, O 358, O 1509. two, 430. Tuo, *pron. pl. n.* L 37. tvo, O 37.
- Tune, *s. d.* town, 153, 1285, O 1328. toune, L 218, O 219, O 1071, L 1293. townne, O 163. townes, *pl. d.* L 162.
- Tunge, *s. n.* tongue, 1259. tonge, L 1269, O 1302. tunge, *s. d.* 1248.
- Tur, *s. a.* tower, 1453. tour, L 1473. ture, *s. d.* 1091, 1224, 1437. toure, O 704, O 1085, O 1132, O 1266. tour, L 1095. O. F. *tur*.
- Turne, *v.* take another direction, 703, L 703, 1073, O 1114. torne, O 722. turne, *imp. s.* L 973 †. turne, *pr. pl. subj.* give a favourable turn to, 666. terne, O 686. yterned, *pp.* changed, O 460. terne, *v.* ? flow round, O 1480 *n.* O. F. *turner*.
- Twelf, *adj. pl. a.* twelve, 19, 489. tuelue, L 493. tuelf, *pl. n.* 1338, L 1348: *pl. d.* L 501. twelf, 497, 1242.
- Twie, *adv.* twice, 1452. twye, O 1499. A. S. *twiwa*.
- Vacche, vecche, see Fecche.
- Uan, see Whanne.
- Vch, see Eche.
- Verade, *s. a.* band, company, 166. A. S. *geferrēden*.
- V3ten, *s. a.* time just before daybreak, 1376. ohtoun, L 1386. ou3ten, O 1415. A. S. *uhita*.
- Vistes, see Witen.

- Vlike, see Ilke.
 Vubicomelich, *adj. s. acc.* uncomely, foul, 1065.
 Vnbind, *imp. s.* release, 540. vubynd, L 538.
 Vnbowe, *v.* relax, L 431.
 Vncupe, *adj. s. d.* unknown, strange, 729. vncoupe, L 733. onekup, O 756.
 Vnder, *prep.* beneath, 317, L 325, O 581, 1227, L 1235. honder, O 328, O 330, O 1258, O 1270. vnder, behind, 53, L 57, 1301, L 1311. honder, O 901, O 1342. vnder, within, 73, L 79, L 705: close up to, beside, 970, L 982, 1024, 1437, L 1525. honder, O 1017, O 1063, O 1336, O 1483: ? beside or within, O 1076. honder, O 1195, ? beside. vnder, L 1160. Vnder, *adv.* in idon vnder, subjected, 1421: in gon vnder, be-guiled, L 1439: gon onder, O 1474. honder, in subjection, O 919.
 Vnderfonge, *v.* receive, undergo, L 335, L 571: undertake, 906. honderfonge, O 947: *imp. s.* take in charge, O 250. vnderuonge, 239. A. S. *underfon*.
 Vnderstond, *imp. s.* receive, L 245. vnderstonde, understand, L 1274. honderstonde, O 1307.
 Vnderstondyng, *s. a.* knowledge, perception, L 1255.
 Vndo, *v.* open, unbar, 1069, L 1075. ondo, O 1110. vndude, *pt. s.* 973. vndone, *pp.* 1238, L 1246. ondone, O 1279.
 Vnlondisshe, *adj. pl. d.* foreign, L 629.
 Vnorn, *adj. s. n.* ugly, plain, 330, 1526. vnorne, L 338. A. S. *unorne*.
 Vnpynne, *v.* unbar, O 1018.
 Vnspurne, *v.* kick open, 1074.
 Vntrewe, *adj. s. n.* disloyal, L 645.
 Vp, *adv.* in erect posture, L 399 †, 1313, L 1325. op, O 1354. vp, from the ground, L 433: from the sea to land (with on), L 762; (with to) L 1032, 1300, L 1310, 1414. op (with hon), O 1341; (with to), O 1061. vp (with to), forward, from back of room, 1485, L 1507. op (with to), O 1534: (with in), aloft, O 1132. op, ? for *ope*, open, O 1115. Op, *prep.* upon, O 1344. A. S. *ūp*.
 Vpon, *prep.* (place) on, at, 565, 810, 1115: in, 281, 1031, 1097. opon, on, L 1211. vpon (aim) with a view to, L 34: (time) on, 29, L 31: (object of verbal action) upon, on, 44, 295, L 301, 576. opon, O 306. vpon honde, to be dealt with, L 817. Vpon, *adv.* from above, 11, O 11, 12. A. S. *uppan, uppon*.
 Vppe, *adv.* in phrases, per vppe, in addition, completion, 450, L 454, 1126; per oppe, O 470. al vppe, effectively, L 1126. al oppe, O 1161. Oppe, *prep.* to the extent of, O 456. A. S. *uppe*.
 Vprisinge, *s. d.* rising from bed, 844. vprysyng, L 852. oprysyng, O 871: rising (of sun), O 847.
 Vpriste, *s. d.* rising (of sun), 1436.
 Vpspringe, *s. d.* rising (of sun), L 826. A. S. *ūpspring*.
 Vre, *adj. s. n.* our, 132, L 197, 393, 516, 815, L 823. vr, L 136. oure, L 395. heure, O 140, O 405. vre, *s. n. predic.* ours, L 824 †. vre, *s. a. our*, L 821, 1368. oure, L 1380, O 1409. vre, *s. d.* 549, 1310. oure, L 378. heure, O 471. oure, *pl. a.* L 200, O 202. ore, 192. Vre, *pron. s. a.* our man, 813. heure, O 844: *s. n.* O 842.
 Vrne, see Rende.
 Vs, *pron. d.* to, for us, 682, L 685, L 833, L 1119, 1530. hus, O 1154. vs, *d. after prep.* L 200, O 202, 512, L 514, O 532. ous, L 244. vs, *a. L* 104 †, L 110 †, 680, O 1477, L 1546. hus, O 360, O 875. os, O 535. ous, L 192. vs, *a. reflex.* ourselves, 1527.
 Vt, *adv.* (motion), from the room, 707. out, O 345, L 707, O 728: to the field, L 858, O 887. vt, 850. vt, forming prep. phrase with *of*, out of, from, 71, 202, 1337, 1373. out of, L 77, O 212, L 1383, O 1412. hout of, O 77, O 734. A. S. *ūt*.
 Vte, *adv.* outside, 245. oute, absent, away from the country, L 1403, O 1434. A. S. *ūte*.
 Vtrage, scribe's error for *truage*, O 1545.
 Wakede, *pt. s.* awoke, 444. A. S. *wacian*. wok, 1417. A. S. *wacan*.
 Walawai, *interj.* alas! 956. wail-away, 957. weylaway, L 1500. weylaway, L 967, O 1001, O 1003. walaway, *s. a.* lamentation, 1478. weylaway, O 1527.
 Walke, *v.* go about, 1088. walked, *pp.* journeyed, L 961, O 996. walke, 953.
 Walle, *s. d.* wall, L 1054 †, L 1396 †.

- Wam, see Who.
 Ward, see Toward.
 Ware, see Ben.
 Warne, *v.* put on guard, warn, O 708 :
 1 *pr. s.* 689. werne, L 691. A. S.
warnian.
 Water, *s. n.* water (of the sea), 142,
 L 146, O 150, L 1098, O 1135.
 watere, *s. d.* O 646, L 1029†.
 water, O 612, O 1378, L 1412, O
 1445. wateres, *s. g.* O 1481.
 Waxe, *v.* grow in stature, 95. wexe,
 O 101. waxe, prosper, L 445.
 wexe, 441 : dawn, O 1452. waxe
 wild, fall passionately in love, L 302.
 wexe wild, 252, 296, 948. waxep,
pr. s. O 991. wex, *pl. s.* O 263.
 We, *pron. n.* L 47†, L 1438†, 1527.
 Wedbroper, *s. n.* sworn brother, O
 295 : see 284 *n.*
 Wedde, *v.* display passion, O 311 :
pl. s. 300. A. S. *wēdan*, to rage.
 Wedden, *v.* marry, 1430, 1516, O
 1561. wedde, L 957†, L 1422,
 L 1538. wedded, *pp.* O 1496.
 ywedde, 1449. yweddep, L 1470.
 Wedding, *s. n.* 423, O 445. weddyng,
 L 427. wedding, *s. a.* O 1295.
 weddinge, *s. d.* 1018. weddyngge,
 L 934. wedding, 926, 1033. wed-
 dinges, *pl. d.* wedding, O 969.
 Wede, *s. a.* clothing, L 1060†. A. S.
wāde.
 Wedlak, *s. a.* wedding, 1254, L 1264.
 Weie, *s. d.* way, road, 759, 1007, 1236.
 weye, L 765, O 788, L 1017, O
 1049, L 1244. way, 1304. weye,
s. a. O 1489. alle veie, *s. a.* in
 every direction, O 257.
 Wel, *adv.* (with *adj.* and *adv.*), very,
 42, L 123, O 170, 1512, L 1526, O
 1551. vel, 445, O 723. wel ri3te,
 straightway, 381 (see *ri3te*). wel
 ywis, very certainly, O 129. wel
 (degree), much, thoroughly, clearly,
 O 74, 92, 377, O 391, L 489, L
 734†, L 816, 909, L 1544 : quite,
 739. wel, dexterously, successfully,
 O 241 : prosperously, L 724, L 779†,
 798, L 971†, 1448, O 1495, L
 1534 : fitly, becomingly, 484. L 488,
 O 492, 782, L 1316, 1520, O 1565 :
 kindly, 144, O 152, L 151† : plea-
 surably, to satisfaction, L 212†, L
 214†, L 391†, L 623† : L 362†
 (constr. as *noun*).
 Wel, see While.
 Welcome, *adj. s. n.* O 549, L 796†,
 L 1468 : (as sentence-word) L 405,
 O 419, 531.
 Welcomep, *pr. s.* welcomes, L 531.
 Welde, *v.* wield (weapon), L 485† :
 govern, 901 : possess, L 313, O 318,
 L 426, O 444, O 943. wolde, 308.
 A. S. *wealdan.*
 Wende, *v.* go, L 376, O 386, O 1254 :
 depart, 911, O 952 : ? pass away,
 679 *n.*, L 681 : turn (*intrans.*), O
 1153 : go about, busy oneself, 1401,
 O 1450 : ? error for *shende*, O 1451.
 wente, go, O 626. wende, 1 *pr. s.*
 1211, L 1219 : 2 *pr. s. subj.* O 718.
 wente, *pl. s.* went, L 77, 472, O
 665, 920, O 1562. vente, O 77.
 wende, 367, O 373, L 528, O 1064 :
 ? turned (*trans.*), O 451. wenten,
 for wente, went, 71. wenten, *pl.*
pl. L 1348, O 1429. wente, 1338,
 O 1379. wenden, L 1265, O 1514.
 wend, *imp. s.* go, O 338, 709, L
 711, 713. went, 325, L 333.
 wende, 372 : turn (*intrans.*), 1118,
 L 1118. wente, *pp.* gone, 913,
 O 954. wend, converted, changed,
 L 444. iwent, 440. A. S. *wendan.*
 Wendling, *s. v.* ? vagabond, adven-
 turer, O 729. (Apparently occurs
 here only : comp. *wandelard*, Lang-
 toft, p. 115.)
 Wene, 1 *pr. s.* think, judge, expect,
 O 578, L 665†, L 834†, L 1127†.
 wenest, 2 *pr. s.* 1133, L 1133.
 wenst, O 1168. wenep, *pr. s.*
 1439. wendest, 2 *pl. s.* 1273, L 1281.
 wendes, O 1316. wende, *pl. s.*
 L 303†, L 1124†. wenden, *pl.*
pl. L 125†. A. S. *wēnan.*
 Wepe, *v.* weep, O 162. weopen,
 L 160. wepe, 1 *pr. s.* L 655†,
 1104. wepest, 2 *pr. s.* L 654.
 wepes, O 672. wepestu, wepest
 thou, 656. wepep, *pr. s.* L 73, L
 1058†. wep, *pl. s.* O 73, L 677,
 L 1048, O 1079, 1406. weop, 69,
 675, 755, 1036. wepte, L 1424.
 wepende, *pres. part.* O 668.
 wepinde, L 1091. wepynde, L
 650. wepinge, 1085.
 Werie, *v.* defend, 785, L 791. werye,
 O 814. A. S. *werian.*
 Werie, *v.* wear, L 1399, O 1430.
 were, *imp. s.* L 567, 569.
 Werke, *s. d.* fortification, L 1452†.
 A. S. *weorc.*
 Werne, *v.* forbid, O 374 : hinder,
 prevent, O 725, L 890, O 909 :
 refuse, L 924†, 1404, L 1420, O
 1437. wurne, prevent, 1086. A. S.
wiernan.
 Weste, *s. d.* West, 5, L 5, L 1135,

- O 1170, L 1181 †, L 1335, O 1366. westen, O 5. A. S. *be westan*, on westan, lying to the west. Westene, *adj. s. d.* Western, 168, 754. A. S. *westan*, *westane*, *adv.* from, in the west.
- Wete, *adj. pl. d.* wet, L 970.
- Whanne, *conj.* when, 915, 1399, 1491. whane, 359, 818. wanne, O 151, 913. O 954. whan, 793. when, L 366, L 799, L 1415. wan, O 372, O 822, O 956, O 1448. van, O 95.
- Whannes, *inter. adv.* whence, 161. whenne, L 169. wenne, O 171.
- Whar, *adv.* (in *dep.* clauses), where, in what place, 1173. war, O 1212. whare, O 1485. wher, L 1458. wer, L 1177. whar, on occasion when, 691. wher, L 693. qware, O 710. wher, wherever, 416. whare, O 438. werefore, why, L 343. warfor, that for which, O 1313. wher so er, wherever, L 944.
- What, *pron. interrog. n.* 825. wat, L 833, O 854: *a.* 942, O 985. whet, L 950. what, *pron. conjunct. n.* 197, 765, L 771, 1470: *a.* 39, L 283, 1163, L 1164, 1307. qwat, O 615, O 795: *n.* O 1199. wat, O 207, O 794, O 1519: *a.* O 43, 169, 277. wet, L 597. whet, *n.* L 205: *a.* L 43, L 177, L 1319. sumwet, *s. n.* something, L 684.
- Whi, *adv. interrog. indirect.* why, 337, 1152, 1174, L 1320. wi, O 1213. wy, O 1189. why, L 1154. wi, *direct interrog.* 656, O 1071. wy, O 672. why, L 654, L 1042. why ant, well! if, L 560.
- While, *s. a.* space of time (short generally) in phrases: a while, formerly, 1317. a whyle, for a little time, L 870. a wile, O 889. one while, 862. one whyle, L 593. one wile, O 609. pis while, on this occasion, L 1471. pe wile, as long as, O 1253. pe while, whilst, 1354. pe wille, O 1323. pe while pat, 1280, L 1288. wile pat, O 1434. wel pat, O 6. whiles, *s. g.* in *pe* whites, while, L 6, L 1403. while, *s. d.* 595: evil chance, 957, L 967. wile, O 1003. wile, *s. n.* trouble, 643.
- Whit, *adj. s. n.* white, L 15 †: *s. a.* O 669. whyt, L 651. white, *s. d.* 1132, L 1132. wite, O 1167. whit, 501.
- White, *imp. s.* guard, L 1471. A. S. *witan*.
- Who, *pron. interrog. pl. n.* (in indirect question), L 1492. wam, *pron. rel. s. d.* O 1235, O 1362. who, *pron. indef. s. n.* whoever, L 422. whose, L 646. whom so, *s. a.* 352, L 358. wam so eüere, O 364.
- Whyzt, *s. n.* ? breeze, O 784. A. S. *hwipa*.
- Wide, *adv.* far, 953, O 996. L 983: amply, 1512. wyde, far, L 961. Wyde, *adj. s. d.* large, extensive, L 643.
- Wif, *s. a.* wife, 553, O 569, L 1470. wyf, O 440, L 551. wiue, O 576, O 773: *s. d.* O 430, O 1436. wyue, L 414, 560, L 932 †, L 1419. wif, 408, 536, O 556. wyf, L 536.
- Wizte, *s. d.* person, 671. wyzte, O 691. wihete, O 397. wyhte, L 673. wizte, *pl. n.* persons, 886. wizt, *s. a.* particle, whit: in phrase, a litel wizt, lightly, gently, 503. a lute wiht, L 507. a litel with, O 523.
- Wiket, *s. a.* wicket, gate, 1074. wyket, L 1079, O 1115. O. F. *wisket*.
- Wil, *s. n.* pleasure, wish, O 538. A. S. *wil*.
- Wilde, *adj. s. n.* passionate (in phrase, *waxe wilde*), L 302. wild, 252, O 263, 296, 948, O 991. wilde ? O 307 (see 295 *n.*). wylde, *adj. s. d.* cruel, L 1045.
- Wille, *s. n.* purpose, desire, inclination, L 201 †, L 398 †, L 520, 943: *s. a.* L 294 †, L 1010 †: *s. d.* L 1328 †, 1464. A. S. *willa*.
- Wille, 1 *pr. s.* mean to, purpose, O 3, O 860. wile, O 950. wole, O 708, O 733, O 987. wolle, O 1263. wulle, 542, 556. wolle, wish to, O 1387. wille, am willing, O 840, wolle, shall (auxiliary), O 363, L 919, O 937. ichulle, I mean to, L 540, L 542, L 1228, L 1291. ychulle, L 3, L 1227. nullich, I will not, L 1131. nully, L 1146. ynulle, L 328. nelle, 1131. nele, O 1498. nel, O 1166. wiltu, 2 *pr. s.* art thou willing, O 493. wile, *pr. s.* purposes, O 323, O 709, 949: is willing to, 811. wol, L 819: will (auxiliary), L 685. wile, O 303. wole, L 298, O 505: purposes, L 682, L 692, L 730, O 753. wule, 690. wile, 1 *pr. pl.* O 619. wilen, O 47. wollep, L 47, L 49, L 601: have to, L 1060.

- wulle3, purpose to, 603. wulle, shall (auxiliary), 848. willen, have to, O 1095. wolle, 2 *pr. pl.* wish, L 1367, O 1398. wulle, 1357. wolle, 2 *pr. s. subj.* L 1323. wule, 1311. wilen, *pr. pl. subj.* are willing, O 2. wolde, 1 *pt. s.* (with *pres.* meaning), should like to, O 499, L 666†: wished to, 1321. nolde, was unwilling, L 1056†: (hypothetical) would be unwilling, 320. woldest, 2 *pt. s.* (hypothetical) would be ready, L 351: wast willing, L 640, 644: (with *pres.* meaning) desirest, 396. wolde, *pt. s.* desired, 318, O 331, O 374, L 1167†, L 1432, O 1469: wished to go, 1414: was about to, L 1098†, L 1187†: was determined to, O 883, L 932†: (hypothetical) would, were about to, 292. nolde, was not disposed to, 529, L 529, L 1049†, O 1051, L 1300: would not have, 1292: was determined not, L 864, L 1049†. wolden, 2 *pt. pl.* (hypothetical) would be inclined to, 345. wolden, *pt. pl.* wanted to, L 889, O 908. wolde, were determined, 85, L 91, L 92, O 91, O 92. nolde, were unable to, L 264, O 271: refused, 1044. wolde, 2 *pt. s. subj.* wert willing, O 658: (with *pres.* meaning) desirest, O 408: *pt. s. subj.* L 771†.
- Wimman, *s. n.* woman, O 76: *s. a.* 418. wymmon, *s. d.* L 552. wimmenne, *pl. d.* O 71. wymmanne, 67, L 71.
- Win, *s. a.* wine, O 382, O 384. wyn, 370, L 374, O 414, 1106, L 1110, 1131, O 1190. wyne, *s. d.* L 1155. wyn, 402, 1153.
- Wind, *s. n.* 1294, 1512. wynd, L 761, L 1019, O 1051, O 1335, L 1534. wynde, O 1374. wynd, *s. d.* L 1446.
- Winne, *v.* conquer, O 619, 1357, O 1406. wyne, L 601, 603, L 1367: succeed, O 1112. winne, gain, 991, O 1032, O 1179 (insert *shall*). wyne, L 1001, 1144. winne, 1 *pr. s.* conquer, 1278. wyne, 1286, O 1321. wan, *pt. s.* reached, O 200.
- Winter, *pl. a.* years, O 18. wynter, L 18.
- Wipe, *v.* O 622. wype, L 604, 606. wiped, *pt. s.* O 1245. wipede, 1203. wyped, L 1210.
- Wis, *adv.* certainly, O 537 (see 1209 *n.*).
- Wise, *s. d.* fashion, manner, 360, O 371, 929, O 972. wyse, L 365, L 937.
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Page 195, col. 2, dele *ariue*, 923. P. 203, c. 1, under **Dute**, add O. F. *duter*; c. 2, l. 5, read *ennemi*; l. 9, add after **zede**, 294 and dele 294 in l. 14; l. 20, read *ār*. P. 205, c. 1, l. 33, add *fyte*, O 512. P. 207, c. 1, l. 14, read *gēan*. P. 208, c. 2, l. 37, add *hedde*, L 1169. P. 209, c. 1, l. 7, add O. F. *haste*. P. 212, c. 1, l. 25, dele L 519 †. P. 213, c. 2, l. 4, read *lāfan*; l. 59, add 2 *pr. s.* P. 214, c. 2, l. 52, add after *gloomy*, 270, after *loure*, L 276, O 281. P. 215, c. 2, l. 4, read L 1427 †. P. 219, c. 2, l. 17, add O 270; l. 39, dele O. P. 221, dele the second *ryue*. P. 222, c. 2, l. 43, add *seke*, O 988; l. 45, add *subj.*

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
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