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Charles the Great.

Early English Text Society.

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THE
ENGLISH CHARLEMAGNE ROMANCES.

PART III.

The Lyf of the Noble and Crysten Prynce,

Charles the Grette,

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY WILLIAM CAXTON
AND PRINTED BY HIM 1485.

EDITED NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME, FROM THE UNIQUE COPY
IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary,

BY

SIDNEY J. H. HERRTAGE, B.A.,

EDITOR OF "GESTA ROMANORUM," "SIR FERUMBRAS," ETC.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY,
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Extra Series,

XXXVII.

BUNGAY: CLAY AND TAYLOR, THE CHAUCER PRESS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE present volume, completing Part III. of the English Charlemagne Romance series, requires but little introduction. I have already referred to it in my edition of *Sir Ferumbras*, Introd. pp. viii, ix. It contains the whole life of Charlemagne, with a brief sketch of the early kings of France, and includes all the incidents narrated in *Sir Ferumbras*, *The Sowdone of Babyloyne*, *Roland and Vernagu*, and the *Song of Roland*.

Caxton's "Lyf of the Noble and Crysten Prynce, Charles the Grete" survives only in the unique copy preserved in the British Museum (Press Mark c. 10, b. 9). It is a folio volume, containing 96 leaves, the signatures running from A ij to M viij, and is perfect, but without title-page. The colophon tells us that the "werke was fynysshed in the reducyng of hit in to Englysshe the xvij day of Juyn, the second yere of kyng Rychard the thyrd, and the yere of our lord MCCCCLXXXV, and enprynted the fyrst day of decembre the same of our lord, & the fyrst yere of kyng Harry the seuenth."

The type is that classed by Mr. Blades as 4*. The pages have two columns, each containing 39 lines, and each line measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. There are neither folios nor catchwords. The initial wood-cut letters are 3 lines deep.

In 1743 the volume was sold by R. Harley to Osborne the bookseller, the price not mentioned. In 1773 it became the property of J. Ratcliffe at a cost of £13, and in 1776 it was sold by him to George III for £4. 4. 0.

As Caxton himself tells us, the work here reprinted is a translation of the French prose romance of *Fierabras*, itself a compilation

partly from the *Speculum Historiale* of Vincent de Beauvais, and partly from the old French romance of Fierabras. The exploits of Charlemagne were related in numerous histories and romances, both in French and Latin, in prose and in verse, as early as the 12th and 13th centuries. From the envoy of the anonymous author of the original French version we learn how Henry Bolomyer, a canon of Lausanne, induced him to gather together into one connected narrative these disjointed fragments. A comparison of his work with that of Vincent of Beauvais shows clearly that his researches were by no means confined to the *Speculum Historiale*. I have already given a short account of the original French work.¹ One version in the Grenville Library, 10531, is doubly unique, being not only the only copy of that particular version known to be in existence, but also the only production of the press of Symon du Jardin, at Geneva, which has come down to us. Brunet had heard of it, but doubted its existence (*Suppl.* II. p. 231). It is undated and without signatures, pagination, or illustrations.

A second version of the original French is also preserved in the same library, No. 10532. It also is a folio volume of 65 leaves, signatures running from A j to L v. On L v b is a woodcut similar to that at the end of the copy already described. This also is unique, and has the following colophon: "Cy finist Fierabras imprime a lyon lan de grace mil qualtre cens quatre vingtz et seize. Le xx iour de nouembre." There are numerous woodcuts throughout the work, evidently copied from the same source as those in the Royal *Fierabras* described below, but much coarser and plainer. They are also frequently reversed, and, as in the royal copy, the same woodcut is at times made to serve for two or more incidents of a similar character.

In the library of the late Mr. Huth is a version, undated, in folio, black letter, with woodcuts, and the colophon: "Cy finist Fierabras. Imprime a lyon par mai-stre Guillaume le roy. Le cinquesme Jour du moys de Juilliet. Deo gracias." It contains 108 leaves, and is the copy described by Brunet. It appears to have belonged originally

¹ Introd. to *Sir Ferunbras*, pp. vi, vii.

to the library of the Academy at Lyons. In the same library is a version in German containing 53 leaves, of which another copy is in the British Museum.¹

The copy of the French *Fierabras* which I have used for comparison with the English translation, is that preserved in the Royal Library (Press mark, C. 6, b. 12). It is a folio volume of 115 leaves, without title-page. Woodcuts are freely introduced. On the back of sign. A i. is a large one representing Fierabras on horseback, and another on O 5 representing Charlemagne on his throne, and surrounded by his douzeperes. The preface begins on A ij, the index on A ij b, and the text on A vj. The colophon runs: "Cy finist Fierabras. Imprime a genesue Par maistre Loys Garbin bourgeois de la dicte cite. Lan mil cccc. lxxxiiij. et Le xiiij iour de moys de Mais. Deo gracias. Amen." The woodcuts are in many cases most comical: perhaps the most ludicrous are those which are intended to represent Floripas killing Britamont, and Richard swimming the torrent of Flagot. In one in which the sacred relics are shown, only three nails appear, and in two others the Saracens are represented as bombarding the tower of Aigremont with cannons.

In a few instances the same cut is employed to represent two incidents of a similar character. Thus that representing Oliver before Balan is also used for Guy before the Sultan.

In his translation, Caxton has followed his original so closely and even slavishly, that at times it is difficult, if not impossible, to understand his meaning without a reference to the language of the original. Frequently he has used the very words of the French author, and still more frequently he has merely given them an English dress. Caxton probably is responsible for the introduction of more French words into our language than any other writer.

In his epilogue Caxton tells us that he undertook the rendering into English of this *Lyf of Charles the Grete* at the instigation of "a good and synguler frend, Maister wylliam daubeny, one of the tresirers of the Iewellys of the noble and moost crysten kyng, our naturel and souerayn lord late of noble memorye kyng Edward the fourth." I have endeavoured to identify this Sir William Daubeny,

¹ See *Sir Ferumbras*, Introd. p. vii.

and to ascertain the nature of the duties pertaining to his office as keeper of the jewels. As to the latter—

The copy of the *Liber Niger Domus Regis Anglie*, believed to be that of Edward IV. in the Harleian MS 642, has the following section on leaf 49, &c. on the Keeper of the Jewels, his clerk, yoman, groom, chariot, &c.

Office of Jewelhouse

hath an Architector callid Clarke of the Kinges or keeper of Joyalx, or Theasaurer of the Chambre: this officer taketh bui Indenture betwixt him and the Kinge, all that he findes in his office of gold, siluer, pretious stones, and the markes of euery thinge. Alsoe he receaueth the yearly guiftes by Record of the Chamberlaine. Item he receaueth by Indenture of the Thesaurer of England, And by ouersight of the Chamberlaine sitting in the Kingis Chambre or in the hall with a person of like seruice, And for his Chambre at night dimidium cheate loafe, one quart wyne, one gallon of ale; And for winter Liuerie, one perche de wax, one candle wax, two candels paris, one dimidium tallwood, and present in Court vij^d. ob. [*leaf 49 back*]. In Checkerrolle and cloathing with howsold for winter and sommer, or of the Countinghouse xl^s.: his Liuerie is as Knightes, and if he be sicke, he taketh in eating daies like the Squires for the bodie when they bin lett blood or sicke, &c. Also in this offise is a clarke vnder him in the hall eatinge, taking for his liuerie at night, dimidium gallon ale, one candle paris, dimidium tallwood, shide and cloathing by the Countinghouse, or yerely twentie shillinges. And if he be sike, he taketh for all day one loafe of bread, one messe of gret meate, dimidium gallon ale. And for this office a yoman eating in the hall with yomen of Chambre, taking for his wages in the Countinghouse, if he be present, allowed by the Checkerrolle, threepence; And cloathing with the housold winter and summer for chances and all other part, or eighteene shillinges, besides his reward of the Jewelhouse for sure and diligent keeping of the Kinges Joalxe yerely &c. And if he be sicke, he taketh such Liuerie as doth the Clerke. Also in this office a groome eating dayly in the office, taking for his liuerie one loafe, one messe of grete meate, dimidium gallon ale; And he setteth in the Liueries [*leaf 50*]. For this office in season, one candle wax, two candles paris, one tallwood dimidium, And Rushes and litter for this office all the yeare of the Sergeant Vsher of hall and Chambre. Also this groome fetting nightly for this office one gallon of ale: he helpeth to trusse and beare to the Charriott, and awaiteth thervpon the safeguard; and the yoman also to attend vpon this carriage. And this office hath also lodging in the Countrie towne for all these horses and seruantes

suffisauntly by the herbergier. And the chiefe of this office to haue into this Court two waiters, and the Clerke one honest seruant. The remenant goo to there lodgeing in the Countrey. And the yoman and groome haue one seruant. And for this office is assigned a Charriott with seauen horses and all there apparell, horse-meate, shooeing, and the yomen and groomis wagis therefore, foundyn of the charge of Thesaurer of housold to carrie the stuff of the Kinges in this office, and none other mans, by the ouersight of the Contrroller, betwixt the Thesaurer of housold, and this officer, be many interchaunges of siluer vessell, hoole and brooke, receaued or deliuered by officers by Indentures &c. As it will appeare in [leaf 50, back] The Accompt of housold. And as for othir thinges touching this office, behold in the title *De Oblationibus*¹ *Regis* capitulid before. all thinges of this office inward or outward, cometh and goeth by the knowledge of the Kinge, and by the Chamberlaines Record. Also if any Knight or Squire presume to weare the Kinges liuerey, but if he come ther by authoritie, or ellys by record in this office./

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Selby of H.M. Record Office and Mr. Furnivall, I have been enabled to identify Sir W. Daubeny, and to give some interesting particulars relating to him. We first meet with his name in 1480-1, when he was appointed Searcher in the Port of London.² The substance of the Patent Roll is as follows :

¹ Vide de hoc antea: folio. 15. b. [On Gifts by the King in charity, &c.]

² The following note is derived from a bundle of Searchers' Accounts for the period:—

[*Ancient Miscellanea*. (Exch. Q. R.) Searchers' Accounts. Bundle 692. J. P. R. 2110.]

1—6 } London.—Account by John Lyn who was appointed by
Hen. VII } letters patent dated 22 Sept. 1 Hen. VII. Searcher in the
port of London, to wit, from 22 Sept. / to Mich. 6 Hen.
VII., William Dawbeney late Searcher. / membrane.

This Account extending over five years and 8 days gives the sum received as *nil*.

This record states the duties to be—"ad explorandum per se in propria persona sua, et non per substitutum, omnes naves et batellas extra regnum Anglie transeuntis, et ad idem regnum venientes in portubus et locis predictis [*i. e.* in portu Civitatis Londonie], et ad scrutinium faciendum de omnibus navibus et batellis hujusmodi, et de personis de quibus sinistra suspicio haberi poterit, quod lane, pelles lanute, coria, panni, aut mercimonia costumabilia non cokettata nec costumata in eisdem navibus, aut aurum vel argentum in pecunia numerata, aut masa vel plata seu focalia carcata seu posita fuerunt; vel si alicque persone bullas litteras instrumenta vel processus vel aliqua alia Regi vel suditis Regis prejudicialia infra vel extra regnum Regis predictum, detuleri contra proclamaciones et inhibuciones ex parte Regis inde factas, Habendum et occupandum officium predictum quamdiu Regi placuerit, una cum medietate forisfacture predictae."

9 Novr, 20 Edw. IV, 1480. Memb. 21. Appointment of Wm. Daubeny as Searcher in the Port of London & other places adjoining the same, with the usual fees & emoluments, & also the half of all forfeit, was seized to the King's use. His substitute or substitutes may act for him.

About the same time in a "Roll of Accounts, Michaelmas, 20 Edw. IV," there is an entry that John Barker of London, Goldsmith, had received 100*l* from *William Daubeny* in part payment of 80 butts of malmsey purchased by him for the use of the King's army.¹

In 1483-4 he was re-appointed to the office of Searcher of the Port to Richard III. In the Patent Roll his previous appointment to the same office under Edward V. is referred to, and he is further described as Clerk of the Jewels. In the Calr. of the Patent Rolls, Ric. III. Appx. to 9th Report of Deputy Keeper of Records, p. 34, the following particulars relating to Sir W. Daubeny are given :

1 Ric. III., p. 2, 1483-4. Membrane 20 (4) 16 Dec. Appointment of *William Daubeny*, clerk of the jewels, as searcher in the port of London, with a grant of half of all the forfeitures, in as full a manner as William Merston, esq. enjoyed the same : which office the said *William Daubeny* fills by virtue of a patent of Edward V. the bastard [entry 39], *ib.* p. 39, Membrane 7 (19).

11 Mar. Release to *William Daubeny* (or Dabeney), searcher in the port of London, of all arrears of accounts, &c. to 6 March last [entry 133].

ib. p. 42, Membrane 2 (24).

8 April. Appointment of John Wode, knt, Treasurer of England, Robert Brakenbury, Constable of the Tower of London, Master William Lacy, Master *William Dawbney*, and Master *Robert Rydon*, as Commissaries General in the office of the Admiralty in England. . .

ib. p. 67, Memb. 17 (9). 1 Ric. III, p. 4, 1483-4.

24 April. Grant to William Dawbney, clerk of the jewels to Edward IV., of an annuity of 10*l*. out of a farm in Watford (Northampton), (2) by the hands of Eustace of Burneby and Matill his wife, to hold the same until the gift, for life, of an office of 20*l* yearly value ; further grant in survivorship to the

¹ Exchequer Issue Roll, Hen. III. to Edw. VI, ed. F. Devon, Appendix, p. 500.

said *William Dawbeney* and Joan his wife of an annuity of 20 marks, the former patents of 22 June, 21 Edw. IV. (p. 2, m. 12), and 1 May,¹ 21 Edw. IV. (p. 1, m. 6), granting to them the said annuities, having been surrendered.

An order under the Privy Seal of Henry VII. in 1485 to the Treasurer and Chamberlaine of his Exchequer orders them to allow to his "beloved cousin John, arl of Oxenford," the sums of 100 marks and 100£ out of his purchase-money of 800 marks for the manors of the late Wm. Alyngton during his son's minority, and the marriage of this son: This, because the Earl had paid 100 marks to Rich. Gardyner, alderman of London, "for so moche money by the said Richard Gardyner late lent unto Richard, duc of Gloucester, late, in dede and not of righte, kind of England, upon pledge of a salt of gold with a cover. . . the which salt . . . was delivered unto the said Richard Gardynere by one, *William Daubeney, knight, keeper of the juelx with the foresaid pretensed king* . . . and also the summe of c. li. parcell of xxiiij °. li by the said late pretensed king borrowed of the maire and aldermen of our said citie of London . . . and for suertie and contentaciom of the said xxiiij °. li. the said late pretensed king laide in plege to the said maire and aldermen a coronalle gold garnished with many other grete and riche juelx, as by a bille endented betwix the said maire and aldremen, on that one partie, and the foresaid William Daubeney, then keper of juelx of the said pretensed king on that othre partie thero made, more plainly doth appere.²

In Sept. 1484 we find the following orders: "Parcelles of clothing [&c.] to be delivered by the said bishop to the said erle [of Desmond]. . . . Item, a nother lettre direct to Mr. *William Dawbeney*, clerk of the kinges juelles, to delivere unto the said bisshop for the said erle of Dissemmond, a coler of gold of xx^{ti} oz., xxx^{ti} li.—Letters and Papers t. Rich. III. & Hen. VI, ed. Gairdner, Rolls Series, 1861, p. 713.

There is no William Daubeney's will of Caxton's time at the Probate Office, but the following items culled from various sources appear to refer to Caxton's friend, and his family:

Dame Joan Dawbeney, wife of Sir Wm. Dawbeney, was buried at the Augustine Friars Church, Broadstreet Ward, London, [no date given].³ John, son and heir of Sir Giles Dawbeney, is buried in the same church.

¹ 1 March: in the patent roll of 21 Edw. IV.

² *Memorials Illustrative of the Reign of Henry VII*, p. 214. (Rolls Series.)

³ Stowe's *Survey of London*, 1633, p. 186, col. 2.

Sir Wm. Stanley, William Dawbeney late of London, gentleman, & others were attainted of treason for rebelling against Henry VII. Act of Attainder in the *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. 6, p. 503.

Mr. Walter Rye says that this may be the same man as Sir William, because, in an official document like the above, the title of Knight conferred by the usurper, Rich. III, would probably not be acknowledged. (But compare the order under the Privy Seal in 1485, on the preceding page.)

Mr. Rye also thinks our Wm. D. was connected with the Norfolk Dawbeneys. In Blomfield's *Norfolk*, Wm. Dawbeney, of North Burlingham, after 1428 bought a property which his grandson Thomas sold in 1528.

The Series of English Charlemagne Romances will be completed by the issue next year of the romances of *Roland and Vernagu* and *Sir Otuel*, from the Auchinleck MS., and the curious poem of *Rauf Coilzear* from the unique printed copy.

SIDNEY J. HERRTAGE.

Mill Hill, N.W., October 1881.

paynmys, and that was by the ayde of fyerabras, which for loue of Charles dyd fyght, and made grete dyscomfyture of the sarasyns. for there he put to deth

4 Tempeste, and the olde Rubyon, and moo than fyfty other of these mastyns myscreauntes. & he there bare hym in suche wyse that there was not one persone that durst come tofore hym to resyste hym.

Fierabras slays more than 50 Saracens.

8 ¶ How the peres of Fraunce whyche were in the toure came oute whan they sawe the hoost, & how thadmyral was taken & holden prysonner : capitulo xiiij

12 **T**He paynmys & frensshe men, alwaye perseuer- yng in mortal bataylle, coude not make thende, eche one of other, For the multytude of the paynmys was so grete that they myzt not be dyscomfyted.

16 Whan ¹the barons that were in the tour sawe the fayt, & that they that kepte the toure were goon to the socours and crye of thadmyral, they sprange out, & eche took an hors of them þat were dede, which ranne at al

The French knights, seeing the battle, sally out, and seizing each a stray horse, (5533)

20 aduentre ; and eche also took his swerde in his hond, & sodeynly cam vpon the sarasyns for to passe thurgh them to the frensshe hoost, & made so grete bruyt that the moost hardyest of the paynmys gaf them waye, &

charge the Saracens, and force their way through them, (5542)

24 lete them passe, and in especyal rolland, for where he smote with durandal, cam neuer after tofore hym. & at thys departyng¹ was derly recomanded guy of bourgoyne of florypes, for she had fere of hym. Neuertheles, whan 28 they were assembled wyth the other, wythoute letyng them to be knowen, went vpon the sarasyns, & helde them soo sñort that anone they slewe them in suche wyse þat the other put them to flyght : for there was neuer 32 larke fledde more ferfully tofore þ^e sperhawke than the sarasyns fledde tofore rolland. Thadmyral knewe wel

scattering them like larks before the hawk. (5550)

¹ k ij, col. 2.

hys destructyon by the comyng¹ of the peres that were
 in þ^o toure, & cryed^t wyth an h[y]e voys: "mahon, my
 god, to whome I haue gyuen my self, and^t haue doon to
 so moche honour, thou hast forgotten¹ me! Remembre 4
 me now! ¶ For and euer I may gete the, I shal bete the
 bothe flankes,² hede & vysage, and^t also put out thyn eyen,
 fals recreaunt god^t that thou art." he thus sayeng^t, he
 was so pursyewed^t and smyton that he fyl doun vnder 8
 his hors, and was taken, and^t not slayn, at the request of
 hys sone fyerabras, to thende that he shold be aduysed^t
 to byleue in Ihesu cryst, & in the holy Trynyte, &
 bycome crysten, & al his contreye. Thenne the bataylle 12
 took an ende; and^t he that wold^t not be conuerted^t was
 incontynent put to deth. Somme fledde, and somme
 were taken. Thenne after thys the Frensshe men
 wente & vnarmed them, & Charles sawe there hys 16
 barons whom he desyred so moche to see, & in especial
 his neuew rolland, & Olyuer, whom he loued so moche,
 & were so gretly valyaunt. It can not be sayd^t ne
 expressed^t the Ioye that was emonge them; & the con- 20
 solacyon & reioycyng^t of kyng^t charles was Inestymable.
 Thenne they recounted alle thynges what were happend^t
 to them, & of theyr daungers and^t Ieopardyes whiche
 they had^t escaped^t, & sorowes & lamentacions that they 24
 had endured^t, wherfore Charles and^t many other wept for
 pyte. And^t thys endured^t many dayes, there where as
 the hurt men & seek were heeled^t, & they that were
 hole passed theyr tyme in deduyte, tryumphe, and^t 28
 Ioye.

³¶ How ballant, thadmyrall, for ony admony-
 cyon that was shewed^t to hym, wold not
 be baptysed, and how after, guy of bour- 32
 goyn espoused florypes, & was crowned

¹ orig. forygoten. ² k ij, back. ³ k ij, back, col. 2.

Balan invokes his
 god Mahon (5569)

with threats.

He is unhorsed
 and taken
 prisoner, (5647)

and the battle
 ends. (5681)

There is great
 rejoicing over the
 safety of the
 knights. (5670)

The army rests
 some days to
 recruit their
 strength.

kyng, and she quene of that contreye :
capitulo XV

- 4 **W**Han charles had al appeased, he took ballant Charles sends for Balan, (5719)
the admyral tofore hys noblesse, & sayd to
hym in this maner : “ ballant, al creatures
resonable owen to gyue synguler honour & pertyculer
loue to hym that hath gyuen to them beyng, knowleche,
8 & lyf, & it is wel requesyte & nedeful that he haue
honour and reuerence that hath made heuen and erthe,
& al that therein enhabyteth. Wherfore by good ryght
he is superyour and abouen al ; And a grete abusyon and, declaring the evil and folly of idolatry,
12 is comprysed in hym which gyueth fayth and hope
in that whyche he hath made wyth hys hondes, & of
mater dede, Insensyble, and that hath neyther reson
ne soule, as thy goddes dyabolyke, whyche may not
16 ne can gyue consolacyon to theyr subgettes. Wher-
fore I warne the for the helthe of thy soule, and for the calls on him to forsake it,
preseryng of thy body & of thy goodes, that thou
take away alle these Iniquytees and peruerse affectyons,
20 & byleue in the holy Trynyte, fader, sone, ¹and holy
ghoost, one onely god almyghty ; and byleue that the
sone of god, for to repayre thoffence of our formest fader
adam, descended in to thys world, and took humanyte
24 in the wombe of the blessed vyrgyn marie, whyche was
al pure and wythoute spotte. And byleue in the and the articles of the Christian faith.
artycles of the fayth, and obeye and kepe hys coman-
mentes, which he hath gyuen to vs for our helth. and
28 byleue how he was taken of the Iewes, and by enuy
hanged on the crosse for to redeme vs fro the paynes
of helle. Byleue hys resurrexyon and ascencyon in hys
body gloryfyed, and the other thynges, as the holy
32 baptesme whyche he hath establysshed, wyth the other He recounts Christ's crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension,
sacramentes. & yf thou wylt thus byleue thou shalt
be saued, & thou shalt neyther lose body ne goodes.” and says that if he will be converted, nothing shall be taken from him. (5722)

¹ k iij.

Balan swears he will never forsake Mahon. (5749)

Charles threatens him with death. (5756)

Fierabras intercedes for his father, who agrees to be baptised. (5783)

The font is prepared, (5789)

but Balan spits in it, and nearly kills the bishop, (5809)

who is saved by Ogier.

Fierabras again intercedes for Balan, (5813)

but Floripas urges Charles to put him to death at once. (5819)

Thadmyral answerd that he wold no thyng do so, and sware that for deth ne for lyf he wold not leue Mahon. Themperour holdyng^t a naked swerd, sayd to hym, that yf he forsoke not Mahon he s^hold do put 4 hym to deth. Fyerabras, seyng^t thys, kneled^t down to herthe, & prayed^t hys fader to do as the emperour had sayd^t. Thadmyral fered^t the deth, & sayd that he was contente that the fonte s^hold be blessed^t. Charles was 8 glad, and dyd do make redy a fonte wyth ¹fayr water in a fayr vessel; and the byssshop wyth other mynystres of the chyrche dyd halowe the fonte, and made alle redy. & after, whan thadmyral was vncladde, the byssshop 12 demaunded^t hym, sayeng^t: “Syr ballant, forsake ye mahon, and crye ye mercy to god of heuen for your trespaces? and^t byleue ye in Ihesu cryst, the sone of the vyrgyn marye?” whan thadmyral vnderstode these 16 wordes, al hys body began to tremble. than, in despyte of Ihesus, he spytte in the fonte, and caught the byssshop, & wold haue drowned^t hym in the fonte, and had plunged^t hym therin, ne had not Ogier haue been, 20 whyche letted^t hym, & yet notwythstondyng, he gaf a grete stroke to thadmyral, that the blood^t came oute of hys mouthe habondantly. Of thys were al abashed^t that were present; and thenne the kyng sayd to 24 Fyerabras: “ye be my speycal frende, Ye see that your fader wyl neuer be crystened^t, And also the oultrage that he hath doon to the fonte, it can not be excused^t but that he must be dede and dysmembred^t.” 28

¶ Fyerabras requyred^t hym yet of a lytel pacyence, and yf he wold not amende hym, that thenne he s^hold doo hys wylle.

¶ Florypes, the doughter of the Admyrall, seeyng^t 32 thys, sayd^t:

¶ “O Syr Emperour, wherfore ²delaye ye so moche to put thys deuyl to deth? I retche not though

¹ k iij, col. 2.

² k iij, back.

- he be put to deth, so that I onely may haue guye of bourgoyne to myn husbond, whom I haue so moche desyred." Fyerabras answerd: "fayr suster, ye haue
 4 grete wronge. For I ensure you, and swere by god whiche hath made me, that I wold that I had lost two of my membres, on the condycyon that he were a good cristen man, & were baptysed and byleued in
 8 Ihesu Cryst. ye wote wel that he is our fader whiche hath engendred vs; we ought to honour hym, and to loue hys helth. ye are wel obstynat whan ye haue of hym noo pyte." And after in wepyng' sayd to his
 12 fader: "O moost dyer fader, I praye you to be better aduysed, and byleue in hym that hath fourmed you to hys ymage, whyche is Ihesus, god souerayn, lyke as themperour hath sayd; and leue mahon, which hath
 16 neither wytte ne reason, ne noo thyng' is but gold & stones, wherof he is composed. yf ye thus do, ye shal do to vs grete Ioye, & of your enemyes ye shal make frendes."
- 20 Ballant ansuerd: "fool & glouton that thou art, speke nomore to me therof, thou art al oute of reson! I shal neuer byleue in hym that deyed V. C. yere agoon, & acursed be he that putteth in hys byleue that he is
 24 arysen fro deth¹ to lyf. by mahon, my god, yf I were on my hors back, or I were taken, I shold angre charles, that fool." whan fyerabras had al vnderstonden hym, he said to charles that he shold do wyth hym hys
 28 playsyr, "For by good ryght he ought to deye." Anon themperour demanded who wold slee ballant, the vntemurabile felon. Thenne Ogier was present which hated hym in his hert, & forthwyth he smote of hys
 32 heed, & Fyerabras pardonned hym gladly. Thenne after this, florypes sayd to Rolland that he shold accomplysse his promesses by-twene hyr and guy of bourgoyn. rolland ansuerd: "ye say trouthe," and

Fierabras reproves her for her unfilial conduct, (5823)

and implores his father to consent to be a Christian. (5823)

Balan calls him a fool, and declares he will never do so. (5843)

Charles asks who will kill the Sowdan. (5859)

Ogier volunteers, and smites off his head. (5865)

¹ k iij, back, col. 2.

Roland reminds
Guy of his promise
to marry Floripas.
(5871)

Guy says he is
quite ready. (5875)

Floripas is
stripped to be
baptised. (5879)

All are struck by
her exceeding
beauty,

and especially
Charles. (5889)

She is baptised,

but her name is
not changed.
Guy and Floripas
are married,

and crowned king
and queen of
Spain. (5905)

after sayd to guye: ¶ “Syr, ye remembre wel what
wordes and loue hath been bytwene you & the
curtoys Florypes: kepe your trouth and promesse to
hyr.” Guy ansuerd that he was redy to do al that 4
themperour wold haue hym to doo. Charles was
contente. ¶ Thenne anone afore theym alle she was
despoyled, and vnclad hyr for to be baptysed. She
beyng there al naked, shewed hyr beaute, whyche was 8
ryght whyte and wel formed, so playsaunt and amerouse
for the formosyte of hyr persone, that euery man
merueylled. ¶ For she had hyr eyen as clere as two
sterres, a fayre forhede and large, hyr nose ryght wel 12
standyng in ¹the myddes of the vysage; hyr chekes
were reed & whyt medled, hyr browes compaced as it
had been a lytel shadowe to the colour of the vysage;
hyr heyr shynyng as golde, & that in soo good an ordre 16
accumyled that it henge bynethe hyr ²knees; hyr mouth
was wel composed with an attemperat roundenes, a
smal longe necke, and hyr sholdres fayr & wel syttyng,
& ij pappes tofore, smale, rounde, & somewhat enhaunced 20
lyke ij rounde apples. ¶ And so wel was she made, and
so amerouse, that she smote the hertes of many, and
enflamed theyr entencyon wyth concupyscence, and
specyally of charles the Emperour, how wel that he was 24
auncyen & olde; and in the fonte whyche was ordeyned
for the Admyral hyr fader, she was baptysed. And
charles & Duc thyery of ardayne were her godfaders,
wythout chaunchyng hyr name. And anone after, whan 28
she was honourably cladde, the bysshop wedded them,
& after, themperour comanded to brynge forth the crowne
of ballant, and crowned wyth-al guy of bourgoyn and
Florypes. And the bysshop sacred and blessed them. 32
And so tho said guy was kyng of that contreye, & gaf
a partye to Fyerabras, by condycion, that yf Fyerabras
wold haue it, he shold holde it of guye, and all ³that

¹ k iij.

² orig. kues.

³ k iij, col. 2.

¹euer guye shold haue, he shold holde it of charles.

After thys, the feest of the weddyng¹ and espousaylles endured viij dayes. And charles abode there two

The wedding festivities last 8 days. (5913)

4 monethes and two dayes, tyl that the contreye was wel assured.

¶ How Florypes delyuerd the reliques to themperour, and how they were proued'

8 by myracle, & of the retournyng' of Charles, and of the ende of thys book.

[capitulo

xvj]

12 Charles dyd suche dylygence in aygremore and in the contreye adiacent, that he that wold not be baptysed was put to deth, and so serched oueral.

And on a sonday after masse he sente for florypes, and sayd to hyr: "fayr doughter, ye knowe how I haue

16 crowned you and maad you quene of thys contree. I haue accomplysshed your desyre as to guye of bourgoyne,

your husbond, And more ouer ye be baptysed, and in waye of sauacyon, and ye haue one of the valyauntest

20 body that is from hens in to Affryque. ¶ And he and fyerabras your broder shal haue thys regyon, And I shal leue with hym xx M of my subgetes, to the

ende that the paynymys be alwaye in drede; but ye

24 haue not yet shewed ²to me nothyng of the holy relyques that ye kepe." Florypes answerd: "Syr emperour, they shal be redy when it pleseth you," and thenne she brouzt forth the chest in whyche they were

28 honestly.

¶ Themperour kneled down on bothe hys knees, and enclyned bothe wyth hert & body, and bad the bysshop to opene it, & shewe them, and so he dyd. And fyrst

32 he shewed the precyous crowne with whyche Ihesu Cryst was crowned wyth, whyche was of pryckyng

Charles reminds Floripas of all he had done for her. (5923)

and calls on her to produce the sacred relics. (5931)

Floripas brings him the coffer containing them. (5936)

which Turpin reverently opens.

¹ orig. ener.

² k iij, back.

The bishop takes out the holy crown of thorns, (5950)

which remains unsupported in the air,

emitting a delightful odour. (5954)

The other relics are proved in the same way.

Charles thanks God for his mercies to him.

Turpin blesses the army with relics, and replaces them in the coffer.

Charles's glove, in which is a small piece of relic,

thornes & of Ionques of the see. and wyth grete deuocyon it was shewed & adoured. And many there wepte & wayled the deth of our lord Ihesu Cryst, and were in grete deuocyon & contemplacyon. The bysshop, 4 which was deuoute & wyse, wold preue it, And lyfte it vp on hye in the ayer, & wythdrewe hys hond, and the crowne abode by itself in the ayer. & thenne the bysshop certefyed to the ¹peple that was present, that 8 it was the crowne of Ihesu cryst, which he had on his hede in the tyme of his passyon. Thenne euery man honoured it deuoutely; & it had soo grete an odour that eueryche meruaylled. and after, the bysshop took 12 the naylles by whyche god had hys handes² & feet perced, and preued them as he had proued the crowne tofore, and semblably they abode ³in the ayer myraculously. And Charles, seyng^t al this, thanked humbly 16 God in sayeng^t: ¶ “O lord god eternal, whyche hast gyuen to me grace that I haue surmounted myn enemyes Infydels, and hast put & sette me in the waye, and gyuen conduyte to fynde your relyques whyche I 20 haue so longe desyred, I humbly rendre and gyue to you thankes and praysynges. For now my contrey may wel say that it shal be perpetuel honour to hit to possede and haue thys precious tresour, whan it shal be 24 conteyned therin.” The bysshop blessyd alle the people there in makyng^t the sygne of the crosse with the said relyques, & after he sette them deuoutely ageyn in their places. And the emperour dyd do sette them 28 on a ryche cloth of golde deuoutely. And whan they were theron, the remenaunt that abode of them as smale pyeces, he took them deuoutely and put them in hys gloue; and after, he beyng^t in purposoos to retorne in to 32 hys contreye, he threwe the gloue to a knyght, but the knyght took none hede & took it not; & whan Charles was a litel withdrawen he took hede of hys gloue, &

¹ orig. peyle. ² orig. haudes. ³ k iij, back, col. 2.

retorned and sawe hys gloue,—in whyche the said smale pyeces of the sayd relyques were,—abode hangyng in thayer without susteynyng of ony thyng. Thenne

remains miraculously suspended in the air

4¹ was this myracle seen euydently, and al thys was shewed to the peple, For it abode in that maner whyles they myght haue goon half a leghe. And by this they were al reconfermed to say that there was none abusyon
8 in byleuyng¹ & adouryng the sayd relyques. And these thynges tofore writon in this second book ben vnderstonden in the best partye & sygnifycacion that I can or wolde say, And I haue not sayd ony thyng but that
12 I haue been wel enformed by writyng¹. And as for the book ensuyng, it shal make mencion of somme bataylles, and of the ende of the barons of fraunce, of whome I haue tofore spoken al alonge.

for an hour. (6002)

16 ¶ Here begynneth the iij book, whyche conteyneth two partyes, by the chapytres folowyng declared¹.

The contents of the third book.

20 ¶ The fyrst partye of the thyrd book conteyneth xiiij chapytres, and speketh of the warres made in spayne, and of two meruayllous geauntes.

24 ¶ How Saynt Iames appyered to Charles, and how, by the moyen and the conduyte of the sterres, he went in to galyce, & what cytees he subdued : ca. j

28² Charles, the noble Emperour, after he had taken moche payne for to mayntene the name of god for tenhaunce the crysten fayth, and to brynge al the world in one trewe fayth and byleue, & that he had gotten many contrees, he purposed neuer more to

Charles wishes after all his labours to rest from fighting,

¹ k v.

² k v, col 2.

and to devote
himself to
religion;

but in a vision he
sees a line of
stars,

pointing to
Galicia.

A man appears to
him,

who declares he
is St. James,
the Apostle of
Galicia,

and reproaches
him for not
recovering that
country from the
Saracens,

fyght ne to make bataylle, but to reste & lede forth a
contemplatyf lyf, in thankyng' his maker of þ^e grace
that he had gyuen to hym in surmountyng' hys enemyes.
Neuertheles on a nyght it happed hym that he byhelde 4
the heuen, & sawe a quantyte of sterres in ordre tendyng'
alle the nyght one waye and one path. And they
began at the see of fryselond' in passyng' bytwene
alemayn and ytalye, bytwene Fraunce and guyanne, 8
And passed ryght the sayd sterres by gascoyne, bascle,
Nauarre, and espayne, whyche contrees he had by hys
puyssaunce and contynuel payne conquerd' and maad'
crysten. And after, the ende of the sayd sterres thus 12
goyng in ordre, cam vnto galyce, where-as the body of
the holy appostle was, he nat knowyng' the propre
place. Euery nyght charles byhelde the waye of the
sayd sterres, and thought moche contynuelly what thys 16
myght be, & that it was not wythoute cause. ¶ In
one nyght emonge the other that ¹charles thought on
thys waye, a man appyered' to hym in vysyon, whyche
was so fayr, so playsaunte, and so shynyng', that it was 20
meruaylle; whyche sayd' to hym: "what doost thou,
my fayre sone?" Charles, beyng' al rauysshed, answerd':
"who arte thou, fayr syr?" That other answerd': "I
am Iames, the appostle of Ihesu Cryst, the sone of 24
Zebedee, and propre broder of saynt Iohan the euan-
gelyst, & am he whom god' chaas to preche the crysten
fayth and hys doctryne in the londe of galyce and of
galylee, by hys holy grace, and he whom herode dyd' 28
put to deth by swerde; and my body abydeth emonge
the sarasyns, whyche haue entreated' it vylaynsly, &
lyeth in a place whyche is not knowen. But I mer-
ueylle that thou hast not conquerd' my londe, Seen and 32
consyderyd' that thou hast conquerd so many regyones,
townes, & cytees in the world'. wherfore I do the to
wete, that lyke as god' hath chosen the, and made the

¹ k v, back.

superyor in worldly puyssaunce aboue al other kynges
 & worldly prynces, in lyke wyse emong al them that
 lyuen thou art chosen of god, after the conduyte of
 4 the sterres, to delyuer my londe fro the hande of the
 mescreaunt sarasyns and enemyes of crystendom. ¶ And
 to thende that thou sholdest knowe in to what ¹place
 thou sholdest goo, thou hast seen on the heuen the
 8 sterres by dyuyne magnyfycence. And for to obteyne
 the more Ioye & gretter glorye in heuen, by haultayn
 and grete puyssaunce, thou shalt surmounte thyn ene-
 myes, & in that same place thou sha[^l]t make and doo
 12 edefye a chyrche in my name, to the whiche shal come
 the crysten peple of al regyons, for to gete helthe &
 pardon of their synnes. After that thou shalt haue
 vysited my sepulture, and haue made the waye sure, and
 16 ordeyned crysten men for to kepe and conserue the
 place, it shal be a memoyre perpetuell." Thus in thys
 maner appyered thre tymes saynt Iames to the emperour
 Charles. After these vysyons and certyfycacyons of
 20 god, he called and assembled hys subgettes, whome he
 dyd do put a grete multytude in good poynte, & after
 took hys waye & drewe toward the contre where the
 sterres had shewed the waye aforesayd, and came fyrst
 24 in to spayne: and the fyrst cyte that was rebelle to hym
 was panpylorne, whyche was ryght stronge of murayl
 and towres, & garnysshed wyth sarasyns. and he
 abode tofore it thre monethes, or he coude fynde maner
 28 to confounde it. Thenne Charles knewe not what to
 do, but to praye god and saynt Iames, for whom he
 went, ²that in the vertu of hys name he myght take
 that cyte, and sayd in thys manere: "Fayr lord god,
 32 my maker, helpe me that am comen in to thys contree
 for to enhaunce the crysten fayth, for to establysshe
 and mayntene thyn holy name. And also thou holy
 saynt Iames, by the reuelacyon of whome I am in thys

as God wishes
him.

He promises
him success,
and bids him raise
a church to his
name,

as a perpetual
memorial.

After this vision
had appeared
thrice,

Charles starts
with his army for
Galicia.

He besieges Pam-
peluna in vain for
three months,

and then invokes
in prayer the help
of St. James.

¹ k v, back, col. 2.

² k vj.

lourneye, I requyre the that I may subdewe thys cytee, & entre therin, for to shewe the mysbyleuyng^r peple the cause of theyr errour, to thende that this begynnyng may the better determyne the ende of myn entencyon." 4

Immediately after his prayer the walls of the city fall down.

Assone as Charles had^r fynysshed^r his oryson, the walles of the cyte, whyche were of marble merueillously strong, ouerthrew to the erthe, & fyl alle in pyeces; and^r after, charles and his hoost entred^r in to the cyte; 8 & he that wold^r be baptysed^r & byleue in god wythoute fyctyon, was saued^r and put a-parte, and who sayd^r the contrarye, was forthwyth put to deth. Al the people of that contre, whan they knewe of these tydynges & 12 meruayllous operacyons of this cyte, torne^r in to Ruyne at the symple postulacyon of charles, without contradyc^rtyon came and yel^rded^r them to the mercy of kyng^r charles. And^r thus many were baptysed^r, and chyrches 16 were ordeyned^r, and al the contreye redu^rced to certeyn trybute vnder the fyde^rlyte of the emperour charles, and brought theyr trybutes fro the cytees wyth-oute any other gaynsayeng in sygne of seygnourye. 20

All the country yields to Charles, who causes the people to be baptised, and builds churches.

¶ Of the cytees gotten in espayne by charles, & how somme were by hym destroyed.

[capitulo

ij.]

Charles arrives at the tomb of St. James,

AFter that charles had^r the domynacyon quasi in al 24 espayne, he came to the sepulture of Saynt Iames, where he dyd^r hys deuocyon, and^r made deuoutely hys prayers; & after came to a place in p^e lond^r whych was so ferre, that he myght goo no ferther, and^r there fyxed^r 28 & pyght hys spere, and that place was called^r petronium; & thanked^r god and saynt Iames, that by theyr suffraunce he was comen so ferre wythoute any contradyc^rtyon surely vnto suche place that he myght passe 32 no ferther. And^r in that londe who that wold^r byleue

at a place called Petronium.

in god, tharchebysshop Turpyn baptysed them ; & who that wold not, he was slayn, or put in pryson. And after Charles wente from one see to that other, and thenne he
 4 gate in galyce xiiij cytees, emonge whome compostelle was thenne the leste. In espayne he had xvj grete townes & stronge, emonge whome ¹was onsea, in which were wont to be x stronge toures, & a toun named
 8 petrosse, in whyche was made the fynest syluer that had thenne cours. Also another cyte named attentyua, where as the body of saynt Torquete rested, whyche was dysceple of saynt Iames, and there vpon the sepulture
 12 was an olyue tree, [whyche dyd] florysshe & bere rype fruyt a certayn day of may euery yere withoute fayllyng.

He captures 13 cities in Galicia, and 16 in Spain,

Alle the contreye of spayne that tyme was subgette to charles, That is to wete, the londe of alandaluf, the
 16 londe of perdoures, the londe of castellans, the londe of maures, The londe of portyngale, the londe of sarasyns, the londe of nauarre, the londe of Alemans, The londe of byscoys, the londe of bascles, the londe of palargyens,
 20 and somme of theyr cytees taken by warre, subtil and mortal, And somme wythoute warre. he coude not wynne the grete towne of Lucerne, tyl at the laste he layed syege tofore it by the space of foure monethes.
 24 and it stode in a grene valeye. And after, whan he saw that they wold not yelde them, & that he coude not wynne them, he made hys prayer vnto god, and to saynt Iames, that he myght be vycorious, seen that he

the whole of which was subject to him.

He besieges Lucerne for 4 months,

but in vain,

and then prays to St. James,

when the walls fall down, and the city is taken,

and turned into a lake containing black fishes.

28 had nomore to termyne in that contreye, but that cyte onely. hys oryson was herde, soo that ²the walles fyl doun to the erthe, and was put to destructyon in suche wyse, þat neuer man dwelled therin after, and after it
 32 sanke, and therin was an abysme or swolowe of water, In whyche were founden after, fysshes alle blacke. Emonge the other cytees that he took, there were iiij that dyd hym moche payne, or he myght gete them, &

¹ k vj, back.

² k vj, back, col. 2.

therefore he gaf them the maladyctyon of god, and they were cursed, in suche wyse that vnto thys day there is in them none habytacion; & the sayd cytees been named lucerne, ventose, caperce, & adame. 4

¶ Of the grete ydole that was in a cyte, whyche coude not be smyton down, and of the condycyons and' sygnes therof: ca. ijij 8

WHan Charles had doon in spayne & other places, wyth the Inhabytauntes of it at hys wylle, Alle thydolles and' other symylacres that he fonde, he dyd do destroye and put to confusyon. But in the londe of 12 Alandaluf, in a cyte called Salancadys, in arabyque, was¹ the place of a grete god, as the sarasyns sayd. That ydolle was made of the honde of Machomete in the tyme that he lyued, & was named Mahomet² in¹⁶ thonour of hym: and' by arte magyke and' dyabolyke he closed therin a legyon of deuylls, for to kepe it and make sygnes for to abuse the peple. and thys ydolle was kepte so by deuylls, that noo persone luyng coude by 20 strengthe destroye it, ne put it down. In suche wyse that yf ony crysten man came nyghe for to see it, or to coniure it, or to destroye, Assone as he began to coniure and preche, anon he was perysshed & destroyed. And 24 the sarasyns that came for to preche, adoure, make sacrefyse, or doo obeyssaunce therto, were wythout peryl; and' yf by aduenture, a byrde fleynge came & rested vpon it, Incontynent it was deed. The stone 28 vpon whyche thydolle was sette was meruayllously made. It was a stone of the see, wrought of sarasyns, and' grauen subtylly of grete and' ryche facyon, the whyche was enhaunced vpryght, not without grete 32 crafte & connyng. toward' the erth it was meruayllously

Charles destroys all the idols;

but at Salancadys was a great idol,

kept so by devils that none could destroy it,

and which no Christian dare approach.

It stood on a large stone, richly carved,

¹ orig. and was.

² k vij.

grete, & alway vpward it was lasse ; and that stone was
 so hye as a crowe myght flee : vpon whyche stone was
 thydolle sette, whyche was of fyn yuorye, after thas- and was of fine
 4 semblaunce of a man stonyng' vpryght on his feet, & had hys face
 8 & in strengthe to subdue the contreye of spayne, and brynge
 12 that the noble kyng' charles regned' in spayne, for to brynge
 16 and' precyous stoones, in therth, by cause the crysten men
 20 ¶ Of the chyrche of saynt Iames in galyce, and' of dyuers other
 24 Charles beyng in galyce had Innumerable quantyte of gold, of syluer,
 28 of the townes and contreyes of Spayne ²aforsayd. Thenne he,
 32 he abode there the space of thre yere wythout departyng',
 and' in that same place he ordeyned a bysshop, and

and was of fine
 ivory,

and held in his
 hand a key,

which was to fall
 when a king
 should come to
 subdue the
 country.

On the approach
 of Charles the
 key falls.

Charles, having
 an immense
 quantity of gold
 and silver,

builds a church
 to St. James,

and ordains a
 bishop

¹ k vij, col. 2.

² k vij, back.

and three canons. founded there chanonnes regular, vnder the rule of saynt Ysodore the confessour; & bought & ordeyned for them rentes & trybutes suffycient, and gaf to them synguler seynourye. He furnysshed the chyrche wyth 4 belles, vessellys of golde and syluer, adournements of precyous clothes, & al thynges necessa. e & apperteynyng^t in a chyrche pontyfycal. also of bokes, vestymentes, chalyces, & other holy escriptures. And of 8 the resydue of gold and syluer, that he brought oute of spayne, he dyd doo edefye these chyrches folowyng^t.

¶ Fyrst, at Acon, in almayne, where as he is buryed^t, he dyd doo make a chirche of our lady; and though it 12 be lytel, yet is it moche rychely made. The chyrche of saynt Iames in the toun of vyterbe; also the chyrche of saynt Iames in the cytee of Tholouse: The chyrche of saynt Iames in gascoyne; also the chirche of saynt 16 Iames in parys, bytwene the sayne & the mounthe of martres. & aboute the chyrches aforesayd^t, he founded^t, rented^t, & releued^t many & dyuers chyrches, monasteryes, & other abbeyes in the world, in many and dyuers 20 places.

¶ How, after that Aygolant the geaunt had taken spayne & put to deth the crysten people, Charles recouerd' it, and' other 24 maters: capitulo v

After Charles's return to France,

Aigolant, an African giant, reconquers Spain,

and puts the Christians to death.

AFter that charles was retorned^t in to Fraunce, a kyng^t sarasyn of affryque, named^t aygolant, wyth grete pyssaunce came in to spayne, and remysed it in 28 hys subgectyon. And the crysten which charles had left there, as many as he myght gete, he put to deth, and the other fledde. And in shorte tyme the tydynges came vnto kyng^t Charles, wherof he was moche abasshed 32 & angry, bycause it was shiewed^t to hym so pyetously.

¹ k vij, back, col. 2.

wherefore Incontynent he assembled a grete hoost, & wyth a grete multytude of fyghtyng' men he went thyder wythout taryeng'. And he made the conduytour
 4 of them al Myllon of angleres, the fader of Rolland. & they cessed not tyl that they had tydynges where
 Aygolant the geaunt was, whyche had doon thys feat. whan charles knewe where Aygolant was lodged, ¹and
 8 semblably aygolant knewe where Charles was, Anone the geaunt sente to charles that he wold delyuer bataylle
 suche as he wold. That is to wete that Charles shold sende to hym xx of hys men to fyght ageynst xx of hys
 12 sarasyns, or xl ayenst xl, or an C ayenst C, or a thousand ayenst a thousand, or two men ayenst two, or one man
 ayenst one man onely. kyng Charles, seyng' thentencion of aygolant, for thonour of noblesse he wold not
 16 refuse hys demaunde, but sent to hym an C knyghtes in grete poynte, and the geaunte sente another hondred
 ayenst the crysten men, but anone the sarasyns were vanquysshed & put to deth, and after were sente by
 20 aygolant two hondred sarasyns ayenst two hondred crysten men, whyche Sarasyns were anone wythoute
 grete resystence put to deth and slayn. Aygolant was not contente, ne wold not leue herby, but sente two
 24 thousand sarasyns ayenst ij M crysten men, and whan they were in batayll, many of þ^e sarasyns were slayn,
 and the other put to flyght for to saue them self. The thyrde day after, Aygolant maad certeyn experyences,
 28 and knewe that yf Charles made warre to hym he shold haue grete losse, and sent to Charles to wete yf
 he wold make playne warre. Charles ²was contente, and there vpon they made redy theyr peple, and
 32 specyally charles, for hys subgettes had grete affectyon to goo to bataylle without ony fere of deth. And also
 somme of the crysten men, the day tofore the bataylle, dyd do amende and araye theyr harnoys, and sette

Milo, Roland's father, is put in command.

Aigolant challenges any number of Charles's men to fight against an equal number of his.

Charles sends 100 knights,

who slay the 100 Saracens ;

and after 200, who also kill their opponents.

Aigolant sends 2000 Saracens,

but they also are defeated.

Both sides prepare for a general engagement.

¹ k viij.

² k viij, col. 2.

theyr tentes nygh a ryuer named ceye, and pyght there theyr speres, euen in the place where as the bodyes of saynt faconde and saynt premytyf rested, where after was made a chyrche deuoutely founded, and also a stronge cyte by the moyen of the sayd Charles, and in the place where the speres were pyght, our lord shewed grete myracle. For of them that shold deye there and be gloryfyed marters of god & crowned in heuen, theyr speres on þ^e morn were founden al grene, floessed and leued, whyche was a precedent sygne that they whyche shold deye shold haue the Ioye in heuen. ¶ Eche man took his owne, and cutte of the bowes & leues, wyth whyche the leues were planted and vnder-roted, wherof in a lytel whyle after grewe a grete wode, whyche stondesth there yet. It was grete meruayle of the Ioye that the horses made, whyche dyd theyr deuoyrs as wel as the men after theyr qualyte, whyche was a grete token. Thenne L valyaunt¹ crysten men were slayne, And emonge the other was slayne duc Myllon, fader to Roulland. Also that same day the hors of charles was slayn vnder hym, & whan he was a fote he maad grete murdre wyth hys swerde Ioyouse, and dyd so moche that the sarasyns, dredyng the euenyng, fledde & wythdrewe them in to place of surete. And as it was the wylle of our lord, the next day after came to Charles in to his helpe iiij marquyse of ytalye, accompanied wyth iiij M stronge fyghtyng men & chosen. wherfore Aygolant, assone as he knewe of theyr comyng, he fled and wythdrewe hym ouer the see toward hys contree. but they myzt not for hast bere with them al theyr tresours, wherfor fraunce was enryched meruayllously aboue alle other contrees.

¶ And whan charles sawe his departyng he came wyth al hys rychesse in to fraunce, and the^{re}ne, duryng seuen yere, he dyd do ordeyne the seruyce and offyce of

By a miracle it is shown which of the French soldiers should be killed in the battle.

From their spears springs up a great wood.

Milo and 50 knights are slain,

but the Saracens are put to flight.

Reinforcements come to Charles,

whereupon Aigolant flies to Africa.

Charles returns to France,

¹ k viij, back.

the chyrche by preestes & clerkes, and the festes of sayntes of all the yere ; and grete vertu & meruayllous effect was comprysed in thys man. For whan it was
 4 not warre for to mynysshe thynfydellys and encrease the crysten fayth, For tenhaunce the name of god he made the offyces and legendes of holy sayntes, & dyd ¹ reduce in to mynde and remembraunce the passyons of holy
 8 marters in establysshynge theyr feestes, to thende that we shold ensyewe them, and to eschewe al euyl. And the magnytude of thys kyng was wel preued by sygnes seen on the heuen. For in the same yere the mone
 12 derked thre tymes, and the sonne ones, and companyes of people were seen meruayllous, whyche shewed that thys Charles was of grete magnytude, that is to wete betwene heuen and erthe.

and occupys himself in drawing up rules and services for the Church.

This year were three eclipses of the moon, and one of the sun.

16 ¶ How Aygolant sent to charles that he shold come to hym trustely for to make Iust warre, and how Charles in habyte dys-symyled spake to hym, and of other
 20 maters : capitulo vj

AS I haue sayd the kyn[ge,] Aygolant the geaunte, fledde in to hys contreye, whan socours cam to Charles of foure marques. he slepte not vpon his
 24 purpoos, but maad grete dylygence for to assemble hys people, whyche were sarasyns Innumerable, for he assembled mores, Moabytes, Ethiopiens, Affrycaus, and percyens ; he brought wyth hym also the kyng of
 28 arabye, the kyng of barbarye, the kyng of malroste, the kyng of ² maioryke, the kyng of meques, the kyng of cybylle, & the kyng of Cordube, the whych cam with people wythout nombre, certain, in to gascoyne, in to a
 32 stronge cyte named Agenne, and took it. And after sent to Charles that he shold come to hym peasybly &

Aigolant collects an immense army,

and again invades Gascony, and captures the city of Agenne.

¹ k viij, back, col. 2.

² l j.

Aigolant invites Charles to visit him unattended.

Charles sets out with 2000 knights,

whom he leaves, except 40, near the city.

He himself, in disguise and with only one attendant, enters the city,

and presents himself as a messenger from Charles,

to say he had come with only 40 attendants.

Aigolant replies that he will go and meet the French king.

trustyly, with a few peple, promysyng¹ to hym for to
 gyue to hym ix hors laden with gold, syluer, and pre-
 cyous stones, yf he wold thus come at hys desyre. this
 paynym shewed to hym this by cause he wold knowe 4
 his persone, for hys strengthe & puyssaunce knewe he
 wel by experyence, and also to thende whan he knewe
 hym that he myght in the warre flee hym. whan kyng¹
 charles knewe this mandement he gadred not grete 8
 peple, but he came onely wyth ij M knyghtes of honour
 and of grete strength. And whan he was foure myle
 nygh the cyte, where Aigolant and al the kynges tofore
 named were, he left his people secretly, & came vnto a 12
 mountayne nygh the cyte, accompanied wyth xl
 knyghtes onely. And fro thys place they saw the cyte,
 by cause to wete yf the multytude of peple were de-
 parted, soo that he shold not be deceyued. Neuertheles 16
 vpon thys montayne he lefte hys people secretly, and
 took of hys clothes, and cladde hym in the guise of a
 messenger, and ¹took one knyght onely with hym,
 whyche bare his spere & swerde and bocler vnder hys 20
 mantel, and soo came in to the cyte, and anone he was
 brought tofore aygolaunt the geaunt. And whan he was
 tofore hym he sayd in thys manere: "Charles the kyng
 hath sente vs vnto the, and leteth the wete by vs that 24
 he is comen lyke as thou hast comanded, accompanied
 wyth fourty knyghtes onely, for to do that he ought to
 doo. Now thenne come to hym wyth xl knyghtes,
 withoute moo, yf thou wylt accomplysse and holde 28
 that thou hast promysed." Aigolant sayd to hem that
 they shold retorne to charles, and that they shold say
 to hym that he departe not, but abyde hym there, and
 he wold come and vysyte hym. After this that charles 32
 had knowen the geaunt, and after vysyted the towne,
 for to knowe the feblest parte for to take and conquer
 it whan he shold come ageyn, & sawe al the kynges

¹ 1 j, col. 2.

forsayd & their puyssaunces, he after retorned to his
 peple whiche he had left vpon the montayne, & after
 came to hys ij M knyghtes. & anone after aygolant,
 4 accompanied wyth vij M kny3tes, came after them
 withoute taryeng¹. But charles took hede whan he cam
 that there were many moo paynymys than crysten men,
 and ¹without lenger taryeng charles & his peple de-
 8 parted, and retorned in to fraunce without hauyng
 other delyberacyon.

Charles, having
 spied out all the
 city, departs.

Aigolant, with
 7000 men, follows
 him,

but Charles
 escapes.

¶ How Charles, accompanied with moche
 peple, returned' in to the place aforesayd &
 12 toke the cyte of agenne, & other maters :
 [capitulo] vij

After that charles was returned in to fraunce he
 assembled moche peple, & after came to the cyte
 16 of agenne, & assyged it there by grete facyon,
 the space of vij monethes. Aygolant was therin &
 many sarasyns, & the crysten men had made fortressis
 & castelles of tree tofore this cyte for to greue it. Whan
 20 Aygolant & the grete lordes of his companye sawe þat
 they myght not endure, they maad hooles & caues vnder
 therth for tescape oute secretly : in that maner they came
 out of the cyte, & passed ouer a ryuer, which ranne by
 24 the cyte, named goronna, and so they saued them self.
 The next day after, whan there was noo grete resyst-
 ence made to the crysten men, Charles wyth grete
 tryumphe & puyssaunce entred in to the cyte, & put to
 28 deth x M sarasyns that he there fonde. The other,
 seyng that, put them to flyght by the ryuer. Aygolant
²was in another stronge toun, & whan charles knewe it
 he came thyder & assaylled it, & sente to hym to delyuer
 32 ouer the cyte. aygolant ansuerd that he wold not so
 doo, but by a moyen that was, that they shold make a

Charles assembles
 a large army,

and lays siege to
 Agenne, which he
 surrounds.

Aigolant and his
 lords escape by
 mines.

Charles enters the
 city,

and after besieges
 the city to which
 Aigolant had fled.

¹ 1 j, back.

² 1 j, back, col. 2.

Aigolant proposes
a general batle.

Those of the
Christians who
were destined to
die are again
pointed out by a
miracle.

The Saracens are
utterly defeated.

batayll, & he that shold wyne the bataylle shold be
lorck of þe toun, & so they assygned the day of the
bataylle. and nygh to that place, bytwene the castel
thalabout & a ryuer called carantha, somme of the 4
crysten men planted theyr speres in the grounde, espe-
cially they that on the morn shold deye, & obteyne the
crowne of glorye as marters of god. and on the morne
they fonde their speres al grene & myraculously leued, 8
& ful of bowes, wherof the cristen men were moche
Ioyous of this myracle, and raught not for to deye for
þe crysten fayth in mayntenynge the name of god.
After that they cutte of theyr speres and wente to 12
bataylle, and put many sarasyns to deth. But in
thende were slayn and martred, of crysten men moo
than iiij M whyche were saued in heuen; & that tyme
the hors that Charles rode on was slayn vnder hym, 16
and at that bataylle were slayn by the sayd Charles the
kyng of Agabye [&] the kyng of bugye, merueyllous
myghty sarasyns.

¹ ¶ Of the vertuous operacions that charles 20
made whan he was retorned' in to fraunce,
& what barons he had' in hys companye, &
of theyr puyssaunce: ca. viij

After his defeat
Aigolant flies to
Pampeluna.

Charles returns
to France for
reinforcements.

THe bataylle toforesayd made, Aigolant fledde and 24
came in to panpylone, and sent to kyng charles
that he shold abyde hym for to gyue hym bataylle
more ample & large. Whan charles knewe hys desyre
he retourned in to fraunce for to haue helpe of hys 28
peple, and made an open maundement thorough out al
Fraunce that al maner peple that were of euyl condycyon
and in bondage, that they that were present, and theyr
successours, shold be free, & there vpon tabellyons shold 32
be delyuerd accordyng to the lawe, that wold goo with

hym ayenst the myscreauntes. Also alle prysonners
 that were in fraunce, he delyuerd them al out of
 pryson, & to al them that shold haue ben delyuerd to
 4 deth for felonnye, murdre, or treason, he pardoned
 them & gaf to them theyr lyf; and to al poure peple
 that had not wherby to lyue, he gaf to them good
 largely, & them that were euyll clad, he clothed them
 8 after theyr degree. alle them that were at debate he
 peased them & accorded; Alle them þat were dys-
 heryted & put oute from theyr lyuelode he restored al
 to them; Alle þe peple¹ that myght bere armes he
 12 armed them. The valyaunt squyers of theyr persones
 he made knyghtes, & al them that were in hys Indyg-
 nacyon & pryued [f]ro hys loue, & bannysshed for the
 loue of god, he was constraynede to pardonne them, &
 16 made pees with euery man. and thenne he was four-
 nysshed of moo than an C thousand men wel fyghtyng,
 wythoute them that were a-fote, whyche were Innum-
 erable. And for to gyue courage to the prynces of Charles,
 20 Turpyn sayd in this maner: "I, Turpyn, archebyssshop
 of Raynes by the grace of god, shal gyue good courage
 to crysten people, and shal slee the Infydels, sarasyns,
 with myn owne handes." ¶ Wyth Charles was
 24 Roulland of Cenonye, neuewe of Charles, sone of hys
 syster, dame Berthe, & of Duke Myllon, wyth foure
 thousand fyghtyng men; Olyuer, duc of genes, sone of
 duc Reyner, with iij M fyghtyng men: Aristagius,
 28 kyng of brytayne, wyth vij thousand fyghtyng men;
 Not wythstondyng that in brytayne was another kyng,
 Eugelius, whyche was duke of Guyan, whome Au-
 gustus Cezar had ordeyned, wyth the byturyciens, the
 32 monyques, pictauyns, scauctonens, and Elogysmes,
 cytees with their prouinces vnder guyan: & he cam
 with iij M horsmen ²good fyghtars; Garferus, kyng
 of bordeloyes, with iiij M men; Salamon, fellow of estok;

He frees all
prisoners,

clothes the poor,

restores the
disinherited,

and raises the
esquires to
knighthood,
on condition of
joining his army.

Turpin assures
him of success.

With Charles are
Roland, Oliver,
and Aristagius
with 14,000 men.

Besides were men
from Guienne,

¹ 1 ij, col. 2.

² 1 ij, back.

Burgundy, Lorraine, and other provinces.

bawdewyn, brother of Rolland; Naymes, duc of bauyere, wyth x M fyghtyng^t men; Hoel of Nauntes, & Lambert, prynce of bourgoyn, wyth ij M fyghtars; Sanson, duc of bourgoyn, with x M; Garyn, duc of 4 lorayne, & many other; and Charles had^t of his owne contre moo than fyfty M men. The excercyte of Charles, the noble emperour, and ryght puyssaunt kyng^t of Fraunce, was so grete and^t so ample that it helde 8 two iourneyes longe, & in brede half o iourneye & more; In suche wyse that of the bruyt that was made for the grete multytude of the frensshemen, it was herde two myle ferre and more. 12

¶ Of the tryews of Charles & of Aygolant, and of the deth of hys peple, & wherfore aygolant was not baptysed^t: capitulo ix

Aigolant, frightened at the numbers of the French, proposes a conference.

THe whyl that charles was a yonge chylde he 16 lerne^t at Toulete the langage of sarasyns, and spake it whan he wold^t. Aygolant, thys geaunt and^t grete Lord^t, coude not absteyne hym, and cam nygh vnto crystyente, and sente to Charles to come to 20 hym vnto Pampylone, and^t tryews was¹ maad^t bytwene them. For Aygolant consydey^t the multytude of hys people and^t the puyssaunces of their persones. For by cours of nature hym seme^t he shold^t surmounte the 24 crysten peple, but he thought that the god^t of crysten people was more certayn and^t trewe than the god of the paynymys; but er he wold declyne fro the worschypping of hys goddes, he had^t desyre to assaye yet ones the nombre 28 of paynymys ayenst the nombre of crysten men. And he was contente to make a pacte and^t couenaunt wyth charles, that he that shold^t obteyne the victorye vpon others peple, that his god were holden and^t worschypped^t, 32 And that the god^t of hym that shold^t lose the bataylle

It is agreed to leave the question of religion to a trial of arms between equal numbers.

¹ 1 ij, back, col. 2.

shold be of noo valure, renyed, and reputed for nought. And vpon thys couenaunte were sente twenty crysten knyghtes ayenst xx knyghtes paynymys. And anone as they were assembled and medled to-gyder, the twenty sarasyns were slayn. And after were sente fourty ayenst fourty, And anone the sarasyns were slayn and vaynquysshed. And after he sent an C. ayenst an C., but they were not slayne, but fledde. Aygolant thouzt he wold do better, and sent ij hondred ayenst ij C., and anone the sarasyns were ouercomen & slayn. ^{1¶} Thys geaunt was euyl contente of the destructyon of hys peple, and for to make a grete descomfyte, he sente a thousand sarasyns ayenst a M cristen men, and wythoute makyng grete rebellyon, the sarasyns were anone slayn and put to deth. Thenne the kyng Aygolant, by experyence for-made, afermed the fayth & the lawe of crysten peple to be better, more sure, & more certeyn than the lawe of the paynymys and sarasyns, and thus he was enclyned to the crysten fayth, & dysposed hym to receyue baptym on the morne without fayntyse; and here vpon he demanded tryews and surete for to goo & come to Charles, & he graunted it to hym wyth good hert. and thus atte houre of tyerce, whan charles was at dyner, Aygolant had entencyon to see charles and hys maner at mete, for to knowe hys astate, yf it were vaylเลอร์ous and soo grete as it was in armes and in bataylles. And also he came pryneypally for to be baptysed, and he sawe Charles at hys table with grete magnyfycence, and after behelde the ordre of hys peple and sawe that somme were in habyte of knyghtes and grete prynces, Other in habyte of channons & monkes; & asked so that he was certefyed of euery ordre, and the cause of theyr estate, and after ²that he sawe in a parte of y^e halle syttyng on the grounde, xiiij poure persones, which dynd & ete as other dyd. for

20 Christians engage as many Saracens, and slay them;

and after 40 overcome 40 Saracens;

and finally 1000 Christians slay 1000 Saracens.

Aigolant is convinced, and agrees to receive baptism.

He asks to see Charles at meat with his lords.

He sees 13 poor men, sitting on the ground at dinner,

¹ 1 iij.

² 1 iij, col. 2.

charles of custom wold not take his repaste tyl he had xiiij poure men in the worshypp of our lord and of his xij appostles, & he toke hede how these poure men satte on the grounde without towayl in ryght poure 4
 habyte, & dyned al soroufully, & he demaunded what people they were. Charles ansuerd & sayd: "they be goddes peple and messagers of our lord Ihesu cryst, whome I susteyne in thonour of hym & his xij appostles 8
 that he had with hym, & gyue to them refectyon corporel." Aygolant said: "certeynlye he serueth euyl hys lord y^t receyueth his messagers in thys manere. I see wel that they that ben aboute the been in good 12
 poynt & wel arayed, & wel serued of mete & drynke, & the seruauantes of thy god lyue pourely & euyl clothed ayenst y^e colde, & ben withdrawen ferre fro the. he dooth grete shame to his lord that receyueth his mes- 16
 sagers in this manere. & more ouer, I see now wel that the lawe whyche thou hast sayd to me to be good & holy, by thy werkes thou shewest them to be fals & of no valewe." & herof aygolant was all moeued & troubled 20
 in his entendement, & he beyng put out alle fro hys purpose, toke leue of the ¹kyng & retourned to hys people, & renounced to be baptysed, and sente word to charles for to begynne warre ageyn on y^e morne more 24
 stronge than euer he had doon tofore.

¶ Of the deth of aygolant and of his peple, & how moche crysten peple were slayn by concupyscence of syluer, & of crysten men 28
 founden dede by myracle: [ca.] x

WHan charles sawe Aygolant come for to baptysen hym he was moche Ioyous, but whan he retourned & forsoke it he was euyl contente, & 32
 took aduys vpon the pour men whyche he sayd were

and asks who and what they are.

Charles tells him they are maintained in memory of our Lord and His Apostles.

Aygolant reproves Charles for treating his lords so much better than the servants of God,

and refuses to be baptised.

Charles is enraged,

messagers of god. For after the pouerte of them, and
 after that they were named, fore to holde them so, was
 none honour to theyr mayster, & the emperour re-
 4 membred wel that the peple of god ought to be re-
 ceuyed honestly, & honourably holden & serued. wherfor
 the poure men that he fonde in thexcercyte he dyd
 them to be wel clothed & honestly, and gaf to them
 8 mete largely, And took suche custome in hym self that
 he faylled not, but the pour peple were receuyed with
 honour in his companye. vpon thys purpose on a day
 folowyng, the sarasyns put them to bataylle, and to
 12 fyght layenst the crysten men by grete fyerste, and
 there was soo grete destructyon that day of the sarasyns,
 that the crysten men were empessed and lette by the
 blood that ranne so habundantly, as it had rayned many
 16 dayes water and blood. wherefore² Aigolant, seyng
 the destructyon of his people as he that doubted nothyng
 to deye, aduanced³ so hym self that he was slayn and
 put to deth, and after the cristen men entred in to the
 20 cyte of pampylone, and put to deth al the sarasyns that
 they fonde therin.

and has all these
 poor men clothed
 and honourably
 treated.

A great battle
 takes place,

in which the
 Saracens are
 defeated,

and Aigolant
 himself slain.

Thenne the kyng of Cybylle & the kyng of cordube
 saued them self with somme of their subgettes. After
 24 thys the crysten men ful of couetyse for to haue gold
 and syluer of the sarasyns that were deed retorne, And
 whan they were wel charged & laden wyth golde, syluer,
 and other hauoyr, the kyng of Cybylle and the kyng
 28 of Cordube took hede ther of, And wyth al their meyne
 came couertly vpon the crysten men, and put to deth
 moo than a thousand.

The kings of
 Seville and of
 Cordova fall on
 the Christians
 laden with booty,
 and kill more
 than 1000,

from which we
 may see the
 danger of covet-
 ousness.

¶ Thus may be knowen that the ardeur of concupy-
 32 scence was cause of the deth of the soule wythoute
 vycorye, and to god dysplaysaunte. ¶ On the morne
 tydynges came how so many sarasyns were slayn, and

¹ 1 iij, back, col. 2.

² orig. wherforr.

³ orig. and aduanced.

The king of Navarre challenges Charles.

He accepts, and prays to God to point out which of the Christians are destined to die.

This being shown to him,

he locks them up in his chapel,

and goes to battle without them.

On his return he finds them all dead.

specyally of aygolant, vnto the prynce ¹of Nauarre named Furre, wherfore he sent to Charles to haue batayll ordynayre. Charles was so noble, so puysaunt, & so trustyng^t in god^d, whan he faught for the crysten ⁴ fayth that he refused^t hym not. and after, at the day of bataylle, whyche was assygned^t on bothe partyes, Charles put hym self to prayer, and^t prayed^t god deuoutely that it plesed^t hym, to shew what crysten men s^hold^t deye in ⁸ that bataylle. and on the day folowyng whan euery man was armed^t for to fyght, by the wylle of our lord Charles sawe that same day the sygne of the crosse alle rede vpon the s^holdres behynde vpon theyr harnoys. ¹² whan charles sawe it he thanked^t our lord & had^t compassyon of theyr deth^t, by cause of the valyaunce of theyr persones. Thenne he sent for all them that bare thensigne & made them to goo in to hys oratorye, and ¹⁶ after s^hette them fast therin, to the ende that they s^hold not take deth that day ; and^t thenne wyth al his other hoost he went ayenst thoost of the prynce furre, but it was not longe but furre and^t hys people were destroyed^t ²⁰ and put to deth. and whan that was doon the emperour came in to hys oratorye vycoryous vpon hys enemyes, and fonde al them that were s^hette wythin dede & expyred^t, & thenne knewe² he wel that alle they that ²⁴ were marked with the crosse were assygned that day to be receyued in to heuen with glorye & crowne of marterdom, & that it apperteyned not to Charles to prolonge theyr helthe. wherfore he is wel symple that wyl put ²⁸ hym in payne to eschewe the passage of whyche he is not maystre.

¶ Of feragus the merueyllous geaunt, how he bare alwaye wyth hym the barons of fraunce ³² wyth out daunger, & how Roulland' faught wyth hym : capitulo xj.

¹ l iij.

² l iij, col. 2.

After that aygolant was slayn, & Furre, & many
 kynges sarasyns as tofore is wryton, the tydynges
 cam to the admyral of babyloune, the which had a
 4 geant moche terryble, that was of the generacion of
 golias, & he made hym to be accompanied with xx M
 turkes moche strong, and sente hym for to fyght ayenst
 charles themperour. For hys puyssaunce was redoubte^d
 8 thurgh the world, & the sayd feragus cam vnto the cyte
 of vagyere, nygh to saynt Iames, bytwene cristendom
 & hethenes, & sent to Charles that he shold come to
 fyght ayenst hym. This geant was moche meruayllous,
 12 For he doubted neyther spere ne swerde, ne arowe, ne
 other shotte. And he had the strengthe of xl ¹myghty
 men and stronge. Anone as Charles knewe the tydynges
 of hys comyng^t, he went to hym and was vpon his
 16 watche nygh by vagyere. Whan thys was knowen this
 geaunte yssued^t oute of the towne, and demaunded^t syn-
 gular persone ayenst a persone. Charles, whiche neuer
 had refused^t that to persone, sente to hym Ogyer the
 20 danoy. but whan the geant sawe hym allone on the
 felde, without makyng^t of ony semblaunte of warre, he
 came allone to hym, & took hym wyth one hande &
 put hym vnder hys arme, wythoute doynge to hym ony
 24 harme, and bare hym vnto hys lodgys, and dyd do put
 hym in pryson, and made nomore a-doo to bere hym,
 than dooth a wulf to bere a lytel lambe. The heyght
 of thys geant was of twelue cubytes: he had the face
 28 a cubyte brode, the nose a palme longe, the armes &
 thyes four cubytes long^t. The backe of his hand was
 thre palmes longe. After that Ogyer was borne thus
 awaye, Charles sente raynold^t daulbepyn. whan Feragus
 32 sawe hym, he bare hym a-waye as lyghtly as the other.
 Charles was abashed^t and sent tweyne other, that is to
 wete, constayn of Rome, & therle hoel. This geant
 took that one wyth² the ryght honde and that other

The Amir of
 Babylon sends
 Ferragus, a mar-
 vellous giant,

to fight against
 Charles.

He challenges any
 French knight.

Charles sends
 Ogyer to meet him,

but Ferragus
 takes him under
 his arm and

carries him off,
 as a wolf would a
 lamb.

Charles then
 sends Raynold,
 and he also is
 carried off.

Then Constayn
 and Hoel are sent,

¹ l iij, back.

² orig. wyght.

but Ferragus carries them off, one in each hand.

Roland asks leave to fight the giant.

Charles reluctantly gives his consent.

Ferragus lifts Roland up with one hand, and lays him on his horse before him.

Roland, by an effort, overthrows the giant.

Roland kills the Saracen's horse,

and wounds Ferragus in the arm.

in the lyft honde, and bare them ¹bothe tweyne in-to pryson in to hys lodgyng^t, that euery man myght see. yet after charles sent other tweyne, and semblably they were bothe borne away wythoute ony wythstandyng or ⁴contradycyion. whan Charles saw the feet of this man, he was al abasshed^t, & durst nomore sende ony persone. For no man myght resyste hym. Roulland^t, whyche was prynce of al thexcersyte of Charles, was euyl con- ⁸tente of thys that the geaunt was vyctoryous, & came to Charles and^t presented hym self for to goo fyght wyth hym, but charles wold^t not graunte hym. At the last, by force, he was constrayned^t to gyue to hym lycence, ¹²& Roulland^t made hym redy, and^t cam tofore Feragus; but anone he was taken and reteyned wyth hys ryght hande lyke the other, and^t the geaunt layed hym tofore hym on hys hors. whan Rolland sawe that he was ¹⁶taken & borne away soo vylaynsly he took a grete² courage in hym self, and^t called the name of Ihesus to help, & to be in hys ayde, and tordned hym ayenst Feragus, and^t took hym by the chynne, and^t made to ²⁰ouerthrowe fro hys hors, & fyl to the grounde, and rolland also. And after anone they arose, and eueryche took hys owne hors. Roulland, whyche was moche habyle and^t courageous, drewe ²⁴³hys swerde durandal and^t came ayenst the geaunt, and^t gaf soo grete a stroke on the Paynmys hors that he carf hym a-sondre in the myddes, and the paynym fyl to the erthe. Feragus, beyng euyl contente for hys hors that was dede, took ²⁸hys swerde for to smyte Rolland^t, & had^t slayne hym wyth the stroke yf he had^t attayned^t hym; but assone as he lyfte vp hys arme for to haue smyton Rolland^t, Roulland^t auanced^t hym self and smote the geant vpon ³²the arme, with whiche he helde hys swerde, suche a stroke, that hys swerde fyl to the grounde; wherof Feragus had^t grete despyte and supposed to haue smyten

¹ l iij, back, col. 2.

² orig. gtete.

³ l v.

hym wyth hys fyste, but he attayned rollandes hors in
 suche wyse that he slewe hym. Thus were they bothe
 two on fote, whyche wythoute swerd begynnen to fyght
 4 wyth theyr fystes and wyth stones contynuelly, tyl the
 houre of none: wherfore they bothe were wery, and
 took tryews to-gyder by one acorde vnto the morne,
 and that they shold fyght wythout spere and wythoute
 8 hors: and here vpon eche of them went vn-to hys
 lodgys.

Roland's horse is killed.

Being both weary, they leave off fighting for the day.

¶ How on the morne rolland' and' Feragus
 foughten & dysputeden the fayth, and by
 12 what ¹moyen Feragus was slayn by Roul-
 land': capitulo xij

THe next day folowyng^t erly, Rolland^d and^d Feragus
 came to the felde of the bataylle. The geaunt
 16 brought hys swerde moche grete, but it was nothyng
 worth, for rolland^d made prouysyon of a grete staffe or
 clubbe, ryzt longe wyth whyche he smote the geaunt;
 but he myght nowher hurte hym. & also he smote
 20 hym with grete stones and^d rounde, & coude in noo
 wyse hurte ne entre in-to hys flesshe. And in this
 maner they cessayd not to fyght tyl the houre of myd-
 day. The geaunt was wery, and^d demaunded^d tryews of
 24 Rolland^d for to slepe and^d reste hym a lytel. Rolland^d
 was contente, and^d was so noble and^d so valyaunt, that
 whan the geaunt was layed^d he went and fette a grete
 stone and^d layed it vnder hys heed^d, to the ende that he
 28 myght the better slepe and^d reste at hys ease. And^d
 after that he had^d a lytel slepte, & that he was awaked^d,
 he satte vp. And^d the noble Rolland^d came and sat by
 hym and sayd^d to hym: "I meruaylle moche of thy
 32 feat, How thou art so stronge and^d so terryble that thou
 mayst not be hurt ne wounded in thy body by swerd,

Next morning the duel is renewed.

Roland takes with him only a great staff.

At noon Ferragus is tired, and wishes to sleep a while.

Roland makes him comfortable.

He asks him how it is he cannot by any means wound him.

Ferragus tells him that he is vulnerable only in the navel.

ne by staffe, ne by stones, ne in¹ ²noo wyse." The
 geaunt, which spake spaynyssh, sayd to hym : "I may
 not be slayn, but by the nauell." whan Rolland herde
 that he made semblaunte that he vnderstood hym not. 4
 After Feragus demaunded hym what was hys name,
 and of what lygnage he was. Rolland sayd to hym :
 "I am named Rolland, and am neuwe of charles, the
 ryght myghty Emperour." & Feragus asked of hym 8
 what lawe he helde. Rolland answered : "I holde the
 cristen fayth by the grace of god." Feragus sayd :
 "what fayth is that, and who hath gyuen it?" to
 whyche Roulland answered : "It is trouthe y^t after god 12
 almy³ty had made heuen and erthe, and our fyrst fader
 adam, which was dysobeyssaunt to hys commaunde-
 ments ; the world was Jued here in erthe wythoute
 hauyng of beatytude, ne of felycyte : and long tyme 16
 after the sone of god, the second persone of the Trynyte,
 remembred hym of the valure of the soule, the whiche
 is gyuen to euery persone, and descended fro heuen and
 took our humanity and suffred greuous passyon of 20
 paynes. And he beyng in this world hath gyuen en-
 seynements and stablyssed constytucyons for to saue
 vs, & pryncypally who byleueth in hym & in hys
 werkes parfyghtly, and that he be baptysed, After this 24
³mortel lyf he shal be saued in heuen : and, loo ! this
 is the fayth that I holde, in the which I wyl deye."
 And after that Feragus had made to hym many ques-
 tyons in the fayth, and that Rolland had answered to 28
 hym honourably in euery poynte, Feragus said in this
 manere : "thou art crysten, and wylt mayntene the
 fayth of whyche thou hast spoken, and I am a paynym,
 & holde for my god Mahoun. who of vs tweyne that 32
 shal be vanquysshed & ouercome, late hys lawe be
 holde for nought and of noo valewe, and the fayth of
 hym that is vycctorious late it be holden for good &

The Saracen
 inquires about
 the doctrines of
 Christianity.

Roland tells him,

and how that all
 that are baptised
 shall be saved.

Ferragus proposes
 to settle the ques-
 tion of religion by
 arms.

¹ orig. im.

² 1 v, back.

³ 1 v, back, col. 2.

trewe, and that it be entyerly kepte and obserued.”
 The valyaunt Rolland was contente ryght wel, & accepted hys langage. thenne eche of them was redy to
 4 fyght. Anone Rolland came to hym, and Feragus lyft
 vp hys arme for to smyte Rolland moche malycyously,
 and Roulland sawe the stroke come vpon hym, and
 for to voyde it he launced hys staffe ayenst the swerde,
 8 and wyth the stroke the staffe was cutte asondre; and
 there-wythal the geaunt ranne to Rolland and had hym
 doun vnder hym. Rolland, consyderyng that he myght
 not flee ne escape, he called in hys hert deuoutely the
 12 name of Ihesus, and yeldec hym to god & ¹to the
 vyrgyn marye: & he anon reprysec suche strengthe &
 myzt that he aroos a lytel, & myghtyly repugned the
 geaunte, in suche manere that he brought the geaunte
 16 vnder hym, and thenne moche quyckly and subtylly he
 sete hande on hys swerde, and pryched hym in the
 nauyll therwyth, & anone after aroos, and fledde al that
 he myzt to thoost of charles. Anone as feragus felte
 20 hym self hurt in that place, he cryed so hye & lowde,
 that alle they that were in that place were aferd &
 abashed of hys crye, & he sayd: “O Mahommet, my
 god, to whom I haue gyuen my fayth, come & socour
 24 me, for thou seest wel that I dye, and tarye noo lenger.”
 with that hydous voys the sarasyns camen to hym and
 bare hym awaye in theyr armes the best wyse they
 coude vnto hys lodgys; and by that tyme rolland was
 28 comen alle hool and sauf vnto Charles. And forthwyth
 the crysten men went Impetuously vpon the Sarasyns
 that bare Feragus, and entred in to the cyte, and so
 moche dyd that the geaunt was dede, and after came
 32 in to the pryson valyauntly, and took out Ogyer,
 Regnault, Constantyn, Hoel, and the other prysonners.

Roland agrees.

The fight is renewed.

Roland's staff is cut in two,

but by a great effort he gets the giant under him

and stabs him in the navel.

The Saracens bear Ferragus away.

Charles assaults the town,

takes it and

releases his knights.

¹ l vi.

¶ How Charles went to Cor-¹dube, where the kyng of the same place and' the kyng' of Cybylle abode, for their destructyon :
ca. xij 4

The kings of Cordova and Seville defy Charles,

who marches against them.

The Saracens, by a stratagem,

frighten the horses of the Frenchmen, and put them to flight.

Charles devises a remedy,

and the battle is renewed next day.

Of the standard of the Saracens.

AFTER thys aforesayd, the kyng' Corbude and the kyng' of Cybylle sent to Charles that he shold come to cordube for to fyght. Anone as charles knewe it, he came thyder wyth all hys puyssaunce. And⁸ whan they were nygh for tasseble in bataylle, the sarasyns maad a moche subtyl and wylde thyng. For tofore the Sarasyns that were on horsback they had ordeyned men on fote, whyche had vysieres counter-¹² feyted all black & rede, horned, and berded lyke deuylles, for to deceyue the crysten men ; and eueryche of these foot men bare in hys honde a lytel belle. And at thentre of the bataylle they began to sowne and¹⁶ make suche a bruyt, that assone as the horses of the crysten men sawe them so counterfayted and sowne their bellys, so Impetuously they began to flee, disreng & to be aferde, in suche maner that no man might holde²⁰ theyr horses, but by force they must flee and wythdrawe them. Charles deuysed a remedye, and on the morne he blynfelde the horses and couerd theyr eyen wyth clothes, And²⁴ stopped theyr eres, to the ende that they shold not see ne² here the sarasyns dysguysed & counterfayted. And whan they came to bataylle in this manere they spared not, but slewe doun ryght, & put the sarasyns to deth tyl mydday ; but yet they were²⁸ not al vaynquysshed, For they had a carte myghty and grete for to resyste and make grete empresshement to theyr enemyes. And this engyne was drawn wyth viij oxen in the warre, & ther-vpon³ stode on hye the³² standard of theyr ensygne. & theyr custome was that on payne of deth noo persone, shold retorne, ne goo

¹ 1 vj, col. 2. ² 1 vi, back. ³ orig. thre-vpon.

aback for no thyng as long as the standard stode vpryght. herof Charles was enformed, wherfore moche puyssauntly he rode thurgh the sarasyns tyl he came to

4 the standard, and with Joyouse hys swerde he smote it asondre: and anone as the sarasyns sawe that they fledde, & mony of y^e paynymys were slayn and dede.

Charles himself cuts down the standard, and the Saracens flee.

& on the morne after the towne was delyuerd vnto

8 Charles by the lord of the toun,¹ whyche coude not resyste hym, & charles was content to lete hym haue hys lyf yf he wold be baptysed, and also the toun fo to holde it of hym and none otherwyse. And thenne

The town is taken, and all who will not become Christians put to death.

12 charles ordeyned in spayne certayn of hys barons to kepe it, in suche wyse, that none durst assaylle it, ne make to it warre. For he was ²alwaye vycoryous of his enemyes by the puyssaunce that he ledde, and also

16 by dyscrecyon of hys persone, and pryncypally by the grace of god, whyche faylled not in him and in hys subgettes.

¶ How the chyrche of Saynt Iames was
20 halowed by tharchebyssshop Turpyn, & the chyrches of spayne subgettes therto, and of other pryncypal chyrches: capitulo xiiij

24 Charles the noble emperour, after that he had put and sette good estate and good warde in spayne, he went to saynt Iames wyth fewe people. And whan he was there, suche cristen men as he there fond he rewarded them, & dyd to them moche good,

Charles goes to St. James, and makes regulations for the church:

28 and he punysshed suche as were apostates, & other maner of peple, suche as he fonde vntryewe and dysobeyaunte to holy chyrche, he lete slee and put to deth, or he sente theym in to fraunce to do penaunce, and

32 bannysshed them. And thenne thorough al the cytees of spayne he ordeyned bysshops, relygyous, and other

appoints bishops and monasteries,

¹ orig. tonn.

² 1 vj, back, col. 2.

peple of the chyrche, & made many constytucyons,¹ synodals, and other ordynaunces vp-on the chyrche, and vpon other peple. And in thonour of saynt ²Iames he made constytucyons, and Instytuled that al the bysshops, ⁴ prynces, and kynges dwellyng^t in spayne, shold^t all be subget to the bysshop of saynt Iames, and al they shold owe to that chyrche fydeyte, wyth al the peple of the londe of galyce. And accordyng^t to the same the arche- ⁸ bisshop Turpyn wryteth in thys manere: "And I, Turpyn, archebysshop of Raynes, was in the same place, where the ordenaunces aforesayd^t were maad^t. And I, accompanied^t wyth ix honourable bysshops & of good ¹² lyf, at the requeste and postulacyon of Charles in the moneth of Iuyl, haue halowed^t, dedycated^t, blessyd^t, and consecrated the chyrche of saynt Iames, & the aulter of the same. And after thenne the kyng Charles gaf al ¹⁶ the londe of spayne & of galyce to that chyrche, And after ordeyned y^t every hous of spayn and galyce shold gyue to the chyrche of saynt Iames iiij pens of the money corraunt for annuel³ trybute. And by the ²⁰ moyen therof they shold^t be franke and free of seruytude. And for the honour of saynt Iames he estab- lysshed^t that the chyrche of the sayd^t place shold^t be sayd apostolyque for thexaltacion of the place. And ²⁴ more ouer, that the bysshopryches and specyal dygnyte of alle spayne & of galyce, ⁴and semblably the coronacions of kynges of al the contre, shold^t be crowned^t & sacred^t by the bysshop of saynt Iames, al in lyke wyse ²⁸ as it hath been tofore doon in Asye in the place of ephesym, for the honour of holy Saynt Iohan theuangelyst, brother of saynt Iames, and sone of Zebedee. & thus Saynt Iohan was lodged^t in the ryght syde, And ³² Saynt Iames, hys brother, in the lyfte syde. Thenne was accomplished the peticyon of their moder and of

and ordains that all the bishops of Spain shall be subject to the bishop of St. James.

Turpin consecrates the Church of St. James.

Charles appoints the payment of tithes to the church,

and orders that all consecrations and coronations shall take place there.

The body of St. John is deposited on the right side, and that of St. James on the left.

¹ orig. constytucyous. ² 1 vij. ³ orig. amuel.
⁴ 1 vij, col. 2.

4 hyr two sones, gloryouse frendes of our lord Ihesu
 Cryst, whan she desyred that hyr two sones shold sytte,
 one on the ryght syde, and that other on the lyfte,
 8 whyche was thenne accomplyshed and termyned. &
 therefore in the world ben thre syeges and chyrches
 pryncypal, whyche crysten men by ryght owen texalte,
 deffende and mayntene wyth all theyr myght. ¶ That
 12 is to wete, the chyrche of Rome, The chyrche of Ephe-
 sym of saynt Iohan the euangelyst, And the chyrche of
 Saynt Iames in galyce. And yf ony demaunded the
 16 cause of these thre places and syeges pryncipal of cris-
 tyan tyente, the cause is ynough apparente. These thre
 places ben honoured pryncypally by cause the synners
 may haue theyr recours to them for tamende theyr
 lyues, and put awaye theyr synnes, & obteyne pardon
 20 and forgyuenes. Fyrst these iij appostles, that is to say,
 Saynt Peter, Saynt Iohan, & saynt James, haue pre-
 ceded all the other in the companye of Ihesu Cryst
 whan he was in thys world, & haue ben called to hys
 24 secretes, and that haue moost contynued wyth hym.
 Thus by good ryght, the places in whyche they haue
 conversed and contynued theyr lyues, and where theyr
 bodyes resten, oughten to be honoured and to be
 28 habundaunt in grace. ¶ Pryncypally, saynt Peter was
 the fyrst and moost hie, & preched at Rome, and there
 was martred & buryed; Therfor the chyrche of Rome
 is enhaunced & exalted aboue al other chyrches. &
 32 after saynt Iohan, whyche sawe the secretes of god in
 his souper, & in ephesym he made the gospel '**In
 principio erat verbum & cetera,**' And by his holy
 prechyng hath conuerted thynfydellys to the holy
 crysten fayth. And also saynt James, whyche had
 grete payne in spayne and in galyce, for the honour of
 god as wel for hys holy lyf, for hys myracl'es, as for hys
 marterdom and hys sepulture, by good ryght ought the
 memoye of them to be thorough the vnyuersal world."

Thus the three
 chief churches in
 the world are
 those of Rome,
 Ephesus,
 and St. James,

because St. Peter,
 St. John, and St.
 James were the
 chief of the
 Apostles.

The church of
 Rome is the head,
 because there St.
 Peter is buried.

Ephesus is next,
 because there St.
 John wrote his
 Gospel,

and the church of
 St. James is third.

¹¶ The second' parte of the thyrd book conteyneth x chapytres, & speketh of the treason made by ganellon, and' of the deth of the pyeres of Fraunce. 4

¶ How the treason was comprysed' by Ganelon, and of the deth of crysten men, & how ganellon is repreuyd by thauctour : capitulo primo 8

Marsurius and Bellegandus, kings of Saragossa, pretend to be ready to submit to Charles.

IN this tyme were in Cezarye two kynges sarasyns moche myghty, that one was named marfurrius, and that other bellegandus, his brother, whyche were sente by thadmyral of babyllonne in to spayne, the whyche were vnder kynge Charles, & made to hym synge of loue and of subgectyon, and went by hys commaundement holyly and vnder the shadowe of decepcyon. Themperour, seying that they were not crysten, and for to gete seynourye ouer them, he sente for ganellon, in whome he had fyaunce, that they shold doo baptyse them, or ellys that they shold sende to hym trybute in sygne of fydelite of their contre. Ganellon, the traytre, went thyder and dyd to them the message, and after that he had with them many deceyuable wordes, they sente hym ageyn to charles wyth xxx hors laden with gold & syluer, wyth clothes of sylke, and other rycheses, & iiij hondred hors laden with swetewyn, for to gyue to the men of Warre for to drynke ; & also they sente, aboue thys, to them a thousand fayr wymmen sarasyns, in grete poynte and yonge of age : And al thys in sygne of loue and of obeyssaunce. and after they gaf to ganellon xx hors charged wyth gold and syluer, sylkes, and other precyosytees, that by hys moyen he shold brynge in to theyr hondes the companye of charles yf he myght doo it.

Charles sends Ganelon, requiring them to be baptized and pay tribute.

The Saracens send presents to Charles, and induce Ganelon, by

bribes, to promise to betray the French army.

¹ 1 vij, back, col. 2.

² 1 vij.

Thenne ganellon was surprysed wyth thys fals auaryce, whych consumeth alle the swetenes of charyte that is in persones, for to haue gold^d or syluer & other
 4 rychesses, & made a pacte and^d couenaunte wyth the sarasyns for to betraye hys lord^d, hys neyghbours, & crysten brethern, & sware that he wold not faylle them of thenterpryse; but I merueylle moche of ganellon,
 8 which made thys treason, wythoute to haue¹ cause coloured^d ne Juste.

Ganelon bargains to betray Charles and his fellow-countrymen.

¶ O wycked^d Ganellon, thou were comen of noblesse, & thou hast doon a werke vylaynnous: thou were ryche
 12 & a grete lord^d, and for money thou hast betrayed^d thy mayster. Emonge alle other thou were chosen for to goo to y^e sarasyns for grete trust: emonge al the other, and for the fydelyte that was thought in ²the, thou
 16 hast consented^d to trayson, and^d allone hast commysed^d Infydelyte. Fro whens cometh thyn Inyquyte, but of a fals wylle plunged^d in thabysme of auaryce? Thy naturel souerayn lord^d, Roulland^d, Olyuer, & the other,
 20 what haue they doon to the? yf thou haue a wycked hate ayenst one persone, wherfore consentest thou to destroye thynnocentes? was there noo persone that thou louedest whan to al crysten men thou hast ben traytre?
 24 was there ony reason in the, whan thou hast ben copytayne ayenst the fayth? what auayleth the prowesse that thou hast made in tyme passed, whan thyn ende sheweth that thou hast doo wyckednes? O fals auaryce, and^d
 28 ardeur of concupiscence! he is not the fyrst that by the is comen to myscheyf. by the Adam was to god^d dysobeysaunt, and^d the noble cyte of Troye the graunde put to vttere ruyne and destructyon. Thus in thys manere
 32 ganellon brought gold^d and^d syluer, wyn, wymmen, and other rychesses, as tofore he had enterprysed^d. Whan charles sawe al this, he thought that al way doon in good^d entent and^d equyte and^d wythout barat. The grete

The author's reproach to Ganelon for his treachery,

for which he had no reason but avarice,

which had ruined so many.

Ganelon presents the presents to Charles,

who falls into the trap.

¹ orig. hane.

² l viij, col. 2.

He takes the gold
and silver himself,
and gives the
wine to his
knights.

Charles, per-
suaded by Gane-
lon, sends his
homewards.

Marsurius and
Bellegandus lay
an ambush in
Roncesvalles,

which falls on the
French.

The fight lasts all
day.

At night the
French soldiers
get drunk on the
wine.

Then 30,000 Sara-
cens fall on them,

lordes & knyghtes toke the wyn for them, and charles
took onely the gold and syluer, & the moyen people
took the hethen wymmen. Themperour ¹gaf consente
to the wordes of ganellon, For he spake moche wysely, 4
and wrought in suche wyse that charles and alle hys
hoost passed the porte of Cezarye; for ganellon dyd
hym to vnderstonde that the kynges aforesayd wold
become crysten and be baptysed, and swere fydelite to 8
the emperour; And anone sent his peple tofore, and
he came after in the ryere warde, & had sente Roulland
& Olyuer & the moost specyal of hys subgettes wyth a
thousand fyghtyng men, and were in Rounyuale. 12
Thenne the kynges Marfuryus & Bellegandus, after
the counceyl of ganellon, wyth fyfty thousand sarasyns
were hydde in a wode, abydyng & awaytyng the frenssh
men, & there they abode ij dayes and two nyghtys, & 16
deuyded theyr men in two partyes. In the first they
put xx M sarasynz, and in that other they put xxx
thousand sarasyns. ¶ In the vaunte garde of charles
were xx thousand crysten men, whyche anone were 20
assaylled wyth xx thousand sarasyns, and maad warre
in suche wyse that they were constrayned to withdrawe
them; For fro the mornyng vnto the houre of tyerce
they seaced not to fyght and smyte on them, wherfore 24
the crysten men were moche wery, and had nede to
reste theym. Neuertheles, they ²dronken wel of the
good swete wyn of the sarasyns moche largely, And
after many of them that were dronke went & laye by 28
the wymmen sarasyns, & also wyth other that they
had brought oute of fraunce, wherfore the wylle of god
was that they shold al be dede, to thende that their
martyrdom & passyon myght be the cause of theyr 32
saucyon & purgyng of their synne. For anone after
the thyrty thousand sarasyns cam that were in the
second batayl vpon the frenssh men soo Impetuovsly

¹ 1 viij, back.

² 1 viij, back, col. 2.

that they were al dede and slayn, Except Roulland, and slay all except Roland, Thierry, and Baldwin. bauldouyn, & Thyerry. The other were slayn and dede with speres: somme slayn, somme rosted, and other
 4 quartred, and submyse^d to many tormentes. And whan thys dyscomfyture was doon, Ganellon was with charles, and also tharchebysshop Turpyn, whych knewe nothyng of this werke so sorouful, sauf onely the traytre, whyche
 8 supposed that they alle had be destroyed and put to deth. ¶ Of the languysse that was comyng to Charles, he wyste not, how sone it was comyng^t.

¶ Of the deth of kyng Marfurius, and' how
 12 Roulland' was hurt wyth foure speres mortally after that al his peple were slayn :
 capitulo : ij

¹ **T**He bataylle, as I haue sayd tofore, was moche
 16 sharpe. whan Rolland, whyche was moche wery, retorne^d he recountred in hys waye a sarasyn moche fyers & blacke as boyled pytche, and anone he took hym at thentre of a wode & bonde hym to a
 20 tree straytely, wythoute doyn^g to hym ony more harme, and after took and rode vpon an hylle for to see the hoost of the sarasyns, And the crysten men that were fledde : & saw grete quantyte of paynyns. Wherefore
 24 anone he sowned and blewe his horne of yuorye moche lowde. And wyth that noyse cam to hym an hundred crysten men wel arayed and habylled wythoute moo. And whan they were come to hym he retorne^d to the
 28 sarasyn that was bounde to the tree, And Roulland helde hys swerd ouer hym, sayeng that he shold deye, yf he shewed to hym not clerely the kyng Marfuryus, & yf he so wold do he shold not deye. The sarasyn
 32 was contente, and sware, that he shold gladly do it for to saue his lyf; & soo he brought hym wyth hym vnto

Roland captures a Saracen, whom he ties to a tree,

and afterwards compels to point out to him Marsurius.

The Saracen
points out Mar-
surius,

whom Roland
kills.

The Saracens fly
before him.

All the French
are killed, except
three.

Bellegandus and
his men fly.

the place where they sawe the paynyms, and shewed to
Rolland Whyche was the kyng, whyche rode vpon a
rede hors, & other certeyn tokenes. And in thys poynt
Roulland, reconfermed in hys strengthe, trustyng⁴
¹veryly in the myght of god and in the name of Ihesus,
as a lyon entred in to the bataylle, & emonge them he
encountred a sarasyn whyche was gretter than ony
of the other, & gaf to hym so grete a stroke wyth 8
durandal vpon the hede that he clefte hym & hys hors
in two partes, that the one parte went on one syde &
that other on the other syde. wherfore the sarasyns
were soo troubled and abashed of the myght and puy- 12
saunce of Rolland, that they alle fledde tofore hym, &
thenne abode the kyng Marfuryus wyth a fewe folke.
Thenne rolland sawe thys kyng, And wythoute fere came
to hym and put hym to deth Incontynent. And alle 16
the hondred crysten men that were wyth Roulland in
thys recountre were dolorously slayn & put to deth,
Except onely baulduyn and Thyerry, whyche for fere
fledde in to the wode. But after that Rolland had 20
slayn kyng Marfuryus he was sore oppressyd, & in
suche wyse deteyned that wyth foure grete speres he
was smyton and wounded mortally, & beten with
stoones, and hurte wyth dartes and other shotte mor- 24
tally. And not withstondyng these greuous hurte &
woundes, yet, maulgre al the sarasyns, he sprange out
of the bataylle, and saued hym self the best wyse he
myght. ²Bellegandus, broder of Marfuryus, doubtyng 28
that helpe & ayde shold come to the crysten people,
retorned in to another contreye³, wyth hys peple moche
hastely. And themperour Charles had thenne passed
the montayne of Roncyuale, and knewe nothyng of 32
these thynges afore sayd, ne what had be doon.

¹ m j, col. 2.

² m j, back.

³ orig. coutreye.

¶ How Rolland deyed' holyly, after many mar-
tyres & orysones made to god ful deuoutely,
& of the complaynte maad' for hys swerde

4 durandal : capitulo iij

Rolland the valyaunt, and champyon of the crysten
fayth, was moche sorouful of the crysten men, by
cause they had noo socours ; he was moche wery,
8 gretely abasshed, & moche affbled in hys persone, for
he had lost moche of his blode by his foure mortal
woundes, of whyche the leste of them was suffysaunt
for hym to haue deyed, and he had grete payne to gete
12 hym oute fro the sarasyns for to haue a lytel com-
memoracion of god tofore or the soule shold departe
fro his body. so moche he enforced hym, that he came
to the fote of a montayne, nygh to the porte of Cezarye,
16 and brought hym self nygh to a rocke ryght by Ron-
cyuale, vnder a tree in a fayr medowe. whan he sat
down ¹ on the grounde he behelde his swerde, the best
that euer was, named durandal, whyche is as moche to
20 say as gyuyng an hard stroke, whyche was ryght fayr
& rychely made : the handle was of fyn beryle, shynyng
meruallously ; on hye it had a fayre crosse of gold, in
the which was wryton the name of Ihesus. It was so
24 good & fyn, that sonner shold the arme faylle than the
swerde. he took it out of y^e shethe & sawe it shyne
moche bryght, and by cause it shold change his maister
he had moche sorowe in his hert, and wepyng, he sayd
28 in thys maner pytously : ¶ “ O swerd of valure, the
fayrest that euer was, thou were neuer but fayr, Ne
neuer fonde I the but good : thou art longⁱ by mesure ;
Thou hast be so moche honoured, that alwaye thou
32 barest with the the name of the blessyd Ihesus, sauyour
of the world, whyche hath endowed the wyth the power
of god. who may comprehende thy valure ? Alas !

Roland, although
greatly exhausted
by loss of blood,

struggles nearly
to Saragossa,

where he lies
down.

He looks with
grief on Durandal,

and weeping,
bids it farewell.

Roland laments
over his sword
Durandal.

who shal haue the after me? who someuer hath the shal neuer be vaynquysshed, alwaye he shal haue good fortune. Alas! what shal I more ouer say for the, good swerde? many sarasyns haue ben destroyed by 4 the; thynfydels and myscreauntes haue ben slayn by the; the name of god is exalted by the; by the is made the path of ¹sauement. O, how many tymes haue I by the auenged thyniurye made to god! O, 8 how many men haue I smyton and cutte a-sondre by the myddle! O, my swerde, whyche hast ben my comfort and my Joye, whych neuer hurtest persone that myght escape fro deth! O, my swerde, yf any persone 12 of noo value shold haue the & I knewe it, I shold deye for sorowe." After that Rolland had wepte ynough, he had fere that somme paynym myght fynde it after his deth, wherfore he concluded² in hym self to breke it, 16 and toke it & smote it vpon a rocke wyth alle hys myght iij tymes wythoute hurtyng ony thyng the swerde, and cleft the rocke to therthe, and coude in no wyse breke the swerde. Whan he sawe the facyon and 20 coude do nomore therto, he took his horne, whyche was of yuorye moche rychely made, and sowned & blewe it moche strongely, to the ende that yf there were any crysten men hydde in the wodes or in the waye of 24 theyr retournyng, that they shold come to hym tofore they wente ony ferther, and to fore he rendred hys sowle. Thenne, seyng that none came, he sowned it ageyn by soo grete force and vertu, and so Impetuously, 28 that the horne roof a sondre in the myddle, and the vaynes of hys necke braken a sondre, and the ³synewes of his body stracheden. And that noys or voys by the grace of god came to the eeres of Charles, whyche was 32 eyght myle fro hym. The Emperour, heeryng the horne, he knewe wel that Rolland had blowne it, and wold haue returned ageyn, but Ganellon, the traytre,

Determined that
no Saracen shall
ever have it,

tries to break it
on a rock,

but Durandal
cleaves the rock
without harm to
itself.

Roland blows his
ivory horn so hard
that it breaks,

and the veins of
his neck burst.

Charles hears the
horn and recog-
nizes it,

¹ m ij.

² orig. cenclosed.

³ m ij, col. 2.

whyche knewe wel alle the fayt, dystourneð hym, in sayeng^r that Rolland^ð had^ð blowen his horne for somme wyld beest that he chaced^ð for his playsyr; For ofte 4 tymes he wold blowe hys horne for lytel thyng, and that he shold^ð not doubte of nothyng. ¶ And thus he dyð the kyng to vnderstonde that he byleued^ð hym, and^ð made none other semblaunte. Neuertheles, Rol- 8 land, leyng^r in thys sorowe, he peased^ð hys woundes also wel as he myght, and^ð stratched^ð hymself on the grasse to the fresshenes for to forgete hys thurst, whyche was ouer grete.

but Ganelon persuades him that Roland is hunting.

Roland stretches himself on the grass.

12 ¶ Here vpon Baulduyn, hys brother, came vnto hym, whyche was moche heuy and^ð sorouful for hys brother Roulland^ð, whyche was in that necessitye. And^ð anone Roulland^ð sayð to hym, “my frende and^ð my brother, 16 I haue so grete thurst that I must nedes deye yf I haue not drynke to aswage my thurst.

Baldwin comes to him.

Roland asks for water, but Baldwin can find none,

¶ Baulduyn had^ð grete payne in goyng^r here and^ð there, and^ð coude fynde no water, and came to hym ageyn & 20 sayde he coude fynde none; and^ð in grete anguysshe he lepte² on Roullandes hors, and^ð rode for to fetch charles, For he knewe wel that rolland^ð was nyghe hys deth. Anone after came to hym Thyerry, duc of Ardayne, 24 whyche wepte vpon Rolland^ð so contynuelly that he myzt not speke. but with grete payne Rolland confessyd hym and^ð dysposed^ð hym of hys conscyence. neuertheles, that same day Rolland^ð had^ð receyued^ð the body of our lord, 28 For the custome was that the subgettes of Charles that day whyche they shold^ð fyght were confessyd & comuned wythoute fayllyng by men of the chyrche, which alway were wyth them. Rolland, whyche knew hys ende by 32 entyer contemplacyon, hys eyen lyfte vp to heuen, & hys hondes loyned^ð, al stratched^ð in the medowe, began to say thus: “Fayre lord^ð god^ð, my maker, my redemour, sone of the glorious moder of comferte, thou knowest

and rides off to fetch Charles.

Roland confesses himself,

and knowing his end is near,

commends himself to God,

¹ m ij, back.

² orig. lefte

myn entency[o]n, thou knowest what I haue doon for
 praying for mercy the bounte that is in the. by thy grete mercy of
 through the merits of Christ, whiche thou art enuyronned, by the grace whyche in
 the haboundeth, by the meryte of thy passyon, holy 4
 and bytter, with a good and humble hert I requyre the
 y^t tofore the thys day my faul^ltes, synnes, and ygnor-
 aunces may be pardouned to me, and take noo regarde
 to the trespaces that I haue doon to the ; but beholde 8
 that I deye for the, and in the fayth that thou hast
 ordeyned. remembre that thou hengest on the tree of
 the crosse for the synnars, and so as thou hast redemed
 me, I beseche the that I be not loste. Alas ! my maker 12
 god^d omnyptent, wyth good wylle I departed^d oute of
 my contreye for to defende thy name, and for to mayn-
 tene crystendom. ¶ Thou knowest that I haue suffred^d
 and for the dangers and troubles he has gone through for the Christian religion. many anguysshes of hungre, of thirst, of hete, of colde, 16
 & many mortal woundes. And day and nyght to the,
 my god, I yelde me culpable ; I mystrust not thy mercy.
 thou art pyetous ; thou art comen for the synnars ; thou
 pardonest marye magdelene and the good theef on the 20
 crosse, by cause they retorned vnto the ; they were
 synnars as I am ; lyke as they dyd^d I crye the mercy,
 & better yf I coude saye it. thou byheldest how Abra-
 ham was obeysaunt to the of hys sone ysaac, wherfor 24
 he ferde moche the better ; byholde me how I am obe-
 dyent to the commaundements of the chyrche : I byleue
 in the, I loue the aboue all other, I loue my neyghbour.
 ¶ O good^d lord^d, I beseche the to pardoune & forgyue 28
 alle theym that thys day ben deed^d in ²my companye,
 & that they may be saued. Also, my maker, I requyre
 the to take hede of the pacyence of Job, for which he
 was moche the better, that I deye here for thirst, and 32
 am allone. I am wounded mortally, and may not helpe
 my self, and take in pacyence alle the sorowe that I
 suffre, and am therwyth content whan it pleaseth the.

¹ m ij, back, col. 2.² m iij.

as al thys is trewe, pardone me, comferte my spyryte,
receyue my soule, and brynge me to reste perdurable."

Whan Rolland had prayed thus, he sette hys handes
4 on hys body, holdyng^t hys flesshe, and after sayd^t thre
tymes, ¶ "Et in carne mea videbo deum saluatorem
meum," and after layed his handes on hys eyen, and
sayd^t, "Et oculi isti conspecturi sunt, In thys
8 flesshe that I holde I shal see my sauour, and these
eyen shal beholde hym;" and after he sayd^t that he
sawe thynges celestyal, whyche the eyen of mankynde
myght not see, ne the eeres here, ne the hert thynke,
12 the glorye whyche god^t hath maad^t redy to them that
loue hym; and in sayeng^t, "In manus tuas, domine,
commendo spiritum meum," he layed^t hys armes vpon
hys body in maner of a crosse, & gaf and rendred^t hys
16 soule to god^t the xvj kalendes of Juyl.

Then he crosses
his hands on his
breast,

and saying, "Into
thy hands I com-
mend my spirit,"
expires.

1 ¶ Of the vysyon of the deth of Roulland',
and' of the sorowe of Charles, and' how
he complayned' hym pyetously, & other
20 maters: capitulo iiij

"**T**He day that Roulland^t the marter rendred^t hys
soule vnto god^t, I, Turpyn, archebyssshop of
Raynes, was in the valeye of Rouncyuale, tofore
24 charles the Emperour, and sayd^t masse for the soules
whyche were passed^t oute of thys world^t. And as I
was in the secrete of the masse I was rauysshed^t, and
herde the aungellys of heuen synge and make grete
28 melodye. And I wyst not what it myght be, ne wher-
fore they soo dyd^t. And as I sawe the aungellys mounte
in to heuen on hye, I sawe comyng^t a grete legyon of
knyghtes, alle blacke, ageynst me, the whyche bere a
32 praye, wherof they maad^t grete noyse and desraye.
whan they were tofore me in passyng^t, I sayd^t to them

"The day that
Roland died, I,
Turpin,

was celebrating
mass before
Charles,

and in the
'secret' I saw a
vision of black
spirits passing
with great noise,

and I asked them
who they were,

and they told me
of the deaths of
Marsurius and
Roland.

And I told the
vision to Charles,

and, while I was
speaking, came
Baldwin, and told
us of the slaughter
of our men.

And Charles
ordered the army
to return,

and he himself in
front found
Roland dead,

and he wept and
lamented over
him bitterly.

and^d demaunded^d who they¹ were, & what they bare.
One of the deuylls ansuerd^d & sayd^d, 'we bere the
kyng Marfuryus in to helle, for long a-goon he hath
wel deserued^d it. And^d Roulland^d, your trompette, wyth 4
Mychel thaungel & many other in his companye, is
brouzt in to Joye perdurable to heuen.' And as the
masse was fynysshed^d I² recounted^d to charles the vysyon
whyche I had seen, how thangellys of heuen bare the 8
soule of Roulland^d in to paradys, & the deuylls bare
the soule of a sarasyn in to helle. Thus, as I sayd
these wordes, balduyn, whyche rode on Rollandes hors,
cam hastely and said to charles how the crysten men 12
were dede & bytrayed, and^d how Rolland^d was hurte,
and^d in what estate he had lefte hym. Assone as he
had^d tolde thys, the crye was made thurgh thoost that
euery man shold^d retorne backe, & there was a grete 16
bruyt. But themperour Charles, to whome thys mater
touched at the hert more than to ony other, auaunced^d
hym for to goo thyder; and^d whan he came he fonde
Rolland expyred^d, hys hondes in crosse vpon hys vysage 20
al stratched^d. And^d anone Charles fyl down vpon hym,
and^d began to wepe moche tenderly, smytyng^d hym on
his vysage, rendyng his clothes, & tormented hys body,
& myght not speke a grete whyle. whan he was re- 24
torned^d to hym self by ardeur of dylectyon and excercyte
of sorowe, he sayd^d in thys wyse: 'O comferte of my
body, honour of frenssh men, suerd of Iustyce, spere
that myght not bowe, hawberck that myght not be 28
broken, helme of helthe, resemblyng^d to Iudas³ macha-
beus in prowesse, samblant to sampson⁴ in strengthe, &
to Absalon in beaulte! O ryght dere newew, fayr &
wyse, in batayl ryal! O destroyer of the sarasyns, de- 32
fendour of crysten men, walle of clergye, staffe to
wydowes & of poure orphelyns, Releuer of chyrrches,

¹ orig. w hothey. ² m iij, back. ³ orig. Indas

⁴ m iij, back, col. 2.

tonge of trouthe, Mouthe wythout lesyng, trewe in al
 Iugement, prynce of bataylle, conduytour of the frendes
 of god, Augmentour of the crysten fayth, & byloued
 4 of euery persone! Alas! why haue I brought the in
 to a straunge contreye? wherfor am I not dede with¹
 the? O Roulland, wherfor leuest thou me heuy &
 sorouful? helas! caytyf that I am, what shal I doo?
 8 Alas! sorouful, whyther shal I goo? I praye to almyghty
 god that he conserue the; I requyre thangellis of heuen
 that they be in thy companye; I requyre the marters,
 of whom thou art of the nombre, y^t they wyl receuye
 12 the in to the Ioye perdurable. alway I shal remembre
 the wepyng, alway I shal fele thy departyng, as dauyd
 dyd of natan & of absalon. Alas! Rolland, thou goost
 in to lyf & Ioye perdurable, & leuest me in thys world
 16 sorouful. Thou art in heuen in consolacion, & I am in
 wepynges & tribulacions. Alle the world is euyl con-
 tent of thy deth, & thangellys hath brouzt the in com-
 forte.' In thys manere and otherwyse Charles bewept
 20 and² sorowed his newew Roulland. And he made hys
 tentys to be sette vp there, for to lodge there al that
 nyght, & dyd doo make grete fyres and grete lyghtes
 for to watche the body of Roulland; & after he dyd
 24 do enoynte hys body with myrre & baulme and other
 thynges aromatiques, for to conserue the body from euyl
 sauour; and his obsequyes were made, & hys entyer-
 ment with grete prayers, offrynges, & almesses in grete
 28 contemplacion."

And he lamented
 over him as David
 over Absalom,

and, after, caused
 his body to be
 embalmed.

¶ How Olyuer was founden slayn, and' of the
 deth of the sarasyns, & of the deth of
 ganellon, whyche was hydous: capitulo v

32 **I**N the morne erly, charles came where the bataylle
 had been with his peple, and there they fonde the
 noble Olyuer stratched oute in maner of a crosse,

Next morning the
 body of Oliver is
 found,

¹ orig. thith.

² m iij.

fastened to four
stakes,
and flayed.

whyche was fastned to foure stakes with iiij cordes & sharply bounden, and fro the necke to the nayles or vnyles of his feet and handes he was flayn; he was al to-hewen, and shotte & hurte wyth speres, sharp dartes, 4 quarellys, & arowes, & beten wyth staues; he was al to-faished and broken. wherfore the crye of many of the crysten began to renewe for the hydous deth of Olyuer, and of many other. wherfore Charles¹sware by 8 god almyghty that he wold neuer cesse tyl that he had founden the sarasyns, & forthwyth he went wyth his hoost & noblesse. and by cause that the paynyms were moche² ferre fro them, god shewed a fayr myracle; 12

Charles vows he
will never cease
till he has avenged
the death of his
men.

By a miracle the
day continues till
he overtakes the
Saracens, and

For that same day was prolonged thre dayes longe wythout that the sonne remeued any thyng. and they fonde the sarasyns by a ryuer named Ebra in Cezarye, whyche rested them, and ete & dranke at theyr ease, 16 wythout doubtyng of any thyng. and charles & hys people came vpon them so Impetuously that in a litle whyle there were slayn iiij M sarasyns, and the other fledde & saued them self. Thenne themperour, seyng 20 that he myght goo no ferther, returned to rounyuale, And began tenquyre vpon the fayt of trayson, and who had doon it, & what man. Thenne he was enformed that Ganellon had made it, and that was the comune 24

slays 4000 of
them.

Then Charles
enquires who was
the traitor.

Thierry accuses
Ganelon.

oppynyon of them alle. And emonge alle other Thyerry accused and appeled hym of the treason, and that he wold fyght in the quarel. ¶ For Thyerry had knowleche by the sarasyn that rolland had bounden to a tree. 28 The kyng charles ordeyned a knyght for ganellon, named pynable, to fyzt ayenst thyerry. And whan these ij champyons were in the lystes, ³anone pynalle was slayne by Thyerry; and as wel by thys moyen as 32 by other, it appered clerely that ganellon had bytrayed them. wherfore the emperour Charles, wythoute goyng any ferther, dyd to take iiij grete horses, & made to sytte

Charles appoints
a knight to fight
for Ganelon.

Thierry slays him,

¹ m iiij, col. 2.

² orig. moche.

³ m iiij, back.

on them iiij stronge men, & bonde ganellon to two
 horses by his ij handes, and bonde the two feet to the
 other ij horses, & made hym to be drawen with the one
 4 hors toward y^e eest, & that other toward the weste, that
 other ayenst the southe, and that other toward the
 north. In this maner eche of the hors drewe forth his
 quarter of the body of the parte whyche he was
 8 bounden vnto.

and Charles
 has Ganelon
 drawn in pieces
 by horses.

¶ How after the thynges afore sayd' charles
 gaf thankynges & preysynges to god &
 saynt Denys, & of the constytucions that
 12 he made in fraunce: capitulo vj

WHan thexecucyon was doon of Ganellon and
 executed, charles & hys people cam in to the
 place where the frensshe men had be slayn, &
 16 bygan to knowe theyr parents, frendes, & lordes, for to
 bere them in to halowed place. they caryed somme
 vpon theyr horses; Other salted them wyth salte, for
 to mayntene them to brynge them in to theyr contreye;
 20 Other buryed them in the same place, & ¹some bare
 theym on their sholdres. Somme ennoynted them wyth
 oylle and myrre, & somme wyth baulme the best wyse
 they myght. Neuertheles, there were two cymtoyres
 24 or chircheyrdes, ryght deuoute & pryncypally halowed
 emonge the other, whych were sacred and blessyd wyth
 vij bysshops. That one of the cymtoyres was in erles,
 and that othe[r] in burdegale. & Saynt maxymyen of
 28 ays, Saynt Trophyn of arles, poule of nerbonne, Saynt
 Saturyn of Tholouse, saynt fontyn of poytyers, saynt
 Marcel of lymoges, and saynt Eutrope of xayntes had
 sacred and halowed them. In whyche places were
 32 buryed the moost party of the frensshe men slayn and
 destroyed in rounyuale. Themperour dyd do bere

The French army
 attend to their
 dead comrades :

some they bury,
 others they em-
 balm and take
 with them.

Two cemeteries
 are made, one at

Arles, the other
 at Bordeaux,

where the French
 dead are buried.

¹ m iiij, back, col. 2.

Roland is buried at Blois, at the Church of St. Romain.

Oliver and others are buried at Bordeaux.

Charles gives all the land for seven miles round to the church of St. Romain, for the

sake of Roland,

and appoints masses for the dead.

At Arles are buried Samson, Naymes, and others.

Constantine's body is taken to Rome.

rolland, the glorious marter, vpon two mules couerd
 wyth clothes of sylke, honourably vnto bloye, & in the
 chyrche of saynt Romayn, the whyche he had edefyed
 and founded wyth chanonnes regular, he dyd rychely 4
 burye hym, and wyth grete magnyfycence; & on hye,
 ouer his sepulture, he dyd do sette hys swerde, and at
 hys feet he dyd do sette his horne of yuorye. Not
 wythstondyng, after, the horne was taken aweye and 8
 borne to Saynt Seueryn at bourdeaws. At bourdeaulx
 were buryed olyuer & gaudeboy, ¹kyng^t of Fryse, Ogyer,
 kyng^e of denmark; and Crestayn, kyng of bretayne;
 Garyn, duc of Lorayne, and many other. As for Eafe- 12
 rus, kyng^e of bourdeaulx; Euglerius, kyng of guyan;
 lambert, kyng^t of bourges, and galerus reygnaut, with
 v M other, charles gaf xij C vneces of siluer of money
 that tyme courant, & as moche of talents of gold, & 16
 many robes and mete to poure peple, for sauacyon of
 their soules. and al the londe seuen myle aboute he gaf
 to the chyrche of saynt Romayn, and maad it subgette 20
 to that relygyon. And al bloye, wyth thappertenautes
 and the see ayenst the sayd terrytorye, he gaf semblably
 to the sayd chyrche for charyte & loue of Rolland, and
 ordeyned it so for euer. and on the day of their pas-
 syon he ordeyned that in the same place shold euery 24
 yere perpetuely xxx poure men be fedde and clothed
 competently, and thyrty messys songen for them that
 there were buryed and entyered, and for alle them that
 were dede in spayne for the crysten fayth. In Arles 28
 was buryed the counte of lengres; samson, duc of bour-
 goyne; Naymes, duc of bauyere; Arnold de bellandus,
 and Albert bourgoynon, and other fyue knyghtes, wyth
 ten thousand other moyen peple. Constantyn, pro- 32
 uoste of ²Rome, was borne to Rome wyth many other
 Romayns, and for y^e remedye of theyr soules them-
 perour gaf in arles for almesse xij C vneces of syluer

¹ m v.

² m v, col. 2.

and xij talentes of gold, whyche was worth a grete somme of gold & syluer courant in that tyme.

¶ How Charles wente in to Almayne, where
 4 he deyed' holyly, And of hys deth shewed
 to Turpyn, and' of hys buryeng' Impery-
 ally: capitulo vij

8 **A**fter the thynges afore sayd, Themperour charles
 and Turpyn, wyth the other, came and passed by
 vyenne; & there Turpyn tharchebysshop, a moche
 holy man, abode, for he was wery and moche febled
 of the payne that he had had for the fayth in spayne.
 12 and Charles wente to parys, & anone after he assemaled
 al the nobles and the moost grettest lordes of hys con-
 treye, for to establyssh certayn ordynaunces, and for to
 gyue thankynges to god & to saynt Denys of the vyc-
 16 torye that he had obteyned in his tyme vpon the sara-
 syns, paynyms, & myscreauntes. And after that he
 had thanked god and saynt denys, and to his chyrche
 fast by parys, lyke as saynt Poule thapostle and saynt
 20 Clement the pope had¹ doon in tyme passed, he maad
 constytucyon entyere that al the kynges of Fraunce
 present & to come shold obeye to the pastour that shold
 be for y^e tyme of that chyrche, and that neuere kyng'
 24 shold be crowned wythoute the pastour of that chyrche,
 ne the bysshop of parys shold not be receyued at Rome
 wythout hys consent & comandement. And he gaf
 many rychesses to y^t chirche, & in token that fraunce
 28 was gyuen to that chyrche of saynt denys, he ordeyned
 that euery possessour in al y^e nacyon of fraunce shold
 gyue & be bounden to gyue to the chyrche of saynt
 denys, for to edefye & augmente it, iiij pens of money
 32 courant yerely & perpetuely, & al they that shold gyue
 it wyth a good wylle, yf they were of bonde & serue

Charles goes to
Vienna,

where he leaves
Turpin,

and thence to
Paris.

He ordains that
all kings of France
shall be crowned
at St. Denis,

and all bishops
should be subject
to the priest of
that church.

Also that every
person should pay
to it yearly four
pence,

¹ m v, back.

and any bondmen who paid this should be free.

He prays for the souls of his soldiers.

St. Denis appears to him,

and declares that all who pay the annual pence to his church, shall have forgiveness of their sins.

And this payment was called the Frank of St. Denis,

whence the country has its name of France.

condycion, he wold^d they shold be franke & free of condycyon. And^d after anone these thynges ordeyned, he went & came tofore the body of saynt denys moche deuoutely, & there he prayed the glorious saynt that he 4 wold^d praye vnto our lord^d Ihesu Cryst, that alle they y^t were dede of the crysten fayth in the tyme that he had regned^d that they myght be saued^d, and^d that the payne that they had^d taken myzt be to them the crowne of mar- 8 tyrdom in the glorye perdurable; & in semblable wyse he prayed^d for al them that wold^d ¹paye gladly the pens aforesayd^d to his chyrche. As god^d wold^d, that nyght folowyn^g saynt denys appyered^d to hym, & sayd^d to 12 hym in thys manere: "O kyng^e, vnderstonde me, knowe thou, that I haue made prayer to god, my maker, & he hath graunted^d that alle they that haue been ayenst the sarasyns with the haue pardon of al theyr trespaces, 16 & that wyllyngly shal paye the penyes for the edefycacyon of my chyrche & augmentyn^g the seruyce of god^d, they shal haue amendement of lyf and pardon of theyr synnes." This vysyon on the morne themperour 20 recounted to hys peple, lyke as he had herd, by cause they shold wyth a good wyll^e pay the penyes that he had ordeyned; & he that gaf it was called the franke of saynt denys, by cause that he was free and^d quyte of al 24 seruage by the commandement of the kyng. After came the custome that that londe whyche was called Gallia loste hys name, & was called fraunce, as it is named^d at thys day, & Fraunce is as moche to say as 28 free of al seruage anenst al peple; and^d therefore the lordes of Fraunce for this cause emonge al crysten men owen to be honoured^d & praysed^d.

¹ m v, back, col. 2.

¶ The recapitulacion of alle thys werke, & of
his deth at Acon, & of hys sepulture:
capitulo viiij

4 ¹ **T**He kyng Charles contynued gloriously his lyf
in vertuouse operacyons, And whan he felte the
declyne of hys lyf he went vnto Acon, where he Charles retires to
Acon,
had tofore doon moche good, & enobled a chyrche of
8 our lady the rounde, the whyche he dyd do make, and
gaf therto grete tresour of relyques of bodyes of sayntes,
of gold & syluer, of clothes of sylke, & other precyos-
sytees meruayllous, and there he deyed in the yere of where he dies at
the age of 72,
12 hys age lxxij. & for the magnyfycence of hys werkes
he was called charles the grete; & he had iij sones leaving three sons
thenne lyuyng, of whom the fyrst was named Charles,
the second Pepyn, & the thyrd Lowys; & also he had and three daugh-
ters.
16 iij daughters, that one was named Rotrudys, that other
berga, & the thyrd gylla. & whan he knewe that he
myght noo longer lyue, hys sone lowys, whome he had His youngest son,
Louis, succeeds
him.
ordeyned for speycal loue kyng of guyan, he lefte to
20 hym the mageste Imperyal. For to knowe the holynes
& the gloryous ende of Charles, & how he was saued in
heuen, and renomed an holyman, The deuoute Turpyn, Turpin, at Vienna,
archebysshop of Raynes, sayth in this manere, "I Tur-
24 pyn, archbyshop of Raynes, was in vyenne in the
chyrche tofore thaulter, & was rauysshed in sayeng the
psalm, '**Deus in adiutoryum** ² ³ **meum intende.**' I sawe sees a vision of
devils,
a companye of blacke peple lyke Ethyopyens, whych
28 were in quantyte Innumerable, whyche went toward
lorayne; and I sawe one tofore hys felowes, & I de-
maunded hym whyther al they wente. the whyche,
beyng constrayned to ansuere, sayd, 'we alle goo to
32 Acon to the dethe of Charles, whyche lyeth a-dyeng'.
And we wyl see yf we may haue hys soule for to bere
in to helle to perpetuel dampnacyon.' Thenne I sayd

¹ m vj. ² orig. adintoryum. ³ m vj, col. 2.

to hym, 'I adiure the by the vertue of the name of our Lord Ihesu cryst that, wythoute fayllyng, after that ye haue doon, that thou retorne by me.'" Anone after, or he coude fynysse hys psalme, the deuylles cam 4 retournyng ageyn in the same ordre that they wente. "And thenne I sayd to hym that I had spoken to before, 'what haue ye doon there as ye haue been?' that same deuyl answerd, that 'James of galyce, frende 8 to charles, hath ben moche contrarye to vs, for whan we were redy for to receyue hys soule, and had egally departed his good dedes and his euyl, he brought so many stoness & tymbre of chyrches, whyche he had doo 12 make in the name of hym, that his good dedes surmounted moche his euyl dedes, wherfore we myght haue noo thyng ne parte;' & thys sayd, the deuyl 1-vanysshed awaye," & soo he loste hys vysyon. Thus 16 Charles, in the moneth of feuryere, rendred his soule to god holyly. For after that he returned fro spayn he dyd but languysse & appayre in hys body toward hys deth; & in hys ende he ordeyned many almesses, & 20 to say many masses & psaulters. And the vysyon that the gloryous archebyssshop Turpyn sawe, is sygnyfycacion that he whyche maynteneth and edefyeth chyrches in thys present world, that he maketh pre- 24 paracyon of hys syege in heuen. His sepulture was moche honourable emonge al the sepultures of the world, noble and ryche excellently, and so fayr that it myzt not be amended. and ouer hys tombe was maad an 28 arche of gold & syluer and of precyous stoness, comprysed by grete scyence. & thyder came Leo the pope, accompanied wyth prynces Romayns, archebyssshops, bysshops, Abbottes, Dukes, Erles, and many other 32 lordes, and dyd do make a fayre representacyon of the body of Charles, clad rychely and Imperyally with a fayre crowne of gold sette on his hede, & satte vpon

The devils return,

and tell him that St. James produced so many good works done by Charles, that

they cannot have his soul.

Charles is buried with great magnificence, in a tomb over

which was set a figure of himself, crowned and seated on his throne.

a chayer of gold^d moche fayre and shynyng^t, and resembled wel a notable Iuge lyuyng. and they sette vpon his knees notably the texte of the four gospels in 4 fayre letters ¹of gold^d, & wyth the ryzt hande he helde the lettre, & in the lyfte hande he helde the ceptre Imperial, moche ryche; & by cause the heed^d shold not encline to eyther syde, hit was vnder set wyth a chayne 8 of gold^d & susteyned. And the crowne that was on hys heed^d raught to the arche, whiche was al aboue wel made, & the conduytes of the sepulture were replenysshed with al good odours aromatyques & precyous, and after 12 closed & shette moche subtylly, & honourably kepte, as it was wel worthy for to be doon.

On his knees were placed the Gospels,

and in his left hand the sceptre.

¶ Thexcusacyon of thauctour. ix

16 **T**His werke, accomplysshed^d to the playsyr of god^d tofore wryton, conteyneth thre bookes, by the chapytres deuyded, as it appereth openly to the reders, and I haue made them thre, after that I haue comprysed^d in the separacyon and deuydyng^t of the 20 matyer. Of whyche the fyrst book speketh of the begynnyng^t of fraunce, and of the fyrst crysten kyng^t of fraunce, whyche was named^d Cloys by the moyen of his wyf clotildys, in descendency to kyng^t Pepyn, fader of 24 themperour Charles, In the honour of whome thys book is composed^d for the moost parte; to the whyche Pepyn the lygnage of ²kyng^t Cloys took an ende in successyion of the Royalme of Fraunce. And the sayd^d fyrst book 28 sayth, more ouer, how Charles was nourryshed^d, of hys corpulence, of hys etyng^t, of hys strengthe, of hys scyence, & other werkes of magnyfycence. The second^d book speketh of the bataylle that Olyuer dyd^d ayenst 32 Fyerabras, the meruayllous geaunte, sone of ballant, Admyral of spayne, a puyssaunt kyng^e; & al the fyrst parte of the second book is attributed^d to noble olyuer,

This work contains three books, divided into chapters.

The first book tells of the beginning of France,

and of the youth of Charles.

The second book, of the duel between Oliver and Fierabras.

¹ m vj, back, col. 2.

² m vij.

and in the honour of hym. After ye shal fynde how the peres of fraunce were deteyned in Aygre more and put in surete, & after saued fynably by florypes, the curtoys doughter of the sayd ballant; And the holy 4 relyques recoured, and other maters of grete meruaylles. The iij book spekethe how, by reuelacyon of saynt Iames, charles went and conquerd spayne & galyce, where as he dyd operacions vertuous, & made 8 constytucyons of sauacyon, wyth many bataylles doon by hym and hys subgettes; and fynably of the trayson of Ganellon, by the whyche the deth of Rolland was pyetous, the deth of Olyuer dolorouse, and of the other 12 peres of crysten knyghtes slayn & dede. And fynably the deth of Charles themperour, as tofore is sayd and wryton. and ¹after that ony persone wyl here or rede of thys matere, the table made atte begynnyng shal 16 shewe it to hym lyghtly, yf it be hys playsyr to here or rede of y^e werk in thys book composed.

The third book treats of the conquest of Spain by Charles,

of the treason of Ganellon,

and the death of Charles.

¶ Thenuoye of thauctour : ca.

x

AS I haue sayd at the begynnyng of thys present 20 werke, the escriptures and feates somme haue ben reduced in wrytyng for to be in memorye, to the ende that they that haue doon wel, be to vs ensaumple in ensyewyng and folowyng them, & they 24 that haue doon euyl may be cause to rewle our lyf for to come to the porte of helthe. For the comune vnderstondyng is more contente to reteyne parables and examples for the ymagynacion locall, than to symple 28 auctoryte, the whyche is reteyned by vnderstondyng, and also semblably thystories spekyng of our lord Ihesu cryst, of hys myracles, & of his vertuous subgettes, euery man ouzt gladly to here and retenne them. 32 & it is so, that at the requeste of the sayd venerable

This work I have written to be a good example to all, how to rule their liues.

And I have made it at the request

¹ m vij, col. 2.

- man to fore named, Maister henry bolonnyer, chanonne
of lausanne, I haue been Incyted to translate & reduyse
in prose in to Frensshe the mater tofore reduced. as
4 moche as toucheth the fyrst & the thyrd ¹book I haue
taken & drawn oute of a book named myrroure hys-
toryal for the moost parte; & the second book I haue
onely reduced it out of an olde romaunce in frensshe.
8 And without other Informacyon than of the same book,
I haue reduced it in to prose, substancyally wythout
fayllyng, by ordynaunce of chapytres & partyes of the
sayd book, after the mater in the same conteyned.
12 And yf in al thys book I haue mesprysed or spoken
otherwyse than good langage, substancyally ful of good
vnderstondyng to al makers & clerkes, I demaunde
correxyon and amendement, and of the defaultes par-
16 don. For yf the penne hath wryton euyl, the hert
thought it neuer, but entended to say wel; & also my
wytte & vnderstondyng, whyche is ryght lytel, can not
vttre ne wryte thys matere withoute error. Neuer-
20 theles, who so vnderstondeth wel the lettre shal wel
compryse myn entencyon, by which he shal fynde
nothyng but moyen for to come to saluacyon. To the
whyche may fynably come alle they that wyllngly
24 rede, or here, or do thys book to be redde. Amen.

of Master Bolo-
myer,
Canon of Lau-
sanne.

The first and third
book I haue trans-
lated from the
*Speculum His-
toriale*, and the
second from an
old French
romance.

I pray all who
may find a fault
in it to pardon it,

and attribute to
my want of learn-
ing, not my good
will.

And I, William
Caxton, haue, at

the instance of
Sir W. Daubeny,

translated this
book into English

And I pray all to

¹ m vij, back.

² m vij, back, col. 2.

excuse my rude
translation, and
forgive the faults
they may find.

And this work I
finished on the
18th June, in the
year of our Lord,
1483.

pardon me of thys symple & rude trans[l]acyon and
reducyng^t, bysechyng^t theym that shal fynde faute to
correcte it, & in so doyng they shal deserue thankynges,
& I shal praye god^d for them, who brynge them and me, 4
after this short and transytorye lyf, to euerlastyng^t
blysse. Amen. the whyche werke was fynnyshed^t in
the reducyng of hit in to englysshe, the xviiij day of
Iuyn, the second^t yere of kyng^t Rychard^t the thyrd, 8
And^t the yere of our lord^t MCCCC lxxxv, And^t enprynted^t
the fyrst day of decembre, the same of our lord^t, & the
fyrst yere of kyng Harry the seuenth.

¶ Explicit per William Caxton.

NOTES.

- Page 1, line 12. "hye hystories:" Fr. *histoires haultaines*.
- p. 1, l. 13. Fr. *lentendement comun est mieulx content a retenir pour la ymaginacion locale, a la quelle il est subzmis*.
- p. 1, l. 15. "gladly:" Fr. *volontiers*.
- p. 2, l. 9. Fr. *peult estre que je ieusse bien este informe*.
- p. 2, l. 11. See *Introduction*.
- p. 2, l. 27. The "*Book of the noble Hystories of Kyng Arthur and of certeyn of his Knyghtes*, reduced into English by Syr Thomas Malory, Knyght, and by Mr. William Caxton, deuyded into xxi bookes, chapytred and emprynted in the abbey westmestre;" was printed also in 1485, folio. It is a book of the greatest rarity. There is a perfect copy in Earl Jersey's library, at Osterley Park, and an imperfect one, wanting four leaves, in the library of Earl Spencer. It was reprinted by Wynkyn de Worde in 1498, folio, and an unique copy of this reprint is also in Earl Spencer's library. "*The last Siege and Conqueste of Jherusalem*," which gives the account of Godfrey of Bullogne, appeared in 1481.
- p. 16, l. 22. "the people is boystous & furious, &c.:" Fr. *celluy peuple est austere et furieulx, et, que pis est, sans memoire de dieu*.
- p. 17, l. 16. "guarysshed and hool:" Fr. *gary*.
- p. 17, l. 33. "and wepte—sayd:" Fr. *plourer moult largement en grant pitie va dire, &c.*
- p. 18, l. 11. Fr. *Pour quoy toy comme vray dieu et seigneur ie te requiers, comme ie ne desire croire quen toy fermement: par ta haultaine puissance ie demande*.
- p. 19, l. 27. [he]: the pronoun is unnecessarily inserted here: throughout the book the subject is constantly omitted in secondary clauses, where the person or thing spoken of is the same as in the principal sentence. See *Sege off Melayne*, l. 27, and note.
- p. 19, l. 31. "autentykly:" Fr. *auctentiquement*.
- p. 19, l. 32. "frentes:" clearly an error for "fontes:" the Fr. reads, *composer baptitoires couenablement*.
- p. 21, l. 23. "put hym self in relygyon:" that is, became a recluse, devoted himself to religion: Fr. *se mist en religion*.
- p. 26, l. 11. "cont[r]ye:" Fr. *pais*.
- p. 26, l. 24. "wel a poynte:" Fr. *bien a pointe*.

- p. 27, l. 4. "as touchyng the pytaunce:" as regards his share at dinner: Fr. *quant a la pitance*.
- p. 27, l. 12. "iij hors shoen:" the Fr. original adds, *venans de la forge*.
- p. 29, l. 1. "to hym:" we should here insert "he doeth," according to the reading of the French original, *on fait*.
- p. 29, l. 12. "frequented:" constantly studied: Fr. *frequentoit*.
- p. 29, l. 26. "moche ample & boystous:" Fr. *moult ample et robuste*.
- p. 29, l. 30. "he ete not for the moost parte, &c.:" Fr. *ne mengoit pour le plus que de quatre metz, si non de la venoison rostie*.
- p. 32, l. 21. "be enclosed in Iustyce:" Fr. *soies enclos en iustee*.
- p. 33, l. 19. The original French runs: *ilz se vont trouuer en vng grant bois quon ne pouoit passer a mains de deux iours encores a grant paine, et charles le pensoit passer en vng iour*. The meaning evidently is that the wood was so extensive that they could not pass through it in two days, and even then with great difficulty.
- p. 34, l. 1. Psalm cxix. 35.
- p. 34, l. 15. "after in the same contreye, &c.:" Fr. *depuis sont veus ces oyceaulx*.
- p. 34, l. 24. In the original, *Constantynople*.
- p. 37, l. 1. "moment." The original reading is *au mouuement quon tira*. The French *mouuement* is evidently a mistake.
- p. 37, l. 30. "And it was ordeyned, &c.:" Fr. *il est ordonne que ou moys de iuing a ays la cite tous les ans on deust venir veoir, &c.*
- p. 38, l. 23. "after that I shal mowe, &c.:" Fr. *selon que ien pourray concepuoir*.
- p. 39, l. 4. "of rome:" orig. *a rome*.
- p. 39, l. 9. "adiouste:" add. Fr. *adioudre*. On the word adjust, as representing the two Latin forms *adjustare* and *adjustare*, see Dr. Murray's paper in the *Philological Society's Transactions*, 1880.
- p. 39, l. 10. "I haue not founde in the book competent:" this, unintelligible in itself, is explained by the original French, which reads, *ou liure competent*, the last word meaning containing.
- p. 39, l. 20. See the different lists of the douzeperes, as given in the various romances in my note to *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 259, where the list given as that found in the *Sowdane of Babyloyn* should be read as that of the original French version in the Grenville copy, 10531. The names given in the *Sowdone* will be found in Dr. Hausknecht's Introduction to his edition of that romance, p. xxvii. For the names in *Roland* and *Otuel*, see my edition, note to l. 688.
- p. 40, l. 30. Compare *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 78.
- p. 41, l. 13. "as euyll and olde:" Fr. *comme mauvais viella-t*.
- p. 41, l. 33. "that I be fugytyf:" Fr. *ie soie fugi*.
- p. 42, l. 22. "quasi hurt, &c.:" hurt almost to the death.
- p. 42, l. 27. These exploits are related in the *Sowdone of Babyloyn*, pp. 4 *et seq.*
- p. 46, l. 19. "cremeur:" in the original the same.

- p. 46, l. 20. "as," read [h]as[t]: Fr. *qui as*.
- p. 48, l. 14. "At nede a man knoweth hys frende." See the *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 131.
- p. 48, l. 20. See note to *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 988.
- p. 48, l. 28. "took to hym." The original adds, *qui estoit estachie a dix riches cloux de fin or*.
- p. 49, l. 22. "lodgyce:" Fr. *logis*.
- p. 50, l. 3. "oute of mesure:" so outrageous in his conduct and language. "At thys heure, &c.:" Fr. *de cette heure ie vous ottroie*.
- p. 50, l. 18. "Andrewe:" Fr. *Andrieu*, does not appear again in the present or any other account of the treason at Roncesvalles, so far as I am aware.
- p. 50, l. 21. Compare the corresponding passages in *Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 310 *et seq.*, and the notes.
- p. 50, l. 33. "secretly:" Fr. *comme entre ses dens*. Cf. *Sir Ferumbras*, 322.
- p. 51, l. 24. "the kyng had gyuen to hym hys gloue in sygne of lycence." The usual mode of giving permission to undertake a duel: compare *Roland and Otuel*, l. 1366, and the *Song of Roland*, l. 482, and notes.
- p. 51, l. 31. "where shal I become:" what will become of me? See Prof. Skeat's note to *P. Plowman*, B. v. 651.
- p. 52, l. 22. "he setted nought by hym:" took no thought or heed of him.
- p. 53, l. 9. "or:" I have corrected the reading in accordance with the original, which has *ou*.
- p. 54, l. 18. Compare *Chanson de Roland*, 376. "*Jamais n'iert hum qui encuntre lui vaillet*."
- p. 55, l. 26. "thou art departed of a lowe hous:" Fr. *tu es bien de basse main party*.
- p. 56, l. 12. "of the rounde table." An addition of the translator.
- p. 56, l. 20. "I trowe thou be hurte." Not in the original.
- p. 56, l. 27. "flagons:" *barilz*: "botelles" in the *Sowdan*, l. 1185: "costrel" in *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 510, on which see note and *Introd.*, p. xii; at p. 60, l. 6, below, they are called "barylles."
- p. 57, l. 21. "Termagaunt:" Fr. *Taluagaunt*.
- p. 57, l. 30. "goddess:" the reading has been corrected on the authority of the original, which has *dieutz*.
- p. 58, l. 28. "lether of arabye:" Fr. *cuir de capadoce*.
- p. 59, l. 3. "to the regarde of hys persone:" *i. e.* in comparison with himself.
- p. 59, l. 11. "I suppose:" *i. e.* I am sure.
- p. 59, l. 18. "graban." The names of *Ferumbras*' swords are not given in *Sir Ferumbras* or the *Sowdan*, but in the verse *Fierabras* are said to have been *Florance*, *Baptism*, and *Garbain*.
- p. 59, l. 23. ["I wyl saye:"] omitted also in the original, but plainly needed.

- p. 59, l. 25. In the verse *Fierabras* the names appear as *Galans*, *Munificans*, and *Aurisas*.
- p. 59, l. 33. The verse *Fierabras* gives the names of the swords made by Munificans as *Durendal*, *Musaguine*, and *Courtain*.
- p. 60, l. 6. "barylles." See p. 56, l. 27, and note.
- p. 60, l. 8. "bended:" bound, banded: Fr. *bende*.
- p. 61, l. 12. "seen:" *i. e.* seeing, considering.
- p. 61, l. 35. "thou remembrest:" Fr. *tu tauises*, *i. e.* thou thinkest of.
- p. 62, l. 18. "vtterance:" Fr. *a oultrance*.
- p. 62, l. 23. "at this stroke:" Fr. *a cestuy cop*.
- p. 62, l. 34. "bowed and entred:" Fr. *pliez et entrez*.
- p. 63, l. 1. "tronchoned:" Fr. *tronconne*, *i. e.* broken to pieces.
- p. 63, l. 5. "in a grete whyle:" Fr. *dune grant peece*, *i. e.* for a great while.
- p. 63, l. 12. "made:" an instance of the omission of the subject pronoun *he* before the verb. See p. 19, l. 27, and note.
- p. 64, l. 4. "he was bowed afterward:" Fr. *par derriere*.
- p. 64, l. 14. "playe:" the regular technical term for fencing or fighting with swords. Thus the *Catholicon Anglicum* has: "a Bucler plaer, *gladiator*; a Bucler playnge, *gladiatura*. þ^e Swerde & y^e bucler (bukiller A.) playnge, *gladiatura*." In the *Ancren Riwe*, p. 212, we have the expression "*pleic̃ mid sweordes*." See further in my notes in the *Catholicon*.
- p. 64, l. 32. "reiouye:" Fr. *resioyr*.
- p. 66, ll. 7-32. Caxton carefully distinguishes between *you* and *ye*: the former never being used for the nominative.
- p. 68, l. 21. "made a lytel course:" ran away a little distance.
- p. 68, l. 24. There is no mention of Oliver's drinking any of the balm in *Sir Ferumbras* or the *Sowdan*. See Dr. Hausknecht's note to the latter, l. 1191.
- p. 68, l. 29. "beyng nyghe vnto a grete ryuer, &c." See note 1 in Introduction to *Sir Ferumbras*, p. xii.
- p. 69, l. 12. ["he:"] the omission of the subject pronoun frequently causes ambiguity when two persons are spoken of: the [he] here, of course, refers to Oliver's horse.
- p. 69, l. 16. "about:" Fr. *oultre*, *i. e.* out of, away from.
- p. 69, l. 20. For number of chapter given as "viiij" read "xiiij."
- p. 71, l. 11. "tenestre:" read "terrestre."
- p. 71, l. 21. "Longyus." On the *legend of Longinus*, see Prof. Skeat's notes to *P. Plowman*, C. xxi. 82—90.
- p. 71, l. 31. "thou." Here the singular pronoun is used rightly as in a prayer addressed directly to our Lord: in the previous lines *you* and *ye* were used, as they were not of the character of a prayer.
- p. 72, l. 6. "for hys gloryous medytacyon." In the original French, *par glorieux meditacion*. "Neuertheles:" Fr. *touttefois*.
- p. 72, l. 16. "soo coueytous in smytyng:" Fr. *conuoiteulx et affoibly*.
- p. 72, l. 17. "a-slepe:" *i. e.* numbed. Fr. *endormie*.

- p. 72, l. 19. "at vtteraunce:" *a oultrance*: comp. p. 62, l. 18.
- p. 73, l. 8. "for to apoynte wyth the:" Fr. *te faire vne pache*.
- p. 74, l. 5. "vylete:" Fr. *ville*.
- p. 74, l. 12. "matte." In the original the same. See *Sir Ferumbras*, ll. 2506, 2590, and Glossary.
- p. 75, l. 20. "whyche he brake and al to-frussed euyl:" Fr. *cassa et rompi mallement*.
- p. 76, l. 5. "and ranne vpon hym:" Fr. *et se coururent*. The succeeding passage is awkwardly expressed in the translation. The original reads: *et fut premierement frappe Oliuer sur son escu par telle fierte, qu'au prez le poinz de Oliuer a mis en pieces son escu*, which is not much better. The *he*, of course, is *Ferumbras*.
- p. 78, l. 16. "enforced:" exerted. Compare *Sir Ferumbras*, 782—
"Pan Firumbras enforcede hym þer to arise vp-on ys fete."
- p. 79, l. 18. "a faus dart:" Fr. *ung faux dart*. Properly a hand-bill. See *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 966, and note—
"falsarz an feþerd dart."
- The expression occurs again, p. 81, l. 28, below.
- p. 79, l. 20. "crapauld:" Fr. *crapaulx*, a toad.
- p. 80, l. 72. "a pynapple tree:" a pine or fir-tree. The *Catholicon Anglicum* gives: "a Pyne tre (A Pyne Appyltre A.); *pinus* (*pinum fructus eius* A.)" *Apple* was the ordinary word for the cones of the pine or fir. Lyte, Dodoens, p. 769, speaking of the pine, says: "his fruite is great Boulleans or bawles of a browne chesnut colour, and are called *pine-apples*." See other instances in my note in the *Catholicon*.
- p. 81, l. 12. "by force of shotte and of strokes." Altered on the authority of the original, which reads: "*a force de coup et de trais*."
- p. 81, l. 28. "faus dartes." See p. 79, l. 18, and note.
- p. 82, l. 6. "it is goodþ to wete:" this does not at all convey the meaning of the original, which runs: *sans le dire se peult entendre*.
- p. 82, l. 15. The omission of the pronoun before *makyng* makes the sentence rather awkward.
- p. 82, l. 27. "Amandys:" Fr. *Amandis*.
- p. 82, l. 35. In the *Sowdone* it is Roland and Oliver that are captured: see Dr. Hausknecht's note to l. 1433.
- p. 83, l. 9. "wente doun of a mountayn." In *Sir Ferumbras*, 984:
"at aualyng of an hulle."
- p. 83, l. 20. "morfounded:" Fr. *morfondus*, lit. chilled, affected by cold.
- p. 84, l. 31. "ones:" at some time or other.
- p. 85, l. 10. "Turpyn." For an account of this celebrated Knight-Bishop, see Dr. Hausknecht's note to the *Sowdone*, l. 1711.
- p. 85, l. 19. "sercheden:" compare *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 1093-4.
"is wounde to *enserche* and saye.

At is heste þey wente þer-to & softe gunne *taste* is wounde."

- p. 86, l. 3. "ballant thadmyral." Laban in the *Sowdone* throughout.

- p. 86, l. 32. "sythe." By using this word to render the original *puis*, Caxton has made the whole sentence almost unintelligible. It should run: "O brullant of mommyere, what is betyd of the noble kyng of Cordube and of my neuewe bruchart, and also of my sone fyerabras, the ledar and captayn of all?"
- p. 87, l. 6. "knyght:" Fr. *damoiseau*.
- p. 87, l. 15. In the *Sowdone* the French knights tell their true names.
- p. 87, l. 30. "yeman:" Fr. *vassal*.
- p. 88, l. 10. "brullant:" in the *Sowdone*, 1512, it is Floripas who advises her father to imprison the Frenchmen, not to slay them.
- p. 89, l. 3. "strayt:" Fr. *estroite*.
- p. 89, l. 6. See note to p. 79, l. 20.
- p. 89, l. 29. "put vnder by fals fortune:" Fr. *soumis a faulx fortune*.
- p. 89, l. 31. "what I make": Fr. *que ie fays*, i. e. what I am doing, how I fare.
- p. 90, l. 11. Compare the description of Floripas as given in *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 5789, *et seq.*
- p. 90, l. 28. "whyche was made of one of the fayrye:" Fr. *faicte dune fae*.
- p. 91, l. 1. Caxton's translation of Raoul Lefevre's *Jason* was printed in 1477 (Blades). Several copies are still in existence.
- p. 91, l. 11. "doughter:" Fr. *la fille*.
- p. 91, l. 26. "Anone florypes had enuye to here hym speke:" Fr. *eult enuie les oyr parler*, i. e. had a great desire to hear them speak.
- p. 91, l. 31. "dysñoneste:" Fr. *inhonestete*.
- p. 91, l. 32. "on that other syde:" i. e. on the other hand, again.
- p. 92, l. 21. "charlemayns:" evidently a misprint for "charlemayne," and not a genitive case.
- p. 92, l. 35. "for to meddle wyth:" Fr. *pour vous mesler* = to engage.
- p. 93, l. 3. "wel ferre for to be oute:" i. e. very far from being out. Perhaps we should read "wel ferre fro to be oute."
- p. 93, l. 18. "ye can wel playe with maydens, &c." Compare the corresponding passage in *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 1303, and Dr. Hausknecht's note to the *Sowdone*, l. 1723.
- p. 93, l. 29. "a corde & a staffe." In *Sir Ferumbras*, 1308, Floripas sends for "anuylt, tange, & slegge." The *Sowdan* agrees with Caxton, for in l. 1647 we are told that she
" a rope to hem lete down goon
That aboveñ was teyde faste."
- p. 94, l. 13. "a gardyn pretoyre:" Fr. *avoit ung pretoire*, i. e. an enclosed yard or space.
- p. 94, l. 27. "camuse:" flat-nosed. See note to *Sir Ferumbras*, 4437, and Glossary.
- p. 94, l. 35. "varlet:" a repetition of the original French word.
- p. 95, l. 27. "ye be here in surete as ferre as no man hath herde vs." This hardly conveys the meaning of the original, which runs: *se*

- daventure quelque*, i. e. so long as, or, provided that no man hath heard us.
- p. 95, l. 28. "I am not in doubte:" Fr. *en aultre doubte*, i. e. fear.
- p. 96, l. 5. "when my fader the admyral destroyed Rome." See my Introduction to *Sir Ferumbras*, p. xii, and Dr. Hausknecht's edition of the *Sowdan*, Introd.
- p. 96, l. 6. "lucafar:" in the French versions of the romance *Lucifer* throughout.
- p. 97, l. 1. "damage:" Fr. *dommaige*.
- p. 97, l. 4. The French reads: *et plusieurs aultres terriennes victoires*.
- p. 97, l. 6. "deteynecl:" Fr. *detenu*.
- p. 97, l. 30. "Rolland." In the *Sowdone*, l. 1668, it is Guy whom Charles orders first to go on the message to Balan. See Introduction, and Dr. Hausknecht's note to l. 1665.
- p. 98, l. 33. "cosyn." Guy was Charles's nephew: see *Sir Ferumbras*, 1922, 2091, &c., and see Dr. Hausknecht's note to the *Sowdone*, l. 1888.
- p. 99, l. 7. "lese:" destroy. Fr. *perdre*.
- p. 101, l. 15. "and:" if.
- p. 102, l. 5. Comparing p. 183, l. 32, it is clear that we should read "he behelde." On Durandal; see note to *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 988, and the *Sowdone*, l. 875.
- p. 102, l. 7. "descerkled:" cut off the circle or band of gold worn round the helmet. Compare *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 622, and note, and the corresponding passage in the *Sowdone*, l. 1182, and Dr. Hausknecht's note.
- p. 103, l. 29. "Ogyer:" in *Sir Ferumbras* it is Richard of Normandy who gives the account of Mantrible, which he was able to do, because, as we learn, "he knew all the cost."
- p. 105, l. 7. "he hath quytte his contreye of fals peple." There can be little doubt that we should read "he hath not quytte."
- p. 107, l. 14. "Naymes": in *Sir Ferumbras*, Roland: the *Sowdone* agrees with our text, see l. 1821.
- p. 108, l. 23. "with his berde florysshed." Compare *Roland and Otuel*, 82; where Naymes, describing Charles, says:
- "He sittes his dusters Imange,
With white berde large and lange
Faire of flesche & felle.
With a floreschede thonwange,
Oure noble kynge þat es so strange,
His doghety men imelle."
- p. 113, l. 25. "enterbraced eche other & kyssed:" Fr. *se font baisser et accoller*.
- p. 116, l. 27. "gloutons." Cf. *Sir Ferumbras*, 1634, 3841, &c.
- p. 118, l. 26. Compare the account of the game "at the coal," given in the *Sowdone*, ll. 1999—2003. In it Lucifer burns the beard of Naymes, who at once kills him.

- p. 119, l. 8. "thou wendest to haue made me to muse in thy folyes :"
Fr. *tu me cuidas il na pas gaires bon faite muser en tes folies.*
- p. 119, l. 17. "no more charge to playe :"
Fr. *na plus cure de ioeur.*
- p. 120, l. 7. "put you in poynte :"
Fr. *mis en point* = arm yourselves completely.
- p. 120, l. 28. "whyche was wel appoynted, &c. :"
Fr. *trestien appar-eille tantost fut par terre verse.*
- p. 121, p. 18. Fr. *tousiours a la cue dung viel chien vous tenez.*
- p. 122, l. 23. "Marpyn :"
in the *Sowdone*, *Mapyne*; in *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 2387, *Maubyn*.
- p. 123, l. 23. "he came so wel to poynte, &c. :"
slightly different in the French, *il vient la bien a point, car le larron.*
- p. 124, l. 29. "hyr sponse that shold be :"
Fr. *son espoux aduenir.* Compare p. 134, l. 27.
- p. 128, l. 11. "doubted :"
feared. Fr. *redoubte.*
- p. 129, l. 13. "wente in theyr repayre :"
went on their way back. Fr. *alloient en leur repaire.*
- p. 130, l. 18. "leste not for to be forthwith quartred, &c. :"
he did not hesitate, though he should be at once cut to pieces. In the French, *et pour estre esquartelle presentement il ne se just tenu quil ne prist celluy sarrazin.*
- p. 130, l. 29. "whyche wyth theyr feet and handes al to-bete hym in suche wyse, &c. :"
Fr. *que des pies que des mains ilz le vont tant battre* = both with hands and feet they beat him, &c. Compare the corresponding passage in *Syr Ferumbras*, p. 90, l. 2790, and note.
- p. 133, l. 19. "so hardy and oute of mesure :"
Fr. *si hardis et des-mesurez.*
- p. 134, l. 27. "hir loue and tocomyng husbond :"
Fr. *son espouse aduenir.* Compare p. 124, l. 29.
- p. 134, l. 31. "Truste ye none other, &c. :"
be sure of this only, that if he die I shall leap out of the wyndowe, &c. Fr. *ne vous fies point que sil meurt.*
- p. 136, l. 11. "a morel of grete facyon :"
Fr. *morceau de grant fasson.*
- p. 136, l. 19. "after that he was recoured :"
as soon as he had recovered himself. Fr. *aprez quil se fut recouure.*
- p. 136, l. 32. "Inconuenyents :"
Fr. *inconueniens* = damage.
- p. 137, l. 31. "cryed to hym wyth an hye voys, &c. :"
Fr. *luy cria a haulte voix quil luy pleust de la venir baisier, en disant que selle viroit pour la prouesse des barons que son pere ladmiral seroit vne ffoys en son dangier.* The whole passage is very obscure, nor does the corresponding line in *Sir Ferumbras* help much to make it any clearer.
- p. 142, l. 3. "at vtterance :"
Fr. *a oultrance* = exceedingly.
- p. 142, l. 7. "esmaye you nothyng yet :"
Fr. *ne vous esmaies encore.*
- p. 142, l. 12. "beurage :"
Fr. *beurraige*, a draught.
- p. 142, l. 30. "For they sawe parte of the walles, &c. :"
Fr. *car ilz veoient a terre ruer les murailles principales du chasteau.*

- p. 143, l. 25. "be ye . . ne wroth ayenst Mahon:" in the *Sowdone* Balan smashes Mahound.
- p. 144, l. 15. "the frenshe men purpose to dystrouble vs at our souper:" Fr. *les francoys nous veullent faire refrodier notre soupper* = wish to make our supper cold.
- p. 145, l. 1. "wherfor of veray force the other paynyms must torne:" Fr. *pourquoy force fut aux aultres*, &c.
- p. 145, l. 25. "sythe he is a man of auctoryte:" Fr. *puis quil est homme de audience*.
- p. 147, l. 5. "abandonned hym self to goo:" offered himself, volunteered.
- p. 147, l. 26. "greued in hys persone:" wounded. Fr. *greue de sa personne*.
- p. 149, l. 5. "on a day emonge al other:" Fr. *ung iour entre les aultres*.
- p. 149, l. 17. "at al aduventure:" Fr. *a son aduventure*.
- p. 149, l. 28. "he doubted entyerly:" Fr. *il doubta entierement* = feared greatly, or in his heart. See *Glossary*.
- p. 151, l. 6. "dropped:" Fr. *platz* = broad.
- p. 152, l. 6. "attayned ouerthwart the necke:" Fr. *lataint du trauers du col*.
- p. 154, l. 4. "of thy partye:" = so far as thou art concerned. Fr. *de ta part*.
- p. 154, l. 13. Fr. *Et quant ladmiral les vit venir tout ethroclite en son entendentement*. I can make nothing of "the ethroclites."
- p. 155, l. 8. "Orages:" in *Sir Ferumbras*, 3823, Malyngras; in the *Sowdone*, 2145, Espyard.
- p. 155, l. 29. "To whom there is none like or equal in goodness in the world:" Fr. *quil non y a point de pareil*.
- p. 158, l. 2. "in comyng, &c.:" as we should now see, *en passant*, or by the way. Fr. *en venant vous debuez scauoir*.
- p. 158, l. 5. The miracle of the water rising to a level with the banks, and afterwards subsiding, is not given in the English metrical versions of the romance. See Dr. Hausknecht's note to the *Sowdone*, l. 2810.
- p. 159, l. 10. "dantesuyle." In the original French, *dautefeuille*, evidently misread by Caxton.
- p. 161, l. 1. "how am I determyned:" Fr. *comme suis ie determinè*.
- p. 161, l. 29. "as a thief attaynt:" Fr. *comme tarron prouue*.
- p. 163, l. 12. "deffende:" forbid. Fr. *ne plaise pas a dieu que iamais*.
- p. 165, l. 31. "wyth motye:" Fr. *a ce mouuement vous viendrez*.
- p. 167, l. 14. "reclame me recreaunte, &c.:" Fr. *reclame recreant et tenu reboute*.
- p. 169, l. 3. "bowed his hede:" Fr. *baissa le menton*.
- p. 169, l. 28. "of an olde Serpente, &c.:" Fr. *dung viel serpent crote et moult endurey*.
- p. 170, l. 27. "confanon:" so in the original French.

- p. 171, l. 27. "she was departed fro her gesyne, &c.:" Fr. *qui auoit faicte sa gessine de deux filz*, that is, who had given birth to two sons.
- p. 172, l. 11. "facyon:" = state of affairs.
- p. 175, l. 24. "Thus doyingt:" = while this was happening.
- p. 175, l. 32. "Amyotte." Amyote, *Sir Ferumbras*, 4663; Barrok, in the *Sowdone*, 2939.
- p. 177, l. 10. In the *Sowdone*, 3043, Richard is left as governor of Mantrible.
- p. 177, l. 35. "he swowned, &c.:" Fr. *il pasma de dueil et cria comme tout hors du sens*.
- p. 178, l. 11. "wel abusedt:" Fr. *bien abusez* = greatly deceived or mistaken. This is almost the oldest use of the word. "Abuser. To abuse, misuse . . . deceive, disappoint, gull, cozen, beguile. Sabuser. To mistake, to be in error; to wronge himselfe, &c." Cotgrave.
- p. 179, l. 7. "the olde kyngt Coldroe tempestedt hym." Here Caxton has made a most curious mistake. The original runs: *et avec luy le viel roy Coldroe, tempeste, et brullant de mommiere: tempeste* being really the name of one of the Saracen kings, and not a verb.
- p. 183, l. 5. "better aduysedt:" Fr. *quil soit desensle(?)*.
- p. 183, l. 32. "byhelde:" Fr. *regarderent*. See note to p. 102, l. 6.
- p. 184, l. 13. "Duc Naymes." In the *Sowdone* Floripas first sees the French army advancing.
- p. 187, l. 1. "in the tree of the crosse:" Fr. *en larbre*.
- p. 187, l. 14. "he was almoost in a rage of hys wordes:" Fr. *a peu de fait quil ne fut enraige de ses parolles*.
- p. 187, l. 33. "by presumyngt:" Fr. *par presumacion* = by supposition.
- p. 190, l. 2. "wythoute faulte:" Fr. *sans faulte* = without fail.
- p. 193, l. 29. "helde them soo short, &c.:" Fr. *et les tindrent si de prez quelz ne sceurent que faire*.
- p. 195, l. 11. "a grete abusyon:" Fr. *grant abusyon*.
- p. 201, l. 7. "that there was non abusyon, &c.:" Fr. *quil ny auoit point dabusyon en croire et adorer les distes reliques*.
- p. 202, l. 22. "al rauysshedt:" Fr. *tout rauy*.
- p. 204, l. 7. "ouerthrew to the erthe:" Fr. *vont tomber par terre*.
- p. 208, l. 18. "he foundedt, rented, and releuedt many and dyuers chyrches:" Fr. *il fonda, renta, et releua plusieurs et diuerses eglises*.
- p. 209, l. 4. See Dr. Hausknecht's note to the *Sowdon*, l. 1888.
- p. 209, l. 23. "he wold not leue herby:" would not stop at this. Fr. *ne se voulst tenir a cecy*.
- p. 209, l. 27. "maad certeyn experyences:" Fr. *fist aulcunes experimentacions*.
- p. 213, l. 5. "took hede:" Fr. *sen prist garde* = took notice.
- p. 214, l. 31. Fr. *eulx qui estoient presens et leurs successeurs fussent francs et liberez, les taillables fussent a leurs drois comme quilz fussent condicionez*.

- p. 215, l. 35. "felow:" Fr. *compaignon de escoc*.
- p. 217, l. 13. "wythoute makynge grete rebellyon:" without showing any great fight. Fr. *sans faire grandes rebellions*.
- p. 221, l. 17. "demaunded synguler persone ayenst a persone:" Fr. *demanda a Charles bataille singuliere de personne a personne*.
- p. 222, l. 17. "soo vylaynsly:" Fr. *si villement*.
- p. 231, l. 1. "surprised:" overcome, taken. Fr. *surpris*.
- p. 237, l. 1. "dystourned:" turned him away, dissuaded him. Fr. *le destourba*.
- p. 237, l. 21. "lepte:" corrected on the authority of the original French, which reads *monta*.
- p. 242, l. 6. "to-faished and broken:" Fr. *il estoit naure, casse, et tout rompu*.
- p. 251, l. 27. "daubeny." See *Introduction*, p. 7.

G L O S S A R Y.

- Abuse, *s.* 60/30, deceit, error.
 Abuse, *v.* 206/19, deceive.
 Abylledꝛ, *pt. s.* 80/11, dressed, prepared.
 Accomplysshe, *v.* 125/34, complete, finish.
 Accumyled, *pa. par.* 198/167, accumulated, grown long and thick.
 Acowardꝛ, *v.* 173/15, show to be a coward, prove oneself a coward.
 Adiouste, *v.* 39/9, to add, append.
 Adoubedꝛ, *pa. par.* 95/22, arrayed, dressed; 55/5, dubbed.
 Affectuously, *adv.* 13/12, affectionately, with affection.
 Alowedꝛ, *pa. par.* 49/20, praised.
 Ampull, *s.* 20/31, a flask, a bottle, a jar.
 And, *conj.* 101/15, if.
 Anenst, *prep.* 246/29, towards, as regards.
 Appeledꝛ, *pt. s.* 242/26, accused, challenged, charged with.
 Araught, *pt. s.* 76/28, reached to, touched.
 Arbalastre, *s.* 104/12, a cross-bow.
 Aresonneꝛ, *pa. par.* 52/20, questioned.
 Attayneꝛ, *pt. s.* 190/19, reached, struck.
 Attones, *adv.* 56/14, at once, at the same time.
 Aualedꝛ, *pt. s.* 158/16, sank down, was lowered; 104/34, let down, lowered.
 Bacynet, *s.* 32/15, a small helmet.
 Barat, *s.* 231/35, fraud, deceit.
 Baston, *s.* 182/4, a staff.
 Batayl, *s.* 232/35, a battalion. a division of an army.
 Baynedꝛ, *pa. par.* 89/20, bathed, plunged.
 Baynes, *s. pl.* 95/20, baths.
 Becke, *s.* 20/30, a beak, bill.
 Behoeful, *v.* 145/25, advisable, advantageous.
 Belfraye, *s.* 175/7, a tower. See *Cath. Anglicum*, *s. v.* Barsepay.
 Blynfelde, *pt. pl.* 82/1, blindfolded. See *Cath. Anglicum*, *s. v.* Blyndfeyld.
 Bowedrauꝛt, *s.* 189/31, a bowshot.
 Boystous, *a.* 29/26, large, big; 16/22, rough, violent.
 Brochedꝛ, *pt. s.* 101/35, spurred.
 Buscage, *s.* 33/19, a wood. O.Fr. *boscage*.
 Camuse, *a.* 94/27, short, thick-nosed.
 Chauffeꝛ, *pa. par.* 95/20, warmed, heated.
 Complices, *s. pl.* 164/33, accomplices.
 Confanon, *s.* 170/27. For gonfanon = a standard.
 Confyskedꝛ, *pa. par.* 24/34, confiscated.
 Conuenably, *adv.* 19/32, suitably, fittingly.
 Corobere, *v.* 24/9, to strengthen.
 Crapauld, *s.* 79/20, a toad.

- Cremeur, *s.* 46/19, dread.
 "Cremeur, feare, dread." —
 Cotgrave.
- Cresme, *s.* 20/32: The chrism or
 holy oil with which kings were
 anointed at their consecration.
 See *Cath. Anglicum*, *s. v.* Creme.
- Dedyed, *pa. par.* 16/35, dedicated.
- Delyuer, *a.* 80/33, active, nimble.
 Hence the modern *clever*.
- Depesshe, *v. imp.* 53/9, hasten,
 hurry.
- Derked, *pt. s.* 211/12, was eclipsed.
- Descerked, *pt. s.* 102/7, cut off the
 circle or ring round the helmet.
- Descouerd, *pa. par.* 75/26, un-
 covered, deprived.
- Desmayled, *pa. par.* 69/10, de-
 prived of the mails or plates.
- Disrenge, *v.* 226/19, to be thrown
 in disorder.
- Dysñoneste, *s.* 91/31, filth, nasti-
 ness.
- Dyssymyled, *pa. par.* 13/22, dis-
 guised.
- Dystourned, *pt. s.* 237/1, turned
 aside.
- Dystrouble, *v.* 151/27, trouble, dis-
 turb, interfere with.
- Egal, *s.* 59/2, equal, match.
- Empessed, *pa. par.* 219/14, hin-
 dered, obstructed.
- Enforced, *pt. s.* 78/16, exerted.
- Engyne, *s.* 165/21, craft, art, skill.
- Enhardyed, *pt. pl.* 192/22, encour-
 aged, took courage.
- Ensyewyng, *v.* 250/24, following.
- Enterbraced, *pt. pl.* 113/25, em-
 braced.
- Enterprenour, *s.* 166/10, enterpriser,
 actor.
- Entretene, *v.* 46/32, to treat, behave
 towards.
- Entyer, *a.* 237/32, earnest, hearty.
- Entyered, *pa. par.* 244/27, interred.
- Entyerly, *adv.* 149/28, earnestly,
 very greatly. "Entyrlly: *in-*
time."—*Cathol. Anglicum*.
- Escrye, *v.* 77/27, to call upon,
 invoke.
- Faus, *a.* 79/18. See note.
- Faysyble, *a.* 49/34, possible to be
 done, feasible.
- Felounye, *s.* 109/30, daring, reck-
 lessness.
- Fere, *v.* 140/5, to frighten.
- Ferfully, *adv.* 193/32, in fear,
 timidly.
- Fette, *pt. s.* 223/26, fetched.
- Fliese, *s.* 91/1, a fleece.
- Florysshe, *v.* 36/3, to bud, flower.
- Florysshed, *pa. par.* 108/23, flow-
 ing, long and wide.
- Formosyte, *s.* 198/10, beauty.
- Frequented, *pt. s.* 29/12, made
 frequent use of.
- Geayler, *s.* 89/1, jailer.
- Glaues, *sb. pl.* 81/27, glaives:
 weapons made of a cutting blade
 fixed at the end of a staff.
- Gree, *s.* 96/10, pleasure, delight.
- Greued, *pa. par.* 147/26, hurt, in-
 jured.
- Guarysshed, *pa. par.* 17/16, cured,
 healed.
- Habylle, *a.* 169/32, active, nimble.
- Harnoys, *s.* 105/34, equipments,
 outfit.
- Houyng, *pr. par.* 36/16, hovering.
- Iape, *v.* 60/22, play, mock.
- Ionques, *s. pl.* 200/1, rushes. See
Cath. Anglicum, *s. v.* Ionkett.
- Iourneye, *s.* 216/9, a day's journey.
- Lawhe, *v.* 53/12, to laugh.
- Lawhyng, *a.* 90/15, laughing.
- Lesynges, *s. pl.* 106/8, lies.
- Leteth, *pr. s.* 212/24, causes.
Leteth the wete = tells you, sends
 notice to you.
- Lette, *pa. par.* 219/14, obstructed,
 hindered.

- Loange, *s.* 25/32, praise, worship, reverence. O.Fr. *louange*.
- Lodgyce, *s.* 49/22, lodgings, tent. Fr. *logis*.
- Loos, *s.* 85/5, glory, praise.
- Lycles, *s. pl.* 40/25. Lists or a tilt-yard (*Cotgrave*) here used for the lines of the camp.
- Lynage, *s.* 192/33, clan, party.
- Maistresse, *s.* 94/19, governess.
- Matte, *a.* 74/12, conquered, thoroughly beaten. See glossary to *Sir Ferumbras*.
- Maulgre, *prep.* 234/26, in spite of.
- Meddle, *v.* 92/35, engage, contend.
- Medled, *pa. par.* 198/14, mixed, intermingled.
- Mesprysed, *pa. par.* 251/12, made a mistake, erred; 52/6, done wrong, injured.
- Mosel, *s.* 151/10, a muzzle.
- Moyen, *s.* 213/33, a means, a plan.
- Murayl, *s.* 203/25, walls, fortifications.
- Muse, *v.* 119/9, to be confounded.
- Oueral, *adv.* 30/12, everywhere. "Ouer alle; *passim, vbicunque, genus loquendi est vbique.*"—*Cath. Anglicum*.
- Ouerthrewe, *pt. s.* 141/18, fell over.
- Parents, *s. pl.* 160/3, relations.
- Pourchace, *v.* 32/6, provide, contrive. See note to *Sir Ferumbras*, 2603.
- Prestly, *adv.* 94/35, readily, quickly.
- Priued, *pa. par.* 215/14, withdrawn, estranged.
- Purchaced, *pa. par.* 131/8, obtained, procured.
- Putayne, *s.* 180/1, a harlot.
- Puterye, *s.* 181/35, harlotry. Fr. *puterie*.
- Pynapple, *s.* 80/22, a fir. See note.
- Raught, *pt. s.* 81/18, reached to, touched.
- Reioye, *v.* 64/32, renew.
- Releued, *pt. s.* 130/24, lifted up, raised.
- Remysed, *pt. s.* 208/28, placed again, brought back.
- Rented, *pt. s.* 206/18, endowed.
- Repayre, *s.* 129/13, retreat, return.
- Rescowed, *pa. par.* 72/35, rescued.
- Retcheth, 3 *pr. s.* 22/3, cares, recks.
- Ryuage, *s.* 158/3, shore, bank.
- Salewed, *pt. s.* 49/23, saluted, made obeisance to.
- Setted, *pt. s.* 52/22, set, thought.
- Share, *pt. s.* 76/28, cut.
- Sommyers, *s. pl.* 105/23, pack-horses.
- Soulded, *pa. par.* 103/33, soldered, fastened, jointed.
- Sperhawke, *s.* 193/32, a sparrowhawk.
- Stratchedden, *pt. pl.* 236/31, were stretched or strained.
- Sudarye, *s.* 37/14, a handkerchief: commonly applied to the napkin which wrapped about our Lord's head. See *Cath Anglicum*, *s. v.* and note.
- Surquydrous, *a.* 74/10, proud, haughty.
- Swolowe, *s.* 205/32, a whirlpool or quicksand. See *Cath. Anglicum*, *s. v.* a Swalle of y° See.
- Symylacres, *s. pl.* 206/11, images.
- Syeges, *s. pl.* 229/5, seats, places.
- Tabellyons, *s. pl.* 214/32. See note.
- Tabouryns, *s. pl.* 22/27, tabourers.
- Thwarte, *prep.* 44/6, across.
- To-frusshed, *pa. par.* 75/20, broken to pieces.
- Trauaylled, *pa. par.* 103/7, worn out with labour.
- Tronchoned, *pa. par.* 63/1, broken to pieces.
- Truffed, *pt. s.* 119/15, played, mocked.

<p>Tyerce, <i>s.</i> 232/23, terce, or the third of the canonical hours.</p> <p>Underset, <i>pa. par.</i> 249/7, propped up, supported.</p> <p>Vnnethe, <i>adv.</i> 31/6, scarcely, with difficulty.</p> <p>Vylaynsly, <i>adv.</i> 222/17, shamefully, disgracefully.</p>	<p>Wende, <i>pt. s.</i> 36/13, thought, intended.</p> <p>Wesshe, <i>pt. s.</i> 66/21, washed.</p> <p>Wynbrowes, <i>s. pl.</i> 26/33, eyebrows. Evidently a corruption of <i>eyebrowes</i>.</p> <p>Ymbre, <i>s.</i> 37/35, ember.</p>
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