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The
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of the
Destruction of Troy.

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The

“Best Hystoriale”

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Destruction of Troy:

AN ALLITERATIVE ROMANCE

TRANSLATED FROM

GUIDO DE COLONNA'S

“Hystoria Troiana.”

NOW FIRST EDITED

FROM THE UNIQUE MS. IN THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM,
UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,

with Introduction, Notes, and a Glossary,

BY

THE LATE REV. GEO. A. PANTON,

AND

DAVID DONALDSON, ESQ.

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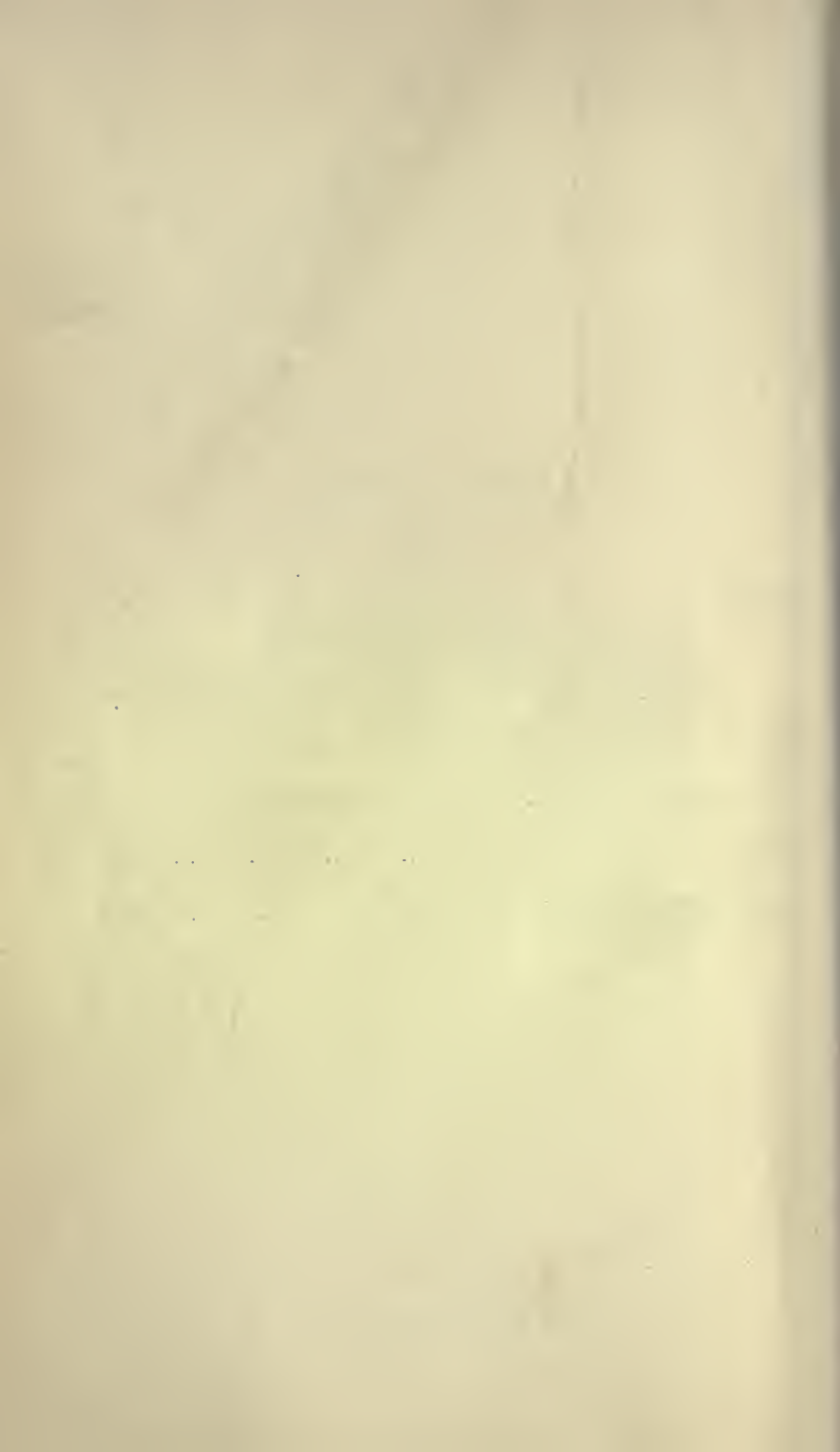
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P R E F A C E.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Here begynneth the Sege of Troye,”

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

¹ Written in 1870.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Her endis the monk ande begynnys barbour;'

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

'Her endis barbour and begynnys the monk.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[fol. 26 a.]

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

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

¹ In Marsh, 1555, these two lines are

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

² Evidently a mistake for *cereles*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Eorum magna pars fui."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"his brochez they turne, 1029

That byddez his bedgatt his byddyng to wyrche."

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

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

3. At line 1041 we are told of Arthur that

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"What do you glower after our folk for?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"For thir pepill destroyit war certane,"—

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

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

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

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

Douce MSS. 148.

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

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

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

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

"Cople, auld, mankit and mutillait,"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Sir Lucius Iberius, the Emperour of Rome"—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Ane Emperour in propyrtè
A Commawndoure suld callyd be" ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very many lines from this poem of *Golagrus and Gawane*, such as—
 “And he gudly furth gaes, and graithet his geir,
 And buskit hym to battell without mair abaid”—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

" With Barburs biggit in bourders of the stretes ;
With all Maister men that on molde dwellis,
Onestly enabit in entris aboute"—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Bridle-bit makers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Tailleurs, anciently Tailleors or Tailleres.

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

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

⁴ Ferre, or feure, from ferrarius.

⁵ Espicier, now épicier.

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

"Alle of palle werke fyne

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

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

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

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

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

⁸ But the last is "The Websters Playe."

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

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

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

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

¹ Sic for “mayme,” to maim.

² Embroidered. *Sir Gawan*.

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

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

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

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

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

which Lydgate duly in order caps with

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our author has,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. A. P.

Dec. 6th, 1872.

THE MS., DIALECT, AND AUTHORSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

or *at*, with their plurals *pes* or *pese*, *po*, *pos* or *pōse*; sometimes we find *pies* for *pese*. The relatives are *wo*, *who*, *qwo*, Dat. and Acc. *qwom*, *pat*, *quat*, *what*; *wo-so*, *who-so*, *quat-so*: and the distributives, *aither*, *euper*, *other*, *tothir*: while the substantive forms *the ton*, *the tothir*, occur frequently. The terminations *selfe*, *seluon*, are added to singular and plural personals indiscriminately, as *hym-selfe* (969), *hym-seluon* (1236); *hom-selfe* (983), *hom-seluon* (752), *paim-selfe* (1582); *pi-seluyn* (3508).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. D.

July 16th, 1873.

ERRATA.

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

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|---|--|
| <p>p. 1, l. 4, <i>for end read ende</i>
 p. 1, l. 11, <i>for mind read mynde</i>
 p. 2, l. 28, <i>for stryfe read stryffe</i>
 p. 2, l. 34, <i>for fablis read ffablis</i>
 p. 2, l. 42, <i>for traiet read turnet</i>
 p. 2, l. 48, <i>for Ouyd read Ouyde</i>
 p. 2, l. 49, <i>for Virgill read Virgille</i>
 p. 2, l. 55, <i>for weghe read weghe</i>
 p. 3, l. 57, <i>for assemely read assembly</i>
 p. 3, l. 62, <i>for loged read logede</i>
 p. 3, l. 63, <i>for tothyr read tother</i>
 p. 3, l. 66, <i>for cité read Sité</i>
 p. 3, l. 69, <i>for ouerraght read ouer-
raght</i>
 p. 3, l. 76, <i>for grace read grace</i>
 p. 3, l. 79, <i>for dedes read dedis</i>
 p. 3, l. 80, <i>for groundes read groundes</i>
 p. 3, l. 83, <i>for kynges . . . costes read
kynges . . . costes</i>
 p. 3, l. 84, <i>for Dukes read Dukes</i>
 p. 3, l. 87, <i>for kynges enarmed read
kynges enarmede</i>
 p. 3, l. 89, <i>for shalkes read shalkes</i>
 p. 4, l. 92, <i>for dyntes read dyntes</i>
 p. 4, l. 93, <i>for aftur read after</i>
 p. 4, l. 94, <i>for shall read shalt</i>
 p. 4, l. 96, <i>for þer with read þerwith</i>
 p. 4, l. 98, <i>for mater read mater</i>
 p. 5, title, <i>for exit . . . Golde read
Exit . . . golde</i></p> | <p>p. 5, l. 100, <i>for aperte read aperte</i>
 p. 5, l. 102, <i>for maner . . . called read
maner . . . callid</i>
 p. 5, l. 104, <i>for is read [is]</i>
 p. 5, side-note 2, <i>for ytaile read þtaile</i>
 p. 5, l. 112, <i>for lost read loste</i>
 p. 5, l. 114, <i>for broþer read broþer</i>
 p. 5, last side-note, <i>delete</i>
 p. 5, l. 122, <i>for drowpyaite read drowp-
ynge</i>
 p. 5, l. 123, <i>for Ovid . . . Eydos read
Ovide . . . Eroydos</i>
 p. 6, l. 126, <i>for said read saide</i>
 p. 6, l. 132, <i>for Well read Wele</i>
 p. 6, l. 140, <i>for take read toke</i>
 p. 6, l. 141, <i>for wold read wolde</i>
 p. 6, l. 142, <i>for pricket read pricket</i>
 p. 6, l. 147, <i>for bethoght read be-
thought</i>
 p. 6, l. 148, <i>for ware read war</i>
 p. 6, l. 156, <i>for flamand read flamande</i>
 p. 7, l. 163, <i>for enchauntementes . . .
god read enchauntementes . . . gode</i>
 p. 7, l. 168, <i>for fuastyng read fnastyng</i>
 p. 7, l. 170, <i>for nelue read nelne</i>
 p. 7, l. 174, <i>for wold read wolde</i>
 p. 7, l. 189, <i>for King read king</i>
 p. 7, l. 190, <i>for gobbottes . . . hid
read gobbettes . . . hide</i>
 p. 8, l. 195, <i>for printed read printede</i></p> |
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- p. 8, l. 197, *for jorney read journey*
 p. 8, l. 198, *for semyd . . . him read*
semyde . . . hym
 p. 8, l. 202, *for hond read honde*
 p. 8, l. 208, *for thoght read thought*
 p. 8, l. 211, *for said read saide*
 p. 8, l. 216, *for go read goo*
 p. 8, l. 221, *for you read pou*
 p. 13*, l. 342, *for swonghe read*
swoughe
 p. 13*, l. 357, *for zynerus read zyuerus*
 p. 19, l. 543, *for zenernes read zeurnes*
 p. 23, l. 657, *for said read saide*
 p. 28, l. 801, *for sacrifice read Sacrifice*
 p. 42, l. 1242, *for zyneris read zyueris*
 p. 49, l. 1495, *for feire read ferre*
 p. 50, l. 1503, *for color read colour*
 p. 50, l. 1506, *for in read on*
 p. 51, l. 1522, *for thriccing read*
thricching
 p. 52, l. 1563, *for beste read bestes*
 p. 56, l. 1680, *for of god read of [a]*
god
 p. 57, l. 1720, *for gremy read gremþ*
 p. 57, l. 1726, *for sik read sib*
 p. 61, l. 1837, *for umbly read tumbly*
 p. 61, l. 1863, *for Be sir read Ben sher*
 p. 62, l. 1893, *for to read of*
 p. 62, l. 1894, *for lose read lose*
 p. 63, l. 1919, *for onryng read orryng*
 p. 65, l. 1977, *for fere read ferd*
 p. 65, l. 1978, *for Left . . . fle read*
Lest . . . sle, and delete comma after
hade
 p. 67, l. 2041, *for message . . . o read*
messenger . . . &
 p. 68, l. 2052, *for harmes read harmys*
 p. 69, l. 2076, *for too read to*
 p. 69, l. 2098, *for seterioll read sete*
rioll
 p. 70, l. 2126, *for wintors read winteris*
 p. 71, l. 2144, *for sith read sithe*
 p. 113, l. 3491, *for gremy read gremþ*
 p. 123, l. 3793, *for wordye read wordys*
 p. 127, l. 3917, *for zynerus read zyuerus*
 p. 128, l. 3956, *for faffure read fassure*
 p. 154, l. 4754, *for gremy read gremþ*
 p. 156, l. 4795, *for boue read bone*
 p. 166, l. 5106, *for deme to read deme*
[me] to
 p. 186, l. 5732, *for shout read shont*
 p. 196, l. 6063, *for felous read felons*
 p. 199, l. 6127, *for vnwyly read vn-*
wysly
 p. 199, l. 6133, *for leue read lene*
 p. 230, l. 7127, *for ffounet read ffonnet*
 p. 234, l. 7273, *for derly read deruly*
 p. 259, l. 7983, *delete comma after*
haue
 p. 274, l. 8444, *for vnfitting read vn-*
sitting
 p. 275, l. 8477, *for feld read fild*
 p. 278, l. 8542, *for feld read felde*
 p. 279, l. 8579, *for clomour read clamur*
 p. 279, l. 8601, *for sword read sworde*
 p. 285, l. 8767, *for bold read bolde*
 p. 287, Rubric, *for Dethe read Deathe*
 p. 287, l. 8840, *for Patroculus . . . also*
read Patroculun . . . als
 p. 287, l. 8842, *for Xancipun read*
Xancipun
 p. 288, l. 8857, *for ferr read ferre*
 p. 289, l. 8889, *for hold read holde*
 p. 289, l. 8910, *for werre read werre*
 p. 290, l. 8921, *for comyns read Comyns*
 p. 292, l. 8971, *for ferr read ferre*
 p. 294, l. 9040, *for well read welle*
 p. 294, l. 9048, *for gird read girde*
 p. 296, l. 9100, *for wend read wende*
 p. 297, l. 9133, *for yerne read yerin*
 p. 301, l. 9263, *for wold read wolde*
 p. 306, l. 9400, *for turnyd read turnyde*
 p. 315, l. 9652, *for raiked read raikede*
 p. 320, l. 9826, *for ded read dede*
 p. 321, l. 9842, *for birr read birre*
 p. 322, l. 9869, *for entrid read entride*
 p. 322, l. 9875, *for ground read grounde*
 p. 323, l. 9903, *for vmbraid read vm-*
braide
 p. 336, l. 10291, *for laited read laitede*
 p. 337, l. 10320, *for end read ende*
 p. 344, l. 10546, *for seuyan read seyuo*
n
 p. 349, l. 10705, *for Betweene read*
Betwene
 p. 349, l. 10713, *for damp read dump*
 p. 355, l. 10902, *for hed read hede*
 p. 359, l. 11015, *for wordes read wordes*
 p. 373, l. 11462, *for groaund read*
gronond
 p. 379, l. 11633, *for Amphimacous*
read Amphymacus
 p. 389, l. 11942, *for polissit read*
polishit
 p. 392, l. 12038, *for company read*
cumpany
 p. 403, l. 12356, *for burgh read burgh*
e
 p. 405, l. 12424, *for mertrid read*
martrid

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

[INDEX OF BOOKS AND SUBJECTS.]

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

	PAGE
The Prologe of this Boke	[1]
The first boke: how Kyng Pelleus exit Iason to get the goldyn flese	[5]
The ij ^d boke: how the grekes toke lond vpon troy. Cawse of the first debate	[12*]
The iij ^d boke: how Medea enformyt Iason to get the flese of gold	[24]
The iiij th boke: of the distruccon of the first Troy by Ercules & Iason	[35]
The v th boke: of the foundyng of new Troy, & of the qwerell of Kyng Priam for his fader deth	[51]
The sext boke: how Kyng Priam toke counsell to wer on the grekes	[68]
the vij th boke: how Paris went into grese for Elan	[90]
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The Destruction of Troy

from

Guido de Colonna.

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The
“Gest Hystoriale”
of the
Destruction of Troy:

AN ALLITERATIVE ROMANCE

TRANSLATED FROM

GUIDO DE COLONNA'S

“Hystoria Troiana.”

NOW FIRST EDITED

FROM THE UNIQUE MS. IN THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM,
UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,

BY

THE REV. GEO. A. PANTON

AND

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Prologue.

- Maistur in magesté, maker of Alle,
 Endles and on, euer to last !
 Now, god, of þi grace graunt me þi helpe,
- 4 And wysshe me with wyt þis werke for to end !
 Off aunters ben olde of aunsetris nobill,
 And slydyn vppon shlepe by slomeryng of Age :
 Of stithe men in stoure strongest in armes,
- 8 And wisest in wer to wale in hor tyme,
 þat ben drepit *with* deth & þere day paste,
 And most out of mynd for þere meecull age,
 Sothe stories ben stoken vp, & straught out of
 mind,
- 12 And swolowet into swym by swiftenes of yeres,
 Ffor new þat ben now, next at our hond,
 Breuyt into bokes for boldyng of hertes ;
 On lusti to loke *with* lightnes of wille,
- 16 Cheuyt throughe chaunce & chaungyng of
 peopull ;
 Sum tru for to traist, triet in þe ende,
 Sum feynit o fere & ay false vnder.
 Yche wegh as he will warys his tyme,
- 20 And has lykyng to lerne þat hym list after.
 But olde stories of stithe þat astate helde,
 May be solas to sum þat it segh neuer,

(fol. 2 a.)
 Invocation.

Of the noble deeds
 of our ancestors,

and of the stout
 and wise in war,

true stories have
 been all but
 forgotten; while

of those of more
 modern times,
 recorded in books
 "for boldyng of
 hertes,

some are true and
 some are false.

Each desires to
 learn what he
 likes best.

But old stories of
 renowned deeds

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

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

(fol. 2 b.)

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

gods fought like
men, and

other such trifles.

Guido de Colonna
is the author of
the following
story,

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

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

- 36 Sum lokyt ouer litle and lympit of the sothe.
Amonges þat menye,—to myn hym be nome,—
Homer was holden haithill of dedis.
Qwiles his dayes enduret, derrist of other
40 þat with the Grekys was gret & of grice comyn.
He feynet myche fals was neuer before wroght,
And traiet þe truth, trust ye non other.
Of his trifuls to telle I haue no tome nowe,
44 .Ne of his feynit fare þat he fore with :
How goddes foght in the filde, folke as þai were,
And other errours vnable þat after were knowen,
That poyetis of prise have preuyt vntrew :
48 Ouyd and othir þat onest were ay,
Virgill þe virtuus, verrit for nobill,
Thes dampnet his dedys & for dull holdyn.
But þe truth for to telle & þe text euyn
52 Of þat fight how it felle in a few yeres,
þat was clanly compilet with a clerk wise,
On Gydo, a gome, þat graidly hade soght,
And wist all þe werks by weghe he hade,
56 That bothe were in batell while the batell last,

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

which is compiled
from the works of

Dares and Dictys
the historians.

(fol. 3 a.)

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

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

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

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

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

(fol. 3 b.)
treasons that took
place; in short,
of every event
from first to last.

Bothe of barges & buernes þat broght were fro
grese :

And all the batels on bent þe buernes betwene.

92 What Duke þat was dede throughe dyntes of
hond,

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

Bothe of truse & trayne þe truthe shall þu here,

And all the ferlies þat fell vnto the ferre ende.

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

Explicit Prologue.

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

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

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

(MS. has
"ytaille."
Story of the golden fleece

Pelias, King of Iolcus: Aeson his brother.

(fol. 4 a.)

(all = auld, old.)

Book I.

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

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

(fol. 4 b.)

Where and how
the golden fleece
was kept.

(MS. has "as.")

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

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

Book I.

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

(fol. 5 a.)

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

Book I.

Pellias plans
get Jason away
from Iolcua.

At a great feast
arranged for the
purpose,

he entices him to
go to Colchis for
the golden fleece.

(fol. 5 b.)

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

Book I.

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

The rewards
 promiſed if he
 ſhould be
 ſucceſſful.

WHEN PELLEUS hiſ proſeſ hade pupliſhit on
 highe,

Jason undertakes
 the journey,

- 248 And all ſoburly ſaid *with* a ſad wille,
 Jason waſ Joly of hiſ Juſte wordes,
 þat in preſenſe of the pepull þo profeſſe were made,
 And mony ſtythe of aſtate ſtanding aboute.
 252 He hedit not the harme þat in hiſ hert lurkyt,
 Ne the ffaſhed he faynit vnder faire wordes;
 He drede no diſſayet of hiſ dere vnclē,
 But hooped full hertely it come of hegh loue.
 256 þen he triſt hym full tyte in hiſ tried ſtrenght,

(fol. 6 a.)

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

Book I.

He therefore
accepts the
undertaking with
heartiness.

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

PELLEUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

OFF ERCULES.

Book I.

- 288 There was honerable Ercules egur of wille,
 As poyetes haue pricked of his prise fader :
 He was getton of a god on a gret lady,
 þat ajoinet was Iobeter to his iuste nome,
 292 And his moder full mylde Almena was clepid :
 She was wyffe as I wene to worthy Amphitrio.
 This Ercules euermore egur & nobill,
 The worde of his werkes thurghe þe worlde
 sprange :

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

- 296 So many groundes he for-justede & of ioy broght,
 That no tung might hom telle þof it tyme hade.
 Hit is tolde in his tyme, wo þat trawe lyst,
 In his hastines he highyt vnto helle yates,
 300 A þre hedet hounde in his honnd coght,
 That was keper of the close of þat curset In :
 So dang he þat dog with dynt of his wappon,
 þat þe warlag was wete of his wan atter,
 304 And thurgh voidyng of venym with vomettes
 grete,

who dragged the
 three-headed dog
 Cerberus from
 hell,

- Mony prouyns and perties were put out of helle.
 All þat poites haue pricket of his prise dedis,
 I haue no tome for to telle ne tary no lengur.
 308 But þe wonders þat he wrought in þis world here,
 In yche cuntré ben knowen vnder Criste euyn.
 Tow pyllers he pight in a place lowe,
 Vppon Gades groundes, þat he gotton hade :
 312 Too whiche pyllers priste as prouyt is before,
 The mighty Massidon Kyng maister of All,
 The Emperour Alexaunder Aunterid to come :
 He wan all the world & at his wille aght.

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

* * * * *

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

Book I.

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

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

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

Liber Secundus.

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

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

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

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

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

Troy not then so great as latterly.

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

Book II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

He returns to the king.

Book II.

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

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

* * * * *

(fol. 7 a.)

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

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

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

- 316 That was Jocund and Joly and Jacomedel¹ hight,
Hit was þe souerayne Citie of the Soyle euer,
Of lenght & largenes louely to see,
Well wallit for werre, watrit aboute.
- 320 Grete toures full toure all þe toune vmbe,
Well bilde all aboute, & mony buernes In,
With proude pals of prise & palys full noble.
There was the souerayne Cytie of Shetes þe kyng,
- 324 With his baronage bolde & buernes full noble;
Mony Knightes in his courtte & company grete.
Ther were fyldes full faire fast þere besyde,
With grete medoes & grene, goodly to showe,
- 328 With all odour of herbis þat on vrthe springes;
The bourderis about abasshet with leuys,
With shotes of shire wode shene to beholde:
Grete greues full grene, grecfull of dere,
- 332 Wilde bestes to wale was pere enow:
Herdes at þe hond ay by holte sydes,
Vppon laundes þai lay likyng to see.
Vmbe the sercle of the Citie was sothely A playne,
- 336 ffull of floures fresshe fret on þe grounde,
With lefs-ales vppon lofte lustie and faire,
ffolke to refresshe for faintyng of hete,
With voiders vnder vines for violent sonnes.
- 340 There was wellit to wale water full nobill,
In yche place of the playne with plentius stremes,

¹ Probably for Æa, the capital of Colchis.

With a swonghe and a swetnes sweppit on þe
grounde,

Book II.

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

And all fowles in ffether fell þere vppon,
344 ffor to reckon by right þat to ryuer haunttes.

Small briddes aboue in þe bright leuys
With shrikes full shrille in the shire bowes ;
The noise was full noble of notes to here,

348 Thurgh myrth & melody made vppon lofte.

(fol. 7 b.)

To this souerayne Citie þat yet was olofte,
Jason [a]ioynid and his iust fferis,
Steppit vp to a streite streght on his gate.

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

352 As þai past on the payment þe pepull beheld,
Haden wonder of the wegges, & wilfulde desyre
To know of þere comyng and the cause wete,
þat were so rially arait & a rowte gay.

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

356 So faire freikes vppon fote was ferly to se,
So 3onge and so yepe, 3ynerus of wille,
ffolke fraynide fast at tho fre buernes,
Of what cuntre þai come & the cause why.

360 Was no wegh þat A word warpid hom too,
But sewid furthe to the sale of Chethes the kyng :
þai bowet to the brode yate or þai bide wold.

The Kyng of his curtesy Kayres hom vnto,

364 Silet furthe of his Citie seriaunttes hym with,
Mony stalworth in stoure as his astate wold ;

King Æetes
welcomes them to
his palace.

Than he fongid þo freikes with a fine chere,
With hailsyng of hed bare, haspyng in armys,

368 And led hom furthe lyuely into a large halle,
Gaid vp by a grese all of gray marbill,
Into a chamber full choise (chefe) on þere way,
þat proudly was painted with pure gold ouer,

(MS. has "chese.")

372 And þan sylen to sitte vppon silke wedis,
Hadyu wyn for to wale & wordes ynow.

JASON

Then Jason to þe Just King (Joyuely) can say

(MS. has "Joynt-
ly.")

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

THE CRAFT OF MEDEA.

- Through necromancy she had power over all things : thus Fame declared,
- 404 Of nygramansi ynogh to note when she liket,
 And all the fetes full faire in a few yeres.
 Wyndis at hir wille to wakyn in the aire,
 Gret showres to shede & shynyng agayne,
 Haile from the heuyn in a hond while,
 And the light make les as hir lefe thought ;
- (fol. 8 b.)
- 408 Merke at the mydday & the mone chaunge,
- Notes
5 a 200. 100. 100. 100.*

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

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

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

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

Book II.

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

THE SODEN HOTE LOUE OF MEDEA.

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

When this mylde in hir maner was at þe meite
 set

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

*she falls for Jason
 typical Medieval
 symptoms of love*

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

(fol. 9 b.)

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

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

Book II.

- So hardy, so hynd in hall for to se,
 476 So luffly, so lykyng *with* lapping in armys ;
 Well were that woman might weld hym for euer.”
 Dissyryng full depely in her derne hert,
 As maner is of maydons *pat* maynot for shame,
 480 ffor to languysshe in loue till *pere* lere chaunge :
 Shentyng for shame to shew furth *pere* ernd,
 As *pai* wylne to be woghit *pere* worship to saue.
 Mony burdys bene broght to *paire* bare dethe,
 484 *pat* wondyn for wonderfful *paire* wille for to
 shewe.

Whan *pe* fest and *pe* fare was faren to the ende,
 And burdes borne downe, burnes on fote,

Medea myldly mevet to chaumber

Medea retires to
 her own chamber,

- 488 Be leue of *pe* lordes and *pe* ledys all.
 The Knightes at the Kyng cachyn *pere* leue,
 Intill a chaumber full choise chosen *pere* way
 Be comaundement of *pe* Kyng, & *pe* courtte
 voidet.

- 492 Medea the mylde, *pat* I ment first,
 Wox pale for pyne in hir priuy chamber,
 In a longyng of loue as the lowe hote,
With a Sykyng vnsounde, *pat* souet to hir hert ;

and in a longing
 of iove seeks to
 compass her
 desire.

- 496 She compast kenly in hir clene wit
 ffor to bring it aboute & hir bale voide.
 Thus sho drof forth hir dayes in hir depe thocht,
With weping and wo all the woke ouer,

(fol. 10 a.)

- 500 Till it fell hir by fortune, as I fynd here,
 On a day, as the Dukes were ouer des set,
 And comynd *with* the Kyng of Knighthode in
 Armys,

One day, as the
 Dukes and the
 King are
 communing,
 Æetes bids her
 come and sit by
 the knights to
 solace them.

- Chethes for *pat* semly sent into chamber,
 504 Bade his doughter come doune to hir dere fader :
 And sho obeit his bone, & of boure come
 In clothes as be-come for a kynges doughter,
 And obeit the bolde, and bowet hir fader ;

Book II.

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

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

MEDEA.

The woman was war þat no wegh herd,
 And vnder shadow of shame shewid forth hir
 ernd,

With a compas of clennes to colour hir speche.

- 524 In sauynge hir-seluen and serche of his wille,
 "Now frynd," quod þat faire, "as ye bene fre
 holden,

Will ye suffer me to say, and the sothe telle?
 Voidis me noght of vitius, [ne] vilaus of tunge;

- 528 Ne deme no dishonesty in your derfe hert,
 þof I put me þus pertly my purpos to shewe.

Hit sittes, me semeth, to a sure knyghte,
 þat ayres into vnkoth lond auntres to seche,

- 532 To be counseld in case to comfford hym-seluyn,
 Of sum fre þat hym faith awe, & þe fete knoweth;
 This curtyisy he claymes as for clere det,
 And be chaunce may chere hym & cheue to þe
 bettur.

- 536 I wot ssir, ye are wight & a wegh nobill,
 Auntrus in armes, & able of person;

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

(fol. 10 b.)

Such courtesy is due to him as a stranger.

Book II.

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

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

*She promises
 her and if
 he agrees to
 her desires*

if he will do as
 she desires.

TH[E] ONSUARE OF JASON TO MEDEA.

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

Jason thanks her
 a thousand times,

agrees

and submits to her
 "pure will."

MEDEA.

(fol. 11 a.)

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

Unless he is
 thoroughly
 acquainted with
 all the difficulties
 he has

Book II.

to overcome, she
advises him to
abandon the
enterprise.

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

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

TH[E] ONSUARE OF JASON TO MEDEA.

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

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

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

(fol. 11 b.)

MEDEA.

Medea, on finding

Medea full myldly vnto þe mon said :—

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

Book II.

him determined,
 promises to aid
 him on one
 condition.

JASON.

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

Jason accepts
 the offer.

MEDEA.

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

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

(fol. 12 a.)

JASON.

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

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

Book II.

He counts himself
unworthy of such
offers.

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

MEDEA.

Medea rejoices on
account of her
success :

Medea was mery at this mene graunt,
And to þat souerayn full soberly said o this
wise :—

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

but Jason must
come to her
chamber at
midnight,
to confirm his
promise with an
(fol. 12 b.)

oath : after which
she will perform
her part.

(MS. has
"haroghes")

come to in
chamber to seal
contract

JASON.

Book II.

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

“ Most louesom lady, your lykyng be done !

As ye wilne for to wirke & your wille folowe,

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

The lady *wit* loutyng þen hir leue tase,

ffirst at hir fadir and other fre buernes,

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

Jason consents,
and Medea passes
to her chamber.

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

Medea longs for
night.

(fol. 13 a.)

She sends a
widow to guide
Jason to her
chamber.

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

Book III.

- 688 The old wedo on hir way wendys belyue,
 And þo louers ho leuyt lightly to-gedur.
 Medea the maidon meuyt to þe dore,
 Barret it bygly on hir best wise ;
- 692 þan she brought forth þe bold to hir bedde syde
 In solas full soberly he set hym þeron.
 She went from þat worthy into a wale chambur,
 A triet Image she toke all of true golde,
- 696 Halowet was hertly in a highe nome
 Of Joue, þat gentillis held for a iust god,
 And broght to the buerne on þe beddis syde,
 With light that was louely lemyng þer-In
- 700 Of suergys semly, þat set were aboute.
 þan wightly thies wordes to þat worthy ho
 said :—
- “ Here I aske you hertely þat ye may het here, and asks Jason to
 With a solemne sacrement on this sure gode, swear that he will
 fulfil all his
 promises.
- 704 All þe forward to fulfille, þat ye first made,
 And þo couenaundes to kepe with a clene hert ;
 And for your felow & fere me faithfully hold,
 Euer from this owre to the ende of your lyffe ; (fol. 13 b.)
- 708 ffor no chaunce, þat may cheue, chaunge your
 wille :
- And I heghly shall holde, I het you before.”
- Jason grauntede full goodly with a glad chere,
 And swiftly he sware on þat (Shene) god ;
- 712 All tho couenaundes to kepe, & for no cause let,
 Whill hym lastes the lyffe : he laid on his hond.
- (MS. has
 “Shete.”)

THE POETE.

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

Book III.

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

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

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

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

They pass into an
inner chamber.

Book III.

752 þai solast hom samyn, as hom-seluon liket,
 With venus werkes, þat hom well pleasid :
 þat sorily dessauis, & men to sorow bringses.
 Whan þe day vp droghe & the dym voidet,
 756 Thus Jason full ioyfull to þat gentill said :—
 “Hit is best þat we buske & of bede rise,
 Lest þe day vs be-daghe & our dedes knowen,
 And we founden in fere & oure fame loste ;
 760 And I vnformet in faith how I fare shall,
 Of my dedes to do, as ye me dere heght.
 Iff þe any thing have amyt abill me to,
 þat þe me faithfully informe, & let me fare
 hethyn,

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

764 My deuer for to do & my deth voide ;
 þat I might lede þe with luff into my londe home,
 Wede ye with worship, and to wiffe hold.”
 Medea to þat mighty myldly answarit :—
 768 “A ! my lord & my loue, more lefe þan my
 seluyn,

I have mynde of youre mater most of all other :
 I will fully enforme yox or ye fare hethyn,
 How ye dewly shall do, & no drede haue.

772 Ryse we now full radly, rest here no longer,
 And I shall tell you full tyte, & tary no thing.”
 Than þai cladde hom clenly vppon clese wise :
 The burd bowet from þe bede, broght hym in
 haste

(fol. 14 b.)

776 An ymage full nobill, þat he naite shulde,
 þat qwaint was & qwem, all of white siluer,
 Charmet with enchauntment, & chargit hym to
 holde.

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

Hit was wroght all by wit & wiles to helpe,
 780 And myghty suche mawmentry made to distroy :
 Sho bade hym kepe it full close on his clene
 body.

An oyntment þat was noble, anon she hym set, A noble ointment

Book III.

she then gives to
destroy venom
and fire :

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

and a large roll
which he must
read :

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

(fol. 15 a.)

He then takes
leave of Medea.

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

- 784 “ This strongly distroy shall þe strenght of þe
venym,
And fade all the ffyr and þe furse lowe.”
Than ho raught hym a ring *with* a riche stone,
þat no poison enpaire might, þe power is soche :
- 788 And if it borne were in batell on his bare flesshe,
He shulde slyde forth sleghly & vnslayn worthe.
Achates it calde is *with* clene men of wit,
And in Cicill forsothe sene was it first :
- 792 Eneas it name & in note hade,
Whan he to cartage come vnknowen *with* sight.
And þan ho broght hym a bref all of brode letres,
þat was comly by crafte a clerke for to rede ;
- 796 And enformyt him fayre how he fare shuld,
When he [h]is deuer hade done & drow to þe
whethir,
ffor to knele on his knes to the cold erth,
And grete all his goddes *with* a good chere ;
- 800 And the rolle for to rede or he rest thry,
As *with* sacrifice to shew & seruice to goddes,
þat hym grauntede of grace þat gifte for to haue,
þat he might worthely it welde, & away beire.
- 804 And þan sho gafe hym a glasse *with* a good
lycour,
And bade whan he buskyt to the bolde Exin,
To werke it *with* mesure, & in hor mouthe caste,
And þai clappe shall full clene, & neuer vnclose
aftur,
- 808 Ne neuer dere hym a dyse *with* no dede efte.
Thus enfourmet ho þat fre of þe fete euyne,
How he wyn shuld his worship, & his woche
pas :
- And þen lacches his leue & his loue kyst,
- 812 Past furth priuely and þat pert leuyt,

Book III.

- Enon lurkys to his loge, & laide hym to slepe.
 By the renke hade hym restid ryse the sun,
 Brightis all the burghe and the brode valis ;
 816 Meuyt ouer the mounteyns men to beholde.
 Jason feynit *with* fare as he hade fast sleppit,
 And now rapis hym to ryse & rom from his bede. Jason collects his
company and
goes to meet
Æetes.
 820 *With* Ercules and *oper* mo of his aune men,
 He sues furth on þe soile to Chethes the kyng,
 In company of kynges and *oper* clene burnes.
 Whan he was ware of þe wegh, welcomed hym
 faire,
 And spird at hym specially what his spede were.
 824 Than Jason vniounid to the gentill speche :—
 “Lord, and it like you, longe am I here !
 Wold ye graunt me *your* grase goodly to wende,
 I wold boune me to batell, and take my bare
 aunter,
 828 Yon worthy wethir to wyn, & *your* wille be.”
 THE COUNSELL OF CHETES TO JASON.
 The Kyng þan full curtesly karpes agayne :
 Sais, “Jason, this Jorney is no ioye in,
 I am ferd, by my faith, of þi frele yowth,
 832 þat hit lede þe to losse and þi lyffe tyne,
 And me harme for to haue of thy hegh wille,
 To be slaundret of þi skathe, & þou skape noght.
 þefore ffrynd, by my faith, vpon faire wise,
 836 I counsell þe in kyrt, kaire to þi londe,
 And put of þis *purpos*, for *perille* þat may folowe.” Æetes advises
Jason to abandon
the enterprise :
 Jason carpes to the kyng, conyngly he said,
 “Sir I hade counsaill in þis case er I come here, but finding him
determined to
proceed,
 840 And ye shall boldly be blameles, þof me bale
 happyn,
 þat I wilne of my wit & wilfull desyre.”
 þan the kyng to þe knight carpes these wordes;— he grants him
leave.
 “ffrynd þou shall fully haue fauer to wend,

Book III.

Jason seeks the
island where the
fleece is kept.

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

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

In an yle þat was negh þe noble kynges sete,
848 This clene flese was inclosede all *with* clere water,
Euon a forlong þerfro, & fully nomore.
Jason to þis Jorney ioynes hym belyffe,
Bowes euyn to þe banke & a bote fonde,
852 Entris *with* armur & all his other gere,
ffore to þe fer syde, noght aferd was :
Gird vp to þe grounde, gripes his weppon,
Armur & all thing atlet before,
856 þat Medea þe maiden myldly hym betaght,
And past furth prudly his pray for to wyn.
Mournyng the maiden made in hir thought,
Lest þe fyre shuld hym fere of þe fuerse bestes,
860 þat was blasound of brunston *with* a brem lowe.
Sho went vp wightly by a walle syde
To the toppe of a toure, & tot ouer the water
ffor to loke on hir luffe, longyng in hert.
864 So ferd was þat fre, & he faile shuld,
Sho brast out bright water at hir brode een.
Thus sykyng ho said *with* a sade wille :—
“ A ! Jason my ioye & my gentill knight,
868 I am ferd lest þou faile of my fyn lore,
And for 3enernes for-3ete þat þe 3eme shuld ;
Thou dawly bes dede, & I to doll broght,
Neuer þe comly to kysse, ne clippe in myn armys.
872 Now full pristly I pray to my prise goddes,
þat I may see thee come sounde to þis sale enys,
And me comford of thy coursse, kepe I no more.”
When the knight was comyn into þe cliffe ferre,
876 He waites vmbe hym wightly, & was ware sone
Of þe orible oxin, vgsome to see,
þat fyre out fnast *with* a fuerse lowe,

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

þat no buerne might abide but he brent were ;

Book III.

880 Hit gird from the grym *with* so gret hete.

HOW JASON WAN THE FFLESE OF GOLDE.

The tokyn hym taght was of a tru maiden

He forȝet not, but ȝepely ȝarkit hym þerfore,

And anoyntide hym anon *with* his noble boyste, He anoints himself; sets the sacred image; and reads the roll.

884 Bothe the face and þe fete, & all þe fore perte.

His noble ymage at his necke for neghyng of fyre,

And his rolle þan he rede as he to reste toke ;

ffore evyn to þe fight *with* þo felle bestes.

888 So þe fuerse by-flamede all *with* fyre hote,

þai brent vp his brode shilde & his bigge speire ; His shield and spear are burnt.

And Jason for all þo Japes hade nere his ioy lost,

Hade his licour ben to laite, þat þe lede caght,

892 And caste it be course into the core hete :

Hit stake vp the stith lippes as stiffe bounden, He casts the liquor and the lips of the monsters are closed.

As þai chaltrede were choisly *with* chenys of
yerne,

þat abatede the breme hete, brent it no more.

896 All cold it became & the course helde,

Bothe of ymur & aire, after I-wise.

ffayne was the freike & fore to þe hornes

Of þe balefull bestes, & hom aboute ladde ;

900 þai were made als meke as maistur behouet,

And as bowande to þe bowes as any bestes might.

ȝynerly the ȝepe knight ȝokit hom belyue,

Fight hom into ploghe, pilde vp the vrthe,

904 Braid vp bygly all a brode ffield :

And all the gayre of the ground þere þe gome (fol. 16 b.)
leuyt.

Drow euyt to the dragon, dressit hym to fight,

And he gird him agayne *with* a grym noyse :

908 Mony slecynges vnslogh throughe hys slote yode.

As þe welkyn shold walt, a wonderfull noyse

Skremyt vp to the skrow *with* a skryke felle.

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

Book III.

Jason hastily
clutches his ring;
holds it aloft;
and overcomes
the dragon with
the shining of the
bright stone.

With a sword he
deals it some
dreadful wounds,

then cuts off its
head, and sows
the teeth.

(fol. 17 a.)

They start up
armed knights,
who fight till

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

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

Book III.

they destroy each other.

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

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

who pretends to welcome them.

(fol. 17 b.)
Medea rejoices that Jason has returned in safety.

Book III.

Jason proposes to
depart immedi-
ately. Medea
pleads for delay.

They steal away
by night.

mention
of killing his father

Jason and
Hercules cherish
vindictive feelings
towards
Laomedon, son
of Ilus, king of
Troy.

(fol. 18 a.)

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

Here begynneth the fourth boke.
Of the destruction of the first Troy by
Ercules and Iason.

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

Hercules determines to make war with Troy, and seeks the assistance of Castor and Pollux.

(Helena, sister of Pollux.)

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

- Book IV. 1032 *With mony bold men in batell and biggest in
Armes.*
- (fol. 18 b.)
He goes to
Peleus, king of
Thessaly, and to
Nestor, king of
Pylus, who
promise to
assist him.
- 1036 *To Pelleus pertly þen past he agayne,
Assemblid of Soudiours a full sadde pepull,
Of the tidiest of Tessaile, tore men of strenght.*
- 1040 *þen to Philon þe freike ferkit in haste,
To a Duke þat was derffe & doughti of honde,
Nestor, A noble man naitest in werre,
þat hade louyt hym of long, & his lefe frynde ;
He hight hym full hertely þat he haue sholde
ffertheryng to his fight *with* a fre wille.
þen leues þe lede & of lond paste
To Pelleus pristly, þat *pur*uiaunce hade made*
- 1044 *Of twenty shippes full shene, shot on þe depe,
All redy to the Roode of þe roghe ythes,
With mony barons full bold & buernes þer-in.*
- The fleets of the
allies of Hercules
meet at Thessaly ;
and at the
season of the
year when the
sun enters Aries,
they set sail for
Troy.
- 1048 *þen comyn thies kynges fro þer kyth evyn,
Saylyng full sound *with* seasonable wyndes ;
At Tessaile full tyte *turnyt* into havyn,
ffor to fare to þere ffoos *with* a ffryke wille.
þus it tyd as I telle þe tyme of þe yere,
þe sun in his sercle was set vppon high,
Entrid into Aries vnder a signe,
And euyng like of a lenght þe light & þe derke.
þe cloudes wax clere, clensit the ayre ;*
- 1052 *Wynter away, watris were calme ;
Stormes were still, þe sternes full clere ,
3efornus softe wyndis Soberly blew ;
Bowes in bright holtes buriont full faire ;*
- 1060 *Greuys wex grene and þe ground swete ;
Swoghyng of swete ayre, Swalyng of briddes ;
Medowes & mounteyns myngit *with* ffloures,
Colord by course as paire kynd askit.*
- 1064 *At Mid Aprille, the mone when myrthes begyn,
The season full softe of þe salt water,
And the bremnes abated of the brode ythes,*
- (fol. 19 a.)

Book IV.

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

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

(MS. has
 “cole.”)

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

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

The counsel of
 Peleus.

(fol. 19b.)

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

ERCULES.

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

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

Book IV.

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

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

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

(fol. 20 b.)

Book IV.

The two bands
are arranged:
the ambuscade
is set.

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

He summons his
troops and
prepares to meet
the enemy.

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

(fol. 21 a.)

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

- 1200 Sum swalt in a swym *with-ou*ten sware more,
 Mony peryssheth in þe plase er þe prise endit.
 The Troiens were tydé, & tid þere þe bettur,
 And the grekes on þe ground were greatly as-
 toynet.
- 1204 þen Castor the kyng comys vponone,
 Restoris hom *with* strenght þat distroyet were.
 þen þe crie wax kene, crussyng of wepyns,
 And the fight so felle of þe fresshe knightes,
- 1208 þe Troiens were torne tynte of þere folkes.
 Lamydon, þat hom led, as a lion fore,
 Bare don mony bolde & brittonede to dethe ;
 Mony kilde the kyng to þe cold vrthe,
- 1212 Mony woundit we from his weppont paste.
 So fuersly he fore *with* his felle dynttes,
 þat þe Grekes *with* gremy geuyn hym way.
 þen Pollux aperit *with* pepull ynogh,
- 1216 Brusshit into batell & moche bale wrought ;
 Also wode of his wit as þe wild ffyre,
 Mony bolde buerne on þe bent the bold king
 (slogh),
 Mony turnyt *with* tene topsayles ouer,
- 1220 þat hurlet to þe hard vrthe & þere horse leuyt.
 Lamydon at the laste lokit besyde,
 Segh his folke so fare & his fos kene,
 ffor wothe of þe worse & of weirdis feble,
- 1224 He *with*-drogh hym A draght & a dyn made,
 Gedrit all his gynges And his grounde held.
 Duke Nestor Anon nemly persayuit
 þat he was prinse of þe pepull & þe power led,
- 1228 He left all his ledis & a launse caght,
 Launches euyn to Lamydon *with* a light wille.
 þe king consayuit his come, keppit hym
 swithe,
- Ricchis his reynys & th Reenke metys :
- 1232 Girden to-gedur *with* þere grete speires.

Book IV.

Many perish on
both sides.

The Greeks fall
into confusion :

are restored by
Castor.

The Trojans are
sore pressed :
Laomedon rushes
to their aid :
the Greeks give
way.

Pollux brings up
fresh troops and
does much
damage.

(MS. has
"shogh.")

(fol. 21 b.)

Nestor resolves
to attack
Laomedon.

They meet, and
Laomedon pierces

Book IV.

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

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

The rescue.

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

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

A Sore dynt in the syde at the same coursse.

Sedar was sory for sake of his cosyn,

Book IV.

Sedar fights with
Castor, and
wounds him.

- 1268 Carue euyñ at Castor *with* a kene sworde,
þe shilde away share vnto the shyre necke,
And all þe haspes of his helme þat þe hede 3emyt;
With a swinge of his sworde swappit hym in þe
fase,

- 1272 Bare hym ouer backward to þe bare vrthe.
When þe freke was fallen & on foote light,
He laid vppon lyuely & no lede sparit,
3ald hym not 3et for 3ynernes of hert.

- 1276 þan pollux full pertly aprochet in hast
With seuyñ hundrithe sad men assemblit hym
with,

Pollux with seven
hundred men
comes to the
rescue.

ffrochit into þe frount & a fray made;
Bere backward the batell & his brother toke,

- 1280 Horsit hym in haste, halpe hym olofte;
And pollux *with* a proude wille prickit to an-
oþer,

One Eliatus, a lede, and hym o liue broght.
The kynges son of Cartage & a knight noble,

(Alyattes, king
of Lydia.)

- 1284 Aliet vnto Lamydon by his lefe suster,
Cosyn to the kyng, & he his kyde Em,
Pité of þat pert knight persit his hert,
þat the shire water shot ouer his shene chekys.

- 1288 Myche woo hade þe wegh for þe wale knight,
And assemblit his sad men on a soppe hole,
With a horne þat he hade, in a hond while,
(Seuyñ thousand be sowmē all of sure knightes,)

(fol. 22 b.)

- 1292 And charget hom chefely for chaunse vppon
vrthe,

ffor to dere for the dethe of his dere cosyn.

þen the Troiens full tite taret no lengur,
Gird euyñ to the Grekes *with* a grym fare;

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

- 1296 Slogh hom downe sleghly & slaunge hom to
grounde;

Book IV.

Laomedon is informed that the Greeks are masters of the city.

Sad at heart, he assembles his men and returns to the city.

He is attacked in front by the ambuscade, and in rear by the band from the ships.

(fol. 23 a.)

Hercules strikes terror into the hearts of the Trojans.

Wondit of þe wightist, warpide hom vnder ;
Put hom fuersly to flight, folowet hom after
To the banke of the brode see þere botis were
leuit.

- 1300 þere Lamydon þem leuyt, for a lede come
With tithynges fro the towne told to the kyng ;
One Dotes, with dyntes þat dedly was wondyt,
Said the Citie was sesit & sad men þere-in,
1304 Of our fos full fell, fuerse men in Armys,
A grete nowmber of Grekis, & þe goodes takyn.
þe kyng for þat care coldit at his hert,
And siket full sore with sylyng of teris,
1308 Henttes his horne and hastily blawes ;
Assemblit his sad men on a sop holle,
Left the Grekes on þe ground by the gray water :
Soght to þe Citie on soppes to-gedur
1312 Tho þat left were on lyue þogh þai lite were.
The kyng in his comyng kest vp his egh,
Segh a batell full breme fro þe burghe come
Prickand full prest vppon proude stedys.
1316 He blusshed ouer backward to þe brode see,
Se the Grekys come girdand with a grym noise,
þat fled were before & þe fild leuyt.
He was astonyet full stithly to be stad so,
1320 Betwene the batels on bent & so bare leuyt,
Vmfoldyng with his fos þat he ne fle might.
þen to batell on bent þai busket anon,
A felle fight & a fuerse fell hom betwene.
1324 But vnmete was the Macche at þe mene tyme :
The Grekes were grym, of a grete nowmber,
And lite of þat other lede, þat on lyue were.
The Troiens full tyte were tyrnyt to þe grounde
1328 With batell on bothe halfes, bloody beronyn,
Wyde woundes & wete of hor wale dyntes.
Ereules yreful euer vponone,
Pricket furthe into priſe and full playne made,

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

Book IV.

THE DETH OF LAMYDON BY ERCULES.

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

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

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

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

THE TAKYNG OF ÞE TOWNE.

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

As the Greeks
 crowd into the
 city, the Trojans

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

Book IV.

and in their haste
leave all their
goods behind.

The city is
plundered and
destroyed.

The people are
killed or taken
captive.

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

(fol. 24 a.)

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

EXIONA, THE KINGES DOUGHTER LAMYDON.

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

POETA.

But caitif unclene, for thy curst dede !

Book IV.

- Syn the fortune felle þat faire into honde,
 þat was cumly and elene and a kinges doughter,
 1396 þou shuld have holdyn þat hynd, had hir þi-selfe,
 Weddit *with* worship and to wife holdyn.
 And þou so doggetly has done in þi derfe hate,
 þrast hir vnder þraldam *with* þi þro hert,
 1400 To a kyng þat is curst, of vnclene lyfe,
 ffor to lede in his lechery all his lyfe after.
 Thurgh vnhappe of þat hynde, þat þou a hore
 mase,

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

- Myche greuauunce shall groo & a gronnd hate ;
 1404 Wer wakyn & wo for þi wickede dede,
 Mony boldes for þat bright in batell be kylde.

- W**hen the toun was ouertyrnyt, takyn þe godys,
 þe Grekes to þe gray water gyrdyn belyue ;
 1408 Shottyn into shippes all þe shene godis,
 Launchet furthe lightly & the lond passit,
 Girdon ouer the grym waghes into grece samyn.
 All þere lordes were light þat þai lyffe hade,
 1412 ffayne of þere fortune & þere fine relikes,
 Didyn sacrifice solempne vnto sere goddes.

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

- All þere Rewmes wax riche, hade relikes ynowe,
 And long tyme *with* hom last & þe lefe children.
 1416 When the Cité was sesit, as I said ere,
 And Lamydon the lege kyng out of lyfe broght,
 Wemyn & wale children vnto wo put,
 Set vnder seruage, sorow for euer,

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

- 1420 The kynges doughter caght & out of kythe led,
 And in horedam holdyn, harme was þe more.
 Se now the sorow þat þere suet after ;
 And yche wegh þat is wise & of wit stable,
 1424 Light harmes Let ouer-passe, Lap noght in yre
 ffor foly þat may falle of a felle hert.

(fol. 24 b.)

A PROUERBE.

A word þat is wrappid, and in wrath holdyn,

Heed not the
 angry word of a

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

OFF KING PRYAM & HIS CHILDREN.

Book IV.

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

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

By his wife
 Hecuba he had
 fivesons and three
 daughters.

His sons were,

Hector

Paris, or
 Alexander, a
 famous archer.

Deiphobus,

Helenus, a
 soothsayer,

(fol. 25 b.)

and Troilus.

The daughters
 were, Creusa,
 wife of Eneas,

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| Book IV.
<hr/> Cassandra, a
prophetess,

and Polyxena, the
beautiful.

Besides these,
Priam had thirty
sons and other
daughters, by
concubines. | 1496

1500

1504

1508 | Cassandra was cald, clennest of wytte,
þat Enformet was faire of þe fre artis,
And hade knowyng by course of þe clere sternys.
The last of þos lefe children was a lysse faire,

Polexena the pert, prise of all other ;
Of hir fleturs & fairhed is ferly to telle,
Also noble for þe nonyst as nature cold deuyse
Bothe of color & clennes, to declare all.

This prise kyng Priam hade of pert childer,
Thretty sonnes besydes, als other wemen,
þat he gate in his gamen, goode men of Armys,
And felle men in fight, as we shall fynd after.

Now I turne to my tale & tary here a while. |
|--|--|---|

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

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

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

The ruins of the
city overwhelmed
him with sorrow.

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

Book V.

The new city,
built in the name
of Neptune,

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

THE DISCRIPCION OF TROYE.

was three days
journey in
circumference.

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

(fol. 26 b.)

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

The walls were
20 cubits high,

bnilt of marble of
different colours
from the middle
upward.

- Of the walle for to wete to þe wale top,
xx Cubettes be coursse accounttid full euyne,
1548 þat of marbill was most fro þe myddes vp,
Of diuers colours to ken craftely wroght.
þat were shene for to shew & of shap noble,
Mony toures vp tild þe toune to defende,
1552 Wroght vp with the walle as þe werke rose,
One negh to Anoper nobly deuyset.

In the walls there
were six gates,

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

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

- The furst and the fairest fourmet was Dardan,
Tricerda, Thetas, Troiana, þo foure ;
Anchinordes, Hylas, heght þe two other,
1560 With grete toures vmb-tilde & torettis aboute,
Well wroght for the werre, wacches O lofte.
Ymagry ouer all amytt þere was,
Of beste and babery breme to be holde,
1564 Bost out of þe best þe byg toures vmb.
The wallis in werre wikked to assaile
With depe dikes and derke doubull of water.

- Within the Citie, for sothe, semly to ken,
 1568 Grete palis of prise, plenty of houses,
 Wele bild all aboute on the best wise.
 The werst walle for to wale, pere any wegh
 dwelt,
 Was faurty cubettes by coursse, to count fro the
 vrthe,
 1572 And all of marbill was made with meruellus
 bestes,
 Of lions & Libardes & other laithe wormes.
 The Stretis were streght & of a stronge brede,
 ffor ymur & aire op on in pe myddis ;
 1576 By the sydes for sothe of sotell deuyse,
 Was archet full Abilly for aylyng of shoures,
 Pight vp with pilers all of playne marbill,
 Weghis into walke for wetyng of rayn.
 1580 There were stallis by pe strete stondyng for
 peopull,
 Werkmen into won, and paire wares shewe,
 Bothe to selle and to se as paim selfe lyked,
 Of all pe craftes to ken as pere course askit :—
 1584 Goldsmythes, Glouers, Girdillers noble ;
 Sadlers, souters, Semsteris fyn ;
 Taliours, Telers, Turners of vesselles ;
 Wrightes, websters, walkers of clothe ;
 1588 Armurers, Arowsmythis with Axes of werre ;
 Belmakers, bokebynders, brasiers fyn ;
 Marchandes, Monymakers, Mongers of fyche ;
 Parnters, painters, pynners also ;
 1592 Bochers, bladsmaythis, baxters amonge ;
 fferrers, flecchours, fele men of Crafte ;
 Tauerners, tapsters, all the tounne ouer ;
 Sporiors, Spicers, Spynners of clothe ;
 1596 Cokes, condlers, coriours of ledur ;
 Carpentours, cotelers, coucheours fyn ;
 With barburs bigget in bourders of the stretes ;

Book V.

Within the city
 were a rich
 palace and many
 houses; the walls
 were of marble
 and richly
 ornamented.

(fol. 27 a.)

The streets were
 straight, broad,
 and open, and
 had covered side
 walks.

There were stalls
 too for workmen
 of every kind.

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

The river Xanthus
 flowed through
 the city, under
 the houses.

(fol. 27 b.)

In imitation of
 Troy, Rome was
 built on a river—
 the Tiber.

Priam caused all
 his people to
 settle in Troy.

Many games were
 invented there,
 such as chess,

draughts, dice,
 backgammon,
 magic, and May
 games.

THE MAKYNG OF YLION.

Priam by *purpos* a pales gert make

Book V.

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

(fol. 28 a.)

Its towers were
seen from all parts
of the province.

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

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

The floor was of
mosaic work.

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

Book V.

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

(fol. 28 b.)

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

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

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

THE CONSELL FOR THE RESTITUCION OF ÞE GREKES.

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

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

Book V.

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

Book V.

(fol. 20 b.)

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

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

Book V.

(fol. 30 b.)

- His Cite and his Syb men to sorow for eld ;
 His londes, his legemen, out of lyue broght ;
 1804 His suster into seruage & to syn put ;
 And oþer Redurs full ryfe in his Rewme dyd.
 His golde and his goodis grippit also ;
 Pikked all his prouynce & full pore leuyt,
 1808 Withouten cause but of couetous, þat come of
 your seluyn.
 Qwherfore, to qweme qwyte of all other,
 To skape out of skathe and sklaunder to falle,
 In obregyng of batell & buernes to saue,
 1812 As ye ben wegh full of wit & for wise holdyn,—
 To send hym syster vne in sounde home,
 And all giltis for gyffen & greuanse for Ay."

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

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

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

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

(fol. 31 a.)

- W**hen Pelleus persayuit þis in a proude yre,
 1816 Sodenly he sourdit into soure greme,
 And Priam reprouyt as a pure fole,
 With hethyng and hate as hys hegh wordes.
 Antenor full tyte to trusse he comaundes,
 1820 At the most in a moment of his mold passe,
 Or he doutles shold degh for his derfe wordys..
 Antenor vntomly turnet his way
 Withoutyn lowtyng or lefe, lengit he noght,
 1824 But fast vppon fote ferkyt to shippe,
 And hasted to the hegh see in a hond while ;
 Sailit on soundly as hym selfe lyket.
 On dayes and derke nightes dryuyn on the ythes,
 1828 At Salame full sound þai set into hauyn.
 That tyme in the towne was Telamon þe kyng,
 To soiourne a season as hym selfe lyked.
 Antenor arghly auntrid of ship
 1832 And wentto þat worthy his wille for to shew.
 He welcomyt þat wegh with a wille feble,
 ffor he louet not his lede of long tyme before :.
 Yet he fraynit at þat freike whedur he fare wolde,

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

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

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

Book V.

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

Castor replies ;—

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

(fol. 32 b.)

- Book V.
that he shall die
if he depart not
immediately."
- 1940 Qwen Antenor þis aunter angerly herd,
He turnyt hym tyte *with* outen tale more,
Hastit hym hertely, highit into bote,
Wound vp full wightly all his wale Ancres,
- He then sails for
Pylos,
- 1944 Caght in Cablis of þe calme water,
Braid vp a brode saile, hade brethe at his wille,
ffore enon to Philon *with* his feris all :
Aroue þere full radly, rest in a haunyn,
- and goes to the
court of Nestor.
- 1948 þere Nestor the noble Duke was negh at his
hond,
With a company clene in his close halle.
The man *with* his message meuys him to,
As legate and lege from his lord comyn.
- He states his mes-
sage as he best
could.
- 1952 He mekyt to þat mighty, and *with* mowthe said
His charge full choise, chefe how he might,
Euyn fairly by fourme, as I firste said.
Nestor anone noyet þere *with*,
- Nestor foaming
with rage,
answers,
- 1956 And walt at his wordes into wode yre ;
He frothet for folle, and his face chaunget ;
His een flammet as þe fyre *with* a felle loke ;
And louret on þe lede *with* a laithe chere,
- 1960 Onswaret hym angerly *with* Awthwert wordis.
- THE ONSWARE OF NESTOR TO ANTENOR.
- "Thou sot *with* vnsell, seruand of o þe werst !
How durst þou so dernly þis dede vndertake,
To appere in my presens *with* so proude wordes,
þat myn eris shuld negh the noise of þi speche ?
But for noy of my nobilte & my nome gret,
I shuld tere out þi tunge and þi tethe euyn,
And chop þurgh þi chekes for chaterying so
high :—
- (fol. 33 a.)
- In spite of your
king, I should
- 1968 Spede the to spille in spite of þi kynge,—

To be hurlet *with* horses vpon hard stones,
And drawen as a dog & to dethe broght :—

Brittonet þi body into bare qwarters,

1972 And caste vnto cures as caren to ete.

Sile furth of my sight in a sad haste :

And þou tary in þis towne, or any tide lenge,

þou shalt haue þat I hete & þou hence worth."

1976 Antenor arghet *with* austerne wordes,

Hade doute of the Duke & of his dethe fere,

Left the tyrand in his tene hade, turnyt hym to fle.

He hight full hastely & of his hond past ;

1980 Shoke euyn into ship, & the shalke leuyt.

A stithe man to the stere hade, & a stoute wynde,

Were blouen to þe brode se in a bir swithe.

Book V.

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

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

With a stout
breeze he set sail.

A TEMPEST ON ÞE SEE. ✓

There a tempest hom toke on þe torres hegh :—

1984 A rak and a royde wynde rose in hor saile,

A myst & a merkenes was meruell to se ;

With a routond rayn ruthe to be holde,

Thonret full throly *with* a thicke haile ;

1988 *With* a leuenyng light as a low fyre,

Blaset all the brode see as it bren wold.

The flode *with* a felle cours flowet on hepis,

Rose vppon rockes as any ranke hylles.

1992 So wode were the waghes & þe wilde ythes,

All was like to be lost, þat no lond hade.

The ship ay shot furth o þe shire waghes,

As qwo clymbe at a clyffe, or a clent hille,—

1996 Eft dump in the depe as all drowne wolde.

Was no stightlyng *with* stere, ne no stithe ropes,

Ne no sayle, þat might serue for vnsound wedur.

But all the buernes in the bote, as hom best liked,

2000 Besoght vnto sainttes & to sere goddes ;

With knelyng & crie to þere kynd halowes,

And *with* solempne sacrifice to seke þai awowet.

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

The sea flows on
heaps like hills.

The ship shoots
up and down.

(fol. 33 b.)

All on board cry
to saints and gods.

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

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

Here begynneth the Sext Boke : How Kyng
Priam toke counsell to Werre on þe Grekys.

Now Priam persayuit all þese proude wordes,
2048 The greme of þe Grekys, and þe gret yre,
How þai maintene þere malis with manas &
pride ;

Uncertain of his Sister for seyng hir euer,—
Ne redresse for þe dethe of his dere fader,—

2052 Ne to harmes þat he hade was no hede takyn ;
Soche a sorow & a sourgreme sanke in his hert,
þat his harme, as a hote low, het hym with in
More frike to þe fight, feller of wille.

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

2056 þan he purpost plainly with a proude ost,
ffor to send of his sonnes & oper sibbe fryndes,
The Grekes for to greve, if hom grace felle ;
To wreke hym of wrathe & his wrong riche.

A PROUERBE.

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

2060 But say me, sir kyng, what set in þi hede ;—
What wrixlit þi wit & þi wille chaunget ;
Or what happont thee so hastely with hardnes
of wille,

To put þe to purpas, þat pynet þe after.

2064 What meuyt the with malis to myn on þi harme,
And to cacche soche a connse, to combir þi

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

rewme

- With daunger and drede of a dede hate,
ffor a lure þat was light & of long tyme ;
2068 þat wold ȝepely haue bene forȝeton in yeres a few,
And neuer menit with mowthe but purgh mishap.
Thow se not þat sothely said ys of olde,
And oft happes to hit qwo so hede tas :—
2072 “ He þat girdis with grete yre his grem for to
venge,
Ofte shapis hym to shote into shame ferre,
With hoge harmes to haue, & his hert sarre.”
Hit is siker, for sothe, and a sagh comyn,—
2076 “ He þat stalworthly stondes, stir not too swithe,
Lest he faile of his fotyng and a falle haue ;”
ffor he þat set is full sad on a soile euyng,
And pight has his place on a playn ground,
2080 Hym þar not hede to be hurt with no hegh falle,
Ne be lost purgh his lip to þe low erthe.
But þou put þe, priam, to so proude Aunter,
ffor to heuyng on þi harme in a hegh yre ;
2084 And þi fall was so fuerse with so fele other.
Thy Cité and þi soile sesit of þi hond ;
Thow dungen to dethe, and þi dere sonse ;—
Thi lege men lost, and of lyue done.
2088 Thurgh vnwarnes of wit þat þi wirdis cast,
Thow ges matir to men mony day after,
fforto speke of þi spede, & with spell herkyn
Of þi lure and þi losse for a high wille.
2092 Now what felle þe be fortune, & þi fre pepull,
All in coursse how it come I will carpe ferre,
And turne agayne to my tale, qwill I tome haue.
- Book VI.
(fol. 34b.)
“ The injury was
light and long
past.”

“ You have forgot
the proverbs :
‘ Vengeance often
brings greater
shame.’

‘ He that stands
high should not
stir too quickly.’

‘ He that is low
needs fear no fall.’

But Priam, when
in a rage, you
determined to
exalt yourself,
and you lost all.”

Now to my
story—
- 2096 **P**riam by purpos a perlament assignet,
And gedrit all þe grete in his grym yre :
Euyng into ylion þai entrid by dene,
There þe souerain was set in a seterioll,
And all þe lordes of þe lond, with his lefe childur.
- Priam calls a
parliament of his
lords.

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

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

Book VI.

We may crush
 them before help
 can be obtained.

Fear not the
 chance of war ;

for often the con-
 queror is over-
 come by the
 conquered.”

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

The council adopt
 the proposal,

and Priam, glad at
 heart, thanks
 them.

OFF COUNSELL OF THE KINGES CHILDREN.

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

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

Book VI.

His sons standing
round him, Priam
with tears
addresses.

(fol. 36 a.)

"Do not the
wrongs of your
house sink into
your soul ?

It will be the
shame of our life
if we do not
avenge them.

It grieves me,
kind children, that
you should be
sorry for my
sake.

þan Ector was one, as aunter befelle,
ffro the parties of payeme present at home,
By comaundement of þe kyng þat was his kynd
fader.

2164 And when þe sons all somyn were the Syre
vmbe,

Euyng stondyng full still, as þaire astate askyt,
Thus carpes the kyng to his clene childur,
With wepyng and wo, wateryng of ene,

2168 Sobbyng and sikyng, Syling of terys.—

"Now synkes not in your sowle þe sorow of
your graunser,

And the dulfull dethe of your dere fryndes,
The seruage of Exina, þat is in syn holdyn,

2172 And hade in horedam for hethyng of vs ;
And we so mighty on molde & of mayne
strenght ?

Hit is lure of our lyues, and we let sholde
ffor to wreke vs of wrathe for any wegh oute.

2176 And ye þat are ȝepe knightes, & in yowthe alse,
Shuld highly take hede in hert for to venge
The slaght of þe souerayne, þat was my sure
fader ;

And my wille for to wirke, as ye wele aw.

2180 þat greuys me full gretly, & to ground bringes,
Hit shuld come you by course, as of kynd childer,
To be sory for my sake, & soner þen I ;
And part-taker of my payne with prickyng in
hert.

2184 And þou my son, for sothe, sonest of other.

TO ECTOR.

And thou, Hector,
my son, mine heir,
ablest and bold-
est !—thou
shouldst 'hede to
my harmes and
pursew to my
purpos.'

Ector the eldist, and heire to my selfe,—
Antrus in armys, ablist of person,—
Boldest in batell, and best of þi hondes ;—
2188 Thou shuld hede to my harmes, herkon my wille,

Book VI.

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

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

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

(fol. 36 b.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Book VI.

as more likely to
turn to sorrow
than to joy.

A PROUERBE.

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

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

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

(fol. 37 b.)

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

Why covet we
cumbrance or
catching of harm?

Book VI.

Indeed it seems
unjust to put us
all in peril for
one,
who was long ago
taken captive.

I carp not thus
through
cowardice or
fear.

I dread the loss of
the whole land,
and of yourself.

While we may,
let us put off a
purpose that can
lead only to
harm."

(fol. 38 a.)

"Now, most
faithful father!
suffer me to
speak.

Who shall be
afraid, since we
are prosperous,
have abundance
of everything?

'To chaunge for hir choisly the cheuyst of vs
here ;

Or all so myght Aunter to atter for euer.

To seke þis, in certayn, hit semys not euyne ;

2288 And put vs all in perell for pyne for hir one,
þat long sythen was laght & out of lond broght,
And may be drepit *with* dethe in yeres a few ;
And all the *þomeryng* for yeten in yeres A lyte.

2292 Now hoope ye not, hynde fader, ne in hert thinke,
That I carpe thus for cowardys, & be course ferde,
Or for the sake of my selfe in sauynge alone ;
But I doute it for destany, and drede at þe ende,

2296 ffor lure and for losse of the londe hole ;
Bothe of soile & of Septor, soueraynly of you ;—
That we falle into forfet *with* our fre wille,
And chese vs a chaunse þat cheuys to noght.

2300 While we may stithly abstayne, & stond at our ese,
Hit is leifull to leue syche lykynges in hele ;
And put of a *purpos* of a proude sute,
þat harmes at þe hynder ende & heuy to beire."

2304 When Ector hade answaret & endet his tale,
He *enclynet* the Kyng & closit his mowthe.

THE COUNSELL OF PARIS ALEXAUNDER.

Than parys aprochyt And put hym to say,
And come *with* his counsell declaret his wit.

2308 "Now fader ful faithfull, and our fre Kyng !
Will you suffer your son to say at this tyme,
And tent to my tale, it *turnys* to the best ?
I shall put you to *purpos* and plesauns at ende.

2312 Who might faithfully be ferde, or fortune to
dred ?

Syne we are put in *prosperite* & pepull so fele,
And Riches so Rife, and Reames beside ;

With a Cite full sure, and set for the werre ;

2316 *With* Armure, and all things abill to fight.

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

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

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

THE VISION OF PARIS.

- 2340 "Hit is not meuyt of mynde ne mony day past, Not long ago,
Syn I was leut in a londe, þat is lefe yn de, while I was in a
Your biddying to obey, as my blithe ffader. land called Inde,
In the season of somer, er the sun rose, (fol. 38 b.)
2344 As it come into canser, and be course Entred,

Book VI.

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

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

I beheld a hart
feeding on a plain
all alone.

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

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

Then I ceased and
dismounted.

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

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

Hit fell me on a fryday to fare vppon huntynge.
With myrthe in the mornynge & mony other
pepull,

All went we to wod the wilde for to cacche ;

2348 And laburt full long, laytyng Aboute.

Till mydday and more myght we not fynde,
ffor to wyn as for waithe in þat wode brode ;
Tyll hit entrid to euyng, & euynsong was past.

2352 Then it fell me by fortune, fer on a playne,
As I beheld þurgh a holte, a hert for to se,
þat pastured on a playn pertly hym one :
And I cast me be course to cum hym before.

2356 ffast fro my felowes & fuersly I rode,
Euper lede hade I lost, & left me behynde,
And swaruyt out swiftly, might no swayne folo.

So I wilt in the wod and the wilde holtis,
2360 ffer fro my feres, and no freike herde,
Till I drogh to a derke, and the dere lost.
He þrong into picke wodes, þester with in,
ffor thornes and tres I tynt hym belyue.

2364 Than I sesit of my sute, & softly doun light,
Beheld to my horse, þat hote was of Rennyng,
All swoty for swyme and his swift course,
That stremys from hym straght, & stert vppon
þe erthe,

2368 And dropis as dew or a danke rayne.

All wery I wex and wyll of my gate,
And raght to my reyne, richet o lenght,
Bound vp my blonke to a bogh euyn ;

2372 And graithed me to grounde as me gode liked,
In a shadow of shene tres & of shyre floures,
Ouer hild for þe hete hengyng with leues.

My bow þat was bigge, & my bright qwyuer,
2376 Arowes and other geire atled I anon,
Pight as a pyllow, put vnder my hede ;
And sleghly on slepe I slypped be lyue.

- I drow into a dreame, & dregly me thought
- 2380 That *mercury* the mykill God, in þe mene tyme,
Thre goddes hade gotten goyng hym bye,
That come in his company clere to beholde :—
- 2384 *Venus* the worthy, þat wemen ay plesyn ;
And Palades, *with* pure wit þat passes all other ;
And Jono, a iustis of ioyes in erthe.
These ladis he lefte a litill besyde,
And sothely hym seluyn said me thies wordes.
- 2388 ‘To the, Paris, I appere *with* þre prise goddes,
That are stad in a strife here stondyng besyde ;
And haue put hom full plainly in þi pure wit,
To deme as þe dere thinke & þai in dede holde,
- 2392 When treuthe is determynnet & tried by the.
Thus it be fell hom by fortune, faire as I telle :—
As þai sate in hor solas samyn at a fest,
An appull of a new shap, þat neuer man hade sene,
- 2396 Coyntly by crafte was cast hom amonge.
Hit was made of a mater meruell to shew,
With grete letturs of Grece grauyn þere vmbe.
To rede it by reson rankes might se,
- 2400 That the fairest of þo fele shall þat fe haue :
And duly this dome haue þai done o þi selfe,
And put on þi person hor pese for to make.
The is hight for to haue highly by me,
- 2404 A mede of þo mightly to mend the *with* All,
As in rewarde for to ricche of hir þat right has :
That ye faithfully shall falle & not faile of.
Yf þou Juge it to Jono, this ioye shall þou
haue,—
- 2408 To be mightiest on molde, & most of all other :—
This ho grauntis ye to gyffe of hir good wille.
And if þou put it to Palades, as for *your* prise
lady,
Thou shalbe wisest of wit,—this wete þou for
sothe,—

Book VI.

I dreamed that
Mercury and the
three goddesses,

(fol. 39 a.)

Venus, Pallas,
and Juno, stood
before me.

That Mercury
spoke thus :—
‘Paris! I appear
before thee with
these three
goddesses, *that*
are stad in a
strife, which
you are to decide.

As they sat at a
feast, an apple of
a new shape was
cast among them.

The inscription
bore that the
fairest should
have it.

You must make
their peace; and
such they promise
as your reward.

If you adjudge it
to Juno, you shall
become the
mightiest on
earth.

If to Pallas;—
thou shalt be the
‘*wisest of wit.*’

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

When he told hade his tale tomly to the ende,

Book VI.

2448 He enclinet the kyng, and Carpit no more.

THE COUNSELL OF DEFFEBUS.

Then Deffebus drogh negh, dressit hym to say,— (Deiphobus.)

Com before the Kyng, & Carpit on highe :

All soberly, for sothe, & sylens he hade.

2452 “ Now, dere fader vppon dese, & our due Kynges ! “ Dear father !
Suffers *your* son to say at this tyme :— suffer me to
say :—

And þe dome of yche dede were demyt before, If the result of
each deed were
known before-
hand,

2456 To serche it full suerly, and se to þe ende,

With due deleberacion for doutis of Angur ;

Who shuld hastely on hond an heuy charge take ?

And he cast be course what shuld come after,

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

2460 Shuld neuer purpos vnperisshit be putto A yssu ;

Ne neuer no man no note to no end bryng.

Iff tylmen toke tent what shuld tynt worth,

Of sede þat is sawen, be sesyng of briddes,

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

2464 Shuld neuer corne for care be caste vppon erthe :

Ne neuer dede shuld be done but drese furth to

noght.

Therefore, fader, it is fairest, þat ye a flete ordan,

With a nauy full nobill, þis note to begynne ;

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

2468 Puttis it to Parys, & let hym passe furthe,

As he said you hym seluyn, is sothely the best :

No pure man may pertly preue it for other.

And if it happon hym to haue any hynde lady,

And if he win any
noble lady,

2472 Or any worthy to wyn & Away lede,

Hit may chese you, be chaunse, to chaunge hir
agayne,

you may choose
to exchange her
for your sister.”

Your suster to sese and in sound wyn,

þat our fame so defoules, & is in filthe holdyn.”

2476 When Deffebus hade done, he dressit hym to

sit,

By leue of the lordes, þat liket his wordes.

Book VI.

(Helenus.)

THE COUNSELL OF ELINUS THE BYSSHOP

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

- 2480 Come before the kyng, declarit his wit,
And warpet these wordes, as ye wete shall.
“ A ! comly kyng coronid, *þat* pis kith aw!
Lot no blyndnes you blenke, ne *your* blisse faide,
2484 Vnwisely to wirke in *your* wilde yre.
I know me so konyng in the clene Artis,
Thurgh gifte of god, & your goode fyndyng,
þat I wot all the wordys, & the wilde Angres,
2488 *þat* be course are to come, & the cause why.
Your seluyn sothely asayet haue before,
I told you neuer tale in tyme *þat* is past,
But ye faithfully haue found it fore as I said.
2492 Therefore, putte of this *purpos*; Let Paris not go
On no wise in this world, for woo *þat* may
happyn.
I say you for certen, & it so worthe,
That Paris be put furthe his *purpos* to holde,
2496 Gird vp into Grese, & any grem wirke ;
This Cite full solempne sesit be *þen*,
With the Grekes to ground gird vnder fote,
And we exiled for euer: this Aunter shall
falle.
Abstain, then, 2500 Abstene *þen* stithly, *þat* no stoure happon,
þat drawghes to our dethe, vndoing for euer.
Soche bargens are bytter, *þat* hafe a bare end.
Turne *your* entent, lest it tyde after,
2504 *þat* ye be drepit with dole, and done out of
lyue ;
And Ecuba, your owne wife, angur to pole ;
Your sones vnsobberly slayne in the place.
All thies cases shall come, I know it full wele,
2508 Yt Paris pas furth, as *purpos* is taken.

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

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

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

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

Abstain, then,

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

This is sothe, þat I say, *sir*, *with* your leue :

Now wirkys by wit, as you well likes."

Book VI.

Then he bowet the buerne & busket to syt,

2512 Seyit furth *with* sory chere, and his sete toke.

When the kyng hade consayuit of his clere wit,

The king was
confounded, and
sat musing;

And his wordys full wise, all his wille chaunget;

He was stonyt full stille & in a stody sate,

2516 And ferd of þe felle wordes, þat þe freike saide.

All the buernes aboute abasshet *þer* *with*,

all were
shocked;

Be cause of the kyng, *þere* countenaunce failed :

Was no wee þat a worde warpit þat tyme,

2520 But all stodyn full stille : astoneide þai were

and stood still,
silent and
astonished.

ffor þe wordys of wit, þat þe wegh tolde ;

And doute of his dome for destyne febill.

THE COUNSELL OF TROYLUS.

Than Troilus full tyte talkes *with* mowthe,—

Troilus then
spoke:

2524 þat was þe yongist of yeris, & a 3epe knight,—

Brake Sylense belyue, and abrode saide :—

"A ! nobyll men of nome, what noyes your
hertes ?

"Ah ! noble men of
name, why so

Why are ye trowblit þis tyme, and your tung
lost ?

(fol. 41 a.)
troubled and
moved by a mad
priest who knows
no knighthood
but scolding in
church?

2528 And meuyt so mykell, for a mad priste,

That neuer colde of no-knighthode, but in a
kirke chyde ?

Hit is *propurté* for a *preste* perellis to drede,
fferd be for fight, and O fer shun it,

2532 Melle hym *with* mekenes, þat hym most louys,

Delyte hym in Drynke, and oper dere meytes,

Set hym to solas, as hym selfe likes.

'Delight him in
drink and other
dear meats.'

Who may tell it for tru, or trust haue *þerin*,

2536 þat any gome shuld be graithe of our goddes
wille,

Or haue knowyng of case for to come after ?

There is no wyse man, I wene, þat will it suppose, No wise man

Book VI.

will suppose
*"that a fool should
 be forewise."*
 Let Helenus go
 to his temple;—

and let other men,
 that are able, try
 to wipe out our
 shame.

Why, father, are
 you so troubled
 at his words?

Command that
 a fleet be made
 ready, and fully
 manned: and the
 Greeks will grieve
 us no more."

(MS. '*sorrow*')

When Troilus
 ended, all felt
 glad, and con-
 firmed his
 counsel.

The court then
 rose: the king and
 his sons and the
 lords with joy go
 to meat.

When all had
 partaken, the
 king calls
 (fol. 41 b.)
 his sons.

Paris and
 Deiphobus appear.

He commissions
 them to raise an
 army in Paeonia;

- pat a foole shuld be forwise soche ferlies to know.
 2540 If Elinus be argh, & ournes for ferde,
 Let hym tegh to þe tempull, talke with his
 goddes,
 Deuyne seruice to do, and fro drede kepe;
 And let other men Aunter, abill þerfore,
 2544 ffor to shunt vs of shame, shend of our foos,
 And venge vs of velany & of vile gremy.
 Why fader, in faith, are yo so fer troublet
 At his wordys of waste, & his wit febill?
 2548 Comaund, *sir* kyng, þat a clene nauy
 Be redy to rode on þe rugh see,
 All well for þe werre, with wight men ynogh:
 Syne the Grekes with greme may grefe vs no
 more,
 2552 But it syt hom so sore, þat þai sorrow ener."
 When Troilus hade told, & his tale endit,
 Hit blithet all the buernes, þat aboute stode,
 Of his wit, & his wille, & wordes full bolde;
 2556 And confermyt his counsell by comyn assent.
 Than comaund the kyng the courtte for to ryse;
 Askit water wightly, wentton [to] meyte.
 Bothe hym selfe and his sonnes, with sere lordes
 vmb,
 2560 Maden all mery, menynt þere speche.

THE ORDINAUNSE FOR PARIS INTO GRESE.

- When etyn hade all men & at ese bene,
 Bordys away borne, buernes on fote;
 The kyng syttyng hym selfe, & his sete helde:
 2564 He comaund for to cum of his kynd sons.
 Parys apperit, pert Deffebus also,
 Comyn to the kyng, knelit full low,
 ffor to wete of his wille; & þe wegh saide:—
 2568 "I bid þat ye buske, and no bode make;
 Pas into Payone þere prise knightes dwellis,

Book VI.

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

They set sail and
 execute their
 orders.

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

He states to them
 the cruelties of
 the Greeks;

his grief and
 anxiety regarding
 his sister;

his message by
 Antenor, and
 the result;

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

Book VI.
exchanged for
Hesione.

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

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

THE COUNSELL OF PROTHEUS.

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

(*Pythagoras.*)

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

which you will
find to be true.

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

- 2636 Hit is knowen to you kynd lord & your court
hole,
That my fader was a philisofer, & of fele yeres,—
To the nowmber of nene skowre, & his nome
kouth,—
And fully was enformet of fortune deuyse,
- 2640 What be course was to cum of care & of ioye.
Ofte he said me for sothe, & for sure tolde,
þat if Parys *with* a pepull past into Grese,
In *purpas* to pray, or profet to gete,
- 2644 An wan þere a wife & away led,
þat grete Troye shuld be tane, & tyrnyt to ground,
And all the buyldynges brent into bare askys :
Your selfe & your sons sothely be dede,
- 2648 *With* the Grekes in hor grefe ; & þis ground lost.
Wherfore, wheme kyng! for what þat may come,
Let your lordship lystyn *with* a loue ere,
And wirke after wit, þat worship may folow :
- 2652 Syn wordys of wise men is no wit to dispise.
And nomely in þis note, þat noise not your selfe,
Ne hurttes not your hegh Astate, ne no harme
dos ;
And persiueraunse of *purpos* may quit you to luro,
- 2656 Your landys to lose, & langur for euer.
Why couet ye be course to cum out of ese,—
Your rest into Robery & to ryfe perellis,
Bothe in daunger and drede, & may dryfe of ?
- 2660 Absteyne you stithly, þat no stoure fall ;
And endure furthe your dayes at your dere ese,
In lykyng to lyue, & your ledis all,
*With*outen heynes or harme. Hedis to þat,
- 2664 And puttis of þat *purpos* ; let paris not wend ;
Let anoþer do þat note, if hit nede shall.
This is my counsell, *sir* kyng, carpe I no fer.”
At Protheus profesi þe pepull made noise,
- 2668 Myche Rumur & rud speche at his red sonne ;
- Book VI.
- My father was a
philosopher,
(fol. 42 b.)
who knew every
turn of fortune
that should come.
- He told me often,
that if Paris
passed into
Greece, &c.,
- great Troy should
be destroyed, &c.
- Wherfore, dear
king, beware !
- Why leave ease
and rest for
robbery and
perils ?
- Put off that
expedition. Let
not Paris go.
Let another do
that mischief,
if it must be.”
- The people mock

Book VI.

at the prophecy of
Protheus;—

and affirm that
Paris pass into
Greece.

(fol. 43 a.)

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

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

Ah! unhappy
king, what
sufferings, &c.

(*defiance*)

And thou, O
queen, &c.!

Why put not
Paris from his
purpose?”

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

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

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

THE SOROW OF CASSANDRA THE KYNGYS DOUGHTER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The angur thee is, Ecuba, entronnd on honde!
þat all þi sons shall þou se slayn with þin ene.

2696 Why puttes þou not Parys his purpos to leue?
That shall be cause of suche care, þat wull come
after.”

Ho ros þan full radly, & ran to þe kyng.

With teris don trickelyng of hir tore ene,

2700 And a sembland full soure, sorow to be holde,

She prayet hym full pitously his purpos to leue. and prays him to give up his purpose.

As ho þat wise was of wit, & wist it be-fore

Thurgh craft of hir conyng & course of þe sternys,

2704 She said hym full sadly with sorowfull wordys,

All shuld turne hym to tene, & þe towne lose.

But fortune, þat is felle, forthers his tyme;

Hastis to vnhappe, having no rewarde;

But fate is unyielding, and turns everything to its own purpose.

2708 Ordans an yssew, eyn as hym lyst;

Turnys all entent, þat hym tary wold;

Caches furthe his cold wirdis with cumpas to ende.

But I may sothely say, & for sure holde,—

2712 Hade the counsell ben kept of the knight Ector,

And the Ernyst speche Eftward of Elinus the

Bysshop,

But had all the warnings (fol. 43 b.) been heeded,

Cassandras care considret with all,

With the prophesy of Protheus put into hertys,

2716 Troy with þi toures hade bene a toune noble,

And wond in his weile to the worldes ende.

Troy would still have been a noble city, &c.

But no man tentes to tene er þe tyme come,

Ne ferd is for fortune till it falle to.

2720 And þof hit chaunses to chefe þat men charge

litill,

To grow into gronnd harme & greuys full sore;

When the tene is be tyde, & turnys to þe werst,

Men demyn hit for destynny, & for due holdyn;

2724 And takon yt to þat entent: & here a tale endes.

Here begynnes the Seugnt Boke :
how Parys went into Grese for Glan.

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

("yades" =
Hyades.)

("taure," *Taurus*.)

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

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

Ships are shot
forth,

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

Envy, þat Euermore ertis to skathe,
Ryxles full Ryfe in her ranke hertes.

This forward was festynit *with* a felle wille,

2728 And all the *purpos* plainly *with* pouer to wende.

Hit betid þus in tyme, as I telle shall,

When sit was [the] Sun þese signes betwene,

Entred in yades, efter as it fell ;

2732 And the planet of pliades, *with* his playn course,

Into taure was turnyt as the tyme asket.

In the moneth of May, when medoes bene grene,

And all florisschet *with* floures þe fildes aboute ;

2736 Burions of bowes brethit full swete,

fflorisschet full faire ; frutes were kuyt ;

Greuys were grene, & þe ground hilde ;

Hit was likyng in Laundys ledys to walke ;

2740 Parys the pert knight, And his pure brother,

Comyn vnto courtte *with* company grete,

Of thre thowsaund þro knightes, priuand in

Armys ;

The pruddist of payone, *prise* men of honde.

2744 Shippes were shot furth on the shyre water,

All boune on the brode see, *with* botys amonge.

To nem you the mowmber naytely be tale,

There were twenty and too, to twyn hom in
sonder,

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

Book VII.

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

commands them
to make ready to
go with Paris
immediately.

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

he states the
purpose of the
expedition.

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

(fol. 44 b.)

(Danaï, Greeks.)

therefore, do all
in your power to
accomplish it.

Book VII.

All your wants
shall be supplied.

Paris shall be
leader of this
expedition;
Deiphobus, next
in command, with
such nobles as
Antenor, Æneas,
&c."

When the king
had ended, the
host take ship.

They set sail.

They reach the
Cyclades.
(fol. 45 a.)

They make for
Greece, and pass
the island of
Rhenea.

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

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

Book VII.

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

(fol. 45 b.)

Book VII.

They land and go
to the temple of
Venus,

- 2848 Caste aneres full kene *with* cables to ground ;
ffestonit the flete, as hom fayre thoght ;
Buskys into botys, were borne to þe lond,
To solas hom a season, as hom selfe liked ;
2852 And waited vppon hor wirdes for wynnyng of
godys.

In Sythera, for sothe, was a solempne tempull,
Of Venus, I wis, þat worthy was holdyn,
ffoundet before, fele yeres past,

- 2856 And enabit of old þere auntres were sene.
With Riches full Rife & myche Ranke godys,
The yle well enabit & onest *with* in,
And lyuet after law of þe lell gentils,
2860 þat Venus the worthy worshippit for god,
And most honouret of other *with* onesté þere.
There auntered hom oft, onsware to haue,
When þai put hom *with* prayer þat prise for to
seche.

whose chief
festival was then
being held by the
people.

- 2864 Thus tyd hit þat tyme, as I telle wille,
þat the principall & prise fest of þere pure goddys
Was holdyn þo high dayes *with* hom þat þere
dwelt ;

And other folke vpon fer fell thedur thicke,

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

- 2868 *With* mykull prese of pepull of prounce aboute,
Soght to þat solenité sacrifis to make.
Worthy women to wale, wete ye forsothe,
þat prist are of pilgrymes to pas ouer lond

- 2872 To waite after wondres, & wilfull desyre
More Janglyng of Japes þen any Juste werkes,
And for solas & sight þen sacrifice to do.

When parys persayuit had the pepull anon,

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

- 2876 He cacchis a compony clenely arayed,
And to the tempull full tyte toke he þe gate.
ffull mylde on his maner meuit *with*in.
On a side he hym set, as semyt for a straungior,
2880 In prayers full prist the pepull beheld.

He offert onestly in honour of Venus,
 A gobet of gold, þat gyngys might se ;
 And sylid for-sothe on the same wise,

Book VII.

He offers "a
 gobet of gold."

2884 ffor solempnite of sacrifice in sight of þe pepull.
 Paris was pure faire, & plesaund in sight,
 A store man & a stoute, full stithe hym be semyt ;
 ffairest be ferre of his fre buernes,

2888 Wemen waited hym well, hade wondur of
 hym one,

He is admired
 and loved by the
 women.

That of shap for to shew was shene to beholde,
 And clad as a kyng in clothys full fyne.
 He was louyt with ladys, lappit in hert.

2892 As course is of kynd & comyn dessire,
 Ich on fraynet at his fere þe frekys to know,
 Of what lond were þo louely hit list hom to wete,
 And prinsipall of Parys the pepull dessiret,

All wonder and
 inquire who he
 is, &c.

2896 Of þat comly to Ken, & his cause here.
 And o sithen it was said, & for sothe tolde,
 That Parys was Pryam son, þat prinse is of Troy,
 By comaundement of his kyng comyn into Grese,
 2900 With a company clene his cosyn to gete.
 Exiona sothely he soght for to haue,
 That Telamon hade takon & with tene held,
 And set vnder seruage þat hom sore greuyt.

2904 This speche furth sprede & sprange vppo ferre,
 Ouer all into yles, so aunter befelle,
 Into the Eres of Elan hit entrid belyue.

Helen hears of his
 arrival,
 and great beauty ;

The prishede of parys was praisit so mekyll,
 2908 With ferly of his fairnes, & his fre buernes,
 Sho was lappit in longyng þat louely to se,
 And to wete of þat worthy with wilfull desyre.

and longs to see
 him.

(fol. 46 b.)

As wemen are wount in Wantonhede yet,
 2912 With a likyng full light in loue for to falle,
 That hetys into hertys and hurtes sone after ;
 So longid this lady with lust to the Temple,
 With Sacrafice solempne to seehe vnto Venus.

Lust impels her
 to the Temple.

Book VII. 2916 This ho tolde hir entent, as þe tyme asket,
 And to stare o þo stoute, & hir astate shewe
 To the folke of the frigie *with* a ffrike wille :
 (Holardur, Holdur þen holynes happont so then.
 fornication.)

THE POIET.

The shameless- 2920 Hit is wondur to wit of wemen dissyre,
 ness of women, þat shunt not for shame to shake ouer lande,
 To glogh vppon gomes at gederung of folke,
 And prese vnto playes pepull to beholde,
 2924 þat ledis vnto loue *with* lustes þat folowes.
 Yong men & yepe, yenerus in hert,
 and what it ends Rauisshe hom Radly & paire rede turnys ;
 in. Puttes hom to purpos þat pynes hom after.
 2928 Soche stirrynges ger stumble, þat stidfast wold be.
 With sight at assemblis, & sythen *with* speche,
 With flatery, & faire wordys fallyn to gedur,
 Acoyntyng hom *with* kysyng & clippyng in
 Armes,
 2932 With Sossyngs, & Sotelte, Settyng of cases,
 The willes of wemen wightly þai chaunge,
 To falle vpon foly & hor fame lose :
 Fie on him, who Now fey be þe freike þat it first ordant.
 first led such 2936 Soche Riot & Revell so ryuely to haunt,
 fashions! Of yonge men & yenerus, þat yurnes to gaumes
 To daunse amonge damsels ; drawing of glovis,
 With comonyng in company, þat comes but to
 harme,
 2940 Gers maidnes be mart, mariage for done ;
 Brynges wyues into wondur paire worship to
 lose ;
 (fol. 47 a.) And ertes ay to euyll ende & ernyst by the last.
 Treason, Throgh whiche treason betydes, & ternys vm-
 war, and ruin qwhile
 are the fruits. 2944 Bolde men to batell and biker *with* hond :
 þat draghes vnto dethe, & deris full mony.

Book VII.

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

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

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

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

(fol. 47 b.)

what disasters
followed.

Book VII.

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

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

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

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

Book VII.

THE FAIRNES OF ELAN.

- All the feturs of þat fre was fourmyt so well,
 3020 And ho of fairnes so fele was ferly to se.
 The here of hir hede, huyt as the gold,
 Bost out vppon brede bright on to loke :
 The shede þurghe the shyre here shone as þe lilly,
 3024 Streght as a strike, straght þurgh the myddes,
 Depertid the proudfall pertly in two,
 Atiret in tressis trusset full faire.

Her features.

- Hir forhed full fresshe & fre to be-holde,
 3028 Quitter to qweme þen þe white snaw,
 Nouþer lynes ne lerkas but full lell streght ;
 With browes full brent, brightist of hewe,
 Semyt as þai set were sotely with honde,
 3032 Comyng in Compas, & in course Rounde,
 full metly made & mesured betwene,
 Bright as the brent gold enbowet þai were.

Her forehead
 whiter than
 snow.

- Hir ene wull full onest euyn of a mesure,
 3036 Shynyng full shene as þe shire sternys,
 Or any staring stone þat stithe is of vertue ;
 full sutelly set, Serklyt with heris
 On the browes so bryght, borduret full clene,
 3040 Standyng full stepe and stable of chere.

Her eyes shining
 like stars.

- Hir nose for the nonest was nobly shapyn,
 Standyng full streght & not of stor lenght,
 Ne to short for to shew in a shene mesure ;
 3044 Noght growen to grete ne to grefe smalle ;
 With thrilles noght thrat but thriftily made,—
 Nawther to wyde ne to wan, but as hom well
 semyt.

(fol. 48 b.)

Her nose.

- Hir chekes full choise, as the chalke white,
 3048 As the rose, was the rud þat raiked hom in,—

Her cheeks,

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

Parys stode in a stody & streght on hir lokit,
ffaste by *pat* fre fresshe of araye ;

Beheld hir full hertely, hade no rewarde

3088 To *prayer*, ne pepull, ne *prayer within*.

So he hedit *pat* hynde, & ho hym agayne

With a lokyng on lenght in hor loue ene,

pat Paris ho pryset in hir pure mynde,

3092 Of feturs & *fourme* fairer by myche,

pan he vppon hir hertely couthe fynde :

And thus ho thought full thrange in hir thro

hert,

pat so semely a sight ho se neuer before,

3096 Ne so comly a creature to hir clene wit,

Ne no lede to hir lykyng halfe so luff-able.

Ho tentit not in Tempull to no tall *prayers*,

Ne no melody of mouthe made at *pe* tyme,

3100 Ne speche of no spiritualtie, *with* speciall ne
other ;

But ay staryt O *pat* stoute *with* hire stepe Ene.

There most was hir mynd in *pat* mene qwhile ;

And Parys *perceyuit* the print of hir sight,

3104 And lokit on *pat* louely *with* a light chere,

Till aither sight was sadly set vppon other.

So be lokyng of lenght *with* a loue chere,

Ayther kyndly by course knew *oper* wille.

3108 Then Parys *pertly* *proffiert* a seigne,

ffor to telle his entent yf ho tome hade ;

And ho onswaret *pat* Abill after agayne,

By seignes on the same wise soburly to come ;

3112 And bekonet hym boldly, when bourdys were
thicke,

And pepull in play, his place to Remeve.

Parys listinet lyuely, let for no shame,

But drogh to *pat* dere & dressit to sitte,

3116 And softly by him selfe said what him liket.

While *oper* tentid in the temple tomly to playes,

Book VII.

Paris, astonished,
can only gaze on
Helen,

who is entranced
with his beauty.

Still they gaze
on each other,

till Paris proffers
a sign, which she
answers :

(fol. 49 b.)

beckoning him to
come to her.

(MS. has 'hom')

Book VII.

They sit
together
and form their
plans.

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

THE RAUYSHYNG OF ELANE.

Paris passes to
his ships and
addresses his
companions.

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

“Our work is to
get possession of
Hesione.

(fol. 53 a.)

Now, Telamon

- 3148 And is fuerser of folke by a felle nowmber,
 And lappis in hir loue, *pat* leue hir he nyll
 But *with* strenght of strokys, or *with* store fight;
 And we ledis to lyte *pat* lady to wyn,
 3152 Or any Cité to sese by a sawte now,
pere pepull are so plaintiose, & placis of
 strenght.
 And, sers, syn he so is be souerans of goddis,
 Vs may falle here by fortune a fulfaire gifte,
 3156 *pat* shuld lelly be laght, as me leue thinke.
 Here is a tempull atyret all *with* triet godys,
 And the grettist of Grise gedrit *perin*,
 As of wemen to wale, worthy & nobill,
 3160 And *prise* of *pis* prouynse are in yond proude
 yle.
 The most of tho mighty is menelai wife,
 Lady of *pis* lond, full louely to shew,
 The grettist of grese and a gai qwhene.
 3164 Yf we take this full tite, & tary no lengur,
 Bothe pepull & pilage, & put into ship,
 Hit is a *proffitable* pray of persons me thinke,
 And godis full grete of gold & of syluer ;
 3168 ffor the tempull is atyret all *with* tryet clothes,
 Bassons of bright gold, & *oper* brode vessell,
 Chaundelers full chefe, & charbokill stones,
 And other Riches full Rife *pat* we may rad
 haue :
 3172 What fairer shuld vs falle and we fer soght. (fol. 50 b.)
 Yf ye deme it to do be deuyse of you all,
 Hit sittes, me semes, sone in the night
 We arme vs at all peces, & aunter *pere* on
 3176 The temple to take and all the triet ladys.
 Golde and *oper* goodes gripe it by dene,
 And shote into our shippes, shake on our way :
 And Elan of all thing we aunter vs to take.
 3180 Yf we *pat* luffly may lacche & lede vnto troy,

Book VII.

will not give
her up,

and we are too
few to compel
him.

But here is a
rich temple,
wherein the
noblest ladies of
the land are
now at worship :
one of them
is the lovely wife
of Menelaus.

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

Book VII.

- Shall we attempt this or pass on ?" 3184 Lokys now lyuely ! what list you to do ?
 To melle in þis mater, or to meue ferre ?
 And assai if we suffice our seluyn of might,
 Yf we put vs to pillage, er we pyne pole."
- 3188 At þe last, when the lede hade left of his speche,
 ffele of þe folke febull it thughten ;
 But yche lede by the last aliet þerto,
 And assentid to his saw, & suet his rede.
- All assent. 3192 When counsell was kaght of knightes & oper,
 And all things examynt, so aunter befell,
 The neght drow negh anon vppon þis,
 And the mone in the merke myghtely shone,
- They arm and proceed to the temple, which they surround. 3196 As come it by course, & cast a gret light.
 þai armyt hom at all peces abill to werre ;
 To the tempull full tite token þere gate,
 Prayen & piken all the pure godes ;
- 3200 Affrayet the folke fuersly by dene,
 Sesit & slogh, slongen to ground ;
 Grippit the godys and the gay ladys,
 And all the company clene closit hom within.
- Paris seizes Helen and carries her to his ship. (fol. 51 a.) 3204 Parys þen presit to þe proude qwene,
 And sesit hir sone, as hir assent was ;
 Led hir furth lyuely, lefte hir in shippe
 Vnder sight of sure men set hir to kepe :
- Returning to the temple, he aids in the pillage. 3208 And to the tempull full tyte turnyt agayne,
 To rob of þe Riches, and Renkes to helpe.
 Clamour & crie was Comyns amonge,
 Hoge noise for þe nonest in night for to here ;
- 3212 Lelly of the ladies, þat leuer were deghe
 þan be led out of lande, lowde was þe noise.
 The noise vpponone neghit to þe Eris
 Of Soudiours besyde in a sure castell,
- (MS. has 'uppon none')

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

Book VII.

Soldiers to the
rescue.The Trojans
victorious pursue
them to their
castle.The Trojans
return to their
ships ;
(fol. 51 b.)collect their
spoil ; and set
sail.They arrive at
Tenedos.

Book VII.

Paris sends a
message to the
king.

- 3252 Parys full pristly puruait a message,
And sent to his souerain in a sad haste,
Of thies tithandes to telle how hom tyde hade.
The messenger maynly meuyt to the kyng
3256 To Troy, or he turne wolde, and told hym in
haste,

Priam, "*proud of
these pert deeds,*"
calls the nobles to
a feast.

- pat his sons were in sound & hor.sute holl
At Tenydon; and told how hom tyde hade,
As hym seluyn hade sene, pat sothely was pere.
3260 Pryam was proude of these pert dedis,—
The fainest freike in faithe pat on fote yode,—
And gedrit *with* gamyn the grettist of Troye,
And sum of the Citizens assemblit *with* all;

(MS. has "*hym*")

- 3264 ffestid hom faire frely *with* hym,
And tolde hom pose tythinges tomly to end :
All maden pai mery & mekyll ioie haden.
As Parys and his pepull were in hor pride samyn,

Heien and her
ladies bewail their
fate.

- 3268 At Tenydon pat tyme talkyng to gedur,
Hit Auntrid pat Elan, *with* other of hir lede
pat were taken in the tempull, as I tolde first,
Were sorowfull sobbyng *with* syling of Teres ;
(fol. 52 a.) 3272 All tourniet *with* tene, tremblit in hert,
Wailyng & weping, wringyng of hondys.
Hit was pité to the pepull the pyn pat ho polet,
And said in hir sikyng *with* a softe speche :—

- 3276 "A! my husband full hynd, & my hede brother!
My Doughter, my Derlynge, & my dere rewme!
Whethur I se you in solas or in sound euer."

TO LATE.

- hus bemournet full mekull & no meite toke,
3280 But *with* care & complaint,—comford away.
Parys hade pyté hir payne for to se,

Book VII.

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

Paris tries to
comfort her; but
in vain.

He then chides
her for such
grief.

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

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

(“ swyre,” the
neck.)

(fol. 52 b.)

(“ temyn to you,”
that belong to
your suite.)

How great and
honoured she
will be.

Book VII.

All daintes to you dight, þat are dere holdyn,
 Plaintiouse in yche place, as a prise qwene;
 And all *your* ledys deliuert and lose out of
 bandys;

3316 At *your* comaundement clene all *your* choise
 pepull;

And lyue in þis lond *with* lustes at ease,
 Also syker and sure als þai set were at home."

Helen replies:—

þen onswared Elan easely agayne,
 3320 And driet the dropis of hir dregth teris:—

"Full well I
 know I must
 submit to your
 will," &c.

"I wot, sir, witterly, will I or noght,
 Your wille I moste wirke, waite I non other;
 Syn weikenes of women may not wele stryve,

3324 Ne haue no might tawardes men maistries to
 fend:

And nomely in an unkythe lond nedys hom so.
 And what daunger or dysese þat done is vs here,
 Auther me or to myne at this myschefe,

3328 Hit may hapon you in haste haue suche another.
 Thurgh giftes of our goddys, þat vs *grace* leuys,
 We most suffer all hor senndes, & soberly take."

Than Parys *with* plesaunce apperit agayne:—

3332 "Dere lady full leell! *your* lykyng to do,
 And all *your* wille forto wirke, yche wegh shall."
 þen he hent hir by the hond hastely there,
 And a littyll agayne lust lifte hir vp swithe;

He leads her into
 another room that
 they may be by
 themselves.

3336 Silet furth *with* þat semly & hir sute leuyt,
 Into a place well appareld all *with* prise clothes,
 And moche onestly ordainit for esmint of hir:
 þat þo souerains by hom selfe might say what
 hom liket,

3340 Aither vnto other as onesty wolde.
 þen Parys to þat pure pertly can say:—

(fol. 53 a.)
 "Your gods
 have not sent you
 here as a
 punishment;

"Hope ye now, hynde Lady, þat *your* hegh
 goddis

Haue put you to þis prouynse pyne for to thole;

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

Book VII.

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

("druery," love,
 gallantry.)

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

All this larger
 and better
 kingdom

shall bow to thy
 will.

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

Book VII.

Dry your tears,
and be comforted
by me."

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

ELAN.

"Who could
restrain their
tears, &c.

But since it must
be, I shall do so "

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

Next day,
splendidly
arrayed,

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

Book VII.

mounted on a
palfrey,

(fol. 54 a.)

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

(Paeonians.)

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

HERE HE DO TIDE !

Priam, the prise kyng, prestly down light,

Priam. alights,

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

3472 With sykyng & sorow said on this wise :—

“ A ! fonnet folke, why fare ye thus now,
With solas full sore, and sanges of myrthe,
At the weddyng of the wegghes, þat shall to wo
turne.

Book VII.

Cassandra's
lamentation, and
forebodings.

3476 With hardlayke & harme, þat happyn shall
after,

Ye dowltes mun degh for dedes of þo two ;
And your fryndes full fey fallyn to ground,
Your sonys be slayne in sight of your ene ;

3480 Your husbandes hewen with hondys in pesis,
Wyues made wedowys, & wayling for euer.

A ! Troy, þat is tore with toures full hegh,
Myche baret shall þou bide, & betyn to ground,

(fol. 55 a.)

Troy and its
matrons,

3484 And be stithly destroyet, & þi strenght lost !
A ! Modris so mylde, what myschefe is to you !
Moche care is to come to your cold hertys ;
Moche baret on your birthe you bese for to se ;—

3488 Dyssmembrit as marters, & murtheret to dethe,
And the bowels out braide of hire bare sydes.

A ! Ecuba, þat euermore easely hase leuyt,
What gretynge & gremy growes vnto þe ?

Hecuba and her
children,

3492 To se þi sones be slayne in sight of þin ene,
And the blode of þo blithe blent with the erthe !

A ! balefull buernes, & full blynd pepull,
The hard dethe is you dight, þat ye doute litle !

the people,

3496 Why wrought ye so wantonly in your wilde yre ?
fforto rauysshe vnrightwisely þis riche out of
Grece,

ffro a man þat neuer mys did to þis mene lond.

Why haste ye not heturly to haue hir agayne,

3500 And restore hir stithly to hir strenght hom,
To hir lorde þat is lell & no lede harmys ?

Venions and vile dethe to voide fro þis Rewme,
Er ye with swerdis in swym be swongon to
ground.

- Book VII. 3504 Hope ye Parys, playn þeste vnponyssheth wilbe,
Paris and Helen. Withouten sorow & sourgrem sewyng þerafter;
And you angur for euer en[d]les to worche?
A! Elan, vnhappy, hardist of chaunse!
- 3508 Soche sorow & sikyng þi seluyn vs bringes;
Myschaunse & euyl chefe þi childur shalbe!
A! Sory Sytizins, sendis you fro
The smoke & smother, þat smytes to dethe,
- 3512 Qwyle ye lawfully lefe may & your lyf haue;
þoche dole ho dregh with mony depe terys!"
With pyté & complaint, þat pyne was to here,
þat Priam out of pes put ay anone,
- Priam casts
Cassandra into
prison.
(fol. 55 b.) 3516 And neuer sesit of saghis & sorowfull wordys.
The kyng þen comaund to cacche hir belyue,
And fetur hir fast in a fre prisoune,—
A stithe house of stone,—to still hir of noise.
- 3520 Hit said was for sothe, ho sate þere full longe,
And suffert moche sorow for hir sothe tales.
þus kept the kyng vnkyndly his doughter;—
ffor hir tales of truthe teghit her in yernes.
- But, had they
heeded her warn-
ings Troy would
have remained. 5324 But, hade þai herkont þat hynde, & in hert
keppit,
Troy hade bene truly out of tene yet;
And þere fortune full felle faire ouer-paste,
þat all the world hade warnyng of þere wo
sythen;
- 3528 And euer mynde wulbe made of þaire myshap,
Enduryng till domysday for doole þat þere was.
Now, what felle of hor folý faire will I tell;
And ye hastely shall here, and ye houe stille.

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

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

Menelaus is
advised of the
foray of the
Trojans.

(Pyrius.)

(fol. 56 a.)
He falls to the
ground in a
swoon.

Book VIII.

His grief for
Helen, &c.

Of the harmes & the hethyng hym happont to
thole.

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

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

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

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

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

Nestor comes to
comfort him.

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

Vnto pat worthy he went wisly anon,

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

With a great
company of
knights, &c.

3572 And Nestor anon, with a nowmber grete
Of knightes & cant men, cairyt him with
Lyuely to his londe, & leuyt hym noght ;
And by assent of hym sone sent for his brother,

he conducts him
home and sends
for Agamemnon,

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

Castor, and
Pollux.

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

THE COUNSELL OF AGAMYNON TO MENELAY.

3584 When agamynon the grete the greuance behelde,

And the bale of his brother, þus the buerne
saide:—

Book VIII.

“ Why dreghis þou þis dole, & deris þi seluyn ?
Lefe of þis Langore, as my lefe brother,

“ Why endure this
misery ?
(fol. 56 b.)

3588 þat puttes þe to payne and peires þi sight.
If þu has cause for to care for vnkynde werkes,

Cease this
languor:

And *with* sykyng ouerset, & sorow at þi hert,
Hit were wit, as I wene, to were it ffro noise,

at least conceal
your grief.

3592 And fro knowyng of comyns & of course
opun ;

ffor a sorow þat is sene on a sib frynde,
Mas þe mournyng more of men þat hym luffes :
Mikull comfordes his care all his kene fos,

Our sorrow
makes friends
sad, and foes
glad.

3596 And engendres paire ioy all his iuste sorow.
ffayne euer feire chere in þi felle anger.

Whan sorow is most sad, set all at litle ;

Lete of it lightly, þat no lede wete,

3600 þi sorow & þi sikyng set all at noght.

And in maters þat meuys þe *with* might for to
stir,

There is no worship in weping, ne in wan teres ;

But desyre þi redresse all *with* derfe strokis :

3604 *With* þi swerde is to swinke & not *with* swym
thoghtes.

By your sword,
and not by tears,
this work must
be done.

ffor in sorow may be sene who is sad wise ;

ffull properly to preue in his pale angre,

When hym comys by course contrary thinges ;—

3608 He þat opressit not *with* payne his prinsepall
wittes,

Ne ouersettes not his saule *with* sorow full hoge.

þefore wackon þi wille into wight dedis,

And þere as sikyng & sorow slees the *with*in,

3612 þat þe harme þat þou has, and hethyng *with* all,

Pas noght vnponisshed for pité ne other,

But þe dedes þat vs deirus be full dere boght.

þefore sobbyng & sorow ses at þis tyme,

Therefore rouse
yourself.

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

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

THE DROWNING OF POLLUX & CASTOR.

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

Book VIII.

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

A storm bursts
over them.

(fol. 58 a.)

Sails and ropes
are torn away.("tylude" = *tide*,
turned, cast.)The ships are
shattered on the
rocks ; Castor

3712 The Dukes were drounet, & oper dere folke.
 All the sort þat hom suet sunkyn to ground
 A brode in the breme se, barges & other.
 And syn the dethe was in doute of þo dere
 kynges,

Book VIII.
 and Pollux and
 all their company
 perlish.

3716 Ne non certayn cold say, ne for sothe telle,
 What worth of þo wight in the wilde se ;
 The gentils aiuges hom two iuste goddis,
 Lyuond in the lofte with lordships in heuyn,

Fables concerning
 Castor and
 Pollux.

3720 Tran[s]late truly into triet ioy.
 And poites haue put of þo prise brethir,
 þat þai Rauichit were radly into þe red ayre,
 And set in a seigne þat zodias is callid ;

3724 That demyt is to þis day duly with clerkes,
 Gemini Aiugget in þere iuste artis.
 ffor the sun vnder zodias settis hym to leng
 Two dayes betwene, & dryues no ferre

(fol. 53 o.)

3728 Mo in his mouyng þen any mone other.
 But, what is sothely be said of þo sure brethur,
 ffor þe sute of þere sister somyn were þai drounyt.
 Let Poyetis go play hom, & passe to our tale.

3732 **H**ere Darys in his dyting duly anisys
 ffor to telle in his tale þe tulkes of Grece ;
 Of þere shap for to shew and þere shene colour,
 Of the worthiest þere were, to wale hom be nom.

3736 þus he breuyt in his boke of þo breme kynges,
 ffor he segh hom in sight at sembles full ofte,
 (As in tymes of tru, þaire tentes with in)
 And waited hom wele ; for þe wegh thoght

3740 To myn hom in makyng in maner as þai were.

THE SHAPE AND COLOUR OF THE KYNGES OF GRECE.

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

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

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

Menelaus was of
middle size ; bold,
daring, and
determined.

Achilles was a
large, burly,
broad-shouldered
man, with crisp
hair and project-
ing eyes.
(fol. 59 a.)

Among the
Greeks he had no
equal in strength
or in battle.

Tantalus, a huge,
burly, strong
man, was
well coloured ;
and had large
gray eyes that
squinted.

Ajax (Elius, a
very tall, large-
limbed man :
given to lying.

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

Book VIII.

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

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

(fol. 59 b.)

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

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

Protesilaus, a

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

Book VIII.

Dares in his dytyng duly þus tellus,
 þat for the helpe of these hende, & hertely of
 oper,

- 3852 Of Perse come the proude kyng *with* pepull full
 mony,

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

And a company of knightes comly to se,
 þat tellis his Atyre & his triet strenght.

He was large, & long, & of lene shap,

- 3856 *With* a face somewhat fat, fellist of colour.
 The here of þat hathell was huet as þe fire,
 Bothe o berde & aboue all of bright rede.

Of the tulkes of Troy telle we now ferre,

Of the Trojan
 leaders.

- 3860 Bothe of mesure & mykyll whille I mynde haue,
 As breuyt is in boke and aboue set,
 ffull duly by Dares endited of olde.

(fol. 60 b.)

Priam þe prise kyng was of pure shap,

- 3864 A large man & a longe, liuely & small.
 A faire man in feturs & hade of furse steuyn.
 Wight in his werkes & of wit redy ;
 Delited to the deuer on dayes be tyme.

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

- 3868 Noght ferfull, ne furse, faueret full wele,
 Louet he no lede þat lustide in wrange ;
 He rulet hym by Reason & the right spake.
 Songis of solemnite and songes of myrthe

- 3872 He wold herkon full hertely in his high wit.
 Was neuer kyng vnder cloude his knightes more
 louet,

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

Ne gretter of giftes to his goode men,

Ne lellier louyt ledys of his aune,

- 3876 Ne *with* Riches so Rife rewardet his pepull.
 Of all his sones for sothe, þat semely were
 holdyn,

Non was so noble, ne of nait strenght,

As Ector, þe eldist, & aire to hym seluyn.

The noblest and
 bravest of his sons
 was Hector.

- 3880 He was truly in his tyme tristiest of other

Book VIII.

He stuttered a
litle,
was always
victorious.

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

(fol. 61 a.)

Paris, a pert
knight with
silken, glossy
hair,

was a famous
archer and
hunter.

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

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

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

All Auntres in Armys, pat he euer raght :

3884 Non so stuerne pat *with*stode a stroke of his
honde.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Book VIII.

- The ton fro þe tother was tore for to ken
 3912 In sight at þat sodan, somyn & þai were.
 The fourme of þo freikes was, faithfully to se,
 Right suche as the syre, þat I said first ;
 Vndifferent to deme fro þere dere fader,
 3916 Saue Priam the prise was past into eld,
 And þai of yeris full yong, 3enerus of wille.
 The ton was a triet knight, tristly in armys,
 A wight man for to wale, & wise of his dedis ;
 3920 The tother, sotele of syense to seke in a lond,
 And a corius clerke with a clene wit.
 Troilus þe tru was full tore mekull,
 ffull massely made, & of mayn strenght ;
 3924 And yet hoger of hert & of her wille,
 He demenynt well his maners, & be mesure wroght.
 Amirous vnto Maidens, & mony hym louyt,
 And delited hym in dole with damsels ofte ;
 3928 But he mesuret his maners, þof he þe myrth vsid,
 þat it impairynt not his person, ne his purpos
 lettid.
 In strenght ne in stryfe þere strokes were delte,
 He was Ector eftsones, or ellis soche another.
 3932 In all the kyngdome & cuntre, þat to þe coron
 longit,
 Was no yong man so 3epe, ne 3enerus of dedis,
 Ne so hardy of hond holdyn in his tyme.
 Eneas was euermore eger of wille,
 3936 Brode in his brest, & of body litill.
 Wise in his werkes, & of wordys sober,
 A faire speiker in a spede, speciall of wit,
 A clene man of counsell, with a cloise hert,
 3940 Of litterure & langage lurnyt ynoghe.
 A man full of mekenes & mery of his chere.
 ffaire Ene hade þe freike, & of fyn colour,
 Glemynt as þe glasse and gliet a little.
 3944 Of all the tulkas of Troy, to telle þem by name,

and in form both
 were very like
 their father.

The one was
 a tried knight,
 the other, a
 'sotele man of
 syense.'

Troilus was tall,
 massive, and
 strong ; brave,
 reckless, and
 amorous, yet
 mannerly and
 measured.

(fol. 61 b.)

In battle he was
 almost equal to
 Hector.

Æneas the eager,
 broad-chested but
 fittle ; he was
 skilful, wise,
 learned, and
 meek ;

had fine bright
 eyes slightly
 asquint, and was
 the richest man in
 Troy.

Book VIII.

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

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

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

Polydamas, son
of Antenor,

['favour.'
countenance.]

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

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

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

(fol. 62 a.)

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

Merion the mighty kyng was massely shapen,
3964 A faire man of fourme, & a fre knight.
Grete sydes to gripe growen full sad,
Brode shulders aboue, big of his armys,
A hard brest hade þe buerne, & his back sware.

3968 Crispe heris & clene, all in cours yelowwe,
All the borders blake of his bright ene.
A felle man in fight, fuerse on his enimys,
And in batell full bigge, & myche bale wroght :
3972 Grete worship he wan while the wer laste.

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

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

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

3976 She hade a wonderfull wit a woman to bene,
Also sad in þe syens as semyt for a lady
Wele norissed þerwith ; wise of hir dedis,
Meke of hir maners, myldest of chere ;
3980 Onest ouerall, as aght hir astate,

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

Book VIII.

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

(fol. 62 b.)
 Cassandra,
 daughter of
 Priam, was of
 seemly size and
 mould, but pale,
 and squinted a
 little.

She was well
 skilled in
 astronomy.

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

Her beauty baffles
 all description.

Book VIII.

Thus Dares
represents those
noted ones of
Greece and Troy:

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

and now to our
story of what
befell them.

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

- Comyn was by course *þat* the cold wyntur
Was wastid & went *with* his wete shoures.
ffrostes were faren, and the fell cold ;
- 4032 The slippond slete slidon of the ground ;
fflodys were fallyn into furse vales,
And into caues be course cleufit the erthe.
Wyndis wastid away, warmyt the ayre ;
- 4036 The rede beames aboue blusshet *with* hete ;
Ver entrid full euyñ, eger *with* all.
The sun in his serkyll set in *þe* last,
Passyng fro pisshes vnder playn course ;
- 4040 ffueryere faryn *with* his fuerse windes
At the metyng of Marche *with* his mayn droghte.
The grete Nauy of Grekes *with* a grym oste,
Entrid into Attens, euyñ at hor wille ;
- 4044 And holly in hauyn *pere* houyt *þai* to-gedur,
ffor to rest in *þe* Rode & hor rede take.
Now wete yche wegh, *þat* writyng beholdis,
Or *þat* stares vpon stories, & stirs in bokys,
- 4048 *þat* syn the firmament was fourmed, & folke
vpon erthe,
Syche a Nauy was neuer of nowmber to-gedur ;
Ne soche a company clene of knyghtes & other ;
Ne so fele feghtyng men in a fflete somyn.
- 4052 Of the worthy *pere* were, thus *þe* write sais :—

Winter was now
past,

and Spring had
opened,

and the great
navy of the
Greeks entered
the harbour of
Athens.

Never had such a
fleet been
collected.

(fol. 63 b.)

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

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

Book IX.

with 50 ships
Ajax Oileus, with
30 ships, and 6
others.

Polybetes and
Amphimachus from
Calydon, with
80 ships.

Ulysses from
Thracia, with
50 ships.

Eumelus from
Phere, with 11
ships.

Podarces and
Protesilaus from
Phylace, with 50
ships.

Machaon and
Podalirius from
Trica, with 32
ships.

Achilles from
Phthiotis,
with 50 ships.

Telephus, king of
Mysia, with 12
ships.

(Rhodes)

Euryalus from
Sicyon, with
50 ships.

Antiphus and
Amphimachus
from Elis, with
40 ships.
(fol. 64 b.)

Polypetes, with
11 ships.
Prothylus, or
Prothous, with
50 ships.

Book IX.

(Lacedæmon)
(Guneus, king of
Cyphius)

Diores from
Bœotia, with 32
ships.

The allies of the
Greeks were 69
in all, and the
number of their
ships was 1232;
not including
Palamedes, who
joined them some
time after.

- ffyfté shippes fyn, full of folke all,
Of Deymon duly, his owne dere londe.
- 4124 Kyng Sapmon for sothe soght fro þat hauyn,
With alsmony abill shippes auntrid hym seluyn,
þat Capidoise cald is, the cuntre so hat.
- 4128 Theorius, a tryet kyng, toke fro his Rewme,
And broght of his brode londe, þat Boisa is
callid,
Two & thretty thried shippes þrast full of pepull.
And when thies souerauns were somyn, sothely
to telle,
Of kynges full kene, & of kyde Dukes,
- 4132 The sowme for to set was sixty & nene.
The nowmber of the noble shippes, þat to þe
note yode,
ffor to telle hom by tale, was truly a thowsaund
Twa hundrethe & twenty, & twelue o þe last,
- 4136 Witouth Palomydon þe proude, þat preset hom
after
With a nauy full noble ;—Nawlus son the grete.
When thes graidly were gedret, & gird into
hauyn,
þen come þai to counsell, as I shall kythe after.

Tent Boke. Now the Grekes sent unto
Delphon to have onsware of a god of
thayre Journay.

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

Speech of
Agamemnon.

“ Renowned
princes ! who,
with your hosts,
have joined this
expedition, look
around you !

Book X.

been such a fleet
assembled; never
such hosts of
warriors, young
and old !

Surely they are
blinded with rage
who have roused
us to war.

(fol. 65 b.)

The purpose of
this expedition is
known to all.

It is to take
vengeance on the
Trojans for the
villany they have
wrought.

Honour must be
upheld, and
disgrace must be
avenged ;

- 4164 Of kynges in a company, & of kyde Dukes,
Erles and other men all of assent ;
Ne of one *purpas* in a place pepull so fele ;
So mony yong men & 3epe, 3enerus of wille ;
So od men in armys, & egur to fight,
To fare in a furde our fos to distroy.
4168 þai are blyndit *with* baret & *with* bare sorow,
þat wackons vp werre, & wrathus vs in hert,
Or stiris vs *with* strenght vpon stuerne wise.
ffor in this semly for sothe, soche men I know
A hundrith, þat *with* hondes our harmys might
wreike,
4172 Perfourme our *purpos*, and put it to end,
þat we so mony and so mighty are meuyt to do.
Ye weton all full wele þe worthy ben here,
Of daunger & desese is don to our londis ;
4176 Of shame & of shenship shapyn vs alate ;
Our fryndys defelet, and fonget our godys.
þe harmes we haue, & hethyng *with* all,
Hit sittes vs full sore to suffer on lyue.
4180 Hit menys vs *with* monhede þat malis to venge,
And Aunter vs in armys our Enmyes to greue ;
With strenght for to stryve & strokes to dele,
The Troiens to tene þat trespas haue done.
4184 All somyn by Assent, *with* a sad wille
To venge of our velany & our vile greme.
And þatis rightwise & reasonable toriche vs *perto* ;
ffirst, to Refrayne the fame þat men speikes,
4188 And wipe of our wranges, & wirdis vs done ;
So þat Troiens fro þis tyme take not on honde
To aspye vs *with* spite in no spede eftē.
þat all þe weghe of þe world be warnit by hom,
4192 And þat no tale may be told in tyme for to come,
Ne witnes in writyng by weghe hereafter,
þat any lord of our londe shuld lacche soche a
skorne

Vnwrokyn *with* wondis : þat weghe may Book X.
knowne,

4196 Ne we, þat are so worthy & wight men ynogh,
Shall not slely let slide, ne slip out of mynde,
þat our successoures may say sothely, ne holde
Dyssehonour of our dedys, & dem vs for feble. that posterity
may not hold us
in dishonour.

4200 Syn we now bene of noble men in nowmber
so fele,

And of strenght so stern standyng in one,
Who is now so qweme or qwaint of his wit,
That couthe mesure our might, or *with* mouthe
tell Who so bold, or
so foolish, as to
defy the might of
(fol. 66 a.)
such an alliance ?

4204 The pouer of our pepull, & our playn strenght ?
Who so hardy durst hede, or on hond take
To wrathe vs be any way, or wirk vs dyssehe ?

Saue þes fonnet folke, þe frigies of troy,
4208 þat vnwysely has wrought *with* wyttis full febill,
And offendit our frenchyp thurgh foli of hom
seluyn.

None but the
Trojans,

Ne mynd not þes men of þe mykyll harme,
That a sone of our folke before hom has done,
4212 When lamydon was lord & þe lond eght,
That was fader to the freike that offens mas ;
Kyld all his Knightes, cumbrit his rewme,
Sesit his sit', slong it to ground,

who have had
already a
specimen of our
power and our
vengeance.

4216 And fele of his folke fongit on lyue,
Led into our londys, þat lengis þer zet,
In seruage and sorow set for to dwelle.

þerfore, sotly hyt semys not surfetus harde
4220 No vnpossibill, thys pupull perfourme in dede,
That fyuetymes fewer before home has done.

þai wetyn full wele þe wyllys of vs here,
That we purpos a pouer to put in hor lond,
4224 To noy hom *with* note and negh hom belyue.

They know us
well, and they are
certain to have all
their allies
collected to
oppose us.

Sum helpe for to haue, hast hom þay wyll,
Of ledys of other lond lyond hom gayne,

Book X.

To *withstond* vs *with* strenght & stroy of our
pupyll,

4228 And þaire cuntre to kepe with company grete.
þerfor, sotly me semys, & yow so lyke,

Ere we pass
hence, let us
(fol. 66 b.)

Er we passe fro þis port, or pull vp our saylys,
That we make vs a message of men of astate,

inquire of Apollo
at Delphos what
will be the result
of our expedition."

4232 Duly to Delphon deuoutly to wende,
To the yle þere Appolyn erdis *with* in,
In hast forto herkyn of þo hend goddes,
What shall falle vs by ffortune, er we ferre pas,

4236 Of þis mater þat vs meys, & mo of our dedys.
þis is clerely my counsell ; conceyuis hit all."

When the souerayn hade said, he sesit anone.

Of hor willes to wete, þo worthy by dene,

4240 Bothe kynges, & knightes, & other kyde Dukes,
All assentid hom sone, þat his saw herd.

All assent to the proposal.

This message to make þo mighty deuysset

Achilles and
Patroclus are
sent to Delphos.

Achilles the cheualrous, by pere choise wittes,

4244 And Patroculus the proude, his pere for to be.
ffor proffet of þo prinses and hor prise folke,
þai were demyt vnto Delphon this dede to per-
forme

Of þere noyus note, & an onsware to haue.

4248 *With offeryng at appolyn, if aunter might falle,*
Worship to wyn and wreke on hor fos.

They set sail
without delay.

With out taryng, full tite þai turnyt into hauyn,
Achilles full chere and his choise felow,

4252 And saylet furth soberly as hom selfe lyket ;
Hade wedur at þere wille, & the water calme,
Dryuon vnto Delphyn & no deire þolet.

Vmclosit with a course of the colde ythes.

4256 *With* a serkle of the se þat soght þere aboute,
Not Delphon but Delos sum demyt hit to het,
þat is the myddis & þe most of mony smalle yles,
Set in a sercle þe same place vmbe,

Not Delphos, but
Delos.

4260 As pai are fourmet with the flode : fyfté & thre,

To reckon by row, þe rodys is the moste.

In þat yle, sais ysidir, euyn on a hylle,

Ys Appolyn honouret and also Diana.

Book X.

(Rhodes.)
(Isidore.)

- 4264 There was foundyt a faire temple of a fyn werke,
With wallis vp wroght, wyn to beholde,
þere Appollo, the pure god, was principally
worshippid.

(fol. 67 a.)

Delos, who demys hit, is duly to say

Delos signifies
"open."

- 4268 Shortly to shalkes,—'a shewyng on opun';
And fro þat soile, for sothe, the sun first aperit,
And the mone in the merke, to men of þe lond;
þefore gentils aiugget, & for iuste held,

The sun and the
moon sprang
from Delos.

- 4272 þat in þat bare yle bothe borne were þai first.
þat lede in þere langage lyuely can call
The pure sun in hir pride, appollus doughter;
And Ediana, also, þai amyt hit to nome.

- 4276 The mone in his myldnes, þai menynt to hat
Ortigia, ouer all honouret with grekes.
Of þis mater nomore but mene to our tale.—
In this Temple was a tor ymage, all of triet gold,

- 4280 In honour of Appolyn, þat I ere saide.
þof it defe were & doumbe, dede as a ston,
The gentils hit aiugget as a iuste god,
With errour vnable þat erst hom began,

- 4284 And worshippit hom wofully, for hom wit lacket
Of þe Godhed giffen, þat grew from the sun,
þat all mightylé made & merket of noght.
ffor lacke of beleue þai light into errour,

- 4288 And fellen vnto fals goddes, & faithly honourt
With worship on all wise as weghis vppon lyue;
þat no pouer hade plainly but of pale fyndes,
þat entrid into ymagis euer for dissayet,

Idolatri the
result of ignor-
ance, and the
means by which
"fiends" deceive
people.

- 4292 Spekand to specyals, þat spede for to aske,
Thurgh falshede of fyndes þe folke to dissayue,
And to ert hom in errour euermore to lenge.

I will tell here a tale, er I turne ferre,

- Book X. 4296 Of þe fyndyng of false goddes, & the foule vse ;
How sprittis in hom spake to qwho þat spirre
wold,
And how fowle þat þai faylit at the ferre end.
Through the glorious gyfte of goddes son of heuyn,
(fol. 67 b.) 4300 That come to our kynde throgh a cleane
Christ all idolatry will pass away.
Maydon,
(MS. has "pes.") All maumentre in myddelerthe myrtlit to peses
And wastid away þurgh wit of hym one,
("gabs not,"—lies not.) As the gospell of God, þat gabbis not, says.
4304 When Heraude in Anger atlede to sle
Cryste þurgh his curstnes, as þe clause tellus,
An angell anon neghed to Jasep,
("in Cælo.") Sent fro þe souerayn þat in Celé dwelles,
4308 To take the childe for a chaunse & his choise
moder,
And euyñ into Egypt entre on his way.
When Criste in þat contre come with his dame,
The false goddes in fere fell to þe ground ;
When Christ came into Egypt the false gods fell to the ground. 4312 Bothe Mawhownus & maumettes myrtild in
peces.
Isai also oponly tellus,
When Jesu Egipte Joynit with in,
All Symylacres for sothe soghten to ground.
4316 þat was a tokyn, he tellus, fro tyme of his come,
þat sacrifice shuld sese vnto ser goddis.
þus the Jewes aiugen, & for iust holdyn,
þat ysmaïell, of all men erst hom, began
The Jews held that Ishmael was the first who made idols ; and the Gentiles, that it was Prometheus. 4320 Maumettes to make of moldes & clay.
And the gentils aiuggen Justly anoper,
Prometheus, principall of þat pure art,
þat folke are fourmyt faithly to gentils.
But no one in particular is to be blamed ; for all men are naturally given to idolatry. 4324 ffor no law in hor lede list hom to holde,
But folowit þere foule wille as fyndis hom taght ;
Nawther cercumsiset sothely in sort with the
Jewes,

Ne comyn *with* cristenmen, ne on Criste leuyn;

Book X.

- 4328 But barly, as *pai* borne were, bydon *pai* stille,
And nauther law ne belefe lenton hom to.
The furst *pat* was founden of *pes* fals goddes,
Was wroght on *pis* wise, as weghe can tell.

OFF BEALL THE GOD & BELSABUB.

- 4332 On Delus, a derfe Kyng *pat* deg hit in eld,
Or Belus, as *pe* boke says, (bothe were his namys)
Hade a son *pat* hym sewit, sesit in his lond,
Nine was his name, & his next heire.

Ninus, son of
Delus, or Belus,

- 4336 He brought hym to berynes on his best wise,
As be-come for a kyng, closit hym faire
With solempne sepulchre, sothely wroght.

(fol. 68 a.)

And for his fader shuld faithly be fer in his
mynd,

that he might
duly honour and
commemorate his
father, erected a
golden image of
life size; and
commanded the
people to worship
it as a god.

- 4340 An ymage a noble anon gert he make,
All *grauyn* of gold, & of good stonys,
Vne of mesure & mykyll, of his myld fader.
ffull solemly set in the sight of the pepull,

- 4344 *With* worship on all wise, *pat* worthy comaundit
To all the pepull of his *prouyns*, as a *prise* god.
That ymage to honour he ordant hym seluyn,
And gert the ledis to beleue, *pat* in his lond
dwelt,

- 4348 *pat* the gome was a god groundet in blisse.
And so the ffigur of his fader was falsly honouryt,
By assent of hym selfe *pat* the soile aght;
And *pen* the fynde, *with* his falshed & his fer
cast,

The "fiend"
entered into this
image and
answered the
people:

- 4352 Entrid in *pat* ymage, & onswaret the pepull.
Who *pat* any thing asket after his dissyre,
pere onswaret opunly the aungell of helle:
And so the ledis of the lond lyuely hym cald,

- 4356 Sum beall, sum belus, sum bell *pe* god,
Sum belphegor, & belsabub, as hom best likes.

hence, some
called it Baal;
some, Belus;
some, Bel the
god, &c.

Book X.

The sun was
called Apollo,
and was so
worshipped in
Delos.

Then the chief
planets were
called Venus and
Mercury ;

(fol. 63 b.)
and the moon
was called Diana.

(Mesopotamia.)

(Faunus.)

(Quirinus.)

(Paphos.)

(Lemnos.)

(Vulcan.)

At Naxos,
Bacchus.

At Delphos,
Apollo.

In ensample of þat same sithyn other folke
Haue feynit mony fals goddes, þat þe fynde
plesit,

4360 Did honour to dedemen, & for dere holdyn.

And þe sun the saidon sothely a god,
þat appollo the pepull put into nome,
þat is honouret in the yle, þat I of telle,

4364 Delphon, or Delos, dem as ye list.

And þan Venus the worthy is worshippit with
sum,

þat of planettes of prise has hor pure nome.
þen mercury, a mighty god, is most in honour,

4368 þat þai saidon was sun sothely to Jobiter.

Then the mone was most made for to please,
That Diana full duly þai demyt to hat.

And þus in costes & cuntreis of þe cursit gentils,

4372 þai sought with sacrifice vnto sere goddes.

In Egipt was honourt Ysum as god,
An in the cuntre of Crete cald vpon Jubiter.

The men of Mawsom most honret ymbane,

4376 And þe latyn lede loutid to faawn.

At Rome þai Reuerenst vppon riche wise

One qwirion, a quicke fynde, & qwemlydid serue ;

At attens all folke aykewardly worshippid

4380 Minerva, a maument & most on hym leuyt ;

At pauy, a pure god the pepull cald Venus ;

At Lemno þai loutid to a laithe fynde,

On Volcaun þai worshippit on þere wise most.

4384 At Vaxor þe vayn pepull voidly honourit

Bachian, a bale fynde, as a blist god.

And at Delphon, duly, for derrest of other,

Appollyn was honourit, as I here said.

4388 In yche yle vppon erthe, eftur hor deuise,

Thai made mowmettes of mold in mynd of hor
goddes,

And honourit ouer all thyng as þere belefe askit.

Thus þurgh falshed of þe fendes þe folke was Book X.
dissayuit,

- 4392 Vnder daunger of þe dule droupet full longe,
Of whose falshede & fourme in his first makyng
Will I somewhat say, & sithen of his falle.
(But þe fader, þat first fourmyt all thinge,—
- 4396 Both the ayre, & Element, & Angells in heuyn,
Water, & wynde, & welkyn aboue,—
In the highest heuyn, as holy writ sais,
He ordant angels after his deuyse,
- 4400 And set hom in seruice hym seluyn to honour.
But on the oddist of other ordant our lord,
Brightest of bemes in blisse for to dwelle.
Of whom the proffet of prise plainly can say,
- 4404 þere was no sterne in astate stode hym aboue,
Ne no pert tre in peradise apperith to hym,
Ne burione ne braunche to his beamys like.)
God fourmet hym so faire, as I fynd here,
- 4408 þat mony legions his light launchet aboue.
Thurgh his fairhede as fast he felle into pride,
When he said of hym selfe his sete he wold make
ffull noble in þe north, þat non shuld be here
- 4412 Like to þe lord, þat the light made ;
Euyning in all thing euyn with hym selfe,
Sone he fell of his faire-hede, & fele of his peres,
þat assentid to þat syn, sonkyn in fire.
- 4416 Mony legion þere light vnto laithe fendes
With lucifer, þat lyuet in delites aboue,
þat wofully welt & woundid to the dethe.
Thus the gospell of God of þat grym tellis,—
- 4420 'I segh satan hym selfe slippe out of heuyn,
As þe leuenynges light, þat laches to ground.'
This fende was the first þat felle for his pride,
And lost has his lykyng, þat lyuyaton is cald.
- 4424 And for the case is vnknownen be course to þe
lewld,

God, who made
the angels his
ministering
spirits,

(Ps. ciii. 20, 21.)
(Ps. civ. 4, 5.)
(fol. 69 a.)
set Christ above
all.
(Heb. i. 4.)

(Is. xiv. 13.)
(Ezek. xxxi. 8, 9.)

God set Lucifer
highest of the
angels, but
through pride he
fell from that
high estate :

and many legions
fell with him.
(Rev. xii. 7—9.)

(Luke x. 18.)

Satan is called
Leviathan.
(Is. xxvii. 1.)

- Book X.
 ("Isidorus,
 Bishop of
 Hispalis, *in* (his)
Etymologiarum.") 4428 Here *sum*what I say, er I *sew ferre*.
 And *ysidre* in *ethemoleger* openly *tellis*,
þat *bemoth* in *Ebrew* *ys* *opunly* to say,—
 'A *Roid beste vnreasonable*, *þat no Rule holdes*.'
 And for *þe fende* was so *fals & full of dissait*,
 God at the *begynnyng* of his *gret falle*,
 Wroght hym to a *worme* in *wildurnes* like,
 (Is. xxvii. 1.)
 (Ps. lxxiv. 13, 14.) 4432 Writthen, as the *writte sayes*, like a *wilde Eddur*.
 (fol. 69 b.) And for *grettnes* of *þat Grym* in his *grete filthe*,
 He is *demyt* a *Dragon with* *Dauid* the *prophete*.
 In his song of the *sawter þere* he *sais þus*,—
 4436 'This *Dragon of Dissait*, *þat þou derfly* hath
fourmet':
 So *sethe* in the *sauter* the *Salme* to the end.
 And *loke* of *lyuyaton* in the *lyffe* of *saynt*
Brandon,
 In the "Life of
 St Brandon" he
 is called a *water*
adder, which the
 saint saw in the
 sea.
 4440 There *þis warloghe*, I *wis*, a *water eddur* is *cald*,
þat þis saint þere *seghe* in the *se occiane*,
ffull large and *long* of a *lawe depnes*.
Closet þere be *comaundement* of his *clene maker*,
 Vnto the *day of dom* *dulfully* to *abide*,
 (Rev. xx.) 4444 *Writhyn* is *þat warloghe with* *wilis ynoghe*,
Mannes saule to *dissaiue &* in *syn holde*.
þis lyuyatan, *leder* of all *thies laithe fyndes*,
 To our *fader* the *first fellé* in *Envy*,
 This Leviathan
 went to Paradise
 to tempt our
 first futher.
 4448 And *put hym* to *peradise pristly anon*
 To tempt *hom with* *trayn*, *þat trist* of *non euyll*,
 To *forfet þat faire place & offense* make.
 Hade a *face vne fourmet* as a *fre maydon*,
 He appeared as a
 maiden, and as a
 spirit, spake in
 her: or he
 assumed the body
 of an adder, and
 by falsehood
 deceived our first
 parents.
 4452 And as a *sprite in* *hor spake*, *þat spede* to our
harme,
 Or *barly toke* *body* of *þat bold eddur*,
 And so *with* *falshede & faire* our *faders dissayuit*,
 And all *þere successours* *sorily* sent vnto *pyne*.
 4456 Of *þis mater* of *mawmentry* *nomore* at this *tyme*:
þis sufficis *forsothe*. *Ses* we now here,

And turne to our tale & take *pere* we lefte.

Book X.

Thus be dissayt of the deuyll, as I declaret haue,

- 4460 This appollo apperit to pepull full ofte
In Delphon, or Delos, dem as ye list.
To þis appollo, þe pure god, þat pepull honouret,
Thies kynges by course comyn anon,
4464 þat messengers were made fro þe maisters of
Greece,

Achilles and
Patroclus arrive
at Delos, and
proceed to the
temple of Apollo.

And turnyt into tempull fro *pere* tore shippis.
Be counsell of the keepers, when the course felle,
þat *serued* þat Synagod to the sory fyndes,

(fol. 70 a.)

- 4468 Than entrid þai *with* honour, & offerond made,
Grete soumes forsothe of siluer & of golde ;
Did *pere* deuocioun as hom dere thought,
And frayned at the fynd how þai fare shuld,
4472 Of þaire Journay, full Justly, a Juggement to
haue.

Having made
great offerings to
the god, they
inquire regarding
the result of their
undertaking.

And þen Appollo apperith *with* a priue voise
To þo worthy, o this wise, as þe writ sayes.

THE ANSWARE OF APOLLO TO ACHYLLES.

- “Achilles ! Achilles ! [attle] to þe Grekes,
4476 Sew to the same þat þou art sent fro ;
Tell hom for truth, þat hom tyde shall
In sounde for to saile somyn vnto Troy,
And mony batels on bent *with* buernes to thole.
4480 And the tent yere truly, tell hom for sothe,
pere worship to wyn, & *pere* wille haue ;
All the Cité to sese, and the syde londis ;
Kyng Priam to pyne, & his pure wife ;
4484 All his sonnes to sle *with* sleght of your honde ;
þaire Riches to Robbe, & *pere* Rife goodis ;
And no lede for to lyue, but þat hom selfe
thinke.”

[MS. has ‘a little’]
“Achilles !
Achilles ! return
and tell the
Greeks that they
must sail to Troy
There they have
many battles to
fight, but in the
tenth year they
shall conquer,
an I have every
thing at their
will.”

- When Achilles this chaunse choisely hade herd,
4488 He was glad of þe graunt, and the god answered ;

Book X.

Before Achilles
left the temple,
Calchas the
soothsayer, son of
Thestor, arrived
on a secret
message from
Priam, to learn
the fate of Troy.

(fol. 70 b.)

"Calchas!
Calchas! return
not to Troy, but
go with Achilles.
Join thyself to
the Greeks, and
part not from
them till Troy is
taken."

Calchas then goes
to Achilles in the
temple. They
become friends,
and Achilles
promises to
reward him
richly.

And er he turnyt fro the temple, thus hit tid
euyñ.

A tulke out of Troy, testor aune sone,
þat was a bisshop of the burghe, & a buerne wise,
4492 (Calcas, by course, was his kyd nome)

A Sad man of siens, sought to þe temple,
ffrom Priam, his pure kyng, priuely sent,
To haue answare at Appollin what aunter shuld
falle

4496 Of the tulkes of Troy and the triet pepull.
He meuyt to the mowmentes with his mayne
giftes,
Praiond hym full prestly, as a pure god,
To warne hym full wightly what wirdis shuld
happyn :

4500 And þus gatis to the gome þen the god saide.

THE ONSWARE OF APPOLLO TO CALCAS, BYSSHOP OF TROY.

"Calcas! Calcas! cair yow not home,
Ne turne neuer to Troy, for tene þat may falle ;
But go with the grekes into the gret nauy,—

4504 With Achilles the choise kyng chose on þe way.
Part neuer fro þat pepull, ne the prise leue,
ffor it is grauntid of goddis the grekes for to
haue

The fairer of þat fight vnto the ferre end ;
4508 All Troy for to take and tirne at hor wille.
And your graithnes may gretly the grekes auaille,
With counsell & comyng in cas þat will falle,
Till þai haue wonen hor will : wete þou for
sothe."

4512 And when Calcas with comyng hade kyndly
persayuit

þat Achilles the choise was in the chere temple,
He wentto þat worthy his wille for to shewe ;
And euyñ told hym by tale as hym tide hade.

Book X.

4516 And felle of affynite, and fryndes be-come,
 Achilles *with* chere cherished hym full mekull,
 And hight hym hoge thinge to haue at his wille.
 þus went þay to water, þose wise men to gedur,

4520 Cacched in cables & þere kene ancras,
 Sesit vp þere sailes, & in sound Rowet,
 Past ouer the pale stremys & no payne tholet.
 Entret into Attens, þere þe oste lay,

The messengers
 then set sail and
 return to Athens,
 where Calchas is
 introduced to
 Agamemnon.

4524 þo shene out of shippe shake into botes,
 Houit to þe bonke, the Bysshop hym *with* ;
 To Agamynon þai gon *with* other gaye kynges.
 Bothe Dukes & derfe Erles droghen to gedur,

4528 That were blithe of þat bisshop, þat þai broght
 hade.

(fol. 71 a.)

Achilles to the choise men all the chaunse tolde,
 The answare of Appolyn what aunter shuld
 happen ;

Achilles relates
 the answer of
 Apollo to himself
 and to Calchas.

How hom grauntid was the gre by the goddes
 all ;

4532 And how Calcas, the contrary, cachit of hym,
 That fro Priam was put to haue a pure onsware ;
 And how in batell hym bydon was abide *with*
 the grekes,

Till Troy all takyn were, & tirnet to ground.

4536 When thies tythinges told were tomly to end,
 All the grekes were glad, & þere god þanked ;
 And for ioy of þat iornay aioynet a fest,
 As a high day to holde, & halowet it all

The Greeks
 reioice, and the
 day is kept as a
 feast and thanks-
 giving to their
 gods.

4540 *With* worship to wale goddis on þaire wise did.
 And of the Bisshop þo buernes beldid were þen ;
 Thai cherished hym choisly, all þo chere
 kynges,

Calchas is feted
 and rewarded.

With Riches & Rewardes raght hym ynogh,

4544 And heghten hertely þere hestis to kepe.
 þan þai solast hom somyn, as hom selfe liked,
 And dryvon furth þat day *with* dalians to end.

The xi Boke. How the Grekys saillet fro
Attens to Troy.

- E**VERY wegh, þat will wete of þere werke more,
 4548 Listen a litle, & leng here a while :
 Let vs karpe of thies kynges or we cayre ferre.
 When thies worthy hade worshipped all þere
 wale goddes,
 And the day *with* deuocioun dryuen to þe end,
 4552 The secund day suyng somyn were þe grete
 In Agamynons gay tent ; gedrit for sothe,
 fforto speke of hor spede, whille þai space hade.
 This Calcas in company com *with* Achilles
 4556 And Patroclus the pure kyng into the proude
 tente.
 þai hailset þat hynde & hertely hym welcommyt,
 And sithen to sit all somyn þai yode
 Among þo kynges in company, as þaire course
 felle.
 4560 When all the pepull were pesit, þe presens full
 still,
 Calcas to the kynges carpes thies wordes :—
 “ Ye noble men of nome, þat to note wendyn
 In þis company clene ! kynges & Dukes,
 4564 Erles & other men onest of astate,
 þat are aioynet to þis Journey *with* ioynyng
 of wer!

When all their
rejoicings were
ended, the nobles
are summoned to
a counell in the
tent of
Agamemnon.

Calchas came with
Achilles and
Patroclus.

(fol. 71 b.)

When all were
silent he spoke
thus :
“ Ye nobles !
Kings, Dukes,
and Earls ! have
you not brought
your forces
together to
attack Troy ?

Is not the cause of *your* comyng *with* company
grete,

To *turne* vnto Troy, *þat* you tenit has,

4568 And are opunly *your* enmys, & euermore you
noies ?

Why tary ye so tomly, & turnys not furthe ?

And are redy to *þe* rode, & restis þus lenge ?

þere-as all thing is ordant, hit angris to abide,

4572 Or tary ouer a tyme, when tulkes ben redy.

Ne hope ye not highly, *þat* here are sum fals,

And aspies your spede *with* spit *þat* *þai* may,

To write to *þat* wale kyng *your* werkes by-den ?

4576 *þis* fenyond fare is forthoryng to hom,

To assemble on yche syde soudiours ynogh,

And fret hom *with* fryndes *þere* fos to *with*stond,

Of kynges & knightes in contres abowte ;

4580 Syn ye haue tarit ouer tyme tomly at home,

And noght hastid *with* harme *your* hething to

wenge.

Ye shuld haue soght to *þe* Cité sone oponone !

Mony wekes are went & *þis* wale somur,

4584 And monythes full meuyt of *þe* mylde aire,

Of seasonable sailyng of *þe* salt water,

Syn winter was went & windes were lithe ;

The course of the colde see calmyt *with* all,

4588 *þe*forus *with* softe wyndes soberly blew,

Planettes in the pure aire pullishet full clene,

And all softe was the see to sailers *þerin*.

Why leng ye so long & lose all this tyme,

4592 When ye might soberly haue saillet, & set on
your fos,

And haue flayet the freikes *with* *your* felle hast ?

When tythandes hade ben tolde of soche a tore

pepull,

Hit wold haue noyet hom anon *þe* nombur to here.

4596 Thoche taryng ouer tyme turnys hom to ioi,

And hertis hom highly to hold you for faint.

Why then do ye
tarry so long ?

It is foolish to
wait when all are
ready.

Besides, there
may be some
traitors among
you, who may
inform Priam of
your deeds.
This delay allows
him to collect his
allies to withstand
you.

You should have
gone direct to
Troy. Many
weeks of this
summer are gone
by, and months
of seasonable
weather for your
fleet.

(fol. 72 a.)

Why lose all this
time ?

A sudden attack
would have struck
terror into your
enemies: but this
delay only
emboldens them.

Book XI.

Your gods will
not fulfil their
promise of success
if ye tarry : they
will turn against
you.

Therefore take
heart ; haste to
sea, and follow to
your foes. Rest
no longer."

The counsel of
Calchas is
accepted, and
Agamemnon
orders that the
fleet be made
ready to sail.

The fleet departs
from Athens,

(fol. 72 b.)

The wind rises ;
the clouds are
overcast ;

darkness comes
down, with
thunder and
lightning, and a
fierce rain.

Ne hope ye not hertely þe hest of your goddes
Wilbe faithfully fulfilled, & not faile of.

4600 But if ye tary ouer tyme þai tene hom þereat,
And in case to þe contrary cast your auentur ;
Your chaunse for to chaunge & chef yow þe
worse.

4604 þerfore hefe vp your hertis ; hast you to saile ;
Sette furthe to þe se ; sitte no lengur.
Has harnes ouer hacche ; highes in ancer ;
ffolowe to your fos with a frike wille.
Syn your goddes haue it grauntid þe gre shalbe
yours,

4608 Highes you in haste, houes here no lengur.
This is clerely my counsell, kithe if you list !"

When Calcas his counsell had carpit to þe end,
Iche lede hym alowet, þat listnet his wordes ;
4612 And his counsell to kepe keston hom all.

Agamynon the gret his gomys did warne,
Iche buerne to be boune at the blast of a trumpe :
fforto pas into port & pull vp hor sailes,

4616 And dryue on þe depe se þe doughti comaundet.
All the company enclinet, cairyn to ship ;
Cachyn in cables, knyrt vp hor aneres ;
Sesit vp hor sailes in a sad hast ;

4620 Richet þere rapes, rapit vnto see.
Hokit out of hauyn, all the hepe somyn
Hade bir at hor bake, blawen to þe depe ;
Sailyn forthe soberly, somyn but a while,

4624 Noght fyftene forlong fairly to the end.

A STORME ON THE SE.

When sodenly the softe aire vnsobberly rose ;

The cloudis ouer cast, claterrit aboute ;

Wyndes full wodely walt vp the ythes ;

4628 Wex merke as the mydnighte mystes full thicke ;
Thunret in the thestur throly with all ;

- With a launchant laite lightonyd the water ;
 And a Ropand rayne raikèd fro the heuyn.
- 4632 The storme was full stithe *with* mony stout
 windes,
 Hit walt vp the wilde se vppon wan hilles.
 The ffolke was so ferd, þat on flete were,
 All drede for to drowne *with* dryft of the se ;
- 4636 And in perell were put all the proude kynges.
 Then Calcas the curset, þat come out of Troy,
 To the worthy þere were warpit anon :—
 “ The cause of our care I know it right well :
- 4640 The goddes is greuyt, þat we are gon fro
 At honourable Attens,—auntrus Diana :
 ffor we soght notto sacrifice, hir seluyn is wrothe,
 And has wroght vs þis wedur : þat wete I for
 sothe.
- 4644 My counsell is kyndly, kythe if ye list,
 þat we seche to þat same or we sew ferre,—
 Into the Ile of Awlida,—all men to gedur,
 There Diana the dere ys duly honourt,
- 4648 Our Emperour, hym owne selfe, offeraund to
 make.
 Be ho plesid *with* prayers & other pure giftes,
 This tempest will turne into tyme faire,
 And we haue wedur at our wille, & our way
 holde.”
- 4652 þen keppit was the counsell of Calcas belyue.
 All turnyt þaire tacle *with* trussing of sailes,
 And stird hom full streight withouten stad more
 Into Awlida þe yle, to honour Diana,
- 4656 þat was fast by the flete but a forlonge.
 Agamynon in grete hast gird to the lond,
 Turnyt to the Temple, taried no Lengur ;
 To Diana full derely did his honowre,
- 4660 *With* Sacrifice full solempne & mony sad giftes,
 And worshippet þat worthy as a wale goddes.

The waves rise
 like hills ; and
 all are in terror
 of their lives.

Calchas declares
 it is the wrath of
 the gods ;

and counsels that
 the fleet be steered
 into Aulis, in
 order that
 Agamemnon may
 appease Diana.

The advice of
 Calchas is
 followed, and the
 fleet is steered
 into Aulis.

Agamemnon
 sacrifices to
 Diana, and
 (fol. 73 a.)

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| <p>Book XI.
the storm abates.</p> | | <p>Then the se wex sober, sesit the wyndis ;
Calme was the course, clensit the aire ;</p> |
| <p>The fleet sails to
the coast of Troy,</p> | <p>4664</p> | <p>The derke ouerdrogh, & the dym voidet ;
The bremnes abatid ; bluss hit the sun.
Hade wedur at paire wille, wentton to ship,
And past fro þat port the pepull in fere ;</p> |
| <p>and casts anchor
under the castle
of Saracbla.</p> | <p>4668</p> | <p>Halit to the high se in a hond while ;
Sailit on soundly as hom self list,
Tyll þai comyn to the cost & countre of Troy ;
And pere hyt into hauyn as hom happe felle,</p> |
| <p>The garrison
attempts to drive
off the Greeks :
but in vain.</p> | <p>4672</p> | <p>Vnder a castell of þe cuntre, þat cald was Saracbla.
There þai fastnet the flete & the furse shippes,
Cachit hom with cables & castyng of ancores,
And logget hom to lenge in þat le hauyn.</p> |
| <p>The Greeks
swarm to the
shore ; defeat
the Trojans ;</p> | <p>4676</p> | <p>The kepars of the castell caghten pere armys,
Wentten out wightly the water to kepe ;
Bowet to the bonke in hor bright geire.
To put of þat pepull pristly þai wend,</p> |
| | <p>4680</p> | <p>And foryn as folis ; for þai but few were.
þai with stode hom a stoure but it stad litle.</p> |
| <p>(To kepe, to
receive,—to
admit.)</p> | <p>4684</p> | <p>The folke were so fele, þat felle to the londe,
Armyt at all peces, angarly mony,
The troiens þai tokyn & tirnyt to dethe,
And fell to the flight in fere to the castell.
But the Grekes on þe grounde grymly pursueyt,
Swappit hom with swordes till the swalt all.</p> |
| <p>capture the castle ;
pillage and
destroy it.</p> | <p>4688</p> | <p>Comyn to the castell, (vnclose were the yatis,
The cuntremen for to kepe as þai cum wold,)
The Grekes Ingird, gripped the warders,
And all the fonnet folke fell to the dethe ;</p> |
| <p>(fol. 73 b.)</p> | <p>4692</p> | <p>Slogh hom doune sleghly, slang hom to ground ;
Robbit pere riches, raght to pere shippes.</p> |
| | <p>4696</p> | <p>Wonen to the walles, walt hom to ground ;
Betyn doune the buyldynges to the bare erthe ;
Tokyn the tresure ; turnyt into hauyn.</p> |
| | | <p>When þis castell was caght, kyllid the pepull,</p> |

- And all the shalkes to ship *with* the shene godes,
 þai past fro þat port *with* pillage þai hade,
 4700 And turnyt vnto tenydon, taryt no lengur.
 þere arof all the rowte *with* þere Ranke shippes,
 Cast aneres *with* cables þat kene were of byt ;
 Let sailes doune slide ; slippit into botes ;
 4704 ffestnet *with* fuerse Ropis the flete in þe hauyn ;
 And buskit vnto banke, the boldist ay first.
 At this tenydon truly was a tried castell,
 Wele wrought for the werre *with* walles full
 stronge ;
- 4708 Evyn fild full of folke, fuerse men & noble,
 And Riches full Rife, Ranke men *with* in ;
 Wele viteld, I-wisse, for winturs ynoghe.
 (Hit was sothely but sex myle fro the Cité euyn,
 4712 As I told haue tomly in a tale here before.)
 The folke in þat fuerse hold were ferde of hom
 selfe,
 Arait hom full radly, right to the werre.
 In defense of hor fos, þat on flete lay,
 4716 Wenton out wightly wale men of armys,
 And bateld hom on the banke as hom best thught.
 When the Grekes were gethurt & to ground
 comen,
 Mony fightyng folke in a fuerse nowmbur,
 4720 The pepull *with* hor power put hom agayne,
 And foght *with* hom felly, þof þai few were.
 Bold was þat biker opon bothe haluys.
 Mony deid by-dene of the derfe grekes ;
 4724 And Troiens *with* tene tynt of hor pepull,
 But not so fele at þe first as of the ferre side.
 The Grekes full greatly greuyt þerat,
 Oppresset hom *with* payne & preset þereafter ;
 4728 ffought full felly, and fele were þere þai slayne :
 Of the Troiens þat tyme tynt were þe mo.
 The fresshe was so felle of the furse grekes,

Book XI.

The fleet then
sails to Tenedos,where there was
a strong castle,
well garrisoned
and supplied.The Trojans turn
out to defend
their castle
against the
Greeks, who had
now landed.A fierce battle
ensues, and many
fall on both sides ;but the Greeks,
enraged at their
loss, and encour-
aged by the
arrival of fresh
bands, press the
Trojans,
(fol. 74 a.)

- Book XI.
 and put them to flight.
- 4732 And the nowmber so noyous, þat neghed in hast,
 That the ffrigies floghen and the fild leuyt ;
 Turnyt vnto Troy, and the toune entrid.
 And þo at fore not to flight, ne of forse were,
 The grekes gird hom to grounde *with* hor grym
 swerdes,
- 4736 And brittenit on the bent, þat abide wold.
 Comyn to the castell, vnclosit it aboute,
 ffoghten *with* the folke, þat defens made.
 Shottyn vp sharply at the shene wallis
- (*'glayue,' a broadsword.*)
- 4740 *With* glayues ; & gomes girdyn doun toures ;
 Dryuen vp dartes, gyffen depe woundes.
With alblasteris also amytt full streght,
 Whappet in wharles, whellit the pepull.
- (*alblast, or alblaster, an engine for shooting arrows.*)
 (*'charle' = quarrel, an arrow for the cross-bow or alblast.*)
- 4744 *With* speris full dispitiously spurnit at the yates,
 Dongen on dernly *with* mony dede hurtes,
 In diffens of þe folke, þat affroi made.
- (*'were,' defend.*)
- 4748 But the wallis the[y] were for all the wo yet,
 And fele of hor fos fellyn *with* out.
 þen gone forthe the grekes, graithet engynes,
 Batold hom all abroad vmbes the bare walles ;
 Layn ladders alenght & oloft wonnen.
- The Trojans stoutly defend themselves; and the Greeks attempt to scale the walls.
- 4752 At yche cornell of þe castell was crusschyng of
 weppon ;
 fell was the feght þo fuerse men amonge ;
 Mony grekes in þere gremy gird on the hed,
 Till þai lept of the ladder, light in the dyke,
- 4756 The brayne out brast & the brethe leuyt ;
 And mony dongen to dethe *with* dynttes of honde.
 The Troiens full tit were tirghit for fight,
 Wondit & weré þat þai were noght ;
- Many of them are dashed to the ground and killed.
- 4760 And the grekes in so grete nowmber gedrit hom
 till,
 Wonyn on the wallis wightly *with* ladders,
 At wyndous on yche syde-wise a wondurfull
 nombur,
- The Trojans are worn out; and the Greeks press the escalade, seize the towers, and put the men to death.

The grete toures þai toke, tirnyt the pepull :

- 4764 Was no lede opon lyfe þat a lofte stode.
 The[y] chefe into chambers & *oper* chere hallis,
 And yche freke, þat þai found, felly þai slogh,

(fol. 71 b)

- 4768 Tyll no lede of þat lynage vpon lyfe was.
 All the caves in the castell clenely þai sought,
 Robbit the Riches & the Rife goodes ;
 Prayet & piket þat proffet was in,

The castle is then
 pillaged and com-
 pletely destroyed.

- 4772 And wonnyn it wightly the wallis *withoute*,
 Till all was bare as a bast, to þe bigge woghes.
 Mynours then mightely the moldes did serche,
 Ouertyrnet the toures, & the tore walles

- 4776 All dusschet into the diche, doll to be-holde ;
 Betyd down the buyldynges & brent into erthe,
 Tyll the place was playne & out of plite broght ;
 And hegh Tenydon *with* tourys tyrnyt all vnder.

- 4780 When þai hade wasted the won & wonen the gre, ('won,' = wone, a
 dwelling.)
 All the tresour thay toke & turnyt to ship.
 This fight is the first and firre vs behouus.

xijth Boke. Now the Grekes sent two
Kinges in Message to Kyng Priam
ffor Restitucion of paire harme.

The Greeks rejoice
over their victory.

ROBLET was þis ronke hold & ryuyn to ground ;
4784 All the kepars kild vnto cold dethe.
ffull glad were the grekes the godis to fonge,
And þat hom happit so hastely the haldes to
distroy.

Agamemnon
orders all the
booty taken at the
castle to be
brought to him
that it may be
fairly divided.
(fol. 57 a.)

Mery was the menye & maden gret Joye,
4788 As þai houyt in hanyn holly to gedur.
Then Agamynon graidly, paire gay Emperour,
Chargit hom as cheften all his choise pepull,
þat any godis hade goten at the gret hold,
4792 ffor to bryng it helyue & no bode make ;
And cum wightly *perwith* the weghe hom selfe,
To a place þat was playne on þe pure ground.
And þai obeyt his boue. The buernes anon,
4796 Past to the playne *pere* prince vntill :
Yche gome *with* his gode þat he gotyn hade.
þai comyn forth clenly *with* clothes & other,
And pight it on a playne in a place faire.
4800 þan the souerain hym seluon soberly deuident
Tho godes to his gomes, as hym graith thocht,
And depertid the pray to his *prise* folke.
To the weghe þat hom wan *with* woundes before,
4804 And put hom in perell, depertid þai were :
He, þat boldist was in batell, the best for to haue.

The boldest in
battle gets the
best share.

Book XII.

- When þis duly was done by dom of þe lorde,
 The cheftayn full choisly chargit the gret,—
 4808 All the kynges of his company & his kyde Dukes,
 Erles & all men þat of astate were,—
 The second day suyng or the sun Rose,
 To appere in a place pertly hom seluon,
 4812 ffor a counsell to carpe & comyn to gedur,
 And to speke of hor spede whill the[y] space hade.
 When the derk was don & the day sprange ;
 Gedrit were the grete & to þe ground comyn
 4816 On a place þat was playne, plenty of Setis ;
 Euyñ set in a serkyll þe soferan before,
 And pes in yche place, princes were stille ;
 Agamynon, the *gouvernour*, godely did say
 4820 These wordis full wisely to his wegghes all.

Agamemnon calls
 the leaders to a
 council of war.

THE COUNSELL OF AGAMINON AFTER ÞE
 TAKYNG TENYDON.

- “Ye frendes faithfull, þat fuerse ben in armys !
 Princes & prise kynges, preuyt of Astate !
 That are gedrit on the ground, & fro grece comyn.
 4824 The pouer of our pepull is plainly full hoge,
 And the fame of our fuersnes fares abroad.
 The word of our werkes thurgh the world springes !
 Is not accountid of kynges, ne kyde men of
 armys,
 4828 Thurgh the world for to wale so worthy of dedis,
 By the grace of our goddes, as grekes are now !
 And no pride in our pepull for our prise werkes,
 That happis vs to haue þurgh our kynd goddes.
 4832 Hom þroly we thanke þan thrive we þe bettur,
 And put away pride fro our prise hertes ;
 ffor it knowen by course & custome to all,
 What harmys & vnhap has hastid þurgh pride,
 4836 And what cumbraunse & care, in mony kyde
 londes.

“Ye faithful
 friends, princes,
 and kings !

(fol. 75 b.)
 Our forces are
 numerous, and,
 by the grace of
 our gods, there
 are not in all the
 world warriors of
 so great fame.

For this we
 thank our gods,
 and put away all
 pride of heart,
 which is the
 source of so many
 evils.

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The gods hate it;
it spoils the best
plans;

and proud men in
emprize have no
friends.

Let us therefore
walk wisely in
this undertaking,
and be ruled by
righteousness,
that no fault may
be found with us.

Ye all know, that
this great host has
come hither to
avenge us for the
misdeeds of
Priam.

(fol. 76 a.)
(*'ournyt,'* roused,
enraged.)
(*'erted,'*
emboldened.)

Assuredly he is
forewarned, and
has collected great
forces; but they
know not our
movements.
If all his forces
are ready we may
pay dearly for our
invasion.

Syn it haten thies hegh goddes & hogely *with-*
stondyn,

And ay the purpas enpayres *with* pride is be-
gonen,

Hit is wit for to wayue or vs worse happon;

4840 ffor proude men in price haue playnly no fryndes,

But euery mon *with* enuy ertis hom skathe;

And who-so frend is & felow to þat foule vise,
Myche hate on hym highes & harmys *with* all,

4844 And makes fos of his frendes & fele þat hym
louys.

Let vs waive now wisely in our werkes all,

And nomly in þis note, þat now is in honde,

þat no pride fro our purpos put vs abacke;

4848 And rule vs by rightwisnes in our Ranke dedis,
With a lyue of lewte, þat as a laump shynes,
þat no fawte *with* vs founden be, ne flyng of
pride.

Now wete ye right well, þat all þis wale pepull

4852 Are comyn to this cost *with* company grete,

And pursuyt to þis prouynse in purpos to venge

Of harmys & hegh grem, *with* hethyng full
mekull,

þat Priam and his pepull hath plainly vs done.

4856 Syn we arofe in þis Rewme in a rad haste,

We haue ournyt hym *with* angur, ertid hym
mykill,

Yf he were fully our foo forwith this tyme,

To hate vs in hert, now here is our cause.

4860 This wot I full well, þai warnyt are before,

And haue gedrit of gyngys mony grym batell.

But þai wete not our werkes, ne our wilde fare;

þat we be neghit so negh, ne noy þat is fallyn,

4864 ffor if þai might be so mony, & of mayne strenght,

We mut bye it full bitterly þe baret we make.

þai haue a Cité for sothe, a sure & a noble,

Book XII.

- Well wallit to wale, *with* water aboute ;
- 4868 And *perfore* sothly I say, hit semis vnto vs,
 þai are feler of folke, & fuerser by the halfe,
With more plenty of pepull, & þe province hor
 owne ;
- And yche freike is þere frynd to filsom þere spede. (' *filsom* ' =
 4872 þis I say not, for sothe, supposyng in hert *fulsum*, to
 þat of our dede shuld be doute,—I dem it not so. further.)
 Ne I put not vnpossible 3on place for to take, I say not this
 And all þere folke in fight *with* forse to distroy ; through doubt of
 4876 Ne the Cité to sese and serche *within*, nor do I deem it
 And all the toures of the toun tumbell to ground ; impossible to take
 But þat louyng & lose shuld lenge of our dedis, and destroy the
 And our werkes all wisely wrought by discrecioun, city : but that we
 4880 þat we fare *with* no foly ne fonnyng of pride. (' *fonnyng*,' may work wisely
 Hit has fallyn vnto fele men, fer in tymes past, foolishness.)
 þat hastely on hede has highit to a note,
 And keppit no counsell, ne no clene rule,
- 4884 But put hom *with* pride a purpos vnto,
 Hit rapit to repentaunse & mony ranke harmys.
 This knowis all the company, þat the kyng
 Priam, This assembly
 Noght leng sithen but late, a lede of his owne knows that Priam
 4888 Made on a message vnto our menes londis, sent a message to
 ffor his sustor Exiona to send hym agayne : us lately, and
 This couet the kyng, keppit he no more. asked us only to
 And we, as vnwise men, welt into pride ; send back his
 4892 Answarth hym awterwart *with* angur & skorne, sister Hesione ;
With thretyng vnthriuand of our thro hertes ; and that, like
 And manast his messenger *with* malicous pride. fools, we answered
 Hade we herkont hym hyndly, hedit his wille, him with scorn.
- 4896 Done his dissyre, deiret not our seluyn,
 The harme & the hardgrem, þat highet vs after,
 And this sorow in Sitheria had sothely not fallyn ;
- Ne Elan, ne other mo honerable of grece,
 4900 Had not laithly bene laght, & led vnto Troy ;

(' *atterwart*,'
 ill-naturedly,
 angrily.)
 (fol. 76 b.)

Had we but
 listened to his
 request, the harms
 and sorrow that
 followed would
 not have befallen
 us.

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And, what fortune
shall befall us, no
one can tell.

Therefore, sirs, if
you wish to avoid
all the perils of
war, and to save
our people,

let us send a
message to Priam,
and promise to
grant him Hesione
if he will send
back Helen and
the rest of our
people; and
redress the wrongs
done to us by
Paris.

(MS. has 'ruder.')
And if Priam
refuse this offer,
we shall have two
friends to fight in
our cause: Right,
that constrains us
for the loss of our
goods, and Peace,
that we proffer to
prevent the
exercise of our
power.

(fol. 77 a.)
The Trojans will
be accounted
fools; but never
one will blame us.

- Ne we, þat are wonyn ouer the wale streames,
þat worthy to wyn *with* weppon in fight,
Hade not faren so far our fos to distroy,
4904 Ne so long fro our londes lengit away.
And, what fall shalbe fortune, no freke can vs
telle :—
Wethur worship or wo : wete we not all ?
þerfore, sirs, me semys, if you so like,
4908 Yf ye deme it be don, & in dede holde,
To put of all *perells* & our pepull saue ;
All chaunse to exchewe, & cheue vs the bettur
Our worship to wyn, & no wegh hurt ;
4912 þat we may saile hom in sound & our sute haue ;
Let make vs a message to the mon Priam,
þat is kyng of the coste & the kythe ow,
And wilne hym wisely, þat worthy, to send
4916 Honorable Elan & other of our pepull :
And redresse vs the domage, þat he don has
By Paris his proude son, in our prise londis.
If þat souerayne accept this sothly *with* hert,
4920 And do it in dede, as our dissyre wille,
We may wend hom *with* worship & our wille
haue ;
And saue so our seluyn & our sute hole ;
Nauther redur ne rape to þis rem do.
4924 And if Priam *with* pride this *purpos* refuse,
Two frendes haue fully to fight in our cause :
On is right, þat vs riches for rape of our godes ;
And pes, þat we proffer our pouer to extaint.
4928 Thurgh the world shall it wend *our* werke at
þis tyme.
Ay the mo, þat our mesure maynly may here,
The lengur vs luff shall till our last end ;
And the Troiens be told as for triet foles,
4932 Ne excusit of skathe & sklaunder of pride,
To macche vs *with* monhede & might of our selfe,

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- And wyn hom in wer *with* weppon in fight.
 Neuer buerne will vs blame, ne ban for our dede,
 4936 Ne wegh will vs wite to þe worldes end.
 Ses now, *your* seluyn, my saghis vnto,
 And deuys of þis dede as you dere think."
 When the souërain hade said, þen sesit he here,
 4940 And mony of þo mighty menynt þer agayn,
 Noght semond, þai said, ne sittynge to do ;
 And part of þat pepull prouyt hit for wit ;
 And o sithin, all samyn assentid *perto*.
 4944 Two chere men þai chese on þis choise erend,—
 (Onest & abell Vlexes was one,
 And Dyamede, þe derfe kyng demyt þat other)—
 Aionet to þis iornay iustly to-gedre.
 4948 Stiden vpon stithe horse stird to the Cité,
 And wenton in wightly þo worthy hom seluon.
 Entred into Elion, þat honerable Palis,
 Lightyn at the low, leftyn þaire horses,
 4952 Gone vp by the greses all of gray marbill,
 Hit into the halle of the high kyng.
 Hade meruell full mekull of þat mayne place,
 Of the walles þat wrought were wondrously faire,
 4956 *With* high toures full torrit all the toun vmbe.
 Yet meruelt hom more ymyddes the halle
 Was a tre, þat was tried, all of tru gold,
 Meruelous & mekyll men to be-hold.
 4960 The bole was of bright gold, bret to þe myddes,
 Largior þen a lawriall & lengur *with* all,
 (xij cubettes by course all of clene heght)
 þat fourmyt was full faire to þe fre boghes.
 4964 The brede of his bowes borly to se,
 Large and longe, (light as the sun)
 ffro the dese to the dorse doblit on brede
 And the sydys, by a sercle of þe same hall.
 4968 The braunches were borly, sum of bright gold,
 Sum syluer for sothe, semlist of hew ;

'Devise now as
ye think best.'

The council is
divided ;
some condemn,
and some approve
the proposal. At
last all accept it,
and Ulysses and
Diomedes are sent
as messengers to
Priam.

They arrive at the
palace and pass
into the hall.

They are
astonished at the
greatness of the
city ; its walls
and towers, &c.

But they are
more astonished
by a tree of gold,
set in the centre
of the great hall.

It was twelve
cubits high, and
finely formed.

(fol. 77 b.)

The boughs
spread from the
dais to the doors,
and from wall to
wall.

Some of the
branches are of
gold, and some

Book XII.

of silver ; with
leaves of the same.
The buds and
fruit are of
many kinds, and
shimmer among
the leaves like
precious stones.

Ulysses and
Diomedes are led
through many
long chambers,
till they reach the
one where Priam
was seated among
his lords.

They make no
obeisance, and sit
down before the
king.

(MS. has "Sais")

"Agamemnon
asks you to restore
Helen in safety,

(fol. 78 a.)

and to make
restitution for
the harms done
by your son
Paris.

- With leuys full luffly, light of þe same ;
With burions aboue bright to be holde ;
4972 And frut on yt fourmyt fairest of shap,
Of mony kynd þat was kuyt, knagged aboue,
þat shemert as shire as any shene stonys.
Long abodyn thies buernes in the bright hall,
4976 Or þai comyn to the kyng by course for to
speike.
Led were þo lordes pro mony long chaumburs,
Goand vp by degrees þurgh mony gay Alys,
And past into a proude chaumbur þere Priam
was set,
4980 Among lordes of his londe & ledis of his owne.
þai salut not þat souerain with no sad wordes,
Ne worshippit no wegh þat hym with stode ;
But euyng agaynst þat gret þai gone for to sit,
4984 In the ffrount of þo folke & þe fre kyng.
þen auntred Vlexes and his erund said,
And warpet þies wordes as ye wete shall.

THE WORDES OF VLEXES TO THE KYNG PRIAM.

- "Sir Priam ! thof we prise not þi person to
hailse,
4988 Ne worship the as worthy, no wonder þou haue ;
ffor we haue þe in hate as our hede ffoo :
And an enmy to anoþer nothing it semys,
Hailsyng ne hynd speche with no hede bare.
4992 Agamynon the gret, þat on þi ground lys,
Hase made vs as messengers at this mene tyme,—
Hyder send vs to say to þi selfe euyng,
He biddes the full barly the bright qwene Elan,
4996 That you caght fro his kyng, & oþer kynd pepull,
Send hom in sound & safly to hym,
And stify restore o the stithe harmys ;
All Redurs to riche with þi Ranke goodes,
5000 That you pild in his prouynse by Paris þi son.

Iff yow do þus in dede, hit doghis the bettur :

And yf þou set noght our saghe, se what will
fall,

Book XII.

If you will not
do so, see what
will befall you!"

Of harme in a hond qwhile highand the to !

5004 Thou bes ded for þe dede dernly þi selfe ;
All þi pepull be perisshit & put out of lyue ;
Thy Cité & þi Sid londe sesit in were,
Betyn and brent doun vnto bare askes ;

5008 The Rewme þurgh Riden, robbed þi goodis,
Set vnder seruage & sorow for euer ! "

THE ONSWARE OF PRIAM TO VLEXES.

When Priam persayuit had all his proude wordes,
He onswared Vlixes vne vponone,

5012 Withouten counsell of knyghtes or any kyde lordis. Priam replied :—

full soberly he said all in sad speche,—

" Me meruells full mekill of *your* mayne prete,
And angers me full euyll *your* angard desyre,

5016 When ye couet by course, *with* vnkynd fare,
Satisfaccioun to be sent fro my selfe euyn,
Syn ye are cause of þis care, & curstly haue don.

" I marvel at your
threat, and at
your demand for
satisfaction ;
seeing that ye are
the cause of all
this trouble.

My souerayn ye slogh, & my sybbe fryndes ;
5020 My folke put into pyne, pild all my Rewme ;
Moche disseese ye me did, no redresse made.

Exiona, my suster, in seruage ye put,
And fele of my ffryndes into fer londes,

5024 In hordam & harlatry vnhyndly to lye ;
Not keppit hir kyndly, as a kynges doughter,
But laithly in lechery, lengyng to dwelle :
And menen me *with* manas Amendes to bede !

5028 I wold sothely, my Selfyn, sittyn *with* the harme
Of the dethe & the dole of my dere fader,
In obryggyng of batell, & blode to be spilt.
And on message I made a mon of myn owne,

(fol. 78 b.)

For myself, i
would have borne
the loss of my
father ; and I sent
Antenor to you,
promising to

5032 Antinor I ordant þat erende to wende,

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forgive all
injuries, if you
would restore my
sister.

Ye dishonoured
my legate and
despised my name.

I will not now
yield to your
demand because
of a wild threat.

Be it known to
Agamemnon and
his people that I
seek not their
peace, but, as
mine enemies,
that they may
perish."
(In MS. lines 5048
and 5049 are
transposed.)

Diomedes laughed
and said :—
" If we two cause
you such anger,
you shall have
abundance of
it when a hundred
thousand Greeks
surround you.

(fol. 79 a.)

- And sent for my Sustor, sothely, to you ;
And all giltes for-gyffen & greuans of old.
And of the awthwart onswares & angur to hym,
5036 All the wise how it was ye wetyn *your* selfe.
Hit is knowen to *your* kynges & comyn *with* all,
Of the dishonour ye did to my dere legat,
And *with* spite in *your* speche dispiset my
name.
5040 Here is plainly no place in *pis* plit now,
Your wille for to wirke for no wild threte.
I hope the grekes in hor grem shall neuer so gret
worthe,
To oppresse me *with* power, ne my plas take,
5044 Ne my godis to gripe agaynes my wille.
I will Agamynon hit wete, & his weghe all,
þat for pes to his pepull pray will I neuer,
Ne folowe on hor frendship, *þat* me so foule
hyndryt ;
5048 But I wond for my worship as wetheruns shuld
die !
And ye, so rebell and roide *with* your rughe speche,
Wynnes yow now wightly for woche of my
sight !
While I se you in *certain* I sourde full of yre,
5052 And bolne at *þe* brest all for bale angre ! "

THE WORDES OF DIAMED TO PRIAM.

- When the worthy hade his wordes warpit to end,
Diamede full depely drough out a laughter,
And said to *þat* suffrayn sitting agayne :—
5056 " Now kyng, yf we be cause of *þi* kene yre,
And *pou* vnsaght of *þi* sight sothely of vs two,
While *pou* lyues in *pis* londe, leue for trew,
Withouten noy be *pou* neuer, & *þin* ene opon,
5060 Syn the grekes on the ground are of so gret
pouer ;

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And þou faithfully shall fynd, in a felle haste,
A hundrith thowsaund þro men þriuand in
armys,

The wegges to wound & warpe vnto dethe.

- 5064 And if þou sothely of sorow set be so full,
ffor two buernes all bare & of body nakyd,
I hope *your* bolnyng *with* brest, & *your* brethe leue
Toqwhichepouer, playnly, þou proues no strenght,
5068 Ne no suertie, may saue fro þere sid harmys."
Mony knightes in the courte, þat by the kyng
stode,

Wex wroth at his wordes, walt into yre ;
Warpit out wordes full swice at the kyng,
5072 And drogh taward Diamede to dere hym anon,
ffor to britton þat buerne for his bolde speche.

And if your
sorrow be so full
on account
of two unarmed
men, I hope
your bursting
breast may save
you from the
harms of such
an army."

Enraged by the
speech of
Diomedes, the
knights of the
court threaten to
kill him.

THE WORDES OF PRIAM AGAYN.

Priam þen presit vp fro his proude sete,
Bade hom blym of hor brathe or hor bare lyues,
5076 þat no gome shuld hym greue *with* no grym
weppon,

Ne negh hym *with* noy for noght þat he said.

"Syn the wit of no wise man shuld walt into yre,
Ne be fuerse on a fole, þat foutly hath wrought ;
5080 ffor it falles to a fole his foly to shew,

And a wise man witterly his wordes to suffer.

As it is fre to a fole foly to carpe,

So is it wit, a wiseman his wordis to listyn,—

- 5084 Laghe at it lightly and let it ouer pas ;
ffor in speche may men spie the speker to know,
And wete, by his wordes, the wit þat he beires.
I wold sothely, my-selwyn, suffer full harde,
5088 Or any messenger were mysdon, or marrit *with*
hond

Within my courtte, or my cumpany, for any
cause here.

Priam prevents
them.

"A wise man
should not be
angry with a fool,
who has done
foolishly.

I would suffer
much before any
messenger were
injured within my
court, or in my
company.

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Therefore
compose your-
selves, and do
him no injury."

(fol. 79 b.)

5092

ffor lightly a litil thyng, a lose may be tynt,
And a fame be defoulede, & fatid for euer;
þerfore set you full sone, sober your wille,
And non proffer, apon payne, to prese hym no
more,
Ne to warpe hym no worde, þat worship may
hyndur."
þen set þai sone, as said hom the kyng.

THE WORDES OF ÆNEAS TO DIAMEDE.

Æneas, who sat
next the king,
then angrily
said :—

5096

And Eneas efterward etlid to say,—
þat sete by the souerayne, non sothely betwene,—
Breke out full boldely all in breme wordis,
And spake full dispitously with a sprete felle :—

" Sir King! a
fool must not be
favoured to speak
folly.

5100

" Sir kyng, it sittes not, sothely, for right,
A fole to be fauoret folili to speke.

But wo vnwisely with wordis walis his speche,
Hit is skille for his skorne, þat he scathe thole,
And not cherist, but chastist, by charge of hisfoly.

5104

You would doom
me to death for
such bold words;
and any one,
except your
Majesty, who
should dare to
speak so, ought to
die.

I might sothely so say, here syttyng yow by,
þat ye wold deme to dethe for my derfe wordes,
þat right wold & reason by rewle of my-selwyn.

5108

And, saue your magiste so mykell, þat men will
obey,

He, þat warpes thies wordes in his wild folly,
Shuld degh, for his derfenes, by domys of right;
þat so dispitously hath spoken in spit of your
person,

5112

And meuyt your magesty with his mad wordes,
And angert vs all angardly sore,
With presumpeoun & prise of his proude hert.

I therefore
command him to
leave this place
on pain of his
life."

5116

I bid þerfore barly, þat he bove herchyn,
And pas fro this place o payn of his lyfe.
If he faine will folly for a fyn wit,
And gyrt on no grete wordis to greue vs no
more."

TH[E] ONSWARE OF DIAMEDE TO ENEAS.

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Then Dyamed, the derfe kyng, withoutyn dyn
said :—

- 5120 “ You, frynde, *with* þi fare, what freike so þou be, “ Friend, I
I wote, by *your* wordes, þou ert no wise jüge ; desire to thank
But I deply dissyre in dedis to come, thee for thy
þat I may fynd þe before þi frendship to þonke, friendship and
thy threat.
- 5124 And mede the after mesure of þi meke wille, (fol. 80 a.)
To thanke the of þi thret and þi pro wordis.
Now I se well, for-sothe, sely is the kyng, I see now plainly,
þat kepis the for counsell clene for hym seluyn, that the king is
silly, who keeps
you as a
“counsellor.”
- 5128 þat well con his worship wisshe hym to saue,
And rede hym to redurs, þat rixles to shame ! ”
þen Vlixes, *with* vtterans vne vponnone,
The derfe wordis of Diamede dullit *with* speche ;
- 5132 And wysely he waynet all his wild yre, To prevent strife,
þat he nomore in þe mater shuld mene at þat Ulysses then
king.
tyme.
- And to Priam [the] price kyng prestly he said :— (MS. has “ to ”)
“ Kyng, we haue clenly consaiued þi wille.
- 5136 To Agamynon agayne we go *with* our onsware, “ We clearly
understand
your answer, and
we shall now go
to report it to
Agamemnon.”
All þi saghes, for-sothe, þat souerain to telle ! ”
And so þai past fro þat pales, preset vnto horse,
Lepyn on lightly, launchet on hor way,
- 5140 Gone to þe grekes in a grete hast ; Ulysses and
Diomedes ride
with all haste to
the tent of
Agamemnon and
report the
answer of Priam.
Lighten at þere logges, leuyn þere horses,
And ferdon on fote fairly to-gedur ;
Into the Emperours awne tent entrid belyue,
- 5144 Ther all the grete were gedrit Agamynon before
And toldyn all tomly, as hom tide hade,
The purpas of Priam tho princes vntill.
Thai hade meruell full mekyll in hor mynd all,
- 5148 Of his authwart onswares, þat hym arghet no
more.
Then þo Kynges in counsell castyn hom anon,
And ordant on all wise þaire enmeis to greue
Be wiles of wer, as ye shall wete after.
- The council
determine to
prosecute the
war.

xiiij Boke. How the Grekys sent Achilles
and Thelefon for vitaille for the Ost into
Messam.

- (fol. 80 b.) 5152 **K**YNGYS and knyghtes and other kyde Dukes,
All the souerayns hade selly, as I said ere,
Of priam, the price Kyng, þat prudly hade
saide.
- While the Greeks
lay at Tenedos
a council of war
was held. 5156 Than gedrit were the grekes on a ground faire,
Besyde tenydon truly, to talke of hor dedis.
Ordant by the emperour opunly to holde
A counsell in the case, with knowyng to all,
And procede on hor purpos, as prise men
of wer.
- 5160 When the souerayns assemblit were, as I said
first,
- Agamemnon
thus addressed the
leaders: 5164 Agamynon, the gouernour, graithit hym to
speike,
- “Noble sirs!
First of all, we
must have food
for our soldiers; 5168 To þo worthy thiez wordis warpit anone:—
“Noble sirs, in this note hit nedis vs to haue
ffode till our folke, the formast of other,
þat no hongur vs happyn to harme in our werre,
While our buernes in batell abiden here stille:
þat we faint not in fight, ne feble of strenght.
- and to supply
so large an army,
we must have it
in abundance. 5172 And mykyl is the mete so mony bus haue,
If we shall proffet with proues, or any fose wyn:
ffor þere as failes the fode, faint is the pepull;
And þere hongur is hote, hertis ben febill.
- Therefore, let us 5172 þerfore, highly in hast, I hold for þe best,

Book XIII.

send to Messana
for a supply
before we pass
hence.
In that province
there is
abundance of
every kind of
victual; let us
send wise and
trusty men with
a suitable guard,
to procure
provisions,

(fol. 81 a.)
and to forward
them as they may
be required."

The proposal is
accepted, and
Achilles with
Telephus are
chosen for the
purpose.

With suitable
men and a strong
guard they set
sail for Messana.

Some say this
island was called
Sicily, and also
Messana, from a
city of that name
in the island;

If ye deme it in dede, Dukes and other,
þat we mightily to Messam our men send,
To fecche vs som fode, or we firre passe.

- 5176 In þat prouyns is plenty all of prise vitell,
Of corne, & of catell, & mony kyd Rewme ;
þerfore, sone let vs send sum of our folke,
Worthy to wale, & wise of hor dedis,
5180 To trie of the trewist, & turne into ship,
And set furth to the se with soudiours ynow,
Pas to þat prouyns, prese to þe londe,
And make puruiaunce plentie, while prese lastis,
5184 That may cum vs, by course, to comford our ost,
And abundantly broght with buernes betwene,
ffor to stall our astate and our strenght hold."

When þis counsell was kyd, he carpis no ferr,

- 5188 Was alowet with the lordis, & all þe ledis after.
By assent of þo souerains, & sithen of all,
Achilles was chosyn chefe of þis erend ;
And Thelephus, þat tother, ton to his fere,

- 5192 Was Ereules aune son eldist for sothe.
þes assignet for þe se, with soudiours ynogh,
And fuerse men in fight a felle nowmber :
þes drest for þe dede and droghen to ship,

- 5196 And merkit vnto Messam with a mekyll nauy.
In þat yle was onest, an honerable kyng,
As men told in his tyme, and Teutras his name,
þat his countre in kuit hade keppit full longe,

- 5200 And regnit in rest with riches ynogh.
He hade fightyng folke fele of his owne,
And knightes full kene, & konyng of werre.
Sum sain it for sothe, and for sure holdyn,

- 5204 The same yle I said you, Cicill is calt,
Ay abundand of blisse, & bret full of vitail,
And menynt was with men Messan to nome ;
ffor a cité in the same lond so gat was cald,

- 5208 Bild on a banke at a brode hauyn,

Book XIII.

which was so
called, because
of its abundance
of corn: or by a
king of that name
who founded it.

(fol. 81 b.)

Achilles and
Telephus, with
3000 knights and
many ships,
arrive at the
harbour.

The king of
Messana comes to
oppose them with
a great army;
and a furious
battle ensues.

- ffull longe, & large, louely *wiþ* all,
And a pesable port pight full of shippes,
þat comen for corne to contres aboute ;
5212 And because of the corne, cald was it Messan,
þat past fro the port to *prouyns* o fer.
And *sum* of hit sain, & for sure holdyn,
þat the Cité was so calld by a sure kyng,
5216 That biggit the burgh bigly hym-seluyn,
And callid it Messan be mowthe, in mynd of
his nome ;
But Dares, in his dyting, dewly nocht tellus
Of the Cité, for sothe, ne the selfe lond ;
5220 But how þo mighty were made to Messan to
wende,
ffode for to fecche to þe felle ost.
Som othir Cicill hit sothly myght be,
þat was geynde to grece, þen the grete yle,
5224 þat ferly was fer be-þond fele Rewmes.
Into this prouynce past þo pepull to-gedur,
Achilles the choise, and his chere fellow,
With thre thowsand tristé all of þro knightes,
5228 And mony shippes full shene, shot o þe depe,
þat hit into hauyn, houyt not longe,
But bounet to þe bonke þo buernys anon.
Then the kyng of þe cuntre, *wiþ* company grete
Of fell fightyng folke, þat on fote were,
5232 Past to þe port, þere the prinse lay.
The grekys, þat were gedrit & to grounde comyn,
With all þere company clene of the cloise
shippes,
5236 Segh the kyng of the cuntre *cum* hom agayne,
With fele folke vppon fote, þat hom fray wold.
þai wan to þere weppon wightly anon.
In defense of þe folke, þai fuersly were armyt,
5240 And girden to-gedur *wiþ* mony grym dyntus.
Bigge was the batell opon bothe haluys,

Book XIII.

- Mony fallyn were fey of þe fell grekes,
 But mo of the meny, þat mellit hom *with*.
 5244 þof the grekes were grym & of grete myght,
 þai hade no strenght to *withstonde* þe striff of
 þe pepull,
 þat were þro men in threpe, & thretyms mo.
 þere the grekes hade grymly ben gird vnto dethe,
 5248 Hade not Achilles ben cheualrous & choise of
 his dedis.
- He shot thurgh the sheltrone & shent of hor
 knightes
 Mony doughty were ded thurgh dynt of his hond.
 All þat warnyt hym þe way he warpet to
 ground,
 5252 Till he come to þe kyng, be course as hym list,
 And flang at hym fuersly *with* a fyne swerde ;
 The haspes of his helme heturly brast ;
 Braid of his basnet to þe bare hede ;
 5256 Woundid hym wickedly, warpit hym to ground.
 He was wode of his wit, wild as a lionne,
 Wold haue brittonet the bold *with* a bare swerd.
 Hof vp his hond heturly to strike,
 5260 *With* a fouchon felle to ferke of his hede,
 And Thelephus, þe tothir, titly persayuit
 That Teutra *with* torfer shuld tynt haue his liff.
 He stert vnder the stroke *with* a store shild,
 5264 And keppit by course the caupe of his sword ;
 And Achilles the choise kyng cherly he prayit,
 To let the lorde haue his lyffe for lewté of hym,
 That woundit was wickedly to þe wale dethe ;—
 5268 þat he graunt wold godly þat come for to leue.
 þen to Thelaphus, þe tore kyng, tomly can say ;—
 “ What causes ye, by course, so kenly to pray,
 This syre for to saue, þat is our sad enny ;
 5272 And has wackout vs wer þurghe will of hym
 seluyn,

Many fall on both
 sides, but the
 Greeks were
 unable to
 withstand their
 enemies, who were
 three times their
 number.

Achilles boldly

(fol. 82 a.)
 rushes to the fray
 and kills many of
 the bravest men.

He strikes the
 king to the
 ground fearfully
 wounded;

and is about to
 kill him with a
 sword,

when Telephus
 starts under the
 stroke, receives it
 on his shield,
 and begs Achilles
 to spare the king.

“ Why spare the
 one who has
 caused this war?

Book XIII.

Since he was
first to begin, let
him be first to
fall."

5276

"Once I came
into this country
a stranger, and

(fol. 82 b.)
he showed me
great kindness :
it would grieve
me to see him put
to death."

5280

"Do with him
then as you
please."

5288

Thus the battie
was brought to an
end, and Teuthas
was carried home
on a litter.

5292

He sank under
his wounds ; and
as death drew
near, he sent for
Achilles and
Telephus.

5300

5304

And harmyt vs hogely *with* his hond one.

Syn he boldly *with* bate pis baret began,
Gode faithe will he first fall in his turne."

þen Thelaphus tomly talkyt agayne :—

"He was a frynde to my fader, & a fyn louer,
Worshippit hym on allwise & his will did.

Hit felle me, be fortune, *forwith* pis tyme,

Into this coste for to come, vnknownen my selfe ;
And he worship me worthely, & his weghe all.

With giftes full gay & of his gode mekyll,
Assignet me *soueraines*, sure men ynogh.

Hit sothely *with* sorow sounys to my hert,
To se þat doughty be dede & don out of lyue."

þen Achilles to þat chere choisly can say :—

"Take hym here tyt, & tent as ye list,

And wirke *with* þat worthy, as ye wele likes."

Thus halpe he þat hynd fro hond of Achilles,

And dro hym fro dethe, as for þat due tyme :

So the batell was barly broght to an end.

The grekes hade þe gre & gone into ship,

And Teutra the true kyng was trust on a litter,

Had hom to his halle, halfe out of lyue.

At whose prayer, full prestly, þo prise men two

5296 Wentte *with* þat worthy vnto his won riche,

Receyuit *with* reuerence & renke of astate,

Honouret *with* all men onestly & well,

And all daintethes hom dight dere for þe nonyst.

When few dayes faren were þe fre kyng Teutra

Wex weike of his wound & widrit to dethe :

fleblit full fast of his fyn strenght,

Se his dethe on hym drogh dressit hym *perfore*.

He sent after, sothely, þe *souerain* Achilles,

And Thelaphe, þat tothir, vnto his owne
chaumbur.

When þai comen to þe kyng, þo curtes to-gedur,
þen fond þai þat fre febill in his bed

5308 All in point for to pas *with* paynes of dethe.
 Then Teutra þo triet men tretid o þis wise :—
 “ Ye worshipfull weghe, well be you euer,
 And gode hele mot ye haue *with* hop of your
 lyues !

Book XIII.

When at the point
 of death he
 addressed them
 thus :—

5312 I say you now sothely, as my sad fryndes,
 My lif is not long lastand in erthe.
 Done are my dayes, I draw to an end ;
 And non eire of myn own neuer yet I hade,

“ I am now
 drawing to my
 end, and there is
 no heil to whom
 I may leave my
 lands.

5316 þat I my londes might leue, lyuely to kepe,
 That I getton haue & gate *with* moche gret
 trauell,

(fol. 83 a.)

And holdyn of hard, & *with* my hond werit
 Vnto now, þat *with* noy is myn end comyn.

5320 The whiche lond I hade lost long tymes past,
 Hade not helpe ben of hym, was hardiest of
 othir,
 Most doughty of dedis, dreghist in armys,
 And the strongest in stoure, þat euer on stede
 rode,—

Lands which
 would have been
 lost long ago, but
 for the help of
 Hercules, the
 bravest of my
 knights.

5324 Ercules, þat honorable, edist of my knightes.
 He was þi fader so fuerse, þat me faithe eght,
 þat preset at my prayer to this pure rewme,
 In hast me to helpe *with* his hede strenght,

5328 When my fos were so fell, & fuerse me agayn,
 þat þai occupiet ouer all, euyne as hom list,
 And I vncertayn, for-sothe, to sese it on lyue.
 But he sothely, hym-selfe, of his sad strenght,

When my foes
 occupied my
 lands, and all
 seemed to be lost,
 he broke their
 bands, put them
 to flight, and
 delivered the land
 from their sway.

5332 Thurgh hardynes of hond & helpe of hym one,
 All my fos in fight felly distroyit ;
 Breke all pere batells, britned hom to dethe,
 And so rid he this rewme of my ranke fos,

5336 Euer sythen, for sothe, to þis same tyme,
 And deliuert me þis lond, & left it in pes.
 Thus the septur & the soile sithyn haue I
 3emyt,

Book XIII.

It was by your
father and his
followers that
the land was thus
won.

- 5340 But þurgh e ffriendship of þi fader, & his fre helpe.
Now son, I will say the, as my sad frynd,
Syn þi fader in fuerse with his fre will,
Rid me þis Rewme out of ronke Enmys,
5344 And wan it full worthely with worship hym-
seluyn,

Had he been
alive, he should
have been king
now: and to you
I leave it, as his
heir.

Hade he lyuyt in lede, he hade ben lorde here,
Duly after my day, be domys of right.
And syn our goddis wold not graunt grace to
be so,

- 5348 This soile & the septur þi seluyn shall haue,
ffor to reigne in this rewme by right of þi fader :
Thus our goddes the graunttes of hor grace now.

Therefore, I now
declare you to be
king of all my
lands; and leave
you to govern
them as you
please.

(fol. 83 b.)

Bury me with
such honour as
becomes a king."

- 5352 Here qwemly I beqwethe þe to be qwem kyng
Of all my londes full large, & my lefe godis,
ffor to gouerne & to get, as ye good þinke :
þis I take the be testament, as my trew aire.
And bryng me to berenes on þi best wise,
5356 As be comys for a kyng in his kyde rewme ;
And honour me with obit as ogh myn astate."
He wrote thus his wille, & wightly asselit,
And deght þen full dawlily, as destyny wold.

Telephus buried
him in a gorgeous
tomb, with all
kingly honours
and sacrifices.

- 5360 And Thelaphus a toumbe trietly gart make,
A riche & a riall, with mony ronke stonys.
On a worshipfull wise warpit hym þerin,
With all the princes of þe prouyns, & other
prowde folke,
5364 And sacrifices full solemne, soche as þai vsit.
He puruait a proude stone of a prise hoge,
His course for to couer clenly aboue.
þus the wegh gert write vmbe the wale sides,
5368 With letturs full large, ledis to be-holde :—
"Teutra, the true kyng, here in tombe lis,
þat Achilles, with a chop, chaunsit to sle ;
þat to thelaphon betakis all his triet Rewme,

- 5372 Bothe septur & soile, as souerain to haue."
 When þes dedis were done, & the dede leuyt,
 All the lordes of the londe, & the lege pepull,
 Thurgh the Citis dyd send, and þe soile ouer,
 5376 ffor to come to the coronyng of þe kyde lord,
 With honour & homage, as aght hom of right ;
 And to call hym as kyng in cuntres aboute,
 þat before, þurgh his fader right, fell to be
 duke,—
- 5380 So cald in his cuntre be course of his londes,—
 Now coronyd is the kyng this cuntre to weld ;
 Hade homage of all men, & honour full grete,
 And began for to gouerne, as come in his owne.
- 5384 þan fild þai with fraght all þere fuerse shippes,
 And stuffe of all maner store, þat hom strenght
 might ;
 With corne, & with clene flowre, & othir kid
 vitail.
- Achilles, with choise men, chefe into shipp,
- 5388 And thelaphon, the tothir, wold haue turnyt
 after,
 Agayne to the grekes with his grete folke,
 In batell to hyde, as a buerne noble ;
 And be course to his cuntre comyn agayne.
- 5392 þen the choise kyng Achilles chaunget his wille,
 Spake to hym specially for sped of hom all,
 In his lond for to long with his lege pepull,
 And puruay for the pure oste plenty of vitail.
- 5396 Here at talaphon he toke leue, & turnyt to ship,
 And halet to the hegh se in a hond while,
 Wan þurgh the waghis, had wind at his ese ;
 Saillet on soundly, & the se past ;
- 5400 To þe gret Navy of þe Grekes graidly he comes.
 At tenydon, full tomly, turnyt into hauyn,
 Lept into a litle bote, launchit to bonke ;
 To Agamynon gay tent gos on his way,

Book XIII.

When all was
 settled, the lords
 and the people
 are ordered to be
 present at the
 coronation of
 Telephus, to own
 and honour him
 as their king.

The Greeks then
 fill their ships
 with all sorts of
 victual, and
 Achilles
 prepares to set
 sail.

(fol. 84 a.)
 have gone with
 him,

but was advised
 to remain to
 watch over the
 supplies for the
 Greek army.

Achilles takes
 leave of Telephus
 and sails for
 Tenedos.

- Book XIII. 5404 In company clene of mony kyde lordes.
 All the gret to hym gedrit *with* a good chere,
 And welcomth þat worthy the wegges ychon,
 As derrest bi-dene to þe dukes all.
- His arrival is
 bailed by every
 one.
 He relates how
 they had fared;—
 how Telephus
 had been made
 king;—
- 5408 And he tomly hom told þe tale to þe end,
 All the maner in Messan, how þo men ferd.
 ffirst, how þai faght fuersly to-gedur,
 And how thelaphus tide to be treu kyng ;
- and that a supply
 of corn had
 arrived.
- 5412 And of the cariage of corne comyn by ship,
 þat no wegh suld want while the werre laste,
 Ne no fode for to faile, but the fulthe haue,
 Sent fro the same lond by þe selfe thelaphon.
- 5416 All worshippit the wegh for his wale dedis,
 And he turnyt to his tent tomly & faire,
 To the Mirmydouns his men, þat mekill ioy
 hade,
 And fayuer of þat fre, þen any folke ellis.
- 5420 **N**OW here will I houe a litle hond qwhile,
 Or any maters mo into mynd fall,
 Of the Troiens to telle, & þere triet helpe,
 After Dares indityng, as I did first,
- (fol. 84 b.)
 I shall now tell
 of the Trojans and
 their allies, as I
 have done of the
 Greeks.
- 5424 Of the Grekes, þat gedrit to the grete nauy.
 Sone will I say, & in the same kynd,
 What kynges þere come of countres aboute ;
 What Dukes by-dene, & other derfe Erles,
- 5428 þat soght to þe Citie *with* hor sad helpis,
 ffor to comford the kyng *with* hor cant pepull.
 Here nem will I now the nomes by-dene,
 And the soume of the soudiours, er I sue ferre.

OF THE KYNGES þAT COME TO TROY FOR SOCUR OF
 PRIAM.

- 5432 Of the worthy to wale, as the writ shewes,
 The kynges þere come out of kyde londys,
 þat holdyn were of hom, as þere hede lordes,

With thre thowsaund þro men, þriuound in
armys.

Book XIII.

- 5436 Pendragon the pert, pristly was on,
And Thabor, þat tother, a tor man of strenght;
Adasthon the doghte, þat derfe was the þrid.

The three kings—
Pendragon,
Thabor, and
Adrastus—came
with 3000 men.

- And of a cuntre, was cald Colophon to nome,
5440 þat faire was & full all of fre townes,
ffoure kynges þere come with a cant pepull,
With ffyve thowsaund full, all of fyn knightes.

From Colophon
came the four
kings and 5000
men.

- To acounte of þe kynges,—Caras was on,
5444 And Nestor, another, to neuyn of þo same;
The thrid Ymasus, yrfull, egor of wille,
And Amphymacus, þe fourt, a felle mon in
werre.

Out of Licé come lyuelé þe lege kyng Glaucon,

- 5448 With his son Serpidon, a sad mon of strenght,
þat to Priam was pure sib, a prise mon of dedes,
And þre thousaund thro knightes þrifty in
armys.

From Lycia came
Glancus and his
son Serpedon with
3000 knights,

Out of Lachan, a lond, come a light kyng,

- 5452 Euphymus the fuerse, fell of his hondes,
And Capidus þe kene,—kynges were bothe
With a thousaund þro men þrifte in armys,
And fyue hundrith ferre all of fyn knightes.

From Laconia
came Eupheneus
and Capidus with
1000 men and
500 knights.

(fol. 85 a.)

- 5456 There come of a cuntre, cald was Tebaria,
On Baunus, a bold kyng, and broght with hym-
seluyn

From Tebaria
came Baunus with
3000 knights:

þre thousaund þro knightes, þriuound in werre:

And seven Erles, sothely, in his sort were,

- 5460 And foure Dukes dughty, & of dede nobill,
þat to Priam the prise kyng all were pure syb.
All hor colouris to ken were of clene yalow,
Withouten more in the mene, or mellit with
other,

in his company
were seven Earls
and four Dukes,—
relatives of
Priam.

- 5464 To be knowen by course thurghe the clene ost,
As bold men in batell, and of breme will.

Book XIII.

From Thracia
came Pirus, the
king, with many
men; and a
Duke (Acamas)
with 1000 men
and 100 knights.

From Pæonia
came king
Pyrrhæmus and
his cousin Stupex
with 3000 men.

From Bithynia
came Boetes and
his brother
Epistophus with
1000 knights.

(fol. 85 b.)

From Paphlagonia
came Pylæmenes,
the richest of all
kings.

- Out of Trasy þere come þe tru kyng, with a
triet pepull,
Philon the fuerse, with fele men of armys,
5468 þat is out in the Orient, honerable faire;
And a Duke þat was derfe & of dede felle,
With a thousand þro men, & þrifty of hond,
And a hundrith hole all of his knightes.
- 5472 Out of Payuon com prist Pricomysses the kyng,
And a Duke, þat was derfe, & his dere cosyn,
þat stithe was & store, & Stupex he heght,
With þre thowsaund þristé, þrepond in werre.
5476 ffor his kyngdom was elene clustrit with hilles,
All merkyd with mounteyns, & with mayn
hylles,
And no playne in no place, ne plentie of vales,
þere auntrid hom oft aunsware to haue
5480 Of mowmenttes in þe merke, þurge the might of þe
fynd,
þat with gomes of þe ground, goddes were cald,
And mony meruell to mete, & mysshapon bestes.
Out of Beyten broght bold men two,
5484 þat were kynges in the coste, and also kyd
brether,—
On Boetes, þat was bigge, & his brother Ephistrus.
And in hor company come knightes a thowsaund.
That is out in the orient the vtmost syde:
5488 ffull is þat fre lond all of fyne spices.
Out of Pafflegon,—þat pight is in the playn est,
And is set on a syde þere þe sun ryces,
And so ferre out of folke, þat no freke sese.—
5492 Come the richest renke, þat reigned in Erthe,
On philmene, a freke full of fyn gold,
Bothe of gemmes & Juellis, Joly for þe nonest,
þat fonden are in Evfraton & þe flode Tyger,
5496 þat passyn out of peradis þurge the playn
Rewme.

- He broght to þe burghe, all of bold knightes,
 Two thowsand þristie & þro men of wille.
 Iche shalke hade a shild shapyn of tre,
- 5500 Wele leddrit o lofte, lemond of gold,
 Ficht full of prise stonys vmbe the pure sydes.
 This Philmen, þis fre, was a fuerse man of shape,
 Of largenes & lenght no lesse þen a giaund.
- 5504 Of More Ynde come Merion, a mighty kyng also,
 With Perses, a proude kyng, and a pert knight,
 With Dukes full doughty, and derfe Erles mo,
 þat subiect were sothely to þe same Perses,
- 5508 With þre thowsaund þro knightes, þrepond in
 wer;
 And Symagon, sothely, com with the same kyng,
 þat was mighty & monfull Merions brother.
 Out of Tire come Theseus, tristé of hond,
- 5512 And Archillacus also, þat was his aune son,
 With knightes in hor company, clene men a
 thowsaund :—
 He was cosyn, by course, to the kyng Priam.
 Two kynges þere come of a clene yle,
- 5516 þat Agestra, þe ground geuyn is to nome.
 (Of þo kynges, þat I carpe, know I no nomes ;
 ffor in þis boke, of þo bold, breuyt are none)
 þai broght to þe burghe, buernes a thowsaund,
- 5520 And two hundrith by tale, all of triet knightes.
 There come of a kyngdome, callid is Delissur,
 Of an yle be-ʒonde Amysones, an abill mon of
 wit,—
 A discrete man of dedis, dryuen into age,
- 5524 And a sad mon of sciens in the seuyn artis,—
 Epistaphus, to preue, was his pure nome :
 He broght to þe bate of bold men a thowsaund,
 And an archer an ugly, þat neuer mon hade sene.
- 5528 He was made as a mon fro þe myddell vp,
 And fro the nauyll by-neithe, vne an abill horse,

Book XIII.

He brought to
 the city 2000
 warriors, with
 shields
 ornamented with
 gold and precious
 stones.

From Æthiopia
 came Merion
 and Perses with
 many Dukes and
 Earls, and 3000
 knights.

From Tyre came
 Theseus and
 his son
 Archilochus with
 1000 knights.

From the island
 of Agestra came
 two kings with
 1000 men and
 200 knights.

From the
 kingdom of
 Delissur
 (fol. 86 a.)
 came Epistaphus
 with 1000 men ;

and 'A
 meruelouse
 archer,'—
 half-man,
 half-horse.

Book XIII.

His body was
covered with thick
hair; and his
eyes 'flammet
as the fire.'

5532

And couert as a capull, all the corse ouer,
ffro þe hed to þe hele, herit full thicke.
His Ene flammet as the fire, or a fuerse low,
fferfull of fase, & hade a felle loke,
þat þe Grekes oft greuit & to grem broght.

5536

Mony woundit þat wegh & warpit to dethe,
ffor he was boumon of the best, & bold of his
dedis.

The number of
Priam's allies
was 32,000.

The nowmbur of þes noble men, þat I nemmyt
haue,

þat come with thes kynges and other kyde Dukes,
Withoute Priams pouer of his prise rewme,

5540

Were thretty thowsaund þro knightes þriouond
in armys

And two, for to tell, þat to þe toune soght,
ffor to comford þat kyng & his cause forþer.

Never since the
world began had
such an army been
brought together.

5544

Syn þe world was wroght, & weghis þerin,
Was neuer red in no Romans, ne in ronke bokes,
So fele fightyng folke in hor fuerse yowthe,
Of knightes & clene men comyn to-gedur,
Of tried men & trusty, þat to Troy come.

While on the side
of the Greeks,
there was the
very flower of
kighthood.

5548

And of the grekes, þat were gedrit in a grym ost,
Of knighthede to count þere was the clene
floure,

ffor to wale þurghe the world, as þe writ tellis.

Wo so staris on þis story, or stodis þerin,

5552

Take hede on þe harmys & the hard lures !
What mighty were marrit, & martrid to dethe ;—
Of kynges, & knightes, & oþer kyde Dukes,
That paire lyues here lost for a light cause !

(fol. 86 b.)

5556

Hit is heghly to haue, & of hert dryue
Soche sklaundur & skorne, þat skathis to mony ;
And mene vnto mekenes for þe more harme !

xiiiij Bok. How the Grekys saillet from
Tenydon to Besege the Cite of Troy: And of
stronge fight at þe Ariuail.

- D**RESSE will I duly to dem of my werkes,
 5560 How thai wenton to werre, tho worthy to-gedur.
 Er þai turnyt fro Tenydon, & token þe se,
 Palomydon, the proude kyng, presit into hauyn,—
 That was Naulus son þe noble, & his next aire,—
 5564 *With xxx^{ti}* shippes full shene, shot full of
 pepull
 ffull onest & abill of his owne lond.
 At wose come all the kynges kyndly were fayn,
 þat were heuy to hym for houyng so longe
 5568 *With* anger at Attens, þere all were assemblit;
 And he excuset the skathe, þat he skape might,
 ffor sore sickenes & sad, þat hym selfe þolet.
 þis Palomydon was pert mon, & prise of his
 dedis,
 5572 He was grete *with* the Grekes, & godely honourit;
 ffor he was most full of men, & mighty of
 londes,
 Bothe of fuersnes of fight & of fre counsell,
 And of Riches full Rife, & rankist of knightes.
 5576 þai prayet þat prinse, all þo prise kynges,
 To be close in hor cause for his clene wit,
 And he grauntid full godely all *with* glad chere.
 All thonkid hym þo thristé, þoly to-gedur.

Before the fleet
left Tenedos,
Palamedes sailed
into harbour with
30 ships.

The kings reprove
him for such
delay :—
he had been kept
at Athens through
sickness.

He promises to
be true to their
cause.

- | | | |
|--|------|--|
| Book XIV.
<hr style="width: 100px; margin: 0;"/> (fol. 87 a.) | 5580 | Then the grete of the Grekes gone into counsell,
How þai best might in batell þe burgh to
assaile.
And þen þai purpast hom plainly, in the pure
night
ffor to dresse for þat dede, er þa day sprange. |
| The Chiefs then
propose to attack
the city during
the night : but
all are afraid, and
the plan is
dropped. | 5584 | But the ffreikes were ferd of hor fre shippes,
ffor to caire by the coste, & knew not the waches ;
Or to remeve fro rode for rokkes in þe se,
Or to wyn to þe walles, wachid, hom thoght, |
| | 5588 | ffor los of hor lyues and hor lefe knightes :
And so þai put of þat purpas, & past to another. |

THE COUNSELL OF DYAMEDE TO STIRRE TO ÞE CITE.

- | | | |
|---|------|--|
| They then
adopted the plan
of Diomedes, who
said,

"Ye worthies!
It is now a year
since we came to
this land, | 5592 | When all counsels were kyde and carpit to end,
þai didyn after Dyamede, & demyt hit þe best,
þat said hom full sadly all in softe wordes :—
"Ye worthy to wale, wonder me thinke,
Of our dedis so dull why we dare here !
Now is ȝepely a yere yarket to end, |
| and what deed
have we done,
or how much
nearer are we to
our end ?
We have only
made our enemies
wiser in war. | 5596 | Syn we light in this lond & logget our seluyn,
And neuer dressid, ne drogh, to no dede ferre ;
Ne so hardy, fro þis hauyn to hale on our fos,—
ffor to turne vnto Troy, ne on þe toun loke. |
| Since we came
here, the Trojans
have greatly
strengthened
themselves. | 5600 | What dede haue we don, or dryuen to an end ;
Or þe farrer in our fare fortherit our seluyn ?
But ertid our Enmys, & angert hom noght ;
Made hom wiser of werre, ware of our dedys, |
| | 5604 | And by compas to caste to conquere vs all.
We sothely haue sene, & our selfe knownen,
Syn we come to þis coste & cairet no ferre,
The Troiens haue atiret hom with myche tor
strenght, |
| | 5608 | þaire Cité to saue, and hom selfe alse,
With new wallis vp wroght, water before,
And pals haue þai pight, with pittis and caves, |

- And other wilis of werre wrought for *our* sake,
 5612 That may hast vs to harme, & hindur our spede
 With all fare þat may forthir, & filsyn our
 seluyn.
 þai holdyn vs vnhardy hom for to negh,
 Or with note for to noye now at þis tyme :
- 5616 And ay the ferrer þat we fay our fare opon
 longe,
 The more we procure our payne & our pure
 shame.
 þis I hope in my hert & holly beleue,
 Hade we sailit all somyn to þe Cité euyn,
- 5620 In our course as we came, & cast vs þefore,
 We shuld lightlier haue laght þe lond at *our*
 wille :
 Or any we hade ben warre, wonen of ship
 Withouten hurt other harme to haue in the
 dede,
- 5624 Or any lede to be lost, or hor lyue tyne.
 Now are the war of our werkes, wetyn vs at
 hond,
 Vs will gayne mykell greme er we ground haue :
 And ay the ser þat we sit our sore be þe harder.
- 5628 Therefore, sothely me semys, yf ye so wille,
 þat we dresse to our dede when þe day
 sprynges ;
 All redy to rode, aray for our shippes,
 Iche wegh in his wede, as hym well likes,
- 5632 All boune vnto batell on his best wise.
 Row forthe in a rape right to the banke,
 Tit vnto Troy, tary no lengur ;
 And monly with might meue vnto londe,
- 5636 The ground for to get, gaynis vs non other.
 If the Troiens with tene turne for to fight,
 We wynnyt not of water but with wight
 strokes ;

Book XIV.

(fol. 87 b.)

The longer we
 delay the more
 are we procuring
 our own ruin

Had we sailed
 straight to the
 city, we might
 have won it
 easily ;

but they are now
 prepared for us.

Therefore, if ye
 so will, let us be
 ready at day-
 break.

Row right to the
 shore, and take
 up our position.

If the Trojans
 attack us we can
 rush upon them
 from all sides.

- Book XIV.
- Therefore, delay
no longer.
The attack must
be made."
- 5640 And *with* fightyng full fell *with* a fuerse pepull,
To set vp on yche syde vppon sere haluys.
þerfor, lause of our lyuys, leng we not here ;
Put of all purpos, prese on our gate !
This bus duly be done, dem we non other,
- 5644 Syn we wyn to our wille be no way ellis."
All plesit the prinse *with* his prise wordes,
And the dom, þat he dulte, duly was kept.
When the derke was done, and the day sprange,
- 5648 All the renkes to row redyn hor shippes,
Halit out of hauyn to the hegh see,
There plainly thaire purpos putto an end.
Who fare shuld be-fore, of þo felle kynges,
- 5652 And wo keptit his cours for to caire after,
Thus demyt thes dukes on the depe water :—
A hundrith of hede shippes to hale on before,
Sadly to saile on þe salt waghes,
- 5656 *With* baners o brede bret for þe werre ;
The forecastels full of fuerse men of armys,
With shot & *with* shildis shalkes to noy.
Anoþer hundrith, anon, negh sone aftur,
- 5660 *With* sailes vp set on þe same wise,
All wroght for the werre & wight men þerin.
þen folowet all the flete fast oponon,
Euyñ kepyn hor course, as þai kend were,
- 5664 Turnet euyñ to þe toune, taret no lengur,
Till o sithen þai segh þe Cité at hond,
And the bonkes aboute to þe bare walles.
Then þai turnyt hor tacle tomly to ground,
- 5668 Leton sailes doun slide, slippit into botes,
Launchet vp to the lond lyuelé bedene,
Buernes buskit vnto bonke ; bold men in hast,
Thoght þe ground for to gete, & no grem suffer.

THE HARD ARIVALL OF THE GREKES.

- But the Trojans
saw their boats
- 5672 But the Troiens, truly, þes tourfer beheld,

Book XIV.

- How the flete of þere fos fell to þe bonke,
 And armyt hom [at] all peces abill to fight;
 Lepon vpon light horses, lappit in stele;
 5676 *With*outen leue of the lege, or þe leffe prince,
 Bowet eyn to þe banke or þai bide wold;
 Out of rule or aray raungit on lenght.
 The Grekes in the gret shippes graidly beheld,
 5680 Segh the pepull so plaintiouse, presaund in
 armes,
 The bonke to forbede, bold men ynow:
 Thai hade meruell full mekyll in hor mynd all,
 To se the guernaunce graithe, & the grete chere,
 5684 How wisely þo werriours wroghten vndur shild.
 There was no Greke so grym, ne of so gret wille,
 Durst abate on þo buernes, ne to bonke stride;
 Ne afforse hym *with* fight to ferke out of ship.
 5688 But for hom gaynet no ground to get at þe tyme,
 But þurgh strenght of strokes, & of strong fight,
 And *with* batell full big on a breme wise,
 þai armyt hom at all peces all the ost well,
 5692 Wonyn to þere weppons wyghtly by-dene,
 And girdyn vp to þe ground *with* hor grete
 shippes.
 Prothessalon the proude, of Philace was kyng,
 He was formast on flete *with* the first hundrith,
 5696 þat boldly to bonke braidis to fight.
 But his shippes were shent *with* a sharpe wynd,
 Gird on the ground *with* so grym wille,
 Till þai rut on a Rocke, & rent all to peses,
 5700 þat mony was mard & the men drownet:
 Vne sunkyn in þe se mony sure knyghtes.
 And who, þat lacchit the lond *with* the lyf þen,
 Were taken *with* the Troiens & tyrnet to dethe,
 5704 Martrid & murthrid, manglit in peses.
 þen the fight wex fell þo fuerse men amonge,
With shot fro the shippes and the shire banke.

making for the
 bank, and
 mounting their
 horses dashed
 down to prevent
 the landing.

(fol. 88 v.)

The Greeks
 marvel at the
 number and
 skill of the
 Trojans;

and for a time
 not one would
 land.

Seeing there was
 nothing to be got
 but by hard
 fighting, at
 length they seize
 their weapons
 and drive to
 land

Protesilaus was
 foremost of
 those; but his
 ships were
 shattered on the
 rocks.

Many of his men
 were drowned;
 and those who
 got to land were
 slain.

The battle became
 fierce: the air

- Book XIV.
was thick with
arrows and
cross-bow bolts,
and resounded
with the din of
arms.
- (fol. 89 a.)
- But the second
division, through
better skill,
reached the bank,
and press on
fiercely.
- The Trojans
resist stoutly;
- but the Greeks,
with bow and
cross bow, bicker
on them and
confuse their
ranks:
- then driving
upward press
them hard.
- Protesilaus now
- Of Arowes & Awblasters þe aire wex thicke,
And dynnyt *with* dyntes, þat delte were þat
tyme.
The rynels wex red of the ronke blode,
þat were slayne in the slicche, & in slym
lightyn.
There sothely was sene what sorow & pyne,
And how balfull & bittur the banke was to wyn.
How the grekes were gird vnto grym dethe,
Neuer red was in Romanse *with* no renke yet,
That any weghe in the world, þat to werre yode,
5716 *With* soche baret, fro þe bote vnto bank wan,
As hit happit here *with* so hard fight.
But the secund sort sothely, þat sewet hom
aftur,
Were graither of gouernaunce, grippet hor sailes,
And light vnto lond lyuely and sound.
More wisely þai wroght purgh warnyng before.
þai preset vp proudly *with* panys in hond,
In refut of hor felowes, þat were foule mart ;
5724 And the Troiens tyt turnyt hom agayne,
ffor-bode hom the banke *with* mony bale dintes.
þai braid to þere bowes, bold men in hast,
With alblastis also atlet to shote,
5728 *With* big bowes of brake bykrit full hard,
Lacchet on þe ledis, þat on lofte stode,
Hurt hom full hidiously, hurlet hom abake.
There were ded of þo dyntes, mony derfe
knightes.
5732 The shalkes for þe shot shout fro þe banke,
And the grekes vp gird in a gret nowmber,
ffell fuersly to fight, & hor felowes halpe,
þo þat left vpon lyue, þof þai lyte were.
5736 þen gird þai to-gedur *with* a grym fare !
ffull fell was the fight *with* þo fuerse troiens.
Prothesselon, þe prise kyng, preuyt his strenght,

- There wonderfully wrought his weghis to helpe ;
- 5740 Mony Troiens *with* tene tyrnyt to ground,
Thurgh swap of his sword swaltyn belyue !
Mony doughty were ded *with* dynt of his hond,
And myche fortherit his feris in hor fell angur !
- 5744 Hade not the freike ben so fuerse *with* his fell
dyntes,
All the grekes hade ben gird vnto grym dethe,
And all brittnet yche ben, *pat* were to banke comyn.
- But what fortherit his fight, *po*f he fell were,
- 5748 *With* seven thowsaund *pro* men *prongen* to-gedur,
pere a hundrith hole were on a hepe somyn
All triet men of Troy *pat* hom tene wrought ?
Mony dynttes full dedly delt were anon !
- 5752 The Grekes were gird down, & on ground lay,
Mony swonyng, & swalt, & in swym felle.
The grekes were so greuyt, & to grem broght,
pai wold fayn haue ben forthe, fled on hor way,
- 5756 But no wise might *po* weghis wyn into ship ;
Ne to lepe fro *pe* lond into *pe* low se,
Hit was not holsom for hom, so hard was the
stour !
- Hom was leuer on *pe* lond leng at hor aunter,
- 5760 And be brittnet in batell, *pen* burbull in the flod.
pai fell fuersly to fight, *po* few *pat* *pere* were,
And put all *pere* *pouer*, pynyt hom sore.
The Troiens dong hom down in the depe slithe,
- 5764 Mony lost hor lyues, & light in the water,
And were ded in the depe *with*outen dyn more.
The might was so mekyll of *po* mayn Troiens,
pai hade no strenght to *with*stond, ne hor stid
holde,
- 5768 But all borne were *pai* backe to *pe* buerne syde,
And hade deghit by-dene *with* dynttes of hond ;
But Archelaus in armys auntrid to banke,

Book XIV.

displayed his
great strength
and cut down
many brave
Trojans.

But for him the
Greeks had been
cut down to a
man.

(fol. 89 b.)

But what could
even he do with
100 men against
7000 brave
Trojans ?

Fain would the
Greeks have fled ;
but they could
not.

They make a
rush against the
Trojans, who soon
drive many of
them into the sea.

Again they would
have been over-
come, but for
Archelaus, who
rallies them ; and
another fierce
combat ensues.

Book XIV.

- And fell vnto fight his feris to helpe.
- 5772 Now batell on bent þo buernes betwene,
The grevans was gret þo grekes among ;
Assemblit were sone þe same in þe fight,
And restorit full stithly þe stuff of þe grekes.
- 5776 ffell was the fight & fuerse hom agaynes,
And mony deghit *with* dynt of þo derfe pepull :
Mony harmys þai hent er hor helpe come.
þen Nestor anon neghit to lond,
- 5780 *With* his shippis full shene, & sharpe men of
armys,
Hard hastid to helpe *with* heturly wille,
And sodainly *with* his sort soght into batell !
Speiris into sprottes spronge ouer hede ;
- 5784 Arowes vp in the aire ysshit full picke ;
Swordis, *with* swapping, swaruyt on helmes ;
The dede, vnder dynttes, dusshit to ground ;
Cloudis *with* the clamour claterit aboue,
- 5788 Of the dit & þe dyn, þat to dethe went !
Prothenor the prise kyng, & proud Archelaus,
Mony tolke of þe Troiens tyrnyt to dethe.
þen Ascalus & Alacus auntrid to lond,
- 5792 And aryuen full rad *with* þere rank shippes :
With þere pouer full prist past fro þe water,
Brusshet into batell, & myche bale wroght.
So felly in fere foghtyn þo two,
- 5796 Obacke went the batell of þe burghe folke ;
But þere were fele other fresshe, þat no fight
touchit,
þat gird into the grekes *with* a grym will,
And all backward hom bere to þe buerne side,
- 5800 þat fer from þe flode might no freke wyn.
Then Vlexes come vp vne *with* his folke,
Wan out of þe water & his weghis all,
And braid into batell *with* a brem wille.
- 5804 Sharpe was the shoure the sheltrun [amonge] !

Nestor, with his
men, then reaches
the bank,
(fol. 90a.)

and rushed in to
their aid,

and the air
resounds with the
shouts of men
and crash of arms.

Ascalaphus and
Alacus then land,
and uniting with
their friends
drive the Trojans
back.

But fresh troops
come up, and they
regain their
ground.

Ulysses and his
men then land
and rush upon the
enemy.

The Grekes geton hor ground, þat [graidly was
lost],

Bocc XIV.

The Greeks, thus
encouraged,
gain ground:

And myche comford hom the colm of þat kene
knight]:

Mony woundes þai wroght, [and warpit to dethe]!

5808 Vlixes *with* vtteraunse vnder [his shild],

and Ulysses,
dashing wildly
through the
enemy, works
sad havoc among
them.

(fol. 90 b.)

Mony stithe in stoure stroke on [þere helmes];

Launsit, as a lyoun, þat were [lengen aboute],

And of the frigies fell *with* [his fuerse dinttes]:

5812 Sum he stroke in the stoure streght to þe erthe;

Sum dange to the dethe, & derit full mykyll.

The proud kyng of Pafligon persayuit his dede,—

One Philmene, a freike of the ferre halue,—

Pylæmenes
struck him to the
ground with a
spear; but still
he fights.

5816 He gird hym to ground *with* a grym speire;

And he fell vppon fote, faght *with* the kyng.

And Philmene the fuerse, *with* a fell dynt,

Vttrid Vlixes vne in the place,

5820 þat hit shot prough the shilde & þe shire maile,

To þe bare of þe body, þat the blade folowet;

And he gird to þe ground *with* a grym hurt,

Hade no strenght for to stond, ȝet he stert vp,

5824 And frusslit at Philmene *with* a fyn launse.

With all the might & the mayn, þat the mon hade,

He hit hym so hetturly on hegh on the shild,

þat he breke þurgh the burd to the bare throte;

He is again
dashed to the
ground with a sore
wound; but
starting up he
wounds

Pylæmenes in
the throat, and
hurls him to the
ground.

5828 Hurlet þurgh the hawbergh, hurt hym full sore;

The gret vayne of his gorge gird vne ysondur,

þat the freike, *with* the frusshe, fell of his horse,

Halfe ded of the dynt, dusshet to ground.

5832 The Troiens for þat tulke had tene at hor hert;

Kayron eyn to the kyng, caght hym belyue;

Harlet hym fro horsfet, had hym away.

[He] for ded of þe dynt was drest on his shild,

The Trojans drag
him from the
ground and carry
him to the city on
his shield.

5836 [And bou]rne on the burde to þe burgh hom;

[For the de]the of þis duke doll was ynogh

[That trublit þe] Troiens *with* tene, trist ye no

nother

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(fol. 91 a.)
Menelaus and his
men then land,
dash into the
battle to aid their
friends, and
sorely oppress the
Trojans.

Protesilaus, worn
out with his long,
hard struggle,
now withdraws
from the battle to
rest a little on the
bank.

When he saw
that all his band
had perished, he
was overcome
with grief and
rage.

- [Myche harm to þem] happit here at þis tyme !
 5840 [The Grekes were] so grym þat were to ground
 comyn,
 [Mony dukes were] ded of þe derfe Troiens.
 [þan Toa]x of Toilé Telemon the kyng,
 [Agamynon, &] Ajax, & all oþer shippis,
 5844 [Come launchond to] lonnd and hor lordes all :
 And Menelaus the mighty, & his men hole,
 ffull radly arofe, raiked to lond ;
 Halet vp horses, highet olofte ;
 5848 And fellow vnto fight þere feres to helpe,
 þat were strongly be-stad in a stoure hoge.
 To the Troiens þai turnyt & mekill tene wrought !
 The frusshe was so felle, þo fuerse men betwene,
 5852 Crakkyng of cristis, crusschyng of speiris,
 The clynke & þe clamour claterit in the aire,
 And with dynttes of derfe men dynnet the erthe ;
 Mony Troiens with tene were tyrnyt to ground,
 5856 Sum ded of þo dynttes, sum depe woundit ;—
 Restoret the stithe batell strongly anon,
 And mony dongen to dethe of the derfe Troiens.
 Then Prothessalon þe prise kyng, þat preset to
 lond
 5860 ffirst in the forward, þat his folke lost,
 He was very for-wroght, & woundet full sore,—
 Hade laburt so longe, hym list for to rest,—
 And bowet fro the batell to þe bonke side,
 5864 ffor to beld hym on þe bent, & his brethe take.
 And o sithen he soght to þe se eyn,
 þere þe fight was first, & the folke drounet ;
 þen he plainly persayuit his pepull were ded,—
 5868 þat no lede of þat lordes vppon lyue was.
 Soche a sorowe of þat sight sanke to his hert,
 þat his wedis wex wete of his wan teris,
 And he, stithely astonyt, stert into yre ;
 5872 More breme to þe batell his baret to venge,

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- Of his folke þat were fallyn vnto fell dethe,
 Hard highet vnto horse *with* a hert þro,
 fforto felle of þe ffrigies felly he þoght.
- 5876 Onon *with* a naked sword neghit to batell,
 Vne wode of his wit as a wild lyon,
 Mony breme on þe bent brittoned to ground.
 Mony kild the kyng in his elene yre !
- 5880 Myche tene þe Troiens tid of his hond !
 Then *Perses* the proude kyng *prise* mon of ynde,
With a batell of bowmen fro the burgh come,
 And *with* a fernet fare fell to þe stoure.
- 5884 At whose come the cuntre-men comford were all,
 And restoret the stithe fight stuernly agayn ;
 As fresshe to þere fos as at the first tyme,
 Gird to the Grekes, & moche grem wroght ;
- 5888 Woundit hom wikkedly, walt hom to ground,
 Oppresset hom *with* pyne, put hom abake,
 All the batell to þe bonke, & mony buerne slogh.
 þere the grekes hade ben grymly gird vnto dethe,
- 5892 Ne hade Palomedon, the *prise* kyng, preset to
 lond,
With fele fightyng folke of fuerse men of armys ;
 Halet vp horses hard out of bote,
 Wonyn on wightly, wentyn to batell,
- 5896 His folke to refresshe *with* a fyn wille.
 The assembly was sorer o þe se banke ;
 Mony deghit full dernly, dole to be-holde !
 Then the grekes agayne geton þere hertes,
- 5900 And myche comford kaght of his come þen.
 This Palomydon paynyt hym pepull to slee,
 And mony woundys he wroght in his wild yre.
 He soght to on Symagon, a sad mon of armys,—
- 5904 Kyng Merion þe mighty was his met brother,
 þat fele had confoundit of the fuerse grekes ;—
 He bere to þe bold *with* a big sworde,
 And rof purgh the Ribbes right to þe hert,

Rushing against
the enemy, he

(fol. 91 b.)

cut down a great
many.

The Trojans again
take heart, and
press the Greeks
back to the shore.

But for the arrival
of Palamedes,
they would have
been destroyed.

The Greeks then
recover them-
selves ; and
Palamedes,
meeting
Symagon,

drives his sword
into his heart.

- Book XIV. 5908 þat he fell of his horse flat to þe ground,
 Deghit of þe dynt, & deiret no moo.
 Palomydon preset furth into þe prise batell ;
 Mony tulke out of Troy tyrnyt to dethe ;
 (fol. 92 a.) 5912 Mony knight don cast to þe cold erthe.
 Such havoc he works among the
 Trojans, that they
 scatter and begin
 to flee; All were ferd of þe freike, fled of his way ;
 Durst no buerne on hym bate for his bold dedis.
 Myche clamour & crye was kyde in þe ost,
 5916 þat the Troiens for tene might tary no lengur ;
 But with prise of Palomydon put all abake,
 And fer in the fight fell hom the worse,
 Vne boun fro þe batell busket to fle,
 but the noise of
 the battle had
 reached the ears
 of Hector, and he
 rushes to their
 assistance. 5920 Vntill Ector eris hit entrid belyue
 The great noise of þe noy, þat in note was.
 He lepe on a light horse lyuely enarmyt,
 And soght to þe se banke to socur his pepull ;
 5924 Wode in his wrathe wynnys into batell !
 All shone his shilde & his shene armor,
 Glissenond of gold with a glayre hoge :
 Thre lions the lord bare all of light goulis,
 5928 þat were shapon on his shild, shalke to be-
 holde.
 Driving in among
 the Greeks, he
 cut his way right
 and left. He gird to the grekes with a grym yre ;
 In the brest of the batell, þere buernes were
 thicke,
 He ffrusshet so felly freikes to ground ;
 5932 Made wayes full wide þe weghis among ;
 Shot thurgh the sheltrons, shent of þe pepull.
 To Prothesselon he preset, þat pepull hade
 slayn,
 He presses to
 Palamedes, And myche wo had wroght on þe wild troiens.

THE DETHE OF PROTHESSOLON BY ECTOR SLAYN.

- and with a fierce
 swing of his
 sword clove him
 to the middle. 5936 He swappit at hym swithe with a swerd felle ;
 Hit on his hede a full hard dynt ;
 Clefe þurghe the criste & the clene maile ;

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- Slit hym down sleghly thurghe the slote eyn,
 5940 Bode at the belt stid, and the buerne deghit.
 Then leuet he the lede, launchet on ferre,
 Mony dange to the dede *with* dynt of his hond :
 Who happit hym to hitte harmyt nomo.
- 5944 Mony brem in the batell britnet to dethe,
 Sundrit the soppis vnsarkonly *with* hondes :
 All gird of his gate, gevyn hym the way.
 Iche freike of þat furse fraynit at other,
- 5948 þat our folke þus felly flynges to ground :
 þen þai knowen by course of his clene shap,
 þat it was Ector the honerable, eddist of
 knightes.
 Thai fled fro the fase of his felle dynttes,
- 5952 So bold was no buerne his bir to *with*stond,
 Ne þe caupe of his kene sword kast hom to mete.
 Whill he bode in the batell, þe buerne *with* his
 honde
 Mony grekes *with* grem he gird to the dethe.
- 5956 All failit þere forse, feblit þere herttes,
 The batell on backe was borne to þe se.
 Then wery he wex, & of his werke hote,
 Bowet fro the batell, & his buernes leuyt.
- 5960 The sun in his sercle set vndurnethe ;
 The light wex las, he leuyt the fild,
 Soght to þe Cit³ soberly & faire,
 Left his feris in þe fild fightyng full hard.
- 5964 Then grekes agayne getton þere herttes,
 ffrushet þe ffrigies felly to ground ;
 So hit tid hom tensiche betymys þat day.
 But þe Troiens full tore turnyt agayne,
- 5968 ffoghten so felly, frunt hom o backe,
 Kyld mony knightes, cacchit on hard,
 Greuyt so the grekes, þai graithet to fle,
 Were borne to þe banke *with* baret ynogh.
- 5972 Then Achilles the choise cheuyt to land,

The Greeks
 perceive that it is
 Hector who is
 upon them, and
 no one dares to
 oppose him.

Their courage
 fails, and they are
 driven back to the
 sea.

Hector quits the
 field for a time.

The Greeks again
 take heart ; make
 a rush on the
 enemy, but are
 driven back with
 much loss.

(fol. 93 a.)

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Achilles has
landed his forces,
and now drives
wildly into
battle.

His arrival cheers
the Greeks,
and the struggle
becomes fierce.

The Trojans
suffer severely,
and are sore
pressed by
Achilles.

The last of the
ships now come
to land; and the
Greeks are so
numerous that
the Trojans in
despair flee to the
city.

In the pursuit,
Achilles has slain
so many,

that he is
drenched with
blood.

With his shippes in a sheltrun, & skalkes
within;

Gird vp to þe ground with a grym fare,
With þre thowsaund þro men þristé in armys;

5976 fell to þe fight on a fuerse wise.

Myche tene the Troiens tid of his hond!

The grekes keuriyt for comford by comyng of
hym.

ffell was the fight þo frekes betwene!

5980 Mony gird to þe ground, and to grym dethe;

Mony lede out of lyue light on the erthe!

The stoure was so stithe þo strong men among,

That full mekull was the murthe, & mony
were ded.

5984 The Troiens full tyte were tyrnit to ground:

Thurghe Achilles chialry hom cheuyt the worse.

Mony fell þat freike with his fuerse dynttes!

Myche blode on the bent, bale for to se;

5988 Of myrthe & of murnyng thurgh might of hym
one.

Then the last of þo lefe shippis launchit to
bonke,

And all the fighting folke fell to þe lond;

Gyrdyn in grymly into grete batell.

5992 The multitude was so mykyll at þe mene tyme,

Of the grekes vppon ground, & of grym folke,

The Troiens for tene tyrnyt the backe,

ffleddon in fere, & the filde leuyt;

5996 All somyn to the Cité soghten by-dene,

With myche clamur & crie for care of hor dethe.

Mony warchond wound, and weré at all,

Mony chivalrous Achilles choppit to dethe:

6000 All his wedis were wete of þaire wan blode!

As þai flaghe in the filde, þe freke with his hond,

So he gird hom to ground with a grym sword,

To þe Cité forsothe, cessit þai noght.

- 6004 Moche angrat at the entré auntrid to falle,
 To the Troiens *with* tene, er *pai* toun entred.
 Myche slaghte in the slade, & slyngyng of horse !
 Mony derfe *pere* deghit, was dole to beholde !
- 6008 ffull myche was the murthe, & more hade *pere*
bene,
 Hade not Troilus the tene *turnyt* to fight,
 And Paris the *prise with* pepull ynogh,
With Deffebus the derfe, of dedis full felle,
- 6012 *pat* fell to *pe* frusshe of *pe* fuerse grekes ;
 Issuet out egurly, angret full mony,
 And so sesit the suet, soghtyn no ferre.
 The night was so nigh, noye was the more,
- 6016 The day was done, dymmet the skyes.
 The Troiens full tite tyrnyt the zates,
 Barret hom bigly *with* barres of yrne.
 Achilles *with* his chiualers chefe to *pe* bonke,
- 6020 All the grekes agayn Agamynon vnto.
 The Emperoure hym owne selfe ordant onon,
 fforto bilde vp tenttes, taret no lengur.
 Sithen hym selfe assignet the gret
- 6024 Placis of pauylions, for the prise kynges
 Grete tenttes to graide, as paire degre askit ;
 Logges to las men, *with* leuys of wod.
 Iche buerne, on his best wise, busket to lenge,
- 6028 ffor the night was so neghe, noyet hom all.
 Stablit vp hor stedis & hor stithe horses,
 On suche *maner* as *pai* might, for the mene
tyme ;
 And all necessities for *pe* night, *pat* *pai* naite
shuld,
- 6032 ffechit fro the flete, & ferkit to bonke.
 Thaire shippis in sheltrons shotton to lond,
 Knyt hom *with* cables & *with* kene ancras,
 And bound hom full bigly on hor best wise.
- 6036 As Agamynon the grete the gomys commaundynt,

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At the gates the
 confusion
 (fol. 93 b.)
 and slaughter are
 terrible : and
 would have been
 more so, had not
 Troilus, Paris,
 and Deiphobus
 rushed out and
 checked the
 Greeks.

The day is done :
 the gates are
 closed and
 barred ; and the
 Greeks withdraw
 to their camp.

Agamemnon
 marks out the
 sites for the
 tents of the
 kings, and the
 lodges of the
 men.

Necessaries for
 the camp are
 brought from the
 fleet, which is
 now anchored and
 moored in safety.

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Fires and torches
are kindled :
(fol. 94 a.)

Brode firis & brem beccyn in þe ost,
Torchis and tendlis the tenttes to light,
That yche freike in the fild his felow might
know,

and the watch is
set.

6040 Also light on to loke, as þe leue day.
Other feris opon fer the freikes withoute,
With skowte wacche for skathe & skeltyng of
harme.

The Trojans
remain close in
the city.

The Troiens with tene, þat in the towne were,
6044 Neghit hom not negh, ne no noy did,
But closit the clene yates, keppit hom within.

Agamemnon is
busy all night
arranging the
guards;

This Agamynon, the grete, gaynit no slepe.
Bisé was the buerne all the bare night,
6048 To ordan for his Enmyes, as I er saide,
ffolke opon fer, the firis withoute,
ffor to wacche and to wake for wothis of harme,
With qwistlis, & qwes, & other qwaint gere,

6052 Melody of mowthe myrthe for to here ;
And men of armys full mony made for to stond,
In soppes on sere halfe the sercle to kepe ;

appointing the
watchwords ;
and providing for
the wounded.

The ost out of angur & auntur to were,
6056 Wacche wordes to wale, þat weghis might know ;
Sore men & seke soundly to rest,
þat were feblet in fight, & hade fele woundes,
To lie in hor lodges a littell at ese.

All through the
night the men
remain under
arms.

6060 Armet were all men for auntur to come,
Till the derke was don, & the day sprange,
And the sun in his sercle set vppo lofte.
This fight was the first þo felous betwene,

6064 Syn thay light on the lond :—lord giffe vs ioie !

xb Boke. Of the Ordinaunce of the Troiens
to the Secund Batell.

- E**ctor the Honorable, erly at Morne,
When the sun vp soght *with* his softe beames,
Ledar of the ledis, þat longit to Troy,
6068 He *purpost* his pepull *with* his pure wit,
ffor to fare to the fight, & the fild take.
He somond all the Cité vppon sere haluys,
Euery buerne to be boun on hor best wise,
6072 Armyt at all peses abill to fight ;
And assemblit in sad hast hym seluyn before,
On a place, þat was playn, plesaund *with* all,
There a temple was tild of tide Diana,
6076 ffull worthely wroght weghis to beholde.
Thidur comyn the kynges *with* knightes enarmyt,
And were *pertid* full pristly, put into batell,
By deuyse of the duke, þat doghtie was aye,
6080 As for the fight at the full on the first day.
ffor to ȝarpe vp the ȝate, he ȝepely comaund,
þat hight Dardan by-dene duly to nome.
Of his cosyns he cald kyde men two :
6084 On Glaucon, a gome þat graithe was in armys,
(He was a knight full kant, the kynges son of
Lice,
And a wight mon in wer, wild of his dedis)
And Synabor, forsothe, the secund was he,
6088 Ector owne brother, abill to fight.

Hector
determines to
attack the Greeks
early in the
morning.

(fol. 94 b.)

He commands his
forces to assemble
at the
temple of Diana.

When they are
arranged as on
the previous day,

he orders the
Dardan gate to
be opened.

To Glaucons and
Synabor he
assigns 1000 of the

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bravest and best
knights of Lycia
and Troy:

and the division
marches off to
battle.

He then assigns
1000 knights to
Theseus and
Archilochus.
(fol. 95 a.)

To the second
battalion, of 3000
knights, he
appoints
Xantippus and
Ascanius, kings
of Phrygia.

To the third
battalion, of the
same number, he
appoints Troilus,
his brother; and
counsels him
thus:—

“Dear brother! I
am afraid your
eagerness will

To hom assignet the souerain, all of sure
knightes,

A thowsaund full þro, þriuaund in wer,
Strong men in stoure, sturnest of will,

6092 Witty and wild, waled men all
Of the ledis of Lice & of leue troy.
In Neptune nome & nobill goddis other,
Bad hom wend for hor worship tho worthy to-
gedur;

6096 And þai glode furth gladly at the grete yate,
Tawardes the grekes on the ground in a grym ost.
þen ordant Ector, of honerable knightes,
Of wise men in wer, wightly a thowsaund;
6100 Betaght to Tescus, of trasy was kyng,
With archilacus a choise knight in his chere
som;

Gaf loue to þo lordys, let hom pas on,
Bed hom fare to þe frekys, þat before were,
6104 And bothe in a batell as hom best lyket.
The secund batell, sothely, þe soueran araiet,
Of thre thowsond þro knyghtis, þryuond to-
gedur,

And assignet hom, for soueran, Xantipus þe kyng,
6108 And Ascane also, abill of dedys,
þat of frigie þe faire, þai were fre kynges.
þen be leue of þe lord, þo ledys in fere
Bowet to þe brode ȝate, hor burnys hom with,

6112 And gon tooward þe grekis with a grete chere.
The þrid batell in þe burgh, þat þe buerne made,
Was as mony abill knyghtes, auntrus of hond,
Of þe tulkys of troy, tidé men all,

6116 With Troilus to turne furthe, truest of knyghtes.
And ector full onestli his aune brother taght,
With fayre wordis in faythfull of hys fre will:—

“Dere brother and derfe, I dout me full sore,
6120 Lest þi friknes so furse, in þi fell hert,

Brynge þe to bale for þi bold dedys ;

þat þou couet be-curse to caire into woche,

And ouer fer on þi fose fare by þi seluyn !

6124 I pray þe full prestli, *with* all my pure saule,

þat þou kepe þi corse, for case þat may fall,

And fare not *with* foli oure fos for to glade,

Ne wirk not vnwyly in þi wilde dedis,

6128 þat þi manhod be marte thurgh þi mysrewle ;

But bere þe in batell as a buerne wyse,

þat þi fose thurgh þi foli þe faynen not worthe, lest your enemies
despise you.

Ne be cheryst *with* chere thurgh our chauce febyll ! Go forth then,
and may fortune
be with you !

6132 Go furthe now *with* fortune, þat þe fayre
happyn !

Our goddis the gouerne, & soche grace leue,

þat þou the victorie wyn, thi worship to saue,

And to pis Citie in sound þi seluyn may come.”

6136 Than Troilus tomly talket agayne :—

“ Dere sir, of my dedis doute no thing !

With grase of our goddes, in our gate furthe,

Your comaundement to kepe, as my kynd brother, Troilus replied :—
“ Doubt not, dear
Sir, for by the
grace of our gods
I shall ever strive
to obey you.”

6140 And my lord, þat is lell, my lust shalbe ay ! ”

Than he past *with* his pepull to the playn fild,

Thre thowsaund thromen, *with*out þrepe more.

This the bold knight bare for his bright armys ;

6144 All his shelde was to shew shynyng of gold,

With þre lions lyuely launchound þerin,

Ouer-gilt full gay, gomys to behold :

And so he fore to his fos *with* a fyne wille !

6148 The furthe batell in the burghe the bold knight
arayet,

Of fell fightyng men full þre thowsaund,

All of knightes full kene, kyddest in armys,

And seven hundreth besyde, all of sure knightes,

6152 Vnder ledyng of a lord in Larrys was kyng,—

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lead you to
sorrow !

I beseech you, do
not act rashly or
foolishly,

lest your enemies
despise you.
Go forth then,
and may fortune
be with you !

(fol. 95 b.)

May our gods
guide you ; give
you the victory ;
and bring you
back in safety.”
Troilus replied :—
“ Doubt not, dear
Sir, for by the
grace of our gods
I shall ever strive
to obey you.”

The fourth
battalion, of 3700
brave knights, he
assigns to
Hippothous, king
of Larissa,—

- Book XV.
a massive, tall
man, and a
famous warrior.
- To this battalion
Hector attaches
Ardelaus, and his
own brother
Democoön.
- (fol. 96 a.)
- The fifth battalion
is assigned to
- Polydamas.
- The men of this
division were tall
and massive—
almost giants.
- The sixth
battalion,
composed of men
from Pæonia, was
headed by their
kings and Seripes.
- They were all
archers, and wore
neither helm nor
hauberk.
- They wrought
- Hupon the hoge, a hegh mon of stature,
And in batell full big, bold of his hondes ;
Dissyrus was the Duke in dedes of armys,
6156 Of all the Troiens, to tell, torest in fight,
Saue Ector the honerable, oddist of knightes.
And in his company come a kyd mon in armys,
On Ardelaus full auntrus, abill of person,
6160 þat come with the same kyng fro his kytthe riche,
And was doughty of his dedis, derf on a stede.
þes laughten þere leue at þe lefe prince,
And gone to þe grekes with a grym chere,
6164 Soghten the same yate softly to gedur ;
And on Damake, by-dene, þat was dere brother,
To Ector hym owne selfe, auntrid hom with,
As for doghty of dede & for dere holdyn.
6168 The ffyfte batell of bold men, þat the buerne
made,
He ordant on Oysem, the honerable kyng,
Of the ledis of the lond the ledyng to haue,
With Polidamus of prise, the prinses owne
brother.
6172 þes Oysoms all were od men of strenght,
Massily made, mykell as giaunttes,
And all þere colouris to ken was of clene yalow,
With-uten difference to deme dubbit þerin :
6176 All luttyn the lord & þere leue toke,
And foren onon to þe fild þaire fos to assaile.
The Sexte Batell, þat was sent fro þe Cité þen,
Ordant by Ector [of] odmen & noble,—
6180 The pepull of Poyem, with þere pure kynges,
And Seripes, a sad Duke of the same lond,
þat were fond to the fight, fell of hor dedis.
Vnarmyt were þai all, aunter was the more,—
6184 No helmys, ne hawberghes, ne no hard shildes,—
Bowmen of the best, þo buernes were all,
Well enfourmet of þe fete, & hade fyne takell :

- Mony woundis þai wrought, wete ye for sothe,
 6188 Bothe on horse & on here harmyt full mekull.
 By ordinaunce of Ector, þes odmen to lede,
 Was Deffibus demyt of his dere brother :
 þen þai lacchen þere leue at the lord euyne,
 6192 fforen to the fild *with* a fyn will.
 To þes bowmen bold, þat of burgh went,
 Ector did ordan od men of armys,
 A gret nowmber for the nonest, noble knightes
 all,
 6196 Vnder care of two kynges, þat þai come *with* :
 Philon the fuerse, faithly was on,
 And Esdras þat other, eddist in wer,
With all the gomes of Agresta, gode men & abill.
 6200 This Philon the fre kyng, þat I first nemyt,
 Hade a chariot full choise, as þe chalke wyte,
 All of yuer full onest, ordant for hym ;
 And the whelis full wheme, all of white aumber.
 6204 Couert *with* a cloth all of clene gold,
 Dubbit full of diamondis, & oþer dere stones,
 fframet ouer fresshly *with* frettes of perle.
 Two dromoudarys drowe hit, dressit þefore,
 6208 And led it furth lyuely *with* light men of armys,
 Vne full for the fight, & fuerse men & nobill.
With the kynges in company comaund the
 prinse,
 His aune brother full bold, barly to wend,
 6212 þat hym fell on his fader side a fighter full
 nobill.
 Nowther lut he þe lord, ne no leue toke,
 But kaires fourthe *with* the kyng & his course
 held.
 The Seuynt, þat assignet was the souerain before,
 6216 Was auntrus Eneas, abill of person ;
 In his company clene, the knightes of the lond,
 þat heldyn in hede of þat high Cité,

Book XV.

fearful destruction
on man and
horse.

To this division
Deiphobus was
attached.

A large number
of noble knights
under the
command

(fol. 96 b.)

of Pylæus and
Esdras.

This Pylæus had
a splendid ivory
chariot with
wheels of white
amber.

It was covered
with a cloth of
gold set with
diamonds and
pearls; and
drawn by two
dromedaries.

To the seventh
battalion Æneas
was assigned :
it consisted of the
chief knights of
the city, and a

- Book XV.
division of the commons under Euphemus.
- 6220 With fele fightyng folke of the fuerse comyns,
þat were gouernet by a gome, þat was graith
holdyn,—
A fyne squier & a fuerse,—Eufemius he hight ;
At Ector þai asket leue, & yssuit furth somyn.
The Eghtid Batell in the burgh, þat the buerne
set,
- To the eighth
battalion under
Xerxes, king of
Persia, Paris
was attached.
- 6224 Vnder Serces for-sothe, the souerain of Percé,
With all the pepull of his prouynce, prise men
& nobill,
And his brother of blud, þat he best loued.
Paris he put to pere pure hede,
- (fol. 97 a.)
- 6228 And said hym full soberly, all in soft wordes,
þof he bownet fro the burgh to the batell euyn,
þat he fell not to fight with nō felle grekes,
Till hym selfe were beside for socōur at nede.
- Hector warns
him not to fight
till he should be
near at hand to
assist him.
- 6232 And Paris to the prinse pertly aunsward ;—
“ Sir, your comaundement to kepe, I cast me for-
sothe,
With all the might, þat I may, at pis mene
tyme.”
He lut hym full lelly, & his leue toke,
- 6236 And past furth with his pepull to þe playn fild.
Then Ector, hym owne selfe ordant belyue,
The last batell to lede of his lege pepull.
Of the truemen of Troy & his triet brether,
- The last battalion
was led by Hector
himself. He took
with him 10 of his
brothers, and
5000 of the bravest
knights.
- 6240 He toke with hym ten, most tristy in wer,
And fyue thowsaund fuerse, all of fyn knyghtes,
Wise men of were, & of wit nobill,
ffor to fare to þe fight with þaire fre prinse.
- 6244 Hym selfe on a sad horse surely enarmyt,
þat Galathe, with gomys gyuen was to nome,
Of whose mykill, & might, & mayn strenght,
Dares, in his dytyng, duly me tellus.
- Mounted on his
famous charger
Galathea he went
to take leave of
the king, his
father.
- 6248 When the lede was o lofte, as hym list be,
Armyt well at [all] peeces, as I er said,

- He caires furth to þe kyng & his kynd fader,
 Lowtis euyn to þe lord, & on lowde saide :—
 6252 “Dere fader, full faire, & my fre kyng !
 Ye shall haue in a here of hend men a thous-
 aund,
 All of knightes full kene, & kid men of armys,
 With all the fotemen in fere, þat are to fight
 abill.
- 6256 Abidis here at the border, buske ye no fer !
 Lokis well to þe listis, þat no lede passe !
 If any stert vpon stray, strike hym to dethe,
 Oure Cité to saue fro our sad fos !
- 6260 I haue messangers with me, made for þe nonest,
 þat ffor perell or purpos shall pas vs betwene,
 Bodword for to bryng, as we best lykys ;—
 All tythondys to tell, as tydis vs in fight,
- 6264 How vs happys to haue, in hast shall ye wete.
 And wysly bes ware waytys to þe towne,
 On yche half forto hede, þat no harme fall,
 þat our fos with no faulshed in þe fyght tyme,
- 6268 Sese not our Cité, our seluyn to pyne,
 Ne rob not our ryches, ne our ryf godys.
 Be ye wayt for þe wallis, warden of all,
 And a post for all perellis youre pepull to saue,
- 6272 As stuf of our strenkyth, yf we stond hard !”
 þen Priam to þe prinse prestly onswart :—
 “Dere son, all be don, as þou demyt has !
 I haue no hope of no halp, after hegh goddys,
- 6276 But in stuf of þi strenkyght, & þi stythe arme ;
 In þi wyt, and þi warnes, & þi wyght dedys,
 With þi gouernanse graythe, & þi gode rewle !
 þerfore, prestly I pray to oure pure sanctys,
- 6280 þat þai saue þe in sound, sent to þi hele ;
 Kepe þe fro cumbranse, & fro cold dethe ;
 And leue me þi lyf in lykyng to se !”
 So þe lede toke leue, lut to hys fader,

Book XV.

Bowing to him
 he said :—
 “Dear father,
 with your guard
 of knights and
 foot-soldiers
 watch well the
 entrances to the
 city. Strike
 down any
 straggler who
 may attempt to
 pass.

(fol. 97 b.)

I have detailed
 messengers who
 are to
 communicate
 between us, and
 to inform you of
 our hap.

Beware of
 ambuscades, lest
 the enemy thus
 attempt to seize
 the city while the
 battle rages.

Guard well the
 walls ; and be
 ready to aid us
 if we be hard
 pressed.”

Priam replied :—
 “Dear son, all
 shall be done as
 you have
 proposed : for
 on you only,
 after our gods,
 do I rely !

May our pure
 saints preserve
 thee !”

Book XV.
Hector then bows
to his father, and
passes forth to
battle.
He was the
bravest, the
wisest, the
strongest in
battle.

(fol. 98 a.)

Though the last
to leave the city,
he was foremost
in the fight.

From the walls,
the honourable
women of Troy,
with the king's
daughters, watch
the departure of
the troops.
Helen, too, was
there, thoughtful,
sad, and
desponding.

Agamemnon
divided his army
into 26 battalions.

Patroclus led the
first battalion,
which was
composed of his
own men, and
those of Achilles,
who was suffering
from his wounds.

- 6284 Past furthe to hys pepull, & hys pas held.
He was wyght and wylfull, wysyst in batell,
Strongest in stour, sturnest of other ;
Euer frike to þe fyght, fayntid he neuer.
- 6288 Leder of þe ledys, þat longyt to Troy,
Hys armys were auenond, abill to fyght ;
Hys feld was of fyn gold, freche to behold,
With þre lyons launchond, all of lyght goullys.
- 6292 þus he glod on hys gate, and hys gomys all,
With hys baners o brode, and þe burght past,
Penons & penselles, proud men of armys ;
flore euyn to þe feld, and hys ferys leuyt,
- 6296 Prykyd furthe prestly, past on hys way !
þof he lengyt to þe last, er he leue toke,
He was foundyn þe fyrst, þat in feld stroke,
And þe sonest in assembly in þe sad fyght.
- 6300 All þe worshypfull wemen of þe wale tounne
Wentyn to þe wallys, þe weghys to behold.
þe kyngys doughter, bedene, droghin hom alofte,
With honerable Elan, þat arghit in hert ;
- 6304 Myche fere had þat fre, & full was of þoght,
All droupond in drede and in dol lengyt,
þof Ector þe honerable had ordant hys folke,
And bateld hom bygly, on hys best wyse ;
- 6308 Vnder gouernanse graythe, all hys grym ost
In rewle and aray redy to fyght.
- A**gamynon hys grekys graythyt to feld :
Twenty batels full bold of byg men of armys,
6312 And sex other besyde, all of sure knyghtys.
Patroclus, þe proud kyng, put to þe first,
With all þe folke, þat hym folowet, and fele
other moo.
Achylles choise men cheuyt hym with ;
6316 Hym-selfe fore to no fyght for hys fel wondys,
But lay in hys loge, lechit hys sores.

his patroclus, þe proud kyng, was full pure ryche,
Of aunsetre olde, abyll of kyn,

Book XV.

6320 Wel manert & meke, myghti of pupull.

Achylles, þe choise kyng, cherist hym mekill,
And louyt hym no lesse þen hym lefe seluyn.
þay were so festenyte *with* faythe, & wythfyn loue,

6324 þat bothe þaire saulis & þaire self were set on a
wyll

And qwat so tendit to þe totheris was all.

The secundu batell, forsothe, assignet was þen
To Merion, a mody kyng, þat mekull couth of
were,

The second
battalion,
consisting of 3000
knights, and the
Athenians under
Mnestheus, was
led by Merion.

6328 *With* þre thousand þro knyghtis, þrepond in
Armys,

And Menestaus the mighty, *with* his men of
Attens.

(fol. 98 b.)

To Atholapo, a tore kyng, takyn was the þrid,
And Philmene, his faire son, fre in his hond,

6332 *With* all the company clene of comaynes
pepull,—

The thirde
battalion was
under the
command of
Ascalaphus and
his son
Philomenes.

Wise men in wer, wight of hor dedes.

The ffourthe batell in feld, he fourmet to leng
With Archelaus, a lede lyuely in armys,

6336 And Prothenor, a prise kyng, *with* his pepull
holl :

The fourth was
assigned to
Arceclaus and
Prothenor :
with it went
Segurda.

In the same was Segurda, *with* sad men & noble.

The fyfte, þat was fourmit of þo fuerse batell,
Was Menelay the mighty, *with* his men all,

The fifth was led
by Menelaus.

6340 *With* the pepull of his prouynse, & his pert
knyghtes.

The Sext of þat sort, þat soght to þe fild,
Was kyng bysshop the bold, *with* his buernes
felle ;

The sixth was led
by the bishop-
king,—
Epistrophus ; and
Schedius.

And Selidis, for sothe, soght in his honde,

6344 *With* all the here, þat he hade, highet hym
with.

- Book XV.
- The seventh was led by Telamon, who had under him Theseus, Amphimachus, Dioreas, and Polisarius.
- 6348 The seuent of the soum, *pat* I said ere,
Was Telamon þe tidé, *with* mony tried knightes,
þat suett hym from salerne, sad men & noble,
Theseus the tru, & tide Amphimake,
And on Domys, the doghty, doutid in fild,
With Polisarius the pert, of person full abill :
- The eighth was led by Thoas.
- 6352 Thes comyn *with* the kyng in his elene batell.
The viij ffreke, *pat* to feld fore *with* his batell,
Was Toax, a tore kyng, & tidé of hond.
The ix of the nowmber, to nem þom full euyn,
- The ninth was led by Ajax Oileus; and the tenth by Philoctetes.
- 6356 Was Ajax Oelius, *with* od men to wale.
And Philoc, the fell kyng, fore *with* the tenth.
Nestor, the noble Duke, an old man *with* all,
The xi *with* odmen auntrid to fild.
- The eleventh was led by Nestor, and the twelfth by Henex. (fol. 99 a.)
- 6360 The xij vnthwyuond, *pat* twy et not in fight,
Was Maumbert mayn son, mightfull Henex.
The xij thro batell þrong *with* Vlixes,
That past to the playn *with* proud men of
armys.
- The thirteenth was led by Ulysses; the fourteenth by Arestes; and the fifteenth by Enmelus.
- 6364 The xiiij to þe fight fore *with* Arestes.
Humelius, the hasty, highit *with* the fyftene.
Protessalous proud son presit *with* the sextene,
ffor to dere for the dethe of his dere fader.
- The sixteenth was led by Protesilaus; the seventeenth by Podalirius and Machaon; and the eighteenth by the king of Rhodes (Tlepolemus).
- 6368 Polidarius, the porknell, and his pere Machaon,
Suet *with* the xvij, sad men & noble.
The riche kyng of the Rodes raiked *with*
the xvij,
With fell men in fight to the fild past.
- The nineteenth was led by Gumplius; the twentieth by Polypoetes; and the twenty-first by Amphimachus.
- 6372 The xix of the nowmbur a nobill mon toke,
One Gumplius a gome, *pat* mony grekes led.
And Philoc the freke fore *with* the twenti,
þat of Larris was lord & a lege kyng.
- 6376 *With* xxj auntrid abill men two,—
Amphimas, a fre kyng, and his fere Cepton.
With xxij vnthwyuond twy et to filde,
- The twenty-second was led by

Dyomede, the derfe kyng, and doughty Celernis.

Book XV.

- 6380 Eneus, the nobill kyng, þat neghit fro Sypris,
 With xxij priuond, þronge to the playne.
 Procholus, a prise kyng, presit with another.
 Now xxiiij fully are faren to þe batell.

Diomedes: the
 twenty-third by
 Eneus (Guneus);
 and the twenty-
 fourth by
 Procholus.

- 6384 Cupenor, a cant man, come with the next,—
 The xxv fully, all of fyn knightes.
 The xxvj of the soume, þat I said first,
 Of bold batels & bigge, þat to bent come,
 6388 Led Agamynon the grete, with grekes full mony,
 And fore euyn to þe fight, & the fild toke.

The twenty-fifth
 was led by
 Agapenor; and
 the twenty-sixth
 by Agamemnon.

When the batell on bothe haluys were to bent
 comyn,

ffor to fight in the fild, all þo fuerse pepull,

(fol. 99 b.)

- 6392 Ector the auntrus, ablist of knightes,
 Was the first in the fild, þat to fight entrid,
 Toke his horse with his helis, hastid before,
 Gird euon to þe grekes with a grete yre,
 6396 ffrusshet to the forward, felly anon.

Hector was the
 first to begin the
 battle.

THE DETH OF PATROCLUS, BY ECTOR SLAYN.

Patroclus persayuit, þat the pepull led,
 þat was formast in fight with a felle speire.

He auntrid vpon Ector, atlit hym a dynt,

- 6400 With all the forse of his fole & his fuerse arme;
 He shot prough the shild & the shene maile,
 To þe ynmast of his armur, angardly fast;
 Hit neghit to þe nakid, but no noy did.

Patroclus saw
 him dash towards
 the Greeks, and
 rushing on him
 with a great
 spear, pierced
 through shield
 and mail; still
 Hector was
 unhurt.

- 6404 Ector for þat od dynt, ournyt in hert,
 Wode for the wap, as a wild lyon;
 His speire into sprottes sprongyn was before,
 But he braid out a brond with a bill felle,
 6408 Carve euyn at the kyng & þe crest hit,
 Slit hym full slighly to þe slote euyn,
 þat he dusschet, of þe dynt, dede to þe ground.

Book XV.

THE FFOLY DESYRE OF ECTOR.

Hector dismounts
and attempts to
despoil the king of
his armour.

(fol. 100 a.)

Merion, with his
company,
rushes up to
prevent him.

They drive him
back, and try to
capture his horse;
but he baffles
them.

In a rage he
makes towards
Merion, and is

- When the kyng was kyld, cast to þe grene,
 6412 His shene armys to shew shone in the filde.
 Ector to þe erth egurly light,
 The gay *armur* to get of the gode hew,
 That he duly dessirit in his depe hert ;
 6416 And to spoile that spilt kyng he sped ferr.
 His horse in his hond held by the reyne,
 And come to þe kyng, þere the corse lay,
 Wold haue Robbit the Renke of his riche wede.
 6420 *With* the ton hond in the toile tyrnyt it offe :
 But Merion the mighty *with* a mayn pepull,
With þre thousaund þro men þrong hym vnto.
 In defence of the freike, þat on fild lay,
 6424 To Ector in ernyst full angurdly said :
 “ Nay, warloghe wolfe, in þi wode hongur,
 þat neuer of forray art full, *with* þi foule vse,
 The tydis not to taste of þis triet meite !
 6428 ffor-bode the firke þi fode forto wyn !
 Sone shall þou se in a sad hast,
 A C thousaund on horse highand þe to,
 Thyn hede forto haue, & hew þe to dethe,
 6432 And put þe fro purpos, þi payn to eneres !”
 Sone, by the same kyng & his sad helpis,
 He was borne fro þe body, backward agayn.
 His horse for to haue, þai hasted by-dene,
 6436 And mony strokes, in þat stoure, þo stithe men
 hym gefe,
 Till þe knight, vndur knappis, vppon knes fell.
 Then he stert vp full stithly, *with* his store
 might,
 Was on hys wight horse, for wepyn or other.
 6440 ffor all the grefe of þo grekes, & þe grete þronge,
 Was no led might hym let, þof hom lothe were.
 He meuit taward Merion his malis to venge,
 Wode of his wit, in his wan yre ;

- 6444 But Glaucou the grete, *with* a grym batell,
 Theseus, þe tore kyng, *turnyt* hym agayn,
With iij. M. þro men þronge hym aboute,
 And socurd the same kyng *with* hor sad helpis.
- 6448 But the first of þo frekes þat he fell to,
 Was Archilacus, a choise kyng, hym cheuit
 full ille :
 The buerne, *with* his bare sword, bere hym to
 dethe,
 þat he felle of his fole flat to þe ground !
- 6452 Mony on he martrid at the meane tyme !
 The pruddist, þat hym *preset*, plainly he slogh.
 Breme was the batell on the bent pan !
 Mony stithe, in the stoure, stale fro þere lyues.
- 6456 Yet Ector, eftsones, ettilit to assay,
 And Patroclus proud geere *preset* to haue.
 He light doune full lyuely, lettid he noght,
 And bounet to þe body, þere the buerne lay.
- 6460 þen come þere a kyng *with* kene men of armys,
 Idymynus, full dernly, & dressit hym to,
With two thowsaund þro knightes, & þronge
 hym aboute :
 And Myrion, þat I mynt, *with* his men all.
- 6464 Thay *preset* so the prince *with* power of knightes,
 þat þai warnit hym his wille, & away put :
 But fele dynttes he delt, & to dethe cast,
 And other weghis hym *with* woundet the grekes.
- 6468 When he segh þat hym-selfe was set vppon fote,
 And so fele of his fos fuerse hym aboute,
 All horset but he, & on hegh set,
 He aforset hym felly *with* his fyn strenght ;
- 6472 Gird to the grekes in his grete yre.
 Mony woundis he wroght, weghis to dethe ;
 Hondes of hew heturly fast ;
 Mony foteles freike of his fell dinttes ;
- 6476 ffele horses *with* his hond hew he to dethe,

Book XV.

rescued by
Glaucus.The Dethe of
Archilacus by
Ector Slayne.

(fol. 100 b.)

The battle rages
fiercely ; yet
Hector alights to
despoil Patroclus ;Idomeneus and
Merion with their
men throng
towards him to
prevent it.Seeing himself
surrounded by so
many mounted
knights, he girds
at the crowd
with all his
might,—slashes right and
left, till he makes
way for himself.

Book XV.

- Merion presses to
the body of
Patroclus, and
bears it to his
tent.
- 6480 Till all shent fro þat shene, & þe shalke leuyt!
So he rid hym a rowme in a rad hast,
Of þo tulkes, *with* tene, þat hym take wold.
Than Merion, þe mody kyng, þat I mynt first,
Presit to Patroclus in place þere he lay,
Braid vp the body on his big horse,
And so the freike hym before ferkit to his tent.
- The Greeks so
press around
Hector, and
attempt to capture
his horse, that it
is impossible to
remount.
- 6484 Now the grekes *with* grem gedrit vnto Ector,
His horse for to haue, & hym away lede.
Thay caupit at the knight, kene men of armys,
þat the wegh on no wise might wyn on his horse.
- 6488 In þat company kene was a knight noble,
That Carion was cald by his kynd nome,
full earnestly *with* Ector auntrid to fight;
Gaf hym dinttes full dedly, & derit hym mekill.
- (fol. 101 a.)
A faithful servant
of the prince
strikes down the
knight Carion,
and another:
- 6492 But a souerain seruand of þe same prinse
Segh his maistur at mischefe amonges his fos;
Two speirus full dispitus he sparet to cast,
þat fuerse were before & of fell bite.
- 6496 At the knight Carion cast he þat one,
As he mellit *with* his maistur, merkit hym euyn,
Hit hym so hitturly *with* a hard dynt,
þat he gird to þe ground, & þe gost yalde.
- 6500 þen anoþer, þat was next, noyet hym alse,
Mellit *with* his maistur at þe mene tyme,
The tother speire, þat he sparit, spent vpon hym:
Brochit hym þrough þe body þat þe buerne swalt.
- then calls on the
Trojan knights
to rescue their
leader.
- 6504 Then criet he full cantly þe knightes vpon,
And the tyde men of Troy, *with* a tore steuyn,
In hast for to hye to þere hed prinse,
þat in perell was put in plite to be slayn.
- Synabor, a natural
brother of Hector,
with his company
dashed upon the
Greeks; slew
thirty of them;
and succoured
Hector.
- 6508 þen Synabor, forsothe, *with* a sad pepull,
Neghit to þe note,—his naturall brother;
He come to þe crye *with* a cant will,
And gird to the grekes mony grym dynt,
- 6512 ffelled mony fuerse men *with* his fyne strenght,

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- Made wais full wide, wan to his lord,
 Halpe hym full hertely, hurt of his fos ;
 Gird hom to ground, & to grym dethe.
- 6516 Thretty of þe þroest he þronge out of lyue :
 Mony weghis he woundit & warpit to erthe !
 þen the troiens full tyt tokyn þere hertes,
 ffell of hor fos *with* a frike wille,
- 6520 Getyn þere ground *with* a gret strenght,
 And frusshet þere fos fer vppo backe.
 ffuerse Ector was fajn of his fyn helpe,
 And as wode as a wild bore wan on his horse.
- 6524 He. shouuyt þurgh his sheltrum, shent mony
 grekes,
 And mard of þo men, out of mynd fele ;
 Gird hom to ground *with* mony grym hurt.
 All þat met hym *with* malis in þe mene tyme,
- 6528 Auther dyet of his dynttes, or were ded wondit.
 The grekes, for þe greuaunce, gyuen hym þe way,
 ffled all in fere, ferd of hor dethe.
 Mony batell he broke, myche bale wroght,
- 6532 All his wedis wex wete of hor wan blode :
 þen found he no frekes to fraist on his strenght,
 Ne non so derfe to endure a dynt of his hond.
 Then Menestaus, þe mighty, *with* his men hole,
- 6536 The Duke of Athens full derf, drogh into batell,
With þre thowsaund þro men, þriuond in armys,
 And other folke full fuerse, þat the freike hade.
 He launchit in o þe left side *with* his ledis all,
- 6540 There Troilus the tried, *turnyd* to fight
With the frigies fell, þat þe freike lad,
 þat myche greuaunce & grem to þe grekes did ;
With Alcanus, a kyng, a kid man of strenght,
- 6544 And Machaon, the mighty, *with* his men all :
 Xantipus the same batell sothely was þen.
 There mynget þai þere men, machit hom to-gedur ;
 Mony dedly dint delt hom amonge !

The Trojans thus
 assisted take
 heart and drive
 the Greeks back.

Hector remounts
 his horse, and
 (fol. 101 b.)
 pressing fiercely
 on the enemy,
 cuts them down
 on all sides.

In terror they
 break and flee.

Menesteus, Duke
 of Athens, with
 his division joins
 battle with

Troilus, Machaon,
 Alcanus, and
 Xantippus.

- Book XV. 6548 Big was the batell vpon bothe haluys,
And myche slaghtur in slade, & slyngyng to
ground !
- Troilus is un-
horsed, but still
fights bravely. 6552 Troilus, in the toile, turnyt was of hors,
ffaght vppon fote felly agayne :
- Menesteus and
his knights sur-
round him. 6556 Mony woundit the wegh of his wale fos.
Menestaus, the mighty, mainly beheld,
Segh Troiell in toile, & tynt had his horse,
ffoght vppon fote in þe fuerse batell,
- (fol. 102 a.) 6556 And myche harme *with* his hond happit to do.
Then aforsit hym the freike *with* his fuerse
knightes,
Troilus to take and to tent lede.
Presit hym full prudly *with* his prise folke,
- He is captured
and led away to
their tents. 6560 Halit hym fro horse fete, & in hond toke.
Then he led hym furthe lyuely, and his wille
hade.
But a mon of þat mighty, þat Myseres was cald,
To the frigies in fere felly he saide ;—
- But Miseres calls
upon the Trojans
to rescue Troilus,
or be disgraced. 6564 “ Alas ! ledis of þis lond, þat ye lyfe haue !
Wherto bounet ye to batell in *your* bright geire,
Whethur worship to wyn, or willfully shame ?
Se ye not the sun of youre sure kyng,
- 6568 *With* torfer be takon, & turnyt away ?
If ye let hym be led furthe, *your* lefe haue ye
tynt,
And of sham, þat be shapyn you, shent be ye
neuer.
Mellis you *with* monhod & might of *your*
seluyn,
- 6572 To Restore the rynke in a rad hast,
Er he be led out of lenght, & lost of *your* sight,
And past fro *your* pouer thurgh the prese hoge !”
Then Alcanus, the kyng, kyndlit in yre,
- Alcanus, with a
great spear,
presses after the
Greeks, who
guard Troilus. 6576 Gird after the Grekes, *with* a grete speire,
þat Troilus hade takon, hym tenyt full ylle.

Book XV.

- So he frusschet to a freike, þat the fre led,
 þat sodenly he seit down, soght out of lyue ;
 6580 And anoþer, anon, he nolpit to ground,
 Shent of þo shalkes, shudrit hom Itwyn.
 So fuersly he fore, and freikes þat hym halpe,
 þat Troilus was takyn, & turnyt furth louse,
 6584 And don out of daunger for the due tyme.
 The freke þen in fuerse hast ferkid on horse,
 Grippit to a grym sword, gird on his fos,
 ffor to comford the kyng, þat hym caght hade.
 6588 þis Xantipus soght forth with a sad dynt
 To Mynestaus with might, & þe mon hit,
 That þe freike hade ben fay but for his fyn
 armur.

(seit = sied
 dropped.)
 Rushing upon
 them, he scatters
 them, and sets
 Troilus free.

- Then Menestaus mournyt, & mykell sorow hade,
 6592 That Troilus, þe triet, was takyn of his hond,
 And afforsit hys frekys to þe fight harde :
 He gedrit all hys gomys in a grete hate.
 þe fyght was fel þo frekis betwene ;
 6596 Mony derf, to þe deth, vndur dyntes yode ;
 Mony buerne on the bent bytturly wondyt ;
 Mony knyghtys were kyld to þe cold deth !
 Ector was euermore Eger with-all ;
 6600 Mony weghys in hys wrath welt to þe ground ;
 Mony Slogh in þe slade þurgh sleght of hys hond ;
 And sore greuyt þe Grekys with his grete dyntys.
 Menestaus þe mighty, þat mekill was in yre,
 6604 ffor he faylit of þe freke, þat he first toke,
 As he rod þurgh þe rout with his roid fare,
 þe troiens to tene with his tore strenkyth,
 He met with þis Myseres at þe mene tyme,
 6608 By qwom he lost þe lord, þat he laght hade.
 He knew hym full lyuely by colore of his armys,
 And frunt eyn to þe freke with a fell spere,
 Hurlet hym to hard vrthe vndur horse fete ;
 6612 But þe lede vppon lyue leuyt he þen,

(fol. 102 b.)

Menesteus,
 grieved that
 Troilus had been
 rescued, urges his
 men to be
 revenged.

Menesteus meets
 with Miseres, who
 had rescued
 Troilus, and hurls
 him to the earth.

Book XV.

Hupon and
Hiripisus, with
their companies,
hie to the battle;
and are met by
Prothenor and
Archelaus with
their hosts.

6616

6620

Many fall on both
sides.

Polydamas, son of
Antenor, drives
with his
company to assist
the Trojans.

6624

6628

(fol. 103 a.)

Remus too, with a
great body of
men, comes to
their aid: and
the battle becomes
fierce.

6632

6636

Polydamas
presses to Duke
Merion, and huris
him to the
ground.

6640

6644

Menelaus,
enraged at
Remus, rushes
upon him;

And nolpit to another, þat hym noiet at,
Gird hym vne to þe ground in hys gret yre.
þen Hupon, þe hoge kyng, highet to batell.
With mony tulkys of troy, tryet in were;
And Eripa also auntrid hym *with*,
With all þe ledys of Larris led hom betwene.
And fro þe grekys com gyrdond agaynes þo two,
Prothenor, a *prise* kyng, & pert Archelaus,
With all þe buernes of Boyes, bold men of hond.
þen þe fyght wex fell, & mony freke deght!
Sone after, forsothe, o þe Cité halue,
Polidamas aprochit *with* a proud ost,—
Antenor aune son abill of dedys.
He segh þe troiens so tore, & turnyt so pik,
All pyght in a place on a playn feld.
Anon to anothir side naitli he dryuys,
With all þe here, þat he hade, highit aboute,
And fell to þe fyght *with* his folke hole.
þen yssit furth also, yrfull in dedys,
Remys, þe Ryche kyng, *with* a rught batell,
And *presit* in prudly *with* a proud wyll,
And fell to þe fyght *with* þe freke alse.
þere was kylling of knyghtis, crussying of
helmys,
Bold men bakward borne of hor horses:
þat assembly was sorer of þo sad knyghtis.
Mony hurlit down hedstoupis to þe hard vrthe!
Polidamus, þe pert, *presit* vnto Merion,
þat was auntrus in armys, Elan aune cosyn;—
He was a duke in hys day, & for dere holdyn,
A 3op knyght & a 3onge, of 3eris but lite;—
So he gird to þat greke *with* a grym spere,
þat he seyt to þe soile, & soght out of lyue.
When Menelay, þe myghty, þat myschef beheld,
Myche sorow for þe syght sank in his hert;
He turnyt to þe troiens his tene for to venge,

- 6648 *With* all þe bir in hys brest, for hys bale angur. Book XV.
 He raght vnto Remys *with* a roid dynt,
 Alto hurlit his helme, harmyt hym euyl,
 Wondyt hym wykkydly, walt hym to ground. wounds him
severely, and
dashes him to
the earth.
- 6652 Half ded of þe dynt, þer þe duk lay !
 Hys weghys all wend, for þe wale stroke,
 þat þe kyng hade ben kyld, & myche care had :
 Non soght hym to socore *with* no sad holp, His company
begins to break.
- 6656 But all *purpost* hom playnly to pas of þe fyld.
 Polidamas, prestly, þe pupull gert lenge,
 And warnet vppon all wyse his weghis to go,
 ffond *with* hor forse þe freke for to wyn, Polydamas rallies
them, and urges
them to carry off
their leader.
- 6660 Hurle hym fro horse fete, haue hym away,
 Ber hym out fro þe batell to þe burgh euyn.
With myche wepyng & wo, weghis of his aune With grief they
drag him forth,
and then leave
him for dead.
- 6664 Luggit hym out to þe laund, lefte hym for ded ;
 And fore agayne to þe fyght paire feris to help.

THE DETHE OF CELIDIS THE KYNG BY POLIDAMUS.

(fol. 103 b.)

- Kyng Celidis, forsothe, semliest of knightes,
 All folke in þat filde, of fairhed he past,
 Of whom Daries, in his dytyng, duly me tellus King Celidus,—
the fairest of all
the kings,—
addresses him to
Polydamas, and
smites him with
a spear :
- 6668 All the shap of þat shene, in his shire boke :
 The qwene of femyné þat freike so faithfully
 louyt,
 More he sat in hir soule þen hir-selfe ay.
 This Celidis, forsothe, fought *with* a speire,
- 6672 Polidamas to put down, & his pride felle ;
 And he, wode of his wit for þe wale dynt,
 Corve euyn at the kyng *with* a kene sword,
 Hurlit þurgh the helme & the hed bothe, but Polydamas
smites him to the
earth with a
sword.
- 6676 That he braid ouer backward & on bent light.
 Honorable Ector, euer vppon-one
 fell of þo fuerse men, & þurgh the fild rode :
 Mony batels he broke, buernes he slough,
- 6680 And made wayes full wide þurgh the wale ost. Hector, who had
been beating
down and slaying
all over the field,
cuts his way
to Thessalus,

- Book XV.
leader of the
people of Salamis,
who had sorely
vexed the
Trojans :
- 6684 þen he soght to a syde, þere salamé folke
Were fightyng full fell *with* the fuerse troiens,
With Thessall the tried kyng, & hor true hede,
That was lord of þe lond, & the ledes aght.
This Thessall, in the toile myche tene wroght,
Tyrnit down Troiens *with* mony toure dynttes :
Mony woundit the wegh, & warpit to ground,
- 6688 Myche dere he hom did *with* dynttes of hond.
þen Teuser, *with* tene turnyt to Ector,
Sparrit to hym *with* a speire spitusly fast ;
Woundit hym full wickedly in his wild yre ;
- 6692 Hurt hym full hidiously, hastid away.
Ector richit his reyne, the Renke for to mete,
for to wreike of his wound, & the wegh harme ;
But the freike for ferd fled of his gate,
- 6696 ffrusshet þurgh the folke forth of his sight.
Then for wrath of his wound, & for wild shame,
He gird to a greke, þat was a grym syre,
With a swyng of his sword swappit hym of lyue,
- (fol. 104 a.) 6700 And mony other martrid at the mene tyme.
A gret nowmber of grekes gedrit hym vmbe,
Hym tyte for to take, or tyrne vnto dethe.
Among all the meny was mighty Teseus,
- Hector is
surrounded by
the Greeks, when
Theseus warns
him to leave the
battle.
- 6704 þat onestly to Ector þus esely said :—
“Sir, buske fro the batell er you bale worthe,
Lest you happyn *with* hond here to be slayne :
Of soche a mon were a mysse þurgh the mekyll
world.”
- Hector thanks
him counteously.
- 6708 Ector full onestly þat onerable þanket :
And yet the batell on bent was breme to behold !
The Troiens *with* tene turnyt to the grekes.
Polidamas, *with* prise, prestly can fight,
- 6712 *With* his Enmeis full egurly, euer vpon-one.
Menelay the mighty, in the mene tyme,
And Telamon, the tore kyng, tally to-gedur :
To Polidamas þai preset all in pure angur,
- Menelaus and
Telamon attack
Polydamas.

- 6716 The freike for to felle, & ferke out of lyue.
 Telamon hym tacchit on *with* a tore speire,
 Bare hym downe backward *with* a bir hoge,
 Preset hym *with* payne, & *with* proude strokes,
- 6720 Tokyn hym full tyte, þof hym tene thoght.
 Brokon was the blade of his big sword,
 His helme of hurlit, & his hed bare.
 þai led hym furth lightly, þof hym loth thught,
- 6724 To the tentes full tomly, þaire entent was.
 But Ector, as aunter fell, euyñ was beside,
 Segh the grekes *with* þat gome gedrit full picke ;
 The prise knight put down the pepull among,
- 6728 Takon *with* torfer, hym tenyt full euyll.
 He hurlet forth vnhyndly, harmyt full mony,
 Of þe ledis, þat hym led, luskit to ground ;
 Made waies full wide, wan to the knight,
- 6732 And xxx in the throng thrucchit to dethe ;
 The remnond full radly rid hym the gate,
 fflagh all in fere, and the freike leuyt.
 He hight of þere hondes, and his horse toke,
- 6736 Wan on hym wightly, & of woche past.
 The kyng Bisshop the bold, byg Menelaus,
 And Thelamon the tore kyng, *with* their tite
 batels,
 All assemblit on a sop in a sad hast,
- 6740 And fell to the frigies in a fuerse wille.
 þai foghton so felly *with* the freikes þen,
 Derit hom *with* dynttes, delt mony woundes,
 Hurlet hom on hepis, hurt of hor knightes,
- 6744 fferket hom to flight fuersly by-dene.
 All-þof Ector was on, þat odmony slogh,
 And wonderfully wroght *with* wepyn at the
 tyme,
 Hym-selfe might not suffise to þat soume hoge.
- 6748 His horse, in þat hete, was hurlit to dethe,
 And he foght vpon fote *with* þo felle grekes,

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Telamon, with a great spear, bears him to the ground, wounds him severely, and takes him prisoner.

But Hector, dashing upon those who guard him, hurls them right and left ;

cuts down thirty of them ; puts the rest to flight, and rescues the prisoner.
 (fol. 104 b.)

Menelaus and Telamon collect their forces, press the Trojans furiously, and put them to flight.

Great deeds are wrought by Hector: but his horse is slain.

- Book XV.
- Although on foot,
he holds the
Greeks at bay. 6752 Wore hym full wightly, & myche wo did :
Was non so bold in þat batell, of þo buernes all,
fforto deire hym *with* dynt, ne þe Duke touche,
Ne negh hym *with* noy, for noldis of his hond.
His brothers
missing him
assemble and
agree to search
for him. 6756 His nobill brether *naturile* nemly *persayuit*,
þat þe troiens in the toile had turnyt þe backe,
And segh not þere souerain, paire sorow was þe
more,
Wend þere lord hade ben lost, or of lyue broght.
þai assemblit on a sop sone vpon-one,
ffrusshet to þe fight, þe freike for to laite.
- They dash
through the
ranks, and wound
Telamon. 6760 ffull bremlly þurgh the batels þe buernes can pas,
And wan to þat worthy, þat in woche stode ;
Telamon, the tore kyng, þai tenfully woundit,
Gird mony to þe ground of the grekes felle.
- Dynadorus hurls
Polixenus from
his horse, seizes
it, and leads it to
his brother
Hector, who
quickly mounts. 6764 Dynadron, a derf knight of his dere brother,
Preset to Poxexuma, þat hade a proude stede,
Gird hym euyn to þe ground, grippit his horse,
Raght to þe Reynes, ricchit hom belyue,
6768 Broght hym his brother, þe best vpon erthe,
And he launchit o lofte *with* a light wille.
All the nobill anon,—þo *naturill* brether,—
Wonderfully wroght *with* wepyn in hond,
- (fol. 165 a.) 6772 Gird doun of the grekes vnto grym dethe,
And stird hom in the stoure stightly vnfaire.
Then Deffibus drogh negh *with* a derfe pepull,
þat by ordynaunse of Ector was etlit to hym ;
- Deiphobus leads
on his archers,
who hurt and slay
many of the
Greeks. 6776 The prise folke of Poyeme presit hym after,
Bowmen of þe best, big in hor armys,
Myche greuauunce & grem to þe grekes did.
Mony woundit þo weghis & warpit to ground,
- 6780 Mony shalke þurgh shot *with* þere sharpe gere,
And myche hyndrit the hepe *with* þere hard shot.
Deffibus the doughty, *with* a derfe wepyn,
Tachit vpon Tentro, a full tore dynt,
- 6784 Vne fourme in the face foule to behold.

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- þen the troiens, full tite, tokyn þere hertes
ffelly vnto fight, þat were fled er.
ffull stithe was þe stoure for þe striffe new ;
- 6788 Mony bold on the bent brytont to dethe ;
Mony lyue of lept with lasshyng of swerdis !
As Theseus, the tore duke, the troiens anoyet,
And mony fell of þe folke, *with* his fuerse wepon,
- 6792 On of Ector owne brether, þat I erst neuenynt,
And Modernus, the mayn kyng, on þe mon set.
Theseus þai toke, þof hym tene þoght,
And wold haue slayn hym in þe slade sleghly
anon ;
- 6796 But Ector aurthwart þis auntrid to se,
Bade hom leue of lightly, let hym pas forth,
*With*outen hurt owþer harme, hast hym agayn :
And so he kyd hym counsell of kyndnes before.
- 6800 At biddying of þe bold, þe buerne was rescewet,
He launchit furth lightly, & þe lede þonket,
Gird furth to þe grekes *with* a glad chere,
And Ector euer more egerly þonket.
- 6804 Then þe kyng of Calsidon com into batell,
Toax, a tide mon of þat oþer side,
And Philote, a fuerse kyng, *with* a fell power,
A grete nowmber of grekes *with* a grym fare.
- 6808 Toax, in his tene, *with* a tore speire,
Caupit to Cassibilan, þe kynges son of Troy,—
On of Ector aun brether, þat I er said ;
And þe lede on lokond, hym launchit to dethe :
- 6812 ffor whose dethe the Duke moche dole polit.
As wode in his wit as a wild bore,
Gird euynto the grekes in his gret yre,
And mony knight down kyld in his kene hate.
- 6816 Sum wondit full wide, walt to þe ground ;
Sum hurlit to þe hard yerth, & on hede light ;
Sum þe lymes of lop, sum þe lyf tynt ;
And myche wo in his wodenes wroght at þe tyme.

Theseus is
attacked by
Modernus,
and a brother of
Hector.

They are about to
slay him, when
Hector bids them
let him alone.

He thanks Hector,
and dashes off to
the Greeks.

(fol. 105 b.)

Thoas and
Phylotas with a
great number of
Greeks enter into
battle.

Thoas engages
with Cassibilan,
and slays him.

Hector, enraged
at the death of his
brother, attacks
the Greeks more
fiercely ; wounds
and slays many
of them ;

- Book XV. 6820 So fuersly he fore in his fight þen,
With other helpe þat he hade, his harmys to
venge,
þat þe grekes gyuen bake, & the ground leuyn,
And were forsit to þe fight or þai fay worthit.
- and puts them to flight.
- 6824 þen gird in on þe grekes half with a grym fare,
Nestor, the noble duke, with a new batell
Of v thousand fuerse men, & felle to þe stour,
þat mony warchand wound wroght on hor fos.
- Nestor comes to their assistance with 5000 men, and the battle is renewed.
- 6828 ffull tyte fro þe toun turnyt hym agayne,
Philon, a felle kyng, & his fere Esdras,
þat shot purgh þere sheltruns & shent mony
knightes.
- This Philon, in fight, mony freike slogh.
- 6832 þen the grekes with grym gedirt hym vmbe,
Wold haue kyld the kyng with a kant wille ;
But on Iacomas, a Ioly mon, as the gest tellis,
To Esdras, in ernyst, egirly saide :—
- The Greeks surround King Philon, and are about to slay him ; but Esdras and Iacomas rescue him.
- 6836 “ Se Philon, the fre kyng, is with his fos taken :
High we vs hastely, help hym away !
Let vs reskew the Renke, refe hym his fos ! ”
þen the Troiens, with tene, tidely þai faght ;
- (fol. 106 a.)
- 6840 Sore greuit the grekes, gird hom abacke ;
Wonen to þe wale kyng, & away toke,
Withouten hurt, other harme, in a hond while.
þen Ector Eftersones entrid agayne,
- Hector and his natural brothers, with Deiphobus and Polydamas, sorely press the Greeks ;
- 6844 With the noble men, þat I neuenynt, his naturill
brether,
And Deffebus the Duke, dughty of hond ;
Polidamus, the pert knight, preset in als.
Thes wonderfully wroght in hor wale strenght,
- 6848 With þere company clene of kyd men of Troy,
þat the grekes, of þe ground, gird were anon,
fflagh fro the frekes, & the fild leuyt ;
But Menelay the mighty, & the mayn Telamon,
- and would have put them to flight, but for Menelaus and Telamon.
- 6852 So sturnly withstod with paire strenkyth holl,

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- þat þe troiens tite tynt of hor *purpos*,
 And were foghtyn *with* felly, folut no lengur.
 þen entrid Eneas, egur to fight,
 6856 *With* the comyns full clene in a close batell,
 þat were led by the lede, þat I lefe saide,—
 Eufornus the fuerse, þat was a fyn sqwier.
With þes, Ector & other, so odly þai foght,
 6860 That the grekes gaf bake, & þaire ground leuyt.
 þat Ajax the auntrus, þat angardly wroght,
With mekill sorow pis segh in his sad yre.
 He lokit back on þe bent, þere þe buernes were,
 6864 Segh soppes of sad men in a soum hoge,
 þat neghit no note, ne no noy feld,
With baners on brede, & bold men of armys,
 þere all þe grete of þe grekys, & þe grym
 knyghtys,
 6868 And þe chose of hor chyualry, was chargit to
 lenge.
 þen he said to þo souerans, þat þe saut lefte;—
 “ Abide, buernys, on þis bent, buskys vs ferre ;
 Here seches vs socoure in a sad haste ! ”
 6872 þen gird in þe grekys *with* a grete wyll,
 Restoret þe stithe fight stalwertly þen.
 Eneas to Ajax angarely rode,
 And he keppit hym cantly *with* a kene spere,
 6876 þat bothe were þai bakeword borne to þe grene.
 þen gyrd in þe grekys syde *with* a grym pupull,
 Philotheses, a freke, *with* a freshe batell,
 þat kyng was of Calsidon,—a kid mon of were,—
 6880 *With* iij m. þro knyghtis þronge into prese.
 þe troiens to þis tyme tyd ay þe bettur,
 And þe fairer of þe fyght in þe feld had ;
 But þes batels so big, þat þe buerne led,—
 6884 Philoc þe freke, þat I first saide,—
 Tenyt the troiens *with* mony tore dintes,
 And to put hom fro purpos, pynynt hym sore.

Æneas and
 Euphorbus bring
 assistance to the
 Trojans, and the
 Greeks are driven
 back.

Ajax, sorely vexed
 on account of this
 defeat, orders up
 the reserve ;

checks and
 encourages those
 who fled ; and
 the battle is
 renewed.

(fol. 106 b.)

Ajax and Æneas
 rush together ;
 and both are
 unhorsed.

Philoctetes, with
 3000 knights,
 engages the
 Trojans, and
 checks them.

- Book XV.
- He attacks Hector with a spear : it is shivered. Hector, uninjured, strikes him to the ground. 6888 þe freke, *with* a felle spere frunt vnto Ector, þat hit shok alto schyuers, & þe schalk holl : But Ector Aurtherwert hym Auntrid to hyt, þat he frunt of hys fol flat to þe ground, Half ded of þe dynt, derit no mo.
- The Greeks, to the number of 10,000, led by Henex, Ulysses, Eumelus, and other kings, fall upon the Trojans, who are nearly worn out : 6892 þen Henex, *with* hese men, happit to come, Gird in *with* grekys, as a grym syre ; Vlixes also, *with* angarely mony Of tulkis of Traci, tor men of strenkyth ; 6896 Humelius *with* hast highit hom after, And all þe kyngis clene, þat comyn out of grice, *With* x .m. þro knyghtis, pristiess of all : þes bounyt vnto batell & to bent droghyn.
- 6900 Wat schall tyde of þes troiens to þes tore pupull, þat so were wroght of weghis before, And so bysy in batell er þo bold come ? þen Paris aprochyt, þe Percians hym *with* ;
- but Paris with a host of Persians comes to their assistance. 6904 Radli on þe right syde Rakit he furth, And bounet into batell *with* a brym will. Vnto Frigie, þe fell kyng, he frusshit anon, *With* þe strenkyth of his stroke & his store arme,
- (fol. 107 a.) 6908 þat þe kyng, to þe cold erthe, cayrs out of lyue. þen þe grekys, for greme of þe gay kyng, Miche dyn & dol for þat deth made. Vlixes, his aune cosyn, angrit full sore,
- He kills the king of Phrygia, at which the Greeks are much grieved. In revenge for t'ie death of his cousin, Ulysses drives at Paris with a spear. Missing him, he kills his horse, and Paris falls to the ground. 6912 To venge of þat vilany vili dissirit : He put hym to Paris *with* a proude will, Sparrit at hym *with* a spere spitusly fast. He myst of þe mon *with* his mayn dynt,
- 6916 But he hit on his horse, hurt hym full sore, þat he deghit of þe dynt, dusshit to ground, And Paris, in þe plit, pight vppon fote. Troiell, þat tyme, was truly besyde,
- Troilus wounds Ulysses on the face ; 6920 Segh þe bold at his brother boun for to strike ; He swapt at hym swyth *with* a sword fell. Hit brake thurgh þe basnet to þe bare hed,

Book XV.

- And frunt hym in þe fase a full fel wond,
 6924 þat þe blod out brast, & on his brest lyght.
 þe lede, for þat laith dynt, leuyt not hys horse,
 But sound in his sadill, he his sete held,
 Turnyt vnto Troilus, þat hym tenyt had,
 6928 And wondyt hym wickydyly in hys wale fase.
 þen þe troiens full tite had turnyt þe bak,
 Had not honerable Ector, & his aune brethir,
 Deffibus þe doughti, & þe derf Troilus,
 6932 And þe nobill brethir naturill, þat naitli *withstod*.
 All þe day, *with* outyn doute, to þis du tyme,
 Ector was Euermore Eger in fyght :
 His aune batell full breme vpon bent leuyt,
 6936 Hym selfe liuely o þe launde launchit aboute.
 þen he segh þat þe soume of þe saide grekys,
 Were þe stithir in þe stoure, & strongur of pupull :
 He bounet to his batell, bode he no lengur,
 6940 þat fayn were in fere of paire fre prinse,
 þat þai had hym at hond & in holl qwert.
 Then the lord to his ledis vpon lond said :—
 “ Now, bold men in batell, buske ye to fight,
 6944 Haue mynd of þe malis, & the mykell harme,
 þat vs wold hapon to haue in a hond while,
 And the grekes may vs gripe, & to ground bryng !
 Therefore, feris, bes fell, fraistes *your* strenght,
 6948 Let your hertes be hoole, hold you to-gedur !
 Bes frike on *your* fos, fell of your dynttes,
 Settes hom full sadly, sekir for to hit
With all þe might & þe mayn of *your* mekill
 strenght ! ”
 6952 þen he led hom forth lyuely by a law vale,
 Raiked in full radly on þe right side,
 There deghit mony derfe of þe due grekes ;
 Miche slaght in þat slade of þo slegh knightes.
 6956 Hit is wonder to wete of þe wode stoure,
 What knightes were kild vnto cold dethe !

and receives a
similar wound in
return.

The Trojans
would now have
fled, had not
Hector and his
brothers rallied
them.

Hector, observing
that the Greeks
were stronger
and more
numerous than
the Trojans,
dashes off to his
own division,

(fol. 107 b.)

and incites them
to make a
desperate charge
on their enemies.

Book XV.

King Thoas is
assailed by the
brothers of
Hector, in
revenge for the
death of
Cassibelan.

The Duke of
Athens comes to
his aid; is sorely
wounded by
Paris,

(fol. 108 a.)

but succeeds in
rescuing Thoas.

Humerius wounds
Hector with an
arrow,

Hector, in a rage,
cleaves him to the
saddle.

Toax þat tyme þurght the toile rode,
þat Cassibilan had kyld, the kyngis son of Troy:
6960 He fell of þe frigies *with* his fuerse dynttes,
And myche wo *with* his weppon wroght at þe
tyme.

Cassibilan kynd brether þen þe kyng segh,
Wonyñ to þe wegh in hor wode hate,
6964 Vmset hym full sone in a sop hole,
And gird hym euyñ to þe ground in a gret Ire.
Brokyn was the blade of his bright swerd,
Hade no wepyn hym to weire fro þere wild
harmys ;

6968 The haspes of his helme were hurlit in sonder ;
All bare was the buerne aboue on his hed.
He hade lelly ben lost & of lyue done,
Ne hade þe derfe Duke of Athens drawen hym to
6972 *With* fuerse men in fight, & fell to þe stoure.
To Qwintilion the quem he qwithit a dynt,
Woundit hym wickidly, warpit hym to ground,
Dressit hym *with* dere to dele *with* another.

6976 þen Paris, þe prise knight, *with* a pile sharp,
Rut hym in thurgh þe rybbis *with* a roid wond,
þat þe duk for þe dynt derit hym but a littell.
Toax in þe toile out of tene broght,
6980 Wan hym wightly away wondit full sore.

THE DETH OF HUMERIUS BY ECTOR SLAYN.

As Ector rod thurgh þe rout *with* his roid dyntes,
Miche greuanse and grem to þe grekys dyd,
Humerius þe mighty, *with* a mayñ bow,
6984 ffrunt hym euyñ in þe fase *with* a fyn arow.
þe worthi at þe wond wrathit hym sore,
ffore euyñ to þe freke *with* a fyn sworde ;
Hit þe hathill o þe hede in his hote angur,
6988 And rent hym down roidly ryght to þe sadill :
He bend neuer bow more, ne no buerne hurt,

- But was ded of þe dynt er he doun lyght.
 þen hastid on heterly, & a horne blew.
- 6992 vij .M. said grekys semblit hym vmbe.
 To Ector full egerly *with* enuy þai drogh,
 fforto lache þe led, or of lyue brynge,
 And he were hym full wightly, wondit full mony.
- 6996 Mony derf to þe deth of his dyntis 3ode !
 þen he bounet fro batell, & þe bent leuyt,
 Issit out of þe ost angarely fast ;
 ffore euyt to his fader in a furse hast,
- 7000 Bad hym socore hom sone *with* his sure knyghtes ;
 And he fore to þe fyght *with* a fryke wyll,
With þre þousond þro knyghtis þrong into
 batell,—
 ffurse men, & fel, & of fyn strenkyth.
- 7004 þai gyrd to þe grekys & myche grem wroght,
 Slogh hom doun sleghly in þe slade moue.
 Ector and Ajax auntrid to mete :
- 7008 *With* fyn spers in þe frount frochit togedur,
 þat aythir bakward was borne to þe bare erthe.
 Menelaus, a myghti out of mayn Troi,
With his wepyn he wondit, & warpit to deth.
 Selidonas, a son of þe self Priam,
- 7012 Slogh Moles þe myghty, a mon out of Oreb,
 þat to Toax, þe tore kyng, was a tru cosyn.
 Madon, a myghty kyng,—þe Medion was cald
 Of þe grekys full gret, he gaf soche a dynt,
- 7016 þat bothe his Ene out brast & on bent light.
 Serdill, anoper son of the same kyngis,
 Slogh a grete of þe grekes, þat was a grym syre.
 Margariton, a mighty of þo mayn brether,
- 7020 Tachet vpon Thelamon, & tenfully woundit.
 Famen, a fuerse of þo fell children,
 Presit to Protheus & put hym to grond.
 So all þe noble brether *naturyll* of þe naite kynges,
- 7024 Priam sons, þe prise kynges prestly þai foghten,

Book XV.

At the blast of a
 horn 7000 Greeks
 surround Hector.

Dashing from
 out the host, he
 goes to his father ;
 obtains 3000
 of the bravest
 knights, and
 returns to the
 Greeks.

Hector and Ajax
 meet.

(fol. 108 b.)

Celidonus, a son
 of Priam, slays
 Moles, cousin to
 Thoas.

Madon strikes out
 the eyes of a
 noted Greek.

Famen strikes
 Prothenor to the
 earth.

Book XV.

Anglas presses
Mnestheus, and
is severely
wounded.

- And mony buerne in þe batell broght vnto ground.
Anglas, the able kyng, antrus of dede,
To Menestaus mightly, þe maistur of Attens,
7028 He gird *with* a gret speire, greuit hym sore ;
And the duke *with* a dynt derit hym agayn,
þat the viser & the ventaile voidet hym fro :
The noble kyng in the nase hade an euyll wound.
7032 Then Dianior the doughty, þat þe dede segh,
How his brother on the bent was blody beronym,
He merkit to Menestaus *with* a mayn dynt,
þat he hurlit fro his horse to þe hard erthe ;
7036 But the Renke vp rose *with* a rad wille,
And foght vpo fote as a freke noble.
Anoper brother of þo bold to þe buerne rode,
And foght *with* hym felly as he on fote was :
7040 Throly the þre men throught hym aboute,
The bold for to britton or to burghe lede ;
But manly he macchit hom *with* his mayn
strokes,— †

His brother
Dyanor in revenge
unhorsed
Mnestheus ;

another brother
comes to his aid ;
and the three
would have slain
Mnestheus had
not Thenter come
to the rescue.

[—and anon he was succoured by the king Theuter. But Hector then assayed them both, and without fault they had not escaped, had not Ajax the strong and valiant knight haue come to the reskue with a thousand knights, that he had in his company. Then came on the King of Perse with fwe thousand knights, that Paris lead ; and so did all the other Troyans, and made the Greeks recule, and goe back by force. Dares writeth in his Boke, how that Hector slew a thousand knights, onely in this assault.

Hector slays a
thousand
knights :

cuts down
Memnon :

and is wounded
by Mnestheus.

Among all other things, Hector encountred the King Menon before a Tent, and said to him : “ ha, euill traitour, that thou lettest me to take the armes of Patroclus : ” and then he smote him so great a stroke that he fell downe to the ground. And after Hector alighted downe, and smote off his head, and would haue taken his armes from him : but Menesteus letted him, and smote upon Hector ouerthwart, by such force that he gaue him a great wound, and went then his way without more tarrying, doubting the fury of Hector. Then Hector went out of the throng and bound up his wound, that it bled no more ; and after went in againe into the precase, and slew in his comming many Greekes. And Dares sayth, that after he had bound up his wound, he slew the same day a thousand Knights, and there was none had courage to auenge him

against him, or defend himselfe, but he put them all to flight ; and the Troyans entred into their Tents, and pilld and robbed them, and tooke all the best that they could finde.] Guido di Colonna : (from *The Ancient Historie of The Destruction of Troy*. Sixth Ed. London, 1636.)

Book XV.

The Greeks are put to flight, and their tents are pillaged.

- Garmentes full gay all of grete furris,
 7044 Bright beidis & Brasse broght *pai with*-all,
 And voidet all as victors avauntage to haue ;
 And euyñ laiked as hom list, lettid hom noght.
pat was duly the day & desteny wold,
 7048 *pat* for euer hade ben ende Angur to voide ;
 And *pai* wonen *paire* wille neuer the werre aftur,
 Ne neuer greke hom haue greuyt ne to grem
 broght ;
 But wurdis, *pat* is wicked, waitis hir avauntage,
 7052 *With* ffortune so felle, *pat* is of fer cast.
 All *pat* desteny *with* dole has demyt to falle,
 Ay puttes of *þe* *purpos*, *pat* it enpaire shuld,
 And ay ertes to *þe* end ordant before.

(fol. 110 a.
 Marked 100 in MS.)

The Trojans divide the spoils.

On this day the Trojans might have had the victory, if fortune had consented.

OFF HYM *þat* NOTES NOT HIS TYME WHEN GOD HASE
 GRAUNTID : BY ECTOR.

- 7056 And Ector of all men euyll hit dissayuet,
pat his pepull, and his prouyns, & his pure hele,
 Might soundly haue sauit *with* his sad strenght ;
 And all his fos in the fight felly distroyet,
 7060 Doubtes *pat* day, *with*outen deire aftur,
 And all perels ouer put plainly for euer.
 Hit is lelly not louable in no lede oute,
 Of no wise mon to wale, when wirdes has
 grauntid,
 7064 ffor to tary on his tyme, when hym tydes faire,
 And put of a *purpos*, *pat* empaire after,
 Or *pat* draghes to dethe, and deres at *þe* ende.
 He *pat* tas not his tyme, when *þe* tyde askes,
 7068 But lettes it deuly ouerdryve *with* delling to
 noght,

Hector might have saved his people, his country, and himself; and crushed his enemies.

He that improves not his opportunity,

Book XV.
must not blame
his fortune when
evil befalls.

On that day
great Hector
had the better of
his enemies, and
(fol. 110 b.)
might have
vanquished
them :

but unfortunately
Telamon-Ajax
encountered him.

Hector recognizes
him as his cousin-
german.

Rejoiced at the
meeting, he
raises his visor,
and invites Ajax
to visit his
cousins in Troy.

Ajax excuses
himself for the
time, but begs
Hector to show
that his love for
him is real, by

- Wite not his wirthis, þof hym woo happyn !
And he þat kepis not kyndly the course of his
heale,
But sodanly forsakes þat sent is of god,
7072 Hit shalbe gricchit hym þat grace in his grete
nede.
So happit hit here to þis hed prinse,
Honerable Ector, oddist of knightes,
That holly the herhond hade at his wille,
7076 And haue vttred his Enmyes angur þat tyme ;
His worship haue wonyn, & his wille hade ;
And all his fos in the filde fuersly ouer-comyn.
Then it cheuyt þus by chaunse of þat choise
knight,
7080 þat the sun of Exiona, þat was his sib mon,
And Telamon, þe triet kyng, þat was his true
fader,
þat cald was be course of the kynges syde,
Telamoniux Ajax truly to nome,
7084 That a mon was of might & of mayn strenght,
He auntrid hym to Ector ernystly with fight.
The stoure was full stithe of þo stuerne knightes !
As þai fughtyn in fere with þere felle swerdis,
7088 Hit auntrid þat Ector, be ame of his speche,
Knew hym for his cousyn comyn of his Aunt,
And syb to hym-selfe, sewyng of blode.
He was glad of the gome, & o gooðe chere
7092 Voidet his visor, auentid hym seluyn,
And said to þat semly all in sad wordis,
Prayond hym prestly, as his pure frynd,
Turne vnto Troy & talke with his cosyns,
7096 His honerable Em, & other of his ffryndes.
He denyet hym anon with a nait wille ;
His ledis for to leue hym list not as þen.
But he prayet the prinse with his pure hert,
7100 Iff he louyt hym, as he let to leue for þe tyme,

þat þe troiens in hor tenttes shuld tene hom no
more,

Ne dere hom *with* dinttes while þat day last,
Ne folow hom no furre, ne felle of hor pepull.

7104 þen vnhappely hys hest he hastid to do,
þat angart hym after angardly sore,
Turnyt hym to tene & all the tit Rewme.
With the tuk of a trump, all his tore knyghtes

7108 He assemblit full sone, & sad men of armys,
And comaundit hom kyndly, kynges & all,
To go bake fro þe batell, & buske vnto troy,
And mene hym no more, ne hor men kylle.

7112 The Troiens paire tore shippis hade turnyt on
ffyre,
Wold haue brent hom barly, botis & other;
Haue grippit the goodis, & the gomes qwellet,
And no lede vpon lyue left in þe fild.

7116 But at the biddying of þe bold, þat þe buernes led,
þai were assemblit full sone, & myche sorow hade,
Wentton to þe wale toun wailyng in hert,
Entrid *with* angur, and to þere Innes 3ode.

7120 Thus curstly þat knighthode for a cause light,
Voidet þere victory for vanité of speche,
þat neuer auntrid hom *aftur* so ably to wyn;
But þurgh domys of destany dreuyt to noght,

7124 And ay worth vnto werre, as ye shall wete *aftur*.

Book XV.

putting an end to
the battle.

Hector grants the
request; and,
assembling his
forces, commands
them to retire
within the city.

(fol. 111 a.)

The Trojans had
set fire to the
Greek ships and
would have
consumed them,
had Hector not
recalled them.

Sad and angry,
the Trojans enter
the city.

**xvj Boke. Of a Trew Takyn two Monethes:
And of the thrid Batell.**

- W**en fortun wyth fell angur feftis on hond,
ffull tid in hire tene *turnys* he þe qwell !
Wen þes ffounet folk were faryn to toune,
7128 And entryd full Esely erdyng in sorow.
After setting of þe Sun þai Seyn to þe zates,
Braidyn vp paire briggis, barrit hom fast ;
Iche Rink to paire rest Richit hom seluyn,
7132 And esit hom all nyght after paire deuysel.
Wen þe day vp drogh, & þe dym voidit,
All þe troiens full tit tokyn paire armys,
That were hoole and vnhurt hastid to fild,
7136 By the ordinaunce of Ector erly at morow,
To fare to þe fight þere fos to distroy,
And make an end of þere note naitly þai
thoght.
But the grekes, in the gray day, graidly did send.
7140 A message full myldly to þe maistur of Troy,
Of a true for to trete of a tyme short,—
Two monethes, and no more, þo mighty dessirit.
Hit was grauntid agayn of þo grete all ;
7144 Of Priam, & the prinse, & the pert Dukes.
Then the grekes were glad, gedrit þere folke,
That were brittnet in batell, broght hom to-
gedur.

In the morning
the Trojans arm
to assail the
Greeks.
(fol. 111 b.)

But the Greeks
demand a truce
for two months :

which is granted.

The Greeks collect
their dead :

- Thai gird into graves þe grettist of astate,
 7148 And beriet hom bairly on hor best wise.
 All the Remnond and Roke radly þai broght,
 And brent vp the bodies vnto bare askis,—
 Consumet the corses for vnclene aire,
 7152 As the custome was comynly in cuntres of grece.
 Achilles, the choise kyng, was of chere febill,
 ffor Patroclus, his pere, þat put was to dethe :
 Myche weping & wo, waylyng of teris,
 7156 And lamentacioun full long for loue of hym one.
 He araiet for þat Rioll, all of Riche stones,
 A faire tounge & a fresshe all of fre marbill,
 There closet he the kyng vppon cleane wise,
 7160 With Sacrifice and solempnite vnto sere goddes;
 And Prothessalon, the pert kyng, put in another,
 Wroght for þat worthy vppon wise faire ;
 And Merion, the mighty, into mold put
 7164 With soche worshipfull werkes, as þe weghis
 vsit.
 All the Troiens, on the tother side, while the
 tru last,
 Helit pere hurt men þurgh helpis of leches.
 By two monethes were myldly mouit to end,
 7168 Iche freike was fyn hole of pere fell hurttes.
 Care hade the kyng for Cassibilon his son,
 ffor he was noblist & next of his naite children,
 full tendurly with teris tynt myche watur,
 7172 And mournet full mekull, for he þe mon louyt.
 In Venus temple þe worthy, in a wale tounge
 He bereit that bold on his best wise.
 Cassandray, the kynges doughtur, consayuit the
 dole,
 7176 Weping and woo, þat þe weghis made,
 Sho brast out in a birre, & to þe bold said :—
 “A ! wrecches vnwar, woo ys in our hond !
 Why Sustayn ye þat sorow, þat Sewes for euer,

Book XVI.

some are buried,
 and some are
 burned.

Achilles bewails
 the death of
 Patroclus.

He causes the
 bodies of Patroclus
 and Protesilaus to
 be laid in gorgeous
 tombs.

The Trojans
 attend to their
 wounded.

(fol. 112 a.)

Priam mourns
 for his son
 Cassibelan, who is
 buried in the
 Temple of Venus.

Cassandra bewails
 the sad fate of the
 Trojans, and
 urges them to
 make peace with

- Book XVI.
- the Greeks or worse will befall them.
- 7180 *With* care for to come, & cumbrans to all ?
Why proffer ye not pes, or ye payne thole,
And be done to þe dethe *with* dynttes of swerdes ?
This Cité and þe soile be sesit you fro,
- 7184 Ouertyrnet *with* tene, temple and oper ;
Modris þere myld childer *with* mournyng behold,
Be set vnder seruage & sorow to byde !
Elan was neuer honour auenant so mykell,
- 7188 Ne so precious of prise to pay for vs all !
So mony to be martrid for malice of hir !
All our lyuys to lose for lure of hir one !"
When the kyng had consayuit Cassandra noise,
- By Priam's order she is shut up in prison.
- 7192 He comaundet hir be caght, & closit full hard :
In a stithe house of ston stake hir vp fast ;
There ho lengit full longe, as þe lyue says.
Palomydon, the proud kyng, prise of the
Grekes,
- Palamedes murmurs against Agamemnon ;
- 7196 Made murmur full mekyll in the mene tyme,
Agamynon the grete was of no gre chere
To beire the charge as cheftan of þo choise
kynges.
- and thinks that he himself is more worthy to be commander.
- 7200 More sytten he saide hym seluyn to haue,
As Richer of Renttes, & Riollier of astate ;
Held hym for no hede, ne wold his hest kepe,
ffor he Chargyt was for no cheftain, ne chosyn
by hym
Ne of xxx^{ti} other þro kynges, þat priuond were
all ;
- 7204 Was non assentyd to þat souerain sothely but
thre,
(fol. 112 b.) Without ordinaunce of other only or assent :
But of þat mater was meuit nomore at þat
tyme.
- Agamemnon arrays the Greeks
- 7208 **W**hen the tyme was ourtyrnyt, and þe tru vp,
Agamynon þe grekys gedrit in þe fild,

- Armyt at all peses abill to fyght,
 Araiet on a rout redy to batell.
 Achilles the choise chargit to batell,
 7212 And Diomedes the derfe drogh next aftur ;
 Monelay the mighty meuit *with* the prid ;
 The Duke of Athens after auntird *with* the iiijth.
 Jus ordant were all men angardly mony,
 7216 In batels full big all boune to þe werre,
 ffaire yche furde folowand on other,
 And past furth prudly into þe plaine feld.
 Ector, on the other side, egor hym selfe,
 7220 Dressit for þe dede, deuydyt his pepull.
 Troiell, the tru knight, betakon was the first,
 In his company to kayre mony kene buerne ;
 Other batels full bigge, *with* bold men to ride,
 7224 He araiet full Riolly by rede of hym seluyn.
 Then the prinse *with* his power past to the lond,
 And gird furth on his gate *with* a grym chere.
 He met hom full monly *with* his mayn dynttes,
 7228 And gird hom to ground & to grym dethe.
 Ector to Achilles amyt hym sone,
 þat he knew well be course was his kene fo ;
 And he keppit hym kenely, and coupid to-gedur,
 7232 That bothe went bakward & on bent lay.
 But Ector the honerable erst was on fote,
 Lepe on a light horse, leuyt Achilles,
 Breke þurgh batels, britnet the grekes,
 7236 Kyld mony knightes, kest hom to ground.
 Mony hurlet to þe hard erthe & þere horse leuyt ;
 Mony woundit wegh fro his wepyn past !
 So he hurlit hom on hepis *with* his hard dinttes,
 7240 Till he was bloody of þe buernes, & his bright
 wedis.
 Achilles also afterward rose,
 Hit on his horse, hurlit into fight,
 Mony Troiens ouertyrnyt, tumblyt to dethe,

Book XVI.

under the
 command of
 Achilles,
 Diomedes,
 Menelaus, and
 Mnestheus.

Hector arrays the
 Trojans, and gives
 Troilus command
 of the first
 division.

Hector and
 Achilles meet
 in battle: both
 are unhorsed.

Hector remounts,
 and leaves
 Achilles on the
 ground.

(fol. 113 a.)

- Book XVI. 7244 And shot purgh þere sheltrons, shent of þe pepull.
 Again Hector and Achilles meet. þen auntred it eftsones þat Ector hym met,
 As he fore purgh the feld he ferkit hym to,
 And aither lede full lyuely lachit vpon other,
- 7248 þat his speire alto sprottes sprent hom betwene,
 Achilles is borne down, and barely escapes capture. And he hurlet doun hedstoupis to þe hard erthe.
 Ector þat od kyng auntrid to take,
 But he was put fro his purpos *with* prese of the grekes ;
- 7252 And reskewet full radly by renkes of his owne,
 He remounts ; Achilles highit in hast, and on horse wan,
 And auntred vppon Ector a full od dynt.
 again fights with Hector ; He hit on his helme *with* a heuy sword,
- 7256 þat greuit hym full gretly, gert hym to stoupe ;
 But in his sadell full sound þe souerain hym held.
 Vne wode of his wit for the wale stroke,
 He choppit to Achilles *with* a chere felle ;
- and is sorely wounded. 7260 Heturly his helme hurlit in sonder,
 þat the fas in the fell hast femyt on blode.
 ffull big was the batell þo buernes betwene !
 Hade it last but a litle on þe laund so,
- 7264 Auther doutles had deghit of þo derfe knightes ;
 But other batels full big vppon bothe haluys,
 ffrusshet in fuersly þo frekes betwene,
 And depertid hom *with* prese of þaire pale dynttes.
- Diomedes and Troilus meet ; 7268 þen Diomede the derfe drogh into batell,
 With mony grekes full grym of a gret will ;
 And Troiell *with* a tore folke turnyt hym agayne.
 Boldly tho buernes bickryn to-gedur,
- and smite each other to the ground. 7272 That aither backward was borne & on bent lay ;
 But Diomede full dernly dressit vp first,
 Diomedes remounts, and with a sword bursts the helmet of Troilus, who kills Diomedes' horse. And wightly for all the woo wan on his horse ;
 Swynget out a sword, swappit at þat other ;
- 7276 Sundret the sercle of his sure helme.
 þat other freke vpon fote, purgh his fyn strenght,

- Diomedes dere horse vnto dethe broght.
 And so the freikes on fote foghton to-gedur !
- 7280 But the grekes þaire gay kynge getyn appolloft,
 And the Troiens þat tother on a tried stede.
 þen foght þai in fere *with* þere felle swordes,
 And delt mony dynttes, þo doughty in fere.
- 7284 But Diomede in daunger duly hym toke,
 And turnyt *with* the Troien tomly away,
 Wold haue broght furth the buerne to his big
 tent ;
 But he was tarriet *with* the Troiens, & tenit full
 euyll,
- 7288 And wernit of his wille, þof hym wo thoght ;
 His pray fro hym puld, & his pepull slayn.
 Then to batell was boune bold Menelaus,
 Hurlit in hastely *with* a hoge folke.
- 7292 Withoutyn taryng o þe tother side titly cam
 Paris,
 With mony triet knight of Troie, & the toile
 entrid.
 So bycceret þe batells vppon bothe haluys,
 And Restoret *with* stithe men þe stoure was full
 hoge !
- 7296 Mony doughty þat day deg hit in the fild,
 Mony wofully woundit, & wappid to ground !
 There was crie of kenmen, crussing of wepyn,
 All the bent of þo buernes blody beronnen !
- 7300 Ector euermore egerly foght,
 Breke of þere batell, britnet þere knightes,
 Mekyll greuit the grekes *with* his grete strenght,
 And kild all to kold dethe, þat countrid hym *with*.
- 7304 There come launchand o þe lond a lyuely yong
 knight,
 Now made at the note, & nomet Boethes.
 He auntrid hym to Ector euyn at the tyme,
 And þe mighty hym met *with* a main dynt ;

Book XVI.

(fol. 113 b.)

Again they are
mounted and
fight together.Troilus is
captured by
Diomedes, and
rescued by the
Trojans.Battle between
the forces of
Menelaus and
Paris.Hector makes
havoc among the
Greeks.A young knight,
Boetes, engages
with him; and is
cloven to the
navel.

Book XVI.

- 7308 Carve hym euyñ fro the creste cleane to þe nauell,
þat he gird vnto ground & the gost yalde ;
And sesit hys sure horse & a seruand betaght.

THE DETHE OF ARCHILACUS THE KYNG, BY ECTOR SLAYN.

Archilochus, to
avenge the death
of his cousin
Boëtes, rushes on
Hector, and is
cloven down.
(fol. 114 a.)

- Archilacus, a choise kyng & cheftain of grece,
7312 Se his cosyn so kild & cast to þe dethe,
Wold venge o þat velany in a vile hast,
And ayres vnto Ector Angardly swithe.
The Prinse hym persayuit & preset hym agayn ;
7316 With the bit of his blade he bobbit hym so,
Thurgh the might of þe mon & þe mayn strenght,
He clefe hym to þe coler, & the kyng deg hit.

THE DETHE OF PROTHENOR, BY ECTOR SLAYN.

Prothenor
unhorsed Hector ;
but is soon after
cut in two.

- Prothenor, a pert knight, preset hym ner,
7320 Set hym a sad dynt Sydlyng by-hynd ;
Vnhorsit hym heturly, er he hede toke.
But Ector in angur egurly rose,
Was horset in hast, hent to his sword,
7324 Preset to Prothenor in a proude yre ;
He merkit hym in mydward the mydell in two,
þat he felle to þe flat erthe, flote he no lengur.
Achilles þan auerthward þis auntre beheld,
7328 How Prothenor was peryssheth, his aune pure
cosyn :
He angurt hym full euylly, & egerd hym with,
ffor the dethe of þe dere his dole was þe more.
þen he gedrit the grekes with a grete yre :
7332 Of þo kynges, þat were kild, & oper kene mony,
Wold haue vengit of þe velany, & þe vile harme.
þen preset þai full prudly, & pynet hom selfe.
The Troiens hom tenyt and tyrnit to dethe ;
7336 Wet hom with woundes, warpit hom down ;
Greuit hom full gretly, gird hom abacke.
þen fled all in fere, & the fild leuyt,

Achilles, enraged
at the death of
his cousin
Prothenor,
collects the
Greeks, and
charges on the
Trojans.

The Greeks
break and flee to

- Turnyt to *pere* tenttes, þe troiens hom aftur,
 7340 Slogh hom in the slade, slang hom to ground ;
 Woundit hom wikkidly, walt hom of horse.
 þus neghet hom *with* noye, till þe night come ;
 Left hom for late, launchet to towne ;
 7344 Entrid in all somyn, euyñ at hor 'wille ;
 flore to *pere* Innes, & þus the fight endit !

Book XVI.

their tents. The
 Trojans pursue,
 and cut them
 down.

Night ends the
 battle.

xbij Boke. Off the Counsell of the Grekes
ffor the Dethe of Ector / & þe iiijth Batell.

(fol. 114 b.)

Herkyns now a hondqwile of a hegh cas,
And I schall tell you full tomyly how hom tide
aftur !

Night.

7348 When the day ouer drogh, & the derk entrid,
The sternes full stithly starond o lofte ;
All merknet the mountens & mores aboute ;
The ffowles þere fethers foldyn to gedur.

7352 Nightvacche for to wake, waites to blow ;
Tore fyres in the tenttes, tendlis olofte ;
All the gret of the grekes gedrit hom somyn.

The Greek leaders
meet in the tent
of Agamemnon
to plan how they
may accomplish
Hector's death.

Kynges & knyghtes clennest of wit,
7356 Dukes & derffe Erles droghen to counsell,
In Agamynon gret tent gedrit were all.
There only was ordant of Ectors dethe,

With all Soteltie to serche opouen sere wise ;
7360 ffor sothely þai saidon, and for sure holdyn,
But þat doghty were dede & his day comyn,
Thaim happynt not the herhond to haue of
hor fos.

They have no
hope of taking
the city so long
as he liues.

He was fully the fens & the fyn stuff
7364 Of all the tulkes of Troy, þat hom tene wrought ;
ffuerse on his foes, fellist of other,
And dethe to the derfe grekes delt hym aboute.
Then by ordinaunce of all men, as ablister þerfore,

- 7368 Achilles by chaunse may chefe to þe worse,
And be dede of his dynttes, but if desteny let.
When this *purpos* was plainly putto an end,
Then partid the prinsis, and the *prise* dukes,
- 7372 Turnyt to *pere* tenttes & tarit no lengur ;
And Rapit to *pere* rest, rioll & other.
When the light vp launchit, littid the erthe,
The derke ouer-done, and þe day sprange,
- 7376 All the grekes in hor geire gedrit to feld,
Were boun on the bent on hor best wise.
And þe stithest in stoure, sturnyst of knightes,
Honorable Ector, þat eger was ay,
- 7380 Euer waker and vnwar, wightist in armys,
Past furth *with* his pepull fro the pure Cité :
ffore euyng to þe fild *with* fuersmen of Troye,
That hym self hade assignet surest of othir.
- 7384 Eneas afturward *with* abill men ynow ;
Paris þen put furthe *with* a proude folke ;
Deffebus drogh next *with* a derfe pepull ;
Troiell, the tru knight, *with* a triet menyne,
- 7388 And other, þat Ector had ordant before,
Suet furth to þe semely, as þai assignet were.
The first of þo fuerse men, þat to fight past,
Was Ector, hym aune selfe, *with* odmen of troye,
- 7392 As Dares in his dytyng of his dedis tellis.
ffro the Cité, the same day, soght to þe fild,
With the prinse, to the plase, and his *prise*
brether,
& iij .m. thro men, priuond in armys,
- 7396 And v .m. fer, fuersmen & noble.
þen gird thai to-gedur *with* a grym will !
The stere was full stithe ; *pere* starf mony
knightes !
Paris, *with* the perseans, presit in first,
- 7400 *With* his bowmen full bold bykrit *with* the
grekes.

Book XVII.

Achilles is chosen
to accomplish his
death.

Next day the
Greeks take the
field in their best
array ;

(fol. 115 a.)

and Hector leads
out his chosen
band.

Æneas, Paris,
Deiphobus,
Troilus, and the
other Trojan
leaders follow,
each with his
own division.

The battle is
begun by Paris
with the Persians
and archers.

Book XVII.		
Agamemnon is struck down by Hector,	7404	<p>Many woundit tho weghis & wroght vnto dethe, And harmyt full hogely with þere hard shot. Than Agamynon the grete gird into batell ! Ector full egerly etlit hym to mete, Gird hym Euyn to þe grond with a grym hurt : Halfe dede of þe dynt þere þe duke lay.</p>
who is next set on by Achilles ; and has his helmet broken.	7408	<p>Than Achilles with a choise sword choppit to Ector, Alto hurlet the helme of þe high prinse ; But hym seluyn was safe, & his seate helde.</p>
Troilus and Æneas rescue him.	7412	<p>Than Troilus full tite, & tidé Eneas, Chefyn to Achilles with choise men ynogh, Hurlit hym hastely, harmyt hym full mekull, Bere hym bak of þe bent & his buernes all.</p>
Diomedes attacks Æneas ; wounds (fol. 115 b.) him severely ; taunts him ;	7416	<p>Then Diomede, the derfe kyng, drof to Eneas, Woundit hym wykkidly, & to þe whe saide :— “ Now, welcum I-wysse, for þi wale counsell, þat in presens of Priam pursuet me to fle ! Wete hit full well for þi wyll febill, If þou contynu by course, & cum into batell,</p>
and with a fierce blow unhorses him.	7420	<p>You shall happyn in my handis hardly not faile, And be ded of my dyntis for þi dissire old.” þen he drof to the duk with a dynt fell, Vnhorsit hym in hast, had hym to ground.</p>
Hector rushes on Achilles ; breaks his helmet ; wounds him severely ; but is stunned by a blow when about to capture him.	7424	<p>Ector eftirsons ettlyt on Achilles, And greuit hym full gretly with a grym stroke, Alto hurlit his helme, hurt hym full euyll, Wold haue takyn hym full tit, but at tene fell A sad man full sone, þe sun of Theseus, Segh Achilles myscheuyt, choppit to Ector : With a swyng of his sword swagit on þe prinse. Ector, for þe stithe stroke stoynyt no thyng,</p>
Recovering, he strikes Diomedes to the ground,	7432	<p>Gryppit to his gode sword in a grym yre, Drof vnto Diomede, þat deryt hym before, þat hedstoupis of his horse he hurlit to ground. þat Toilus in þe toile pis torfer beheld,</p>

- 7436 Segh Dyomede *with* a dynt dryuyn to fote,
 He lyght doun full lyuely leuyt his horse,
 And dressit to Dyamede *with* a derfe chere.
 þe freke hym defendit *with* a fyn wyll,
- 7440 Were hym full wightly, and his woche past.
 Achilles and Ector angarely faght !
 Furse was þe fare þo fyn men betwene ;
 But þer hastid on hond help vnto bothe,
- 7444 *With* batels full byg, þat on bent met.
 þen Menelay þe myghti, & monly Vlixes ;
 Palomydon, Philomytes, Philothes þe grete ;
 Neptolon þe nobill, & Nestor þe duk ;
- 7448 Theseus, & Thoax, & mony tryed knight ;
 Menestaus þe myghty, & modé Girilius ;
 Stelleus, þe stythe kyng, *with* a sturne wyll ;
 þes gyrd in o þe grekys side *with* a grym ost.
- 7452 On the tothir Side fro Troy turnyt in swith,
 All þe kyngis, þat were comyn by course of
 þere helpe,
With þere batels full big & mony buerne felle,
 As honerable Ector hade ordant before.
- 7456 Hit is wonder to wete of þo wegheþ þen,
 How fell was þe fight of þe fuerse pepull !
 How stith men & stedis were strikon to ground,
 And mony derf þat was ded er þe day endit !
- 7460 Agamynon þe grete, & his gay brother,
 Menelay *with* mayn macchit hom in fere,
 And presit vnto Paris all *with* pale hate,
 The duke for to deire & to dethe bringe.
- 7464 Menelay hym met *with* a mayn speire,
 And woundit hym wickedly, warpit hym
 doun ;
 But his armour was od good & angardly picke,
 And sauit þat Syre, socurd his lyfe.
- 7468 Then shamet þe shalke for þe shene Elan,
 þat he held in his hate fro þe hed kyng.

Book XVII.

where he is set
 upon by Troilus ;
 but defends
 himself bravely.

Achilles and
 Hector again meet
 and fight
 furiously.

Menelaus,
 Ulysses, and other
 Greek leaders
 hasten with their
 divisions to
 assist Achilles ;

(fol. 116 a.)

and to resist the
 allied kings and
 their divisions,
 that had come to
 assist Hector.

Menelaus engages
 with Paris :

wounds him and
 dashes him to the
 earth.

Paris is ashamed.

Book XVII.

Ulysses fights
with Adrastus ;
strikes him down, 7472
and captures his
horse.
Polymetes kills
Hupon.
Neoptolemus and
Archilochus
unhorse each 7476
other.
Polydamas strikes
down Palamedes. »

Stelleus fights
with Carras, and
unhorses him.

Pylæmenes
strikes down the
Duke of Athens,
and captures his
horse.

(fol. 116 b.)

Philoctetes and
Remus are
unhorsed : so also 7488
are Theseus and
Eurialus.

The brothers of
Hector slay
many Greeks, 7492
and wound
many kings.

Telamon fights
with Sarpedon till
both fall to the
ground sore
wounded. 7496

Achilles and his
cousin Thoas fall
upon Hector, and
7500

þen Vlixes & Arest angurdly faght :

Vlexes gird hym to grond, grippit his horse,

Sent hym by a seruauund sone to his tent.

Polimytes, þe proud kyng, presit vnto Hupon,

Wondit hym wickedly, warpit hym to dethe.

Neptolemus, the noble, nolpit to Archilagon,

That both went backward & bult vppon the erthe.

Polidamas to Palomydon presit so fast,

þat he gird hym doun grymly with a grym
wound ;

Spake to hym spitously, dispisit hym foule ;

7480 ffere with hym fuersly all in fell angur.

Stelleus, the stithe kyng, stroke vnto Carax,

Hurlet hym of horse, hade hym to ground.

Philmen, the fuerse, with a fell dynt

7484 Drof to the derfe duke, doughty of Athens ;

Hurlit hym doun hedlynges, & his horse toke ;

Raght hym full radly to a rynke of his owne.

Philoc with felle angur frusschet to Remo,

Till bothe welt backward of hor bare sadles.

Theseus, a tore kyng, tachit on Eurialon,

That aither wegh other woundit, & welt to þe
grene.

The noble brether naturell naited þere strenght,

7492 Mony woundit in wer wrought þo þat day ;

Mony grekes, thurgh hor grefe, on þe ground
leuyt ;

Mony woundit þo worthy of þaire wale kynges.

Telamon, the tore kyng, with a togh speire,

7496 With the kyng of Capadoys caupit so harde,

þat bothe were þai bold men borne to þe grene,

Woundit full wickedly in wer of hor lynes :

In the brest of þe batell þere þe buernys lay !

7500 þen Achilles cherfull, & his choise cosyn

Toax, þat other, a tore mon of strenght,

Ayren vnto Ector angardly sore !

- With the strenght of hor stroke, & hor store fare, Book XVII.
- 7504 The helme of his hede þai hurlit to peces ;
Woundit hym wickedly *with* wepon aboue,
þat þe Rinels of red blode ran down his chekes.
But Ector in angur aykeward he stroke,
- 7508 Tachit vpon Toax, toke hym in the face,
He hade of þe halfe nase to þe hard chekes ;
And he, for dere of þe dynt, droppid on þe laund.
þen his noble brother naturell neghit hym
aboute,
- 7512 Socurd hym full sone *with* þaire sad helpis.
Mony grekes þai gird down *with* þere grym fare!
Kyng Toax þai toke, & to toun led ;
Telamon, þat tore kyng, so tenfully wondit,
- 7516 þat he was borne on his brode sheld *with*
buernes to his tent,
As for ded of the dynt, dressit of þe fild,
And left halfe lyueles *with* ledis of his aune.
Menelay *with* malys meuyt hym to Paris,
- 7520 þe freke forto felle fondit at all ;
But Paris, *with* a prise arow put into Venum,
Hurt hym so hidously, þat he his horse leuyt,
And was borne to his bare tent *with* his bold
knightes,
- 7524 As for dede of þe dynt, so derit hym sore ;
But leches full lyuely lokid his wound ;
With oile and *with* ointment abill þerfore,
Bond it full bigly on hor best wise.
- 7528 And Menelay *with* malis meuit vnto batell,
To venge on his velany & his vile harme ;
Presit vnto Paris *with* a prise speire,
Wold haue hurt hym full hidusly, or had hym
to ground.
- 7532 But Eneas come ouerthwert, as aunters befelle,
And Keppit the caupe on his clene shild,
ffor the buerne was bare of body vnarmyt,

wound him in
the head :

Hector in a rage
strikes at Thoas
and cuts off half
his nose.

The brothers
come to Hector's
aid ; kill many
Greeks, capture
Thoas, and
wound Telamon.

Paris wounds
Menelaus with a
poisoned arrow.
(fol. 117 a.)

Menelaus having
had his wound
dressed, again
attacks Paris.

Æneas separates
them, and

Book XVII.

causes Paris,
who was unarmed,
to be led into
the city.

Hector rushes on
Menelaus, and
tries to capture
him: the Greeks
prevent him.

The Greeks are
put to flight:
night ends the
battle.

- 7536 And so went he to wer wilfully hym selfe,
þat wist well the wale kyng, þat waited hym so,
To haue slayn hym full sleghly *with* sleght of
his hond.
- 7540 Eneas eftir, *with* abill knightes mony,
Send hym to þe Cité for the same cause,
ffor marryng of Menelay at þe mene tyme.
þen Ector come egurly, euyñ vpon-one,
Merkit hym to Menelay, the mon for to take ;
But þe multitude was so mekill, þat marrit hym
sone,
- 7544 And put hym fro *purpos with* a prese hoge,
That he leuit the lede, launchit aboute,
Gird doun of þe grekes grymly *with* strokes,
ffrusshit þurgh the frount, fell hom to dethe !
- 7548 Thurghe the pouer of þe prince, & his pert
knightes,
þen fled all in fere, & the fild leuit ;
Turnit to þere tenttes *with* tene at þere hertis.
Thai sesit of þe sute, þe sun was to rest,
- 7552 And turnyt to þe toune, taried no lengur !

xviij: Boke of the ffyuet Batell in the ffelde.

- As hit happit of þes hynd, herkyn a while !
 When the derke was don & the day sprang,
 Thes kynges and knightes, kid men of arms,
 7556 Were assemblit full sone in hor sure wedis.
 Then Priam full plainly *purpos* hade takon,
 That no freike to þe fight shold fare out of toun,
 But yche renke take his rest right as hym liked.
 7560 And of maters to mene in þe mene tyme,
 The kyng sent for his sons and souerains of
 Troy,—
 Ector, & Eneas, and Alexsaunder Paris,
 Troilus þe tru knight, tristye of hond,
 7564 Deffebus þe doughty, & derfe Palidamas.
 When the knightes were comyn, þus the kyng
 said :—
 “ Wot ye not worthy, þe wale kyng Toax
 Is put in our pouer, our *prison within*,
 7568 þat myche harme *with* his hond happont to do,
 And *with* his pouer hath *preset* oure pepull to sle,
 Oure Citie to sese and oure side londes !
 ffor his hardines here, & his hegh malis,
 7572 He shold be done to þe dethe by domys of right,—
 To be hangit in hast, or his hede tyne :
 Thus me semyth for certain, now sais me *your*
 witte ! ”

(fol. 117 b.)

The Trojans are
 arrayed ; but
 Priam determines
 that his army
 shall rest for one
 day.

He sends for
 Hector, Æneas,
 Paris, Troilus,
 Deiphobus, and
 Polydamas :

and proposes to
 put Thoas to
 death.

- Book XVIII.
- Aeneas answered,* 7576 *that such would be a wicked deed.*
- In return for which, the Greeks might put some noble Trojan to death: it might be one of Priam's own sons.*
- That he should be kept as a prisoner for exchange.*
- (fol. 118 a.) 7592
- To this counsel Hector assents.*
- Priam answered, that the Greeks would deem them cowards: but he would command that Thoas be kept as they had proposed.*
- Aeneas, Troilus, and Antenor go to comfort Helen.*
- The[n] answard Eneas easely agayne :—
 “Lord, *with your leue, þat* were a laithe dede !
 Syche a chaunse for to chefe choisly of you,
 The noise of *your* nobilté were noyet for euer !
 Syne he is gret of degre, groundit of old,
 And mony syb to hym selfe of souerans & other,
 Ye haue ledis, þat ye loue, & lightly may happyn
 Of *your* sons to be sesit, or sum sib other :
 þen the grekes for grem in hor grete yre,
 7584 Wold dight hym to dethe, *your* dole to increse.
 Hit might sothely be sicke on, as *your* self
 nold
 ffor mykill of þis medill erthe þat myschefe to se:
 Therefore, sothely me semeth, sauynge *your* wille,
 7588 Hit is bettur þis bold kyng in the burgh hold.
 He may be chaungit by chaunse for sum choise
 other,
 þat is takon of Troy, if hit tyde so ;
 And the lure be þe les þen the lyfe tyne.”
- 7592 Ector to Eneas egerly assentid,
 And confermyt his counsell in cas for þe best ;
 And lowet the lede for his leue speche.
 Then Priam to þe purpos prestly can say :—
 7596 “ If we leue hym on lyue, & the lede kepe,
 Oure fomen, in faith, for faint will vs deme ;
 And hold vs vnhardy oure harmys to venge !
 But, neuertheles, as you list, of þat lord wirke ;
 7600 And, as yo counsell in the cas, I comaund be
 done.”
- When this speche was sped, speke þai no fferre.
 Eneas to Elan Etlit to wend,
 To se hir in sight, and solas þat fre.
 7604 He toke *with* hym Troilus & trusty Antenor,
 And went in full wightly into a wide halle.
 There was Ecuba þe honerable, & Elan to-gedur,
With women of worship, the worthiest of Troy :

- 7608 There segh þai þat semly, & *with* soft wordys,
Comford hur kyndly *with* carpyng of mowthe.
The grekes for þe greuance & the grete harmys,
ffor the tene, þat hom tyde, & tynyng of pepull,
- 7612 Made myche murmur & menit hom sore,
As folis, þat folily hade faren fro home
To put hom in perell to perysshe þere lyues ;
Myche gold & goodes vngraidly dispendit,
- 7616 *With* mony harmys, þat hom hepit of hor hede
persons,
And might haue lengit in hor lond, & þe lak
voidet.
The same night was a note, noyet hom all ;—
A thondir *with* a thicke Rayn thrublit in þe
skewes,
- 7620 Ouershotyng *with* shoures thurgh þere shene
tenttes,
As neuer water fro the welkyn hade waynit
before.
The flode was so felle, *with* fallyng of Rayn,
Hit was like, by the lest, as oure lord wold
- 7624 *With* water haue wastid all þe world efte :
So kene was þe course of the cold shoures !
And more greuit the grekes by þe grym windes,
þat wacknet so wodely, walt ouer the logges ;
- 7628 Ouertyrnit the tenttes, teghit vp the ropes ;
And alto rafet & rent all the riche clothes.
When the derke ouerdrogh, & þe dym voidet,
The stourme wex still, stablit the course ;
- 7632 The sun in his sercle sette vpo lofte ;
All clerit the course, clensit the aire ;
The grekes hor geire grippit anone,
Bounet vnto batell, and to bent droghe !
- 7636 Achilles, of all men auntrid hym first,
ffore eyn to the fild *with* a felle pepull :
Then Diomede the doughty, & derfe Menelaus,

Book XVIII.

The Greeks
bewail their sad
fates ; and
accounnt
themselves fools
for having
engaged in this
war.

A great storm of
thunder and rain
comes down, with
fierce winds.

The tents of the
Greeks are torn
(fol. 118 b.)
to pieces, or
overturned.

Next morning
the Greeks array
themselves for
battle.

- Book XVIII.
- Achilles slays the king of Larissa. 7640 With the kyng of Larris full cantly caupit Achilles,
 þat he droffe hym to dethe with the dynt of a speire.
- Hector slays Antioneus. Antoneus on Ector full egerly met,
 But, er he past fro the prinse, he was pale ded.
- Diomedes slays Antiphus. 7644 Then Diomede, the derfe kyng, deg hit out of lyue Xantipus, þe same tyme, þat was a sure kyng.
 Two kynges þere come, þat were kyde brether,—
 Epistafus þe pert was properly þat one,
- Epistrophus and Tedi- 7648 And Tedi- us, þat tothir,—tydé men bothe :
 Vppon Ector ernistly þos egir men set.
 Ephistafus hym presit with his proude wordes,
 As a ribold with reueray in his Roide speche,
- 7652 Sythen spurnithymdispitously with a speire felle;
 But he hurt not þat hynd, ne hade hym to ground;
 Ne the deire of his dynt dasit hym but litle.

THE DETHE OF EPHISTAFUS BY ECTOR SLAYNE.

- Ector, wrathed at his wordis, waynit at the kyng,
 7656 þat he gird to þe ground and the gost yald :
 þen warpid he þes wordis in his wild hate :—
 “ ffor þou of flytyng was fuerse with frekes vppon lyue,
 Go dresse þe to dedmen, & dyn þere a while.”
- Tedi- 7660 This, Tedi- us the tothir full tomly beheld.
 Gret pytie with payne persit his hert;
 ffor the dethe of þat dere doublit his sorow.
 He cald of his knightes of clene men a thowsaund,
- 7664 That all hastid to þat hend hertly & mo.
 He bade hom full boldly, for bale vpon erthe,
 All folow to þat freke, þat his fere slogh.
 On his broder bale dethe baldly to venge,
- Eagerly they follow Hector over the field, 7668 All suyt on þat syre in a sad hast,
 And laited aftur þe lede with a light wille ;
- ‘Since you love fliting so well;
 go, fite on the dead!’
- Tedi- us summons a thousand knights to avenge the death of Epistrophus.
 (fol. 119 a)

- Saght pai the sure prinse thurgh the syde batell.
fforsit hym *with* fight, fellyn hym aboute,
7672 Vnhorset hym in hast, hade hym to fote.
Tedius, the tore kyng, in a tene yre,
fflappit at hym felly *with* a fyne swerde,
The worthy to wound, & warp vnto dethe.
7676 Then auntrid þat Ector aurthwert beheld
The stroke of þe stith ; *with* a strenght arme
He keppit the caupe on his clene sheld,
And britnet the bold *with* a breme dynt :
7680 The right arme, *with* a rappe, reft fro þe shul-
durs ;
Hurlit hym to hard erthe, hue hym to dethe.
Eneas to Amphimak angurdly drof,
And the lede *with* a launse out of lyue broght !
7684 Then the grekes full grymly gedrit in somyn,
Menelay the mighty *with* a maine batell !
The Duke of Athens full derf, & Dyamede the
kyng,
Telamon the tydé, & tristy Vlixes ;
7688 Archillaus also, Agamynon hym selfe,
And Machaon þe mighty, meuit hym with.
All þes bold *with* þere batels brochet in swithe,
ffell was the fight at the first stoure !
7692 Buernes vpon bothe halues brittoned full mony !
Gret slaght in þe slade, & slyngyng to ground,
And mony lost hade þe lyffe, or þe larke endit !
Be þat the Sun in his Serele set was o loft,
7696 At the merke of þe mydday *with* his mayn course ;
When the grekes were gedrit, & gird into fight,
With all the forse of the fell ost frusschet by-dene ;
That þe Troiens *with* tene turnyt to flight,
7700 ffor oppressing *with* payne, & of pale strokes ;
Than Achilles *with* a chop chaunset to sle
Philles, a fre kyng, *with* his fyn strenght.

Book XVIII.

and at last
surround him.Tedius aims a
blow at Hector,
which is caught
on his shield.Hector cuts off
the right arm of
Tedius ; hurls
him to the earth ;
and slays him.The Greek leaders
collect their
forces, and charge
upon the Trojans.

(fol. 119 b.)

The Trojans flee.

Achilles slays
Philes.

Book XVIII.

THE DETHE OF AMPHENOR AND DURIWS BY ECTOR SLAYNE.

Hector slays
Amphenor and
Doreus.

7704 There-at Ector was angry, & out of his wit !
Two kynges he kyld of the kene grekes,—
Amphenor the fuerse, and the freike Durius ;
And wonderfully wroght at the wode stoure.

Encouraged by
Hector and their
leaders, the
Trojans rally and
drive back the
Greeks.

7708 Thurgh pouer of the prinse & his pert knightes,
The Troiens turnyt in full tyte, tokyn the fild,
ffoghtyn full fuersly, fell mony grekes,
Beron hom abacke with a breme wille.

Epistrophus
comes from the
city with 3000
knights,

7712 **T**hen kyng Bisshop the bold fro the burghe come
With thre thowsaund þro knightes, þrong into
batell,

and the Monster
Archer,—half
horse, half man.

All wight men in wer, willy to fight,
And boldly the bekirt, britnet þere fos.
7716 There come with this kyng a coynt mon of shappe,
ffellist in fight, and a fyn archer :
ffro the Nauell netherward he was an able horse,
And euyng made as a man fro the medill vp.

("fell," skin.)

7720 The fell of þat freike, fuerse to beholde,
ffro þe hede to þe hele herit as a capull !

Having the face
of a man, yet all
over haired and
neighing like a
horse, and with
flaming eyes, he
terrified the
Greeks.

7724 Thof his face was fourmyt as a fre mon,
Hyt was colourt by course as a kowlt red.
His Ene leuenaund with light as a low fyn,
With stremys full stithe in his stepe loke.
He was a ferfull freke, in fas to beholde ;
And mony ledes with his loke laithet full cuyll !
He neyt as a nagge, at his nose thrilles !

Without harness,
and having only
(fol. 120 a.)
a bow and quiver,
he goes to battle.

7728 No hawberke he hade, ne harness of mayle,
But bare into batell with a bowe stronge,
With gret arowes & grym in a gay qwyuer.
When this feerfull freike frusschet into batell,
7732 The grete horses on the grene girdon abacke,
Sparit for no Spurse, speddyn to the flight,
And grete affray in the fild for feare of hym one.

Thurghe the birre of his bowe & his big Arme,

Book XVIII.

- 7736 Mony woundit the wegh to þe wale dethe,
And myche greuit the grekes *with* his grym fare.

He sorely afflicts
the Greeks.

THE DETHE OF POLEXENAS BY ECTOR SLAYNE.

Ector faght in the fild felle of his Enmys.

Hector slays
Polyxenus.

Polexenas, a pert Duke, *þat þe prinse met,*

- 7740 He dang to the dethe *with* his derfe weppon,
And wonderfully wroght in his wild yre.

This orribell archer so angardly wroght,
Renyng thurgh the route *with* his roid arowes,

- 7744 *With* the Troiens so tore, tydé men alse,
That myche greuit the grekes, gird hom abacke.
Then flagh all in fere, and the fild leuyt ;
Turnyt to *þere* tenttes, tariet no lengur.

His skill and
prowess, the
horror of the
monster archer,
and the bravery
of the Trojans,
drive the Greeks
to their tents.

- 7748 Thaire Enmys hom after angardly sore,
Pursuet hom *with* pyne, put hom to ground.
There it felle hom by fortune a ferfull cas !
As þis mysshapon mon marrit of þe grekes,

- 7752 The Troiens in the tenttes tenyt hom also,
Oppressit hom *with* payne & *with* pale strokes.
Diamede, the derfe kyng, *þat* don was to flight,
Presit to a pauilyon the pepull before,

Diomedes
encounters the
Monster.

- 7756 Wold haue wonen away & of woche p st,
And haue sauet hym selfe, & he so migt.
There met hym þis Ma vlown, *þat* was o
mysshap,

Euyn forne in his face, as he fle wold.

- 7760 He myght no wise away for wothe of his dethe,
But auther aunter vppon hym, or angardly moue.
He se his fomen so felle and fuerse at his backe,
þat wold lelly the lede out of lyue bryng ;

(fol. 120 b.)

- 7764 And if he turnyt hade tyte, þen hym tyde shuld,
The warlagh *with* a wicked arowe woundit hym
behynd.

The Trojans are
behind ; this
Monster before
him ; there is no
escape.

He auntrid on this Vnbest angardly fast.

Book XVIII.

Diomedes attacks
and kills the
fierce Archer.

The Greeks rally,
and drive back
the Trojans.

Hector and
Achilles meet ;
both fall.

Achilles captures
Hector's horse.

Hector calls on
his knights to
pursue and
recapture it.

Antenor slays
many of the
Greeks ;

(fol. 121 a.)

As the shalke shuld haue shot at the shene
kyng,

7768 Dyamede *with* a dynt dang hym to ground,
With a swap of his swerd he swalt in the place.
Then the grekes *with* grym there gedurt *pere*
hertes,

ffrusshet out felly, and the fild toke ;
7772 Bore backward the batell of *pe* bold troiens ;
Kyld of hor knightes and kene men of armys !
Ector to Achilles angardly rode ;
And he keppt hym full kenely, *pai* caupit
togedur,

7776 That bothe were backward *pere* borne of *pere*
horses,

And light on the lond the lordes in fere.
But Achilles aftir auntrid to rise,
Highet to his horse in a hote yre,
7780 Grypit vnto galathe, *pat* was the gode stede
Of honerable Ector, & etlit away.

Ector cryed on his knightes *with* a kant wille,
Bade hom hast hom in hygh, and his horse take.
7784 *pen* highet furth in haste of his hede knightes,
ffelyn vmbe the fuersse kyng, foghtyn full hard.
His nobill brether naturell naitly *pai* strekyn,
Gird downe of the grekes, grippit *pe* roile,

7788 Raft hym the Renke *with* a roide fare,
Restorit *pe* stithe horse to *pe* stuerne prinse !
He was fayne of the fole, fongit hym anon,
Wan on hym wightly, & his way held.

7792 *pen* fell he to fight *with* a fyne sworde,
Kyld mony knightes vnto cold dethe ;
Oppressit hom *with* payne, put hom to ground,
And mony deg hit *pat* day *purch* dynt of his hond.

7796 Antenor the auntrus angardly faght !
Thurgh the might of his manhode mony distroyed,
And in batell full boldly bare hym *pat* day.

Then the grekes on hym gedrit in so grete
nowmber, Book XVIII.

7800 Oppressit hym *with* pyne, & *with* pale strokes,
He had no forse hym to fend of so fele othir : is captured and
led away.
þai toke hym full tite, & to tenttes led.

Polidamas, the pert knight, þat was his prise son, His son
Polydamas
attempts to
rescue him; but
fails.
7804 Myche sorow for his syre sothely did make ;
Mony stithe men in stoure stroke he to ground,
Wold haue fongit his fader, but þe freike ne
might.

ffor the day wex dym, doun was the sun,
7808 The night was so nighe, þat noyet hym sore, Night ends the
battle.
Merkit the mountayns & mores aboute.
Iche freke to his fre held & so þe fight endis.

xix Boke. Of the vj Batell.

- At sunrise the
battle begins :
- 7812 Lystenes a lyttyll of þis laike more,
How hit happit in hast of thes hed kynges !
Sone as þe sonne rose & set vppon hegh,
Bothe þe grekis on þe grene, & þe grym troiens,
Mettyn with mayne þaire myghtis to kythe :
- is continued until
night.
- 7816 þer was fyghtyng full fell þe fuerse men betwene,
All þat day, with dole, to þe derk nyght.
Mony lyueles lede leuyt on þe bent,
And mony wondyt whe þat away past ;
- The Trojans
suffer more than
the Greeks.
(fol. 121 b.)
- 7820 Mony knyghtis wer kyld of the kene grekys,
But mo were þere mard of the mayn troiens.
þe grekys fellyn in fyght þe feghur þat day,
And þe bigger in batell, as þe boke saise.
- 7824 When þe nyght come anon þe nobill depertid,
And bounet fro batell vppon bothe haluys.
The secund day suyng, as says vs the story,
þe grekys by agrement of þe grete all,
- On the second
day, the Greeks
sent Diomedes and
Ulysses to Priam
to treat regarding
a truce.
- 7828 Sent to þe Cite soueran men two,—
Dyamed, þe derf kyng, & dughty Vlixes.
þai past furth to Priam pertly to-gedur,
Of a tru forto trete in þe triet Cité,
- 7832 To be grauntid of þe grete by grement of all.
þes Messangers met with a mayn knight,
A derf mon to dem, & Delon his nome.

- He was borne in þe burgh a bold mon of hond,
 7836 Went *with* þo worthy, & þe way taght ;
 Present hom to Priam, þat was prise lord :
 þere menyȝt þai þaire message & *with* mouthe told.
 Priam to þe prise men prestly onswart :—
 7840 “ I wyll haue counsell in þe case of elene men
 of wit,
 By Assent of Seniours, & sum of my knightys ;
 And of oure wyll in þis werk, I wete ȝow say.”
 He was ymyddis þe mete *with* men of astate,
 7844 Kyngis in his cumpany, & knyghtis full nobill.
 þen gedrit were þe grete to þe gay kyng,
 And assentid full sone, somyn to þe dede.
 All affermyt hit fast *with* a fyn wyll,
 7848 Saue Ector þe honorable, þat egerly *with*-stod,
 Disasent to þe dede, & dernely he sayde :—
 “ Hit is falshed in faythe & of fer cast !
 All þaire trefyng of tru turnys vs to harme.
 7852 þai colowrne hom coyntly *with* a cause febill,
 fforto beri þe bodys of hor bold frendys ;
 And lighyng, by my lewte, now lakkys hom þe
 fode.
 þai wold stuf hom full stithly, strenkyth hom
 agayn,
 7856 *With* mete in þe meneqwile, & mony othir
 thinges ;
 And we oure store schall distroi, & stynt of
 oure sped.
 We are folke full fele ; in þis fre hold,
 Of Lordis, and Ladies, and other lesse pepull,
 7860 Assemblit in this Citē oure seluyn to kepe
 And þof we maitles marre, may we no fer.”
 But syn the souerain assentid, *with* other sad
 lordes,
 He agreeȝ to the grete, & grauntid *with* all
 7864 ffor þere-as men are so mony, & of might grete,

Book XIX.

Priam promises
 to consult with
 his lords.

All assent save
 Hector,

who declares that
 the Greeks are
 faint for lack of
 food ; and, under
 pretence of
 burying their
 dead, they seek a
 truce, that they
 may obtain
 provisions.

(fol. 122 a.)

Because the king
 and his lords had
 assented to the
 truce, Hector does
 not oppose it.

- Book XIX.
- And of wit for to wale, wisest of other,
 All put in a *purpos* with a plain wille ;
 þof the syngle mon say, & it sothe be,
 7868 Hit is demyt for dulle, & done out of heryng.
 Syn it is sothely said, & for sure holdyn,
 þof a yong mon be zepe, & of yeres lite,
 His wit shuld be waled of wise men in age : .
 7872 So the prinse to þere *purpos* prestly assent,
 þof hit worche to þe worse, þat wist be hym
 seluyn.
- A truce for three
 months is
 granted:
- Then takyn was the true, and with trauthe fest,
 Thre monethes & no more, þo mighty betwene,
 7876 By assurans full sad vpon suche wise,
 þat non offens shuld þere fall þo freikes betwene ;
 But yeche kyng & knight comyn with other,
 Bothe in tent & in towne, while the true last.
- and prisoners of
 war are
 exchanged.
- 7880 Than þai spekon in spase of hor spede after,
 Made a chaunge by chaunse of hor choise lordes.
 Toax, fro Troy, was turnyt to the grekes,
 ffor Antenor aunterous, þat aftur was takyn :
- Toas is
 exchanged for
 Antenor.
- 7884 Deliuert were þo lordes, lawsit of prisone,
 ffro ayther syde by assent, & suet to þere fryndes.
 Than Calcas the clerke, þat come out of Troy,
 Hade a doughter full dere,—a damsell faire,—
 7888 þat bright was of ble, and Breisaid she hight :
 So cald was the clere with comyns and other,
 Within the Cité forsothe, þere hir-selfe dwellit.
- Calcas pleads with
 Agamemnon to
 request Priam
- (fol. 122 b.)
- 7892 This Calcas to the kyngis contynually prayet,
 Bothe Agamynon the grete, & the grekes all,
 That þai Priam shuld pray for this prise lady,
 To be sent to hir Sir, if he so lyked ;
 And þai the bysshoppis bone bainly haue
 graunted,
- to send Briseis
 his daughter.
- 7896 And sent to þat souerain for þe same cause,
 Dessirond full depely delyuerans of hir,
 With Speciall speche to spede at the tyme.

But the triet men of Troy traitur hym cald,
 7900 And mony pointtes on hym put for his pure
 shame,

Book XIX.

þat disseruēt full duly þe dethe for to haue.

Priam, at the prayer of þo prise kynges,

Deliuert the lady *with* a light wille,

Priam delivers
 Brisels with the
 other prisoners.

7904 In eschaunge of þo choise, þat chaped before,—
 Toax þat I told and þat tothir duke.

In the tyme of the true, as þe treti saith,

Ector *with* other egurly went

7908 ffro the burghe to þe batells of þe bold grekes,
 ffor to sport hym a space, & speike *with* þo
 kynges,

During the time
 of the truce,
 Hector goes to
 the tents of the
 Greeks.

To se the maner of þo men, & mirth hym a
 stound.

Achilles, the choise kyng, *with* a chere faire,

7912 Welcomyt þat worthy, as a whe noble !

Achilles welcomes
 him, and takes
 him to his tent.

He hade solas of þe sight sothely of hym,

ffor his body was bare out of bright wedes.

He toke hym to his tent, talket *with* hym fast ;

7916 ffraynet at the freike of his fell dedis :

And as þai spekon of þere spede in hor spell þere,

Thies wordes to þat worthy warpit Achilles :—

THE WORDES BETWENE ACHILLES AND ECTOR IN THE TENTE.

“ Now Ector, in ernyst, I am euyñ fayn

7920 Of þe sight of þi Self, to se þe vnarmyt ;

Syn þat fortune before fell me neuer ere,

To se þi body all bare out of bright wedis.

But it shall sitte me full sore *with* sorow in hert

“ I have great
 pleasure to see
 thee unarmed.

7924 But the happyn of my hond hastely to degħ,

(fol. 123 a.)

Thurgh strenght of my strokes in our stoure enys,

And I thi bane for to be *with* my brond egge.

I haue feld of þi forse, & þi felle dynttes ;

I know that thou
 art very strong,
 for I have often
 proved it.

7928 Thy might & þi monhode mykell hath me greuit.

Book XIX.

Yet, because you
slew my dear
friend Patroclus,

(MS. has 'where.')

before this year
be past your
blood shall pay
for his."

"Marvel not,
Achilles, that I
seek to slay thee;

for I can have no
love for him who
seeks my life, and
has come to my
land to slay my
people.

(fol. 123 b.)

My body hath þou brisit, & my blode shed,
With thy strokes full store of þi stithe arme !
þof my wille be so wilde to waite on þin end,
7932 ffor the sake of my selfe and othir sib fryndes,
More feruent in faith þi falle I dessyre,
ffor Patroclus, my pure felcw, þou put vnto
dethe.

I louet hym full lelly, no les þen my seluyn ;
7936 And þou partid our presens with þi prise wepyn,
þat with faith and affynité [were] festinyt to-
gedur ;

And dang hym to dethe þat deires me full euyll.
But trust me for tru, and þis tale leue,
7940 Er hit negh to an end of this next yere,
The dethe of þat doughty shalbe dere yolden
With the blode of þi body, baldly me leue !
And in so myche, for sothe, I say ye ȝet ferre,
7944 þat I wot the in witte to waite on myn end,
My wonsped to asprie in dispite ay,
And to deire me with dethe yche day new."

THE ANSWARE OF ECTOR TO ACHILLES.

Than Ector hym answered Esely agayn ;
7948 With wordis full wise vnto the wegh said :—
"If auntur be, sir Achilles, I am the to sle,
And hate þe in hert, as my hede foo,
Withouten couenable cause, or cast for þi dethe ;
7952 Thow might meruell the mykell of my misrewle,
But þat wottes in thi wit by wayes of right,
þat pere longes no loue ne lewte to ryse,
To hym þat dressis for my dethe with a ded hate,
7956 And pursewis to my prouyns my pepull to sle.
ffor of werre by no way wackons pere loue,
Ne neuer charité be cherisst þurgh a chele yre :
Luff ingendreth with ioie, as in a iust sawle,
7960 And hate in his hote yre hastis to wer.

Now, I will þat þou wete, þi wordes me not
feryn,

Ne thy boste me abaistes *with* þi bold speche ;
But I hope *with* my hond & my hard strokes,

7964 Thurgh might of oure mykell goddes, & of mayn
strenght,

Thy body to britton vnto bale dethe ;
And all the grete of þe grekes, þat on oure
ground lyun,

ffor to fell in the feld fay *with* my hond !

7968 Grete folie, by my faithe, fell in *your* hedis,
ffor to hent vppon hand soche a hegh charge,
That passes youre pouer, & proffettes no more,
But the losse of *your* lyues, & *your* ledis all.

7972 This wot I full well, bewar if þe lyste,
þou bes ded of my dynttes, & þi day past,
Er hit hap the *with* hond my harmys to forther,
To deire me *with* daunger, or to dethe put.

7976 And if þou hopys in hert, *with* þi hegh pride,
To oppresse me *with* power, & to payn bring,
Get graunt of the grekes, & the grete all,
Of kynges, & knightes, & other kyd dukes,

7980 þat all the deire of the ded be done on vs two,
To vttranse & yssue vne at this tyme,
Withouten meuyng of moo, or marryng of pepull.

And if hap the þe herre hond to haue, in the plase
7984 Of me, thurgh þi might, by maistry of hond,
I shall fast the þis forward all *with* fyne othes,
All the londis to leue, þat longyn to Troy,
And our ground to þe grekes graunt as for right ;

7988 And we exiled for euer-more our easement to
laite,

All our prouyns & parties put in *your* wille.

And if it falle me by fortune the feirer to haue,
Make vs sekur, on the same wise, oure soile for
to leue,

Book XIX.

Thy words do
not at all frighten
me ; and I hope
to slay thee with
mine own hand.

What folly it is,
to undertake
what you cannot
accomplish.

If you think you
can vanquish me,
get the Greeks to
stake the result
of this war on our
single combat.

If you vanquish
me, this land
shall belong to
Greece :

and if I shall
vanquish you,
assure us that the
Greeks will
depart and

- Book XIX.
trouble us no
more."
(fol. 124 a.)
Achilles, chafed
with these words,
accepts the
challenge and
the terms.
- 7992 Of our *prouyns* to pas, & *paire* vs no more,
Ne neuer dere vs in dede, ne oure due londes."
Achilles was angret angardly sore ;
Wrathet at his wordes, warmyt in yre ;
- 7996 Chaunget his chere, chauffit *with* hete,
That the droupes, as a dew, dankit his fas.
He approchet to þe *prinse*, *presit* hym ner,
And affyrmit *with* faithe & *with* fyn chere,
- 8000 All þo couenaundes to kepe with his cleane
trauthe :
This he sadly assurit at the same tyme.
Ector toke hit full tyd *with* a triet wille,
More dessyrous to the dede, þen I dem can.
- Agamemnon
and other Greek
leaders refuse
to submit to
such terms.
- 8004 But Agamynon was gayn at þis gret dyn,
With other kynges in company comyn to the tent,
þat hasted for the high noise, & hopit in haste
Of þo mighty full mony the mater to here.
- 8008 When the knewen all the cause, þo kynges by-
dene,
All denyede it anon ;—no mon assentid,
þat Achilles in chaunce shuld be chosen for
hom all,
With þat fuerse for to fight purgh folye of hym
seluyn ;
- 8012 Ne so mony & so mighty men of astate,
ffor to coupull of hor cause on a knight one,
Bothe of londes & lyffe for lure þat might happon.
And the Troiens, on the tothir syde, torelly *with*
stode,—
- Of the Trojan
leaders, all but
Priam refuse the
terms:
- 8016 Dysasent to þe dede, Dukes & other ;
Saue Priam, the *prise* kyng, þat the *prinse* knew,
Bothe his strenght & his stuerne wille stondyng
in hert,
Wold haue put hym to þe plit for perell of all,
- 8020 ffor þe will & þe worship of his wale strenght :
But for so mony & mighty menit þere agaynes,

He put of his *purpos*, & *passis* *perfro*.

þen tho *prinse* at the *prise* kynges prestly toke
leue,

Book XIX.

The combat is
put off.

- 8024 Turnit fro the tenttes and to tounne yode :
Past to his palais, & his pale entrid.

Hector returns
to Troy.

THE SOROW OF TROILUS FOR BREISAID HIS LOUE.

When hit tolde was Troilus the tale of his loue,
How þat faire, by his fader, was fourmet to
wende

(fol. 124 b.)

- 8028 To the grekes, by graunt of þo grete kynges,
ffor Bresaide the bright vnblithe was his chere ;
ffor he louit hir full lelly, no lesse þen hym seluyn,
With all the faithe and affection of hys fyn hert.

Troilus loves
Briseis :—

- 8032 Myche sykyng and sorow sanke in his brest ;
He was tourment with tene, tynt was his hew ;
All wan was the weghe for his wete teres ;
With lamentacion & langour vnlusty to se ;

is overcome
with grief
because she is
to be returned to
her father.

- 8036 Was no knight in the court kouthe comford
hym oght,

Ne ses hym of sorow sothely þat tyme !

And Bresaide, the bright, blackonet of hew ;
With myche weping & waile, waterid hir ene ;

Briseis pines and
droops ;

- 8040 All fadit that faire of hir fyn coloure,
With shedyng of shire water of hir shene chekes ;
All-to tugget hir tresses of hir triet here ;
Hir faire fyngurs with forse femyt of blode,

tears her hair
and her cheeks ;

- 8044 And all-to rafet the rede chekys, ruthe to be
holde,

That the blode out brast, & on brest light ;
And ay swonit in swyme, as ho swelt wold
In pere hondes, þat hir helde & halþ hir to stond ;

and swoons again
and again.

- 8048 And þes wordes ho warpit as hir wo leuit :—
“ I hade leuer my lyf leue in this place,
Than any lengur to lyffe & my luff tyne ! ”
No lengur of thies louers list me to carpe,

- Book XIX. 8052 Ne of the feynit fate of þat faire lady ;
Whoever desires more about these lovers, turn to the story of Troilus.
- 8056 To all wemen in the world, as þe writ saythe,
To be vnstable & not stidfast, styronde of wille :
ffor yf the ton ee *with* teres trickell on hir chekes,
The tothur lurkes in lychernes, & laghes ouer-
thwert !
- (fol. 125 a.) 8060 So full are þo faire fild of dessait,
And men for to mad is most þere dessyre,
There is no hope so vnhappy, þat hastes to noght,
Ne so vnsikur at a say, as to set vppon wemen !
- A fool is that youth, and a greater fool is that old man, who relies on the word of a woman. 8064 A foole is þat freike in his frele yowthe,
And myche more þat man is meuyt into age,
That in wordes of wemen wastyn þere hope,
Or in faire hotes of þo fre fully will trust.
- 8068 **T**his Breisaid, the burde, by bydding of þe kyng,
In apparell full prowde purpost to wend ;
Troilus, the true knight, *with* triet men other,
ffro the Cité *with* þat semely soghtyn on þe gate.
- Briseis is conveyed to the Grecian camp by Troilus and others. 8072 Then the grekes com girdond fro the gay tentes,
Resayuit hir *with* Reuerense, & Riden furthe
somyn ;
And the Troiens to the towne turnyt agayne.
- Diomedes, captivated by Briseis, 8076 The derf kyng Diamede drughe the lady ner,
Beheld hur full hertely, het hir in loue ;
With venus woundit, I-wis, in his wild hert,
He rode to þat Riall, and the Reyne toke.
- makes love to her : 8080 Then he said to þat semly all on soft wise,
All his corage by corse of his cold hert,
With full speciall speche to spede of his erend.
Then Breisaid, the bright, bainly onswart,
ffor to hold hym in hope & hert hym the bettur :—

- 8084 " Nauther list me my luff lelly the graunt,
 Ne I refuse the not fully *pi* frendship to voide ;
 ffor my hert is not here holly disposit,
 To onsware on otherwise, ne ordant *perfore* ! "
- 8088 At hir wordes, I-wis, the worthy was glad ;
 Hengit in hope, held hym full gayne.
 At hir fader fre tent fongit hir in armys,
 And set hir on *pe* soile softly *with* hond.
- 8092 A gloue of *pat* gay gate-he belyue,
 Drogh hit full dernly the damsell fro :
 None seond but hir-selfe, *pat* suffert full well.
 Hit pleaside hir *pruely*, playntyde ho noght,
- 8096 Let hit slip from hyr slyly, slymyt *perat*.
 Than Calcas, the clerke, came fro his tent,
 fffongit hir faire and *with* fyne chere,
 Toke hir into tent, talket *with* hir fast,
- 8100 And menit of hir maters, as *pai* in mynd hade.

Book XIX.

which Briseis encourages.

At her father's tent she is lifted from horseback by Diomedes. He pulls off one of her gloves.

(fol. 125 b.)

Calcas receives her with great joy.

THE WORDYS OF BREISAID TO CALCAS HIR FADER.

- When the burde in hir boure was broght *with*
 hir fader,
 Thes wordes ho warpet *with* wateryng of Ene :—
 " How fader, in faithe, failet *pi* wit,
 8104 That was so conyng of clergy, & knowen in Troy,
 Myche louet *with* the lordes, & the ledis all ;
 And worshippit of yche we as a wale god !
 All the gret of *pe* ground gouernit by the,
 8108 And *pou* riches full riffe, renttes ynow ?
 Now art *pou* trewly hor traitour, & tainted forfals !
 Thy kyn & thy cunte vnkyndly forsakyn,
pat *pou* shuld faithfully defend *with* a fre hert ;
 8112 And fro woches haue werit, & *pi* wit shewed.
 Hit is cheuit the a chaunse of a choise febull !
 Leuer forto lyf in a lond straunge,
 In pouerte & penaunce *with* thy pale fos,
 8116 Then as a lord in *pi* lond lengit at home.

" Why, O father, have you, who were so honoured at Troy, turned her traitor ?

Why prefer to live in exile among your enemies ; when you might be as a lord in Troy."

Book XIX.

On earth, every
one despises you;

and in hell you
must dwell with
fiends.

(fol. 126 a.)

Thinkest thou the
Greeks will trust
you?

Surely, it was not
the god Apollo,
but some fiend of
hell that advised
you."

"Daughter, the
gods would be
against us, if we
did not obey
them.

- As thy fall and þi faith is foulé loste,
And þi worship is went & wastid for euer,
Of shame & shenship shent bes þou neuer :
- 8120 Euery lede will þe lacke and þi lose file,
And þe fame of þi filth so fer wilbe knowen.
Ne hopis þou not hertely, for þi hegh treason,
If men laith *with* þi lyf, lyffying in erthe,
- 8124 That the shall hapon in helle hardlaikes mo,
ffor thy filthe & þi falshed *with* fyndes to dwelle?
Hit were bettur the to byde *with* buernes of
þi kyn,
- 8128 In sum wildurnes wilde, & won þere in lyf,
Then the ledys vpon lyue to laithe *with* þi shame.
Hopis þou fadur, in faith, in þi faint hert,
þat þou be takon for treu *with* thies triet kynges,
Or be holdyn in hert of þi hest stable,
- 8132 þat art founden so fals to þi fre londes?
Now appolyn *with* answare hase euyl the begiled,
And belirt þe *with* lesynges þi lose forto spille ;
Gert the fall fro þi fryndes, & þi faire godis,
- 8136 And sorily to syn, and þi selfe lose !
Hit was neuer appollo the pure god, þat put the
in mynd,
But sum fend *with* his falshed, faren out of helle,
þat onsward the owkewardly, ordand þe skathe,
- 8140 fforto set the in sorow, and þi soule tyne !"
Thus the lady at the last left of hir speche,
With myche sobbyng & sorow, sylyng of teris.
Than the bysshop to his barne barely onswart,
- 8144 And shend to þat shene all in short wordes.
" Ne hopis þou noght, hend doghtur, þat our
hegh goddes
Wold be wrothe at our werkes, & wisshe vs to
skathe,
If we bowet not hor biddying, & hor bone kept.
- 8148 And nomly in þis note, þat noyes to þe dethe,

Book XIX.

- Oure seluyn to saue, and oure saule kepe
 Out of daunger & drede, & oure dethe voide.
 This wot I full well, thurgh wisshyng of hom,
 8152 That þis sorow wilnot sese, ne the saute leue,
 Tyll the toun be ouerturnyt, & tumblyd to ground;
 All the folke, *with þere fos*, frusshet to dethe,
 And the wallis ouerwalt into þe wete dyches.
 8156 Therefore bettur is a-byde in þis bare fild,
 Than be murthert *with malis*, & to mold put."
- A**ll the grekes were glad of þat gay lady,
 And comyn in companys, þat comly to se,
 8160 All the souerans for sothe, into hir syre tent,
 And spire at hir specially of hor spede ay,—
 Of the tulkes of Troy, and the toun selfe ;
 Of the pepull full prest, & þe prise kynges :
 8164 And all the maner of þo men the maidon hom
 tolde,
 firely *with faire chere*, þat thei frayn wold.
 The kynges full curtesley cald hir þere doughter,
 And heght hir to haue all þere helpe þen ;
 8168 To be worshypt well *with welthis ynow* ;
 And grete giftes hir gafe all þo grete kynges.
 Er þis day was done, or droghe to þe night,
 All chaunget the chere of this choise maidon,
 8172 And hir leuer to leng in lodge *with the grekes*,
 Then turne vnto Troy, or to toun wend.
 Now is Troiell, hir trew luff, tynt of hir thoght,
 And yomeryng for-yeton, & yettyng of teres.
 8176 Lo, so lightly ho left of hir loue hote,
 And chaunget hir chere for cherisshyng a litle !
 Tristly may Troiell tote ouer the walle,
 And loke vpon lenght, er his loue come !
 8180 Here leue we this lady *with hir loue new*,
 And turne to oure tale, & take þere we lefte.

I know that Troy
 shall be
 destroyed, and all
 her people.

Therefore we are
 better here."

(fol. 126 b.)
 The Greeks are
 pleased with
 Briseis ;

she answers their
 questions about
 Troy and the
 Trojans.

They call her,
 daughter ;
 promise to defend
 her ;
 and give her
 rich presents.

Now, she desires
 to abide among
 the Greeks.

Troilus is
 forgotten.

The xx Boke. Of the vij^{nt} Batell, and
Skarmiches Lastyng xxx dayes Betwene the
Towne & the tenttes.

- (fol. 127 a).
The truce is ended:
the Trojans prepare for battle.
Hector, with a division of 15,000, goes forth first:
then Troilus with 10,000:
then Paris with the Persian archers, 3000 strong:
then Deiphobus with 3000:
then Æneas, and all the other leaders in their order.
The Trojans were 100,000 strong.
Of the Greeks
- After the monethis were meuyt of þe mene true,
þen waknet vp were and myche wale sorow !
8184 The -secund day suyng, says me þe lyne,
There bownet vnto batell from the burgh euyne,
Mony triet men of Troy, and tokyn þe fild,
Euyne ordant by Ector, after his devise.
8188 The prinse *with* his pouer past on first,
With xv .M. fully, all of fyn knightes,
In his batell full bold boun to þe feld :
And Troiell *with* x .M. turnit forth aftur.
8192 Then Paris put furth, the percians hym *with*,—
Abill men of archery, auntrus in wer,—
Three M. thro and thristy of hond,
Vppon horses full hoge, hardy men all.
8196 Then Deffibus drogh furth, & to þe dede went,
With thre M. thro men, þrepond in armys.
Eneas afturward *with* angardly mony,
And oþer kynges full kant, as þere course fell.
8200 As Dares in his dyting duly me tellus,
The sowme of the sowdiouris, that fro þe Cité
came,
ffor to tell at this tyme of triet men & noble,
A C. M. all hoole, herty to stryke !
8204 ffro the tenttes come tyte of the triet grekes,

- Menelay full monly, *with* a manur pepull,
 Seuyn M. be sowme assignet for hym.
 Then meuit *with* as mony, mighty Dyomydes,
 8208 And Achilles *with* choise men chosen of the
 same.
 Than sought furth Xantippus *with* sad men a
 hepe,
 Thre thowsaund thirsty, prong to the fild.
 Than Agamynon the grete gird on the last,
 8212 *With* a noyus nowmbur, nait men of strenght.
 The first, þat to fight past, was Philoc the kyng,
 Put hym furth prudly, *presit* to þe Troiens !
 Ector met hym *with* mayn, macchit hym so
 harde,
 8216 That he gird to the ground & the gost past.
 Myche clamur & crye for the kynges sake,
 And dynttes full dedly delt hom betwene.
 Then girde o the greke halfe *with* grym fare,
 8220 Xantipus, a sure Kyng, *with* a sad wepyn,
 ffor to dere for þe dethe of his dere vnclē.
 He suet furth sadly to þe sure prinse,
 And stroke hym full stithly *with* a stiff sworde.
 8224 Ector turnet *with* tene, toke hym on þe hed,
 þat he slode doun sleghly, & sleppit euer after.
 Then the grekes were greuit for the grym kyng ;
 Oppressit hom *with* pyne, pressit full hard ;
 8228 Turnit to the Troiens, tenit hom full euill ;
 Mony woundit full wickedly, & warpit of horse.
 Achilles mony choise men choppit to þe erthe ;
 Mony ledes *with* his launse out of lyfe broght.
 8232 Two Dukes full derne vnto dethe kyld,
 þat were comyn to þe kyng *with* þere kyde
 helpis,—
 ffull bold men in batell, & myche bale did.
 Hit auntrit, þat Ector was angrit full euill,
 8236 Woundit full wickedly, wist not of woo,

Book XX.

Menelaus came
 first with 7000
 men :
 then Diomedes
 with as many
 more :
 then Achilles, and
 Xantippus, and
 Aganemnon.

(fol. 127 b.)

Hector slays King
 Philoctetes.

"The dethe of
 Xantipus by
 Ector Slayn."

The Greeks
 revenge his death.

Achilles slays
 many both with
 sword and lance.

Hector is severely
 wounded in the
 face ;

- Book XX.
- the Trojans are borne back towards the walls. 8240 Vne before in the face, *with* a fell stroke,
pat myche blode fro þe buerne on þe bent fell ;
 And þan bakeward was borne all þe bold Troiens,
 With myche noye for þe note of þere noble
prinse.
 But the knight, in his kene yre, cast vp. his egh,
 Brusshet on the burgh & the bright walles,
 Segh the ladies o lofte legghen to waite,—
 Hektor observes some ladies standing on the walls ; 8244 Elan an other, the oddest of Troy,
 His worshipful wife, *pat* he well louet,
 With his Suster beside, the semliest on lyue,
pat were sory for þe sight, Semple of chere.
 (fol. 128 a.) 8248 And the grekes so grymly had gird hom abacke
pat eyn borne were þai bigly to the bare wallis
 Than shamet was the shalke for the shene ladies,
 And eyn wode of his wit wex he belyue.
 ashamed of his position, he turns in rage and kills Merion.

THE DETHE OF MYRION BY ECTOR SLAYN.

- 8252 He kyld þere a kyng, cosyn to Achilles,—
 On Merion the myghty,—thurgh the mayn dynt.
 He hurlet thurgh the helme, *pat* the hed yemed,
pat the brayn all-to brast, & on bent leuyt.
- Achilles rushes on Hector with a great spear. 8256 Achilles aurthwart this aunterd to se,
 Grippet to a grete speire *with* a grym wille ;
 Pight on the *prinse*, persit his wede ;
 Mart of his mailes, meuit hym noght ;
- 8260 And nauther hurt he the hathell, ne hade hym
 to ground.
- Hector with a fierce blow hurls through the helmet of Achilles, and stuns him. þen Ector in angur, angardly fast,
 With the bit of his brond, on the bold light ;
 Hurlit purgh the helme & the hard maile.
- 8264 But it breke not the brayn, ne the buerne
 woundit.
- Achilles, *with* a chop, cheuyt on syde ;
 All in wer for to walt, wayueronde he sote,
 But he held hym on horse, houyt o lofte.

- 8268 Euyll masit of the mynt, & the mayn stroke,
Thes wordys to the whe warpit the prinse :—
“ Achilles, Achilles, þou cheses þe fast,
flor to prese me *with* pyne in thy proud yre !
- 8272 The next tym þou noyes me, þou neghis to þe
fer,
Thow dowlles shall dye *with* dynt of my hond.”
But or hit auntrid hym to aunsware Ector agayne,
Come Troilus full tyte *with* a tore pepull,
8276 ffrushet in felly þo frekes betwene,
Depertid the prinse & the prise kyng.
So he greuit the Grekes, and gird hom abacke,
þat fyue houndrith were fay & in fild leuyt,
- 8280 Off knightes full kene, kild in the stoure ;
And o backe fro the burghe bere hom anon.
Menelay *with* his men meuyt in swithe,
Thre thousaund full þro þrang into batell ;
- 8284 Restorit hom stithly, stuffit hom anon,
And cobbyt full kantly, kaghten the fild.
Then Sedymon *with* a sowme from the Cité come,
Of fell men in fight, freikes of his owne :
- 8288 He macchit hym to Menelay, & met on þe kyng,
Woundit hym wickedly in his wale face,
And gird hym to ground of his grete horse.
Than Troiell hym toke þurgh his tried helpe
- 8292 Of Sedymon, the same kyng þat þe syre felle,
Wold haue led the lord o-lyue to þe towne ;
But the stoure was so stithe, & stedis so thicke,
Thai pullid hym *with* pyne, but passid þai noght.
- 8296 Then Diamede full dernly, *with* a dyn hoge,
On Troiell *with* tene tachet belyue ;
Bere hym backe to the bent of his big stede,
Raght to the Reynes in a rad hast,
- 8300 Sent hym by a *seruaund*, or he ses wold,
To Breisaide the bright, & bad hym to say,
That þat was lelly a ledis, þat ho louet well,—

Book XX.

Hector threatens
to slay him at the
next encounter.

Troilus with his
followers separate
the combatants.

(fol. 128 b.)

The Greeks are
driven back.
Menelaus comes to
their rescue.

Troilus, with the
aid of Sedymon,
captures
Menelaus.

Diomedes smites
Troilus to the
earth :
seizes his horse :
and sends it to
Briseis,

- Book XX.
- The whiche fro Troiell he toke, & turnet hym
besyde,
- 8304 *With* a stroke, in the stoure, of his stithe arme.—
Prayaund her prestly, *with* all his pure hert,
þat hir seruauond were sadly set in hir mynd,
Dyamed, the derf kyng, in daunger of loue.
- 8308 þen the seruond, full sone, *with* the same horse,
Went to the woman fro the wale kyng,
And the palfray of prise present hir to.
Ho receyuit hym *with* Reuerence, & to þe Renke
said :—
- 8312 “To þi lord, þat me loues, lelly þou telle,
I may not hate hym, by heuyn, þat me in hert
tes.”
- (fol. 129 a.) ffro the maidon, *with* his message he meuyt anon,
And the bodeword broght to þe bold kyng.
- 8316 ffayne was the freike of the fre answare,
Past furth into prese, paynet hym ther-for.
The grekes þan were gird backe to þere grete
tenttes ;
With Swym vnder swerd swalton full mony !
- 8320 Ne hade Agamynon the gret oste gird in anon,
The fight in the fild hade ben fynissshed for
euer.
Than Restoret was the stithe batell stuernly
agayn !
- The grekes full grymly girdon out swithe,
- 8324 Harmet hom hogely in a hond while.
Polidamas, the pert knight, presit in þen,
With a batell full breme, britnet the grekes ;
ffaght *with* hom felly, frunt hom abacke ;
- 8328 Droff hom vnto dykes *with* dynttes of sword.
Then Diamede the doughty duly beheld,
Segh þe freke in his felnes his folk so distroy.
He ffrusshit at hym felly *with* a fyn spere ;
- 8332 And the knight hym kept, caupit *with* hym so,
- praying her to
hold him as her
lover.
- Briseis receives
the present with
joy ; and says,
she may not hate
one, who loves
her so well.
- The Greeks, again
driven to their
tents, are rallied
by Agamemnon.
- Polydamas
succours the
Trojans, who
drive the Greeks
within their lines.

That bothe the hathell and his horse hurlit to
ground.

Book XX.

Dyamed was derit *with* a depe hurt,
Euill frusshet *with* the fall, & on feld lay.

Diomedes is
hurled to the
earth by
Polydamas, who
seizes his horse,

8336 Polidamas the prise horse presit vnto,
Raght to þe Reyne, and the Roile toke ;
Brought hym full bainly to þe bold Troiell,
þat was fightand on fote in þe felle stoure.

and brings it to
Troilus, as he is
fighting on foot.

8340 The triet knight Troiell titly wan vp,
As fayne of the foale, as a freke might.
Then Achilles *with* angur angardly preset,
Troiell to tene *with* a triet wepyn ;

Troilus hurls
Achilles to the
ground.

8344 And he keppit the kyng *with* a kant wille,
Hurlit hym to hard yerthe, hurt hym full sore.
The bold kyng vp braid, & the bent leuyt,
ffor deire of his dynt dut hym but litle !

8348 þen Ector come auerthwert, as aunter befell,
Presit nym to þe place *with* a prise sworde ;
Brittonit the bold men, þat aboute stode,
And mony dange to the dethe & deret full
mekyll !

Hector rushes to
the fray.

(fol. 129 b.)

HERE ECTOR KYLDE A THOWSAUND.

8352 Thus Dares of his dedis duly vs tellus,
A thowsaund, full throly, he prang to þe dethe,—
All the knightes full kant, þat keppit Achilles,—
To haue wonen to þat worthy, so wodely he
fore !

The knights that
surrounded
Achilles are cut
down.

8356 There Achilles *with* choppes chaunset so hard,
With myche wo he hym werit in wothe of his
lyffe.

Then the night come anon, neghit *with* merke,
And for lacke of the light the ledis depertid :

Night comes
down ; the battle
ends.

8360 ffro the batell on bothe halues busket anon
And turnyt to towne & to tenttes all.

Book XX.

Skirmishing for
thirty days.

Six of Priam's
sons are slain;
and Hector is
wounded in the
face.

Priam demands a
truce for six
months:
the Greeks
consent.

During the truce
Hector recovered
from his wounds.

He lay in the
great hall of
Ilion,

(fol. 130 a.)
which had
gorgeous pillars;

("Rotchet" =
Wrought.)
a floor wrought
with crystal;
and strong fair
walls.

("Hyernes" =
hyrons, corners.)
In each corner
was a pillar of

- 8364 Than thretty dayes proly þei þrappit in feld,
And mony bold in the bekur were on bent leuit !
Mony doughty were ded of the derfe Troiens,
But mo were þere marrit of þe mayne grekes.
With-in thies dayes, with dole, wastodethe broght
Sex sonnes, for sothe, of the sure kynges,—
8368 Of the noble brother naturill,—þat nait were in
feld,
And Ector wondit, I-wis, in his wale face.
þen Priam, the prise kyng, prestly can sende
To Agamynon the grete, gomys of his awne,
ffor a trew to be takon of a tyme short,—
8372 Sex moneth & no more,—his men for to rest :
þat the Grekes hym grauntid,—grucchet þai noght.
Hit was festenit with faithe, & with fyn othes,
8376 On bothe halues to hold holly assentid,
Withouten fight or affray to the fer end.

- Er þes dayes were done, the doughty prinse
Ector
Was hole of his hurtes þurgh helpe of a leche.
8380 In a halle, þat was hoge, þere þe hend lay,
In honerable Ylion, eset hym a qwile,
Of whiche fairehed & fourme, the fynest clerke
Dares
Tellys in his treti, vppon trew wise.
8384 Hit was pight vp with pilers all of pure stones,
Palit full prudly ; and a proude flore
Rowchet all with cristall, clere as the sonne.
The walles vp wrought on a wise faire
8388 With stones full stoute, stithest of vertue.
ffaire pillars were þere proude, all of pure coper,
In ffoure hyernes of the house hogely fest.
O lofte on tho louely were loget to stond,
8392 ffoure ymages full fresshe, all of fyn gold,

Wonderfully wrought weghis to be-hold,
With gematry Justly aioynet to gedur ;
 Miche soteltie, for-sothe, setting of notes,
 8396 Crafte þat was coynt, knawying of tymes,
 And other faynet fare & fantasy olde !

Within the tyme of the tru, the triet kyng Priam,
 His noble sonnes naturell naitly gert bery,

8400 *With* hor brether, in the burgh, on his best wise :
 Eure son by hym selfe, sais me the lyne,
 In a *precius* place, & in *prise* toubmis !

Book XX.
 copper supporting
 an image of pure
 gold.
 ("Gematry" =
 geometry.)

Priam buries
 his sons, each in
 a separate tomb.

HERE ÞAI FFAGHT TWELUE DAYES TO-GEDUR.

When the sex monethes were meuit of þe mene
 true,

8404 Than faght þai in feld felly to gedur,
 Twelue dayes, be-dene, dole to be-holde !
 ffull myche was the murthe of þo mayn knightes,
 On bothe sydes, for-sothe, sayes me the lyne ;

8408 And myche blode on the bent of tho bold leuyt.
 Than the hete was so hoge, harmyt the grekes,
With a pestylence in the pepull pynet hom sore :
 Thai fore out to the fildes, fellyn to ground,

8412 And droppit to dethe on dayes full thicke.
 ffor þat Agamynon, by grement, graidly did send
 To the toun, for a true of a tym shorte ;
 Thretty dayes to endure, & no deire wirke.

8416 Hit was grauntid þat grete, by grement *with-in*
 Of Priam, & [the] prinse, & the prise all
 Of kynges, and Comyns, and of kyde Dukes.
 Therto sworne were þai swiftly on hor swete
 haloes,

8420 And affermyt hit fast : and here a fflyt endes.

The truce is
 ended : fighting
 is resumed.

Because of the
 great heat, a
 pestilence breaks
 out ; many of the
 Greeks die in the
 fields.

Agamemnon
 desires a truce for
 30 days :

which is granted.

(fol. 130 b.)

The xxj Boke. Of the viij Batell : And of
the Dreame of Ector wyffe.

Lengye here at a litill, lystyn my wordes,
I shall tell you full tyte how hom tyde after,
When thes dayes were done, & dryven to an
ende,

- 8424 All þai fforen to þe fight, & the fild toke !
Of Andromacha drem I dresse me to telle,
How hir noyet in the night, er þai to note yode.
As þis burde was in bed *with* hir blythe lorde,
8428 And slippit vpon slepe, slomeryng a while,
Sho was affrayet full foule *with* a fuerse dreame,
That she met of hir maister, & masit full euyll.
At hir wakonyng ho wist, as the writ sayes,
8432 Iff the bold vnto batell busket þat day,
He shuld doutles be dede, & drepit for euer !
Andromacha for drede of her dreame felle,
Miche water ho weppit, and wackont the prince.
8436 As þai bothe were in bed, þe burd to hym saide,
And told hym by tale, as her tyde hade.
Sho prayet the prinse *with* hir pure hert,
ffor drede of hir drem, & deire þat might falle,
8440 On nowise in thys world the walles to passe,
ffor to bowne vnto batell, ne of burghe wend.
þan the worthy at his wife wrathet a litle,
And blamyt the burde for hir bold speche.
8444 Hit was vnfittyng, he said, a sad man of wit,

During the last
night of the truce,

Andromacha
dreams that
Hector will be
slain on the next
day.

She prays him
not to go to
battle.

(fol. 131 ')

Hector blames
Andromacha :

Any dremys to drede, or deme hom for trew,
Syn þai feble are & faint, & falsly dissayuyñ;
And be-lirten yche lede, þat leuys þerapon.

- 8448 When the day vp droghe, & the derke voidet,
The burd bownet fro bed, & of boure past :
To his fader ho fore, & his fre moder.
All ho told hom in tale, as her tyde hade,
8452 Besechis the souerain, *with* sykyng in hert,
Hir lord for to let, for lure þat might happyn :
On nowise þat he went, for wothe of his lyf !

Book XXI.

says, it is silly to
give heed
to dreams.

Andromacha
pleads with
Priam and
Hecuba to
prevent Hector
going to that
fight.

- W**hen the sun vp set *with* his softe beames,
8456 All the batels of the burghe bownet to feld,
Ordant of Ector efter his deuyse.
Troiell, the triet knyght, toke the feld sone ;
Then Paris full prest put hym next aftur.
8460 Deffebus drogh furth *with* a derfe pepull ;
Eneas afturward aunted to feld.
Polidamas, the proud knight, past on swithe ;
Then the fuerse kyng Forcius folowet anon ;
8464 And Philmen, the freke, *with* a felle batell.
Then all the kynges by course, þat comyn were
to Troy,

The Trojans take
the field, led by
Troilus, Paris,
Deiphobus, and
Aeneas :

Polydamas,
Phorcys,
Pylæmenes and
the allied kings.

- The citie to socour, *with* pere sute hoole,
Passit furth fro Priam to þe playn feld,
8468 *With* leue of þe lord, þat the lond aght.
Then Priam to þe prinse prestly can send,
That he bownet to no batell, ne þe burgh past,
On nowise in this world, for worship or other.
8472 Therat Ector was angry, & angardly wrothe,
Repreuet the princes *with* a pale face :
With his worshipful wife wrathit hym þen.
Withouten leue of the lord, þat hym let wold,
8476 To his seruondes he saide in a sad haste,
To bryng hym his bright geire, bownet to feld,
And arayed for the rode *with* a ronke wille.

Priam commands
Hector to stay
within the city.

Hector is angry :

(fol. 131 b.)

orders his
servants to bring
his armour; and
arrays himself.

Book XXI.

- Than his wif was war of his wille sone,
 8480 Myche watur ho weppit, wailing for sorow.
 Two sonnes hade þat semly, *with* the sure
 prinse,—
 On Lamydon was litle, and his leue brother
 Astionac also, þat after was borne,—
 8484 þat were bothe at the brest of the bright norse,
 Noght put fro the pappe to no prise fode.
 The ton toke ho full tyte in hir true armys,
 To the fote of þat fre fell ho belyue :
 8488 Hit was dole & deire, þat dere to be-hold !
With myche wepyng & woo þes wordes ho said :—
 “ A ! my lord, & it like yow at this lefe tyme,
 I be-seche you, for my sake sober youre wille :
 She pleads with
 him to stay. 8492 Put of youre *purpos*, *preses* no fer,
 ffor all the loue in 'our lyue, þat light vs
 betwene ! ”
 Hector refuses :
 He denyet hir anon : hir noy was the more.
 And sho braid *with* the barne to þe bare erthe,
 she clasps his
 feet and swoons. 8496 Vmbfoldyt his fete, felle vnto swone.
 And when ho wacknet of wo, thies wordes ho
 said :—
 “ If ye no mercy haue on me, for mysse þat I
 thole,
 Haue pité on youre pure sonnes, þat mone payne
 thole !
 Again she pleads
 with him to stay. 8500 To be done to þe dethe *with* hor dere moder,
 Or be shot out *with* shame fro youre shene
 landes ;
 Exiled for euermore endles to sorow,
 Pight vnder pouert and penaunce to lyue ! ”
 His mother, his
 sisters, and
 Helen, fall at his
 feet, 8504 Then his moder the myld qwene, & his meke
 syster,
 Cassandra the clene, & clere Polixena,
 And honorable Elan also, *with* hom :
 Thies fellyn hym to fete *with* a foule chere,

- 8508 Prayond the prinse (pitie was to se)
 To put of his pale wedis, & his pale entre ;
 And abyde in the burgh to the bare night.
 He hade no ruthe of hor remyng, ne þe rank
 teris,
- 8512 Ne þe prayer of þo prise persit not his hert ;
 But past furth prudly his purpos to hold,
 And bounet toward batell, bode he no lengur.
 þen Andromoca for dol drogh out of wit,
- 8516 Vne fore as a fole, fonnet at all ;
 Past vnto Priam, þe prinsis aune fadur,
 With a rufull rore rent of hir clothis ;
 Rafit þe red chekis roidly with hond,
- 8520 And þe hore of hir hede heterly pullit !
 So þat ffre with hir face fore at þe tyme,
 þat all blod was þe bright in hir ble qwit :
 Ho was vnkyndly to know of hir kyd frendis.
- 8524 So disgurt of face & febill of hew,
 To þe fete of þe fre kyng fel ho belyue,
 Besechond þat soueran, in a sad hast
 ffor to high to þat hynd, & hold hym within,
- 8528 þat he fore not to fight, ne the fild toke !
 Than Priam in pure hast preset to horse,
 Lept vp full lyghtly, & the lede folowet :
 Ouertoke hym full tyte, taried hym þan,
- 8532 Raght to the reynes of his riche bridell :
 Vne wrothe in his wille weppit full sore,
 Comaundand þat comly, as his kynd fader,
 By all hor goddes so gret, & greuyng of hym,
- 8536 þat he fare shuld ne ferre, ne the feld entre.
 At the last, þurgh the likyng of his lege kyng,
 And offence of his ffader, the freke agayne
 turnyt :
- Past euynto his palais, & the place entrid.
- 8540 He wold put of no plate of his prise armur,
 But abode in the burgh in his bright wedis.
- Book XXI.
 pleading that he
 abide in the city
 till night.
 (fol. 132 a.)
- Hector will not
 yield. He goes
 forth to battle.
- Andromacha
 in despair rushes
 to Priam.
- Tearing her face
 and hair,
- she falls at his
 feet,
 beseeching him
 to detain Hector
 within the city.
- Priam overtakes
 Hector :
 commands and
 entreats him to
 desist.
- With great
 reluctance he
 returns :
- but will, on no
 account put off
 his armour.

Book XXI.			Then the batell was brem in the brode feld, Mony fell in the fight at the first tyme !
Diomedes and Troilus fight with great spears :	8544		Dyamede that duke, & the derfe Troilus, Evyn macehit hom to mete <i>with</i> two mayn speires :
(fol. 132 b.)			<i>With</i> all the bir in hor brest and hor byg horses, So <i>pai</i> cast hom to caupe <i>with</i> a course felle,
and would have killed each other had not Menelaus parted them.	8548		The ton hade doutles <i>ben</i> dede, & drepit for ay, Hade not Ménélay mightyly met hom betwene, <i>With</i> a batell full big bere hom in sonder. He frunt to a fuerse kyng of frigies lond,
Menelaus unhorses, and captures Miseres.	8552		A mon full of might, <i>pat</i> Meseron was cald : He had hym of horse, hyndward anon, And he was takon full [tite] & turnyt away. Polidamas, the <i>prise</i> knight, come prikond belyue
Polydamas rescues him.	8556		<i>With</i> a folke <i>pat</i> was felle, & the fight entrid. He Reskewet the Renke, russhet vnfaire, And myche baret on bent to the buernes dyd :
The Greeks again take him, and would have killed him ;	8560		<i>pan</i> the grekes agayne grippit the kyng, Wold haue [had] of his hede in a hast <i>pere</i> , But Troiell full tydely turnyt hom agaynes, Kyld down <i>pere</i> knightes, and the kyng toke ! He deliuert the lord, lete hym of hond ;
but Troilus rescues him.	8564		And fell of his foos fuersly <i>pat</i> tyme. Telemonius Ajax come angardly fast, <i>With</i> <i>pre</i> thowsaund <i>pro</i> men <i>prang</i> into batell ; Gird in <i>with</i> the grekes, & myche grym wroght,
Telamon and Achilles, combining their forces,	8568		And mony tulke out of Troy tyrnit to ground. <i>ben</i> <i>purge</i> chaunse of Achilles & his choise helpe,
drive the Trojans towards the city.			<i>pai</i> bere the burgh-men abacke to the bare walles :
			<i>pai</i> bounet fro batell, & the bent leuyt, 8572 filed all in fere frikly to tounne ! Mageron the mighty macehet <i>with</i> Achilles,
Megaron, son of			

- Wold haue takon the talle kyng, & to toun led : Book XXI.
 He was a proude son of Priam, & a prise knight, Priam, attacks Achilles,
 8576 And a wight man in wer, þof hym woo happnit.
 Achilles were hym full wightly, & the wegh and is slain ;
 slogh ;
 Bare hym bak to þe bent, & the buerne deghit.
 þen was clomour & crye for care of hym one, the Trojans bewail him.
 8580 And myche dole for his dethe, þat derit hom all !
 Telamon, the toure kyng, þe Troiens pursuet ; (fol. 133 a.)
Telamon pursues the Trojans :
 Paris hym put of, & preset hym sore,
 With other kynges & knightes, and the kyde
 brether ;
 8584 But hom worthe to þe worse, wete ye for sothe,
 And soghtyn to the Citie in a sad hast ! Paris and his brothers protect the rear,
 Than kaght þai the corse of þe kynges son, and carry off the body of their brother.
 Broghtyn into burgh with baret & crye.
 8588 When Ector herd of þat hynde vnappely was dede,
 þan fraynit þat fre, who þe freike sloghe.
 " Achilles the choise kyng," oon chaunsit to say,
 " fíell hym in fight & fele of oure knightes !"
 8592 Ector, wode of his wit for woo of his brother, Hector enraged by his brother's death, rushes to the fight unknown to his father :
 Haspit on his helme, & his horse toke ;
 Went out wightly, vnwetyng his fader.
 Two Dukes full derne, he to dethe broght,
 8596 And manly with mayn mellit with other ;
 Kyld downe knightes, karve hom in sonder.
 Mony wondet the weghe, & to woo caste ;
 Britnet hom on bent, and on bake put.
 8600 The grekes, for his greffe, girdyn hym fro, the Greeks in terror give way before him.
 Thay knew hym full kyndly be caupe of his sword.
 Then the Troiens full tyte to the toune floghen,
 Issuet out egurly Ector to helpe ;
 8604 Gird evyn to the grekes, and hor ground toke ; The Trojans come to his aid, and recover their ground.
 floghten full felly, and hor fos harmyt.

Book XXI.		Polidamas, the pert, was presset so fast, þat he was wonen in wer, & away led :
Hector cuts down a guard of 200 Greeks, and rescues Polydamas.	8608	Than Ector in yre Egerly faght, And the grekes in his grem gird he to dethe,— Two hundreth in hast, þat the hend led,— And deliuert the lede <i>with</i> his lyfe hole !
Leocides attacks Hector, and is felled to the earth.	8612	This a grete of the grekes graidly beheld, Had meruell full mekyll, macchet hym to Ector, (Liochydes, the large, so þe lord hight): He wend, the prinse in the prese haue put out of lyue.
(fol. 133 b.)	8616	Ector wrathhit hym <i>with</i> , and the wegh hit, þat he deghit of the dynt, er he doun fell.
Achilles perceives that the Greeks cannot take Troy, unless Hector be slain :	8620	Achilles, this chaunse choisly beheld, þat so mony of þaire men were marrid by hym, He hopit but if happely þat hardy were slayne, þat neuer greke shuld haue grace the ground for to wyn ;
and plans how to accomplish that end.	8624	Ne neuer Troye for to take, terme of hor lyue. He bethoght hym full thicke in his thro hert, And all soteltie soght, serchit his wit, On all wise in this world, þat werke for to end, And the prinse <i>with</i> his power put vnto dethe. As he stode þus in stid, starit hym ypon,
Hector kills Policenes ;	8628	Policenes, a pert Duke, þat in prese rode, þat was chere to Achilles, cherisit <i>with</i> loue, And thidur soght, for his sake, his sistur to haue,
	8632	A mon he was of More Ynde, mighty of godes, þere hit auntrid full euyn, þat Ector hym met, And the lede <i>with</i> a launse out of lyue broght. Achilles the chaunse cheuit for to se : Vne wode of his wit, walt into angur.
	8636	The dethe of þat Duke he dight hym to venge. To Ector full egurly he etlit anon : Ector keppit the kyng er he caupe might,

Drof at hym *with* a dart, & þe Duke hit.

Book XXI.

- 8640 Hit was keruond & kene, & the kyng hurt,
And woundit hym wickedly thurght the waist
euyñ,
þat he sesit of his sute, soght he no ferre.

and wounds
Achilles with
a dart.

THE DETHE OF ECTOR, BY ACHILLES TRAYTURLY SLAYN.

- Achilles for the chop cherit hym not litle,
8644 Braid out of batell, bound vp his wounde,
Stoppit the stremys stithly agayne ;
Lep vp full lyuely, launchit on swithe,
To þat entent, truly, as the treti sais,
8648 To deire Ector *with* dethe, or degh þere hym
seluyn.

Achilles binds up
his wound,

and goes to
seek Hector.

- As Ector faght in the fild fell of the grekes,
He caupit *with* a kyng, caght hym anon ;
Puld hym, as a prisoner of prise for to wyn,
8652 *With* strenght thurgh the stoure, as the story
tellus.

(fol. 134 a.)

- His sheld on his shulders shot was behynd,
And his brest left bare, so the buerne Rode,
To weld hym more winly þat worthy to lede.
8656 Achilles grippit a gret speire *with* a grym wille,
Vnpersayuit of the prince prikit hym to,
Woundit hym wickedly, as he away loked,
Thurgh the body *with* the bit of the bright end,
8660 That he gird to þe ground, & the gost yald.
This Sedymon segh, þat soght out of Troy :
Evyn wode for þat worthy was of lyue done,
He cheuet to Achilles *with* a chop felle,
8664 þat he braid to the bent *with* a brem wound ;
And for ded of þat dynt the Duke þere hym leuit.
The Myrmaidons, his men, þaire maistur can take,
Bere hym on his brode sheld to his big tent,
8668 There left hym as lyueles, laid hym besyde :
But yet deghit not the Duke, þof hym dere tholit.

Hector, with his
shield shot
behind, is leading
a noble prisoner
to his tent,

when Achilles
steals upon him,
and strikes him
dead with a spear.

Achilles is struck
down, and carried
to his tent as
dead.

Book XXI.

The Trojans
lose heart, and
flee to the city.

Then the Troiens *with* tene turnyt them backe,
Soghten to þe Citie *with* sorow in hert,
8672 Entrid all somyn angardly fast,
And the body of the bold *prinse* broghtyn hom
with.

The body of
Hector is brought
to Troy.

The grief and
despair of the
people.

(fol. 134 b.)

Some, even, lose
their reason.

When the corse of þat comly comyn was to
toun,
Miche dole & dyn was dole [for] to here,
8676 *With* Sobbyng þro the Cité, & Sylyng of teris,
With gawlyng & grete the grettist among.
All the Citiesyns, for sothe, for sorow of the
prinse,
Miche water þai weppit, wringyng of hond :
8680 The dit & the dyn was dole to be-hold !
All the wemen of wit thurgh the wale toun,
Wyfes, & wedowes, & worshipfull maidnes,
Within houses & hallis hard was þere chere.
8684 *Wyth* myche dole vppon dayes & on derke
nightes,
Sum walt into wodenes, & of wit past :
The petie & the playnt was pyn for to here !
Euer thai said in hor sagh, as þai so might,
8688 þai had no hope of þere heale, ne þere hede
children,
All hor trust þan was tynt, truly þai said,
Thurgh the dethe of þat dere, & done out of
hope !
“ Alasse, the losse and the lure of oure lefe
prinse !
8692 Now sesit be oure Citie *with* oure sad fos ;
Our husbandes to hard dethe, & our hede slayne ;
We set vnder seruage, in sorow to abyde !”
On this wise all the weke, woke þai *within*,
8696 *With* Remyng & rauthe, Renkes to be-hold.

The body of þat bold was broght to his fader,
With all the kynges full clene, & þe kid Dukes.
With myche care & crie þai comyn hym *with*,
 8700 Rent of þere riche clothes, ryuyn þere chekes,
 And setton hym full sorily þat souerain before.
 When Priam, the prise kyng, on the prinse
 loked,

Book XXI.

The body of
 Hector is borne to
 the palace.
 All the Trojan
 leaders
 accompany it,
 with loud
 wailing.

Suche a sorow full sodenly sanke in his hert,
 8704 þat he fainted for feble fell on his corse
 In a swone & a swogh, as he swelt wold.
 He was ded, as to deme, þat day mony tymes,
 ffor the dole & the deire of his dere sone.
 8708 Ne hade the buerne from the body bigly ben
 draghen,
 He hade doutles be dede, & his day comyn.
 Miche bale hade his brether, and his blithe
 sister :

The grief of
 Priam and his
 family,

Hom hade leuer then the lond out of lyue be.
 8712 What of Ecuba the honerable, þat was his aune
 moder ?

The sorow þat ho suffert were solly to here ;
 & the dole of Andromaca, þat was his dere wife,
 What blod & bright watur on hir brest light !

and of
 Andromacha, no
 tongue can tell.

8716 & the sobbyng & the sorow, þat sought hir
 *with*in,

Hit were tore any tunge tell hit *with* mouthe !

(fol. 135 a.)

The dole for þat doghty of his dere fryndes,
 Of wepyng, & wayle, & wryngyng of hondes,

8720 Clamur & crie, crakkyng of fyngurs,
 Of þo ledis þat hym louyt, no lettur might tell !
 The body of this bold, þat barely is ded,
 Most follow by fourme the freeltie of man :

8724 Hit may not long vpon loft ly vncorruptit,
 Ne be keppit thurgh kynd for vnclene ayre.
 Then Priam the prise kyng, prestly gert come
 Maisturs full mony, & men þat were wise.

Priam consults
 with wise masters
 how they might

- Book XXI. 8728 He fraynet at þo fre, *with* a fyn wille,
 keep the body of
 Hector without
 corruption, and
 without sepulture.
- 8732 How the korse might be keppit in his kynd
 holl,
 ffresshe, vndefacede, & in fyne hew,
 As a lede vpon lyue, likyng to se ;
- 8736 And not orible, ne vgly of odir to fele.
 Then þo maisturs gert make a meruelous tounge,
 Honorable & auonand, in Apolyn temple,
 At the prayer of Priam, of a prise werke,
- 8736 Beside Tiberian, þat in Troy was a triet yate,
 ffoundit full faire fele yeres past.
 There set was full solenly besyde the high
 autler,
- 8740 A tabernacle triet & trustyly wrought,
 Of foure pillers vp pight all of pure gold :
 Like ymages were all, abill of shap,
 Lokend full lyuely as any light angels,
 ffro aboue to þe base bright to be-hold,
- 8744 *With* full corius korse, & craftely grauen.
 Hit was atyrt vmb the top all *with* triet stones,
 Of all kyndes to ken, þat clerkes cold deuysen.
 þai lemet so light, þat ledes might se
- 8748 Aboute midnyght merke as *with* mayn torches ;
 And on dayes to deme, as by due sight,
 As beamys of bright sun, þat braunchis olofte,
 This tabernacle trusty was tyrt on hegh,
- 8752 Vpon cristall full clere, clustrit *with* greses,
 As a gate fro the ground to the gay herse :
 þat wegges might walke & waite þerapon.
 Aboue on þis bright, as the boke sayes,
- 8756 Thos maisturs gert make a meruelous ymage,
 All grauen of gold, a gret & a longe,
 Amyt after Ector, abill of shap,
With a noble sword & a nait naked in his hond,
- 8760 Vp holdand on high as he þat wold stryke :
 Turnyt to the tenttes of the tore grekes,
- They erect a
 rich tabernacle
 on four pillars
 of gold,
- adorned with
 images of angels,
- and gleaming
 with precious
 stones.
- (fol. 135 b.)
- Above the
 tabernacle they
 set a great image
 of gold,—
- representing
 Hector menacing
 the Greeks with
 a naked sword.

With a lyuely loke, ledis to be-hold :

Book XXI.

The same fawchon full fell, þat þe freke bere,
 8764 þat had greuit mony grekes, & to ground broght,
 Hit was burnisshed full bright & of blade kene ;
 And in mynd of þat man for manas was holdyn.

The body of þat bold, as buerne vppon lyue,
 8768 Was full solely set in a seate vnder,
 Ymydward the mayne towmbe with maistres
 deuyse.

They set the
 body of Hector
 under the
 tabernacle ; and
 arrange it that
 it might seem
 to be still alive.

All the feturs of þat fre, fresshe to be-hold,
 Iche lede on to loke, lemys & other

8772 All set for to se, saue the fete one,
 In soche apparell full pure, as the prince vsit.
 þan þo maisturs gert make, amyddes his hede,
 A hole þurgh his herne-pon hertely by craft ;
 8776 There-in put was a pipe, with a prise oyntment
 Of bavme & of balsamom, þat brethede full swete,
 With oper maters mynget, þat most were of
 strenght,—

They cause a
 fine ointment to
 drop into the
 head, and flow
 all over the body
 to preserve it.

Conseruatours by craft, þat countly were made.

8780 The bavme þurgh his brayn all on brod ran,
 And the forhed before fresshly within ;
 So hit entrid to þe Ene, & evyn to his nase,
 And so be craft & by course come to his chekes,

8784 Goyng to his gomys and the ground of his tethe, (fol. 136 a.)
 þat keppit hom be crafte all in clene vertue.

So the face of þat freike was fresshe to be-hold,
 With the here on his hede, þat hogely was
 mekyll,

By this means
 the face and
 features of the
 hero are kept
 fresh and life-
 like.

8788 And grew fro the ground, þat gomys might
 know,

As a lede vpon lyue ; lefe if ye will !

ffro thethen the lycour belyue launchit down
 evyn,

Thurgh the goters of his gorge, & the grete pype,

8792 To the brest of the buerne and the bare shulders ;

Book XXI.

So also the arms
and hands,

And past so by proces to his prise armys,
Bret thurgh the bones and the big senowis,
Euer folowand the fell to þe fyngur endys.
8796 So hit soght to the sydes & serchit *with*-in,
And keppit hom full cleane in hor kynd hew,
þat as a lede vpon lyue to loke on þai ware.
þen hit sewit furth soberly, & sanke fro aboue,
8800 By the lyndes of the lede, to the leell theghes,
Passond by poris into þe pure legges ;
And so, be corse of the craft, com to his fete.
In whiche fete þere was formyt fresshly another,
8804 ffull of bawme þat was bright, & of brethe noble.
Thus keppit was this corse of the clene prinse,
As a lede vpon lyue a full long tyme.

They set round
the body four
lamps of gold,
whose fire could
never be
extinguished.

þen þos maisters gert make, all *with* mayn
crafte,
8808 ffovre lampis full light, ledis to beholde,
þat gay were & grete, all of gold fyne ;
ffild vp *with* fyre, þat fynet not to bren ;
þat no watur þen wete in world might hom let,
8812 Ne the light make lesse ne the low fade.
When this taburnacle atyrit was tally to end,
Thai closit hit full clanly, all *with* clene ambur,
Vmbe the borders aboue, þat no buerne entrid,
8816 *With* a dore þat was derne, all for dere fryndes
ffor to loke on þat lede, when hom lefe þought,
Or þat soght hym to se in his sete holl.

(fol. 133 b.)

To this temple
Priam appoints
many priests,
and rich
endowments.

Then Priam, the prise kyng, puruait to leng
8820 Mony seruondis full solemne in the same
temple,—
Of prestes to pray, and pure men of lyffe,
With worship to wale goddis, & wakyng on
nightes.
He gafe Renttes full Rife, & myche Ranke godis,
8824 All þo ledis on to lyf, þat longit þerto,
Bothe prestes and prise clerkes prudly to fynd.

THE COUNSAILL OF AGAMINON AFTER THE DETHE OF
ECTOR.

When Ector done was to dethe, & his day past,
Achilles woundit full wothely in were of his
lyffe,

- 8828 All the grete of the grekes gedrit were sone,
By ordinaunce of the Emperoure, þat after hom
sent.

Thus he spake for his spede his specials vnto :—

“Now fryndes, in faith, vs is faire happont,

- 8832 And þoly, me thinke, we thanke shuld oure
goddess,

þat hase grauntid vs þat grace of þe gome Ector,
To be drepit to dethe thurgh dughty Achilles.
ffor, while the lede was on lyf, & his lymes holl,

- 8836 We hade hertely no hope here for to spede,
Yonder toun for to take, ne tene hom within,
Ne in this lond, at our lust, lykyng to haue.
ffor he hase kyld of our kynges, to count hom
by nome,

Agamemnon
proposes to his
captains that
they should thank
their gods for
Hector's death :

for he had slain
so many of the
Greeks and their
allies.

- 8840 Prothesselon, Patroculus, & Policene also ;
Myrion the mighty, & the mayn Sedymon ;
Prothenor the pert, & the prinse Xancipun.
Alphenor the fuerse flung he to dethe ;

- 8844 Archillagon the choise choppit to ground ;
Domen the doughty, & derf Polexenas ;
Isum, also, abill of his dedys.
Polipheten, a prise mon, he put out of lyue ;

- 8848 Letabion on the laund pere left he for ded ;
And mony grete of our grekes he to ground
brought.

Syn he be destany is dede, what dem þar vs ellus,
But the Citie to sese, & slyng it to ground ;

- 8852 All the pepull to pyne put, and dethe at oure
lust ?

And now that he
is dead, Troy and
the Trojans will
be easily taken.
(fol. 137 a.)

Book XXI.

That they should
send to Priam to
obtain a truce for
two months, that
their dead may be
buried and their
wounded healed.

(*'Soundismen,' =
sondesmei,
messengers.*)

Priam grants the
truce.

Palamedes
murmurs against
Agamemnon.

Agamemnon
replies ;—

"I never even
desired the
command of the
Greek forces ;
nor have I
any profit
thereby.

And þat shall douteles be done in dayes a few.
And syn vs botis notto batell but vs bale worthe,
Withoutyn the helpe and the hondes of herty
Achilles,

- 8856 Hit is best þat we byde, barly, me thinke,
Tyll he be hole of his hurt, hast we no ferr.
Let vs puruay to Priam prise men of wit,
ffor to trete of a tru in trist of the bettur,
8860 Till two monethes & more be meuit to end,
ffor to bery pies bodies, þat brittnet are to dethe,
That storis vs with stynke, & our state harmys ;
And our hurtmen to hele, þat harmys haue kaght."
8864 When his speche was spokyn, & sped to þe last,
All the lordes hit alowet, & lowten þerto.
Then sent were þere sone soundismen two,
To Priam, the prise kyng, purpos to hold ;
8868 And he grauntid vngright with a good chere,
And affirmet hit with faith to þe frekis all.
Within the tyme of þis tru, as the treti sais,
Palomydon the proud kyng playnet hym ofte,
8872 Of Agamynons gouernaunce in a grete yre.
And as hit tid on a tyme, þes triet kynges hoole
Were somyn at a semly the souerain before,
Palomydon put hym full prestly to say,
8876 And meuit of his mater, þat I mynnet are.
þan Agamynon, full godely, agayn to hym said,
Before þo kynges in comyn on a cleane wise :—
" Now Palomydon, pure ffrende, pertly I aske,
8880 Whethur þou hope it in hert, or hold in þi mynd,
That I am glad of þis gouernaunce, to be gyde
here :
Syn I with prayer, ne with pursuet, preset not
þeraftur,
Ne desyret hit in dede þe dayes of my liffe.
8884 Ne neuer fortherit me a ferthing to fylsy my
goodes ;

- But oft wandrit, & woke, & in my wit caste ;
 And my person enpayret, pynet me sore,
 ffor thes lordes þat I lede, and the ledis all,
 8888 And my suete all somyn, sound for to kepe
 Out of daunger and dole, & fro dethe hold.
 And yf this power be putto any priȝe kyng,
 Or any lord in oure land, hit likes me full well
 8892 His biddynge to obey, and his bone here ;
 And be gouernyt by that graithe, as his degre
 askes.
- Wele I hope in my hert, & heghly Suppose,
 I haue not errit in anythyng of all my tyme yet,
 8896 In any cas to acount, þat comyn is before,
 þat hase skapet vs to skathe, ne to skyre harme.
 Syn me to chose as for cheftan þou no charge
 hade,
 Meruell the not mekell, ne in mynd haue ;
 8900 ffor þou apperit not in presens, ne preuyt not þi
 wit,
 Ne entrid not the ost till after two yeres.
 If we barly hade abiden *with* oure buernes hole,
 We hade ass[em]eld ben at Attens, all oure ost
 Somen,
- 8904 And not past out of port, ne oure *purpos* haldyn.
 Ne, non hertly shalle hope þat I am here fayn,
 Of his *gouernaunce* be glad, ne haue gret Joye ;
 ffor hit is lykyng, by my lyf, & lusty for me,
 8908 To chose another cheftan by charge of vs all ;
 And his alligiaunce lelly I will loute to,
With all the might þat I may to maintene *our*
 werre.
- Ne, þi self may not say, ne for sothe telle,
 8912 *Without* assent of all somyn, sothely till now,
 þat any dede has be don, or to dom past,
 But þou in person aprevit, & all oure priȝe
 kynges,

Book XXI.

(fol. 137 b.)

And I shall be
 well pleased to be
 under the
 government of
 another.

I was chosen two
 years before you
 joined us.

Had we waited
 your coming we
 would still have
 been at Athens.

I shall rejoice if
 another
 commander be
 chosen :

and you cannot
 point to a single
 deed which has
 been done
 without the
 consent of the
 leaders, and of
 yourself among
 the rest."

Book XXI.

And by agrement of the gret, & þe graunt
hoole."

- 8916 When the souerain hade said, þen he sest here ;
And of this mater no more was menynt at þat
tyme.

The same day, Sothely, sais me the lyne,
At euensangtyme afterward, Agamynon hym
seluyn

Agamemnon calls
a council of the
leaders,

(fol. 138 a.)

- 8920 Somond all þo souerains somyn to appere,
And the knightes by course, comyns & other,
In presens of þat prinse with þere pure wittes.
The secund day sewyng, before hym-self euyn,
8924 þen gedret were the grete with þere gyng all,
Comyn to þe kyng and þere course held.
þen þe worthy þes wordes warpit hom too :—

and thus
addresses
them :—

"Till this day, I
have acted as
your commander;
and, through the
help of our gods,

- 8928 " Now, fryndes & ffelowes, fayrly to þis,
I haue ben chargit as cheftain, be chaunse of
our goddes ;

And haue traueled with tene, oft turnyt my wit,
All oure wayes to wale, þat worship might folow ;
þat the grete on this ground, & þaire gomys hole,
8932 Might suerly be sauyt, & þaire sute haue.
Hit has happont me hiderward, thurgh help of
our goddes,

everything has
prospered.

þat all oure fare & oure fortune hath fallyn to
þe best.

- Syn hit is Reason & right, þat renkes so mony,
8936 Noght ay obaye to on buerne, ne his bone kepe,
þat are so mony, & mighty, & more of astate ;
Now is tyme in this tru, or any toile rise,
To discharge me as cheftain, & chaunge my lif,
8940 That have maintenede with monhode mony yere
past.

It is proper that
you discharge
me, and elect
another to be
your chief."

Let sum kyng of oure company, or sum clene
prinse,

Book XXI.

- By assent of all somyn, set hym *perto*,
 And gouerne vs *with* graithnes & *with* gret wit,
 8944 To be charget as cheftain by choise of vs all.”
pen assentid full sone souerain & other,
 And were glad of *þe* graunt, *þat* the grete said ;
 ffor hit is couyt by a comyn, by corse of *þere* wit,
 8948 Ay hor cheftain to chaunge, *þof* hit chefe wors ;
 And ay fayne of the freike in his first tyme,
þof hit worthe to *þe* worse : wete ye for sothe.
þan *þes* lordys to Election lyuely *þai* went,
 8952 To chese hom a cheftan *with* charge of hom all,
 Who shuld falle it by fortune of the fre kynges.
 Palomydon for *prise* the *pert* kynges toke,
 And ordant hym Emperour by oppyn assent,
 8956 The ost for to honour, & agh hym as lord :
 And his alligiaunce to loute liked hom all.
 When cause of thies kynges was comyn to an
 end,
 All *turnyt* to *þere* tenttes, when the tyme asket.
 8960 Then hit chaunsit *þat* Achilles of *þe* choise herd,
 That Palomydon was *prinse*, & put down the
 tother :
 Hit heuet hym hogely of *þat* hard chaunce.
 Hit was vnfitting, he said, *þere* souerain to voide ;
 8964 ffor the graithnes of Agamynon, & the gret wit,
 Was passand Palomydon & the *prinses* all ;
 And a choise shuld in chaunge be chosen for
 the *bettur*.
 But it comyn was be course of comyn assent,
 8968 And confirmit by the kynges, he keppeit hit for
 goode :
 No more in the mater mellit hym as then,
 But past furth to his pale, & here a pase endis.

The leaders are
 pleased, and
 assent to the
 proposal.

Palamedes is
 chosen :
 and acknowledged
 as commander.
 (fol. 138 b.)

Achilles is
 dissatisfied with
 the choice ;

but submits to it.

Here Begynneth the xxij Boke : the Elleuynt
Batell of the Citie.

To avenge the
death of Hector,
Priam himself
arranges the
Trojan forces,
and leads them
to battle.

(fol. 139 a.)

First Deiphobus
leads forth his
division; then
Paris, then
Priam;
then Æneas,
Memnon, and
Polydamas.
(MS. has Mirion)

- E**uery Wegh, þat will wete of this werke ferr,
8972 Lengis here a litle, lysten my wordes !
When tyme of this tru turnyt was to end,—
Two monethes meuyt, as I ment first,
Priam, the prise kyng, purpast hym-seluyne
8976 ffor to deire for the dethe of his dere son.
He bounet hym to batell on his best wise,
And assignet hym-self souerains aboute,
Tho ledis to lede, as hym lefe thoght.
8980 xx. M. thro knightes, pryuond in armys,
He assignet for hym-selfe at the same tyme,
(As Dares breuyt in his boke, & barly can tell)
& x. M. þro men, þristy of hond;
8984 And ffyfty M. fere, fell men of will,
Turnyt out of Troy with the triet kyng.
Deffibus drogh furth with his derfe pepull,
Then Paris with prise put next after,
8988 þen the souerain hym-selfe, the sure kyng Priam;
Eneas afterward etlit anone,
þen [Menon], the mighty kyng, meuit to feld :
Polidamas, the pert knight, presit on the last.
8992 When thies batels full bold were to bent comyn,
Thay hurlit furth hard to the hegh laund,
ffrickly þere fos found for to greue.

- Palamydon, *pat* was prinse of the proude grekes, Book XXII.
- 8996 All his Renkes had arayet, as he rede toke,
And met hom *with* mayn, machit to-gedur.
ffell was the frusshe, fey were *pere* mony :
Mony kynges were kyld, & kant men of armes !
Palamedes arrays
the Greeks : a
fierce battle
follows.
- 9000 Priam to Palamydon *preset* so fast,
pat he gird hym to ground of his grete horse :
There leuyt he the lede, launchet aboute,
And fell in the feld mony fyn knight.
Priam smites
down Palamedes :

kills and wounds
many.
- 9004 Mony woundet *pat* worthy, & wroght vntodethe ;
Mony gird vnto ground, *with* his grym dynttes.
Hit is wonder to wete, in his wode anger,
How doghtely he did *pat* day *with* his hond ;
His feats of arms
are wonderful.
- 9008 Or *pat* any freike vpon feld of so fele yeres,
So mightely *with* mayn shuld marre of his fos.
Defibus, the derf knight, dang hom to ground
ffuersly & fast, *with* a fell weppon.
- 9012 Kyng Seppidon, for sothe, a sad mon of strenght,
Bounet vnto batell *with* a brem wille,
And to Neptilon anon, a noble mon of Grese,
As by stownes of strenght, streght on hym met.
Sarpedon and
Neoptolemus
rush on each
other.
- 9016 This Seppidon, for sothe, he set soche a dynt,
That he gird *with* a grone to the ground euy n :
But the freke vpon fote fuersly can wyn,
Braid out a big sword, bare to hym sone
(fol. 139 b.)
Sarpedon is
borne down, but
wounds
Neoptolemus in
the thigh.
- 9020 *With* a dedly dynt, & derit hym full euyll
Throgh the thicke of the thegh, throly *with* hond.
The kyng of Persy came full prest *with* a proud
batell,
And Seppidon fro the Soile set vpo lofte.
- 9024 Thurgh the tulkes of Troy, & hor triet helpe,
The Duke of Athens drogh in, & derf Menelaus,
With a noyus nowmbur, nowble men all,
Vmcloset the kyng and his knightes als.
Menelaus and
the Duke of
Athens, with
their forces, rush
in : kill the king
of Persia : and
beat back the
Trojans.
- 9028 The kyng of Persy *pai* put down vnto pale dethe ;
Bare the Troiens abacke, & myche bale did.

Book XXII.

Priam slays
many Greeks.

Sorrow for the
death of Hector
restores the
strength of his
youth.

The Greeks cut off
the Trojans from
the city.

(fol. 140 a.)

Priam comes to
their rescue :

Paris also brings
up his company
of archers.

- In defence of his folke, the fuerse kyng Sepidon
ffull worthely wroght *with* his wale strenght.
- 9032 Thedur Priam can prese *with* his prise knightes,
And his noble sons naturell, þat naitly hym
folowet,
On yche syde for his socour, soght hym aboute.
Then the Troiens full tyte, in hor tore angur,
- 9036 Girdon to the Grekes *with* a grym fare.
The noble Priam full prest put hom to ground,
Slogh hom down sleghly *with* sleght of his hond.
Of all the Troiens so tore & tydé of wer,
- 9040 Was non so doughty þat day, ne did halfe so
well,
Ne so wight in his werkes, as the wale kyng,
þat for sorow & sorgrym of his sonnys dethe,
Restouret hym his strenght as in stuerne yowthe.
- 9044 Then the Grekes by a-grement gedrit hom somyn,
Betwene the Troiens & the towne, yf þai turne
wold,
- In companys cleane, knightes full mony,
All pight on a playn, þere þai passe shuld.
- 9048 When the grekes *with* grem gird hom abacke,
fforset were þai sone *with* a sad pepull,
þat faght *with* hom felly, & mony frekes slogh.
Hard hurlyng in hast, highet hom betwene.
- 9052 Mony buernes on the bent bloody beronen !
Ne hade Priam the prise kyng preset hom
aboute,
þat was feghtyng in the feld on the fer syde,
Myche murthe of his men & myscheffe hade
fallyn ;
- 9056 And of his ledis ben lost mony lell hundrith.
Parys þen preset in *with* a prise batell
Of noble men, for the nonest, naitist of wille,
All *with* bowes full big, & mony bright arow ;
- 9060 Gird euyn to the grekes, greuit hom full sore,

Book XXII.

- Mony birlt on the brest, & the backe pirlet.
 So greuit were the grekes purgh the gret shot,
 þat þai fled all in fere, & the feld leuit :
 9064 Turnet to þere tenttes, the Troiens beheld.
 Was no freke vpon fel[d]e folowet hom after,
 But soghten to þe Citie with a softe pas,
 And entrid in Easely efter þere wille :
 9068 And all worshiptin the werke of þe worthy kyng
 Priam,
 As for best of the batell, boldest of hond.

The Greeks are
driven to their
tents, and the
Trojans return to
the city.

- T**he second day suyng, when the sun rose,
 The Troiens to the tenttes trusty men send,
 9072 ffor a tru to be tan, as the trefy sais :
 (Whethur long, othir littull, list me not tell,
 ffor no mynd is þere made in our mene bokes,
 Ne noght put in our proses by poiettes of old.)
 9076 Within the tyme of þis tru, the Troiens did
 aske

The Trojans
demand a truce.

- The corse of the kyng, [that] come out of Pers,
 ffor to bery in the burghe on hor best wise.
 ffor whom mournyng was made mekill ynogh,
 9080 And prīnsipall of Paris, that the prīnse louit,
 þat of faith & afynyte were festnet to-gedur ;
 þat ordant on all wise after his dethe,
 The souerain to send into his soile hom ;
 9084 On a bere to his burgh broght hym belyue,
 To be entiret trietly in a toumbe riche,
 As bi-come for a kyng in his kythe riche,
 In presens of his prise sonnes, as the prose
 tellus,
 9088 That shuld be ayres after him auenond of lyue.

(MS. has 'to')

The Trojans
mourn for the
King of Persia,
and send his body
to be buried in
his own country.

(fol. 140 b.)

THE SOLEMPNITE OF THE OBIT OF ECTOR, AND HOW
ACHILLES FELL IN ÞE MOMURDOTES FOR LUFF.

Duryng the dayes of this du pes,

Book XXII.		The prise kyng Priam prestly gert ordan
Priam appoints a time of solemn sacrifices in honour of Hector:	9092	A gret solenité, for sothe, all the cité thurgh, Xj dayes to endure, as for dere holy, In honour of Ector oddist of knightes, With Sacrifice & solenité vnto sere goddes.
and a funeral feast.	9096	When thies dayes were done of the du fest, þen ordant was on,—oddist of all, A ffynnerall fest, þat frekes þen vset, þat become for kynges, & for kyd prinse,
During this truce, the Greeks and Trojans visit each other.	9100	That in tymes of the tru the Troiens might wend, In-to the tentis by tymes, and tary while þem list ;
	9104	And the grekes, agayne, go to the tounce, To sporte hom with speciall, & a space lenge. Achilles hade appetite, & angardly dissiret, The Citie for to se, and the solemne fare
Achilles goes to the temple of Apollo, where the body of Hector was set.	9108	At the entierment full triet of þe tru prinse. þan vnarmyt he entrid, euyn to þe citie ; To Appollo pure temple passit anon, There the body of the bold blithly was set, Of honerable Ector, as I ere said.
The temple is filled with mourners:	9112	There were plenty of pepull, prise men & noble, And worthy wemen to wale weping with teris, In sykyng & sorow syttyng aboute.
Hector is beheld as when he was alive.	9116	The taburnacle titly vntild was aboue, On yche syde, as I say, who þat se wold, þere the body was aboue of the bold prinse, In his sete, as I said, sitting full hoole, þat arayet was full richely, as I red haue,
(fol. 141 a.)		With bame & with balsaum, þat brethid full swete.
At his feet, Heenba, Polyxena, and	9120	At the fete of þat fre was his faire moder, Honerable Ecuba, oddist of ladys, And Polixena the pert, þat was his prise suster,

With mony worshipfull wemen to wale in þe
towne,

Book XXII.

9124 The here of þere heddes hynging on brede,
On backe & on brest bare for to shew ;
With remyng, & rauthe, & myche rife sorow,
Sobbyng & sourcher soght fro þere herttes.

the noblest ladies
of Troy, sit with
dishevelled hair,
mourning.

9128 Polixena the pert pairer of hir hew,
All facid hir face with hir fell teris,
þat was red as the Roses, richest of coloure,
Hit was of hew to behold with hend men aboute.

The beauty of
Polyxena, as
seen through her
tears.

9132 The teris þat trickilt on her tryet chekes,
As pure watur pouret vn polishet yerne,
þat blaknet with bleryng all hir ble qwhite.
The faire heris of þat fre flammet of gold,
9136 All abouen on hir brest & hir bright swire,
þat sho halit with hond, hade it in sonder,
And puld hit with pyn, pité to be-hold.
When the hond of þat hend to þe hede yode,

9140 Hit semyt by sight of sitters aboute,
As the moron mylde meltid aboue,
When ho hasted with hond þe hore for to
touche.

When Achilles the choise maidon with chere
can behold,

Achilles gazes on
Polyxena with
wonder
and admiration.

9144 He hade ferly of hir fairhede, & fell into thocht.
To hym-seluyn he said in his saule þen,
þat neuer wegh in this world of woman kynd,
Hade fairnes so fele, ne so fyne shap,

9148 Ne so pleasaund of port, ne of pure nurtur.
As Achilles this choise in chapell beheld,
A fell arow in his frunt festnet of loue,
Woundit hym wickedly by will of hym-seluyn ;

He is love-struck :

9152 And lurkid doun lagher to his low brest,
All hatnet his hert, as a hote fyre,
Made hym langwys in Loue & Longynges grete.
Ay the more on þat maidon the mighty beheld,

(fol. 141 b.)

and the longer i.e

- Book XXII.
gazes, the more
he is wounded.
- 9156 The sarre woundit he was, & his wille hatter.
Lo, so sodainly *with* sight in a sad hast,
A whe may be woundit purgh wille of hym
seluyn !
Thus, Achilles by chaunse is chaltrid in grym,
- 9160 *With* loue of this lady, þat ledis to þe dethe.
All the care of his cure the kyng has forgeton,
And all meuit out of mynd saue the maidon
one !
When þe day ouerdrogh to þe due tyme,
- 9164 Ecuba the honerable, & hir awne doghter,
Turnyt from the temple and to toune yode ;
Wentton hom wightly, weppit nomore.
The lede loked hir after *with* a loue egh,
- 9168 ffolowand on fer, þat fre to beholde,
þat was cause of his combranse & his cold dethe :
þan *with* langur of lust, & of loue hote,
He was stithly astondid, stird into þoght.
- 9172 So he passid the port, & his pale entrid,
Turnyt into tent, takon full hard.
The buerne into bed busket anon,
Seke & vnsound, set out of hele :
- 9176 Mony thoghtes full þro þrang hym *within*,
And was laburt full long in his lefe saule.
He feld in his fare, & his fell hert,
þat the cause of his combraunse was the clere
maidon.
- 9180 Thies wordes, in his wo, witturly he said,
Soberly to hym-selfe, þat no saule here :—
“ Now wrecche full vnworthy, wo mot I pole,
þat mony stalworth in stoure, & stuerne men
haue kyld,
- 9184 Might non abate of my blysse, ne my ble
chaunge.
Noght Ector of all other, oddist of knightes,
Hade no sleght me to sle, ne to slyng vnder,
- She leaves the
temple; and
Achilles, with
love look, gazes
after her.
- He returns to his
tent, and goes to
rest ;
- but thoughts of
Polyxena keep
him awake.
- “ Unworthy
wretch that I
am ! The bravest
and sternest
in battle, even
Hector
himself, could
not vanquish me :

Ne ouercome me by course with his elene
strenght.

Book XXII.

9188 A ffele woman me fades, & my fas chaunges,
And has gird me to ground, & my gost feblit!
Syn ho is cause of my care, & my cold angur,
Att what leche vppon lyue might I laite hele?

but a frail
woman has.

(fol. 142 a.)

9192 There is no medecyn on mold, saue the maiden
one,

pat my sors might salue, ne me sound make.
The whiche þof I loue, & langwisshe to dethe,
With prayer, with prise, ne with pure strenght,

9196 Ne for worthines of wer, ne of wale dedis.

What wildnes, or worship, waknet my hert
ffor to hap her in hert, þat hates my-seluyn?

What hard fate
has made me love
her who hates
me?

9200 Hir fadur & hir fryndis, fond to distroy,

And hir brother haue britnet, þe best vpon erthe?

On what wise in this world wilne shuld I hir,
Most exilent of other, onerable of kyn,

Or, why should I
desire her,—so far
above me?

9204 Of Rent, & of Riches, rankir þan I,

And passes of pertnes pure wemen all?

Hit semith me vnertain, all serchyng of wayes;

Ys stokyn vp full stithly, shuld streche to my
hele!"

But I see no
remedy!"

9208 þen he turnys in his tene, & terys on his chekes

Ronen full rifely, for his ranke sorow.

He turns on his
bed and weeps.

þen he driet vp the drops, & dreggly can syle.

On all wise in this world he his wit cast,

9212 ffor to wyn to his will, if werdis noght let.

þen he rose fro his rest in a Rad hast,

Asket water at his wegges, wesshed hym anone,

Refresshing his face for facyng of teres,

9216 And dride vp his drops for dymyng his ene.

Book XXII.

HOW ACHILLES SENT TO ECUBA FOR HIS DOUGHTER
POLEXENA.

Achilles sends a
message to
Hecuba
requesting
Polyxena to wife;
(fol. 142 b.)

- 9220 Anon as the night passid, & neghid the day,
Yet lastoon the lell tru the lordes betwene,
He ordant to Ecuba, the honerable qwene,
A message for the maiden by a mene frynd,
Prinuely to passe to the prise lady,
þat worthy to wilne to his wif euyng,
And mell *with* a mariage & matremony hole,
9224 As a lady to liue to hir lyues end :
On suche couenaund to kepe, yf þat dere wold,
He shuld *procour* the prinse, & the prise grekes,
To pas fro þat *prouyns*, payre hom nomore ;
9228 And nought tary on the towne, ne no tene wirke,
Withoute condiscoun, or cause, for to come after.
The mon, þat this message meuit for to do,
Was a *seruond* full sure of the same kynges.
9232 When he hade told hym þis tale, toght hym
to go,
He made hym redy full rad, ron to the toun,
Esely to Ecuba etlit he anon,
And all his charge, to þat chefe, choisly he said.
9236 The worthy, to þat wegh, þat was of wit noble,
Depe of discrecioun, in dole þof sho were,
Sho herknet hym full hyndly, & *with* hert gode,
And onswaret hym esely, euyng on this wise :—
9240 “ffrend, þou shall fairly fare to þi lord,
And say hym vpon sewertie thy-seluyng *with*
mouthe,
In þat at menys to me, *with* my might hole
I shall filsyn þis forward, in faith, þat I can ;
9244 But, I will say the, my son, or þou sew ferre,
I most wete all the wille of my wale kyng,
And my sonnes, for sothe, or I say more,
Yf þai graunt will þis grace, *with* a goode wille.

and promises
if his request be
granted, that he
will cause the
siege to be raised.

The Queen
answers the
messenger
discreetly :—
“Tell your lord,
that I will do
what I can to
further his suit :

but, I must
consult with the
king and my
sons.

- 9248 ffull onsware, in faith I forme þe not here,
 But come the thrid day, full þroly, *with*outyn
 þrepe more,
 Sew to my selfe, & I the say wille
 Vne faithly before, as hit fare shall."
- 9252 When the messanger hade melit *with* þe myld
 qwene,
 Than he lut to þe lady, & his leue toke,
 Meuit to his maistur, & the mater told.
 þen comford he caght in his cole hert,
- 9256 Thus hengit in hope, & his hele mendit :
 More redy to rest, ricchet his chere.
 This honerable Ecuba, eft, when hir liked,
 Preset vnto Priam, and Paris hir son ;
- 9260 Caght hom in counsell, & hir cause told,—
 All the maner of the message from þe main kyng.
 When Priam persayuit the proffer of þe greke,
 Long he stode in a stody, or he stir wold,
- 9264 Doun hengond his hed, herkonyng the qwene :
 Mony thoghtes full þro þrang hym *with*in !
 Thus onswart þat honerable euyng to his wif :—
 " A ! how hard were my hert, to hold hym as
 frend,
- 9268 That so highly me hyndret, & my hate seruet !
 All the leght has he lost fro my leue ene,
 Thurgh slaght of my son, þat my sore ekys !
 ffor whose dethe, vppon dayes, all the derfe
 grekes
- 9272 Hertyn hom full hogely, my harmes to eneres.
 But to fle all the offence, & fortune to come,
 In sauynge of my selfe & my sons als ;
 þat I may lyff in my lond in my last dayes,
- 9276 Out of batell & baret in my bare eld,
 I assent to þi sagh, vpon soche wise,
 þat he þis forward fulfille, & before do,
 And *with* no gawdes me begile, ne to greue ferre."

Book XXII.

Three days hence
 he shall have
 my answer.'

(fol. 143 a.)

Hecuba recounts
 the matter to
 Priam and Paris.

Priam is sore
 perplexed : but
 at length
 answers :—

"It is a hard thing
 to hold him as
 my friend, who
 has taken away
 the light of
 mine eyes.

But to eschew
 further evils,

I assent to the
 proposal,
 provided that he
 honestly fulfil
 his part."

- Book XXII.
- Paris assents on condition that Helen should not be returned to her sovereign.
- On the third day the messenger returns.
- (fol. 143 b.)
- Hecuba states that Achilles shall have Polyxena when he performs what he has promised.
- Achilles rejoices that his suit has been accepted; and plans how he may accomplish what he has promised.
- 9280 The prise wordes of Priam Paris alowet,
And demet to be don, as the duke said,
So þat his wiffe, o nowise,—worshipfull Elan,—
Shuld be sent to hir souerain, ne seche vnto
grece,
- 9284 But leng in þat lond to hir lyues end.
The prid day, full proly, priuond Achilles
Sent his message, full mekely, to þe myld qwene.
He past to hir priuely, and the pert fond,
- 9288 And asket of þat onerable onsware to haue.
Thus said hym þat souerain with a softe
speche :—
“I haue wetyn the wille of my wale kyng,
And of Paris, my pure son, prestly also :
- 9292 Bothe assenton to þis sound, sothely, to me,
On suche couenaunt to kepe, þat the kyng shall
All þo forwardes fulfill, first, of hym-seluyn.
All ys holly in hym, hold yf hym lyst,
- 9296 ffor to sew hit hym-seluyn, say hyt fro me :
So hit keppit be in cource, carpit no ferre,
Tyll yssu be ordant, after his deuyse.”
þen be leue of þe lady, the lede on his way
- 9300 Past at the port, & the pale entrid :
To his maistur of his mater menit anon,
All the truthe of the tale, tomly to end.
Achilles was choise fayne, cherit hym the bettur,
- 9304 And now hatnis his hert all in hote loue :
Myche myndit the mater, in the mene tyme,
And to bryng hit aboute besit hym sore.
Hit heuet his hert of his hegh proffer,
- 9308 þat passit his pouer, to Priam the kyng ;
ffor hit longis to a louer soche a light vice,
In the hete of his hert, for his hegh lust,
To proffer soche prise thing, þat passis hi
might,
- 9312 And festyn in forward, þat hym for-thinkes after

Yet hopit he full hertely, for his hegh prowes,
 And doghtenes of dede *with* his dregth strokes,
 If he gright *with* the grekes to graunt hom his
 helpe,

Book XXII.

He hopes to
 prevail upon the
 Greeks to leave
 the land.

- 9316 þat þai the lond shuld leue & lightly go home.
 þen Achilles did cherisshe the cheftan of all.
 Palomydon, the prise, by *purpos* of hym,
 All the grete of the grekes gedrit hym somyn,
 9320 To a counsell to come for the comyn proffet.

At his request,
 Palamedes calls a
 general council.

When prinses & prise kynges were in pale
 somyn,

Among tho mighty *with* mouthe menit
 Achilles :—

Achilles addresses
 the council :

“Now, fryndes faithfull, in feliship here !

- 9324 Kynges, & knightes, & other kyde Dukes,
 That the charge, & the chaunse hase of þis
 choise wer,

(fol. 144 a.)
 “Now, faithful
 friends ! what
 folly and
 rashness have
 possessed us :

Thurgh oure might & oure monhod maintene to
 gedur !

What whylenes, or wanspede, wryxles *our*
 mynd ?

- 9328 þat for meuyng of a man,—Menelay the kyng,—
 And the wille of a woman, as ye weton all,
 Oure londes haue leuyt, & oure lefe godys,
 Our childur, oure choise folke, & chefen fro
 hom

that for a woman,
 we have left our
 land and all we
 hold dear ;

- 9332 Vnto a cuntre vnkynd, *with* care at oure herttes :
 Oure godys, oure gold vngaynly dispendit,
 And oure persons be put vnto pale dethe.
 Oure kynges are kyld, & oure kyd Dukes :

and have exposed
 ourselves to
 death.

- 9336 Oure buernes *with* baret britnet in feld,
 þat might haue leuet in hor lond, as lordes at
 hame.

And my selfe, sothely, suffert full hard,
 Wickedly woundit, wasted my blode.

- Book XXII. 9340 At the dethe of the derfe prince, soche a dynt
hade,
I wend neuer, witturly, walked on fote.
Hit greuys me full gretly, & to ground brynges,
Whethur Elan be so honerable, or of so hegh
prise,
9344 ffor hir, oure Dukes to dethe, & oure derfe
kynges.
- Helen is not of so
great price, that
our kings should
die for her.
- In every land
there are many
noble ladies, from
whom Menelaus
may choose a
wife.
- 9348 And chose hym a choise, *with*outen charge heuy;
And not so mony be mard, ne on mold ded,
Ne all grece for to greve, *with* no ground harme.
Hit is not light for vs lite, pis lond to dystroy,
pat haue a Cité full sure, & Surffetus mony,
Bothe of kynges, & knightes, & kid men of
arnes :
And we, the worthiest in wer, haue wastid in
dethe,
Kyld of oure kynges, and other kyd Dukes.
- And it is no light
matter to
overcome this
people.
- 9352 This suffises, me semys, to ses *with* oure worship;
Kayre to oure cuntre, & couet no more !
þof Elan leue in pis lond, & not laght worthe,
Hit greues not full gretly, ne no ground harme,
9360 Syn we Exiona, the suster of the sure kynges,
At hom holdyn for hir, pat is a hede lady,
And more honerable þan Elan, of auncetre
grete."
- What we have
done may suffice:
we may return
with honour. And
though we leave
Helen, have we
not Heslona, the
klyng's sister ? "
- 9364 Here he seset full sone, said he no more.
þan Toax, the tore kyng, talkys agayne,
With Menclay & mo, mighty of astate,
Gright *with* the gret & agayne stode :
- Thoas, Menelaus,
and the chief
captains oppose
such measures.

When the wegh hade thies wordis warpit to
end,

- 9368 All the most of þo mighty, *with* a mayn wille,
 Dyssaisent to the dede, demyt hit for noght.
 Achilles at tho choise men cheuert for anger,
 Vne wrothe at hor wordes, & wightly he send
- 9372 To all the Mermydons, his men, and his mayn
 pepull,
 That no freke to the feld fare shuld to batell ;
 Ne to go *with* þe grekes, to greue hom *with-in*.
 þen hit auntred in the ost of the od grekes,
- 9376 þat hom failed the fode, and defaute hade :
 Hongur full hote harmyt hom þen,
 And fayntid the folk, failet þe strenkith.
 Palomydon a perlement puruait anon,
- 9380 And the grete of the grekes gedrit he somyn.
 þan ordant thei all men Agamynon the kyng,
With mony shippes full shene shapon *perfore*,
 To fecche hom som fode, & filsyn hor strenght.
- 9384 Agamynon, full goodly, by grement of all,
 Meuyt vnto Missam *with* mayn shippes fele,
 & rofe *þere* full radly, raiket to the kyng.
 And Thelaphon hym toke *with* a triet chere ;
- 9388 ffylde all his fyne shippes, & his fraght made ;
 Stuffit hym *with* store, þat hom strenght might.
 Toke leue at þe lord, and the land past ;
 Saillet hom soundly to the sure tenttes ;
- 9392 Was welcom I-wis to the weghe all.
 ffayne were þo freikes of þe fre kyng !
 Palomydon, the prise kyng, prestly gart ordan
 All the shippes full shene shapyn to rode ;
- 9396 And all the navy full noble, naitly aray,
 Atyrit *with* takell, & trussyng of Ropes,
 To be Redy for the Rode, yf þai Red toke.
 And so þai lyue *þere* in legh : oure lord gyf us
 Ioye !

Book XXII.

Achilles, in a
 rage, orders his
 Myrmidons to
 withdraw from
 the Greeks.

Famine in the
 Greek camp.

Agamemnon
 with a number of
 vessels, goes to
 King Telephus for
 victuals.

(fol. 145 a.)

Palamedes orders
 the fleet to be
 repaired, and
 kept in readiness.

("legh" = ley,
 leisure, liberty,
 security.)

Here Begynnys the xxiij Boke : of the xij and
xiij Batell.

The truce is
ended.

9400 **T**he tyme of the tru turnyd to end,
Vnto batell pai busket vppon bothe halys :
ffuersse was the folke, pat to feld came,
And with a stoure, pat was stronge, stryken to-
gedur.

Delphobus
strikes down
Cressus.

9404 Deffibus derfly drof to a greke,
pat Cresseus was cald, kyng of Agresta ;
He gird hym thurgh the guttes with a grym
speire,
pat he light on the lond, & the lyue past.

9408 Myche sorow was pere sene for pe sure kyng,
Sore greuyt the grekes for grefe of hym on !
All fond to pe fight, febill of hertis,
The bold men on bake were borne with the
troiens,

The Greeks give
way.

9412 And mony kant man kyld with caupying of
swerdes.

(fol. 145 b.)

Diomedes,
Palamedes, and
Ajax, with 20,000
men, come to the
assistance of the
Greeks.

Then Dyomede, the derfe kyng, drogh into batell,
Palomydon full prudly, with prise men of armys,
With auntrus Aiax, abill of dedis,
9416 And xxth M. pro men prang in with thes.
The stoure was full stithe, po stuerne men be-
twene,
Mony dyet in pe dale, dole to be-hold !

Hit auntrid, þat Ajax so angardly-met

Book XXIII.

9420 On Forson, a fyn knight, *with* a fell dynt,—
A prise son of Priam, *with* a proude wille,—
He woundit hym wickedly in his wale face,
And vnablit after *with* angur to fight.

Ajax beats down
Phoreys, a son
of Priam.

9424 When Deffibus *with* dole of þe dede segh,
ffor bale of his brother brest out to wepe,
He walte into wodenes for his wan angur,
And tachit vppon Thelamon *with* a tore speire,
9428 Hurlit hym to hard yerth, hurt hym full sore !

Deiphobus in
revenge rushes
on Ajax, and
wounds him.

THE DETHE OF DEFFIBUS BY PALOMYDON SLAYN.

Palomydon persayuit & preset hym to venge,
He droffe vnto Deffibus *with* a dynt felle,
Shott þurgh the sheld & þe shene mayle,
9432 Bare hym þurgh the brest *with* a bright end,
þat þe Rod alto Rose right to his hond :
A trunchen of the tre & the triet hed
Abode in his body, & in his brest stake.

Deiphobus is
severely wounded.

9436 þan Paris persayuēt the pyn of his brother,
þat was stad in the stoure & the strong fight,
Myche water he weppit, wailyng of sorow.

With pyne out of prese, & pité in hert,
9440 Deffebus he drogh furth, & drissit to light :
By a syde of the Cité set hym to ground,
Laid hym on the laund *with* a laith chere,
With myche wepyng & woo for want of hym one.

Paris drags him
from the erowd
and stays to
tend him.

9444 As Deffebus, *with* dole of his depe wound,
Thus lay on the laund, he lift vp his egh,
Blusshet on his broder, & bailusly said :—

“A ! dere brother, er I degh, or droupe in-to helle,

9448 And er þis trunchyn, me tenys, be takon of my
brest,

Deiphobus
desires him to
(fol. 146 a.)
avenge his death.

Go, buske vnto batell my bone for to venge,
And oppresse the *with* payn, & present hym
dethe;

Book XXIII.

Paris, overcome
with grief and
rage, dashes into
battle to seek
Palamedes.

- bat he so sleghly be slayn *with* sleght of þi hond,
 9452 þat I may wete how hit worthes, or I wend
 hethyn !”
 Parys, for pytie of his pale wordes,
 Sweyt into swym, as he swelt wold,
 And all his wedis were wete of his wan teres.
 9456 There left he þe lede and launchet to fild,
 Dessyrus to deghe, for dole þat he hade.
 He shot þurgh the sheltrums þe shalkefor to mete,
 Palomydon to prese, and put vnto dethe : .
 9460 þen found he the freike in a fell stoure.
 Seppidon, the sure kyng, assaylet full hard,
 And the freke hym defendit *with* a freike wille.
 To Palomydon he preset *with* a prise weppyn,
 9464 The hold for to britton, & on bent leue.

THE DETHE OF SEPPIDON ÞE KYNG BY PALOMYDON.

Palamedes, with
one blow, cuts
down Sarpedon.

- Palomydon the prise, *with* a proude sworde,
 On kyng Seppidon for-sothe set soche a dynt ;
 He gird hym so grymly on his gret theghe,
 9468 þat he karve hit of cleane, & the kyng deghit,
 And fey of his fole felle to þe ground.
 Parys segh, in his sorow, how the sir wrought ;
 þe freike in his felnes thefuerse kyng hade slayne
 9472 And mony Troiens *with* tene tyrnit to dethe :
 What for dynttes of þat duke, & of derfe other,
 þai were boun to gyffe bake, & the bent leue.

THE DETHE OF PALOMYDON BY PARIS.

Paris shoots
Palamedes with
(fol. 146 b.)
a poisoned arrow.

- Paris bend vp his bow *with* his big arme,
 9476 Waited the wegh in his wit ouer,
 In what plase of his person to perse of his wede
 And to deire hym *with* dethe he duly deuysset,
With a narow full noble of a nait shap,
 9480 þat put was in poison ouer the pale hede.
 He woundit þat worthy in his wide þrote,

Entering the

- Gird þurgh the gret vayne, grusschet the necke,
 þat he hurlyt down hedlonges, harmyt no moo,
 484 And deghit of þe dynt, deirit neuer after.
 þen the crie was full kene, crusschyng of wepyn !
 Myche grem hade the grekes for gref of hym one !
 When þai lost hade the lede, þat hom lede shuld,
 488 All astonyt þai stode starond aboute,
 þen fled all in fere, and the fild leuit,
 Bowet to þere bastels with bale at þere herttes.
 The frigies felly folowet hom after,
 492 ffele of hom fuersly felle hom to ground ;
 Dang hom to dethe with dynttes of swerd,
 And moche wo on hom wroght, wastid hor blode.
 At the tentis þai turnyt with Troiens to fight ;
 496 With-stode hom full stithly in a stoure hoge ;
 ffoghten with hom felly, & fele were þere slayne.
 The Troiens lighten doun lyuely, leston thair
 horses,
 Girdyn to þe grekes with a grym fare ;
 500 Greuit hom full gretly with mony grym wound ;
 Alto ter of hor tenttes, tokyn þere godes.
 Syluer and Sarrigold sadly þai grippet,
 Bassons full brode, & other bright vessell ;
 504 Pesis of plates plentius mekyll,
 Other iowels full ioly, & mekull iust armur.
 Paris the prise knight, & the pert Troilus
 Bowet to þe bonke þere þe barges lay,
 508 With xxx^{ti} M. þromen þryuond in armys.
 The shippes on a shene fyre shot þai belyue,
 That the low vp lightly launchit aboute ;
 And all chrikenede with the scriue þurgh the
 styrn ost,
 512 ffor the smother, & the smoke of þe smert loghys,
 þat waivet in the welkyn, wappond full hote,
 All the Citie might se the sercle aboute.
 þan Aiax the aunterus came angurdly fast,—

Book XXIII.

throat, it lays
open the great
vein.The Greeks break,
and flee to their
tents.The Trojans
pursue.A struggle at the
tents ;which are torn
and plundered.Paris and Troilus
set fire to the
Greek ships.

(fol. 147 a.)

Ajax, with a

- Book XXIII.
- 9516 The tore son of Thelamon,—*with* tried men &
noble :
- He turnyt to the troiens, tenit full mony,
In deffence of þe folke, þat thefeld leuyt.
ffell was the fight *with* foynyng of speires,
- 9520 Mallyng þurgh metall maynly *with* hondes,
Kyllyng of knightes; knockyng þurgh helmys,
Ded men full dauly droppit to ground !
On yehe halue, in þat hete, hurlit to fote,
- 9524 Mony bold was þere britnet vpon bothe haluys.
There all the Navy *with* noy, & the haite
vessell,
With flamys of fyre hade fully ben brent,
Ne hade aunterns Ajax angardly don,
- 9528 And *with* hardynes of hond holpyn his feres,
(In) withstondyng the stoure *with* his strenghton,
ffyve hundrith fully of þere fyne shippes,
Consumet full cleane, clothes & other,
- 9532 And mony mo were þere marred, & mated *with*
fire.
The Troiens þat tyme tenet hom so euyll,
Dong hom to dethe, & derit hom mekyll,
þat no sith might þai suffer the sorow, þat thai
hade;
- 9536 But turnyt vnto tenttes, tenit full euill.
One Ebes, an od man & honorable of kyn,
Of Tracy þe tru-kyng was his triet fader,
He was brochit þurgh the body *with* a big speire
- 9540 þat a trunchyn of þe tre tut out belynd,
To Achilles aune tent angardly ran,
That lay in his loge all *with* loue boundon,
And fore to no fight for faire Polexena.
- 9544 He chalinget Achilles *with* a chere fell,
Reproued hym prudly of his proud wille,
þat lurket in his loge, list not to helpe,
And segh his folke so fallyn, & in fight end,
- great company,
comes to the
rescue.
- Many killed and
wounded on both
sides.
- (MS. has "and")
- More than five
hundred of the
Greek ships are
burned.
- Ebes, son of the
King of Thrace,
is transfixt with
a great spear.
- He goes to the
tent of
(fol. 147 b.)
Achilles, and
reproves him for
not assisting his
countrymen.

9548 þat with his monhede so mykell, & with his
mayn strenght,

Book XXIII.

Might soucours his Soudiours, & saue hom alyue.
þen the trunchyn of the tre þai tuggit hym fro,
Braid it out bigly, and the buerne deghet.

9552 Sone after, sothly, a seruond of Achilles
Come bremlly fro batell, braid to his tent :
He fraynit at the freike how þai fore þere,
And spird at hym specially of þaire spede fer.

A servant returns
from the battle,
and tells Achilles
how sorely the
Greeks are
pressed.

9556 "Syr," quod þe seruond, "in sertan, full euyll,
Oure grekes vnto ground are gird wonder picke,
And myche dole is vs dight to day, as I wene.

þe multytude ys so myche of the mayn troiens,
9560 And so fruersly in fight fellis oure knightes,
Alto swappon vs with swerdes & with swym
strokes.

In the Citie, forsothe, no soudiour is leuit,
Ne no freke of defense, but in feld all

9564 To oppress hom with payn, our pepull to sle.

And yf hit liked you, lord, at þis lell tyme,
To bowne you to batell on your best wise ;
Syn þai fainted are with fight & feble of strenght,

If he will go
forth to battle, he
may gain great
honour and fame.

9568 And wery of þere werke, ye worship might haue,
Wyth a lose euerlastond; when your lyff endis :
flor by soucours of your selfe, & your sad helpe,
We might holly the herrehond haue now for ay."

9572 The worthy at his wordes wonyt no chere,
Ne noght hopet in hert of his hegh speche,
Ne þe sight of Sebes, þat sadly was dede ;
But faynet all fantasy, as he no freike segh,

None of these
things move
Achilles : he is so
overcome with
love.

9576 And as a lede þat with loue was lappit full hard,
As þe maner is of men, þat mellyn with loue,
To be blyndit with the byt, þof hom bale happyn :

(fol. 148^a.)

9580 Nowther waite vnto worship, ne to wild aunter,
But laityn ay with lykyng þere luff for to please.
The batell was big, brytnet were fele ;

Book XXIII.

At sunset, Paris
leads the Trojans
into the city.

The grief of Paris
and Troilus for
their brother
Deiphobus,

Paris relates how
he killed
Palamedes,

Deiphobus dies,

Grief of the
Trojans for
Deiphobus and
Sarpedon.

- Mony grekes vnto ground gird vnto dethe ;
 Mony stithe in the stoure starf vnder fote,
 9584 Till the blode & the brayne blend with the
 erthe.
 Then neghit the night, noy was the more !
 At the setting of þe son sesit the fight,
 Paris, the prise knight, with his pepull all
 9588 Soght to the Citie softly & faire.
 Er Deffibus was dede, his dere bredur two,
 Troilus the tru knight, & the triet Paris,
 ffore euyng to þe freke febill of chere ;
 9592 With mykell sobbyng and sorow set hym before,
 þat leuer were to be lyueles, then to lyue after,
 ffor dole, & for doute of hor dere brother.
 Then Deffibus dauly drogh vp his Ene,
 9596 Pletid vnto Paris with a pore voise,
 Whether the Duke were od dede, þat hym
 deiret so.
 þan he fraynet at the freike, as he hym faith aght,
 And he, the tale how hit tid, told hym full euyng,
 9600 Of the dethe and the dynt þat the Duke polit,
 With the bir of his bow and a big arow.
 þen bade he to a buerne, þat hym by stode,
 The trunchen of the tre tug fro his brest ;
 9604 And he deghit with dole when he done hade,
 Vne past in the place vnto pale dethe.
 Myche mournyng was made for þat mayn
 knight
 With his ffader vnfaire, & his fre moder,
 9608 His brether vnblithe, & his bright suster ;
 With sobbyng purgh the Citie, & sorow full
 hoke.
 And for Seppidon, the sure kyng, Syling of teres,
 Myche wepyng & waile, wringyng of hond,
 9612 Bothe of buernes of the burgh, & his bold
 knightes.

Priam a prise towmbe prestly gart make,
And the bodyes of þo bold buried þerin,
With solenité & Sacrifice suche as þai vsit :

Book XXIII.

(fol. 148 b.)

9616 Couert hom clanly, closet hom to-gedur.

Myche tene in the tenttes with tulkes was
made,

Mourning of the
Greeks for
Palamedes.

With dynnyng & dole for dethe of hor lord.

þai broght hym to berynes, þo buernes onon,

9620 And closit hym clanly in a clere towmbe.

þen to-gedur thai gone, the gret by assent,

To chese hom a cheftain by charge of hom all,

By assent of hom-selfe a souerain to make,

9624 Syn Palomydon þe prise put was to dethe.

By agrement of þo grete, & the good Nestor,

þai grauntid Agamynon the gre for to haue,

Ches hym for cheftain, & chagit hym þerwith.

Agamemnon is
again chosen to
command the
Greeks.

xxiiij Boke : of the xiiij and xv Batell of þe
Cite.

The battle is
resumed : greāt
slaughter on
both sides.

9628 **T**he Secund day suyng, sais me the lyne,
þe Troiens full tymli tokyn þe feld ;
All boun vnto batell on hor best wyse,
And þe grekis home agayn gyrdyn *with* yre.

9632 Brem was þe batell vpon both haluys !
Mony gyrd to þe ground and to grym deth ;
Mony stoute þere was storuen vnder stel wedis ;
And mony britnet on bent, & blody by-ronnen !

A great storm
of rain bursts
over the field.

9636 That day was full derke, dymmyt *with* cloudes,
With a Ropand Rayne rut fro the skewes ;
A myste & a merkenes in mountains aboute,
All donkyt the dales *with* the dym showris.

(fol. 149 a.)

9640 Yet the ledis on the land left not *perfore*,
But thrappit full throly, thryngyng thurgh
sheldis,

Till the bloberond blode blend *with* the rayn.
And the ground, þat was gray, gret vnto red.

9644 Mony knyghtes were kyld of þe kene grekes ;
Mo were þere mart of þe mayn troiens.

The Greeks are
driven back to
their tents :

Then Troiell, full tite, *turnyt* vnto batell
With a company cleane of cant men of armys.

9648 The freike was so fuerse, & fell of his dynttes,
There was no buerne on the bent his birre to
withstond,

Book XXIV.

- But fled hom in fere, ferd of hor dethe,
 Turnit to *pere* tenttes, tenyt full euyil,
 9652 Thurgh the rug, & the rayn, *pat* raiked aboue,
 All wery for wete, & for wan strokes ;
 And ay the troiens *with* tene tyrynyn hom doun,
ffelly *with* fauchons folowet hom after,
 9656 Dang hom to dethe in the dym water,
 Pursewit hom *with* pyne vnto *pere* pure tenttes,
 There leuit thay laike, and the laund past :
 ffor the wedur so wete, and the wan showres,
 9660 Soght vnto the Citie soberly & faire,
 And entrid full easely, euyñ aš hom liked.

the Trojans
 pursue and cut
 them down :
 but the storm
 compels them to
 desist and return
 to the city.

The next day full naitly, the noble men of
 Troy

Next day the
 battle is renewed ;

- ffore euyñ to *pe* fight, & the fild toke ;
 9664 And the grekes hom agayne, *with* a grym fare
 Launchit furth to *pe* laund, lepon to-gedur.
 Speires vnto sprottes sprongyn ouer heddēs ;
 Sheldis thurgh shot *with* the sharpe end ;
 9668 Swyngyng out swerdes, swappyn on helmys,
 Beiton purgh basnettes *with* the brem egge.
 Mony derf *pere* was ded and to-dole brōght !
 Troiell, in *pat* tyme, turnyt to batell
 9672 *With* a folke, *pat* was felle, fightyng men all.
 He gird doun the grekes *with* so grym fare,
pat nō buerne vpon bent his buffettes might
 thowle.

Troilus makes
 havoc among the
 Greeks.

- Mony knyghtes he kyld, comyns by-dene :
 9676 Baſons of the best, and of the bold vrles,
 Deghit *pat* day *with* dynt of his weppyn.
 Thus macchit pose men till the merke night ;
 The store was full stith, pen stynt pai for late,
 9680 And aither syde, after sun, soght to *pere* holde.
 Then vij dayes euyñ pai semblit in *pe* felde,
With strong batell & brem till the bare night,

(fol. 149 .)

The battle rages
 for seven days.

Book XXIV.

The Greeks,
oppressed with
the stench of the
dead bodies,
demand a truce
for two months.

Agamemnon
sends Nestor,
Ulysses, and
Diomedes to
Achilles.

They reprove him
for having urged
on the war, and
now withdrawn
from it.

And yche day was þere dede mony derfe
hundrith.

9684 þen hit greuit the grekes of the gret murthe,
Of the bodies on bent brethit full euyll ;
The corses, as caryn, corit hom *with* stynke,
ffor the murthe was so mykull in þe meane
tyme.

9688 þan to Priam, the prise kyng, prestly the sent
ffor a tru to be takon of a tyme short,
Two monythes, & no more, paire men for to
bery,
And to frete hom *with* fyre, þat were fey
worthen.

9692 Hit was grauntid agayn by grement *with-in*,
And affirmyt *with* faith the frekes betwene.

Within the tyme of the tru, as þe treti says,
Agamynon the gret full gredly did send

9696 Nestor, the noble duke, another—Vlyxes—
And Dyomedes, the derfe Kyng, to doghty
Achilles,

Prayond hom full prestly by þo prise kynges,
ffor to buske hym to batell, & þo buernes helpe

9700 In offence of hor fos, and hor fuerse socour,
Thurgh might of his monhode & his mayn
strenght,

When þai comyn to þe kyng, þo kyde men in fere,
He welcomyt þo worthy *with* a wille faire,

9704 And solast hom somyn syttyng *with* hym,
The first of þo fre, þat to þe freike said,
Was Vlyxes, the lord, *with* his lythe wordes :—

9708 “ Ne was hit not *your* wille, & *your* weghe all,
With other kynges in company, & kyde men of
worship,

ffro our prouyns to passe, and our prise londes,
With a pouer full preste on Priam to venge ;

- His body to britton, & his burgh take ;
- 9712 All his stid to distroy, and his stith holdis ?
 What will is þere waknet in your wild hert,
 Or what puttes you in plite þis purpos to leue,
 To enclyne to þe contrary, & no cause haue,
- 9716 Syn hit happis vs suche harmes to haue now,
 alace :
 Oure kynges bein kylde, and our kyd dukes ;
 Oure bachelors on bent brittynet full thicke ;
 Oure tenttes to-torne, takyn oure godes ;
- 9720 Oure barges brent vnto bare askes,
 And other harmes full hoge hent in a whyle ?
 Hit was hopit full hertely of oure hegh pepull,
 Thurgh prowes of your person, & your prise
 dedis,
- 9724 þat vs hap shuld the herhond haue of our fos,
 Syn ye honerable Ector auntrid to sle,
 That all the Troiens trust truly was in.
 And now Deffibus is dede, deires no more,
- 9728 þat furse was in fight, and oure folk sloght ;
 So (happeth) þaire hope is in hard deth,
 And febill in hor fight, faynt in hor hertis.
 Syn 3e alosit ar, of longtym, lusti in armys,
- 9732 And oure folke has defendit with 3our fyn
 strenkith,
 With þe blode of 3our brest thurgh þe bright
 maille,
 And oft reskewet oure renkes, or þai ruth polit ;
 If hit like you now, lell sir, lyft vp your hertte,
- 9736 Mayntene youre manhode & your men helpe,
 ffaris into fight your folke to releue,
 þat with-outyn helpe of your hond happis the
 worse.
 Therefore hent vp your hert & your high wille,
- 9740 Meue you with monhode to mar of your fos ;
 To wyn vs oure worship, & our wille haue :

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(fol. 150 a.)

They relate the
disasters that
have befallen the
Greeks ;

and how much
they had hoped
to win by his aid.

(MS. has
'that both.')

Since he has won
so great renown,
they urge him to
maintain it : and
to rouse himself
again to the war.

Book XXIV.

And þat hope we full hertely thurgh helpe of
your one."

THE ANSWARE OF ACHILLES TO VLYXES THE KYNG.

- Achilles answers
that it was great
folly for them to
come to Troy on
such an errand.
- (fol. 150 b.)
- "It would have
been wiser had
Palamedes
remained in his
own land, than to
come here to be
slain.
- Hector himself
was slain;
- and the same fate
- 9744 To þat honerable onestly answaret Achilles,
With wordis full wise in his wit noble:—
"If vs auntrid, Vlyxes, thurgh angard of pride,
To þis kith for to come, & oure kyn leue,
Hit was folly, by my faith, & a fowle dede.
- 9748 Masit were our myndes & our mad hedis,
And we in dotage full depe dreuyn, by faith,
ffor the wille of a woman, & nò whe ellis,
All our londes to leue, & to laite hedur,
- 9752 Oure kynges be kild, & oure kide dukes,
All oure londes to lose, and oure lyf als,
In a cuntre vnkynd to be cold ded.
Hade not Palomydon, the prise kyng, provet the
bettur,
- 9756 To haue lengit in his lond, & his lyf hade,
And haue deg hit in his Duché, as a duke noble,
Then be britnet on bent with a buerne strang:
And fele other fre kynges frusschet to dethe,
- 9760 þat might haue leuyt as lordes in pere lond yet?
Syn the worthiest of þe worle, to wale hom by-
dene,
Are assenblit to þis sege in a sad ost,
If hit happyn hom here with hōnd to be slayn,
- 9764 And þaire londis to lose lightly for ay,
All þe world shall haue wondur of hor wit febill;
And Carles þaire cuntre cacht as þaire aune,
To weld all þe worship þo worthy men aght.
- 9768 Was not honerable Ector, oddist of knightes,
In this batell on bent britnet to deth;
And lightly his lif lost in a stound:
ffor all his fursnes, in faith, had a febill end?
- 9772 þe sam to my-self, sothli, may happyn,

þat am febillér be fer þen þe fre prinse,
Both of myght, & of makyng, & of mayn strenkith.
þis trauell is tynt, I tel you before,

Book XXIV.
may befall
me, who am far
more feeble.
Your labour is in
vain : for

9776 Me to preve *with your praier prestly* tō feld,
Or any troien to tene, trist 3e non other.

I will fight no
more.

Hit is playnly my *purpos neuer* in plase efte,
ffor to boun me to batell *þer* buernes schal fight,

9780 Ne *þer* as doute is of deth, ffro þis day efte.

Rather will I lose
my fame than
my life."

Me is leuer for to lyue *with losse* þat I haue,
þen ani person be put vnto pale deth.

Hit is wit soche wildnes wayne out of mynd,

9784 And pas ouer a *purpos enparis* at þe end."

þen Diamed, þe derf kyng, and the Duke
Nestor,

Diomedes,
Nestor, and
Agamemnon
entreat him to
return; but in
vain.

Tretid hym trietly, all *with tru* wordis,
ffor to *turne* his entent & his tyme kepe;

9788 But all þaire wordis þai wast, & þaire wynd also.

Noght stird hym þo stith in his stalle hert,

(fol. 151 a.)

Ne the prayer of the prinse, þat the prise hade,

Agamynon the gret, þat the gomes sent,

9792 Noght meuyt his mynd for no myld speche,

Ne put of his *purpos* ffor prayer ne other.

þan laght þai hor leue, þo lordes, in fere,

Ayryn to the Emperoure angardly fast,

9796 All þai toldyn hym (tife), as þai tide euyn,

(MS. has 'tale')

Of þaire answare, in ordur, those od men to-gedur.

Agamynon full graidly gedrit all somyn,

Dukes, and derfe Erles, doughty of hond,

9800 Caght hom in councell, and the cause told,

The authwart answare of Achilles the kyng,

And the prayer of the prinses, þat prestly were

Agamemnon
summons a
council of the
leaders; informs
them of the
conduct of
Achilles; and
asks their advice.

sent,

By assent of hym-selfe, þe soueraine vnto;

9804 And how he counceled the kynges to kayre into

grece,

Book XXIV.

Menelaus advises,
that it would
be a shame to
treat with the
Trojans, now
that Hector and
Deiphobus are
slain : and

that they could
succeed without
Achilles.

Nestor and
Ulysses declare
that Troy is not
to be so easily
won ;

(fol. 151 b.)

that Troilus is
nearly as great as
Hector ; and
Paris as
Deiphobus,

and, that the
Greeks ought to
treat with Priam,
and return home.

With the Troiens to trete, & tene hom no more ;
All hor lond for to leue, & hor lyue saue.
“Lakys now, ledys, what you lefe think,
9808 And what ye deme to be done at this du tyme.”

When the souerain hade said, sone opponon,
Menelay meuyt vp, & with mouthe saide :—
“fforto trete with the troiens ys no tyme now,
9812 Ne no worship, I-wis, but a wit feble.
Syn Ector ded is of dynt, & Deffibus the knight,
And other kynges ben kyld, þat cleane were of
hond,

The Troiens full truly trusten no bettur,
9816 But dernly to degh : þai demyn non other.
I am sekir, for-sothe, and sadly beleue,
Withouten helpe of þat hathell vs hastis an end.”

Then Nestor þe noble duke, another—Vlixes,
9820 Saidon to the souerayn sadly agayn :—
“þof þow wylne to þe wer, wonders vs noght,
Syn þi hert is holly the harmys to venge ;
Thy wyf for to wyn, þat þou well loues,

9824 And to grefe hom agayne, yf þou grace hade :
But yet trust not þat Troy will titly be wonyn,
þof derfe Ector be ded, and Deffibus also.

There is another als noble & nait of his strenght,
& als wondurly werkes in wer vppon dayes ;
That is Troilus the triet, þat tenes vs full euyll,
And fuersly in fight fellis our pepull.

þof Ector were eftsones ordant alyue,
9832 He kylls our knightes, kerues hom in sonder :
And Paris, a prise man, pert of his dedis ;
Was neuer Deffibus so doughty & derfe of his
hondes.

Therefore, sirs, vs semyth sothely the best,
9836 With the Troiens to trete & turne to our londes.
With the harme, þat we haue, of our hede kynges.

In sauynge of our-selfe & our sure knightes."

Book XXIV.

Then Calcas the curset, þat was the kyde *traytour*,

9840 The Bysshop of the burgh, þat I aboue said,

Negh wode of his wit, walt into sorow,

Brast out *with* a birr & a bale noise.

"*Ah* ! noble men of nome, nayet of *your* werkes,

9844 Worthiest in worde, wanttis no hertte !

What ! thinke ye so þroly this þrepe for to leue ;

Your goddis to greue, þat graunttes you an end ?

Leuys hit full lelly, the laike is your auue,

9848 And the *prise* of the play plainly to ende,

Thurgh the graunt of *your* goddes, & no grem þole.

What ! thinke ye so þroly þis þrepe for to leue ?

Heyue vp your herttes, henttes *your* armys ;

9852 Wackyns vp *your* willes, as worthy men shuld ;

Bes fuerse on *your* fos to the ffer end,

And lette no dolnes you drepe, ne *your* dede let ;

ffares *with* no faintyng till *your* fors lacke !

9856 Tristis me full truly, you tydes the bettur,

Yonder won for to wyn, and *your* wille haue ;

And þefore greue not *your* goddes for grem þat

may folow."

At the wordes, I-wis, of this wickyde *traytor*,

9860 All the grekes *with* grem gedret þere herttes,

Noght charget Achilles, ne his choise helpe,

But were frekir to þe fight þen at the first tyme ;

And þus in *Rigour* þos Renkes Restyn tyll efte.

The traitor
Calcas reminds
them that the
gods have
promised them
victory.

He urges them to
take heart,
and desist not
till the city is
captured.

The leaders are
encouraged and
determine to
fight on.

(fol. 152 a.)

xxv Boke : off the Sextene & þe xviij Batell.

- 9864 **W**hen the Monethis were meuyt of the mene tru,
 The Grekes *with* a grym fare gedrit to felde
 Mony bold vppon bent in hor bright wedys,
 All ffuerse to the fight, felle men of hondes.
- 9868 þan soght fro the Cité, *with* a sum hoge,
 Troiell the *triet* knight, & þe toile entrid.
 The stoure was full stith, starf mony knightes ;
 Dedmen *with* dynttes droppit full thicke,
- 9872 And mony lede on the laund out of lyfe past.
 ffor tene of his tru brother, Troiell the knight,
 Dressit hym the dethe of Deffibus to venge.
 Mony grekes vnto ground he gird out of lyue,
- 9876 And fele *with* his fauchon þat fyn knight slogh.
 As Dares of his dedis duly me tellus,
 A thowsaund thro knightes þrong he to dethe
 þat day *with* his dynttes, of the derffe grekes.
- 9880 All ffrickly his fos fled at the last ;
 þai turnyt to þere tenttes *with* tene at þai hade :
 The ffrigies hom folowet, fell hom *with* swordes.
 þan the day ouerdrogh to þe derke night,
- 9884 The Troiens turnyt to toun, & the toile leuyt.

When the truce
 was ended, the
 battle is renewed.

Troilus, in
 revenge for the
 death of
 Deiphobus, slays
 a thousand
 knights.

The Greeks are
 driven back to
 their tents.

Night ends the
 battle.

When the sun *with* his soft beames set vp
 olofte,

The grekes out gird *pere* grem for to venge,
And the Troiens full tyte, on the tother halue :

Book XXV.

9888 ffull mekill was the murthe, & meruell to here !

The derf kyng Dyomede, þat doghty was ay,
flore *with* his fos as a fuerse lyon :

Diomedes cuts
down the Trojans
right and left.

Mony britnet the buerne of the bold troiens ;

9892 Mony lede out of lyue *with* his launse broght.

Troiell þat torfer titly beheld,

Kayres euyñ to the kyng, þat he knew well,
With all the corse of his caple & a kene speire.

Troilus dashes on
him ;

9896 He tachit on the tulke *with* a tore dynt,

And he keppit the caupe *with* a kant wille.

On the brest of the buerne brake he þe launse,
But he woundit not the wegh, ne nowise hurt.

shivers a lance on
his breast, and
drives him to the
ground.

9900 Dyomede *with* the dynt of the derfe Troielus,

Halfe-lyueles along on the laund felle,

With a wicked wound thurgh the wast euyñ.

þan Troiell, the tore kyng, titly vmbraid

(fol. 152 b.)

9904 Of Bresaid, the bright, *with* his breme wordes.

The grekes *with* grem, & *with* gret strenght,

Hurlit hym fro horsfete, hade hym away.

The shalke on his sheld shoke to his tent,

The Greeks raise
him on his shield,
and carry him to
his tent.

9908 As for ded of þe dynt dressit hym to ly.

Menelay þe mighty þis myschefe beheld,

The dethe of Diamede dressit hym to venge.

He thoght Troiell to take, or tene *with* his hond,

Menelaus, to
avenge the death
of Diomedes,
attacks Troilus :

9912 And rode to þe Renke *with* a roide fare.

Troiell keppit the kyng *with* a kant wille,

Woundit hym wickedly, walt hym to ground :

His hede vnder horsfete hit on the bent.

but is dashed to
the earth.

9916 The men of þat mighty paire maistur can take,

Braid hym on a brode sheld, bere to his tent ;

As a lyueles lede, left hym for ded.

Agamynon the grem of þe grekes beheld,

Agamemnon with
a company comes
to the rescue ;

9920 Segh his weghis be woundit, & þe worse haue :

He cald hym a company of knightes full noble,

Book XXV.

kills and wounds
many Trojans ;but is severely
wounded by
Troilus.

(fol. 153 a.)

A truce for six
months is
granted by
Priam.Dnring the truce,
Briseis often goes
to the tent of
Diomedes.Having no hope
of obtaining
Troilus, she
determines to
accept Diomedes.

- And fell to the frigies fuersly anon,
Greuit hom full gretly, and to ground broght :
- 9924 Woundit hom wickedly warppit hom down,
And myche harme *with* his hond happit to do.
Troiell *with* tene turnyt *with* the kyng,
Gird hym to ground, & greuit him euill ;
- 9928 Woundyt hym wickedly, but no woth in,
þat he light on the laund, *þof* hym lothe were.
þan he hasted to horse thurgh helpe of his
 knightes,
ffore out of fight, and his folke hoole ;
- 9932 ffor the day ouer drogh, dymmet the skewis,
And all the buernes of the burgh busket to rest.
Than to Priam, *þe* prise kyng, prestly *þai* sent
ffor a tru to be taken *with* treatyng of mowthe :
- 9936 Sex monethes, and no more, *þo* mighty dessyret,
All parties in pes for to put ouer :
Of *þis* *þe* kyng and his counsell carpit to-gedur.
By assent of his seniours, & sum of his knightes,
- 9940 Hit was grauntid agayn, & grete men asurit ;
And sum lacked the lede for *þe* long graunt.

- I**n tyme of the tru, as tretis *þe* boke,
Breisaid the burd, vnbidyn of hir fader,
ffull duly to Dyamede dressit to wend,
þat abode in his bed of his bale wound :
Oft tymes in the tru ho to his tent yode,
To comford the kyng in his cold angur.
- 9948 Yet wist ho full well, *þe* wound *þat* he hade,
Betid hym of Troiell, *þat* was hir tru luff.
Oft ho waivet hir wit & hir wille chaunget,
And meuyt hir mynd, as maydons done yet.
- 9952 Ho trust neuer *with* Troiell, terme of hir lyue,
To mell *with* in mariage, ne more of hir lust.
Ho purpost hir plainly, *with* all hir pure hert,
With Dyamede to dele, & do all his wille ;

956 Neuer the grete for to grutche, ne the greke
werne,

Book XXV.

All his lust & his lykyng, as hyme lefe thught :
So hatnet hir hert in his hegh loue,
And all 3omeryng for-yeton of hir yore dedes.

960 **A**gamynon the gret, and the good Nestor,
To the choise Achilles [chefe] on þere way ;
And he welcomyt þo worthy on a wise faire,
As glad of thos gret as his degre wold.

(MS. has "chose.")
Agamemnon and
Nestor again
plead with
Achilles to assist
the Greeks.

964 *With* full speciall speche þai spake to þe kyng,
ffor to force hym to fight, & his feris help ;
But his hert was so hardonet all in hote loue,
He wold not mene to his mynd, ne þe men here.

He still refuses
to join them, but
promises
to send his
Myrmidons.

968 But for lewtie of longtyme, þat þe lede hade
To Agamynon the gret, growen of old,
He hight hym full hertely to haue at his wille
The Mirmydons, his men, þat were of mayn
strenght.

972 þan he þankit hym picke in his þro hert,
Toke leue at the lord, lengit no more,
Turnyt to his tent, talkit no ferr.

(fol. 153 b.)

OF XVIIJ AND þE XIX BATELL.

When the dayes were don of the du pes,
976 Agamynon *with* his grekes graithed to feld.
All the Mirmydons men were mightyly arayed,
By charge of Achilles, þat was þere cheffe lord.
He assingnet yche Sege sekurly to haue,

The truce is
ended, and the
Greeks take the
field. The
Myrmidons of
Achilles
accompany them.

980 As dropis of dew droppying of Rede,
In hor colours to ken all ouer care wise,
As Remyng *with* Ruthe by right of hor hede,
þat lappit was in luf, longit full sore :

984 So þai lutton þaire lord & þere leue toke,
ffore euyng to þe fight, & the fild entrid
With soft pas all somyn in a sop holl.

Book XXV.

The Duke of
Athens is borne
down by Troilus.

The Myrmidons
suffer severely.

Night ends the
battle.

Thoas is
captured:
(fol. 154 a.)
but is soon
rescued by the
Myrmidons.

Troilus is sur-
rounded by the
Myrmidons.

- pan þe Troiens *with* tene tachit on þe grekes,
9988 And oppressid hom *with* payn, put hom to
ground.
The Duke of Attens full derf, doghty of hond,
flaht *with* hom felly, & hor foes noyet.
Troiell the tru knight turnyt to þe Duke,
9992 And bare hym ouer backward, he bult on þe
erth;
Gird to þe grekes, & myche grem wrought;
Mard of þe Mirmyden *with* his mayn strenght;
Woundit hom wickedly, walt hom of horse;
9996 Myche harmyt the hede men *with* his hond on
Thus þai laiket o þe laund the long day ouer,
Till the sun in his sercle set vnderneþe:
Then perted the pepull, presit to þere hold,
10000 And loget the long night till the larke sang.

- T**he secund [day] suyng, sais me the lyne,
Bothe the batels full brem on [the] bent met.
Kene was the crie, crusschyng of weppyn:
10004 Blode flemyt o fer in flattes aboute!
Philmen the fre kyng, & fuerse Polydamas,
King Toax þai toke & turnyt away.
But the Mirmydons *with* mayn met on hom sorn
10008 Refte hom the Renke *with* a roide fare;
Hent hym of hondes, hade hym at ese,
And alto hurlit þo hedmen, harmyt hom euyll
þan come Troiell ffull tyte *with* a tore weppyn
10012 Mony of þo Mirmydons maynet for euer;
Hew hom down heterly, hade hom to ground
With mony hidious hurt harmyt hom mekill.
þai presit vmbe the prise knight prestly onon
10016 And the horse of þat hathell hewen to dethe
Wold haue fongit the freike *with* hor fy
strenght,
And haue led the lede the lystis vnto.

- þan Paris the *prise* knight *preset* in swithe,
 10020 *With* his noble brethir *naturell*, nait mén of werr.
 þai met on the Mirmydons, macchit hom hard,
 Pallit thurgh the persans, put hom beside,
 Hurlit þurgh the hard maile, hagget the lere,
 10024 And deliuert the lede lawse of hor hondes,
 Horsit hym in hast þurgh help of his brether.
 þan wacknet *pere* wo & mony whe sorow !
 The Mirmydons, for malice of the mayn troielus,
 10028 ffoghten so felly the fregies among,
 On Swargadon þai slogh, a sure mon of armys,
 A *prise* sun of Priam, & a pert knight,
 The noblest of þe *naturell*, þat noiet hom all.
 10032 Troiell weppit for woo *with* watur of his ene,
 And brochit in bremely his brother to venge ;
With Parys, the *prise* knight, & proud men of
 Troye,
 Mony warchond wound wroght at þat tyme.
 10036 The Mirmydons were mony & of mayn strenght,
 Wise men in werr, wight of hor dedis,
 Graithe of hor *gouvernaunce*, grym in a feld,
 Of all fetis enfourmyt, þat to fight longit :
 10040 Thai segh the troiens so tore & tentymys moo ;
 þai hade no might, ne no mayn, þe men to *with-*
 stonde,
 But assemblit on a sop sadly to-gedur,
 And ay droghen o dregh, as hom deirit lest.
 10044 On nowise in this world weir hom þai might ;
 But Troylus *with* tene ay *turnyt* hom down,
 Sundrit the soppis *with* his sad dynttes,
 Shot thurgh the sheltrons, & shent of hom mony.
 10048 Than Agamynon the grete & grym Menelaus,
 Telamon the tore kyng, & tidé Vlixes,
 And Diomede the doughtie, þat duly was hole,
 All gird in full grymly *with* a gret pepull,
 10052 Restorit the stith fight stuernly agayn.

Book XXV.

 Paris and his
 brothers to the
 rescue.

 Troilus and
 Paris avenge the
 death of their
 brother.

(fol. 154 b.)

 Agamemnon and
 Menelaus succour
 the Greeks:

Book XXV.

through the
prowess of
Troilus they are
put to flight.

They are rallied
by Ajax.

(fol. 155 a.)

Again put to
flight by Troilus,

who captures one
hundred of the
nobles.

- Hard was the hurtelyng tho herty betwene,
And mony bold vpon bent brittenet to dethe.
Then Troiell *with* tene turnyt in swith,
- 10056 Gird to the grekes *with* a grete yre ;
Woundit hom wickedly, walt hom to ground ;
Oppresit hom *with* payn, & *with* pale strokes.
Thurgh the helpe of þat hynd & his hond one,
- 10060 The grekes fleddon in fere, & þe fild leuyt,
Turnyt to þere tenttes, taried no lengur,
With all the hast of þere horses, houet þai noght.
Than Ajax the auntrus come angardly fast,
- 10064 þat was Telamon tore son, & of Troy comyn,
He gird in *with* the grekes, greuyt full mekill.
þan the grekes *with* grym fare getyn the feld,
ffellyn to þe fight felly agayne,
- 10068 As breuyt is in boke, & moche bale wroght :
ffull sharpe was the shoute, shent were þere
mony,
Of knyghtes and comyns & other kyd lordes.
Troilus so toilus *with* his triet strenght,
- 10072 Marit of the Mirmydons meruell to wete,
Breke þurgh the batels *with* his bronnd fell,
And mony gret of þe grekes vnto ground broght,
With the might of his monhode & his mayn
swerd.
- 10076 So wonderfully þe wegh wroght at þat tyme,
The grekes flowen in fere & the feld leuyt,
And turnyt to þere tenttes tenyt full euyll.
There Troiell *with* his troiens myche tene wroght,
- 10080 ffolowet on hom fuersly, frunt hom to ground,
ffel hom *with* fawchons, foynet hom þurgh.
A hundreth hede men he *with* hond toke,
And sent to þe Cité *with* sure men to kepe ;
- 10084 þan leuit the laike for late of þe night,
Aither pertie full prist preset to þere hold.

The mirmydons *with* mournyng meuit to
Achilles,

With woundis full wete & wofully dight :

10088 Thai told hym full tite, þe tene þat þai þolet,
And the murthe of his men þurgh the main
Troieil :

There were fellit in the feld, founden of hom,
A hundreth *with* hond hewen to dethe.

10092 The chere of Achilles chaunget *with* þat,
ffor care of his knightes, þat were cold dede.
The buerne to his bed buskit anon,

As hit come hym by course of þe kynd night,

10096 And lay in his loge, litill he sleppit,
But wandrit & woke for woo of his buernes.
Mony thoghtes full þro þræppit in his hert,
And gird hym in grefe his grem for to venge ;

10100 ffor his men, þat were mart, meuyt hym so,
þat he was frike to the fight his fos to anoye.
But Pollexena the pert, *with* hir pure loue,
Enforce so þat fre in his felle angur,

10104 Abated the bremnes in his bale yre,
And stoppet the strif of his strong hert ;
ffor hit meuyt to his mynd in the mene tyme,
If he fore to þe fild, and þe fight entrid,

10108 That the Loue of the Lady lost were for ay,
*With*outen hope of þat hynd to haue in his lyue,
And vntrew of his trawth trust neuer after.

Of the forword he fest *with* his fre wille,

10112 To Priam in priuete, and his prise qwene,
Neuer in fild to be founden, ne his folke harme,
Mony day he endurit in his depe thought,
And ay compast þe cases in his clene hert.

Book XXV.

The Myrmidons,
sad at heart,
relate to Achilles
the disasters that
have befallen
them.

Overcome with
grief he cannot
sleep :

he longs to
avenge the death
of his friends.

His love for
Polyxena soon
cools his anger.

(fol. 155 b.)

He remembers
his promise to
Priam and
Hecuba.

HERE ÞAI FAGHT VIJ DAYES TO-GEDUR, ÞAT YS NOT
RECONT : NO BATELL.

10116 Than the Troiens on a tyme tokyn the feld,

Book XXV.

Achilles overcome
with love still
abides in his
tent.

Agamemnon de-
mands a truce;

only time to bury
the dead is
granted.

- And the grekes hom agayn *with* a grym fare :
Seyuyn dayes somyn sesit pai noght.
Mony doghty *with* dynt vnto dethe yode,
10120 And mony in the mene tyme marrit of the grekes.
Yet the lede in his loge *with* his loue hote,
Neuer bownet vnto batell, ne to bright armys,
But in thoghtes full pro prappit *with* hym-seluyne,
10124 As a mon out of mynd, maset full euyll.
þan Agamynon the grete, by grement of all,
To the toun for a trew tristy men sent ;
ffor the murthe was so mykull of þe mayn grekes,
10128 þen dut hym the Duke for destany felle ;
But the troiens full tite of the trew hym denyet,
Any tyme for to tary, for tene þat might happyn,
But a space for his spilt men spedely to graue,
10132 And bryng hom to berynes, and barly no more.

The xxvj Boke : of the (xx) Batell of the
Cite, (MS. has xvij.)

When paste was the pes, parties were gedirt (fol. 156 a.)
ffro the tenttes & the toun, takyn the feld :

Assemblit were sadly soudiouris full noble,

10136 Andinastoure, þat was stith, stuernly þai foghtyn.

Menelay met vpon mayn Paris,

That bothe were þai backward borne of pere Jousting between
Menelaus and
Paris,

horses,

With the lippe of pere launsis so launchet þai
somyn.

10140 Polydamas the pert preset to Vlixes,

With the caupe of a kene swerd kerue on his
helme.

Polydamas and
Ulysses,

The freike with a fauchon fendit hym well,

And faght with the fuerse knight felly agayne.

10144 Menestaus the mighty with a mayn dynt,

Antenour in angur angardly stroke,

Unhorset the here, hade hym to ground,

With the lip of a launse, þof hym lothe were.

Mnestheus and
Antenor,

10148 Philmen the fuerse kyng with a fyne speire,

Gird to Agamynon, & the gome hit ;

Greuit hym full gretly, gert hym to stoupe,

þat he wauerit þerwith, & weikly he sete.

Pylæmenes and
Agamemnon,

10152 Telamon come tyte, & the tother met,

Bare hym ouer backward with a big dynt,

Book XXVI.
Antilochus and
Bianor.

Troilus avenges
the death of
Bianor;

(fol. 156 b.)
kills and wounds
many of the
Myrmidons, and
at last puts them
to flight.

He pursues them
to their tents, and
cuts them down.

(MS. has
"skrewe.")

The clash and
clamour are
heard by Achilles.

- Woundit hym wickedly, & the we halpe.
Achilacus, a choise son of the cheffe Nestor,
10156 *Presit to a prise son of Priam the kyng,*
One Bynour the bold, as the boke sais,
And the lede *with* a launse out of lyue broght :
ffor the dethe of this dere myche dole rose.
- 10160 The Troiens *with* tene toiled full hard,
With a Rumour full roide & a roght hate ;
And to Troiell was told, hym tenyt *perwith*.
With a fouchon full felle fuersly he stroke :
- 10164 Mony britnet the bold for his brother sake,
Of the grekes in his grem, & to ground cast.
All the pepull hade he put to *pe* pure flight,
Ne hade the Mirmydons mightely his malis *with*-
stonnd.
- 10168 Than Troilus *with* tene turnyt hym swithe,
Mellit *with* the Mirmydons, marrit hom thicke,
Gird hom to ground and to grym dethe,
Woundit hom wickedly, walte hom besyde.
- 10172 His dynttes so dedly durit so longe,
pat all the Mirmydons men meuit hym fro,
ffell to the flight and the feld leuyt :
Hyet hom hedlynges, & paire hold toke.
- 10176 Troiell *with* the troiens turnyt hom after,
Woundit hom wickedly in hor wale tenttes,
ffellyn to fote, foghten full sore,
And mony at the mene tyme murtherit to dethe.
- 10180 The clamour was kene, crying of pepull,
ffor the murthe was so mykill amonge the grekes,
The (skiew), for *pe* skrykyng & skremyng of folke,
Redoundet *with* dyn drede for to here.
- 10184 **T**he noyes noise neghit to Achilles,
As he lay in his loge, of ledis were hurt :
He spird at those specially, that spede hom to fle,
The cause of hor care & the erie hoge.

- 10188 Thai told hym full tyte, the troiens *with* forse
 Gird down the grekes, & the ground wan ;
 Takyn *þere* tenttes, turnyt hom vnder ;
 Oppressit hom *with* payn & *with* pale strokes ;
 10192 And þai no pouer hade plainly to put hom abake.
 “ And 3e, that hopyn in hele here for to leng,
 Sekir of *your* selfe, & no sore þole !
 Hit shall hap you to haue in a hond while,
 10196 ffyfty thowsaund fell folke out of Troy,
 To take you *with* tene & tirne you to ground.
 Mony of your Mirmydons marrit for euer :
 Thai haue no forse hom to fend, paire fos are so
 kene ;
 10200 *Withouten* socour of suremen þai sothely bene
 dede ! ”

Achilles for angur angardly swat ;
 So hatnet his hert in a hote yre,
 þe loue of his lady þan left was behynd,

Enraged by the
 slaughter of his
 soldiers, he for-
 gets his lady
 love ;

- 10204 Welt into wodnes, wan to his armys,
 Strode on a stith horse, stroke into batell.
 He fore *with* his fos in his felle angur,
 As a wolfe in his wodenes *with* wethurs in fold :

(fol. 157 a.)
 mounts his
 horse ; and rushes
 upon the Trojans.

- 10208 He hurlit of helmys, hedis *within*,
 Rent thurgh ribbis, russhit vnfaire :
 Tenyt so the troiens *with* his tore weppon,
 That þe bent was on blode blent *with* the erthe,
 10212 ffor britnyng of buernes *with* his bright sword.
 þan Troiell *with* tene the *tourfer* beheld,
 Knew well the kyng by caupe of his hond,
 Reiches his Reynis & his roile strykes,

Combat between
 Achilles and
 Troilus : both are
 wounded.

- 10216 Caires to þe kyng *with* a kant wille.
 The kyng met hym *with* mayn, macchit hym
 sore ;
 Derf dynttes þai delt þo doghty betwene,
With paire fawchons fell, femyt of blode.
 10220 Troiell carue at the kyng *with* a kene sword,

Book XXVI.

Night ends the
battle.

- Woundit hym wickedly in wer of his lyf,
 þat he was led to the loge, laid as for dede,
 But he langurd *with* lechyng long tyme after.
 10224 Troiell in the toile truly was hurt,
 But not so dedly his dynttes deiret as Achilles.
 Thus þai bykirt on the bent till the bare night,
 þan left þai for late, lordis and other,
 10228 Turnyt vnto towne & the toile leuyt.

Priam is grieved
that Achilles has
broken his
pledge.

- HERE FAGHT þAI XX^{ti} DAYES TO-GEDUR.
 Xx^{ti} dayes by dene *with* dynttes in feld,
 þan mett þai *with* mayn, & mony were kild :
 þat neuer restid þo Renkes fro Risyng of sun,
 10232 Of þat noyus note, till þe night come.
 þan Priam the prise kyng hade payn at his
 hert,
 ffor Achilles by chaunse hade chaungit his
 wille,
 And breme was in batell his buernes to qwelle.
 10236 He blamyt full bitturly þan his blithe qwene,
 þat euer he tentit hir tale for trifles of hym.
 He said þat his suranse sothely was fals,
 And done for dissait, demit he non other.

(fol. 157 b.)

Polyxena too is
disappointed.

- 10240 Polexena the pert hade pyne in hir thoght,
 ffor ho *purpost* plainly in hir pure hert,
 Hym to husband haue hade, and hir hap shope.
 In Sex monys, at the most, þe mighty Achilles
 10244 Was hole of his hurt he hade in the feld,
 Of Troiell in the toile, as I told haue ;
 Bothe sound & saf, set for to fight.
 þan hatnet his hert in a hote yre :
 10248 To Troiell *with* tene, þat turnit hym vnder,
 And woundit hym wickedly, þes wordes said ;
 "Doutles *with* dynttes he deghe of my hond,
 And er he fare out of fight haue a fowle end."

Achilles resolves
to kill Troilus.

THE DETHE OF TROILUS, BY ACHILLES TRAYTURLY SLAYNE

IN THE XXJ BATELL.

10252 When hit turnyt to þe tyme torfer shuld rise,
 Tho mighty on mold metton to fight,
 With thaire batels full breme, bret full of pepull ;
 And mony bold were pere britnet vpon both
 halues.

10256 Achilles the c[h]oise kyng chargit his knightes,
 Er þai busket to batell for baret on erthe,
 þat þai holly on a hepe held hom to-gedur,
 And mynd of no mater for myschef ne othir,

Achilles instructs
 his knights how
 to capture
 Troilus.

10260 Saue Troiell to take with torfer þat day ;
 Prese hym with pyne in parties aboute ;
 Cacche hym fro company, close hym within,
 In myddes his mirmydons þat mighty to hold ;

10264 Stuff hym with strenght þat he ne stir might,
 But hym-self hym to sle sleghly with hond.
 When he meuyt his men þis malis to wirke,
 He fore to þe fight with his felle knightes :

10268 All his mirmydons mightely meuit hym after,
 And put hym in prise his purpos to hold.
 þan Troiell full tidely turnyt into batell,
 With a folke þat was fell, fuerse of assaute,

10272 Hardy men of hond, hede knightes all,
 And wondurfully wrought on hor wale fos.
 Troiell the tru, with his triet strenght,
 So britnet with his brond, & brisit the grekes,

(fol. 158 a.)

The Greeks are
 driven back.

10276 þat þai foundyt to flight for ferd of hym one,
 And leston the lond, þof hom lothe thught.
 Then the Mirmydons mightely meuit in hole,
 Two thowsaund by tale, as taght hom Achilles.

The Myrmydons
 coming forward,
 rally them.

10280 His comaundement to kepe kaston hom þen,
 And assemblit on a sop sadly to-gedur.
 The Troiens with tene þai tirnyt to ground,
 Kyld of hor knightes & comyns full mony ;

- Book XXVI. 10284 Wet hom *with* woundis, warpit hom doune,
And myche baret on bent to þe buernes did.
þan the grekes agayne getton the feld ;
ffell was the fight foynyng of speires.
- Many fall on both 10288 Miche harme, in þat hete, happit to falle
sides. On aither *parte with* pyne, þat put were to
dethe.
- The Myrmidons 10292 The Mirmydons hade mynd of þe mayne troiell,
surround And laited hym on the laund as the lede faght ;
Troilus ;
- 10292 The compast the knight, closit hym *within*,
On yche syde vppon hepes hastely strikon :
But mony of þo Mirmydons þe mayn knight
slogh,
& woundit hom wofully a wondurfull noumber.
- he defends him- 10296 þai hurlit of his helme, hade hit to ground,
self bravely. Harmyt the hode, þat was of hard maile ;
Rofe hit full Roidly, rent hit in peses,
þat all bare was the buerne aboue on his crowne ;
- Achilles slays 10300 Yet he fendit hym fuersly, fele of hom kild,
him : And gird hom to ground, þat greuyt hom most.
Than Achilles *with* angur come angardly fast,
Segh the hathell all to-hurlit, & his hede bare,
- (MS. has 10304 And no helpe of his hynd (men) hastid him to.
"mend.") *With* a fauchon felle he flange at the knight,
Slough him full slawthly *with* sleght of his hond,
And hade of [his] hede vndur horse fete.
- binds the dead 10308 He light doun lyuely, leuit hym not so,
body to his ffestnyt hym vp fuersely, by his fete euyn,
(fol. 158 b.) Hard by the here of his horse taye,
horse's tail ; And hurlit hym *with* hethyng. þurgh þe hoole
and drags it through the field. ost.
- Homer is re- 10312 **T**how Omer, þat oft-tymes openly writis
proved for Of þat buerne in þi boke, as best of his hondes,
representing Or wegh þat is worshipfull, & wight of his dedis,
Achilles as the He comendith hym kyndly as a knight noble ;
noblest of knights.

- 10316 How be reason, or right, or rewle, may *pou* Book XXVI.
preue
 To deme hym so doghty in dedis of armys?
 And nomly in pis note, so noblely *pou* sayes,
 Thurgh strenght of his strokes, stroyet he hase
- 10320 Two Ectors eger, & to end broght :—
 The prinse of *pat* prounse, *pat* no pere hade,
 And Troiell the triet knight, his owne tru
brother,
 One, the strongist in stoure, *pat* on stede rode.
- 10324 Lelly *pi* lesynges *pou* lappis full faire,
 Thurgh affection & faithe *pou* fest with the His partiality
 accounted for by
 his descent.
grekes ;
 As *pou* said by *pi*-selfe, purgh *sibradyn* first, ("sibradyn"=
sibreda, kindred,
 relationship.)
 Thou was aliet to *pat* lynage, as by lyne olde,
- 10328 Or ellis wodenes *pe* wrixlet, & *pi* wit faillet,
 And no reason by rewle *pat* Renke to comend.
 Ne fell he not first with his fals trayne, Did not Achilles
 slay Hector
 treacherously ?
 Honorable Ector, oddist of knightes,
- 10332 The strongest in stoure *pat* euer on stede rode :
pat mon hade no make of might in his lyue,
 Ne so worthy in world, wist I neuer sithen.
 When he caght hade a kyng, as come hym by
chaunse,
- 10336 And to pull hym of prese paynit hym fast,
 With all besenes aboute & his brest naked,
 His shild on his shulders shot was behynd,
 He hedut no hathell, ne no harme thoght,
- 10340 Saue the kyng to his company clenly to bryng.
 Hade the prinse of his purpos persayuet before,
 He hade keppit hym full cantly, cawpit with
hym so,
pat *pe* grekes shuld haue greuyt, & *pe* gre lost.
- 10344 And troiell, the tru knight, trayturly he slogh,
 Noght purgh stowrenes of strokes, ne with
 strenght one ; And did he not
 slay Troilus when
 he was sur-
 rounded and
 exhausted ?

Book XXVI.

- But a M. þro knightes þrong hym aboute,
 þat noyet þat noble, & naked his hede,
- (fol. 159 a.) 10348 And shamfully a shent mon he shope to the
 dethe.
 There he found no defens, ne fightyng agayne ;
 But as a ded mon to deme, þat deiret no wight.
 Neuer hond vnto hond harmyt he nother,
- 10352 But as a caiteff, a coward, no knighthode at all.
 Now, loke if þis lede soche longyng be worthe,
 As þou writis in þi wordes, or were to alow
 þat so worshipfull a wegh, as þe wight Troilus,
- 10356 þat was comyn of a kyng, þe clenest on lyue,—
 Neuer a bettur of blode borne on þis erthe,—
 Shuld traile as a traytor by the taile of his horse.
 Hade monhode hym meuyt maynly *with-in*,
- 10360 Or gentilnes iugget iustly his werkes,
 Sum pytie hade pricket, his purpos to leue,
 þat neuer so filthy a fare hade fallyn in his hond.
- W**hen Paris persayuit the plit of his brother,
- Grief and mourn- 10364 How he was dolfully ded, and drawen in the ost,
 ing for Troilus : Ofte he swonet for swym, as he swelt wold ;
 And myche dole was þat day, þe Duke to behold.
 The troiens *with* tene trauailed full sore,
- the Trojans, 10368 ffor the body of þat bold *with* baret was slayne,
 striving to recover his body, are driven back. The corse to Recouer, & kary to toun.
 But the grekes were so grym, þai gird hom abake,
 And *with*stode hom full stithly, stonyt hom
 euyll.
- King Memnon 10372 The mighty kyng Menon mikill sorow hade ;
 presses to Achilles : ffor þe dethe of þat dere *with* dole at his hert,
 He chefe to Achilles *with* a chere felle
 And warpit þes wordis in a wild yre :—
- reproaches him 10376 “Thou traytor vntru, þat trust was in neuer,
 for his ignoble conduct : ffor shame may þou shunt, as .shent of all
 knightes !

Book XXVI.

- How found þou þat filthe in þi fals wille,
Of so dogget a dede in þi derf hert,
- 10380 So worshipfull a wegh, & worthiest of blode,
þat is comyn of a kyng, the clenest on lyue,
To tegh as a traytor, and traile vpon þe erthe,
And hurle at þi horse taile in hethyng of vs?
- 10384 Leue me now lelly all þi lyfe after,
Neuer kepis þu þi corse out of cold angur."
þen þe kyng at hym caupit *with* a kene speire,
Hurt hym full hidusly, harmyt hym sore,
- 10388 þat bisi was þe buerne to bide in his sadill,
Or olofte for to lenge in his large sete.
þen he swange out a sword swicly *with* þat,
Hurlit thurgh þe helme, hade hym to ground :
- 10392 With a wound þat was wikkid walt of his horse,
Half lyueles on the laund light vnder fote.
þen þe troiens *with* tene tokyn þe body
Of Troiell, þe tru knight, & to toun led.
- 10396 þe Mirmydons þaire maistur, masit on þe grene,
Lyfton vp lyuely, led hym away,
Horsit hym in haste, hade hym a lofte.
His strenkith restoris stithly agayn,
- 10400 And he fore to þe fight *with* a fell wyll,
Machit hym monly to Menon þe kyng
And he keppit hym full kenly: þai caupit to-
gedur.
Menon was myghtier, & met on hym so,
- 10404 þat he greuit þe greke, and geue hym þe worse.
þen þe batels come bigli vppon bothe haluys,
Sundrit hom sone, þai soghtyn in twyn.
þe day wex dym, droupit þe sun,
- 10408 þe lyght wex lasse, and þe laik endit :
Soghtyn to the sité, & sum to þe tentis,
And logget þe long nyght, layd hom to rest.

(fol. 159 b.)

hurls at him with
his spear;then with a
swing of his
sword dashes him
to the ground.The body of
Troilus is
recovered.Achilles recovers,
and again fights
with Memnon.Night ends the
battle.

Then seyn daies somyn, sothly þai met,

Book XXVI.

Achilles instructs
his Myrmidons
to surround
Memnon, and
engage him till
he come up.

(fol. 160 a.)

- 10412 Bateld on bent as hom best likid.
ffell was þe fight þo fomen betwene,
And mony derf þer was ded er þe daie past!
þe vij day sothly, saise me the lyne,
- 10416 Achilles thurgh chaunse was cherit of his wond.
King Menon to mare *with* Malys he þoght,
And bounyt into batell *with* his buernes all.
He meuyt to his Mirmydons in maner before,
- 10420 þe kyng to vmbeast, & close hym *with-in* ;
Asaile hym on yche side, til hym selfe come
His vilany to venge, and his vile hurt.
þen þe stour was full stithe, sturne men were
slayn ;
- 10424 Buernes on þe bent bloody be-ronen ;
And mony hathill, in þat hete, of his horse fell.

THE DETHE OF MENON þe KYNG, BY ACHILLES VNMON-
FULLY SLAYN.

Combat between
Achilles and
Memnon.

The Myrmidons
surround
Memnon ;

and Achilles
steals upon him
and cuts him
down.

He could not
have slain him
single-handed.

- Achilles hym chefe to þe choise Menon,
And monly þai met *with* hor mayn speris.
- 10428 þe dentis of þo derfe derit hom so,
þat ayther light on þe laund, leuyt þaire horse ;
Swange out swordys, swappit togedur ;
And ffelli on fote fughtyn þai bothe.
- 10432 þe Mirmydons to Menon myghtily þronge,
Vmbset hym on yche side, sesit hym onon ;
Hent hym in hond for no help comes,
Ne no rynk hym to reseow, but his ronk fos.
- 10436 þen Achilles come chaseond *with* a choise wepyn,
Segh Menon *with* his men myghtilé holdyn :
He stroke hym full stithly mony store dynt,
Till he britnet þe buerne, & broght hym to deth.
- 10440 Hit was not lik þat þe lede, thurgh lust of hym
one,
Schuld haue killit þis kyng *with* his clen
strenkith ;

- Syn Menon *with* myght hade marrit hym ofte,
 þat ffro þe hede to þe hele þe hote blode ran :
- 10444 And he likkir be lost þen to lyue after.
 þerfore ses of þi saghis, þou sore homer,
 þat writis of hym worchip, þat worthy is non ;
 Neuer kyld no kyng, ne no knight 3et,
- 10448 þat a-countid was kene, but *with* cast treson :
 And if treson *with* trumen be told as for worchip,
 þen is þat lede worthe lose for his lichir dedis.

- M**enelay *with* myght meuyt in þen,
- 10452 Diamed þe dughti, and derf Telamonius :
 þes gird in full grymli *with* a grete ost,
 ffrusshet to þaire fos *with* a fell sthoure,
 Greuit hom gretly, gird hom to fote.
- 10456 full mony were marrit, & maymyt for euer !
 þen ffiled all in fere, and þe feld leuyt,
 Soghtyn to the Cité, *with* sorow þai hade.
 Their fos on hom folowet, fell hom full thicke,
- 10460 Hew on *with* hard stele, hurt of hom þan,
 And mony kild on þe cliffe vnto cold dethe.
 þai wan in wightly, warpit to þe yates,
 Barrit hom full bigly *with* boltes of yerne ;
- 10464 Braid vp the brigges in a breme hast :
 The tothir to the tenttes turnyt agayne.
 þan was sorow in the Cité, sobbyng of teres,
With Priam the prise kyng, & his pure wyfe ;
- 10468 Wailyng of wemen, weping of knightes,
 ffor the losse and the lure of þe lele childer,
 Honorable Ector, oddist of dedis,
 Defibus the doghty, & the derf Troilus :
- 10472 Now dem þai no dede but the dethe þole !
 þan Priam, the prise kyng, prestly did send
 To Agamynon the gret, for graunt of a tru :
 And he assentid full sone, asurit *with* hond,
- 10476 And affirmyt hit fast *with* a fyne othe.

Menelaus,
 Diomedes, and
 Telamon with a
 great company
 drive the Trojans
 within the walls.

(fol. 160 b.)

The grief and
 dismay of the
 Trojans.

Priam demands
 a truce ; which is
 granted.

Book XXVI.

Sepulchres are
erected for
Troilus and
Memnon.

Within the tyme of þe true, for troiell was made
A Sepulchre Solempne, set full of stones :
ffor Menon, the mighty, was made þere another,
10480 And the corse of þat cleane close[t] þerein.

THE DETHE OF ACHILLES IN THE TEMPLE, BY PARIS
SLAYN.

Hecuba plans
how to slay
Achilles.

Within the tyme of þe tru, as the trety sayes,
Honorable Ecuba, Ectors moder,
ffor the dethe of hir dere sonnes moche dole hade,
10484 With sykyng and sorow selly to here.
þat worthy, in hir wit, warly bethoght
On all wise in this world þe worthy for to sle,
þat hir greuit so gretly, and to ground broght
10488 All þo fuerse men in fight, with his fals cast.
Parys full priuely sho pulled into counsell ;
Thies words to þat wegh wepyng she said :—
“Dere son, myche vs deres the dethe of þi
brether,

She consults
with Paris,

(fol. 161 a.)

10492 þat falsly in fight are fellit by Achilles.
ffirst, Ector with envy evill he dyssayuet,
Dang hym to dede ; & the derfe troilus,
þat my lykyng hase lost, & left but the none
10496 Of all my semly sons, þat my scolas was in ;
Therefore, sothely me semes, o þe same wise,
þat he with treason were takyn, & tirnyt to dethe,
And done for to dreggh, by domys of right,
10500 Soche wirtes & wo, as he wroght has.
He has sere men send, and sadly me prayed,
And deply desyred my doghter to wed,
Pollexena the pert, by purpos of olde.

and advises that
he be slain, as he
had slain her
sons,—
treacherously.

She proposes to
request Achilles
to meet her in the
temple of Apollo :

10504 I will hete hym full hertely his hest for to kepe,
My doghter full dere to his due wyf.
A sonnd will I send by a sad frynd,
On all wise in this world warn hym fro me,
10508 To Appollo pure temple pertly to come,

- þat we may speike of our spede specially þere.
 Thus I will þat þou wirk, wete þou for sothe :
 Sure knightes of assent assemble þe to,
- 10512 Turnys into the temple trystily enarmyt ;
 Kepis you in couer, cleane out of sight,
 Tyll the kyng and his company by comyn within ;
 ffallys on hym fuersly, frap hym to dethe,
- 10516 That he pas not *your* pouer for prayer ne other !”
 The knight, at þe comaundement of his kene
 moder,
 With sykyng & sorow asentid þerto.
 He dressit for þe dede, by dom of þe qwene,
- 10520 xx^{ti} knightes full kene of his kyd fryndes.
 Choise of his chere men, chargit hym-selfe
 His counsell in couert to kepe for the tyme.
 þan Paris and his pepull past to the temple,
- 10524 Keppit hom in couert, aclosit hom þerin,
 Armyt at all pesis, abill to fight,
 And a-bode till þe buerne vnto burgh come.
 þen Ecuba esely ordant a message,
- 10528 Sent to þat souerain by a sad frynde ;
 Spake to hym specially to spede of his erend,
 To turne to the temple, and tary not longe.
 Than the hede kyng vnhappely hasted belyue,
- 10532 Laburd with loue, þat lodly dissayuis,
 And mony worthy and wise hase to wo broght,
 Put vnto pouert, and to pale dethe.
 Achilles with Archilagon chefe on þe way,
- 10536 The noble sun and next heire of Nestor the Duke,
 Soghtyn to the citie somyn onon,
 And to Appollyns aune temple angardly yode.
 Paris with his pert knightes presyt hym agayn,
- 10540 With all his might & his malis the mon for to
 sle.
 Swordis out swiftly þai swappit belyue,
 And vmset hym full sore vpon sere halves.

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and that Paris
 should have
 knights ready to
 slay him.

Paris assents :

he selects a band
 of knights ;

and goes to the
 temple.

Hecuba sends a
 messenger to
 Achilles.

(fol. 161 b.)

Along with
 Archilochus he
 goes to the
 temple :

is attacked by
 Paris and his
 knights, and
 slain.

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Paris orders the
bodies of Achilles
and Archilochus
to be thrown to
the dogs and
vultures.

- Achilles braid out a brand *with* a brem wille,
 10544 And fast vmbe his fist foldit his mantill.
 All bare was the buerne, out of bright wedis,
 Yet seuyan of þat sorte he slew *with* his hond.
 Parys cast at the kyng with a kene will,
 10548 þre darttes noght dole, and dedly hym woundit.
 There kyld was the kyng, & the knight bothe,
 And by treason in the temple tirnyt to dethe.
 þan Paris to the pepull prestly comaundit
 10552 The bodies of þo bold to britton onone,
 And cast hom to cures & to kene foghles,
 On þere flesshe hom to fede on a foule wise.
 The corses of þo kant men were kast into strete,
 10556 Iche lede on to loke, as þai lust hade.
 ffayne of þat fare were the felle troiens :
 To se þe corse of þat kyng, þat hom care wroght,
 Be dongen to dethe for deiryng of other.

- 10560 **A**gamynon the gret, by grement of all,
 To Priam, by prise men, pertly he send,
 þat he wold graunt to þe grekes, by grace of
 hym-selfon,
 The bodies of þo bold to bery as hom liked.
 10564 Archilagon, the choise knight, was chere to his
 fader,

(fol. 162 a.)

The noble Duke Nestor, þat noyet full sore.
 Myche sorow hade his Syre the sun to behold,
 And oft swonyt that swete, & in swyme felle.

Priam allows the
Greeks to carry
off the dead
bodies.

- 10568 The kyng graunttyd þo grekes þo grete for to
 haue,
 The bodies to þe bastell barly to lede.
 ffor the choise kyng Achilles þai cherit hom
 euill,
 With mych dole for his dethe, and drede of
 hom more.

- 10572 þai hopid full hertely, for þat hed losse,

- Neuer the cite for to sese, ne hor Sute haue.
 ffor the losse and the lure of pat lele kyng,
 Myche water þai weppit, þat worthy to mysse.
- 10576 þan þai puruait of prise, *with precious* aray,
 A Sepulere solempne, set full of stonys :
 Praying to Priam, þo prise men all,
 Within the Cité to be set, *with sufferans* of hym.
- 10580 He grauntid þo grete a graunt for to haue
 In the entre of the est halfe, euyn at the yate,
 That troiens in old tyme Tyboria did call.
 þere þai tild vp a toure, triedly wroght,
- 10584 Meruelously made *with* masons deuyse,
 With Jemmes, & iuwells, & other ioly stonys.
 There closit þai the kyng vpon cleane wise,
 With mykill sorow and sykyng, and soghtyn
 agayn.
- 10588 þan Agamynon all the gret gedirt onon,
 Kynges into counsell, & oper kyd dukes,
 Erles, & all men oght of astate.
 Thies wordis to þo worthy warpit þe prise :—
- 10592 “Lokes now, lordes, our lure is full hoge,
 On the mysse & the murthe of þe mighty
 Achilles.
 Whethur is bettur in batell abide in this lond,
 Or kaire to our cuntre, and the kythe leue?”
- 10596 Iche whe, in þis werke, has for wit kast,
 þaire domes were full dyuers, doublit full picke :
 Sum lordes to lenge lusty þai were,
 Sum frike to þe fare þere fryndes to se.
- 10600 O sythen, þo souerains were of asent hole,
 þerein batell to byde, & the burghe sege.
 þof hom auntrid Achilles *with angur* to lose,
 And fail hom in fight *with* his fyn strenght,
- 10604 þaire goddis will not gab, þat grauntid hom first
 The cité to sese, as hom selfe lyked :
 Troy *with* his touris tyrne vnto ground,

Achilles is buried
 at the Thym-
 braan gate : a
 gorgeous sepul-
 chre is erected.

Agamemnon calls
 a council,

and asks whether
 the siege is to be
 continued, or
 raised.

All determine to
 continue the
 siege,
 (fol. 162 b.)

and rely on the
 promise of the
 gods.

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Ajax proposes to
send for the son
of Achilles,—
Neoptolemus,

for without him
they could not
succeed.

Menelaus is sent
to fetch him from
king Lycomedes.

(MS. has
"hengyng")

(MS. has xxtl)

The summer
solstice.

(fol. 163 a.)

- And hewyn vppon hom, þat þe hold kepis.
 10608 þan Ajax the Auntrous atlet to say,
 In myddes of þo mighty meuit to stond ;—
 "Lordes, yf hit like you, lystyn my wordis,
 And hedis me with heryng, herkyn a litle !
 10612 þof auntrus Achilles, abill of dedis,
 Be drepit with dethe, and done fro our helpe ;
 Let send for his son, a sad mon of hond,
 Oddest in armys, & auntrus in were,
 10616 A fuerse mon in fight, & in frike youthe,
 Our knightes to comford & our kid pepull :
 Of þis toun, ellis truly, tidis vs non end,
 On no wise forto wyn, ne our wille haue."
 10620 Then affirmyt hit fast all þe fyn counsell,
 And assentid to þe sound þo souerains all.
 On þis message was made Menelay the kyng,
 By agrement of þo grete, as for graith holdyn.
 10624 He was chosyn for chere of his choise wedis,
 Neptolyn, the nobill son, naitly to seche,
 Of þe duke þat was dede, doghty Achilles.
 He was (lengyng) in lond with Licomed the
 kyng,
 10628 He was graunser of þat grete, & for graith
 holdyn.

OFF THE (XXII) BATELL.

- Now hit tide for to tell þe tyme of þe yere.
 The sun vndur zodiake set was olofte,
 At þe poynt forto passe, & put into canser ;
 10632 When þe season of somer was set at the last,
 And the day of þe dreight dryuyn vppo long ;
 By domys of deuynours, þat delyn þerwith,
 Abill of astronomy, þat auntris on se,
 10636 Sadmen of Syens, þat settyn hom þerto,
 Solstacion, for sothe, sayn hit to hat.
 In the monyth to merke, the myddis of Ioyne,

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- The sextene day sothely, sais me the lyne,
 10640 The boldmen to bent bounet full picke,
 Sadly on aither syde soghtyn to fild.
 The grekes hom greithed, the grettist & other,
 Dyomede the doughty, & derf Menestaus ;
 10644 Agamynon also auntrid hym *with* ;
 Menelaus among meuit to ffield.
 All buskes hor batels on hor best wise,
 And past furth to the pase, þo pouer togedur.
 10648 þan Priam, the prise kyng, puruait onon
 His knightes in companyes cantly to wend,
 Vndur gouernaunce graithe how þai go shuld,
 And assignet hom hym-selfe, as souerein & lord.
 10652 Moche dole and doute þo doghty men hade,
 Syn hom lacked the lede of the lorde Ector,
 þat was stithist of stoure, stabill of hert,
 And the wit, þat hom wantid, of the worthy
 Deffibus,
 10656 *With* the truthe and the trist of Troiell the
 knight.
 In defaute of tho fuerse, the fyne Duke Paris
 flore to the fight *with* a fell pouer.
 Myche watur he weppit of his wale ene,
 10660 Ouer-flowet his face, fell on his brest,
With streamys out straght purgh his stithe
 helme.
 The murmur was mykill of his mayn knightes,
With gronyng & gref for þere gret angur,
 10664 Ay in doute of the dethe, dredyng hom-seluyn.
 Than Polidamas full prest put next after ;
 Philmen, the fuerse kyng, *with* a folke hoge ;
 Esdyas also auntrid hom *with* ;
 10668 Eneas also after hom went ;
 All the ledis to the listes on the laund past.
 Paris *with* the percians, prise of all archers,
 Assemblit full sone with a sad pepull.

The Greeks are
 led by Diomedes,
 Mnestheus,
 Agamemnon, and
 Menelaus.

The Trojans are
 disheartened by
 the loss of Hector,
 Deiphobus, and
 Troilus.

Paris leads them,
 weeping as he
 goes :

Polydamas,
 Pylmenes,
 Adrastus, and
 Æneas, with their
 companies, follow.

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10672 Mony wondit þat wegh of þe wale grekes,
And mony slogh in þat slade *with* slight of his
bowe.

(fol. 163 b.)

Dyamede full dernly drof to the kyng,
Phylmyn the fuerse, *with* a frike wille ;

10676 Hym keppit þat kant on a kene speire.
With prise of þe pafigons, his oune pure men,
Mony grekes þo grym vnto ground broght ;
Woundit full wickedly, walt hom to dethe.

Mnestheus jousts
with Polydamas,

10680 þai hurlet hom full hard *with* hor hoge dynttes,
þat Diamed full dernly was dryven abacke.

Menestauss, þe mighty maistur of Athenes,
Presit Polidamas & put hym of horse,

10684 *With* a spar of a speire in dispit felle.
þan he braid out a brand, bikrid hym hard,
Wold haue kyld the knight to the cold erthe ;
But þat Philmyn, þe fuerse kyng, fell to þe
duke,

10688 Halpe hym of hondes, hade hym away.
Paris full prestly put hom to ground,
With sharpnes of shot, shent mony knightes,
And greuit full gretly þe grekes þat day.

Ajax, though
unarmed, cuts
down many
Trojans, and
escapes without
a wound.

10692 þan Aiax, the auntrus, come angardly faste,
With bornysshed brand britnet his folke :
Mony troiens *with* tene he tirnit to dethe,
And angart hom euyll, vnarmyt þai were ;

The Persians
break and flee.

10696 And he vnwoundit, I-wis, out of wothe paste.
To the percians he put hym, þat Paris did lede,
Britnet of þo bold, & myche bale wroght,
þat all flagh hym in fere for ferd of his dynttes.

THE DETHE OF AJAX, BY PARIS SLAYNE.

(MS. has "in")

10700 Paris (with) pyne was pricket at his hert,
To se his men so be-mard, & murtherit to dethe.
With the birr of his bowe, & a big arow,
þat put was in poison, he paiRET his armur,

Paris wounds
Ajax with a
poisoned arrow.

- 10704 Rut purgh his rybbes, rent hym *with* in,
 Betweene the lyuer & the lightes launchit hym
 purghe,
 þat all blackonet his blode, & his ble chaungit :
 þan feld wele the freike þat he fey was,
 10708 And ded of þe dynt or þe day past.

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(fol. 164 a.)

THE DETHE OF PARIS, BY AJAX SLAYNE.

- He presit vnto Paris in his pale angur,
 And as he faght in the feld, to þe freike said :—
 “Paris, þou prestly hath put me to dethe,
 10712 And shent me *with* shot of þi sharp geire,
 But I degh of þi dynt, and damp into helle,
 þow shall first go before, and fraite of our way.
 Hit is reason and right for þi Ranke loue,
 10716 þat þou part now *with* pyne fro þi prise Elan,
 þat is cause of þis care, and this cold angur ;
 And mony doghty ben dede of Dukes &
 Knightes.”

Ajax in revenge
 rushes on Paris,
 and cleaves his
 head.

- Than he bere to þe buerne *with* a bigge sworde,
 10720 Hurlyt purgh þe helme & the hard chekys,
 And he girt to þe ground & the gost yalde :
 Euynded of þe dynt, deiret no mo.
 þan Ajax also, angardly swithe,
 10724 ffell of his fole, flat to þe erthe,
 ffor payne of his pale wound passit o lyue,
 Euynded of þe dynt, & to dole went.
 The troiens, *with* tene for tirnyng of Paris,
 10728 Myche mournyng & myschefe in hor mynd hade ;
 The korse þai rekoueryt *with* paire kant fight,
 And broght hit to burgh *with* bale at þere hert.
 Dyomed the Duke, & Derfe Menestaus,
 10732 *With* a folke þat was fuerse, felly *with*-stode,
 Till þe troiens *with* tene turnyt the backe.
 The sun in his sercle set vnto rest,
 And the day ouer-drogh to þe derke night,

Paris and Ajax
 fall to the ground
 dead.

The Trojans are
 driven within the
 gates.

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- 10736 The troiens *with* torfer into toun entrid,
With myche lure & los of hor lefe knightes.
 þai zarkit to þe yatis ʒepely onon,
 Barrit hom bigly on hor best wise ;
- 10740 Passit on prestly *with* payne to þere Innes.
 When the light was lesse, the ledes *with*-oute,
 Thurgh gouernaunce graithe of Agamynon the
 kyng,
 Laidon wacche to þe wallis, þat no wegh past ;
- 10744 Pavilions and pure tenttes pightyn aboute,
 And þere logget hom to lenge, while hom lefe
 thoght.
 The troiens in toures, & on toun walles,
 Laidon spies specially, & spekon hom to,
- 10748 On all wise for to wacche & waite on hor fos,
 ffor gawdis, othir gile, þat hom grefe might.
- T**he same night sothely, sais me þe lettur,
 The corse caried was to courtte of the knight
 Paris,
- 10752 *With* myche weping & wo of his wale fryndes :
 And sorow in the Cité was selly to here.
 Now all the brether *with* bale were britnet to
 dethe,
 þat the folke shuld defend, & hor fos harme :
- 10756 Was no lede, þat hade lust, on lyue for to be,
 Ne hope of hor hele in hor hert thoght !
 Myche pité was of Priam & his prise qwene,
With sobbyng of syster, þat semly were euer :
- 10760 And Elan, of all wemen, angardly fast
 Swonyt full swiftly, & in swym fell.
 XXti tymes hit tide truly þat night,
 þat was draghen fro the Duke all in dede swone.
- 10764 Myche leuer, for þat lure, out of lyue passe,
 þan any longur to lyffe, & hur luffe want.
 Hir wordes & weping, wo to be-hold,

(fol. 164 b.)

During the night,
 Agamemnon
 causes the
 Greeks to encamp
 close to the walls.

The body of Paris
 is carried to the
 palace.

The Trojans de-
 spair and mourn.

Helen swoons
 again and again
 over the dead
 body of Paris.

- Of care & complaint, coldyng in hert,
 10768 Hit wold haue persit *with* pyté any pure sawle,
 And tendrit *with* teres hor torfer to se.
 Hit were labur to long hir lotis to tell,
 Or any wegh for to write, þof he wit hade,
 10772 The sorow of þat semly, as sais me the lyne.
 Both of kyng, & of kythe, & the cleane qwene,
 Abriget of baret, for bale þat sho þolet ;
 And hade pitie of þat pure, hir payne for to here.
 10776 ffor the luff þat she laid on þere lefe sun,
 And the dole, þat she dregh, for his dethe one,
 Thai worshippit þat worthy as þere wale
 doghter ;
 And lelly no lesse louyt hir in hert.
 10780 þan in Iono ioly temple, as the iest tellis,
 Atyret was a tabernacle, triet for þe nones,
 Made all of marbill, of mason deuysel,
 With mony staryng stone stondyng aboute.
 10784 Therein Paris was put *with* prestis of þe laghe,
 And closit vp his corse vpon clene wise,
 With Sacrifice and solenité suche as þai vsit,
 And come to corupecioun, as his kynd asked.

(fol. 165 a.)

Paris is entombed in the temple of Juno, with great ceremony.

(MS. has xxj)

The xxvij Boke : of (xxiij) Batell of þe Cite of Troy.

(MS. has "*Paris*"
and "*Priamus*"
written above.)

For two months
the gates of Troy
are not opened :
the Trojans are
hopeless.

Agamemnon calls
on Priam to fight
or surrender.

(fol. 165 b.)

Priam waits for
the coming of
Penthesilea,
queen of the
Amazons.

Amazon, a
province where
only women
dwelt.

- 10788 Priamus, for pité of his pure sons,
Hade no wille for to weire, ne the wallis pas.
Two monethis *with* might, er he meue wold,
The yates to yeme he yepely comaundit.
- 10792 The troiens in the tyme, as the text sais,
With myche sorow in the Cité, sobbyng vnfaire,
Hade no hope of *pere* hele : þan *pere* hert failit,
And þai drepit in dole, as þai degh shuld.
- 10796 Agamynon, by graith men, to þe gret send
Oft-sythes, for sothe, in the same tyme,
Bade hym send furth his soudiouris, assemble
to feld,
And buske vnto Batell, or his burgh yelde.
- 10800 The noble hym denyet, for noy þat might happon,
He drede hym full depely for desteny feble,
Lest his folke in the feld were fynally distroyet ;
And for hope þat he hade of a helpe sone.
- 10804 Of Amysones auntrus atlet the qwene,
þat was born to the burghe in the bare tyme,
Honerable Ector in armes to helpe.
There out in the Orient, in old mens dayes,
- 10808 A prouynse of prise, þat prestly was cald
Amyson *with* all men, aftur full longe,
There wond in no wegh but wemen allone,

Withouten mon, owther make, to medill hom Book XXVII.
with.

10812 þai were strong of hor stature, stithest in armys,
And well enformet of the fete, þat to fight longit.
Euen before in þe frunt of þat faire yle,
Was a prouynse of prise, & praty men in ;

near which was
a province where
only men dwelt.

10816 ffull of all frute, and fode of the best,
Wond þere no wemen, ne no wegh ellis,
But men on þat mold, & mony þai were.
Now the maner was most of þo mylde wemen,

10820 Thre mones with mirthe þo men for to viset ;
Euermore in Auerill auntrid hom so,
With the monith of May, & the mery Ione,
There to leng with hor louys in lykyng a while.

In April, May,
and June, the
women visited
the men.

10824 Oft in wanton werkes wex þai with childe,
And sithen of solas soghton to þere londes.
When þo burdis þaire birthe hade borne of þere
sydes,

If hit a woman were, with worship hit keppit,

If the child was
female it was
kept; but if male,
it was sent to the
father.

10828 And fostred hit furthe vppon faire wise ;
And if þat sam had a sun of hir selfe borne,
Hit shuld be keppit full cleane, as þe clause
tellus,

Thre yere thristely throngen to end,

10832 Than sent to þe syre, and soiourne with hym.
Thus tide hit þat tyme, as I telle of,
There was a lady in þat lond, þat be lyne aght
All the kythe, & the crowne, & the kleane
soile,—

10836 A maidon full of might, & monly in armys,
Boldest in batell, best of hor hondes,—
Pantasilia, þat pert prestly was cald,
That honerable Ector od myche louyt,

(fol. 163 a.)

10840 ffor his prowes of prise, and his pert dedis,
And for wightist in wer of þis world þen.
Hit was told with a true of a tryet ost

Book XXVII.

Penthesilea
brings 1000
Amazons to
assist Priam.

Of grekes þat were gedrit to þe great troye,
10844 Priam to oppresse, & his pure londes ;
And ho come for þat cause, þat kyng for to helpe,
With hir maidons full myld, mightily in armys,
A thowsaund full þro, þreband in wer.

Her grief on
hearing that
Hector was slain.

10848 ffor loue of þat lede, þat was of lyue past,
To þe Cité ho soght with hur sute hoole,
Noght knowing the case of þe kyd prinse,
þat the doghty was dede & drepid for ay.
10852 Whan þat worthy hit wist of his wale dethe,
Myche sorow & sykyng sanke in hir hert,
And mony dayes for dole þat doghty can wepe.
This lady at the last lefte of hir sorow,

She prays Priam
to allow her to
lead the Trojans.

10856 And prayt vnto Priam all with pure wordes,
His buernes vnto batell bainly to ordan,
And pull vp a port, let hom passe furthe.
Sho purpost hir plainly with hir pure maidons,

10860 The grekes to greue, & she grace hade,
In fight for to fele of hir fell dynttes,
And of maidyns might make hom to know.
þan Priam his prise men prestly comaundit,

Pylæmenes,
Æneas, and
Polydamas, with
their companies,
follow Pen-
thesilea.

10864 Philmen, the fuerse kyng, & his feres all,
Eneas also, abill of dedis,
Polidamas the pert, with a prise batell,
With Pantasilia the pure prestly to wend.

10868 Dardan to vndo þe doghty comaundit,
And all fore to þe fight in a frunt hole.
The grekes gird hom agayn with a grym fare,
And with launses on the laund lepyng to-gedur.

A fierce battle
ensues,
Menelaus is
unhorsed by the
Queen.

10872 Breme was the broche in the brest þan !
Pantasilia so presit proud Menelaus,
þat ho gird hym to ground with a grym dynt.
The horse of þat hathell hent ho belyue,

(fol. 166 b.)

10876 And raght by the Reynes to a ranke maiden.
Dyomede the derfe drofe to þe qwene,
With a course of his caple, and a kene speire.

Diomedes and
Penthesilea.

pat mighty hym met *with* a mayn stroke,
 10880 pat he bend in the backe to þe bare sadell,
 Vnneth held hym on horse for harme pat he
 þolet.

Ho raght to hym radly, reft hym his sheld,
 And betoke [hit] full tite to a triet maiden.

10884 Telamon *with* tene turnyt to þe lady,
 To venge of hir velany, & voide hym of harme.
 He launchit to pat louely *with* a light wille,
 And ho keppit the kyng, kest hym to ground,

She hurls Tela-
 mon to the
 ground;

10888 Till his head *with* the hard yerthe hurlit full
 sore.

So faght pat freike *with* hur fyne strenght,
 pat ho knowen was for kene *with* kaupe of hir
 swerd,

And myche dut for hir dynttes or þe day
 endit.

10892 So pat worthy in wer wrought at pat tyme,
 pat Telamon ho toke, & turnyt away.

captures, and
 leads him away.

Diomede, pat Duke was duly beside,
 Negh wode of his wit for þe wale kyng ;

He is rescued by
 Diomedes.

10896 So he fore þere in fight *with* his fell strokes,
 pat the lede fro the ladis lawse away past.
 þan Pantasilia the pert *with* a pure steuyn,
 Criet on hir company *with* a cant wille ;

10900 Assemblit hir sorte on a sad hepe,
 And so fuersly þai faght *with* the felle grekes,
 Thurgh helpe of pat hynd, and hir hed maidons,
 pat all fell to þe flight, & the feld leuyt.

The Greeks break
 and flee before
 the Amazons.

10904 The wemyn, as the went, welt hom to ground,
With swappis of hor swordes swelt mony
 knightes ;

Chasit hom *with* choppis þo chyualurs ladis,
 To the side of the sea, or þai sesse wold.

10908 There the grekes *with* grem had the gre lost,
 And endit for euer, euyn at pat tyme,

The prowess of
 Diomedes saves
 the Greeks from
 destruction.

Book XXVII.

The Amazons and
Trojans return to
the city.

(fol. 167 a.)

The joy and hope
of Priam.

Menelaus returns
with Neoptolemus
—called also
Pyrrhus.

Joy of the Greeks
and Myrmidons :

Neoptolemus is
knighted,

Hade not Dyomedes with dynttes done with
hondes,

So wondrously well at the water side.

10912 There delt þai with dynttes, till the derke night,
All left þai for late & lackyng of Sun.

Pantasilia the pert, and hir prise maidnes,

Kyng Philmyn the fuerse, with his fyne
knightes,

10916 The prise men of Pafigon fro þe prese went,
Soghtyn to the Cite with hor sute hole,
Entrid full esely onon, as hom liked.

þan Priam was proude, & prestly beleuyt

10920 for to couer of care thurgh hir kyd helpe.

HERE FIGHT ÞAI TWO MONETHES.

Two monethis with might þai metton on bent,
Bothe the batels full breme, as the boke sais,
Duly yche day delton þai strokes,

10924 Till Menelay the mene tyme hade the mere past
To Lycomedes, þe lell kyng, & the lede broght,—
Neptolon the noble, next to Achilles.

He was sun to þat same, as I said ere,

10928 þat is Pirrus in proses *propurly* cald.
Two nomys had þat noble, þat I neuynt haue,
Knownen in his cuntre, kyndly by aither.

When he come to þe cost þere þe kynges lay,

10932 Hym welcomyt tho worthy, as a wegh noble ;
And the mirmydons mighty, for maistur hym
toke,

Were glad of þe gome, & gretly honouryt.

The grekes fayne of þat freike, and with a frunt
light,

10936 Retaynit hym with Reuerence, þo Riche men all,
And honeret hym by ordinaunce with order of
knight.

Telamon full tyte, trusty of dedis,

Gird hym full graidly *with* a gay sworde,
 10940 Bad hym nait hit nemly, and noy of his fos,
 And dere for the dethe of his dere fader.
 Two spurres full spedely spent on his helis,
þat were gaily ouer-gilt, *þo* grete *with* hor
 hondes ;

10944 *þai* betoke hym the tent of his tried fader,
 And all the harneis hoole of *þat* hed kyng.
 There *þai* fourmyt a fest *with* a fyne wille,
 Serten dayes by-dene, duly to hold ;

and receives the
 tent and armour
 of his father.

(fol. 167 b.)

10948 *With* Sacrifice solemne soghten *þere* halowes,
 And all glad were *þo* grete of *þe* gome *þan*.

THE XXII & XXIII BATELL OF THE CITE.

When hit drogh to *þe* day, the Dukes *with*-oute
 Busket vnto batell, and the burgh also.

10952 Tho mighty *with* mayn metton in the ffield,
 And girdon to-gedur on a grym wise.
 Pirrus vnto prese put hym anon,
 In the honerable armys of his avne fader.

Pirrus jousts
 with Polydamas ;

10956 Polidamas he preset *with* a prise swerd,
With sleght for to sle, & slyng vnto ground ;
 But hit passit his pouer, for his pure helpe
 Of Phylmen, the fuerse kyng, fendit hym wele.

10960 Pirrus, that proud kyng, presit so fast,
þat he gird hym to ground of his gret horse.
 He macchit hym *with* might *þe* mon for to
 take,

unhorses, and
 captures
 Pylæmenes.

As by witnes in wer, & away lede :

10964 But the Pafigons prudly put hym agayn,
 Thaire lord to deliuer *with* his lyf hoole.
 The Mirmydons mightely mellit hom *with*,
þat *þai* caght not the kyng, *þof* *þai* care *þolit*.

The rescue of
 Pylæmenes.

10968 Pantasilia come pertly *with* hir pure maidnes,
 Brusshet into batell *with* a breme fare.

Penthesilea and
 her Amazons
 rush upon the
 Myrmidons.

(All *þaire* colouris by corse were of cleane white,

Book XXVII.

As the glyssenond glemes þat glenttes on þe
sknowe.)

Telamon fights
with the Queen,

10972 Tho myld *with* the Mirmydons mellit so hard,
þat mony worthy þai woundit, & warpit to dethe.
þan Telamon come tyte *with* a tried wille,
To Pantasilia preset *with* a proud dynt.

who hurls him to
the ground,

10976 He gird hir to ground, and greuit hir yll,
And ho stithly in the stoure start vppon fote,
Turnyt hir to Telamon tite *with* a swerd,
Hit hym so heturly *with* a hert wille,

(fol. 168 a.)

10980 þat he hurlit down hedlonges to the hard erthe,
And lay gronond on ground *with* a grym noyse.
Than the maidnes *with* might, at the mene tyme,
Theire lady vppolofte lyftyn onon,

10984 þat was ffrike to the fight & of fyne strenght,
And as lion on the laund launchit aboute.
þat worthy was war of þe woo sone,
How Philmen the fre kyng was fongid in hond ;

The Myrmidons
are driven back
by the Amazons.

10988 Sho macchit hir manly the Mirmydons to,
With hir maydnes of might, & of main strenght.
So þo wemen in wer welton doun the knightes,
Deyrit hom *with* dynttes, dryvon hom abacke,

10992 þat all fled hom for fere, ferd of hor dethe.
Pirrus þis prowes pertly beheld,
How his Mirmydons *with* might were mellit to
ground :

Pylæmenes set
free.

Philmen the fre kyng, þat he in fyst hade,
10996 He lete to þe large, lause of his hondes.
He criet on his knightes *with* a kene wille :—

Pyrrhus rallies
the Myrmidons.

“ Ne shamys you not shalkes to shunt of þe fild,
ffor the weiknes of wemen woundis a litell !

11000 Turnes yow full tyte, & taries a while,
Let vs wend to yon wemen, walt hom of horse ;
With swyng of our swerdes swap hom in sonder,
And dyng hom to dethe for deyryng of other.”

11004 Pantasilia the pride of Pirrus ouer-herd ;

- Of his mote, & his manas, not mykell ho roght. Book XXVII.
 When he neighed hur negh, naitly ho said Penthesilea defies
 þes wordes to the wegh, þat he well herd :— Pyrrhus.
- 11008 “I am not ferd of þi fare, ne þi fell speche,
 þof þi fadur *with* falshed, & *with* foule treason,
 Honorable Ector egurly slogh :
 Whose vilany to venge, & þe vile dede,
- 11012 All the world shuld wilne, wemen & oder.
 And we, þat in wer, wemen ye call,
 Of oure dynttes dedly shall dele *with* you sone.”
 Pyrrus wex pale at hir pure wordes,
- 11016 And come *with* a course of his kene yre, (fol. 168 b.)
 þat doghty to dere *with* a dede stroke. They fight
 The womon was war of his wille sone, together.
 And keppit hym full cantly : þai caupit to-gedur,
- 11020 *With* þaire glaiues full grym, on the grene laund,
 þat Pirrus *with* pyne was putto þe erthe,
 And his speire vntto sprottes sprungen on þe
 qwene.
 He launchit vp lyuely, lacchit a swerd,
- 11024 Bere to þat bold *with* a breme fare ;
 And ho keppit hym full kantly, kobbit *with*
 hym sore,
 Woundit hym wickedly in hir wode angur, Penthesilea
 Wold haue dongyn hym to dethe, hade þai delt wounds Pyrrhus :
 long.
- 11028 þan þe Mirmydons, his men, mightely comyn, the Myrmidons
 Lepyn to þere lord, lugget hym away, rescue him.
 Halpe hym to horse in a hond qwhile,
 Thurgh strenght of þat stoure, & of stithe fight.
- 11032 þan Agamynon the grete, *with* grekes ynow,
 Dyomede drogh nere *with* a derfe pepull ;
 Antenor also auntrid to batell,
With a company clene of kyd men of armys.
- 11036 Phylmen þe freke, þat fuersly *with*takon,
 þat passit fro Pirrus by the prise qwene,

Book XXVII.

Pyæmenes
thanks Penthe-
silea for saving
his life.

A fierce
skirmish.

Glaucus slain by
Pyrrhus.
(MS. has "*Glaim*")
(fol. 160 a.)

The Queen and
Pyrrhus.

Polydamas
revenges the
death of his
brother.

Pyrrhus, Telaar-
mon, and
Diomedes rally
the Greeks.

- Lut to þe lady, & of his lyff þanket,
Mony sithes for sothe, er he sese wold.
- 11040 þan he semblid his sorte on a sop holl,
And Pantasilia full pertly all hir prise maidnes,
Palidamas, the pert knight, þat put was to fote,
Was þrast þrough the þrong, & of þrepe past,
- 11044 Horsit in hast, highit agayne,
With fuerse men in fight a full fell nowmber.
Eneas also with angardly mony,
Kyng Remys the Riche, with a roghe batell,
- 11048 Thies hurlet on a hepe with a hard shoure.
Dynttes full dedly were delt hom among,
And mony freike vndurfote frunt of her horse.
Pyrrus hym paynet to pyne of his fos,
- 11052 And the wemen wightly walton doun þe grekes.
On (*Glaim*), a gome, gird was to dethe
With Pirrus in prise, Polidamas brother,
Antenor avne sun, aldist but he,
- 11056 Gettyn in his gamyn on a gay lady.
Pantasilia presit Pirrus full fast,
And the freike hym defendit with a fyne chere.
So burly þo big brussshit to-gedur,
- 11060 þat backe to þe bent borne were þai aither ;
Stithly þai start vp, strekyn to-gedur
Tyll the prese of the pepull partid hom sonder.
Polydamas, for payne of his pure broder,
- 11064 Gird doun the grekes, and myche grem did :
With woundes full wide walt hom of horse,
And wondurfully wrought to wreke of his grem.
Thurgh helpe of his hond, & the hede qwene,
- 11068 The grekes of þe ground were gird to þe flight :
þai folowet fast on þe fare, with hor fell dynttes
Dang hom to dethe, & deiret hom mekill.
- Pirrus, with pyne, and the proud Thelamon,
11072 Dyamede the doughty, dernly with-stode,
Gert the grekes with greme on the ground stad,

Book XXVII.

- þat fled were before, & the fild leuyt.
 þan the sun wentto set, seset the fyght,
 11076 Aither halfe to þere hold highet onone,—
 Bothe to toun & to tent,—taried no lengur;
 ffor the derke vp drogh, and the day endit.

HERE THAY FAGHT A MONETHE

- Than a moneth *with* might þai met in the fild,
 11080 *With* strokes full stith starf mony knightes.
With-in tyme of þis toile, tellis the story,
 Ten thawsaund by tale were tirnyt to ground,
 In batell on bothe haluys, þat on bent lay;
 11084 And mony of hir maidnes missit the qwene,
 þat were lost on the laund or þat laiike endit.
 Aftur a moneth & more, on a myld day,
 Bothe the batels to bent bounet full swithe:
 11088 Restorit full stithly opon strong wise,
 Shot into sheltrons shoggond full picke.
 Kene was the crie *with* crussyng of weppyn:
 Stedes doun sticked, stith men vnder!
 11092 Pantasilia & Pirrus presit to-gedur,
With dynttes full dedly in hor depe hate.
 The roddis all to-Roose right to þaire hond,
 And in hor sadles full sound setyn þai still.
 11096 But a trunchon of a tre *with* a triet hede,
 Abode in the body of the bold Pirrus.
 þan the crie wex kene for care of þe grekes:
 Mony preset *with* pyne to the pert qwene,
 11100 To dere hir *with* dethe for dole of his hurt.
 þai frusshet hir so felly *with* hor fyne swerdes,
 þat þe haspis of hir helme hurlit in sonder.

During this time
 10,000 fall on both
 sides.

Penthesilea and
 Pyrrhus again
 (fol. 169 b.)
 fight.

Pyrrhus is
 severely wounded.

The Greeks
 surround Pen-
 thesilea.

THE DETH OF PANTASILIA BY PYRRUS

- Than Pirrus *with* payne, in his pale angur,
 11104 ffor all the trunchyn of þe tre, þat tenit hym
 sore,

Pyrrhus, heed-
 less of his wound,
 rushes on the
 Queen;

Book XXVII.

Noght hedit his harme, ne his hurt meuyt,
And meuyt *with* malis to þe myld qwene.

Sho was bare of hir breast to þe bright mayll,

- 11108 Hade no helme on hir hede fro harmys to weire ;
Yet sadly ho sete, sewit hym agayne,
Thoght the freike *with* a fouchon first for to
strike.

and with a
swing of his
sword cuts her
arm off by the
body.

But Pirrus hym paynet *with* all hys pure
strenght,

- 11112 And flang at hir felly *with* a fyne swerd ;
Share of þe sheld at a shyre corner ;
Vnioynet the Jawmbe of þe iust arme,
þat hit light on þe laund lythet full euyn :

She falls dead.

- 11116 þen deg hit þat doghty, dolle to be-hold,
ffell of hir fole to þe flat erthe !

And Pirrus *with* payn puld of his brest,
The spyll of his speire, in a space short :

Pyrhus falls
down as dead :
is carried on his
shield to his tent.

- 11120 Myche blode of his body bosshet out after,
And he gird to þe ground gro nond full sore,
Halfe dede of þat dynt drogh into swone !
The Mirmydons mightely þere maistur þan toke,

- 11124 *With* the shalke on a sheld shoke to his tent ;
As a lede out of lyue laid hym to ground,
With weping and wo for his wale harme.
The maidnes of þe mighty qwene masit were all,

The Amazons in
revenge fall upon
the Myrmidons.

- 11128 ffor the dole & the dethe of hor dere lady.
Thai afforset hom felly *with* hor fyn might,
The vilany to venge of þe vile grekes.
þai mellit *with* the mirmydons, þat maisturles
were,

(fol. 170 a.)

- 11132 Put hom down prestly, pallit hom þurgh,
Slogh hom full sleghly for sleght þat þai couthe,
And other grekes, in hor greme, gird to þe deth :
Two thawsaund, full þroly, þai þrang out of lyue,
11136 So fuersly þai fore in hor fell Ire,
ffor the losse of hor lady, þat hom lede shuld.

But what fortherit the fight of þo fell maidyns,
Syn the grekes on hom gedrit in so gret
nowmbers?

Book XXVII.

11140 There murtherit were mony of the mayn troiens :

The Trojans are
outnumbered :

All the bent of þat birr bloody beronnen.

As Dares of the dede duly me tellus,

10,000 are cut
down :

X. M.nd, full proly, in the þrepe endit.

11144 þan flagh all in fere, & the feld leuyt ;

Turnyt vnto toune with tene at þere hert.

they retreat to
the city, and shut
the gates in
despair.

All the worthy þere were, wemen & other,

The yates with yomeryng ȝepely þai stake,

11148 Barrit hom full bigly on hor best wyse,

Neuer in purpos with prise to pas at hom efte,

To no batell on bent, but the burgh kepe.

The xxviii Boke: of the Counsell of Eneas
and Antenor. Of the treason of the Cite.

The only hope of
the Trojans is
in guarding the
city walls.

(fol. 170 b.)

- Now þe troyens, *with* tene, all þe toun ȝatys
11152 Keppit full cloyse, *with* care at hor hertes ;
Withouten hope of any helpe holdyn hom
 with-in,
Or any socour to be send out of sere londys.
All the burgh is full bigge, ouer the brode
 wallis,
11156 Wacchemen for to wale, wacches to kepe,
Of trewmen in towres, for treason of other,
The Cité to saue fro saute of hor fos.
ffor the heght is so hoge of the hegh touris,
11160 *With* dykes so depe drâghen a-boute,
þat no werriour hit wyn may to þe worldes end,
But þurgh failyng of fode, þat fainttes þe pepull.
ffor Pantasilia the pert pytie was made,
11164 þat offendit þere fos *with* hir fyne strenght.
Mony doghty þat derfe vnto dethe broght,
And britnet on the bent *with* hir bale maidnes.
Myche tene hade the troiens for þe tryet lady,
11168 ffor þai the corse might not cacche, as þe kynd
 wold,
ffor to bery in the burgh, hor bale was the more,
Ne to forther þat fre *with* fynerall seruys.
The grekes gedrit full grymly to þe gret yates,

Only famine
could conquer the
city.

- 11172 Of sure men in soppes sadly enarmyt,
 The close for to kepe, when care was on hand,
þat no freike vpon fote forther shuld pas.
 The corse *þan þai* comaund of *þe* clene qwene,
 11176 To be cast vnto cures and to kene fowles.
 But Pirrus *þat* *purpos* pertly *with*-stode,
 Bade bery the burd on hir best wise,
 As was due to the dede, to delue in *þe* erthe.
 11180 Dyamede the derfe demyt non othir.
 "Hit is vnsytting," he said, "*þat* hit so be,
 ffor the worthy, *þat* wicche hase wastid to dethe,
 Of our grekes on ground, & to grem broght ;
 11184 Let hir bones *with* baret abide in this aire,
 As a caren vncleane, for hir curst dedis."
þan the gret of the grekes agreit hom all,
 The corse for to cast in a clere *terne*,
 11188 Vndur a syde of the Cité, & synke hit *þerin*,—
 A stanke full of stynke standyng besyde.

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The Greeks
 propose to cast
 the body of
 Penthesilea to
 the dogs:
 Pyrrhus resists.

They agree to
 sink it in a pond.

When the troiens in *þe* toune were tyrnet *þerin*,
 With myche wandreth & wo in wer of hor hele,

- 11192 Antenor & Eneas, *with* *þaire* avne sons,
 Serchid by hom-seluyn in sauynge hor lyues,
 ffor deiryng *with* dethe of the derfe grekes :
 And yf *þo* weghe on no wise might of wo pas,
 11196 The toune to be-tray, truly, *þai* thoght.
 And the gome to be-gyle, *þat* the ground aght,
þai *purpost with* Priam *preuely* to speike,
 The kyng for to counsell in the case so,
 11200 ffor to proffer hom pes or he payne *þolet* ;
 And to Restore *þem* stithly all the store harmes,
 With the deire *þat* was done by the Duke
 Paris,
 In Sytheria, for-sothe, at Sesyng of the qwene ;
 11204 And the lady to hir lord delyuer agayne.
 If *þo* gret wold agre for *þat* grym dede !

Antenor, Æneas,
 and their sons
 plot to save their
 lives by betraying
 the city.

(fol. 171 a.)

They conclude to
 advise Priam to
 make peace with
 the Greeks,

and to restore
 Helen.

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All the disasters
that befell Troy
and the Trojans
might have been
avoided had
Priam made
peace at first.

But happy were þat hede kyng, & he haue
might

This acord in the case *with*-outen care more.

- 11208 ffor all the deth and the dere of his dere sons,
3et the lord in his lond might lyue in his age,
With his worthy wiff, & his wale doghtur,
And his noble sonnes naturell, þat hym next
were,

- 11212 *With* souerains of the Cité & other sad pepull !
This accord might the kyng haue cacchit before,
When the grekes, hym to grefe, were on his
ground euyng,

And tenydon hade takon, as I told haue !

A true proverb,

- 11216 Hit is said oft-sithes, and for sothe holdyn,
He is happy, þat a harme hastely amendes,
Or any perties haue pyne, or put vnto dethe,
Or be trauailed *with* tene, or tyne of pere goodes.

But will the
Greeks now con-
sent to peace ?

- 11220 Who hertely might hope, or hold in his mynd,
þat the grekes wold agre, or graunt to þis end,
ffor the losse and the lure of hor lege kynges ;
And the harmys full hoge of hor hed knightes ?

- 11224 And namly now, when noght may hom let,
All the worship to wyn, & hor will haue ;
The toune for to take, & time to þe ground ;
All the bildynges to bren, & the buernes qwell.

- 11228 Therefore cast is hit cointly by thies kene tray-
tours,

Vnder proffer of pes, pryam to lose ;
Hor Cité to dissaiue in sauynge hor lyuis,
And all Troy to be-tray, and the triet londis.

(fol. 171 b.)

The traitors
advise Priam to
treat with the
Greeks.

- 11232 **T**han the kyng into counsell þay cacchyn onone,
And his son was besyde at the same tyme,
Amphimake, a freike of the fre brether,
And other bold of the burgh, þat aboute were.

- 11236 þan the traytours vntrew told to þe kyng,
How the best was fro bale his burgh for to kepe,

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- ffor to trete for a trew, or we tene pole,
And to proffer hom pes, or we payn dregth.
- 11240 Whan Priam *persayuit* in his pure hert,
The fare of þo faitours *with þere fals* cast,
Euer hit meuyt hym in mynd þe malis þai þoght,
þat the cast of þo cointt men come for no loue.
- 11244 He onswart full esely efter his entent :—
“I will haue counsell in this case, & comyn
 with other,
Sertan days for doute, er I do more,
On all wise in this world, & wirke to þe best.”
- 11248 Kantly, to þe kyng, þen carpis Antenor :—
“If þou will mel of this mater, mene hit till vs ;
Of oure talis take tent, trist þat we say ;
And if þou hold hom not holsom, herkyn an-
 other.”
- 11252 þen þe kyng full of care carpyt agayne :—
“I repreue not *þour purpos*, ne *þour prise*
 counsell ;
- Hit is lelly me lef to lyston *þour wordis* :
And, as 3e demyn, to do, if hit be one best.
- 11256 And if hit be not þe best, but to bale worth,
Wrath 3ow not wheghis, þof I wale other.”
þen þe traytur Antenor titly con ryse,
fferkyt on fote, & to þe fre sayde :—
- 11260 “Sothly, Syr kyng, hit sittis not now,
þour discrecion to dem *with* no du reason.
þour self and *þour cité* is set all aboute,
With þour fomen fuerse, foldyn *with* in.
- 11264 þai kepyn the cloyse of this elene burgh,
With 3ep men at þe yatis 3arkit full pik :
In qwose cumpany kide are kyngis full nobill,
ffifté full fell & of furse dukis
- 11268 þat noght wilnen in word, ne waytyn to haue,
But þi seté to sese, and þi selfe also.
And we, no folke of defense, ne no fyn stuf

He suspects their
designs.

Priam will listen
to their advice if
it be good.

Antenor repre-
sents the power
of the Greeks,
and their
determination to
take the city :

(fol. 172 a.)

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that Priam has
now no means
to prevent them,
nor hope of
succour.

Therefore, of two
evils choose the
less:
make peace with
the enemy.

Amphimachus
declares Antenor
a traitor:

(fol. 172 b.)

that 20,000 men
shall fall before
such advice be
followed.

Æneas declares
they have failed
in war, and must
now try peace.

- Haue in this holde fro harmys to were ;
 11272 Ne so derfe of oure dedis on dayes fro now,
 Any port fforto pas, or to put opyn ;
 Ne 3ow sechis no socour, ne no sad helpe
 Of no lede vppon lyue fro no lond straunge ;
 11276 Ne no conford to cache of no kyngis once.
 Syn 3our sones ar slayn, & 3our sure helpes,
 And 3our pupull all perichit vnto pale deth ;
 Syn vs cheuys this chaunse of a choise febill,
 11280 þe les euyll forto laite, and leng þer-vppon ;
 Er we deghe in this daunger, & to dol passe,
 Let vs proffer hom pes & hor prise qwene ;
 þat myld vnto menelay, as make to restore,
 11284 þat myche dere has vs done for hir dede one,
 Syn Paris, hire pure loue, is pertid of lyue,
 þat hir walt as his wyf, qwil wirdis hym demyt.”
 þen Amphimachus fursly vppon fote rose,
 11288 A nobill sone natueryll of þe nayt brether,
 Wrathit at his wordis, & wightly he sayde
 To þe traytur full tit, all in tru wyse :—
 “Qwat hope may we haue of þi helpe now,
 11292 þat þi kyng and his cumpany castyn to dissayue ;
 þi cité and þi sib-men settis by-hynd,
 þat þou loue schuld with lewté, and þi lyf
 spend ?
 Now we se þe be set on a sliper ground,
 11296 Of þi fotyng to faile, and þi faith breke,
 And þi nome, þat was nobill, noiet for euer.
 ffull hard is þe heryng of þi high wordis,
 And the tale, þat þou tellis, of þi trist feble.
 11300 xx^{ti} M. full thro shall in threpe end,
 Er hit pas to the plyt þi purpos is in.
 ffor no luff hit is, lelly, þou lappis thies tales,
 But for treason & trayn, trust we non other.”
 11304 Eneas efter þis egurly said,
 Refraynit Amphimachus of his frike wille :—

- "Agaynes the grekes to go, vs gaynes no more,
 To no fight in the feld, ne oure fos mete,
 11308 Ne to pas of þis place, ne no port opun.
 Hit nedis vs another way now for to laite,
 And proffer hom pes oure pepull to saue."
 The kyng at his karping cast was in Ire,
 11312 To Eneas & Antenor Egurly said :—
 "How may ye þus meane you *with* malis, for
 shame !
 Youre dedis me dullis, & dos out of hope ;
 And all coldes my comford, by cause of *your*
 willes.
 11316 Syn I did neuer dede, duly to tell,
 Ne plainly no *purpos* put vnto ende ;
 Ne neuer comynd in þis case vnknowing to
 you ;
 And ay wrought by *your* wittes, witnes your-
 seluyn.
 11320 Truly, Antenor, þes tales you knowes :
 When þi-selfe for Exiona soght into grese,
 Made on a message in mene fro vs all,
 And come fro þat countre vnto court home,
 11324 Thy counsell was kenely kyddest of other,
 That Paris by *purpos* shuld pas ouer the se
 The grekes to greue, and get if he might
 Sum lady of the londe, & lede into troye.
 11328 The cast, ne the couytise, come not of me,
 In pes & prosperitie to put me to wer,
 But of falsyng & flatery *with* þi fer cast,
 And þi curset counsell, þat comburt vs ofte.
 11332 And þou, Eneas also, angardly fast,
 Of all buernes in þis burgh byset þefore,
 When þou passit *with* Paris tho parties vnto,
 And ertyd hym egurly Elau to bryng,
 11336 Hade þou counceld the contrary, & comynd hit
 þan,

Priam reproves
 them, and replies,
 that he had never
 moved in the
 matter without
 their advice :

that Antenor had
 been one of the
 most urgent for
 the raid into
 Greece :

that Eneas had
 been one of the
 most active in
 carrying it out :

(fol. 173 a.)

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therefore, their
present counsel
was the vilest
treason; and he
would not follow
it.

Eneas replies
with much
anger:
the council is
broken up.

he resolves to cut
off the traitors.

They must fall
into the pit they
have digged for
their king.

Amphimachus is
instructed to
assassinate them:

Shuld neuer lady of þat lede vnto þis lond
comyn.

And now, after the dethe & deire of my dere
sones,

Thou rises as a rebell to my ranke harmys !

11340 Syche counsell, as þou kythes, kepe I none of,
þat will lede me to losse, & my lond hoole :
Neuer of shame to be shunt when shalke is on
lyue."

Eneas *with* envy egurly Rose,

11344 And kantly to þe kyng karpis agayne ;
Mony wordis in wrathe warpes full loude :
And so parted the prise all in pale angur.

HERE THE KYNG COUNSELD HIS SON TO SLE ENEAS AND
ANTENOR.

The prise kyng Priam was prickit *with* sorow,
11348 And myche water he weppit of his wale ene ;
ffor he se hit him-seluyne, the sorow was the more,
The trayn of þo traytours, þat truly were fals.
He purpost hym plainly, for perell to come,
11352 Tho faitours *with* falsyng to fonge yf he might.
He said to his son, on a sad wise,
Amphymake, the fre þat hym faith aght :—
"Dere sun, I haue doute þat dethe vs depart,
11356 þat of lyue & of loue are lappit to-gedur !
Syn I am fourmyt þi fader, & þou my fre child,
Let us suffer our-self *with* sufferance of goddes.
I wotte hit full wele, thies wicked men bothe
11360 Haue purpost hom plainly to perisshe *our* londes,
Our cité to sell, & our-selfe also.

Hit is nedefull for noy, þat neghis on hond,
þat þai droppe in the dike þai deghit have for vs.
11364 I haue takon intent þo traytours to sle,
Er þai begyle vs *with* gawdis, & ger vs to degh.
To morn when þo men are meuyt to counsell,

I will þou be wise, & wirke as I bid :

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- 11368 Kepe ye in couert *with* knightes a few,
Of ledis, þat vs loues, of lewté to forther ;
Kacche hom þan kenly, & bryng hom to ground.”
He assentid full sone the sagh to perfourme,
11372 And to kepe hit as in counsell kenely assurit.
But oftsythes hit is sene, & sum men hath feld,
þat spokyn is in speciall, spreades o fer.
In yche company is comynly a claterer of
mowthe,

(fol. 173 b.)

he consents.

- 11376 þat no counsell can kepe, ne no close talis.
To þes traytours was told the entent of þe kyng,
On what wise in this world, no writ me declaris.
þai assemblit full sone of assent other,

The traitors are
warned :

- 11380 þat knew of hor cast, & comynt to-gedur.
All sweire þai, full swiftly, vpon swete haloues,
Neuer to counsell to come, but in cleane armes,
With a pouer of pepull purpos perfore,

and resolves to
go to the council
with an armed
escort.

- 11384 If euer the souerain hym-self sent for hom efte.
This Eneas, of abell men was angardly grete,
Of kyn and of cosyns, & kydmens of strenght :
He hade fryndes full fele, fild of all goodis,

- 11388 And as plentuous of pepull as Priam hym-seluyne.
Antenor also was abill of fryndes,
Large of aliaunce, louet *within* :
A Riche mon of Renttes, Relikes ynow,

- 11392 And fele of affynité, þat folowet hym after.
Thies curset of þe case hade comynt *with* the
grekes,

They had already
engaged to betray
the city.

Hom-seluyne to saue & hor sad fryndes,
Hor renttes, hor Riches, hor relikes also,

- 1396 ffor daunger, or deire, depely assurit.

þan the kyng vnto counsell comaund hom bothe,
To appere in his presens þat purpos to end,
ffor to trete of a trew. qwill the tyme hade,

Priam calls a
council :

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(fol. 174 a.)

The assassination
is delayed.Æneas advises
the citizens to
sue for peace :ignorant of the
treason, they
assent.Priam, finding he
cannot prevent
the treaty,
submits.Antenor is chosen
to treat with the
Greeks.

- 11400 And to dere hom *with* dethe, yf destany wold.
 þan þai comyn to þe kyng *with* company grete,
 Of armyt men all somen, abill to fight.
 This Priam persayuet of the prise hoge,
- 11404 And sent to his son to ses at þat tyme.
 The next day anone, the noble kyng Priam
 Somond all the cité somyn to appere,
 To carpe of a counsell, & kyth hym hor wit,
- 11408 And to mell in the mater *with* his men all.
 When thei comyn were to courtte, this curset
 Eneas
 fferkit vppon fote and to þe folke said :—
 “Now, sirs, hit is sothely, me semes, for þe best
 11412 ffor to proffer hom pes, and purvey þerfore.”
 All his citizens, sothely, assentid þer*with*,
 ffor þai knew not the caste of the curset chefe.
 The kyng to the komyns carpit agayne ;
- 11416 To put of þat purpos he paynet hym sore.
 Eneas *with* Envy egurly saide :—
 “Sir kyng, of this case carpe þou no ferre !
 We wull treate of a trew, I tell the for sothe,
 11420 Whether þou will, or þou wilnot, wit þou for-
 sothe !”
- Than Priam persayuit all the pepull hertis,
 And feld well hit fortherit not the freike to
with-stond :
- Hym was leuer to the ledis lelly assent,
 11424 Than grucche þere agayne, & grene hym þe farre.
 He said hom full soberly *with* a sore hert,
 “Dos of þis dede as you dere thinke,
 I assent for my-selfe, and sadly afferme.”
- 11428 þan þai comynd in the cas, castyn hor wittes,
 And *with* charge of þat choise erend chosyn
 Antenor,
 As grettist by agrement, *with* the grekes to trete
 And pursew for pes : this purpos þai tokyn.

- 11432 þan þe troiens, full tyte, turnyt to þe walles,
With braunches full brode all of bright Olyue,
 As in proffer of pes puttyn O lofte,
 All the ledis on to loke, þat lay in þe feld.
- 11436 Than the grekes, by agrement, gyffen hom a signe,
 By cundeth to come, & carpe what hom liste.
 Than went fro the walles worthy Antenor,
 Past at a port to the pale tenttes.
- 11440 The grekes on the grene greidly hym met :
 To Agamynon gay tent gone all in fere,
 And present hym prestly to þe prise kyng,
 Agamynon the grete, & the grekes all.
- 11444 To Dyamed the Duke, & doghty Vlixes,
 Assentid full sone all the sad pepull,
 To trete *with* Antenor trustid hom þan.
 This forward to fulfill faithly thai swere,
- 11448 Vppon solempne sacrifice, soche as þai vset.
 þan the kynges into counsell caghton Antenor,
 And menynt of paire mater more at þe tyme,
 There he hight hom to haue, holly at þere wille,
- 11452 All the toun þurgh his trayne, & the true kyng,
 ffor to bete down & bren vnto the bare erth.
 Hym-seluynt to saue and his sib fryndes,
 And Eneas al o and all his sute hoole,
- 11456 *With* Renttes, & Riches, & all his Ranke godes.
 This in counsell to kepe fro knowing of other,
 Lest hit put of hor *purpos*, & paire at þe end,
 All affermyt in faith of þo faire soueryn,
- 11460 And knit vp þere couenaunte in couert to hold.
 Kyng Taltill þai toke as tristy to seme,
 þat was greuit on ground, groaund in age,
 ffor he shuld lightly be leuyt *with* ledis of troy.
- 11464 Be-cause of his corage was kelit *with* age,
 He shuld turne to the toun, þo traytours *with*
 all,
 To spir at hom specially of hor spede fer ;

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The Trojans
 crowd on the
 walls with olive
 branches.

The Greeks con-
 sent to treat.

(fol. 174 b.)
 Antenor passes
 from the city,
 and is met by
 the Greeks.

Diomedes and
 Ulysses are in-
 structed to treat
 with him.

He promises to
 betray the city,
 if himself, Æneas,
 their kindred and
 property, are
 spared.

The terms are
 agreed upon ; and
 secrecy is sworn.

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Antenor demands
the body of
(fol. 175 a.)
Penthesilea.

- If þai hade wille to þe werke, wete hom to say,
 11468 *With*-outyn gawdyn or gyle, glose hit not lengur,
 And what godes þai wold gyffe to the gret
 harmes,
 To affirme hit as fast, fynally for euer.
 Antenor also angardly desyret
 11472 The body of the bold qwene, þat in the burne lay,
 Pantasilia, *with* pyne to put into graue :
With myche labur, at the last, þo lordes hit
 grauntid.
 þan the traytor vntrew, trust me for sothe,
 11476 Toke leue at the lordes, & lowted hom all,
With Taltillus, þat other þat I told first,
 And soghtyn to þe Cité somyn belyue,
 Past vnto Priam, present hor wille,
 11480 All the case of hor come, cantly *with* mowthe.

Priam conuokes
the people to
hear the terms
obtained.

- T**he secund day suyng, sayes me the lettur,
 Priam, the prise kyng, prestly comaundit
 All the buernes of the burghe, bacheler & other,
 11484 To appere in his presens the *profer* to make,
 And the tale of Antenor vntristy to here,
 Of his message by mouthe, what he mene wold.
 When þai comyn were to court, comyns & other,
 11488 Antenor his tale tombly began.
 He thoght his falshed to feyne, vndur faire
 wordes,

Antenor describes
the great power
and resources
of the Greeks :
and the weakness
of Troy.

- And his cantels to colour vnder coynt speche.
 He said in his *sermond*, þat sothely the grekes
 11492 Were of pepull & pouer plaintius mony ;
 And how þai depely desyret *with* a due hert,
 To haue suertie full sad of a syker pes.
 Thus sotelly *with* sothyn he set hom a cas,
 11496 What fortune might falle vndur fals colour.
 þan nemmyt he what noy, the noble men of troy
 Enduret on dayes, dole for to se :

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- With weping & waile, wo to be hold,
 11500 And myche sykyng & sorow on our sad knyghtes.
 "To abstene of þis stoure & our stithe harmes,
 Soche langour to let, & lotis vnfaire,
 Hit is wit, as I wene, wayes to seche,
 11504 Soche dole & deire to dryue to an end."
 þan he said in his saw, þat sothely the grekes
 Wold not agre to þat graunt, but for a grete sowme
 Of gold, & of godis, & of gay Iuellis,
 11508 With stuff to restore for hor stith harmys.
 Wherfore, to qwheme & to white vs of skaithe,
 Euery buerne in þis burgh, þat is best storit
 Of meblis, & money, & of main syluer,
 11512 Helpis now hertely þis harme to redresse :
 ffor bettur is a buerne by hym sum pes,
 þan in wandreth & woo to wepe all his lyue.
 And for he kowth not by course come to an end,
 11516 All þere wille for to wete at þe wale tyme,
 He couet at the kyng, & all the kyd pepull,
 Eneas eftsones þat erend for to wend
 With hym-seluyn, for-sothe, on þe same nedis,
 11520 All þere wille for to wete & wayne at þe last,
 And for þe grete of þo grekes shuld no gawde
 wene,
 But leue hit more lelly & listyn the bettur.
 All the pepull in þat presse, þat the prose herd,
 11524 Afermyt hit as fyn þat þe freike said.
 Eneas after this, euyng with þat other,
 And Taltilus, tombly to þe tenttes yode.

He urges the
Trojans to accept
the terms pro-
posed :

(fol. 175 b.)

and to set about
collecting the
amount of gold,
silver, and grain
required.

The Trojans
consent : Æneas
goes with Antenor
to the Greeks.

All the counsell fro kourtt was clenely depertid.

- 11528 Priam with pite þan past to his halle,
 Myche water he weppit wringyng his handes.
 Hit was dole to the dethe þe Duke to behold,
 Euer hedyng in hert of the hegh treason,
 11532 þat was cast for þe kyng, of his kyde fryndes ;

Priam laments
his sad fate.

Book XXVIII.

He must give up
all his wealth to
the Greeks:

and has no se-
curity for his life.

(fol. 176 a.)

Helen pleads with
Antenor to re-
conelle her to
Menelaus.

He undertakes
to do so.

- And for the losse and the lure of his leue sons,
þat so dawly were ded, and drepit for ay,
So worthy in wer, & so wale knightes.
- 11536 þat he left was o lyue his lure was so hoge !
“And now is nedfull for noye, þat neghis at
hond,
All my gold for to geue, þat I getyn haue,
Kepid in hurd, holdyn full long ;
- 11540 And I vnsure of my-self, my sorow is the more.
þus in pouert am I pyght, put vnder fote,
þat makes me full mad, & mournes in my hert ;
And yet this lure were but litle, & our lord wold
- 11544 þat I might leng in my laund, & my lyf haue.”
Thus Priam *with* pité playnet hys doole,
On what wise for to wirke wist not hym-seluyñ.
He was forset vnfaire to folow þe wille,
- 11548 þat purpost hom plainly to put hym to dethe.
Elan þat euermore was egur of sorow,
Herd tell of the tretý was takyn *with* the grekes.
þat noble on a night, þat no man persayuit,
- 11552 To talke *with* Antenor toke ho the gate.
Sho prayet hym pourly *with* hir pure hert,
Of Menelay, hir maistur, to make hir a frynde ;
And proker hir pes *with* his prise wordes,
- 11556 þat she might at þat myschefe to mercy be
takyn.
All grauntid the gome to þe gay qwene,
ffor to proker hir pes, & pyne hym þerfore :
þan ho lowtid the lede, & hir leue toke,
- 11560 And past to the palis of the prise kyng.

With-in the tyme þat I tell, þe tru-sun of
Priam,—

Glaucion, was grauyn in a gay towmbe ;
And the body of þe bold qwene broght vnto
toun,

- 11564 Pantasilia, *with* petie of hir prise maidons.
 Hit was ordant of all men by oppon assent,
 þat Philmen the fre kyng shuld ferk hit hym
 with,
 And bryng on a bere to hir burgh home,
- 11568 To be enterit in a towmbre, as a triet qwene,
 And laid by hir legis, þat the lond aght.
 Eneas eftir þis Egur of will,
 Antenor, also, angardly fast
- 11572 To the grekes on þe grene girdyn on swith,
 ffor to trete of hor trayne as traytouris vnlell.
 There met þai þo men, þat I mynt first,
 þat were grauntid by the grete of the grekes all,
- 11576 ffor to mell in þe mater, & meue to an end.
 The towne to betray truly þai þoght :
 And of Elan, euermore, egerly fast
 þai meuit vnto Menelay at the mene tyme ;
- 11580 And had graunt of þat grete *with* a good wille,
 All hir gilt to forgiff, and to grace take.
 Than Agamynon, as grettist, þo grete for to
 wend,—
 Dyamede he demyt, & doughty Vlixes,—
- 11584 *With* tho worthy to wend to the wale towne,
 As in maner of message fro the mayn grekes.
 When þai comyn into courtte the comyns were
 fayne,
 ffor þai wise were of wit, & worthy men bothe.
- 11588 þai hopit well the heldur to here of an end,
 And the traitur þai trist of a tru pes.
 The next day onone, as the night past,
 By comaundement clenly the counsell was gedurt,
- 11592 All the pepull to the palis of the prise kyng
 Were assemblit full sone, set all aboute.
 Vlixes full lyvely vp olofte said :—
 “ The grekes for hor greme vnto gre asken
- 11596 Gret sommes, for-sothe, to hor sad harmes,

Book XXVIII.

Pylæmenes is appointed to take the body of Penthesilea to her own land.

Antenor and Æneas depart to the Greek camp, to carry out their treason.

Menelaus promises to forgive Helen.

(fol. 176 b.)

Diomedes and Ulysses are sent to Troy along with Antenor and Æneas.

Next day the Trojans are called to council at the palace.

Ulysses states the terms of peace :—

Book XXVIII.

Certain large sums of gold and silver, and that Amphimachus be banished from the city.

The exile of Amphimachus had been asked by Antenor, in revenge for having tried to thwart his plans.

How perilous it is for one to speak the truth in a time of sedition :

but God often metes to us, (fol. 177 a.) as we have meted to others. Antenor was himself exiled by Æneas.

As they sit in council a horrible cry is heard.

Diomedes and Ulysses are afraid of their lives.

- Bothe of gold & of goodes, er þei go wille,
ffor the losse & the lure of hor lef pepull ;
And Amphimakus, the fre sun of the fyn kyng,
11600 To be exiled for euermore, as Enmy of toune,
Neuer in plit to Repaire to his pure fryndis,
Ne the Cité to se, while hym-selfe lyues.”
This prokert full prestly *with* prayer before,
11604 The traytor Antenor to the tru kynges ;
ffor þat noble hym denyet naitly or þan,
When he proffert to priam pes for to make.
Lo ! how fortheris a freike *with* a fyne wit,
11608 ffor to kepe hit in close, & carp hit no fer ;
To speike in despite & Spedis no more,
But hyndres full heghly & harmys hym-seluyn.
Lo ! Amphimac the fre, for his fell wordes,
11612 Was dampnet in-dede, þof þai du were ;
Ellis the traytor Antenor hade truly no cause
ffor to procur his payne, and his pale harme.
But god, þat all giltis godely beholdis,
11616 And wrangis in his wrathe writhis to ground,
Oft-sithes in the same settis to fall
A man *with* þat mesure he metis till another !
To Antenor hit tide, tellis the story,
11620 An exile for euermore efter a while,
Thurgh Æneas, þat egurly exit þerto,
As I shall tell full tite, when the tyme askes.

While thies kynges were in counsell, þat comyn
fro þe grekes,

- 11624 *Within* the palis of prise, as the prose tellus,
There was an orible noise, þat noyet hom full scre,
As a clamour or a crye of a cant pepull,
As þai satyn all somyn sodainly come,
11628 Vne playne in the place þere þe prise met.
ffor doute of hor dethes, tho doghty men bothe
Were a-ferd of the fare and the fell noise,

- Lest the troiens for tene hade takon hom sone,
 11632 And dungen to dethe for dole of the knight,
 Amphimacous the fre, þat the freikes louet,
 ffor ertyng his exile in earnest before.
 Hit was aspriet full Specially, & spird all abowte,
 11636 The cause of the crie and the cant noise :
 There was no wegh in this world, þat hit wete
 kowth,
 Ne to meue in hor mynd what hit mene shuld.
 The kyng & the counsell cantly can rise ;
 11640 Depertid the pepull, past to þe toune
 Bothe knightes & comyns, and the court voidet.
 THE TRAYTOR ANTENOR toke into counsell,
 Dyamede he drogh furth, & dughty Vlixes,
 11644 In a place þat was priuey & no prese in,
 To forther his foule wille, þat no freike herd.
 Vlixes to this other vtterly said :—
 “ Why draghes þou on dregh þes dedis so ferr ?
 11648 þat þou vs heghly hase het, hold hit onone ! ”
 þan talkes the traytour truly agayne :—
 “ Ourgoddisknowen fullkyndly þecast of my hert,
 That no dede I desyre so depely in thoght,
 11652 As your hestes to hold with helpe of Eneas.
 Lelly, the lett, þat vs long taries,
 Is a statur full strong of a stith god :
 þat ye shall lelly me leue, & yow list herkon,”
 11656 Diamede said dully ;—“ þou do vs to wete,
 Vs likes full lelly to listyn pi wordis.”
 Antenor þan talkis, & told on þis wise :—
 “ Hit is lelly no lesyng, leue if ye will !
 11660 There was a kyng in this cost, þat the kith aght,
 Honorable, auenaund, & Vlus was callit.
 Here foundit he first the faire place Ylion ;
 After the nome of þat noble, nemyt hit is.
 11664 Here he tild vp a temple of a trew godde,
 Of Palades the pure, as prouit is of old.

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No one can tell
whence the noise
came.The King
dismisses the
assembly.Ulysses blames
Antenor for
delaying to carry
out his promises.Antenor declares
the hindrance is
not by him,

(fol. 177 b.)

but by the
Palladium.In the time of
King Ilus, this
Palladium came
down from
heaven,

Book XXVIII.

stuck in the wall
of the temple of
Pallas, and has
remained ever
since.

None but the
keepers of the
temple can
remove it.

So long as it
remains within
the temple, or
even within the
city, Troy can-
not be taken.

(fol. 178 a.)

Diomedes
confesses that the
labour of the
Greeks is in
vain :

but Antenor tells
how he has
prevailed on the
keeper to steal
the Palladium,
and to deliver it
to him for a great
sum of money.

- Whan the walles were wrought to þe wale rose,
All clanly by course vncouert aboue,
- 11668 A selly þere sene was with seremen aboute,
Gird to þe ground fro the grete heuyn,
A ffygur full fyne, festnyt in the wall,
Wondurfully wrought by wit of a god.
- 11672 At the end of the auter etlit to stond,
Euer sithen, for-sothe, to this selfe tyme.
Neuer buerne was so big to beire hit away,
Saue keepers of the kirke, for craft vppon erthe.
- 11676 The mater hit is made of is most of a tre,
But no clerke is so corious to ken vs the nome ;
Ne on what wise hit is wrought can wit shew,
But þurgh Palades the pure god, apperit þer þurgh.
- 11680 Seche trust haue the troiens truly þerin,
While hit keppit is in kirke, or in clos walle.
With-in the cercle of þe Cité, as said is of old,
Neuer the toune shalbe taken with tene of hor fos,
- 11684 Ne care fro the corone, ne the kynd aire.
Thus lelly beleuyn the ledis of þe toune,
And neuer dowyntyn no dethe to dere hom with-in.
The nome of þis noble, þat naitly is keppit,
- 11688 Paladian the pure, with pepull is callid.”
Than Diamede the Duke duly can say :—
“ Iff thy saghes be sothe, & sad to beleue,
All our labur is lost, & our long sege,
- 11692 If Paladian with purpos may put vs away.”
Antenor alstite amet to speike :—
“ If ye meruell so mekyll we make you non end,
And high not with hast our hestes to kepe,
- 11696 This is truly the entent we tary so longe.
I haue comynt with the keeper, & cumpast aboute,
The stature to steile stithly by night,
ffor a certain somme of syluer & of gold :
- 11700 And full prestly þe prest hase puruayet þerfore.
When hit laght is lelly, leue me for sothe,

Hit shalbe sent to *your-selfe*, seche hit no ferther : Book XXVIII.

þan hope may ye hertely, to haue in a while

11704 The Cité and the soueran, sese as you likes.

But kepis this in counsell, for cas þat may falle, Meantime,
secrecy must be
preserved.
þat no wegh in þis world wete of our cast ;

And I will kaire to the kyng for a cause yet,

11708 And feyne me *with* fare to forther our werkis.

I will telle hym *with* trayne, þe trist of our ernde
Is holly in his hond hengand aboue.

I haue knowlache in þe case & comyng *with* yow,

11712 What sommys in certayn þe sent you to take."

Thus *with* lowtyng & leue the ledis depertid ;

The grekes agayne ar gon to þere tenttes ;

The traytur full tomly turnyt to þe kyng,

11716 His falshed to forther : the fend hym distroy !

Diomedes and
Ulysses return to
camp, and
Antenor goes to
the King.

THE ORDINAUNCE OF THE TRYBUTE.

Than carpis to the kyng curset Antenor,

All the Cité to assemble hym-seluyñ before.

When comyn were the knightes, comyns, & all,

11720 Thes wordes he warpit þo worthy vnto :—

"I haue comynt in this case, knowith hit *your-*
selfe ;

To the grekes bus vs gyffe, to graunt vs for pes,

Twenty thowsaund thristy, þrungyn to-gedur,

11724 Markes full mighty, all of mayn gold,

And of Syluer, for-sothe, the same þai dessyre :

To whyte vs, of whete, qwaters þai aske

X. M. þroly, to thring in hor shippes."

11728 This oponly is ordant þo odmen betwene,

And specially spokyn to spede hom away,

Be a tyme for to take, & turne to þe sea.

Gedrit was the goode, & gon for to kepe

11732 To Sure men & certen þat sowme to deliuer,

And take sikernes sad the Cité to leue,

Of the grekes agayne for the grete somme.

At an assembly
of the Trojans
Antenor reports
that the Greeks
demand 20,000
marks of gold,
the same number
of silver,

(fol. 178 b.)
and 10,000
quarters of
wheat, within a
certain time.

The terms are
accepted.

("gon" = given.)

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While this gode was in gederyng the grettes
among,

Antenor goes to
the priest and
bribes him to
give up the
Palladium.

("geeter" =
keeper, warden,
guardian, see l.
11746.)

11736 Antenor to the temple trayturly yode ;
Priuely the prest puld into counsell,
(Thoantes, me tellys the text, þat he heght,
þat was geeter of the god, þat the gome yernyt.)

11740 With a gobet of gold, a full gret somme,
And Thoantes betaght, tarit no lengur.
Thies wordes to the wegh warpit onone,
In a place out of prese, priuely there :—

11744 "Lo, of gold, & of good here a gret nowmber,
The to lyue with in lykyng, & thy leue ayris.
The god, þat þou geetis, gyf me þer-flore,
þat I may beire fro the burgh, shall no buerne
wete.

No one will
know thereof:
and his risk is as
great as the
priest's.

11748 Thou art no farder, in faith, thy fame for to lose,
þan I my lyffe were leuer leue in þe plase,
Er any troiens with truthe might telle suche a
fawte,
Or soche a point on me put in perlament her-
aftur.

"Send the
Palladium to
Ulysses; and
we'll say he stole
it."

11752 Therefore, priuely, by purpos Paladian þou send
To honerable Vlixes, vtwith the toune.
If any fawte þer funden be, we faithly may say,
The pure kyng Paladian priuely stale :

11756 And we excusit of skathe, yf sclaunder shall
Rise."

Prestly the prest his purpos with-stode
All the night with noy, till negh at þe day,
Till he caght was in couetouse, & cumbrit hym
seluen.

(fol. 179 a.)
The priest yields;
and the Palladium
is sent to Ulysses.

11760 Than grauntid he the god to the grym traytor,
And toke hit fro the temple, taret no lengur,
Sent hit furth sodainly by a sad frend,
To Vlixes vtwith, egerly þan.

11764 Hit was noiset onon in the nowble toune,

þat the kyng, þurgh his comyng, by craft hade
hit goten,

Paladian, the pure god, pertly away ;

And the troiens betrautid *with* his triet wit.

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The Trojans are told that it was stolen by him.

- 11768 A ! God of þis ground, who graidly may trist
Any lede on to leng, as for lele true,
Syn this prest þus *priset* the pepull to dissayue,
As a kaytiff, for couetoise to cumber his land ?

Who can be trusted, when even this priest proved a traitor to his country ?

- 11772 This poynt is not prynted in proces þat are
now :

Hit lenges not so long tho ledis *within*,

To be cumbrid *with* couetous, by custome of old,

That rote is & rankist of all the rif syns.

- 11776 There is no greuaunce so grete vndur god one,
As the glemyng of gold, þat glottes þere hertis :
Hit puttes the pouer of *pristhode* abake,
And forges to the fend a *forslet* *with-in*.

There is no sin so debasing as covetousness.

- 11780 Couetous men comynly are cald *aftur* right,
A temple to the tyrand, þat tises to syn.

("forslet" = "forcelette," a fort, a strong-hold.)

WHEN THE GOLDE was all gotyn, & the grete
somes

The gold, silver, and wheat are stored in the temple of Minerva.

Of qwhete, & of qwhite syluer, qwemly to-gedur,

- 11784 Into Myner mykell temple maynly was broght,
And put vnto pure men till payment were made ;

Hit plesit to Appollo, the pure god aboue,

With Sacrifise solemne, besoght at þat tyme,

- 11788 *With* bestis, & briddis, britnet full mony,
And the carcas full clanly kowchit on þe auter.
When ffyre shuld be festnet in þat fyne offrond,
Two meruellis on mold maynly were shewid.

While the Trojans are sacrificiing to Apollo, two awful omens are observed.

- 11792 The first was to fele, no fyre wold be light,
þat assait was full sothely of sere men full ofte :
Ten tymes be-tyde, tellis me the lyne,
þat hit fest was on fyre, & flappit out onone

First, the altar fire is ten times quenched.

- 11796 Vnto smorther & smoke, and no smethe low,

(fol. 179 b.)

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Second, an eagle
screaming wildly
swoops down
upon the
entrails, and bears
them away to the
ships of the
Greeks.

The Trojans,
amazed and
terrified, seek
counsel of
Cassandra.

She declares
Apollo is wroth
because his
temple was
defiled with the
blood of Achilles,

and they must
fetch fire from his
tomb.

(*prugh* = *through*,
a stone coffin, a
tomb.)

The second omen
reveals that the
city is betrayed
to the Greeks.

ffor all the craft þat þai kowthe, & the coynt
sleght.

The secund, for-sothe, I said you before,
When the bestis were britnet & brought to þe
auter,

11800 *With* the entrell euermore euyn vppo lofte,
Come an Erne, þat was Eger, euer on a crye,
Light downe lyuely fro the low ayre,
Braid vp the bowels, & bere hom away,

11804 And showvet to the shippes of the shene grekes.
The troiens merueld full mekyll of þe mayne
foghle,

All stonyed þai stode, starond aboute.
Thai wist þere goddes were greuit *with* a gret
yre,

11808 And wrothe at the werkes, but wist þai no cause.
Cassandra to counsell, þen call þai belyue,
To haue a dom of þat dede, if the dere kowthe.

The first signe, ho hom sayd, sothely was this :
11812 þat Appollo, the pure god, was put into wrathe,
ffor tene of his temple was trasit *with* blode
Of Achilles the choise, þat chaunsit to be slayne :
“ þat mys to amend, is maistur ye go

11816 To the corse of þat kyng in his cleane towmb,be,
Light þere a lowe lyuely *with* honde,
ffecche þere *your* ffyre, & festyn on þe auter,
And þat bren wull full bright in the brode
temple.”

11820 Than passid the pepull to the pure prugh :
As kend hom Cassandra þai kyndlit a fire.
Of the secund, for sothe, ho saide o this wise :—

“ This towne is betrayed, trist ye non other,
11824 And grauntid to the grekes by gomys of *your*
owne.”

Calcas the curset, þat comynt *with* the grekes,
Bisshop of the burgh, as I aboue told,

When he wist of thies wondres, thies wordes he
said :—

11828 “Yonder towne wilbe taken in a tyme short.”

þan the grekes hom graithet to a gret Sacrifice,
Thurgh biddying of the bisshop & a bold prist,
In honour of Appolyne angardly thicke.*

Book XXVIII.

Calcas makes the
same statement
to the Greeks

[Amongst these things, Calcas and Crisis the Priest, counselled the Greeks that they should make a great Horse of Brasse, and that must be so great as might hold within it a thousand knights armed : and they said unto him that it was the pleasure of the godes. This horse was made by a passing wise Master, as Apius was, whose name was Sinon, and he made it so subtilly, that no man could perceive any entry or issue, but within it was easie for them that were inclosed within for to issue out when they would.

Calcas and Crisis
counsel the
Greeks to make a
brazen horse,
capable of holding
a thousand
knights.

When the great horse was fully made, and the thousand knights therein, by the counsell of Crisis, they prayed the King Pryamus, that he would suffer this horse to enter into the city, and that it might be set in the Temple of Pallas, forasmuch as they said, that they had made it in the honour of Pallas, for a Vowe that they made for restitution of the Palladium, which they had caused to be taken out of the same Temple.

The Greeks
desire that Priam
will allow it to be
set near the
temple of Pallas.

Among these things, the Princes that were yet within Troy, when they saw that the King had so shamefully treated with the Greekes, they went away out of Troy, and tooke their men with them, and the King Phylomenus led no more but two hundred and fifty men, and threescore maydens of Amazones, that were left of a thousand that came thither with the Queen Penthasilia, and carryed the body of her with them, and trauelled so long till they came to their owne Country.

The allies of
Troy, disgusted
that Priam is in
treaty with the
enemy, depart
from the city.
The Amazons,
carrying with
them the body of
their Queen, are
led home by
Pylæmenes.

* Fol. 180 is awanting in MS. See Note.

The xxix Boke : Off the takyng of the toune,
and the deth of Kyng Priam.

The Greeks and
Trojans meet to
ratify the treaty.

Then came the day that the Greeks should sweare the peace
faindly vpon the plaine field vpon the Sanctuaries. King
Priamus issued out of the City and his people, and sware there
each party to hold the peace firmly from thenceforth on : and
Diomedes swore first to the Greeks : after, when they had
broken the peace that they had treated with Anthenor of that
thing that they concluded after, and therefore they maintayned
that they were not forsworne by that colour,] *

(fol. 181 a.)

11832 But in prouerbe hit is put *with* prise men of wit,
'Who þat sweyres to be swike, he forsworne
worthes.'

The Greeks swear
to keep the treaty
faithfully :

Thus the grete of the grekes grymly þai sware
flast pes to afferme, & flit of the londe.

then Priam and
his knights swear.

11836 Priam on his part, & his prise knightes,
Sweryn all swiftly, & no swyke thoghtyn :
So wend he full wele, þo worthy kyngis all
Hade no malis in mynd, ment at the tyme.

Priam delivers up
Heien, and pleads
that she may be
pardoned.

11840 þan honerable Elan þat abill deliuert,
Comendyng þat clere all *with* cloise wordes,
Prayng the prise men *with* [his] pure hert,
þat no harmys þat hend shuld haue of hir lord.

They all promise
to do so.

11844 Thai heght hym full hyndly his hestes to kepe,
And his desyre for to do, þo dukes ychon.
The grekes for-gete noght of the grete trayne,

* Guido di Colonna : from *The Ancient Historie of The Destruction of Troy*. Sixth Ed. London, 1635.

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- Prayd to Priam for a gret vow,
 11848 ffor to hale in a horse hastily of bras,
 Palades to ples *with*, er þai passe furth,
 And at Myners mayn temple make hit to stonnd.
 This couet þo kynges, & the cause made
 11852 ffor the palladian thai pullit of þe pure temple,
 þat þai Sayle might in sound, & hor sute hoole,
 Lest the goddes in greme gert hom to lose
 Bothe hor flete & hor folke *with* a felle storme.
 11856 Priam, at þis prayer, aperit not sone,
 Ne grauntid not the grekes þat the gret ʒernet.
 Eneas þan ertid Egurly fast,
 And Antenor also, the abill kyng to :—
 11860 “Hit is due to be done, & doutles,” þai saide,
 “The sight is full solemne, the Cité to haue
 Ay lastond to long, þat ledis may knowe
 þat soche acord was here knyht *with* kynges for
 euer.”
 11864 The kyng affirmet the faitours, & no fraud
 thocht;
 þaire dessire for to do demyt onone.
 þan payet kyng Priam all the pure sowmes
 Of gold, & of gay syluer, & of goode whete :
 11868 All þai shot into ship on þe shire water,
 And made hom Redy to Rode on þe rough
 ythes.
 All the grekes hom gedrit, the grettist & other,
With Sacrifice solemne, synging of prestys :
 11872 *With* profession & prise puld furth the horse
 To a Side of the Cité, and set at þe yate.
 Hit was so borly of brede, & of brem heght,
 There was no entre *with* ease abill þefore :
 11876 þan the warpit downe the walle, & the wale
 toure,
 Bothe obreade & aboue brekyn the yates,
 Tyll hit might entur at ease, cuyn as hom list.

They ask Priam
to allow them to
bring in the
brazen horse, and
to set it up at the
temple of Pallas.

Priam hesitates.

Eneas and
Antenor urge him
to grant the
request.

Priam consents :

he then pays over
to the Greeks the
amounts of gold,
silver, and wheat.

(fol. 181 b.)

With great
ceremony the
horse is drawn
to the walls of
Troy.

Part of the wall
is pulled down to
admit it :

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the Trojans drag
it to the temple
with shouts of
joy.

Their rejoicing
soon turns to
sorrow.

When the Trojans
are asleep, one
Sinon is to open
a wicket in the
horse and let the
Greeks issue out.

To deceive the
Trojans, the
Greeks pretend
they are about to
sail for Tenedos.

(fol. 182 a.)
The Greeks set
sail from Troy:

- þan þe Citasyns, *with* song & solemnete grete,
11880 Halit furth the horse to þe hegh temple.
Hit is said oftsythes *with* sere men of elde,
The last Ioy of ioly men Ioynys *with* sorow.
Thies buernes of the burgh blyndit were euyll,
11884 þai halit in no horse, but hor hard deth,
Oppression and payne, pyté for euer;
And ay lastond lure for lakkyng of wit!
- One Symon, a sure mon, assignet was þe key,
11888 þat was of gouernaunse graith, by the grekes all,
To warp up a wicket, & waite on the tyme,
And the dures to vndo of the dreggh horse.
But se first the Cité were on slepe fallyn,
11892 And broght into bed, as hom best lyked:
þan the ffreike shuld frusshe out, & a fyre make,
And light vp a low *with* a light wille,
þat the ost might haue entre eyn as hom liked.
11896 And the bettur in the burgh bale for to wirke,
The same day, sothely, the Cité was takon,
To Priam, the prise kyng, thai puruait a
message,
Said hom-seluyñ wold saile samyn fro troy,
11900 And turne vnto tenydown, & tary þere a qwyle,
Preuely the pert qwene by purpos to take,
ffor clamur & crie of the comyn folke:—
The murmur was mykell of þe mayn pepull,
11904 Lest þai dang hir to dethe in hor dull hate.
Hit plesit well Priam þat purpos to hold,
ffor he hedit no harme, ne no hate thoght;
To þe gawdes of the grekes gefe he no kepe,
11908 But all semyt hym full sothe the sawe of þe
kynges.
þan the grekes by agrement gird into shippe;
With proses and pres puld vp þere aneres;
Launchit fro the laund to the low sea;

- 11912 And fayne were the freikes of þe faire towne.
 þai turnet vne to tenydon, & taret all þere,
 Before the setting of the sun, says me the lyne,
 With melody, & myrthe, & myche lowde songe,
 before sunset they arrive at Tenedos.
- 11916 And there taried on the town till hom tyme
 thoght.
 When the day ouerdrogh, & the derke rose,
 All bownet hom bigly in hor bright wedis
 With Silens full soberly,—was no soun herd,—
 As soon as it is dark, they arm
 and secretly march back to
 the city.
- 11920 And soghtyn furth to the Cité on a sop hole.
 This Symon, for-sothe, I said you before,
 þat hade the keyes to kepe of þe cloise horse,
 When the buernes of the burgh were broght
 vpon slepe,
 When the
 Trojans are
 asleep, Sinon
 opens the wicket
 in the brazen
 horse, and lights
 the signal fire.
- 11924 He warpit vp a wicket, wan hom with-oute,
 Light vp a low, the ledis might know.
 þan gedryt the grekes to þe graith tokyn,
 ffrushet in felly at the faire yates,
 The Greeks rush
 in through the
 broken wall; join
 those who have
 issued from the
 horse; break into
 the houses;
 massacre the
 people;
- 11928 þat brokyn was on brede for the bright horse.
 The knightes in the closet comyn out swithe;
 Settyn into the Cité all the sad grekes;
 Brentyn and betyn doun all the big houses;
 The Greeks rush
 in through the
 broken wall; join
 those who have
 issued from the
 horse; break into
 the houses;
 massacre the
 people;
- 11932 The pepull with pyne puttyn to dethe;
 Buernes in hor bednes britnet all naked,
 þat hedit no harme, ne no hate þoght.
 Noght dred þai the dethe ne dere of hor fos:
- 11936 Droghen vp durs, dungyn doun yatis;
 Brekyn into bildynges, britnet the pepull;
 Wemen & wale children walton to grounde:
 Hade no pyté of the poure, put all to dethe;
- 11940 Robbet þere Riches, reft hom hor lyues,
 Gemmes, & Iewels, Iobbes of gold,
 Pesis, & platis, polissheit vessell,
 Mony starond stone, stithest of vertue.
 and carry
 off all their
 valuables.
- 11944 Twenty thowsaund, proly, þai prong to the dethe
 þat tyme in the toun, as the tale shewes!
 (fol. 182 b.)
 Twenty thousand
 perish before day-
 break.

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Priam, roused
from sleep by the
shrieks and
wailings of his
people, seeks
safety in the
temple of Apollo.

- The dyn & the dite was dole for to here,
Of men þat were murtheret at the meane tyme
11948 Kyng Priam the pité persayuit onone,
The rewerd & the russhyng of þe ranke sorow
Of Eneas, þat egerly ertid his harme.
He russhit vp full radly, raght to his clothes,
11952 Soche as happit hym to hent, hade he no wale :
He hight of his halle hard to the temple
There appollyne was onered, he etlid to bide :
With-uten hope of his heale heturly he weppit.

At daybreak
Æneas and
Antenor lead the
Greeks to the
palace :

- 11956 **W**hen the derke was done, & the day sprange,
The grekes by þere gydes of the great traytouris,
Entrid into ylion egerly fast :
No defence þai þere found in the faire place,
11960 And dyden all to the dethe with-uten dyn
more.

all are put to
death.

Pyrhus finds
Priam in the
temple, and slays
him :
bespattering the
altar with his
blood.

- Pirrus to the prise temple preset full hard,
Of honerable Appollyne, as Antenor bade,
There, Priam the prise kyng prestly thai founde,
11964 Abydyng his bone & his bale dethe.
Pirrus full prestly, with a prise sward,
Brittoned the bold kyng & his blod shed,
þat the stremys full stithly stert on þe auter.

Hecuba and
Polyxena, fleeing
for safety, and
not knowing
where to hide,
meet Æneas.

- 11968 On seand the same mon the souerayn betrayed,
Ecuba the honerable egerly flogh
With Pollexena the pert, hir prise doughter ;
But þai wist not, I-wis, on no wise where
11972 ffor to hide hom fro harme : þan happit hom to
mete

The Queen
reproaches him
for having
betrayed his
king, his country,
and his friends.

- The traytor with tene, vntristy Eneas.
Thies wordes þat worthy warpit hym to :—
“ A ! traytor vntrew, how toke þou on honde
11976 þat trew to be-tray, þat trist in þe euer,—
Thy lege & pi lord, þat the louet welc,
And myche good hase þe gyffen of his gold red ?

Thou hase led to þi lord, þat hym lothe was,

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11980 His fomen full fele thurgh falshed of the ;

And done hym to dethe dolefully now,

(fol. 183 a.)

þat thy-selfe shuld haue socourd, hade þou ben
sad tru.

The burgh, there þou borne was, baillfully dis-
troyet,

11984 To se hit leme on a low, laithis not þi hert ?

þet haue pytie & compassion of this pure maidon ;

She pleads with
him to rescue
Polyxena ;

Put hir in some place fro perisshyng of hondes,

þat the grekes hir not get, ne to grem brynge,

11988 Ne defoule hir vnfaire, & in filth holde !"

The wordes pricket hym with pité of þe prise
qwene.

Pollexena, the pert he puld out of þrong,

and moves him
to do so.

Hid hir in a howle vnder a hegh towre,

11992 And keppit hir full close, þat clere out of sight.

Telamon full tyte to the temple yode

Telamon rescues
Andromache and
Cassandra.

Of Myner the mighty, with a mayn fare,

And drogh out Andromaca, þat in drede was,—

11996 Worthy Ectors wife, & a wale maidon,—

Cassandra the clene, & keppit hom bothe.

And Menelay the mighty his myld qwene Elan,
ffro the pales he puld of the prise kyng,

Menelaus with
great joy finds
Helen.

12000 ffull glad of þat gay, & of good chere,

As mery of þat myld as a mon thurt.

þan the grekys full glad gyffon to red,

Ilion to ouerturne angardly sone,

The Greeks set
the city on fire
in all places :

12004 And the bildynges bete down to the bare erthe.

All the cité vnsakrely þai set vppon fyre,

With gret launchaund lowes into the light ayre ;

Wroght vnder walles, walt hom to ground ;

12008 Grete palis of prise put into askys,

With flammes of fyre fuerse to behold ;

And all the Cité vp soght to þe sad walles.

In the burgh þai forbere byldynges mony,

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but the houses
of Æneas and
Antenor are
reserved.

- 12012 There as certain seignes were set vppolofte,
Of the traytor Antenor, & his tru fere,
Eneas also : anger hom betyde !

THE COUNSELL OF þe GREKES AFTER þe DYSTRUCTION
OF THE TOWNE.

(fol. 183 b.)

Agamemnon
assembles the
nobles in the
temple of
Minerva.

- When the Cité was sesit & serchet to the last,
12016 Agamynon the grekes gedrit to a counsell,
Into Miner mayn temple þo mighty bedene,
ffor to speke of hor spede in a space pere.
þen fraynet the freke at þo fre kyngis,
12020 Wethir þai couenand wold kepe to þe kene
traiturs,

They agree to
keep their
promise to the
traitors, and to
divide the spoil
justly.

- þat betoke hom þe toun by treson to haue ;
And þe gode, þat was getyn, graidly to part
Amonge men of might, þat most had disseruyt.
12024 þe onswar of all men was openly þis,
Euen the couenand to kepe, as þe cas was,
þat betrat hom þe toun, & hor truth hold ;
And þe ryches full ryf, þat robbet was pere,

Ajax urges them
to put Helen to
death.

- 12028 To be delt to þe dughti vppon du wyse,
As þai sothly desseruyt with hor sad strenkith.
Ajax to Elayn was angardly wrothe,
Demyt hir to þe dethe with dole at þe tyme,
12032 ffor þe worthy in were þat wastid were þurgh hir:
And mony kyng in þe case his counsell alowet.

Agamemnon,
Menelaus, and
Ulysses plead for
her.

- Agamynon þe grete, and his gomys all,
With þe might of Menelay, & þaire men hole,
12036 All þe here þat þai hade, with helpis of othir,
Were bysé fro bale deth þe burd for to saue ;
ffor all þe company clene were cast þer agayn.

The eloquence of
Ulysses saves her.

- But Vlixes, euermore egerly fast,
12040 Declaret hom þe cause with his clere voyc,
þat þe grete by agreement grauntid hir lyue.
þe Emperour Agamynon angardly swith
Couet Cassandra, be cause of reward,—

Cassandra is
awarded to
Agamemnon.

- 12044 Priams pure dughter, pertist of wit,—
 And all grauntid þe grete *with* a gode will.
 As þes kynges in counsell were comynnyng to-
 gedur,
 Eneas egerly, eyn *with* Antenor,
- 12048 Put hym in prise & profferit to say :
 þe dede of Andromaca duli þai told,
 And how Elynus egerly ertid þe lordis
 To pursu for þe pes to þe pure grekis ;
- 12052 And how at praier of þat pure þe prise kyng
 Achilles,
 Was *grauntid* to be grauyn, & gyuyn to his
 tounge :
- þat worthi þai wilnet of wo to delyuer,
 And grauntid þo grete *with* a glad chere.
- 12056 Elynus egerly for Ectors childur
 Praiet to þo prinses, and hor pure modur :
 And þe lordis to þo litill þe lyuys han *grauntid*,
 Namly Pirrus, þat purpost to put hom to deth,
- 12060 Assentid to þat same *with* a sad graunt.
 þen ordant afterward þes honourable kynges,
 þat all þe worchipfull wemen of þe wale toune,
 þat left were on lyue, haue leue forto wend,
- 12064 Lause at hor lykyng, no lede forto harme.
 þen purpost þai playnly to pas oute of land,
 ffro troy forto turne, & tary no lengur ;
 But þe stormys were so stith, & stiryng of
 wyndis,
- 12068 More þen a moneth myght þai not pas.
 þen come þai to Calcas þe cause forto wete,
 Of þe wedur so wikkid, & þe wan stormys.
 He said hom, forsothe, þe sayntis of hell
- 12072 Were wode in hor werkis for wreke of Achilles ;
 þat no dere for his deth was don zet ynogh,
 ffor he *with* treson in þe temple vntruly was
 slayn.

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Æneas and
 Antenor plead
 (fol. 184 a.)
 for Andromache
 and Helenus.

Their request is
 granted.
 Helenus and
 Andromache
 plead for Hector's
 children : the
 request is at once
 granted by all
 except Pyrrhus.

The noble women
 of Troy at liberty
 to depart or stay.

The departure of
 the Greeks
 delayed by
 storms,

because the death
 of Achilles is
 still unavenged.

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Polyxena, who
was the cause
of his death,
must be slain.

Pyrhus makes
search for
Polyxena:

(fol. 184 b.)

Agamemnon
inquires at
Antenor regard-
ing her: but all
without success.

After many days'
search, Antenor
discovers her in
an old tower.

She is sent to
Pyrhus, who
prepares to
slay her on his
father's tomb.

"Ȝow most sle ffor þat same, ȝour sayntis to
plese,

12076 þat was cause of his cumbranse, & keppit is on
lyue."

þen Pirrus *with* pyne put hym to serche
Of Polexena þe pert, in priuete holdyn,
þat was cause of þe cumbranse of his kynd
fadur ;

12080 And nothir takyn þat tyme, ne tyrnyt to deth.
Agaminon full graidly gos to Antenor,
ffraynyt at hym frikly of þat fre mayden :
He denyet hym onon, þat noqwere he knew

12084 þat commly be keppet, ne in cloese haldyn.
þen wrathid þo worthi for wont of þe burde,
And tenyt full tite for taryng so longe.
Antenor, after þis angur, persayuyt

12088 þat þe kynges ffor þat clere had caght hym in
hate,

And þoght fully his faulshed folow to an end.
He besit hym barly þe burde forto seche,
Thurght þe cité hym-selfe, and ser men of hest,

12092 ffele dayes bedene, or he þat dere fonde :
Till he aspriet hir *with* spit, by speryng of othir,
Doun in a dungion, don for to kepe,
A tyme for to tarie, of a toure olde.

12096 þe losell to þe lady launchid full swithe,
Braid hir out bigly bi þe bryght armys,
Present þat pert to þe prise kynges.

Agaminon þat gay gert forto send

12100 To Pirrus þat presound, prestly onone ;
And he cast hym þat coumly to cut into pesis,
ffull tite on þe toumbe of his tru fadur.
As this lady was led tell hir last end,

12104 Kingis comyn cantly þat cumly to se.
þe pupull had pité, & presit full pik
To se þat louely be lost, þat no lak did.

All þe folke were vnfayn, & of fyn will

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- 12108 To haue reft hir the rynke, for ruth þat þai had.
 Hit hade doutles ben done, and hire deth voidid,
 Had not Calcas þe cursit carpit before,
 þat neuer þo lordis to hor londis lyuely shuld
 wyn,

The people are
 willing to rescue
 her :

but Calcas
 declares the
 (fol. 185 a.)
 tempest will
 not cease till
 she be slain.

- 12112 Till ho duly were ded & dressit in pesis.
 When þis burd was broght to þe bare tounb,
 Ho askewsit hir of skath, & sklaundur of his
 deth ;

þat neuer ho wist of þe werke, ne in will þoght

- 12116 þat þe dughti shuld degh, till hit don was.
 þe kyngis and þe comyns had care at þaire hertes,
 To se þat fre be fforfaryn, þat no faut did :
 All þai sparit þat special to spill at þe tyme,

She denies
 having had
 knowledge of,
 or desire for,
 the death of
 Achilles.

- 12120 To periche þat pure pité þai had ;
 But ho doutid no deth in [hir] du ryght,
 ffor hit laithit hir les þen on lyue be.
 Syn ho borne was a burd of a blod nobill,

But she will
 rather die than
 be wedded to
 an inferior,

- 12124 Comyn of a kyng & a clene maydyn,
 Hir was leuer in hir lond out of lyue pas,
 þen be defoulit in filth *with* febill of astate ;
 Or be led of hire lond *with* a lede straunge ;

or live with
 those who have
 slain all her
 friends.

- 12128 Set vndur seruage and sorow for euer,
With þe fose of hir fadur, & hir fre kyn,
 And hir brethir had britnet, & broght vnto end.
 "Me is leuer," quod þat louely, "in my lond
 degh,

- 12132 þen be exild for euermore, erdond in sorow ;
 In othir prouyns & pertis pouert to suffer ;
 In þronge and in þraldom þrepe *with* þe world.
 þefore welcum, I-wis, is my wale deth !

- 12136 My maydynhed I merk to myghtifull goddis :
 Accepte hit as sacrificise, & my saule to !
 þis holly *with* hert here I beseke !"
 When þe lady had leuyt of hir loud speche,

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Pyrrhus smites
her with a
(fol. 185 b.)
sword; cuts her
in pieces, and
scatters them
over his father's
tomb.

Hecuba swoons,
and becomes
mad.

In her wildness
she wounds
many of the
Greeks.

She is bound,
and taken to
Aulis, where she
is stoned to
death.

A splendid tomb
of marble is
erected for her.

- 12140 Pirrus *with* a pale sword *presit* hir to ;
Britnet þe burde brightest on lyue,
At þe tumber full tit of his triet fadur ;
Gyrd hir in gobettis & on his graue cast.
- 12144 Hire blod all aboute aboute hit was sched,
And strawet in þe strete strenklit full þik.
Honourable Ecuba, þat was hir aune modur,
Segh hir doghtur *with* dol be delt into peses :
12148. Scho welt into wodnes, & hir wit leuyt,
And ran furthe raus ruthe to beholde.
Scho bete hom bitturly *with* hir bare teth,
And *with* stonys in þe strete strok hom to
ground ;
- 12152 þis lif scho lad lelly þat day,
And myche gremyt þe grekes in hir grete angur.
þai toke hire full tit, and teghit hir hondis,
Send hir sone by soume of hire men,
- 12156 Into the Ile of Aulida angardly swythe ;
And stithly *with* stonys steynyt hir to dethe.
The grekes for the grete graithet a tumber,
Of a heght þat was hoge, all of harde marble ;
- 12160 And broght hir to berenes, as hom best þoght.
In mynd of þat mighty, to myn hit for euer,
The plase all of penaunce, the pepull hit calles,
The lede in hor langage, þat lengys þerin,
- 12164 Duly to this day, as demys the boke.

The xxx Boke. Of Stryfe of Thelamon and
Vlixes, & of þe dethe of Thelamon.

All this tyme in þe toun, tellis þe story,
þe grekis were togedur for þe grete stormys
Of wyndis full wikkid, & waues of þe se :

(fol. 186 a.)

12168 No shalke went to schip on þe schir water.

þe tor kyng Thelamon, tidé of hondis, .

Before þe grete of þe grekis,—Agamynon &
othir,—

Telamon com-
plains to the
Greek nobles
against Ulysses
holding the
Palladium :
and claims it as
a reward for his
services.

To Vlixes, in angur, angardly speke,

12172 ffor dole to þe duk of þe du goddes,

þat was sesit in þe Cité at þe same tyme.

ffor paladian of prise was put to Vlixes,

He wrathit hym, I-wis, & to þe wegh saide :—

12176 “þat gyfte is to grete of þat god nobill ;

And my-seluyn for-sothe haue seruyt hit bettur,

And more worthi to weld for my wale dedis.

I haue besit me full boldly, & my blode sched,

12180 Oure folke forto filsyn qwen oure fode lakkid ;

And in were with my wepyn wondurfulli don,

Ofte fellit oure foe with my fyn strenkith.

Polimnestor, þe proud kyng, I put vnto deth,

12184 þat was of riches full rif & myche red gold.

þe sun of þe sam kyng I slogh with my
hondis,—

He had slain
Polymnestor,
Polydorus, and
many other
leaders of the
enemy :

Polidarius þe pert, þat Priam did kepe,

Book XXX.

he had brought
much gold to
the treasury ;

and had added
many provinces
to Greece ;

and by himself
and Achilles
Troy was taken.

(fol. 186 b.)

" Ulysses has
never aided us
in battle ; he is
strong only in
falsehood, flattery,
and treason.

We might have
won Troy by
arms, and had
glory :

through him
we have taken
it by treason,
and are covered
with shame."

With all þe gold & þe gode of his gay fadur.

12188 All þes meblis & mo, thurgh myght of my-selfe,
I wan vs in were thurgh my wight arme,
þat has socourd vs *with* solas in oure sad
hungur.

þe fell kyng of Frigie I ferkid of lyue,
12192 And mony othir myghti men of astate.
I haue aproprid to oure partis *prouyns* besyde,
With my labur full longe, and my lel wyt.
þe Tore rem of Targason, & tyde Arundyna ;

12196 Cepesyn I sesit, & þe sid Larris ;
And othir *prouyns* & plasis of pertis of Troy.
Thurgh my wightnes, I-wysse, & worthi Achilles,
We haue wonen in were þe worchip *with* hond ;
12200 And getyn to þe grekis þis ground *with* oure
help.

This Vlixes, þat vtwith aunterit hym neuer
With no course for to come, as a knight shuld ;
But *with* falshed & flattery, feynnyng of wordes,
12204 And callis hym the cavse of cacchyng þis toune.
But *with* treason & trauntis of his vntreu fare
He fortherit neuer a fyge *with* his fight zet.

There we the toune shuld haue tane *with* our
triet strenght,

12208 And haue wonyn hit in wer *with* worship oure-
seluyn,

All oure lose hase he lost thurgh his lither dedis,
ffor to take hit by treason & trantis of hym.
Thurgh the craft of þat cursed, knighthode may
shame

12212 And wary all oure workes to the worldes end."
Thies wordes he warpit þo worthy before,
And þan sesit he of his saw, & set hym to
ground.

VLIXES.

Book XXX.

- Then answard Vlixes, & vtterit his speche,
 12216 Wrothe at the wegh, in his wille feble,
 Said the Citie was sesit, & the sad pepull,
 Thurgh hardines of hym, & the hegh wit.
 But thurgh his wiles of wer, & his wight dedis,
 12220 *With* his gouernaunce graithe, & his gret helpe,
 All the Cité, for-sothe, & the sure knightes
 Hade sitton here full sound, & hor selfe keppit.
 "Therefore, Telamon, truly *with* þi tried
 strenght
 12224 Was neuer Paladian, the pure god, puld fro þe
 temple ;
 Ne the grekes had hit gotten for gode vpon erth.
 I hade knowlache, by crafte, of his clene vertue,
 While the stature was stithly stokyn *with-in*.
 12228 We were vnsiker of oure-selfe the Cité to wyn,
 Or to deire hit in dede the dayes of oure lyue ;
 And I comynd in the case *with* my clene wit,
With the troiens to treate for takyng þerof ;
 12232 And so wan vs oure worship, & oure will bothe."

Ulysses denies
the claim of
Telamon.

He insists that
it was by his
skill and
device the
Palladium was
obtained.

THELAMON.

- Than Thelamon, þe tore kyng, tenfully spake
 Grete wordes & (greme), all in grym yre :
 And he þroly *with* þrong wil þreppit agayn,
 12236 Till þai hatid in hert, as any hed fos.
 þen Thelamon truly told hym on hight,
 þat other duly schuld degh for his derf wordis.
 Hit was tretid þat tyme, þo tore kynges bothe
 12240 Schuld lynge in hor leuté, & light on a dome
 Of Agamynon þe grete, & his gay brothir—
 Menelay þe mighty, as a mene frend.
 þes duly schuld dem þo dukis by ryght,
 12244 Qwicke wegh þe wale god is worthi to haue.
 þen spekyn þai specially for sped of þo two,

Telamon replies
in great wrath,
(fol. 187 v.)
(MS. has "*grene*")

and threatens
him with death.

They are to
abide by the
decision of
Agamemnon and
Menelaus,

Book XXX.

who award
the Palladium to
Ulysses; but
they favoured
him because he
had saved Helen
from death.

All the other
kings think
Telamon should
have it.

Telamon menaces
Agamemnon,
Menelaus, and
Ulysses:

they keep
together and
surround them-
selves with
knights.

Telamon is found
in bed murdered.

(fol. 187 b.)
Agamemnon and
Ulysses are
suspected to have
caused it.

Pyrrius charges
them with the
crime, and

And ordant Vlixes more abill þer-fore,
And worthy at his will to weld hit for ay :
12248 (ffor þe kyng, *with* his east & his coynt speche,
Honourable Elan of angur delyueryt
ffro Thelamon in tene & othir tore kynges,
þat demyt hir to deth on dayes before.)

12252 þen Thelamon was tenfull, & turnyt into yre,
ffor þis god, by þo grete, was grauntid vlixes
Aganys reson and right, as the Renke thught :
Syn all the kynges, by course, of the elene grekes
12256 Had demyt hit by dome duly to Thelamon,
Saue barly þo brether, þat I aboue said.

Thus Thelamon for tene, in his tore angur,
Mony wordys out warpit to þo wale dukes,
12260 And manast hom mightily as his mayn fos.
Because of the kyng & his kyd hate,
þai keppit hom in company *with* knightes
enarmit

Tho brether full bigly *with* bold men ynow,
12264 And Vlixes also *with* angardly moné.
Onone come the night & neghit vppon hond,
And yche Renke to þere Rest, as þai rede toke.

On þe secund day, sothely, er þe sun rose,

12268 The tall kyng Thelamon, tellis the lyne,
Was founden bare in his bed, britnet to dethe,
And his body for-bled buernes hit segh.
The noy of þat noble was noyset thurgh the ost,

12272 And mykell dole for þat duke doutles was made.
To Agamynon gomys geuyn the wite ;
And Vlixes by ordinanse, all men saiden,
Gert the duke to be dede, (thus demyt tho
lordes)

12276 And his lyf to be lost thurgh hor lethur dedis.
Pirrus hade pité of the pure kyng :
(He louit hym full lelly, as his lefe brother.)

Myche manast tho men in the mene tyme,

12280 ffor the dethe of þat dughty, as his dede fos.

Vlixes douted his dethe, & dred hym full sore ;

Stale fro þo stith men stilly by night,

With his men, in the merke, for the more harme.

12284 Paladian the pure, he put for to kepe

With Dyamed the derfe, þat was his dere

frynde,

And halit on full hard vnto the hegh Sea.

þan Pirrus with pité gert put into fyre,

12288 The body to bren of the buerne Thelamon :

Consumet the course vnto cleane askys,

And graithit hom full graithly in a gay vessell,

All glissonaund of gold & of good stones ;

12292 And so cariet the corse into his kith hom.

Agamynon the gret, & his gode brother,—

Menelay the mighty, & mo other kynges,

Keppit hom full cloise for cacchyng of harme

12296 Of Pirrus, full prest, þat purpost hom skathe.

But the traytor Antenor tretid hom with,

Made þo kynges to kysse & comyn to-gedur.

He festid full faire all þo fre lordes,

12300 And the grete of þe grekes with gyftes honouryt.

Book XXX.

threatens

revenge.

Ulysses steals
away by night :

and leaves the

Palladium with
Diomedes.

Pyrrhus causes

the body of
Telamon to be
burnt :

collects the ashes
in a golden urn,
and carries them
to his own
country.

Antenor

reconciles

Pyrrhus,
Agamemnon,
and Menelaus.

THE EXILE OF ENEAS AND ANTENOR.

The grete of þe grekes gedrit into counsell,

And spake in hor speche the spite of Eneas :

Said the traitour vntrew hade his trowth broken ;

12304 ffor Pollexena the pert he put into hidlis,

Thurgh whom Achilles, þe choise kyng, chansit

his end.

There þai demet þe duke, as by du right,

All his londes to lose, & launche out of towne.

12308 He prayet hom full pitusly, with his pore hert,

ffor to graunt hym to gyffe, of hor gode wille,

Tho shippes to shilde o þe shyre whaghes,

The Greeks in
council condemn
Æneas to
banishment,
for having
concealed
Polyxena.

(fol. 188 a.)
Æneas earnestly
pleads for the
ships with which
Paris made his
raid into Greece.

Book XXX.

These are
granted; and
four months are
allowed to fit
and provision.

Æneas plans how
he may cause
Antenor to be
banished from
Troy.

He assembles the
Trojans, and
urges them to
choose as king,
one who can
govern and
protect them.

- þat Paris *with* past into the pure yle
12312 Of Sythera, the samtyme he sesit the qwene ;
And tyrn hom to takle, & trusse for the sea ;
To stufte hom *with* store of his stith godis,
And fode for his folke to fille on þe water.
- 12316 This grauntid tho grekes *with* a gode chere,
ffawre mones, at the most, the men for to lenge,
His fraght & his fode to fille as hym list,
And þan his godis to gripe, & his gate halde.
- 12320 Eneas *with* anger was angardly heuy
With Antenor the traytor, vntrew of his werke ;
ffor his dedis he was duly dryvon fro troy,
Thurgh the lady þat the lede lugget of þe toure.
- 12324 He cast hym full cointly, & compast in hert,
How to bryng hit aboute *with* his bare wit,
To ert hym on exile euer of the londe.
Eneas egurly after onone
- 12328 Assemblit in the Cité the sure men of troy,
All þat left were on lyue, lengand þat tyme.
He said hom full soberly, all on soft wise :—
“ Now, fryndes, in faith, syn fortune hath
graunted
- 12332 þat yow is happit so hard, & your hede lost,
Ye se well your-seluyn the sothe at your egh,
Hit is no bote here to byde for baret *with*-oute,
Of fos þat are fuerse vpon fele sydes,
- 12336 Withouten helpe of a hede, & a hegh wit,
In case yow to comforth, & counsell *with*-all.
Syn I banysshed am barly, þis burgh for to leue,
Chose you sum cheftane, & charge hym *per*with ;
- 12340 ffor wete other wegghes, þat wonyn besyde
In castels, and cuntres, & in cloise townes,
þat ye left bene in land, and lakkys a hede,
þai will fall on you fuersly, fong of your godes,
- 12344 Put you in prison, pyne you to dethe.
Hit is sitting, me semys, & you so like,

- Tite for Antenor truly to send ;
 Make hym kyng of þis kith by comyn assent,
 12348 ffor to kepe you fro care *with* a cleane wit ;
 In this lond for to lyue lengyng to-gedur,
 Your fos to offend, & fylsyn *your* lyues.”
 All liked the lede for his lefe counsell,
 12352 þai soght thurgh the Cité, & sent for Antenor ;
 And he come to þe comyns *with* a cant wille.
 Eneas *with* anger, after belyue,
 Wold haue dungyn hym to deth, & deiret þe fals,
 12356 ffor he was bigger in the burgh, boldir of kyn,
 Of ledys vpon lyue, lelly, þen he.
 þan ros þai full radly, all the ronke pepull,
 Somyn on a sop soghtyn to Eneas,
 12360 ffor to sese of his sute, & his sad yre :
 Syn hom happit so hard in hast *þer* before,
 With hor fos to be felly ferkit to dethe,
 þat no deire, ne no dethe, shuld dull hom
with-in
 12364 To stir *with* no stryue, ne stroy hom no more.

Book XXX.

He advises them
to send for
Antenor, and
make him their
king.

They accept his
counsel, and
appoint Antenor.

Eneas strives to
crush him.

The Trojans
plead with
Eneas not to
stir up a new war.

Thies wordis to þe weghis warpit Eneas :—

“There is no lede vpon lyue may so long suffer
 Soche a traytor for tene, þat treason hase
 wrought,
 12368 And fowle *with* his falsyng hase feblit vs all,
 In dole to endure the dayes of oure lyue:
 With his gyle & his gawdis, the gay Pollexena,
 þat was comyn of our kyng, & a cleane maidon,
 12372 He made to be martrid purgh malice of hym :
 And I, þat am outlawhit for euer of þis lond,
 ffro frendes & felowes, þat me faith ow ;
 þat wold haue leuyt here my lyue in langour
 & woo,
 12376 And haue counceld the comyns in hor case feble,
 Thus am flemyt to flight thurgh his false caste.”

Eneas declares
no one could
suffer such a
traitor to live.

Book XXX.

The Trojans
consult together,
and determine to
exile Antenor.

Antenor with a
great company
sets sail from
Troy.

They are
attacked and
plundered by
pirates.

They reach Gela,
in Sicily,
where Tetides is
king.

Antenor founds a
city;

surrounds it
with walls; and
names it
Melana.

Than the comyns toke counsell, knightes &
other,

And the traytor Antenor from the towne flemyt,

12380 Neuer the Cité to se, ne his sute after;

And grauntid hym his gode & gate by a tyme.

Antenor full tite þan turnyt to ship,

With riches full Rife, & Relikes ynow;

12384 Shot on the shyre wagheshalkes full mony,
And soght furth on the se with the softe windes.

Tho pure men with payne on the pale sea,

Met with a menye, & mart of hom fele;

12388 Robbet þaire Riches, & refte of þere godes,
And myche torfer & tene tide of þaire hondes.
ffro tho ledis at the last lawsit þai were,
With sorow & sad fight sailit away,

12392 Till they come to the coste of a cleane yle,
þat Gelanda aioynet was to the iust nome.

There was a kyng in þe cost, þat the kith aght,
Hight Thetides truly, tellis the writ,

12396 þat his prouyns & pepull peasably keppit
Mony wintur I-wis, & in wele leuyt.

There Antenor truly turnyt to lond

With a few of his feres, as fell hym by chaunse,

12400 On a plentious place, pleasaund to se
There fildis were faire, fresshe watur in,
And woddesh to wale with wellis full clere.

There aboue on the bonke he bild vp a towne,

12404 By leue of the lord, þat the lond oght,
With Riches full Rife & Relikes of troy,
þat he broght in his barge to the bare yle.
þan he wroght vp a walle wightly abowte,

12408 With toures full tore the towne to defend.
þai cald hit a coynt nome, comyns & all,
Menelon, by mouthe, mighty & other.

When hit knowen was the case with comyns of
troy,

- 12412 Of the plentius plase & plesaund of lyue,
 Mony weghe thedur went, & wond in the toune,
 And Replenished the place & the playn londis.
 The kyng was full curtas, þat þe kith aght,
- 12416 Myche louyt he the lede & the lell pepull.
 ffor the wit of the wegh, & his wale dedis,
 He was chosyn *with* þat choisechevest of counsell,
 And wele louit *with* the ledis of the lond all.

Book XXX.

It thrives well;
 and Antenor
 becomes second
 to Tetides.
 (fol. 189 b.)

- 12420 **N**ow turne wyll I tite, & take þere I leuyt,
 To the grekes agayne in the gret toune.
 Cassandra the clere, the kynges owne doughter,
 þat abode in the burgh *with* bale at hir hert,
- 12424 Hir modur & hir myld Suster mertrid to dethe,
 Myche water ho weppit, wailyn in sorow :
 Hit was ruth any renke, þat Rioll to se !
 When ho sesit o sicken, & sorow abated,

Cassandra be-
 wails the loss of
 all her kindred.

- 12428 The kynges into counsell callit hir þan,
 To spir of hor spede, spekyn hir to :
 þan *purpast* þai plainly to pas out of londe.
 The maidon to tho mighty menerly saide,

The Greeks
 consult her
 regarding their
 return to Greece.

- 12432 Hom shuld haddon full hard in a hond while :
 Agamynon the grete shuld grymly be slayn
With meneye of þat mighty, þat he most louet ;
 And othir fuersly be flemyt, & fallyn into *angur*.

They will pass
 through many
 perils, and
 Agamemnon will
 be slain.

- 12436 All happit hom to haue as the hynd saide,
 As I shall tell you full tite, & tary not long.

This Thelamon I told of, þat *trayturly* was slayn,
 Two sonnes of hym-selfe, sothely he hade,

- 12440 þat he wan on his wyfes, as þe writ sais.
 The first of þo fre faithly was cald
 Emynent the mighty, *with* men þat hym knew,
 Of Claustra the clere qwene, clenest of other :

(See Note.)

- 12444 Antissas þat tothir, tellis the story,
 Ethimyssa his make to the mon bere.

Book XXX.

Thies were gyuen to the gouernaunce of a gay
kyng,

Heght Teucra, full tru, as the tale shewes,

12448 Tho noble to norisshe in hor nait yowthe,
Till pai waxen were of wit & of wight dedis,
And abill vntill armys, as *pere* astate wolde.

(fol. 190 a.)
Agamemnon and
Menelaus advise
the Greeks to
return home.

The Greeks will
not be advised by
them:

but allow them
to depart, if they
please, while
the whole fleet
is making ready.

Then Agamynon the grete & his gay brothir
12452 Asket leue at the lordes & the lege kynges,
ffor to wende to the watur in hor wale shippes,
And turne out of troy & the toune leue;
But the grekes to þo grete grauntid hit noght,
12456 ffor pai hadon hom in hate & in hert straunge,
ffor the dethe and the deire of the duke Thelamon,
Syn Vlixes *with* vtteraunse auntrid to flight.
Yet pai grauntid þo grete the gate to the sea,
12460 And abide on the buernes in hor big shippes
Till all barges were boune & buernes *within*
And draghen furth to the depe as hom due thoght.

Book XXXI.

For four days
all goes well;

but on the fifth,
the wind rises,

the sky darkens;
thunder rolls;
(fol. 191 a.)
and lightning
flashes over the
whole heavens.

The storm
raises billows
like hills;

tosses the ships
from crest to
crest, and
scatters them.

The waves dash
over-board, and
sweep all before
them.

The ships of
Telamon's band
are burnt by
lightning; and
all on board
perish.

The ships of
Oileus Ajax,
thirty-two in
number, are also
lost.

- Clere was the course of the cold flodis,
12488 And the firmament faire as fell for the wintur.
Thai past on the pale se, puld vp hor sailes,
Hadyn bir at pere backe, and the bonke leuyt.
ffoure dayes by-dene, & hor du nyghtis,
12492 ffull soundly pai sailed with seasonable windes.
The fyft day fuersly, fell at the none,
Sodonly the softe winde vnsobberly blew;
A myste & a merkenes myngit to-gedur;
12496 A thoner and a thicke rayne prublet in the skewes,
With an ugsom noise, noy for to here;
All flaschet in a ffire the firmament ouer;
Was no light but a laite, pat launchit aboue;
12500 Hit skirmyt in the skewes with a skyre low,
Thurgh the claterand clowdes clos to the heuyn,
As the welkyn shuld walt for wodenes of hete.
With blastes full bigge of the breme wyndes,
12504 Walt vp the waghes vpon wan hilles:
Stith was the storme, stird all the shippes,
Hoppit on hegh with heste of the flodes.
The sea was vnsobber, sondrit the nauy;
12508 Walt ouer waghes, & no way held;
Depertid the pepull, pyne to be-hold,
In costes vnkowthe; cut down pere sailes,
Ropis alto rochit, rent vp the hacches;
12512 Topcastell ouerturnyt, takelles were lost.
The night comè onone, noye was the more!
All the company cleane of the kyng Telamon,
With pere shippes full shene, & pe shire godis,
12516 Were brent in the bre with the breme lowe
Of the leymond laite, pat launchit fro heuyn:
And euyndrownet in the depe Dukes & other!

- O**elius Aiax, as aunter befelle,
12520 Was stad in the storme with the stith windes,
With his shippes full shene and the shire godes:

Thrifty and þriuaund, thretty and two
There were brent on the buerne with the breme
low,

12524 And all the freikes in the flode floterand aboue.

Hym-seluyñ in the sea sonkyn belyue,
Swalprit & swam with swyngyng of armys :
3et he launchet to londe, & his lyf hade,

Ajax himself is
washed ashore,
almost dead.

12528 Bare of his body, bret full of water.

In the Slober & the sluche slongyn to londe,
There he lay, if hym list, the long night ouer,
Till the derke was done & the day sprang.

12532 And than wonen of waghes, with wo as þai
might,

(fol. 191 b.)
Next morning
he is discovered,
and revives.

þare sum of his sort, þat soght were to lond,
Laited þere lord on the laund syde,

If hit fell (hym) by fortune the flodes to passe.

(MS. has "hom")

12536 þan found þai the freike in the fome lye,

And comford hym kyndly, as þere kyd lord :

With worchip & wordes wan hym to fote,

Bothe failet hym the fode and the fyne clothes.

12540 Thus þere goddes with gremy with þe grekes
fore,

Thus was
Minerva avenged,
because Telamon
dragged Cas-
sandra from her
temple.

Mighty Myner[v]a, of malis full grete,

ffor Telamon, in tene, tid for to pull

Cassandra the cleane out of hir cloise temple.

12544 Thus hit fell hom by fortune of a foule ende,

ffor greuyng þere goddes in hor gret yre.

Oft-sythes men sayn, & sene is of olde,

þat all a company is cumbrit for a cursed shrewe.

Often, for the sin
of one, many are
punished.

12548 Now of kynges, & knightes, & othir kyd dukes,

þat past of this perell in pes to þere londes,

I will tell how hom tyde, while I tyme haue ;

And how fortune, full fell, forget þere end.

The xxxij Boke : Of the Lesyng hat was
made to Kyng Nawle ; and of dethe of his
son Palomydon.

At this time
there lived in
Greece a king
called Nauplius,
rich and
powerful.

(fol. 192 a.)

He had two sons
with the Greeks
at Troy.

The elder was
Palamedes,

and the younger,
Oeax.

- 12552 Thys ylke tyme of the toile, tellis the story,
There went a kyng on the coste, in a cuntre of
grece,
Hight Naulus to nome, an old man of age.
He hade londes full long, & of leue brede,
- 12556 And the grettist of Grise, of gronnde & of pepull.
After a syde of the sea, sothely to telle,
Was a-party a prouynse, pight full of hilles,
With roches full rogh, ragget with stones,
- 12560 At the full of the flode flet all aboue,
By the bourdurs aboute, bret full of rokkes.
This noble kyng Nawlé hade naite sons two
At Troy in the toile the toune for to wyne,
- 12564 Comyn in company of the kyde grekes,
And fuerse men in fight, fell of hor dynttes.
The first of þo fuerse, and his fre ayre,
Was Palomydon þe pert, a prise mon in were :
- 12568 And the yonger of yeres yepely was calde
Othe with all men, abill of dedis.
Palomydon the pure, a prise mon of armys,
With a nauy full noble fro Naulus his ffader,
- 12572 Past with a pepull prowde of aray,
And turnyt vnto Tenydon, as I told haue.
The grekes, for his gretnes & his grym knightes,

Ordant hym Emperour by opon assent,

Book XXXII.

12576 And Agamynon degraded of his degre þan,
þat charget was for cheftan of þo chere all.
þan Palomydon *with* Paris put was to dethe
With the birre of his bow, as I aboue rede,

The Greeks
appointed
Palamedes their
leader, instead
of Agamemnon.
He was slain
by Paris, but

12580 (But ay ledis *with* lesyng louys to noy,
In baret to bring, & buernis to hyndur :
So happit hit here), þat harmyt the grekes,
And mony doghty *with* dole vnto dethe broght.

12584 To this noble kyng Naule naitly was told
þat Palomydon, his prise son, put was to dethe
Vntruly by treason of his trist fryndes,
And noght in batell on bent as a buerne noble.

some ons told
Nauplius that he
had been slain
treacherously by
his friend
Diomedes, at the
order of Ulysses.

12588 Thai said Diamede the Duke hade don hym of
lyue,

By ordinaunse of Vlixes, to vtterauns for euer.
Thus lytherly þo lyghers lappit þere tales,
And forget a faint tale vnder fals colour.

(fol. 192 b.)

12592 Thai said Agamynon *with* gawdes, & þe gay
Dyamede,

Menelay *with* malis, & mighty Vlixes,
Thies ffoure in hor falshode had forget a lie,
And writen hit in wordes by þere will all.

'That Agamem-
non, Diomedes,
Menelaus, and
Ulysses had
forged a letter
in his name,
offering to betray
the Greeks
for gold.

12596 The tenure to telle truly was þis ;—
' þat Palomydon the pure had purpost an end,
ffor to treite *with* the troiens in trayn of þe
grekes,

þat no whe shuld hit wete till hom wo happit ;

12600 ffor a gobet of gold, to gripe of þe Cité,
All the Grekes to be-gyle, & to ground bring.

Thies letturs þo ledis lete forto bynd
To a buerne on the bent, in batell was slayne.

This letter they
attached to a
knight lying
dead on the field.
That Ulysses
bribed a servant
to place a sum
of money (the
sum stated in
the letter)

12604 þan Vlixes the lord, licherly þai saide,
' Preset to a pure mon of Palamydon the kyng,
And of gold he hym gaf a full grete soume,
ffor to wirke o this wise, as the wegh bad :

- Book XXXII.
under the pillow
of Palamedes.
- 12608 þat he wold bogh to the bed of the bold kyng,
And hade at his hede, þat he haue shuld.
þan he fot hom of florens a full fuerse soume :
The gome grippet the gold, & his gate held ;
- The servant did
so :
- 12612 Turnyt to the tent of his tru lord ;
Presit to þe pelow, & put hit eyn under.
þan the freike, in his fare, fore to Vlixes,
And said, all duly was done as the Duke bad.
- and was slain
by Ulysses, lest
he should tell
of the treason.
- 12616 þan Vlixes, *with* vtteraunse, vne at the tyme,
Gert britten þe buerne *with* a bare sword,
þat he no talis shuld tell of treson was cast.
þen þe letters on þe laund, to þe led boundyn,
- The letter was
found on the
dead knight, and
read to the
Greeks, who
at once went to
the tent of
Palamedes ;
found under his
pillow the exact
sum of gold ; and
- 12620 Were foundyn *with* a freke of þe fyn grekis,
And red to þe rynkis, as þe roll saide,
Of þe cast by þe kyng, & knawen *with* all.
þen þe grete of þe grekis, & þe gay kynges,
- 12624 ffull heghly in hate hadyn þe prinse.
Wightly þo wale kynges wan to his tent,
ffund a bag full bret, all of bright gold,
Happit at þe hede of his hegh bed.
- (fol. 193 a.)
- 12628 Vne the selfe and the same sowmet before,
As the ledis, in the lettur on the lande, fond.
þan þai presit Palomydon *with* a proude fare,
As a traytor vntrew, þat treason had wrought :
- charged him
with treason.
- 12632 But the freike hym defendit *with* a fyn chere
With batell on bent, barly hym-seluon,
To trye out the truthe *with* his trist hond,
On what buerne so was bold þe batell to take.
- He asserted his
innocence, and
demanded the
ordeal of combat.
- 12636 And when no freike was furse to fight *with* hym
one,
Of all the grekes so grym thurgh the gret oste,
þan Vlixes the lord, *with* his lefe wordes,
Askewset the skathe & sklandur *with* all :
- No one dared to
accept it, and he
was assailed.'
- 12640 He plesit the prince, & purgit his fame,
And the folke *with* his flatery falsly dissayuit.'
Yet thies lyghers vnlell, *with* hor laith speche,

Saidon the same kyng sone after þis ;—

12644 ‘þat Dyamede þe derfe, & doghty Vlixes,
To Palomydon in priuete presit to-gedur :
þai toldyn hym full truly, in hor trayn feble,
þat, doune in the dongyn of a dry pit,

12648 Was a gobet full grete, all of gold, hid,
Of tresoure of the toune, for takyng *with* fos.
Yf hym-self wold assent þe soume forto gete,
In priuete to part, þat no prise wyst ;

12652 Onon, at þe nyght, þo nobill, þai saidyn,
‘Wold bounne to þe bonke barly hom-seluyne,
All þe gold forto gripe, if hym gode likid.
þen þe soueran assentid *with* a sad will ;

12656 Dred no dyssait of his dere kynges.
Past furth to þe pit priuely all,
Vne aboue to þe bordur, & bodyn þere all.
þen þai fraynet qwiche freke, þat schuld first
enter :

12660 And Palamydon, þe prise kyng, put hym þerto ;
Cast of his clothis cantly & wele,
And his hose in hast, highit hym down.

When þe prinse was past to þe pit bothum,
12664 þe buernes on þe bonk bet hym *with* stonys,
And euyng dang hym to deth in þe derk hole,
Left hym þer lyond, & lurkit to paire tentis.’

Þus told was þe tale, & full tru made,

12668 To þe nobill kyng Nawle, of his nayt sone,—
Lappit *with* a ligher in his laith hate,
þat derit mony dughti, & drepit for ay.

Naule þen onon, for noy of þis tale,
12672 *With* Othé his othir son, ordant belyue
þe grekis for to greue, & to ground bryng,
ffor þe sake of his sone, vpon sum wise.

Hit was told hym for tru, in tyme of þe wynter,
12676 þe grekis *with* hor grym ost were gon to þe se,

Book XXXII.

The same liars
told Nauplius
that Diomedes
and Ulysses
shortly after-
wards wiled
Palamedes to a
pit, wherein,
they said, much
gold was hid.

That, Palamedes,
dreading no guile,
offered to go
down first.

(fol. 193 b.)

But as soon as
he reached
the bottom,
they beat him
dead with stones ;
and stole back to
their tents.

Nauplius and
Æax determine
to avenge the
death of Pala-
medes.

They learn that
the Greeks are
returning from
Troy,

Book XXXII.

and must pass
by their coasts.

The king orders
fires to be lit at
night on the
hills along the
coast,

The Greeks
sailing past by
night, see the
fires, and make
for land.

Two hundred
ships are dashed
on the rocks ;

the treasures and
all on board are
lost.

The crash and
cry warn the
vessels following ;
they
(fol. 194 a.)
make for the
open sea, and
are saved.

Among those
saved were
Agamemnon,
Diomedes, and
Menelaus.

Æax is chagrined
by the escape of
Agamemnon and
Diomedes : and
plans another
mode of revenge.

- In sound for to saile, & seche to paire londis,
With all þe tresour of troy, & þe toune leuyt :
Be any wise in þis world, wend hom behode
- 12680 By þe cost in þe cuntre þer kyng dwellit.
þen þe kyng, thurgh þe kyth, comand his men
ffaire fyris & furse to ferke vppon hillis,
By a side of þe se, þere þai saile most,
- 12684 On þe mowmtans mony in þe myrk nyght.
When þis done was in-dede, as þe duk bad,
þe grete nauy in þe nyght come onon after ;
Segh þe fires so faire fast at here honde ;
- 12688 Euyñ bounet to þe bonke barges & othir,
fforto rest in þe rode of þe rugh ythis ;
Letyn sailes doune slide sleghli & faire,
Rut euyñ to þe rokkis with a rank will,
- 12692 þer were spandit & spilt in a spase litill,
Two hundreth hede schippis in a hond qwile ;—
All drownet with dole, dukis & othir,
With all þe gold & þe godes, þat þai getyn hade.
- 12696 þe remnond, þat rode by þe rugh bonkis,
Herd þe rurde & þe ryfte of þe rank schippis,
þe frusshe & þe fare of folke þat were drounet,
And held hom on hofe in the hegh sea :
- 12700 All the skathes thai skepe of þo skire hylles.
Among whiche menye, to myn hom by nome,
There was Agamynon the gret, & the good
Dyamede,
Menelay the mighty, & mony other kynges ;
- 12704 Thies passet the perellis of the pale ythes,
Houit on the hegh sea, held hom o ferre.

- T**his Othe, I er said, the od sun of Naule,
Dissiret the dethe of the derf kynges,—
- 12708 Agamynon to grefe, & the gay Dyamede,—
And to hyndur hom in hast, & hit hap might,
And þai past to þere prouyns & no payn þole.

This Othe, *with* ournyng, ordant belyue

- 12712 Letturs, by a lede þat he leell trist,
To Agamynon gay wif, gert hym to beire,
þat Clunestra was callid, as the clause tellus.
To hir he certifiēt sothely in his sad lettur,

- 12716 þat Agamynon had goten to his gay spouse,
Of Priam a *prise* doghter, prayset full mekull :
Hir he broght in his barge to his burgh hom,
þat faire forto feffe in his fre londes :

- 12720 And ho myn douteles be dede, & done fro hir
right.

þan he counseld Clunestra, er þat cas fell
To be war of þat wegh, & wait on hir-seluyñ.
The lady leuit the lettur þat the lede sent,

- 12724 And þonkit hym þroly *with* þonks in hir hert :
She compast by course, in hir clene wit,
How this vilany to venge, & voide of hir harme.

Book XXXII.

He informs
Clytæmnestra,
wife of Agamem-
non, that her
husband had wed
a daughter of
Priam ;

and was bringing
her home to be
his queen instead
of herself.

He counsels
her to provide
for her own
safety.
Clytæmnestra
believes the story,
and thanks Cæax.

OFF THE DETHE OF AGAMYNON AND ÞE EXILE OF
DYAMEDE BY ÞERE WYUYS, FFOR THIS LETTUR.

When this worthy of wothe wan to his
reame,

- 12728 Oute of perell and pyne of the pale ythes,
Clunestra, that clere, come hym agayne,
His worshipfull wife, *with* a wale chere ;
Resayuit hym *with* Reuerence, as Renke to his
owne,

- 12732 *With* a faynond fare vndur fals thoght.
This Clunestra the clere, as the clause tellus,
ffor lacke of hir lord laiked besyde.

- Whille he faryn was to fight in a fer lond,
12736 Sho spilt hade hir spousaile, sparit ho noght :
And lodly in hir law the lady hade synnet.
Engest, *with* his Japis, hade Justilet hir *with*,
And getyn in his gamyn on the gay lady,

- 12740 A doghter þat was dere, in hor derne play.

Clytæmnestra,
on Agamemnon's
return, receives
him with great
show of love
and reverence :
(fol. 194 b.)

but she had
been false to him
during his
absence.

She loved a man
named Egisthus,
by whom she had
a daughter.

Book XXXII.

He is of low degree, yet she loves him more than Agamemnon.

She arranges with him to murder her husband while he sleeps.

Agamemnon is murdered by Ægisthus, who

afterwards becomes king of Mycenæ.

Orestes, the son of Agamemnon, is sent by Talthybius to Idomenus, lest Clytemnestra should murder him.

(fol. 195 a.)

Æax sends a letter to Ægiale, the wife of Diomedes, stating that her husband had wed a daughter of Priam.

Nawther comyn was þat kyde mon of no kyng
riche,

Ne duke þat was doghty, ne no derfe erle ;
Yet ho heght hym to haue, holé at his wille,

12744 All the Rioll rewme *with* renttes ynow.

This Clunestra vncleue cast *with* hir loue,
By assent of hom-selfe, sone at þe night,
The bold kyng in his bed britton to dethe :

12748 All Slepond to Sle *with* sleght of hom bothe.
And so fell hit by falshode, fer in the night,
When the bold in his bed was broght vppon
slepe,

þan entrid this Engist, euyn as hym list,

12752 And, *with* a thricche in the throte, throtlet the
kyng.

When this Duke was dede, & done unto graue,
Clunestra at kirke couplit onone

This Engest, *with* Jolite to hir iuste spouse :

12756 Of Mechenas she made hym maistur & syre.

This Agamynon the gret hade a gay sone,
Consayuit of Clunestra, þat cald was Oresties :
He was yong & yepe, of yeris but lyte.

12760 Kyng Taltill hym toke for trist of his lyue,
And send hym full sone to a sure frynd,
Ydimius, for doute lest the derfe qwene
Mortheret hym *with* malice in the meane tyme.

12764 He was keppit full close, & *with* cleane hert,
And worshippit on all wise as þere wale son,
Ayre to þere herytage aftur hom-seluyn.

This Othe, I ere said, od son of Naule,

12768 To Egea, afturward egurly send,
The dere wife of Dyamede, dernly a lettur :

Gert the lady beleue on a laithe wise,
He hade *puruait* a prowde wife of Priames
doghter.

- 12772 This Egea, the gest sais, was a iust lady,
 To Polence, the prise kyng, vne a pure doghter,
 (Kyng of Argonen cald in cuntres aboute)
 And hade a brother full bold, & barly no moo.
- 12776 ffaire on hir fader syde, as fell hom by chaunse,
 All the londes full large of the lefe kyng,
 Polence of price, þat was hir pure fadur,
 Lefte to þo litle, as his leue heires.
- 12780 þan partid was prestly the prise Rewme of Argos was left by
 Argon, Polynices to
 Betwene Assandrus for-sothe, & his suster Egea. Ægiale and
 This Egea ajoinet to hir iust spouse, Assandrus her
 Dyomede the dughty, with hir due part. brother.
- 12784 Assandrus, for-sothe, sais me the lettur, Assandrus and
 With Dyomed dernly dressit to wend Diomedes, when
 To the terage of Troy with a tore ost; conducting their
 And er þai comyn to the company of þe clene forces to Troy,
 grekes,
- 12788 There all semblet were sothely at þe same tyme,
 þai past by a perty of þe prouyns of Boys,
 There Thelafus þat tyme was a tore kyng.
 There þai bowet fro þe barge to þe banke syde,
- 12792 To solas hom a season with sum of hor pepull. go into the
 Thelaphus with tene toke hit to hert, country of King
 þat þai light on his lond, & no leue hade: Telephus.
 He fore to þat folke with a fell chere, Provoked by this
 liberty, he
 attacks them.
- 12796 With a company clene, kyde men of armys.
 There faght þai in fere with a felle wille,
 And kild of þere knightes to þe cold erthe.
 This Assandrus, I said you, with a sad weppyn A fierce battle
 ensues, and
 many fall on
 both sides.
- 12800 Mony dong to the dethe of his derf knightes: (fol. 195 b.)
 There-at Thelaphus hade tene, & turnet belyue, Assandrus is
 Caght to a kene spere, cuttyng before, slain by
 Caupit euyng with the knight; kyld hym to Telephus.
 dethe.
- 12804 þan Dyomede with dole drogh hym vp sone,

Book XXXII.

Thus was
Assandrus slain:
Diomedes carries
off the dead body;

but Ægiale is
told that
Diomedes slew
him in order to
possess the whole
kingdom.

Because of this
report, and of the
letter sent by
Æax, Ægiale
assembles her
subjects, and
instructs them to
prevent Diomedes
from landing.

He lands at
Salamis, where
Teucer rules,

who, knowing
that Diomedes
had aided in his
brother Telemón's
death, seeks to
slay him; but he
makes his escape.

Demophoon and
Acamas are
exiled by their
wives.

Hade hym fro horse fet *with* helpe of his
knightes;

And myche water, I-wis, weppit *perfore*.

This was clerely the cause of *þat* knightes dethe,

12808 Yet his suster, *þat* I said, sothely was told,
þat Diamede *with* dethe had done hym away,
ffor to wyn by his wyff all the wale rewme.

The lady for the losse of hir leue brother,

12812 Myche mournyng ho made in hir mynd *þan* :
Hir hade leuer haue lost all hir lond hole,
þan hir brother ho best louet of buernes olyue.

Thus heuet *þat* hynd to hir hede lord,

12816 ffor tithinges hor tolde were of hir tru brother,
And the lettur *with* the lesyng, *þat* the lede
send,

(Naulus the noble, by his naite sun)

Ho assemblit hir suremen in a sad oste,

12820 And warnet hom wightly the mater to kepe,
And Diamede on *þe* depe dryue from *þe* lond.
Thus the bold kyng was banisshet fro his
big yle,

All will of his wone his werdis to laite.

12824 And Sythen, vnto Salerne he soght on his way,
There Teucro, the tall kyng, tan was for lorde,
þat was Brother of birthe to *þe* bold Thelamon.
To Teucro was told of Thelamons dethe,

12828 That Dyamede, the Duke, had dernly conspiret
With Vlixes the lorde, *þat* hym of lyue broght,
Gert take hym full tite in his tore angur :
But he stale fro *þat* stithe stilly by night,

12832 Wan into watur, & away past.

Demaphus the du kyng, & dughty Athamas,
On suche wise, *with* *þere* wiues, were wernet
þere londes.

þan come *þai* to Cartage, *with* care at *þere*
hertes,

- 12836 There the noble Duke Nestor naitly hom toke,
 And welcomyt tho worthy on a wise faire,
 With all hor company clene, as *pere* kyd fryynd.
 There *purpost* þo *prise* men, with a prowde oste,
- 12840 Thaire owne londes to lacche, & the ledes qwell:
 But the noble Duke Nestor onon to hom
 said :—
 “Ames you of malice but a mene qwile;
 Sendis fro youre-seluyne to *your* syde londis ;
- 12844 Tretis hom truly all with tried wordes ;
 Hetis hom hertely to haue all hor hert wille,
 Of fredom, & ffranches ; fret with hom so,
 And all *your* will shall ye wyn, & no wegh
 harme.”
- 12848 So hit happit þo hynd in a hond qwile,
 To com to hor kyngdomes & hor kyth home,
 With fauour and frendship of freikes with-in,
 And were welcome, I-wis, to wyues & other.
- 12852 **E**neas, þat afterward aunted to leng
 In Troy for a tyme, as I told haue,
 His gold & his godis to gedur into ship,
 And his fraght on the flode fully to make,—
- 12856 Ofte faght þat freike & folke of the Cité,
 With Enmys enerdand in ylis aboute.
 When the toun was takon & turnyt to ground,
 The kyng & his knyghtes kild to the dethe,
- 12860 There come out of castels & of cloise townes
 ffro the bowerdurs aboute, þat hom bale wrought,
 Pilours and ploddors, piked *pere* goodes,
 Kyld of þe comyns, & myche care did.
- 12864 Eneas þan afturwarde egurly counseld,
 Syn he was banysshed fro the burgh, & bode
pere no lengur,
 þat þe pepull by *purpos* prestly shuld send
 ffor Dyamed the dughty, with his du helpe,

Book XXXII.

(fol. 196 a.)

They are
welcomed by
Nestor,who instructs
them how to
recover their
kingdoms.*Æneas*, while
preparing to
depart from
Troy, is attacked
by banditti.He counsels the
Trojans to send
for Diomedes, to
assist them and
to become their
king.

- Book XXXII. 12868 To fight *with* hor fo-men & forther þe lond.
The troiens full tite token his rede,
Sendon for the sure kyng in a sad hast,
(fol. 196 b.) Where the fre might be foundyn, & fet hym to
Troy :
- Diomedes comes 12872 And he come to þat cuntre *with* a cant wille.
to Troy. All the ledys of the lond lyuely were fayn,
þat were helples & hard stad, & þere hede lost,
þat Eneas was also euyñ in the toune,
- Along with 12876 Noght faryn *with* his flete, ne the flode takyn.
Æneas he þan þai busket to batell, þo bold men in fere,
musters the Armet at all pes, *with* abell to werre,
Trojans and þat were left vppon lyue, logget *with*in.
attacks the banditti.
- 12880 Seuyn days, sothely, sais me the lettur,
þai faght in the fild *with* þere fuerse enmyes.
Dyamed full dughtilé did *with* his hondes,
And mony britnet on the bent of hor breme fos :
- Many are killed 12884 Mony toke he þat tyme and to toune led,
in battle, and And hongit hom in hast vpon high galowes.
many are hanged. The fyfte day of þe fight so fuersly he wroght,
þat no buerne was so bold his birre to *with*-
stand,
- 12888 But all fled of the feld, & fongit were many ;
And ay hongit þo harlottes, as þai hent were,
Bothe on galous full grym, & on gret trees,
þat none left were on lyue in the lond sone.
- After seven days 12892 Owther captains of castels, or kepars of tounes,
they are all cut Herd suche hardship happyn to falle
down or Of freikes vnfayre, that fore to þe Cité,
scattered. And all the costes full clene keppit hom away,
- 12896 And neuer did hom no deyre, ne no dole after.

Æneas departs
from Troy with
his father
Anchises, and all
his wealth.

Whan Ené hade all thing ordant at wille,
His Shippes on the shyre water shot full of
goodes,
Relikes full ryfe, & myche red gold,

- 12900 With Anchises his choise (fader) chefe into
flete,
And halit furth hastely to þe high see,
As hym demyt was by dome by dukes before.
He not wist, in this world, what wayes to hold,
- 12904 Ne, what cost, ne cuntre, come vnto laund.
At the last, as *our* lord wold, he light into
hauyn,
After in Itaile, as aunter be-fell,
Tegh vnto Tuskan, & turnyt to londe.
- 12908 Now what worthe of þat whe, & his wale
godis,
ffro he Tuskan had takyn, tellis hit not here.
Of his wondurfull werkes who wilnes to know,
Go loke at the lede, þat his lyfe wroght.
- 12912 Virgell, full verely, þos vertus can tell,
In a boke þat buerne of þat bold made,
þat Enyodos, *with* noble men, is to nome cald.
The Dere wife of Dyamede of his dethe herd,
- 12916 How he turnyt vnto troy, & the toune keppit
Of his ffrikenes in fight & his fyne strenght :
Ho dout hir full deply, for drede of þe kyng,
Lest he raght to his rewme *with* a roid fare,
- 12920 Kyld all hir knightes & comyns by-dene,
And hir-sclun ouerset, & sesit the londe.
þan Egea, full iointly, *with* hir ioly knightes
Toke counsell in the case, & comynt to-gedur.
- 12924 The lady by lettur þan louely send
ffor Dyamede þe derfe, þat was hir du lorde :
þan he turnyt fro Troy to his triet Rewme.
With myche worship his wife welcomyt hym
home,
- 12928 And his Arguens also, all were þai fayn.
Othir kynges of þe kith, þat comyn fro troy,
þat were put fro þere prouyns, Repairet agayne,
Recounseld to þere cuntre, comyns & other,

Book XXXII.

(MS. has
'moder.')At length he
settles in Italy.

(fol. 197 a.)

For an account of
his voyages,
trials, and
adventures,
consult the
Æneid of Virgil.Ægiale is told
how Diomedes
has succeeded at
Troy.She dreads his
vengeance, and
consults with
her knights.Diomedes is
invited to
return home.Other kings,
similarly exiled,
are welcomed
home.

Book XXXII.

Their cities are
adorned and
fortified with the
spoils of Troy.

- 12932 And were welcom, I-wis, to wyuis & all.
 þan þai Byld vp hor Burghes & hor big tounes,
 þat were enfeblet before for faute of þaire hedes,
 With the Tresors of Troy, & the tore Relikes,
 12936 And other Riches full rife, and restid hom þan.

Here Begynnes the xxxiiij Boke: How Oreste
toke vengeance for his fader dethe,

Agamynons hawne sone abill of 3eris,

(fol. 197 b.)

þat ydumius the dere kyng only had keppit
ffor ferd of his fos, þat his fader slogh,

Orestes, son of
Agamemnon,
desires king
Idomeneus to
assist him to
recover his
kingdom, and to
avenge the
murder of his
father.

12940 Engestus *with* Iapis shulde Iuge hym to
dethe,

Was waxen full wele & wight of his dedis.

xx^{ti} wintur, I-wis, the wegh was of age,

And forther by foure, fuerse of his strenght.

12944 þan honored hym þat od kyng *with* ordur of
knight;

Gaf hym of his gold, & his gay stedis,

And hight hym of helpe *with* a hede pepull.

Orestes þat onerable oftymes prayet

12948 To ffilsyn hym *with* folke his fo to dystroy,

His cuntre to kouer, & his kid rewme,

And to deire for the dethe of his dere fader.

The kyng grauntid agayne *with* a gode wille.

12952 A thowsaund þro knightes, þrepond in wer,

He assignet for hym-selfe to his sad helpe:

And so luffet was the lede in the lond þan,

þat as mony able men after was grauntid.

The king grants
him a thousand
brave knights:
and his own
influence raises
another thousand.

12956 þan Orestes full rad *with* his ronke knightes,

Come to the Croeze, the cuntre *within*

There Forenses the fre kyng fairly can dwell.

Knightes, at his comyng to kacche hym olyue,
 þat mekill were of might, & of his men qwelle.
 The Cité he assailet *with* a sewte ofte,

Book XXXIII.

ambush to
 capture him as
 he returnes.

12996 þat the folke to defend faillet o sythes.

Thai werit of þere werke þe wallis to kepe,
 And no buerne of þe burgh þere aboue stode.
 The XVtene day fuersly he felle to þe toune,

After fifteen days'
 siege the city is
 taken.

13000 He toke hit full tite, & tomly he entrid,
With all his company clene of kyd men of
 armys.

He comaundit his knightes for keping the yatis,
 ffor Repaire at the port, or presyng the yatis.

13004 He past to the palas of his prise ffader,
 There caght he Clunestra, þat closit was in.
 He put hir in prison, prestly to kepe,
 And all the Rebellis full rad rappit to dethe,

(fol. 198 b.)
 Clytæmnestra is
 imprisoned: and
 the rebels are
 put to death.

13008 þat were assent to the slaght of his sure fader.
 The same day, sothely, the Cité was takyn,
 Engeste *with* Ioly men aioynet agayne
 The Cité for to socour *with* his sad help.

On the day the
 city was taken,
 Ægisthus
 attempts to
 succour it.

13012 Noght warre of the weghe, þat waited his
 harme,
 Past furth thurgh the pase *with* his proude
 knightes:

A bussument of bold men breke hym vpon ;
 Kyld all his kant men, kaghtyn hym seluyn ;

13016 His hond bounden at his backe, hym to burgh
 led.

He is captured
 by the ambush
 of Orestes, and
 his knights are
 killed.

The second day suyng, sone in the morne,
 Orestes his renkes radly comaundet,
 Bare to the barre bryng hym his moder,

13020 Hir hondes bounden at hir backe bigly *with*
 ropes.

Clytæmnestra is
 brought to
 Orestes naked
 with her hands
 bound behind
 her back.

Than he went to þat worthy in his wode yre,
 And the pappis of the pure puld fro hir brest
 With a knyfe þat was kene, cast hom away ;

He cuts off her
 breasts, and
 kills her with a
 sword :

Book XXXIII.

then commands
her body to be
cast out as
carrion.

Ægisthus is
stripped naked,
drawn through
the city, and
then hanged
along with the
other traitors.

Thus did Orestes
avenge the death
of his father,—
the good and
great Agamem-
non.

(fol. 199 a.)

13024 And *with* the swing of a swerd swappit hir to
dethe.

He comaund the corse cacche vp onone,
And hurle *with* a horse to the hegh feldys,
And cast hit as karyn vnto kene foles.

13028 There the lady on the lond lay for to rest,
Till the flesshe of *pat* faire was fret of the bones,
To draghen be *with* dogges & othir derfe briddes.
Engest he adiuget, for vniust werkes,

13032 Nakid thro the noble toune onone to be drawnen,
pan in hast for to heng vppon hegh galowes,
With all the traitours vntru, *pat* he toke *pere*.
Thus he vengit the velany, & the vile grym

13036 Of the dethe, *pat* hym deiret, of his dere fader.
Thus the lady was lost for hir lechir dedis,
pat unhappely for horedam hastyd to sle
Agamynon the goode, the grettist of kynges,

13040 And most worthy to wale while the world last.
ffor ho keppit not hir klennes *with* a cloise hert,
Thus fell hir by fortune to haue a foule end.

HOW MENELAY WAS WROTHE FFOR THE DETHE OF CLUNESTRA.

Menelaus, after
many perils by
sea, arrives at
Crete with
Helen.

He is told of his
brother's death,
and of the
murder of
Clytemnestra.

The nobles of
Crete crowd to
the city to see
Helen.

When Menelay the mighty & his men all
13044 Were comyn out of care of the cold ythes,
With honerable Elan, *pat* was his aune wife,
To the cuntre of Crete *pere* the kyng dwellit,
Hit was told hym full tyte of his tru brother,

13048 *pat* done was to dethe *with* a derf traitor ;
And how Orestes full rad, *with* a roid fare,
Hade marterid his moder for malice *perof*.

All the comyns of Crete & the kyd lordes,
13052 On the lady to loke longit full sore,
ffor whom the grekes so grymly were to ground
brought.

So Eger were all men Elan to se,

ffor to waite on *pat* worthy went *pai* belyue.

Book XXXIII.

13056 Then the Senieur full sone, *with* seasonable
windes,

Cairt fro Crete *with* his clene nauy,
Meuit vnto Mecayne *with* his men all,
And faire Elan his fere ferkit hym *with*.

From Crete
Menelaus sall
to Mycenæ to
Orestes, whose
cruel deeds, he
said, should
exclude him
from holding
his kingdom.

13060 To Orestes his aune cosyn angardly sade,
Noght to rest in his Rewme, ne by right haue
The heritage of auncetry after his fader,
ffor the murthe of his moder, he martired so foule.

13064 *Jan* the grettist of grese were gedirt *perfore*,
Bothe of kynges full clene, & of kid dukes,
To Attens, *pat* abill toun, angardly mony,
ffor to meue of *pat* mater, & make *pere* an end.

The kings and
nobles of Greece
assemble at
Athens, and
decide that
Orestes should be
deposed and
exiled.

13068 Then *prinses* full *prest*, and the pure *kinges*,
Saydon Orestes be right shuld render his *londes*,
And be exiled for euermore, as orible of dede,
pat so doggetly had done to his dere moder.

(fol. 199 b.)

13072 *Jan* alleggit the lede to the leue *prinses*,
All the dere *pat* he did vnduly to hir,
Was barly by biddying of his bright goddes,
pat enformet hym before of the fete eyn.

Orestes declares
he acted as his
gods had
commanded.

3076 The Duke of Attens full derffe dressit to say,
ffor the right of Orestes radly he proffert
To proue *with* his person & his pure strenght,
To the boldest in batell *with* his bare hond,

The Duke of
Athens offers
to be champion
in the cause
of Orestes.

3080 *pat* he had right to his rewme, & no renke ellis ;
And all the dedis he dyd were done vppon
reason,

Evyn wroght by the wille of hor wale goddes :
There was no buerne *with* *pat* bold the batell
to take,

No one dares
to accept the
wager, and
Orestes is
acquitted, and
acknowledged as
king.

3084 The right to derayne *with* the ranke duke.
By counsell of kynges & comyn assent,
Thai qwite claymit the qwerell, & qwit hym
pere all,

Book XXXIII.

Hatred arises
between Orestes
and Menelaus;
but they are
reconciled by
Idomeneus and
Forensis;

and Orestes
marries
Hermione,
daughter of
Menelaus.

- And as right to his reyme restorit hym agayn.
- 13088 þan þai coroned hym kyng of þat kyd yle,
In the Cité of Syre set hym olofte.
All the ledis of his lond lelly were fayn;
And he wrothe as the wynde to his wale eme.
- 13092 Idumus the derfe kyng, & his dere cosyn
fforenses, the fre þat hym faith aght,
To Macanas þo men meuit all somyn,
And accordit þo kynges in the kith euyn,—
- 13096 Menelay the mighty & his mayn nephew,
Orestes the renke, of hor ranke yre.
This accord was knit & in course made,
þat Orestes the rich kyng radly shuld wed
- 13100 Ermonia, the maydon, his owne myld cosyn,
His Emes doghter full dere duly to wyf.
Made was this mariage þo mighty betwene,
With Solenité & Sacrifice the Cité with-in,
- 13104 With ffastyng and fare of the fre pepull,
And lyuet furth in Lykyng a long tyme after.

The xxxiiij Boke : Now hit happit Vlixes
aftur the Sege.

(fol. 200 a.)

Vlyxes the Lord, that lurkyd by nyght
ffro the Cité to the see, as I said Ere,

Ulysses, having
lost all his fleet,
arrives at Crete
with two hired
ships.

- 13108 When Thelamon, with tene was trayturly slayn,
All bare in his bed & bloody beronen,
With two schippis full schene, þat þe schalk
hired,

He come vnto Crete as þe course fell.

- 13112 All his nauy full nobill naytly were lost,
And refte fro the rynke, as I rede schall.
Telamon tor son toke hym with hond,

He refte hym his riches & his renke schippis,

He had lost all
his wealth, and
barely escaped
with his life.

- 13116 And wold haue honget þe here vppon hegh galos ;
But hit auntrid Vlixes vne for to skape,
Thurgh wiles & wit wan of his hondis,
And past of his pouer to pouert ynugh.

- 13120 Of all his wallond wele walt he no gode,
And þof he passit *with* pyne þe pouer of hym,
3et happit hym full hard in a hond qwile.
The noble kyng Naule naytly hym toke,

- 13124 And *purpost with* pyne to put hym (o) lyue,
ffor the tale of the treson, I told 3ow before,
Of the *prise* kyng Palomydon, his aune pure son ;
But thurgh wilys & wit he wan of his daunger.

(MS. has "*on lyue*")

- 13128 Vnpairit of his person priuely he stale.

He cunningly
escapes from
King Nauplius.
(fol. 200 b.)

Book XXXIV.

Idomeneus
welcomes him;
and inquires
regarding his
present state
and past
adventures.

(MS. has "þat")

Ulysses relates
how he departed
from Troy with
a large and
rich fleet.

That he sailed
to Maronea in
Thrace;

thence to the
country of the
Lotophagi, on
the coast of
Lybia,

Having left
this district, the
fleet is caught by
a storm.

- By what Iapis or gen, aiuges not here,
þat he skope fro the skath of thies skathell men;
But full pore of his pride, & in plite febull,
13132 To Idunus, the du kyng, doutles he come,
þat had meruell full mekill of his myshap,
And welcomyt þat worthy on a wise faire.
He spird hym full specially of his spede feble,
13136 ffor to tell hym the truth how hym tid hade.
(þan) he grauntid the gret *with* a good wille,
His dissyre for to do, & dressit to say:—
"Soth hit is, *sir* kyng, & so ye well know,
13140 After the takyng of Troy me tid for to haue
Mony schippis full shene, shot full of godes,
With Relikes full rife, and red gold ynogh:
Mony seruandes me suet, & sad pepull als;
13144 Knightes in my company, & kide men of were.
So went I to watur, hade winde at my lust,
Past to a port pleasond and faire,
þat, *with* men of þat marche, Murna was cald:
13148 þere launchit I to laund, a litle for ese,
Restid me rifely, ricchit my seluyn.
Non hedit me *with* hething, ne no harme did,
Nowther barge, ne bote, ne buerne vppon lyue.
13152 þan toke I my tide, turnyt to ship,
Hade winde at my wille & the wedur calme,
To Colofages I flet, & my feres all,
And þere restid in the rode, as I red toke.
13156 Whan I hade lengit qwile me list, I launchit on
swith,
And all the calme ouercast into kene stormes.
ffull wodely the windes wackont aboue;
A myst & a merknes mynget *with* rayn,
13160 þat wilt vs in were & our way lost.
Knew we no costis for cauping of ythes,
Ne no lond on to light, þat vs lefe was.
O sithes, vnto Cisile I saillet at the last,

- 13164 There me happit full hard in a hond qwile.
 The same tyme in Cicill, somyn *pere* were
 Two kynges *pere* wone, *pat* the kyth aght :
 Bothe were *pai* brether, & bold men of hond,
- 13168 And fell men in fight, *pere* found I my part.
 Stigeta, a stuerne man & stalworth, was one,
 And Ciclophe the secund : so were *pai* cald.
pai fell to me fuersly, & my folke slogh ;
- 13172 Robbet my riches, & reft me my godes ;
 Spoilet me dispitiously, *sparit* me noght.
 Two sons, for-sothe, of the same kynges,—
 ffuers men in fight, & fell of hor dinttes,—
- 13176 Kyld of my knightes, kid men a hundrith,
 And sesit my self, & my sure felow,
 Alphenor, a freike, *pat* me faith aght.
 In a castell full cloise keppit vs bothe,
- 13180 And put vs in prison prestly to-gedur.
 Poliphemas, the pert, had a *prise* suster,
 ffairest of fetur, fresshe to be-hold,
 Clere as the cristall, & a cleane maidon :
- 13184 Whan Alphenor the freike faithfully can se,
 He was lappit with loue & lusty dissire,
 Negh wode of his wit went in *pe* plase.
 Sex mones, *pat* mighty made me to leng
- 13188 As prisoner, with pyne, in his prowde castell.
pan pité of my person prikket his hert,
 He deliuert me lowse, & my lefe felow,
 Alphenor the freike, *pat* fallyn was in loue.
- 13192 This Poliphemas me plesit, & putto me *pan*
 Giftis of gold, & greatly honouryt.
 Alphenor, in faith, foundit full ofte
 The woman to wyn, & away lede.
- 13196 So he spake of his spede *pat* speciall vnto,
pat onone in the night, *pat* noble he stale
 ffro the souerain hir Syre, & soght with hir
 furth.

Book XXXIV.

(fol. 201 a.)
 He reaches the
 coast of Sicily,
 where his fleet is
 plundered by
 two kings,

whose two sons
 kill one hundred
 of his knights,

and imprison
 Alphenor and
 himself.

Alphenor falls in
 love with the
 sister of
 Polyphemus.

After six months
 the prisoners
 are released :
 and prepare to
 depart.

Alphenor elopes
 by night with
 the sister of
 Polyphemus.

Book XXXIV.

He sets sail
and passes to
the island of
the Sirens,

who are half
fish, half woman.

Their music is
enchancing as
'the high song
of bliss out of
heaven.'

If the passing
sailor listens to
it, he is lulled
asleep; and the
Sirens sink his
ship beneath
the waves.

(fol. 203 b.)

Ulysses and
his companions
are beset by
the Sirens; but
they resist
and overcome
them.

And we went of this world, what worthe of our
saules.

To all thing he answarit abilly me thocht,
But of our sawles, for-sothe, said he me noght.

13268 Than went I to watur, & a winde rose,
Shot furth my shippes on the shyre ythes.
To a perellus plase past I fro thenis,
And sailit þurgh a sea þere Syrens were in :

13272 ffro the navell netherward noght but a fische,
And made as a maidon fro þe myddes vp,
Bothe of face & of feturs as a fre woman.

The songe of þo Syrens was selly to here !
13276 With a ledyn full lusty & likyng with-all,
The myrthe of þaire mowthes musyk was like,
As to here out of heuyn the high song of blisse.
There folis þat faryn by fer costes,

13280 þat heron the melody, so mekill are masit in
hert,

Lettyn sailis doun slyde, & in slym fallyn :
Nowthir stightill þai sterc, ne no stithe ropes.
So synkes in hor sawle the song of þo bestis,

13284 Thai have no dainty of drynk, ne of dere
meites,

But derkon euon doun on a depe slomur.

When the Sirens this sene, sone oponone
þai wyn to the wale ship, & walton all vnder ;

13288 And the folke in the flete felly þai drownen :—
þai dump in the depe, and to dethe passe.

My-self in thies Sirens sothely was stad,
With my felowes in fere, & my few shippes ;

13292 And with crafte of my conyng I keppeit vs
wele,

þat no wegh, þat I wist, hade wille for to slepe

We faght with hom felly, and flait hom so,

þat a thawsaund with threpe we throng vnto
dethe ;

- 13296 And nocht hedit hom *with* heryng for harne of
oure-selfe. Book XXXIV.
- firo thies perels I past, & no payne tholit!
But me happit full hard in a honde whyle!
ffull swift to the swalgh me swinget the flode,
- 13300 But fyftene forlong failit I *perof*,
ffele of my fraght were before past,
Draghen into the depe, drownet belyue.
The more halfe of my men & my mayn shippis,
- 13304 There tynt I full tite & *turnyt* away.
þan I soght by the sea : to Senyse I come,
There a ferlyful folke I fond, & a cursid !
Thai mvrtherit my men *with* hor mayn dynntes.
- 13308 The most parte of my pepull put to þe dethe.
þai left me but lite þat on lyue were.
þai toke vs full tite, teghit oure hondes,
And put vs in prison, pyne for to þole.
- 13312 All the godes þai grippit of the gret vessell,
And robbed vs full radly, right as hom liked.
At the last þai me lausit, by leue of *our* goddes,
With a few of my felowes, þat me fore *with*.
- 13316 No gode þai me gaf but graunt of my lyff,
And lete me go *with* my gyng on þe gray water !
Thus in pouert & payn I past on the sea,
With myche baret all aboute the bounders of
Iude.
- 13320 At the last, in this lond light am I here,
Naked, & nedefull, as þou now sees.
Now I told haue the torfer, þat me tide hase,
Syn I *turnyt* fro troy, of tempast & other."
- 13324 **I**dimius the du kyng, þat his dole herde,
Hade pité of his pouert & plesit hym mykell.
Moche gode he hym gaf of his gold red,
And refresshit his filete *with* a fyn wille.
- 13328 When the kyng oute of Crete cast hym to fare,

Having passed
the perils of
Sirens about
fifteen furlongs,
half his men
and ships are lost.

He next sails to
Trinacria, where
the natives
rob him and
murder most
of his men :
then cast him
and the other
survivors into
prison.

At last they are
liberated, and
sent away.
After many
wanderings he
comes to
Idomeneus,
naked and
needful.

Idomeneus,
pitying Ulysses,
(fol. 20 a.)
entertains him :

and on his
departure gives
him two ships

Book XXXIV.

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and passes to
the island of
the Sirens,

who are half
fish, half woman.

Their music is
enchanting as
'the high song
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And made as a maidon fro þe myddes vp,
Bothe of face & of feturs as a fre woman.
The songe of þo Syrens was selly to here !
- 13276 With a ledyn full lusty & likyng with-all,
The myrthe of þaire mowthes musyk was like,
As to here out of heuyn the high song of blisse.
There folis þat faryn by fer costes,
- 13280 þat heron the melody, so mekill are masit in
hert,
Lettyn sailis down slyde, & in slym fallyn :
Nowthir stightill þai stere, ne no stithe ropes.
So synkes in hor sawle the song of þo bestis,
- 13284 Thai have no dainty of drynk, ne of dere
meites,
But derkon euon down on a depe slomur.
When the Sirens this sene, sone oponone
þai wyn to the wale ship, & walton all vnder ;
- 13288 And the folke in the flete felly þai drownen :—
þai dump in the depe, and to dethe passe.
My-self in thies Sirens sothely was stad,
With my felowes in fere, & my few shippes ;
- 13292 And with crafte of my conyng I keppit vs
wele,
þat no wegh, þat I wist, hade wille for to slepe.
We faght with hom felly, and flait hom so,
þat a thawsaund with threpe we throng vnto
dethe ;

- 13296 And noght hedit hom *with* heryng for harme of
oure-selfe. Book XXXIV.
- ffro thies perels I past, & no payne tholit !
But me happit full hard in a honde whyle !
ffull swift to the swalgh me swinget the flode,
- 13300 But fyftene forlong failit I *perof*,
ffele of my fraght were before past,
Draghen into the depe, drownet belyue.
The more halfe of my men & my mayn shippis,
- 13304 There tynt I full tite & *turnyt* away.
þan I soght by the sea : to Senyse I come,
There a ferlyful folke I fond, & a cursid !
Thai mvrtherit my men *with* hor mayn dynttes.
- 13308 The most parte of my pepull put to þe dethe.
þai left me but lite þat on lyue were.
þai toke vs full tite, teghit oure hondes,
And put vs in prison, pyne for to þole.
- 13312 All the godes þai grippit of the gret vessell,
And robbed vs full radly, right as hom liked.
At the last þai me lausit, by leue of *our* goddes,
With a few of my felowes, þat me fore *with*.
- 13316 No gode þai me gaf but graunt of my lyff,
And lete me go *with* my gyng on þe gray water !
Thus in pouert & payn I past on the sea,
With myche baret all aboute the bourders of
Iude.
- 13320 At the last, in this lond light am I here,
Naked, & nedefull, as þou now sees.
Now I told haue the torfer, þat me tide hase,
Syn I *turnyt* fro troy, of tempast & other."
- 13324 **I**dimius the du kyng, þat his dole herde,
Hade pité of his pouert & plesit hym mykell.
Moeche gode he hym gaf of his gold red,
And refresshit his flete *with* a fyn wille.
- 13328 When the kyng oute of Crete cast hym to fare,

Having passed
the perils of
Sirens about
fifteen furlongs,
half his men
and ships are lost.

He next sails to
Trinacria, where
the natives
rob him and
murder most
of his men :
then cast him
and the other
survivors into
prison.

At last they are
liberated, and
sent away.
After many
wanderings he
comes to
Idomeneus,
naked and
needful.

Idomeneus,
pitying Ulysses,
(fol. 20 a.)
entertains him :

and on his
departure gives
him two sbtps

Book XXXIV.

well found, and
sufficient money
for the voyage.

Departing from
Crete he visits
king Alcinous,
who receives him
joyfully.

He is told how
faithful Penelope
had been.

His son
Telemachus
visits him, and
confirms the
tidings : he
informs him
regarding the
state of his
realm.

(MS. has "kym.")

At the request
of Ulysses, the
king assists him
to drive out his
enemies.

Two shippes full shene shot full of godys,
And of syluer a sowme, sothely *with-all*,
The kyng of the cost kyndly hym gaffe,

13332 þat might Suffise the syre forto saile home.
þan he prayet hym full prestly, þat he passe
wold

To Antenor on all wise, þat ay had dessyred,
þat was a kyng in his coste, & couet ful
mekyll,

13336 Vlixes, of long tyme, on lyue forto se.

þan laght he his leue, & the lord þanked,
Past vnto port, puld vp his sayles,
To Anthenor the tore kyng turnyt belyue.

13340 And he, war of þat worthy, welcomet hym faire
Mykell cherissht the choise kyng *with* a chere
noble,

And welcomd þat worthy, as he wele couthe.

There were tythynges hym told of his tri
realme,

13344 And of Penelope, his owne pure wyf,
þat had keppit hir full cloise as a cleane lady,
With myche worship & wyn, þat hym wel
lyked.

Thelamoc, his tru sun, tythings had herd,
13348 þat his fader in fere was ferkit to lond
With Antenor the tru : he trussit hym thedur.
And all tythings hym told of his tried moder.
How Enmyes were egurly entrid his rewme,

13352 ffor to hold hit *with* hond, & *with* hole strenght
þan Vlixes full lyuely the lege (kyng) prayet,
To kaire in his company *with* knightes a few,
His fomen to fell *with* his fyne helpe :

13356 And he assenttid full sone, sowmet his pepull,
Past into port, puld vp þere sailes ;
Hade wind at þere wille, & the watur calme,
Sailt to the Cité somyn in the night.

Book XXXIV.

(fol. 204 b.)

3360 Euery lede to the lond laghtyn þere gayre.
 þan hurlet into howses all the hed knightes,
 By the ledyng of a lede, þat the land knew,
 When the fomen were fast fallyn vpon slepe.

3364 There brittnet þai the buernes in hor bed naked,
 And none left vpon lyue, þat hom lothe were.
 Whan the day vp drogh, & the derke voidet,
 þan the past to the palas of the prise kyng.

3368 Bothe the souerayn hym-selfe & his syb frynd,
 And were welcom, I-wis, on a wise faire !
 A ! what wise was Penelope proude at hir hert,
 And gladly ho grippet to hir gode lord,

They reach the
palace.

The joy and
welcome of
Penelope.

372 þat ho had depely dessyret on dayes before
 In sound for to se, mony sad winttur !
 The pepull of the prise toun presit full thicke,
 ffor to loke on hor lord longit full sore.

The people flock
to the palace to
welcome their
lord, with gifts of
gold and silver.

376 Gret gyftes þai hym gaffe of gold & of Syluer,
 And moche worsshippet the wegh all his wale
 pepull.

He was enhaunsyt full high in his hed toune,
 And so treated *with* Antenor, þat Thelamoc
 his son,

Ulysses takes
Nausicaa,
daughter of
Alcinous, to wed
his own son
Telemachus.

1380 Nauca, the noble doghter naitly can wed
 Of Tyde Antenor, as the tale saise.

There fourmyt þai a fest on a faire wise,
 ffele dayes to endure, as hom dere thoght.

The joy and
feasting that
followed.

1384 Antenor full tyte þan turnyt to his rewme,
 And Vlixes *with* lykyng leuyt at home.

Alcinous returns
home.

Mony dayes he endurit, all in due pes,
 And had rest in his rewme right to his dethe.

Ulysses spends the
rest of his days
in peace.

The xxxv Boke : Of Pyrrus and of his passing
yng from Troy.

(fol. 205 a.)
Pyrrhus, son of
Achilles by
Diadamia,
daughter of
Lycomedes, son
of Acastus.

Acastus hates
Pyrrhus,
but for what
reason, the story
tells not.

Having driven
Peleus from
Thessaly, he lays
wait for Pyrrhus
on his return
from Troy.

- 13388 **N**ow, of Pirrus by *proses* I *purpos* to telle,
When he *turnyt* fro Troy how hym tyd after.
To Achilles the choise he was a chere sun,
And Dyamada doutles his own du moder.
- 13392 She was a doghter full dere of the derf kyng
Lycomede, a lord þat he louyt wele.
Two worthy had the wegh to his wale graunser
Bothe, kynges in hor kythe *with* coroneanoyntte
- 13396 This Lycomede by lyne was a leue ayre
To Ascatus the skir, þat skathill was in elde :
He was of winturs, I-wis, waxen full mony,
Ournond in Elde, eger of wille.
- 13400 He hade hate in his hert to þe hed kyn
Of Pirrus progeny, and prestly to hym.
What causet the kyng to his cleane yre,
Tellis not the treti, ne trespas of olde.
- 13404 This Ascatus *with* skathe skerrit of his rewme
Pelleus, *with* pouer, þat the prouyns held
Of Thessaile truly, as the treté sais ;
And a-waited *with* wyles þe wegh at his come
- 13408 Pirrus *with* pouer to put vnto dethe.

After the takyng of Troy and the tried godes
Pirrus passed furth to þe pale ythes.

He was stithly be-stad *with* stormes on þe sea,

Book XXXV.

- 13412 And for wothe of the worse warpet ouer-burde
Mikill riches & relikes reft fro the tounne.

Pyrrhus, driven
by foul weather
casts overboard
the most of his
spoils from Troy,
and with difficulty
reaches the
harbour of
Molosse.

- With* long labur, at the last he light in a hauyn,
þat Melaus the men of the marche callyn,
13416 *With* his shippes alto-shent, sheuerit the
helmys,

And the takill to-torne, tynt of hor godes.

There lengit he a litill his ledis to refresshe,

His cogges & his cables of crakkyng to ricche,

- 13420 And his tacle to a-tyre, þat he tynt had.

There hym happit to here of his harme first,

How his graunser *with* greme was gird fro his
right,

While refitting
his fleet he is
informed how
Acastus exiled
his grandfather
Peleus,
(fol. 205 b.)

Pelleus, *with* pité þat persit his hert ;

- 13424 And how he purpost hym plainly Pirrus to sle

By his speciall espies, if he spede might.

Pirrus heivet in hert for his hegh chaunse,

And myche dut hym for deth of his derf
graunser.

and had spies
lying in wait to
slay him
(Pyrrhus).

He determines to
depart secretly.

- 13428 Pirrus hym purpost to pas in the night,

þat no wegh shuld be war, ne his werk know.

When Pelleus of his prouyns put was by
strenght,

And skapit fro Askathes, þat hym skathe did,

- 13432 ffor-ferd of the freike and his felle sones,

He went till a wildernes, & wond þere full longe.

This Askathes, the skathill, had sket sones thre :

The first was Lycomede the lord, and his leue
ayre,

Peleus conceals
himself in a
wilderness.

Acastus

- 13436 þat was graunser in degre to the gode Pirrus.

And suster, for-sothe, of þe same Lycomede,

Hight Tetide, as I told haue tomly before,

þat Pelleus in his pride purchest to wyue,

- 13440 And was moder to the mon, mighty Achilles.

There were sones vpposyde, semly men two,

Thetis, sister of
Lycomedes,
wife of Peleus,
and mother of
Achilles.

Book XXXV.

Philomenes and
Melanippus, sons
of Acastus,
purpose to slay
Pyrrhus on his
return from Troy.

- To Askathes full skete, skethill of hor hond :
The ton freike of the fre, Philmen was cald ;
13444 The tothir mon of þo mighty, Menalipes heght.
Thies keppit hom in company *with* knightes
full mony,
Till þaire cosyn wold come fro contre of troy ;
And put hom þan prestly Pirrus to sle.
13448 ffor the cite, the same tyme, sothely to tell,
Of the toune of thessaill, as the tale shewes,
Was a buyldyng on a banke, bussches *with-in*,
By a syde of the sea, set in a holt.
13452 Betwene the biggyng on þe (burne) & þe burgh
riche,
Was a wildernes wide, & wild bestes in,
Thedur kynges wold come, by custom of olde,
ffor to hunt at the hert by the holt sydes :
13456 Hit was of long tyme beleft, & no lede there,
Ouergrown *with* greues, & to ground fallyn.
There was Kaues, by course, of þe kid walles,
And mony holes in the howses *with* hurdes
aboue,
(fol. 206 a.) 13460 Ouergrown *with* greues and *with* gray thornes,
Euyñ thestur and thicke, thricchet of wode,
With an entre full n[o]yous, narrow olofte,
Goand downe by a grese thurgh the gray
thornes.
13464 In þis logge, *with* his lady, lurkit Pelleus,
Euer in doute of his dethe durst not appere.
Oft went þat wegh to the water syde,
The Sea for to serche, if he se might
13468 Pirrus *with* his pepull & his prise shippes,
Come by the coste to the kyd rewme.
When Pirrus *with* his pray, & his prise
knightes,
Hade mightely at Melapsa mendit his geire,
13472 He turnyt vnto Thessaile, his tene for to venge,

Peleus conceals
himself in an old
ruin and
anxiously waits
for the coming of
Pyrrhus.

Pyrrhus
returning from
Troy determines

- Of the skaith & the skorne Ascatus hym did.
 His beayell aboue on þe burne syde,
 On his modur halfe, þe myld, þat I mynt first,
 13476 Wisly to wirke he his wit preuyt.
 Two spies full spedely he sped hym to gete,
 Triet men & tru, tristy with-all :
 Thos he sent to Assandra, a sure mon of olde,
 13480 A trew mon of Thessaile, þat he trist mekyll,
 A ffreike þat his fader faithfully louet,
 And mekyll was of might in the mayn towne.
 There þai wist all the werke & the wild craft,
 13484 How the purpos was put Pirrus to sle.
 þan þai lurked to þe lord lyuely agayne,
 Made hym wise of the werke, þat þai wiste hade.
 þan Pirrus full prestly presit into shippe,
 13488 To turne vnto Thessaile, truly he thoght ;
 But a tempest hym toke o the torrit ythes,
 þat myche laburt the lede er he lond caght.
 þan hym happit in haste, thurgh helpe of his
 goddes,
 13492 To hit into havyn *with* his hoole flete,
 ffro the towne of Thessaile, to telle hit full evyn,
 Eght furlong, I fynd, & fully no more.
 The hauyn, þat he hit to, was hard by the cave,
 13496 There Pelleus in pouert priuely lay.
 Pirrus, wery of the water & the wild ythes,
 Launchet vp to þe laund to laiike hym a qwile.
 Romyng on the Roces in the rough bankes,
 13500 fforto sport hym a space, er he sped ferre,
 Hit happit hym in hast the hoole for to fynd,
 Of the cave & the clocher, þere the kyng lay.
 þan he glode þurgh the greues & the gray þornes,
 13504 To the hed of the hole on the hext gre,
 Sore longet the lede lagher to wende,
 Sum selkowth to se the sercle *with-in*.
 When he come to the cave þen the kyng rose,

Book XXXV.

to punish
 Acastus ; and by
 means of spies he
 discovers the
 plots of his
 enemies.

(MS. has "*of a
 might.*")

He makes for
 Thessaly, and
 lands near the
 ruin in which
 Peleus then lay.

(fol. 206 b.)

Roaming about
 the shore he
 discovers the
 entrance to the
 cave.

Curiosity leads
 him within ; and
 he comes upon
 Peleus, who
 recognizes him

Book XXXV.

by his likeness to
Achilles.(MS. has
"whiche.")Pyrrhus is moved
by the story of
the wrongs done
to him.Having learned
that the sons of
Acastus were
preparing to hunt
in the forest,
Pyrrhus disguises
himself as a
beggar, and goes
to meet them.He comes upon
them in the
(fol. 207 a.)
forest; and,
to their inquiries,
replies that he is
a Greek returning
from Troy :that he had been
shipwrecked,
and was the
only one of
his company
that reached
land :

13508 Wele his cosyn he knew, & kaght hym in armys.
By the chere of Achilles he chese hym onone :
So lyke was the lede to his lefe fader.
ffuersly the freike fongit him in hond.

13512 (With) myche wepyng & waile, wo for to here,
þan he told hym full tite þe tene þat he þolet,
And the skathe of Aschates, þat he skapt fro.

Pirrus heivet in hert for his hede graunser,
13516 And so þai past fro the pitte to þe pure bonke.

Pirrus full priuely persayuit onon,
By a spie, þat especially sped for to wete,
þat hys Emes full egurly etlit to wode,
13520 fforto hunt in the holtes, & hent of þe dere :—
Menalpes the mon, & his mayn brother,
Policenes, full prest, prati men bothe,—
To Askathes the skathell þai were sket sons.

13524 þan Pirrus full prestly put of his clothes ;
Toke a Roket full rent, & Ragget aboue,
Cast ouer his corse, couert hym þerwith ;
Gird hym full graidly with a grym swerd :

13528 With-uten whe to þe wod went all hym one.
As he glode thurgh the gille by a gate syde,
There met he tho men, þat I mynt first,
The sones of the same, þat hym sle wold.

13532 Thai fraynet at hym freckly who the freike
was :

Whedur he welke in the wode, wete hom to say.
Pirrus said hom full sone hym-selfe was of grece,
With his company carefull comyn out of troy,

13536 Wold kaire to his cuntre & his kythe hom ;
And þere ship was to-shent in the shyre wawes,
ffast by at the banke of the bare Ile,
And all drownet in the depe, saue duly hym-
selfe,

13540 ffyue hundreth in flete with the flode lost.

"Thus I skope fro the skathe *with* skyrme of Book XXXV.
my hondes,

And *with* wav'es of the water wagget to bonke :
Halfe lyues on londe light I myn one.

13544 The salt water sadly sanke in my wombe,
þat I voidet *with* vomettes by vertu of goddes,
And wayuerand, weike, wan to the lond,
Thurgh the slicche and the slyme in þis slogh
feble,

13548 There tynt haue I truly myche tried goode. that he had lost
everything, and
must now beg
his way home.
And now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to
thigge

At doris vpon dayes, þat dayres me full sore :
Till I come to my kyth, can I non othir.

13552 Iff ye haue ferkit any fode to þis frith now, He beseeches
them for food :
they bid him
follow them.
Bes gracios, for goddes loue, ges me som
part !"

"ffolow vs þan furth," þo fre to hym saide,
"Thou shalt haue meite for a mele to mirth the
with-all."

13556 þan se þai besyde, in the same tyme,
A grete herte in a grove, goond hym one. A hart appears
before them :
Melanippus
pursues it,
leaving his
brother to
accompany
Pyrrhus.
Menalpes full mightely meuit hym after,
Left Pirrus in playne *with* his prise brother.

13560 There the freike on his fowle folowet the hert,
Thurgh the lond'es on lenght *with* a light wille.
His broder, þat abode *with* the bold Pirrus,
ffell vnto fote, & his fole esyt,

13564 And hym-selfe on the soile set hym onone.
þan Pirrus full prestly puld out his sward, Pyrrhus slays
him.
And the lede on the launde out of lyue broght.
Than tite come the tothir, and no trayn thoght : (fol. 207 b.)

13568 Pirrus gird hym to ground & to grym deth.
Thus britnet þat bold the brethir, his Emes,
And went on full wightly, & his way held.
þan he met *with* a mon of the mayn kynges,

Melanippus
returning is also
slain.

Book XXXV.

13572 And fraynet at hym fuersly where the freike
was.

“Here at hond is þat hery,” the hend to hym
saide :

þen he gird to þe gome *with* a grym swerde,
And slogh hym downe sleghly by sleght of his
hond.

Pyrrhus hastens
to his ship,
arrays himself in
rich clothes, and
returns to seek
the king.
They meet.

13576 Pirrus full prestly þen past to his shippe,
Araiet hym full riolly all in ryche clothis,
And come, in his course, þe kyng forto mete.
þen he fraynet at þe freke in his fresshe wede,

13580 Wat whe þat he was, wete hym to say.
Pirrus to the prise kyng pertly onswart ;—
“I am a pure son of Priam, þe prinse out of
troy,

Prisoner to Pirrus, þat pertly me toke.”

13584 Aschatus fraynet þe freke on his faith þen,
“Were is Pirrus, þat proude, þat prowes has
done ?”

“He is wery of þe whaghis,” þe whe to hym
sayde,

“And here romys on þe rocis to rest hym a
qwyle,”

13588 þen þai drogh to þe dike, þer þe duk lay,
And comyn by course to þe caue eyn.

Pyrrhus tries to
slay Acastus :

Pirrus swappit out his sword, swange at þe
kyng,

Wold haue britnet þe bu[e]rne in hys breme yre.

Thetis prevents
him, and
intercedes for
his life.

13592 þen come Tetid full tit, toke hym in armys,
His graundam full graidly grippit hym onone,
Modur to þe mon, myghti Achilles,
Wyf, as I wene, to worthé Pelleus,

13596 And doghter to þe duke, þat he dere wold.
þes wordis scho warpit þat worthy vnto :—
“Dere cosyn and derfe, *withdraw* now þi hond,
þow has britnet my brether in þis brode wod,

- 13600 þat were þin emys full nobill, nayt men of will ; Book XXXV.
 And now Aschatus with skath wold skirme to
 þe deth,
 þat is my fader so fre, and þi first graunser.”
 þen Pirrus full pertly to þat prise saide :—
- 13604 “Has not þi fader full foule flemyt myn ayell,
 Pelleus, of his promys, þin awne prise husbond.
 Let cal vs þe kyng fro þe caue sone,
 If he will spare hym to spill, I spede me þerto.”
- 13608 Pelleus come prestly, praid for þe kyng :—
 “Hit suffis,” he saide, “þe slagh of his childur,
 þe bold, þat were britnet on þe bent syde.”
 þen acord was þer knyht þo kyngis betwene,
- 13612 ffull frenchip and fyn festnyt with hond.
 þer þai setyn on þe soile, þo souerans togedur,
 The two kyngis full kant, and þe clene qwene,
 And Pirrus, þe pert knyght, prudly besyde.
- 13616 Aschatus þen skepe furth with his skire wordis,
 þat was kyng of þe cost by conquest til þen :—
 “I am febyll and vnferre fallyn into elde,
 Any rem forto rewle, or to ryde furth :
- 13620 My sons now are slayn, & slungyn to ground,
 þat I had purpost þis prouyns playnly to haue.
 Now lengis þer no lede, þat by lyne aw,
 þe soile and þe septur sothly to weld,
- 13624 But Pirrus, of prowes pertist in armys.
 Dernyst & derne, myn awne dere cosyn,
 I relese þe my ryght with a rank will,
 And graunt þe þe gouernanse of þis grete yle.”
- 13628 Pelleus hit plesit, & playnly he saide :—
 “And my ryght I renonse to þat rynk sone,
 ffor it was playnly my purpos þat Pirrus schuld
 haue,
 þe terrage of tessayle and þe tryed corone.”
- 13632 þen ros þai full radly, raght vnto horse,
 Wanen vp wightly, wentyn to towne.

(fol. 208 a.)
 Pyrrhus pro-
 mises to spare
 his life if Peleus
 desires him to
 do so.

Peleus pleads
 for Acastus.

Peace is con-
 cluded, and they
 become friends.

Acastus, now
 that his sons are
 slain, yields his
 realm to
 Pyrrhus.

Peleus also
 resigns the
 government of
 Thessaly to
 Pyrrhus.

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(fol. 208 b.)

Pirrus full prestly a prati mon sende,
Bade his nauy come nere, negh into hauyn.

OFF THE CORONYNG OF PYRRUS AND OF HIS DETHE.

Acastus com-
mands his
subjects to
acknowledge
Pyrrhus as their
king.

(MS. has "after
pai were.")

Pyrrhus is
crowned king of
Thessaly, and
becomes the
greatest king
in Greece.

- 13636 The souerayn hym-selfe, when he segh tyme,
Aschatus, to all men afterward send
Thurgh the cité fro hym-selfe, & the syde lond,
þat yche lede to þe lord lyuely shuld come,
- 13640 *With honour & homage, (as þe right ayre,)*
Proffer vnto Pirrus, as þaire prise lorde.
ffayne were þo freikes and the folke all,
And swiftly þai swere, swagit þere herttes,
- 13644 To be lell to þe lord all his lyf tyme.
The second day suyng, as said is of olde,
He was coroned to kyng in þat kithe riche,
By assent of the seniours & the sure knightes,
- 13648 In þat souerain cité, *with septur in hond.*
þan be fauer & frenship, þat fell to hym after,
He enhaunset his hede heghly aboue
All the londis and the lordship, þat longed to
Gryse ;
- 13652 And his cuntre keppit in couert & pes
To the last of his lyf, as a lord shuld.

Here I turne from my tale, & tary a qwile,
Till hit come me be course to carpe of hym ferre.

Idomeneus, king
of Crete, dies, and
is succeeded by
his sons, Merion
and Laertes.

- 13656 When Idumius was ded, doghty of hond,
þat I told of tomly in tymis before,
Two sones of hym-selfe suet hym after,
In his realme for to reigne, as his right ayres :
- 13660 Merion, a myld & mighty, was one,
And Laertus by lyne was his leue brother.
This Merion hade maistri but a meane qwile,
The lond to Laerte he lenyt as kyng,
- 13664 And after course of our kynd closit his dayes.
Telamecus, the tall son of tryet Vlixes,

(fol. 209 a.)

þat Nausica had, þat noble nam vnto wife,
 Doghter of the du kyng, doghty Antenor,
 13668 He gate on þat gay vne a gode sone,
 þat Dephebus duly was demyt to nome.
 Now I pas will to Pirrus by proses agayne,
 Of his dedis to deme, & his dethe after.

13672 Ascatus þe skete, for skath of his sones,
 Miche water he weppit of his wan chekis,
 Gert bryng hom to burgh, birit hom faire
 In a precius plase, so Pirrus comaundit.

THE POETE: OF FORTUNE.

13676 Wen a mon is at myght, & most of astate,
 Clommbyn all þe Clif to þe clene top,
 Has riches full ryfe, relikis ynow,
 All þe world at his will, weghis to serue,
 13680 þen fortune his fall felli aspies,
 Vnqwemys his qwate, & þe qwele turnys;
 Lurkis in lightly with lustis in hert,
 Gers hym swolow a swete, þat swellis hym after.

13684 **S**o Pirrus was prise, pruddest of kyngis,
 Had welth at his will, þe worthiest of grice.
 A longyng vnleffull light in his hert,
 Gert hym hast in a hete, harmyt hym after.

Book XXXV.

 Telemachus and
 Nausicaa and
 their son
 Ptoliporthus.

13688 Ermonia, þe myld, þat myghté dissiret,
 Elanes aune doghter, abill of chere,
 þat Orestes þe rynke richeli had weddit,
 By mariage of Menelay, as I mynt haue.

13692 So he sped hym by spies, & spense of his gode,
 þat þe lady fro hir lord lyuely he stale,
 Toke hir to tessail fro hir tru maister,
 Orestes þe riche, that regnyt hir with.

13696 Pirrus with that proude presit to þe temple,
 Weddit þat worthi, & as wif held.
 þen Orestes full ryfe had myche rank sorow,

 Pyrrhus becomes
 enamoured of
 Hermione, wife
 of Orestes.

 He causes her to
 elope with him
 to Thessaly, and
 there weds her.

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Orestes in grief
and shame vows
vengeance on
Pyrrhus.

(fol. 209 b.)

Pyrrhus goes to
Delphos to give
thanks to Apollo
for enabling him
to revenge his
father's death.

Andromache,
then with child
to Pyrrhus, and
her son
Laomedon are
left behind in
the palace.

Hermione
requests her
father Menelaus
to put
Andromache to
death.

Menelaus
attempts to slay
Andromache:

- Schamyt *with* þe schalke, that schent of his wife,
 13700 And so dernely hym did dere & dispit.
 He had playnly no power Pirrus to harme,
 To his reme forto ride & reue hym þe qwene;
 But he cast hym by course, if a case fell,
 13704 To venge of his vilany & his vile schame.
 þen Pirrus by *purpos* prestly con wend
 Into delphon a day, as þe dule bad,
 In honour of apolyn, þat abill to seche,
 13708 And worchip *with* wyn, as a wale god,
With sacrifice solemne & othir sere halows,
 ffor offens of his fadur, þat felli was slayne
With Paris, þe pert knyght, as preuyt is before.
 13712 In aparell of prise, on a proud wyse,
 He dight hym to delphon *with* dukis & othir.
 In his palais of *prise* prudly he leuyt
 Worthi Ectors wif, þat þe whe had,
 13716 Andromoca, in drede, and her dere son
 Lamydon þe litill, þat ho left neuer,
 And ho boundyn *with* barne *with* þe bold Pirrus:
 And Ermonia þe myld maynly was ther,
 13720 þat he had weddit to wyue, & in wrong held.
 Wen Pirrus was past, þis proud in hir yre,
 A mon vnto Menelay myghtily sende,
 Bad hym *turne* vnto tessail in a tore hast,
 13724 Andromaca to dere, & to deth put;
 ffor Pirrus of þat pert was pristly enamurt,
 He had no daynté *with* dalianse his doghter to
 loue.
 þe whe, at þe wordis of his wale doghter,
 13728 Turnet vnto tessale *with* a tore ffare.
 He wold haue britnet þe burd *with* a bare sword,
 And schunt for no schame, but hit schope faire.
 Andromaca, for drede of þe derf kyng,
 13732 Lamydon hir litill sun laght in hir armes,
 Hyghet out of halle into hegh strete,

Made an ugsom noyse, þat noyet þe pepull,
With wepyng and waile wo to beholde.

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- 13736 þe folk, for þe fray, fel to þaire armur,
Cayrit after þe kyng in a cant hast.
þen fled he for fere, fell to his schip ;
Past to his prouyns, of purpos he sailt.

the people rise
in arms and
drive him away.

(fol. 210 a.)

THE DETHE OF PIRRUS, BY ORESTES SLAYNE.

- 13740 Orestes full radly of the Renke herd,
þat Pirrus by purpos was past into delphon :
He assemblit of soudiors mony sad hundrith,
And met hym with mayn in the mekill Ile :
13744 There Pirrus with payne he put vnto dethe,
Slogh hym full sleghly, & slange hym to ground,
And britnet þat bold with a bigge sword.

Orestes with an
arned band goes
to Delphos and
slays Pyrrhus.

- Then Pirrus the proude was pute vnto graue,
13748 Orestes by right raght to his wife,
And led furth the lady to his lond hom.
Pelleus full prestly and his pure qwene,
Tetid, full tite tokyn Andromaca,

He then goes to
Thessaly for his
wife, Hermione.

- 13752 Hir litill sonne Lamydon leddon hir with.
þai turnet out of tessaille for torfer of other,
To melapsa þat menye mevyt to-gedur,
Was a Cité full sure, þere soiornet þai long,

Pelens and
Thetis take
Andromache to
Molossis, where
she gives birth
to Achillides.

- 13756 Till the lady was deliuer of a loue sone.
Andromaca þat dere þat duly conceyuit
Of Pirrus the prise kyng, as his pure wife.
The child with chere men Achilides was cald.

- 3760 Wex & wele threuan in winturs a few,
The corone & the kyngdome kyndly he gaffe
To Lamydon the lord, þat was his leue brother,
The abill sone of Ector, heire vnto Troy,

Laomedon be-
comes king of
Thessaly.

- 3764 And in Thessaile he was takyn for a tru kyng.
Thus Achillis achevit his awne choyse frendes,
Thurgh his prokuryng prestly all the pure
Troiens,

Achillides pro-
cures the freedom
of the captive
Trojans.

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(fol. 210 b.)

- þat the grekes hade getton at the great tounne,
 13768 Were deliuert yche lede, & lause at hor willne.
 And thus hit turnyt, as I tell, in a tyme short,
 Now is Lamydon lord, & the laund hase,
 Bothe the corone & the kyth, and a kyng noble
 13772 Of Tessaile truly, þere the toyle rose,
 þat by Eritage of Auncetry ayre vnto troy.
 Here the prosses of Pyrrus I putto an end,
 Of other maters to mene, þat in mynd falles.

HERE YE A MERUAYLE OF A LADY BY NYGRAMANSY.

Of Troilus,
 Achilles, and
 Memnon.

- 13776 When Troylus, the tru knight, was turnyt to
 ground
 By Achilles, as chaunset of þat choise kyng,
 As ye fynd may before in the— & xx boke,
 The mighty kyng Menon mainly Achilles
 13780 Gird to þe ground with a grym hurt,
 þat the Myrmydons þaire maistur masit þai
 toke,
 And bare to his bastell on a brode shelde,
 As for ded of þe dynt, dressit to lye.
 13784 þan hit happont in a hond qwile this hed kyng
 be slayne,
 By the myrmydons vnmonly murtherit to dethe
 Whose body, as the boke sais, was beriet in the
 tounne

How the sister of
 Memnon came to
 Troy, collected
 his remains in a
 gorgeous vessel,
 and then
 vanished.

- By Troiellus truly in a tounge riche.
 13788 This Menon the mighty hade a mayn suster,
 The fairest on fold þat any folke knew ;
 Ho soght to þe Cité sythen hur one,
 To the tounge of þat tried truly ho yode,
 13792 Toke the bones of hir brother, as the boke sais,
 Closit hom full clanky in a clere vessell,
 All glyssonond of gold & of gay stonys ;
 Evyne ymyddes all men, meruell to se,
 13796 Waynyt vp to the welkyn, as a wan clowde,

And neuer apperit to the pepull in þat place Book XXXV.
efte.

The folke, for þat ferly, faithly hur holdyn
A Goddes full glorijs, for grace þat hir fell,

13800 Or a doghter, þay demyt, of a due god.

So thies gentillis a-iugget, & for iuste held?

(fol. 211 a.)

The xxxvj Boke : Of the Dethe of Vlixes By his Son.

Ulysses in a
vision beholds a
lady of surpassing
beauty.

He eagerly
desires to
embrace her :

she shuns him;
then returns and
declares the
awful penalty he
would incur.

Ulysses then
observes a drawn
sword in her

- As Vlixes the lorde lay for to slepe,
With-outyn noise on a night in his naked bed,
 13804 He was drecchit in a dreame, & in dred broght,
 þat all chaunget his chere & his choise hert.
 He segh an ymage full noble & of a new shap,
 ffaire of ffeturs & fresshe, of a fre woman,
 13808 Or ellis a goddes full gay, as the gome þoght.
 He dessyrit full depely þat depe forto hondle,
 And þat bright for to bras in his big armes ;
 But hym thught þat ho þroly þrappit away,
 13812 And o fer fro the freike foundit to kepe.
 To þat noble, onone, ho neghit agayne,
 And spird at hym specially what he speike wold.
 "I wold dele *with* þe damysell," þe duke to hir
 saide,
 13816 "To know the full kyndly, as my clene luff."
 þan the lady to Vlixes, as þe lede þoght,
 Said hym full sone, all in sad wordes ;—
 "Now full hard & vnhappy is þi hegh lust,
 13820 þat þou couetus vnkyndly to couple *with* me :
 Hit is nedfull, *with* noye, onone aftur þis,
 The tone dauly be ded, by domys of right."
 þan hit semyt to þe souerain, þat þe sure lady
 13824 Had a glaive, a full grym, grippit in honde ;

And a-boue hit ho bare, on the bright end,
A Grydell full gay, gret-full of fiche,
Corius & crafty, clene to be-holde.

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hand, and on the
point of it a pan
of fish.

- 13828 þan hit semet, for-sothe, þat þe selfe woman
Wold haue faryn hym fro, but first ho hym said.
“This is a signe, for-sothe, of a sure, Emperour,
And the coniunctoun vniust is Joynit vs be-
twene,

She declares the
meaning of the
emblem and
vanishes.

- 13832 Is care for to come, *with* a cold ende.”
Than waknet the wegh of his wan slepe,
Myche dut he his dreame, & dred hym *perfore*.
Anone as the night past, the noble kyng sent

Ulysses awakes
in doubt and fear.
(fol. 211 b.) °

- 13836 ffor Devinours full duly, & of depe wit.
When þai comyn were to court, he the case told
Of the note in the night & the new dreame.

- 13840 He shuld duly be ded of his derfe sone.
Hit fell hym by fortune of a foole end.

The Diviners
declare he will
perish by the
hand of his son.

- þan Vlixes the lege kyng, of his lyf feerd,
Telamocus he toke, his tru sone,

- 13844 Stake hym in a stith house, & stuerne men to
kepe,

He causes
Telemachus to
be shut up and
closely guarded.

Wallit full wele, *with* water aboute.

Thus he keppeit hym full cloise, & in care held,
þat no whe to hym wan but wardens full sure.

- 13848 **H**it tide, as I told haue in tymes before,
þat Vlixes *with* a lady in a lond dwellit,
High[t] Cerces, for-soth, as I said ere.
He hade a child *with* þat choise was a chere sone,

- 13852 þat Telagonius in his tyme truly was cald;
And none wist hit, I-wis, but his wale moder,
þat consayuit of the kyng, & a knave bere.

When the ffreike had the fulle of xv^{tene} yeres,

- 13856 He fraynit at the fre, who his fader was,
In what lond he was lent, & if he lyue hade.

Telegonus
anxiously
inquires of his
mother Circe,
regarding his
father.

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After much delay
she informs him
Ulysses is his
father.

- Sho layuit hit full long, & list not to telle,
ffor the sake of hir sone, lest he sought furth.
13860 This mild of his moder so mainly dessiret,
pat ho said hym o sycher, all in soche wordes,
pat Vlixes the lord was his leue fader ;
And enfourmet hym fully of þe fre rewme,
13864 pat the worthy in-wonet, as a wale kyng.
Thelagonius of the tale truly was fayne,
And depely dessyret the duke for to knowe.
He purpost hym plainly to pas ouer sea,
13868 The souerain to seche, and he so myght.
The mon at his moder mekely toke leue,
fferkit to the flode in a felle hast.
The lady hir leue son lyuely can pray,
13872 To hie hym in hast hom to his moder.

Telegonus
resolves to go in
search of his
father.

He sets sail.

(fol. 212 a.)

He arrives at
Achaia, proceeds
to the palace of
Ulysses, and
insists on
entering.

- T**he buerne vnto bote busket onone,
Past ouer the pale and the pale ythes.
So long had he laburt, & the lord soght,
13876 pat he come to Acaya, pere the kyng dwellit.
There arofe he full radly, raght to þe bonke,
Past to the palais of the pure kyng,
There were kepars full cant at the close yatis,
13880 pat no buerne was so bold þe brigge for to entre.
pai denyet hym onone o no kyn wise ;
ffor thei kepe wold the comaundement of pere
kynd lord.
ffast prayet the prinse, all with pure wordis,
13884 Of ffrenship, & fauour, and in faire wise.
ffull stuernly with strenght pai stourket hym þan,
Bere hym bak on þe brigge, bet hym with-all.
Telagonius, full tyte, tenet perwith.
13888 When he suffert the sore in his sad yre,
He nolpit on with his Neue in the necke hole,
pat the bon alto brast, & the buerne deg hit.
With the remnond full rade he rixlit unfaire,

The guards drive
him back harshly:

he kills one of
them, and scatters
the others.

- 13892 *With* gronyng & grym gert hym to stynt,
 Cast hom ouer clany at the cloise brigge.
 The noise was noyus the noble court þurgh,
 Bold men to þe brigge bremly þai yode,
- 13896 Telagonius to take and tirne vnto dethe.
 þan he braid to the buerne on þe brig sone,
 Ouerraght hym full roidly, reft hym his swerd,
 ffaght *with* tho fuerse men felly agayne,
- 13900 Tyll fyftene were fay of his fell dynttes,
 And he woundit full wickedly in were of his lyf.
 þan the ruerde wax ranke of þat rught fare,
 Vlixes full lyuely launchit on fote,
- 13904 Hopet his sone was (out) slippit, þat set was in
 hold,
 And put downe his pepull as he past furth.
 To the noise oponone neghit þe kyng,
 Vne wode of his wit for the wale crye,
- 13908 *With* a dart vndull þat the duke bare,
 Segh his men to be mart *with* a mad childe,
 þat hym-self neuer had sene, ne for sothe knew.
 In offens of the freike, *with* a fyn wille
- 13912 He drof at hym *with* þe dart, derit hym but
 litle.
 Telagonius full tite toke hit in hond,
 Cast euyn at the kyng *with* a cant will,
 Rent þurgh his ribbes at the right sydc,
- 13916 Woundit hym wickedly to the wale dethe,
 þat he dusschet euen doun of his dede hurt.
 All fleblit þe freike, fainted of strenght,
 Wex pale of his payne, in point for to end ;
- 13920 And weike of his wordes, woinerond in speche,
 He spird at hom specially, as he speike might,
 What wegh þat hit was, woundit hym hade
With a dart to the dethe, & deiret full mony :
- 13924 So hit meuit to his mynd in his mekill noye.
 Telagonius full tite at a tulke asket,

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The noise brings
 armed men from
 within.

He wrests a
 sword from one ;
 fights till 15 are
 killed, and he is
 severely
 wounded.

Ulysses thinks
 Telemachus has
 made his escape :
 (MS. has "at")

seizes a dart,
 (fol. 212 b.)

and rushes at
 Telegonus.

Ulysses receives a
 deadly wound.

In great agony,
 he remembers his
 vision, and asks
 who the youth is.

(In MS. 1. 13923
 follows l. 13927.)

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Telegonus is
horrified to find
he has so wounded
his father Ulysses.

Who the freike was in faith, þat fraynit his nome.
The said the lord was Vlixes, þat he lost hade.
13928 When Telagon the tale of the tru herd,
þat his fader was fey of his fell dynt,
He brait out *with* a birr of a bale chere,
And said :—" Alas! for this lure, þat I lyue
shuld !

13932 I haue faryn out of fere laund my fader to seche,
Me to solas in sound, as a sone owe ;
And now I done haue to deth, in my derf hate,
þat my solas & socour sothely shuld be !"

He falls to the
earth in a swoon.

13936 *With* fainttyng & feblenes he fell to þe ground
All dowly, for dole, in a dede swone.

He recovers ;
tears his clothes
and his hair ; falls

Whan he wackont of wo, he wan vpo fote,
All-to rechit his robis & his ronke here ;
13940 fflowle frusshet his face *with* his felle nailes.

down at his
father's feet, and
declares himself.

þan he fell to þe fete of þe fre kyng,
And told hym full tyte, þat Telagon he was,
His son, þat on Circes sothely was getton :—

13944 " þat þou gate on þi gamyn, as vngrate felle ;
And if þou degh of this dynt, by destany þus,
Oure goddis graunt me þat grace, þat I go *with*,
And no lengur to lyue in no lond after."

(fol. 213 a.)

Ulysses tries to
comfort him :

13948 **W**hen Vlixes þe lord lyuely persayuit,
þat he to Circes was son, þat hym-self gat,
He fauort hym more faithly, & frely comaundit,
To sese of his sorow, and sobur his cher.

sends for Tele-
machus, who, on
sceing his father,
desires to slay
Telegonus.

13952 þen for Telamoc, þe tothir son, tomly he sent,
And he come out of kepyng to his kid fadur ;
Wold haue britnet his brothir *with* a bare sword,
fforto dere for þe deth of his du lord.

Ulysses forbids
him : and exhorts
them to be recon-
ciled.

13956 3et Vlixes on lyue, as þe led myght,
With gronyng and greue gert hym to stynt ;
Bad þe lede schuld hym leue, as his lose
brothir,

And cheris hym choisly for chaunse vpon vrthe.

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13960 Thre dais, in his dole, þe dughti con lyue,
And then lefte he þe lif, & þe lond bothe.

Within three days
he is dead.

In the cuntre of acaya, þer he kyng was,
Ys he birit in a burgh, & a bright tounge,

13964 And Telamoce his tor son takyn for kyng,
ffull sesit of þe soile, *with* septur in hond;
And Telagon, his tru brothir, tri[e]dly honourit,
With myche worchip & wele, in his wale court,

Telemachus is
made king; and
Telegonus is
greatly honoured
at his court.

13968 Til a 3er was full yore, yarkit to end,
And a halfe, er þat end happit to fare,
He made hym knyght in his court, & couet to
leng

All his lyf in his lond, *with* lordchip to haue.

13972 þen letteris had þe lede fro his lefe modur,
fforto high hym in hast, & his home laite:
So lefte he þe lond of his lele brothir,
Soght hom to Cerces *with* solas ynogh.

His mother,
Circe, desires him
to return home.

13976 Miche worchip had þe whe of his wale frendis,
Gay giftys and grete, qwen he go wold.
At þe partyng was pité of þo pure knyghtis,
Miche wepyng & wail, wetyng of lere.

Having received
many rich pre-
sents, he parts
from Telemachus
and returns to
Æea.

13980 And so þe bold fro his brothir into bote 3ode:
Into Aulida afterword abli he come,
To his modir full myld þat hym mykill louyt.
Als fayne of the freike, as þe fre might,

(fol. 213 b.)

13984 Myche solast hir the sight of hir sone þan,
To se the lede vppon lyue, þat ho louet most:
Wende the wegh hade bene walt in the wale
stremes,

Euyndrownet in the depe, hir dole was the more,

13988 Or ellis fallyn in fight *with* þo felle buernes,
At the slaght of his Syre in the syde londes.*

.
.

* A few lines awanting.

Book XXXVI.

(fol. 214 a.)
Of the Greeks and
Trojans slain
during the siege.

Of the Trojans
that followed
Æneas and
Antenor.

- There were fey in the fight, of the felle grekes,
Eght hundrith thowsaund þro throngyn to dethe,
13992 And sex thowsaund besyde all of sad pepull.
The Sowme of the sure men, þat þe Cité keppit,
Sex hundreth thowsaund, seuyñ hundreth &
sex, on the last.

- W**han Eneas was exiled, euyn were his shippes
13996 Two hundreth full hole, all of hēde vessell.
The troiens fro the toune, þat turnet with
Antenor,
Were two thowsaund full thro, thirsty men all,
And fyue hundreth fere, þat folowet hym after.
14000 All the Remnond of Renkes, þat raght fro þe
toune,
With Eneas afterward etlid to see.

- T**he worthiest to wete, þat in wer deghit,
I shall nem you the nomēs vponone here,—
14004 Bothe of grekes, er I go, and of gret Troy,
And who dight hom to dethe with dynttes of
hond.

THIES ECTOR SLOGH WITH HOND, OF KYNGES.

Arcesilaus.
Protesilaus.
Meriones.
Patroclus.
Prothenor.
Ormenias.
Polyxenus.
Peneleus.
Polypoetes.

Diore.

Phidippus.
Palamedes.
Antiphus.

- Thies, honorable Ector auntrid to Sle,
Er the doghty was ded, all of du kynges.
14008 Achilagon, a choise kyng, he choppit to dethe.
Protheselon, in prese, he put out of lyue.
Myrion the mighty, he martrid with hond.
Protroculun, Prothenor, the prise knight slaght ;
14012 Othemen, also, abill of person :
Pollexenun, Paralanan, Polibeton, also :
Kyng Philip, þat bold britnet with strokes.
Tedyunur, in the toile he tyrnit to ground.
14016 Durion of his dynttes drepit was there.
Phephun, palamydon, the fuerse in the feld slogh.
Xansipun the souerain, with a Sore dynt.

Leenton the Lord, on the laund fellit.

Book XXXVI.

- 14020 Humeriun the herty, hew to the dethe,
And Famen the fuerse, fey *with* his hond.

Leonteus.
Eumelus.
Firmeus.

THEZ PARIS SLOGH IN THE FFELD.

Paris, palamydon put out of lyue,
And Frygie, the fell kyng, fonngēt to dethe :

(fol. 214b.)
Palamedes.

- 14024 Antilagon also, after forsothe.
Achilles the choise kyng, hym chaunsit to sle,
And Ajax, afterward, abill of dede.

Antilochus.
Achilles.
Ajax.

THIES ACHILLES SLOGH IN THE FFELD.

Achilles, *with* his choppes, chaunsit to sle

- 14028 Emphemun the fuerse, & the prise Emphorbiun :
Austeron the stiith, out of state broght :

Euphemus and
Euphorbus.
Asteropæus.

Lygonun the lege kyng, launchet thurgh dint :
Ector the honerable, oddist of knightes,

Lycaon.
Hector.

- 14032 Troiell, *with* treason, & the true kyng Menon :
Neptolomon, *with* noy, of *pat* noble was ded :
Thies brettonit *pat* bold or he bale dreghit.

Troilus and
Memnon.
Neoptolemus.

THIES ENEAS SLOGH.

Eneas also auntrid to sle

- 14036 Amphyamak the fuerse, *with* a fyne speire ;
And Neron the noble *with* a nolpe else.

Amphimachus.
Nireus.

THIES PIRRUS SLOGH.

Pyrus, the pert kyng, put vnto dethe

Pantasilia the prise qwene, *pertest* of ladies ;

Penthesilea.

- 14040 Kyng Priam, *with* pyne, Polexena his doghter :

Polyxena.

Thies worthy to wale, as werdes hom demyt,
Were martrid in maner, as I mynt haue.

Now the proses is plainly put to an end :

- 14044 He bryng vs to the blisse, *pat* bled for our Syn.

AMEN.

NOTES.

1. 1. *Maistur in magesté*, King of Kings, or Almighty King. That *maister* had the meaning of *chief*, *principal*, *greatest*, there are many proofs, as *maister-street*, the chief or principal street, *maister-man*, the Lord or chief of a band; and the names given to the chief officers of the crown, as Master of the Household, Master of the Ceremonies, &c., &c. But the word in that meaning was much more common in Scotland than in England, and is still so used. Even as late as the close of the 16th century the Provost of Edinburgh was called *the maister Mair*, or chief of all the Provosts or Mayors of Scotland. In an account of the rejoicings in Edinburgh in 1590, we find,

“The number of thame that wer thair,
I sall descriue thame as I can;
My Lord, I mene *the maister Mair*,
The Provost ane maist prudent man:
With the haill counsall of the toun,
Ilkane cled in a velvet gown.”

Burel's *Entry Q.* 1590, Watson's Coll. II. 14.

1. 2. *Endles and on, euer to last*, = the One God, Infinite, and Everlasting.

1. 4. *wysshe me with wyt*, endow me with the needed gifts, or, instruct and guide me. Observe the *s* becomes *sh* in *wisse*, as also in *slepe* in l. 6, and in a few other words throughout the work.

1. 6. *slydyn vppon shlepe*, fallen into forgetfulness: *by slomeryng of Age*, through the negligence of the past, as in the expression, ‘the sleep of ages.’

ll. 7-8. Compare with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 16—22. *to wale in hor tyme*, to be found in their age. To *Wale* is to choose, to select, as in ll. 373, 1355, 13224; also, in plenty, as in ll. 340, 373; of all kinds, as in l. 332. *Wale* is an *adj.* in 694, 1329, 1727, 1943, meaning, choice, good, dear, strong, deadly; and in 1546 it means utmost, extreme: in 11952 it is a *s.* and means choice. In all its forms and uses there is the idea of choice, selection, excellence, superiority: it is a very common word in Scotland, and still has all those meanings. Thus Burns, in ‘The Cotter's Saturday Night,’ has,

"Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide,
He *wales* a portion with judicious care."

Again, in 'Halloween,'

"Then first, an' foremost, thro' the kail,
Their stocks maun a' be sought ance :
They stuk their een, an' grape, an' *wale*,
For muckle anes, an' straught anes :"

again, in 'Auld Rob Morris,'

"There's auld Rob Morris that wons in yon glen,
He's the King o' guid fellows and *wale* of auld men :"

and Dean Ramsay gives an amusing instance of its use in "There's na *waile* o' wigs on Munrimmon Moor." Of its adjective sense, take the friendly salutation on a fine day, "this is *wale* weather." South of the Forth it is *wale*; North, it is *wile*: as in the phrase *will and wile*, free choice. See *Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 5.

1. 9. *dreipit with deth*, struck down by death.

1. 11. *Sothe stories ben stoken up*, true stories are shut up, or put by : & *straught out of mind*, and passed out of mind, and are forgotten.

1. 12. *swolowet into swym*, passed away like a dream.

1. 15. *On lusti to loke*, unattractive reading, lacking manliness.

1. 18. *sum feynit o fere*, some are fictions entirely.

1. 19. *as he will*, as he likes best : *warys his tyme*, spends his time : *ware* still means to spend or to expend.

1. 21. *old stories of stithe*, old stories of valiant men : *pat astate held*, of high rank. *Stithe* is properly *firm, steady, strong, sturdy*, hence *valiant*.

"Als thai had

A lord that sua suete wes and deboner,—

And in bataill sa *styth* to stand,—

That thai had gret causs blyth to be."

The Bruce, Bk 8, l. 384 (Jamieson's Ed.).

1. 23. *wees*, men. The common form of this word is *wye*, from A.S. *wiga*, a soldier, a warrior, hence its meaning knight, man. The form *wee* occurs in 'Awntyrs of Arthure,' 54. 3, and frequently in this work, and means warrior, knight; but as frequently it means man, and in l. 3356, *lady*. It is still used in the West of Scotland and applied to both sexes as a contracted form of *wegh, wigh* (the local pronunciation of *wight, wycht*): thus, when a person is worn out by hard work, he or she will say, "O, but I'm a weary wee!"; and Hogg in 'The Queen's Wake' makes the Witch of Fife say,

"Ne wonder I was a weary wycht
Quhan I cam hame to you."

Similarly the verb weigh is pronounced *wee*, and weights is *wees, weeghts, wights*: plough is *ploo*, or *plew*: a plough is a *ploo*, or a *pleuch*: an eye is an *ee*: and many more examples, in which the old pronunciation is more or less retained, might be given. (See *Specimens of Early English* by Morris and Skeat, p. xvi, § 3.)

l. 25. *to ken all the crafte*, to know all the particulars. *to ken* is here to know; in l. 1452, to be known or discovered; and in l. 8746, known: it also means to be seen, or, to the sight, as in l. 1567. The word is still used in Scotland with all these meanings, and with another, to make known, to instruct, to tell, as in *Morte Arthure*, 2619,

“Wille thou for knyghthede kene me thy name?”

The *part. kennyng* is used as a *s.* meaning *knowledge*, as in l. 2837 of this work; but it also means *a very little, in the least degree*, as in Burns's ‘Address to the Unco Guid,’

“Then gently scan your brother Man,
Still gentler sister Woman;
Tho’ they may gang a *kennin* wrang,
To step aside is human:” &c.

l. 29. *fele yeres*, many years: *fele* is an *adv.* in l. 1884. *fele vertus*, very or intensely virtuous; and in l. 2400 it is used as a *s.* *the fairest of þo fele*, the fairest of the band, *lit.* of those many. The word is still in use.

l. 30. *myn hit*, to recollect for the purpose of telling: *I thinke*, I intend, or, I expect to be able, as in Wolsey's ‘Speech to Cromwell,’

“Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries;”

Myn, which occurs frequently in the above sense, also means to speak of, to tell of, as in l. 431,

“This Medea the maiden þat I *mynt* first.”

It is a good example of a peculiarity of the language of this work which cannot fail to be noticed,—the dropping of the *d* and *t* sounds in certain words, as in *comaunder* (= commanded), ll. 2557, 2564, *graunser*, l. 2169, a practice which is still very common in the West of Scotland, as *aul’* for *auld*, *baul’* for *bauld*, *caul’* for *cauld*, *callan* for *callant*, *buhher* for *butter*, *wahher* for *water*, *hree* for *three*, &c. &c.: readers of Burns's Poems will be able to supply many examples. (See note to l. 347 of *William of Palerne*, E. E. Text edit.)

l. 32. *for lernyng of vs*, for our instruction. Note the peculiar use of *learn*: this is the sense in which it is still most frequently employed in Scotland.

l. 35. *þan hom maister were*, than they had authority for: *maister* has here the same meaning as in the phrase, “he was master of his subject.”

l. 36. *lympit of the sothe*, fell short of the truth: as a lame foot in walking falls short of the full step.

l. 37. *menye*, company, set (of poets): in this sense the word is used by Wickliffe, Langland, Barbour, Douglas, and Henryson; but a more common sense is, *armed men, followers*, from its original meaning of domestics, retainers. (See Glossary to Douglas's *Virgil*, Ruddiman's edition, and Wedgwood's *Etym. Dict.* s. v. *Meiny*.)

l. 38. *haithill of dedis*, prince of poets, *lit.* noble in (such) works:

haithill, hathell, occurs frequently in this work as a *s.*, as also in *Morte Arthure*, and *Poems on Sir Gawain*, meaning a noble; but it is properly an *adj.*, and as such is used in all these works. It also occurs under the form *athil* = A.S. *æþel*.

l. 42. *traiet þe truth*, betrayed the truth: *trust ye-non other*, believe not otherwise, or, take my word for it,—a form of asseveration still in use.

l. 45. *folke as þai were*, as if they were men.

l. 46. *vnable*, impossible.

l. 48. *othir*, others: a form of plural still used. *onest were ay*, were always truthful and trustworthy: see note on *onestly*, l. 281.

l. 49. *verrit for nobill*, approved for honour.

l. 54. *graidly hade soght*, had thoroughly inquired into: *graidly* and *greidly* represent the pronunciation of *graihtly*, a pronunciation of *th* very common in the Lowlands of Scotland, and in the North of England. Burns, in his 'Address to a Haggis,' says,—

“Weel are ye *wordy* o’ a grace
As lang’s my arm.”

Graithe, Graihtly, Graihtnes, as used in this work, and as still used, express the idea of skill, ability, care, and consequently, preparation, determination, completeness, success. See Glossary for examples.

l. 55. *weghes he hade*, authors he possessed: as one may say, “I have got Shakespere.”

l. 57. *euper*, each of them. *sawte*, assault, siege; so in *Barbour*, VI. 871. *assemely*, battle or battlefield: the word occurs in different forms, *semblé, semely, semle* (representing varieties of pronunciation still existing), and is applied to a gathering, a council, a battle, a battlefield: see Glossary. *see with þere een*, saw with their own eyes.

l. 60. *Dares and Dytes*, Dares Phrygius and Dictys Cretensis, reputed authors of histories of the Destruction of Troy. A fair idea of the value of the works may be had from the account of how and where the manuscripts were found: still they must have made a deep impression on the early French writers, whose works, through the influence of the Crusades, were scattered over Western Europe. ‘*Le Roman de Troie*’ of Benoit de Sainte-More, which Guido de Colonna so unblushingly appropriated and merely rendered into second-rate Latin, is the fruit of Dares and Dictys, and was the great romance of the Middle Ages. A splendid edition of Benoit’s work was issued by Prof. Joly of Caen in 1870: the Introduction to this book is a fine specimen of learned and exhaustive editing.

l. 63. *tothyr*, prop. the other, but here used for *other*, and still so used in Scotland, where it is pronounced *tother* and *tither*. *a Tulke*, a man, a soldier,—originally a talker, an interpreter, a mediator, as in Danish *tolk*: an *adj.* form of the word still exists in Scotland in *tulchane*, the name applied to the imitation calf which the milkmaid employs to entice the cows to yield their milk.

l. 69. *ouerraght*, overhauled: it occurs again in l. 13898, as

mastered, and is used by Douglas in his *Virgil*, 139, 28. & *right hom hym-selwyn*, and wrote (a history) from them himself; but, as the next lines inform us, the story was too much condensed.

l. 71. *for likyng to here*, to make it pleasing to hear: thus *likyng* is used in the *Houlate*, III. 15, and in 'Chrysts-Kirk o the Grene,' 13. 8; but in l. 75 it means pleasure, delight, as in *Barbour*, Book I. 226:

"Fredome mayss man to haiff *liking*."

l. 76. *Gydo it gate*, Guido de Colonna got it: where he got it and how he used it any one may satisfy himself who compares Guido's 'Historia Trojana' with the works of Dares and Dictys, and the 'Roman de Troie' of Benoit de Sainte-More. Altogether it is one of the most wonderful and most successful cases of literary robbery the world has ever known. See Introduction to 'Le Roman de Troie,' by Prof. Joly, Paris, 1870. Dictys was edited in 1833, and Dares in 1835, by Andreas Dederich of Bonn.

l. 80. *How the groundes first grew* = how the causes of the war originated; *ground* is still used in this sense, as, the *grounds* of their quarrel.

l. 81. *torfer and tene* = mischief and sorrow: *pat hom tide aftur* = that befel them afterwards. *tene* is, properly, wrath, anger, but it also means the origin, the purpose, the carrying out, or the result of the wrath or anger. *Golagros and Gawane*, l. 876, has "Ye sall nane *torfeir* betyde:" and *Morte Arthure*, l. 1976, has "— to *tene* and *torfer* for ever."

l. 84. *derffe*, daring, intrepid: *doughty* implies courage and endurance; *derf*, daring and intrepidity. Both words occur in *Barbour*, *Blind Harry*, and *Douglas*, and are still used in Scotland.

l. 88. *thedur droghe* = assembled there. The use of *d* for *th* is frequent in this work, as in *fader*, *moder*, *ledur*, *leddrit*, &c., and is still common in some of the rural districts of the Lowlands: it may be noted in the works of Burns and Hogg.

l. 90. *buernes* (A.S. *beorn*), chiefs, but often throughout this work it means men, soldiers, knights.

l. 92. *throughe dynttes of hond*. A peculiar phrase, suggestive of encounters in the ring rather than in a famous siege, but in alliteration the poet requires the utmost license. This phrase occurs frequently in the *Morte Arthure* and in this *Troy Book*, and is one of the proofs that they are the work of the same poet. For examples in the *Morte Arthure* we find,

ffor thow salle dye this day thurghe dynt of my handez !	l. 1073
Thow salle dy this daye thorowe dyntt of my handez !	1505
Be gret Gode, thow salle dy with dynt of my handys !	4228
Many doughty es dede be dynt of his hondes !	3024

and in this *Troy Book* we have,

And mony deghit pat day þurgh dynt of his hond.	l. 7795
Thow dowltes shall dye with dynt of my hond !	8273
Doutles with dynttes he deghe of my hond !	10250
Mony doughty were ded thurgh dynt of his hond.	5250

In these examples, and in many others where the word *dynt* occurs, as in the phrases "*derfe dyntes*," "*dynttes of swerdes*," "*derit hom with dynttes*," &c., the similarity is not confined to the phrase, it extends to the whole sentence and even to the turn of it. *Dynt* occurs often in Barbour's *Bruce*, as in Bk 1. l. 769; 2. 427; 2. 532; 6. 139, &c.: it is still in use and often confounded with *dunt*; but *dynt* represents a sharp blow as with a stick or a sword, while *dunt* represents a blow as with the fist, or in a collision, and is used to express the palpitation of the heart. It is so used in Ross's *Helenore*, and in *Poems in the Buchan Dialect*.

l. 95. *all the ferlies þat fell* = all the note-worthy events that happened: *ferly* is properly a wonder, but it is also used to express any sight, incident, or event that is unusual or that attracts attention; thus two friends meeting will say "let us walk thro' the toun and see the ferlies." The word is used in both senses in this work, and is still so used. *unto the ferre ende*, on-to the very close (of the struggle): *the far end* is still a common expression in speaking of the close of a series or undertaking which is only begun, or proposed: see l. 2247.

l. 97. *ffrayne will I fer and fraist of pere werkes*, now I shall search out and speak of their works. *Fraist* appears as *fraite* in l. 10714 with the sense of *to try, to find out*; both forms imply *to make attempt upon*.

l. 98. *mater*, subject of discourse, or, the materials of which it is composed, or, the story itself: the word is still used in all these senses.

RUBRIC. *Pelleus exit Iason*, Pelias enticed Jason: *ax* is still used in the sense of *to ask, to ask eagerly, and, to entice*.

l. 105. *walit*, selected. See note on l. 8.

l. 106. *Tetyda*, Thetis. In O.E. the names of people very often followed the *accusative* form: as explained in *Specimens of English from 1394—1579*, by Skeat; p. 448, note to l. 4506.

l. 110. *ne etill will I ferre*, nor will I further attempt (to tell): *etill* or *ettle*, to aim, to take aim, to attempt to propose, to purpose, to design, is still used. Ramsay has in 'The Gentle Shepherd,'

"If I but *ettle* at a sang, or speak,

They dit their lugs, syne up their leglins cleek."

It is also used as a *s.*, as in 'Tam o Shanter,' where Burns says of the witch Nannie, that she

"Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi' furious *ettle*."

l. 111 refers to the story of Æacus, who, having lost his subjects through a pestilence, entreated Jupiter to re-people his kingdom; and, according to his desire, all the ants which were in an old oak were changed into men, and called by Æacus Myrmidons, from *μυρμηξ*, an ant.

l. 113. *prudest*, most powerful, strongest: so Wyntown has it, III. 8. 50, and so it occurs again and again in this work: for its other meanings see Glossary.

l. 114. *born or hym-seluyn*, born before himself, or, older than himself: *or* is still used in this sense.

l. 117. *stightill the Realme*, guide or govern the realm: *stightill* implies nerve and power sufficient to control and guide, in short *stitheness*: in the same sense it occurs in *Golagras and Gawane*, l. 460.

"Schipmen our the streme thai *stithil* full straught."

l. 121. *erdand*, lingering, abiding: in l. 923 it has the sense of *still found*, and in l. 2217, under the form *erdyng*, it means living, abiding: in l. 4233 we have *erdis* = abides, makes abode.

l. 123. *Eydos*. See Ovid, *Heroides*, Epist. xii.

l. 127. *semly to wale*, comely to look upon, or, as comely as one could look upon: *semliche berynes* = comely bairns, occurs in *Morte Arthure*, l. 655, and is a common phrase still.

l. 129. *fellist*, fiercest, deadliest.

l. 130. *mery of his wordys*, hearty, kindly of speech: in l. 3745 Agamemnon is described as,

Meke as a maiden, *mery with all*;

and in l. 3941 Æneas is

A man full of mekenes & *mery of his chere*.

l. 133. *inwones aboute*, (that) dwell thereabout. Perhaps it ought to be '*in wones aboute*' = in dwellings around, like the phrase, '*in entris aboute*,' l. 1600; '*in cuntre aboute*,' Piers Pl. (A) ii. 129.

l. 136. *as þof*, as though, or, as if; *þof* has also the sense of *although*.

l. 138. *lorde as he were*, as if he were ruler: so Burns used *as*,—

"The wind blew *as* 'twad blawn its last."—*Tam o' Shanter*.

l. 139. *for doute þat might falle*, being afraid of what might happen, —*lit.* for fear of what might befall: *doute* is fear or apprehension, or the ground of fear or apprehension. Thus, in *The Bruce*, Bk 5, l. 291 (Jamieson's ed.),

"Quhen thai saw me assailyet with thre
Off me rycht nakyn *dout* thai had."

and in Bk 9, l. 82 of the same work,

"—— yone men will all wyn or de
For *doute* of dede thai sall nocht fle."

l. 147. *full thicke*, full frequently, full earnestly: *thicke* is still so used. *throo* (A.S. *þra*). Cf. Scot. *thraw*, *thrawn*.

l. 149. *Of a fame þat fer*, of a rumour that was current.

l. 150. *for a bare aunter*, as a great wonder: *bare* has here, and still has, the sense of pure, simple, and at the same time uncommon.

l. 160. *pride* has here the sense of strength, prowess. *elde*, old age: as in the old proverb, 'Eild and poortith's sair to thole'; '*palsied eld*,' Meas. for Meas., Act 3, Sc. 1; used also by Chaucer and Spenser.

l. 170. *A nelue* should be *a nelne* = *an elne*: so in l. 153, *a nyle* = *in yle*: cf. note to l. 83 of *William of Palerne*, E. E. T. ed.

l. 171. *birre*, violence, fierceness: for the different meanings of *birre* see Glossary: they are still used. See note l. 1902.

l. 172. *bude wirke*, must work: *bude*, a common word still, has always the sense of compulsion or necessity, = behoved: so also *bus* = behoves, in ll. 5168, 5643, 11722, 13549.

l. 173. *Ayre*, go, wend: occurs in *Morte Arthure*, and often in this work: 'I'll ayre awa hame', or 'I'll airt awa hame', is still a common form of speech. *ayre* in l. 175 is a different word, and signifies to ear, to plough.

l. 174. *with striffe* or *with stroke*, by main force or by blows.

l. 175. *on ardagh wise*, in ploughman fashion.

l. 179. *ferlyfull*, wonderful, marvellous, as in *The Bruce*,

"With sa *ferlyfull* a mycht
Off men off armys and archeris."

l. 184. *with-uten payne other*, not to mention some others, or, and others besides.

l. 185. *ferke it away*, bear it away: for various meanings of *ferke*, see Glossary.

l. 194. *ay lastand*, everlasting.

l. 196. *sleght*, craft. *sletyng of wordes*, cunning use of words, cajolery (see note l. 1251): *slete* = *sleith* is still used.

l. 198. *He were seker*, he would be certain. *for sight of him euer*, never to see him again: for various meanings of *siker*, see Glossary.

l. 207. *daintes ynogh*, dainties in plenty, or, abundance of dainties: the phrase occurs in *Morte Arthure*, l. 199, and *dainty*, or, *daintith*, is still used. However, *dainty* and *daintith* also mean regard, liking, relish, as in l. 463 of this work, and in Wyntoun, IX. 1. 54: *dainty* also means worthy, good-looking, lovely, as in Burns's song, 'Dainty Davie.'

l. 216. *& þu furse holdyn*, and thou (shalt be) esteemed a conqueror: *furse*, fierce, has here the sense of overbearing, irresistible.

l. 223. *me set*, suit me, become me: *set* is so used in *The Bruce* (Bk 1, l. 394), in Henryson (*Bannatyne Poems*, p. 104); and in 'The Gentle Shepherd,' Madge says of Bauldy,

"It *sets* him weel, wi' vile unscrapit tongue,
To cast up whether I be auld or young!"

l. 225. *flamond of gold*, gleaming with gold: *flamond* so used by Barbour, 8. 196.

l. 232. *best wise*, best style, finest display: a common phrase still. Some say it is a corruption of the old law term '*best advise*' (see *Scots Acts*): the French phrase '*at point devise*,' with the utmost exactness, countenances the explanation: *best wise* occurs in *Bruce*, Bk 8, l. 72, and Bk 10, l. 563.¹

l. 248. *with a sad wille*, with a serious intention: for the various meanings and uses of *sad*, see Glossary.

¹ When Barbour's *Bruce*, and Blind Harry's *Wallace* are quoted, reference is made to *Jamieson's edition*.

l. 258. *He put nocht vnpossible Pelleus wordes*, he deemed the promises of Pelias not impossible.

l. 264. *He ertid*, he shaped his course, directed, hastened. *erte* is still used in Scotland: for its different meanings in this work, see Glossary.

l. 270. *þe shyre waghes*, the wild waves, the open sea: *waghes* occurs in l. 5585 as *waches*, with the sense of *waters*, *soundings*.

l. 273. *abill of his crafte*, skilful in his work: *able* is a common term to express one's superiority in his work or profession, as, an *able* workman, an *able* minister.

l. 278. *foremast*, greatest: is used to express the highest position of place, power, ability, or value.

l. 281. *althing*, everything: see note, l. 133. *onestly*, completely, thoroughly: *onestly* has also the meaning decently, respectably, as in l. 1600; also a meaning implying a combination of both complete or thorough and decent or respectable; and this is the meaning in that phrase of Burns, "honest men and bonnie lasses."

l. 293. *as I wene*, as I wot, as I understand.

l. 298. *wo þat trave lyst*, whoever believes (the story) may.

l. 299. *helle yates*, the gates of hell.

l. 300. *coght*, caught: often, *caght*: both forms still in use.

l. 301. *the close of þat curset In*, the entrance of that cursed abode: a *close* is a narrow passage to a castle or stronghold, as in ll. 11173 and 12982, or, simply, an entrance, or gate, as here: also, the enclosure behind a house. Every one who has visited Edinburgh will remember the *closes* and *entries* of the High Street and Canongate; for *In* see note, l. 2156.

l. 302. *So dang he þat dog*, he so beat that dog: *dang* is so used by Wyntoun, Barbour, Blind Harry, and indeed all the Scottish poets, and is still used. For the various forms and meanings of the word, which occur in this work, see Glossary, *Ding*, *Dyng*, *Dang*. *dynt of his wappon*, a stock phrase in the *Morte Arthure* and in this work, which becomes *dyntes of hondes*, *dyntes of swerdes*, by way of variety.

l. 303. *warlag*, monster: so pronounced, and with the same meaning still: it is so used by Dunbar, and Lindsay as *warlo*, which is another pronunciation. *wan atter* = black venom, black gore, filthy blood: *wan* is so used by Blind Harry and Douglas. *atter* may be here rendered *piss*. For other meanings of *atter*, see Glossary: in l. 2286 it is a verb, to embitter, to cause sorrow or suffering.

l. 315. *wan*, conquered: occurs frequently in this work, and is still in use. *at his wille aght*, held it in subjection to himself = ruled it as he pleased: so Wyntoun, VIII. 2. 9,

"Of Kyngis þat *aucht* þat Reawté,
And mast had rycht þare kyng to be."

aght still implies *possession* and *right of disposal*.

l. 321. *buernes*, people, subjects.

l. 322. *pals*, so in ll. 1378, 5610, = *peles* (pronounced *peel* and

pail), forts, towers, holds, or strongholds: so used by Barbour and Wyntoun: in Lancashire such a building is called a *pile*, as the Pile of Fouldery. Lesly, in his account of the Scottish Borderers, says, they care little about their houses or cottages, but "construct for themselves stronger towers of a pyramidal form which they call Pailes," which cannot be so easily destroyed.

l. 329. *abasshet*, bowed down, hanging: in ll. 2517, 7962, it is used in the sense of *abashed*, confounded.

l. 330. *shots*, clumps, patches: still used in the same sense, as "a shot of ground." In l. 3300 it occurs, meaning *gushes*, *streams*, 'spaits.'

l. 332. *to wale*, of various kinds: see note, l. 8; and compare l. 373, and *Morte Arthure*, l. 181, "*wylde to wale*."

l. 342. *swonghe* or *swoughe* = *sough* (all these forms are still used), gushing, purling, the sound of flowing water: *sough* is applied to express the rustling of the wind, *swough* or *swongh*, the lapping or flowing of the water among stones; thus, "The win' was *soughin* thro' the trees;" "the burn was *swoughin* or *swonghin* along." *sweppit*, lapped, gushed; *sweep* is dimin. of *swap* (see Gloss.), as *tip* is of *tap* or *top*.

l. 351. *Steppit up to a streite*; a well marked Scotticism, and still very common; *stepping up* and *stepping down*, express going to and from a place. *streght on his gate*, may be either, (that was) straight before them, or, (leading) direct to his destination: both meanings are still in every-day use.

l. 353. *wilfulde*, eager: occurs in ll. 725, 2872.

l. 357. *yepe*, eager, impulsive: *yepe* and *yape* are still used; it occurs in 'Christ's Kirk on the Green,'

"A *yap* young man that stood him neist
Soon bent his bow in ire," &c.

zynerus, also *zynerus*, should be *zyuerus*, *zyuerus* (see Gloss., derivatives of *yener*, misprint for *yeuer*, A.S. *gifer*, greedy, rapacious) impetuous, generous, kindly: this line represents one of the stock terms of our author when speaking of a favourite knight: it occurs frequently, sometimes word for word, sometimes with a little variation. This habit of repeating himself forms one of the strong proofs of the identity of authorship of the *Morte Arthure* and this *Troy Book*.

l. 362. *bowet*, wended, marched, went. —*the brode yate*, the chief gate or entrance: so called still. —*or þai bide wold*, before they would stop or stay. The whole line = they went direct to the main entrance.

l. 364. *silet*, swept, passed, as in l. 1973: in ll. 1307, 2680, *sile* = to flow: both meanings are used in *Morte Arthure*, the first, in l. 1297; and the second in l. 3794, in almost the same words,

"And thane syghande he said, with sylande terys."

l. 367. *haspyng in armys*, clasping in arms, embracing each other: *hasp* occurs also as a *s.* (see Gloss.): both forms are still common, as also the meaning used in l. 3899,—a hawk, a fold.

l. 369. *Gaid*, went, passed: as in Burns's song, 'Tibbie, I hae seen the Day,'

"Yestreen I met you on the moor:
Ye spak na, but *gaed* by like stour."

l. 383. *Be þan*, by that time: so in Wallace, 5. 125,—

"Sternys, be than, began for till apper."

and in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 324, l. 18, and still used.

l. 386. *Walid wine*, choice wines, the best of wines. —to *wete*, for the asking: *wete* is used in the same sense in Wallace, 5. 346.

l. 392. *sought into sale*, entered the room: in l. 6644, *sought* = departed.

l. 394. *etlit*, intended, chosen, or designed as the one to succeed: the word is so used in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 13, l. 34.

l. 399. *the clene artis*, as opposed to *the black arts*; the former implied education and ability, and claimed respect; while the latter implied fellowship with the devil, and inspired dread.

l. 406. *in a hond while*, in a short time, in an instant: the phrase occurs frequently in this work.

l. 408. *Merke*, dark, or darkness: still used in both senses: in l. 3195 it is a *s.*, and in l. 4286 a *vb.*

l. 414. *yepely*, quickly, cleverly: see note, l. 357, also Glossary. *yarke into Elde*, change into old (men), or, put into old (age): *yark*, *yerk*, to do anything cleverly or quickly, as to toss, to upset, to strike, to tie, &c.: still in use.

l. 425. *flitton*, changed, altered, varied: *liter.* removed; in this sense *flit* is still used.

l. 439. *wit*, judgment; so in l. 443.

l. 448. *no bote*, no good, no advantage, useless: *bote* is used as a *vb.* in l. 3391.

l. 453. *Ene* (eyes); this is one mark of the author's origin. *trendull*, a hoop, a wheel: so in Burns's *Inventory*,

"Ae auld wheelbarrow, mair for token,
Ae leg an' baith the trams are broken;
I made a poker o' the spindle,
An' my auld mither brunt the *trindle*."

l. 462. *radly*, severely, intensely: another form of *roidly*, fiercely: see l. 912, and Gloss. *Roid*, *Roidly*.

l. 464. *hir talent was taken*, her inclination was taken away or gone.

l. 466. *full*, satisfied; so used still.

l. 475. *hardy*, bold, brave: occurs often in *The Bruce*, and in Wallace.

l. 478. *derne hert*, inmost heart, secret thoughts: *derne* is still used as a *vb.* in this sense, as in 'The Witch of Fife,'

"We splashit the floode, and we *dernit* the woode,
And we left the shoure behynde."

l. 481. *Shentyng*, shrinking: occurs also as *shontyng*, *shuntyng*; see Glossary.

l. 482. *pere worship to saue*, to save their good name: *worship* occurs often in this work, and generally in the sense of *fame, renown*, as in l. 655, &c.

l. 483. *burdys*, young ladies: so in Burns's 'Tam o' Shanter,' and a stock word in old ballads.

l. 486. *burdes*, tables; *liter.* boards, pronounced *burds*, or, *bairds*.

l. 493. *Wox* (*pret. of wax*), grew, became: so in *The Bruce*, 4. 21, and 7. 487.

l. 494. *as the lowe hote*, as hot as fire: *lowe*, flame, fire, is still in use both as a *s.* and as a *vb.*

l. 495. *soaet*, pierced, vibrated, dirled: *souet to the hert* is a common expression still: in l. 5284 the form *soune* occurs: both forms are used.

l. 527. *Voidis me noght of vitius*, shun or despise me not as vicious. *vilais of tunge*, of vile or foul tongue: *vilais* occurs in *Wyntoun*, VII. 8. 242.

l. 543. *zenernes*, kind-heartedness = generosity: see note on l. 357. *zomers*, cries, pleads: *zomer* and *zamer* are still used, but generally to express the cry or plaint of a child: for various meanings see Gloss.

l. 545. *plite*, position, circumstances, state: still used to express circumstances of difficulty, danger, or distress: *if ze putte me in þis plytte*, occurs in *Morte Arthure*, l. 683. *your purpos to wyn*, your end to accomplish.

l. 561. *wochis*, watches, guards, hence, dangers, difficulties: for examples, see Gloss.

l. 570. *bydis pere bir*, faces their fury, attempts to resist their force: for various meanings of *byde*, see Gloss.; here, it is *to withstand*, as in the old Scotch Song,

“Hap an' row, hap an' row,
Hap an' row the feetie o't;
It is a wee bit wearie thing,
I downa *bide* the greetie o't.”

l. 571. *derfe* and *felle* are favourite words in the *Morte Arthure* and this *Troy Book*; so are the phrases *derfe dedes*, *derfe dynttes*, *derfe wepon*; while, the *derfe Danamarkes* of *Morte Art.*, l. 3610, is matched in l. 8364 of this work by the *derfe Trojans*; and, *Derfe dynttys they dalte* (*Mort. Arth.*, l. 3749), by, *Derf dynttes þai delt*, in l. 10218 of this work. So with the word *felle*, and the phrases, *felle dedes*, *felle dynttes*, *felle wepon*, *felle sword*, *felle was the fight*.

Both words are still used in the same senses as then, and in some districts the word *fell* is used to express *exceedingly good or bad, great or small, fierce or gentle*, &c. &c.

l. 577 = for assuredly the expedition can have but one end,—your death.

l. 584-5. *Or it were knowen*, rather than that it were known: *or* so occurs in *Golag. & Gaw.*, l. 1110, and is still so used. *shuld fle*, could do such a thing as flee, or could be so base as flee, or had to flee: this

is a peculiar, but not uncommon, use of *should*: for example, in the West of Scotland when repudiating a certain line of conduct, a native will say, "I'd do so and so, or it were kent I should do the like o' that."

l. 589. *my payne thole*, endure my suffering, run my risk, pay the penalty: in l. 950, *no pyne tholed* = received no hurt, was quite unhurt. *tholit paynis* occurs in Barbour's *Bruce*, 2. 767, 3. 21, and 3. 435.

l. 597. *till ye fay worthe*, till you be killed: *fay* and *fey* occur frequently in *Morte Arth.* in the same senses as in this work (compare Glossaries): *fay*, *fey* are still used, but with a secondary meaning.

l. 617-8. *pat aunter*, that hardihood = will and power; as is said of a weakling, "*he has nae aunter in him.*" *quycke*, mortal. The meaning of these two lines is, "Of all mortals, I only have the secret of how to destroy the power of Mars."

l. 629. *pis wirdis to fall*, (that) this (good) fortune should befall me: *wirdis* is fate, luck, fortune either good or bad; it occurs in *Morte Arthure*, ll. 385 and 3889, and in Barbour's *Bruce* in this plural form; but it occurs also in the singular (see Gloss.), and both forms still exist.

l. 633. *qweme*, leal, willing, loving: see note, l. 1809.

l. 646. *on hor best wise*, as best they may. See note, l. 232.

l. 649. *Bes*, imper. of *Be*, be you: so in l. 870.

l. 655. *worship*, fame, renown.

l. 656. *gate and gouvernaunse*, undertaking and conduct, i. e. how and by what means he should get to the place, and how he should act when there: *gate* is so used in l. 2239 and l. 6138. See Gloss., and note, l. 1334.

l. 658. *lykyng*, will.

l. 662. *fre buernes*, noblemen.

l. 663. *pas*, a section, a division: so in *Piers Plowman*, and in *Wyntoun*, V. 9.

"In pis next pas yhe sal se

Qwhat Empriowre fyrst tuk Crystyanté."

l. 665. *woso tentis after*, may be either whosoever seeks after it, or wishes to know, or, whosoever attends to what follows: *tent* has still both meanings, to be concerned about, and to attend to; and it is used as a *s.*, as in l. 2462. *toke tent* = took heed.

l. 671. *Janglyng*, prating, prattling, chattering: so used in 'The Cherrie and the Slae'; also in l. 2873.

l. 673. *ouerdroghe*, *liter.* drew over = passéd by: *droghe* is so used in ll. 4664 and 7630, and by Burns in 'Tam o' Shanter,'

"The night *drave* on wi' sangs and clatter."

l. 676. *Waynet*, raised, moved up; from A.S. *gewaenan*, to turn: still used in the sense of *to wind up*: *wayne* occurs in l. 9783, = to remove; in l. 13796 = to stretch up, to rise; and in the 'AwnTERS of Arthur' = to raise, to remove;

"He wayned up his viser fro his ventaille."

l. 678. *the dreghe of the derke night*, the time of the greatest length

of darkness, i.e. midnight: so in l. 10633, *the day of the dreight*, i.e. the longest day. *dreggh*, *dreigh*, is still used in the sense of long, wearisome, as a *dreigh* road; and *the dreigh* is also used = the greatest part, the most tedious portion, and the longest time: hence we have *the dreggh o' the day*, and, *the day o' the dreigh*.

l. 713. *he laid on his hond*, he promised solemnly: *to lay on* is here, and still means, to strike, as two parties do when they conclude a bargain,—they strike hands; and each party in this manner solemnly promises: hence the saying “There’s my han’, I’ll ne’er beguile ye,” which is sometimes rendered, “There’s my thumb, I’ll ne’er beguile ye.” *he laid on* occurs also in l. 934, = he struck.

l. 715. *belirt*, belied, deceived: so also in ll. 8134 and 8447.

l. 728. *dawly*, dolefully, with heavy heart: occurs again and again (see Gloss.), and is *dawlily* (perhaps an error of the scribe) in l. 9335. It is used as an *adj.* by Douglas in his *Virgil*, and still exists as *dowy*: cf. Fr. *deuil*, grief. *hir distitur*, *liter.* made herself destitute, bereft herself.

l. 729. *shunt*, withdraw, shrink: this is rather a peculiar phrase. In *Morte Arthure* we have,

“He ne schownttes for no schame, bot schewes fulle heghe.” l. 3715
and in this *Troy Book* we have,

Shentyng for shame to shew furth þere ernd.	l. 481
With shame may þou shunt fro thi shire othes.	729
ffor shame may þou shunt as shent of all knightes.	10377
Ne shamys you not shalkes to shunt of þe fild.	10998
Neuer of shame to be shunt when shalke is on lyue.	11342
And schunt for no schame but hit schope faire.	13730

l. 736. *what myndes*, thoughts, recollection: *mynd* is still so used, as in, “I had na the least mind o’ t;” but it may also stand for *presence of mind*.

l. 738. *your sciense of þe seuen artes*, your skill in the seven arts; which were, grammar, dialectics, rhetoric, music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy: see *Piers Plowman*, ed. Wright, note, l. 5911.

l. 741. *loket not large*, looked not beyond the present.

l. 751. *busket*, hurried, hastened: for different meanings of *busk*, see Glossary. This is a favourite word of our author, and many of the phrases in which it occurs are common to all the works attributed to him; such as, *buske thee belyve*, *buske to battle*, *buskes þere battels*; and in *Morte Arthure* we find:—

“Buskez theire batelles, theire baners displayez,” l. 1618
while in this work we have,

“All buskes hor batels on hor best wise.” l. 10646

l. 758. *be-daghe*, befool, cover with shame: same as *be-daffe* in North’s *Plut.*, p. 105: “Then are you blind, dull-witted, and *bedaft* :” this word would be pronounced *bedaght*, like *laugh*, pron. *lagh*, *rough*, *rugh*, &c.

1. 761. *heght*, promised: another form of *het*, l. 995, in the same way as *not* is often *noght* in the works of Scottish writers: see ll. 1823, 8485. Both forms are still in use.

1. 776. *naite shulde*, should use or employ: *naite* occurs again in l. 6031, = require, need. It is used as a *s.* by Douglas in his *Virgil*, p. 122, l. 2; and *naitly*, both *adj.* and *adv.*, occurs in this work: see Gloss.

1. 777. *white siluer*, ought to be *qwite siluer*, and the same error occurs in l. 3028; a proof that the scribe wrote to dictation at those lines, as indeed he appears to have done during the greater part of his work. *white* spoils the alliteration in both cases; but the mistake is remarkable in l. 3028, where the word occurs twice.

1. 797. *When he his deuer hade done*, when he had (so far) done as directed = when he had fairly begun his work: *deuer* is still so used by workmen in the West of Scotland: when hesitating over a difficult piece of work one will say, "It will be a hard job, but let's da our devor," meaning, "let us make a beginning." Jamieson gives an example of this meaning: see under *Deuore*.

The omission of *h* in *his* is another proof that the scribe wrote to dictation.

1. 807. *clappe shall full clene*, shall close quickly and completely: *clap* still has this meaning, as in the common boys'-phrase, "he ran into the house, an' clappit ta the door."

1. 808. *dere hym a dyse*, hurt him in the least: as in the phrase, "no worth a dys" = not worth the smallest article.

1. 814. *By the renke*, by the time that the renke = when the renke: *by* same as *be* in l. 383, *be þan*, by that time. See note.

1. 817. *feynit with fare*, pretended by his action.

1. 823. *spird at hym specially*, inquired particularly of him: *to spere* AT a person, is, to ask him: *to spere* FOR a person, to inquire for him, or regarding his welfare: *to spere* AFTER a person, to ask information regarding him, such as, where and how he is, and what he is about.—*what his spede were*, what his errand was, what had brought him there.

1. 825. *longe am I here*, I am long enough here: a common expression still, when a person thinks it is high time to begin his work or take his departure: sometimes it means, "I have been too long here."

1. 828. *& your wille be*, if it be your will, if you'll allow me.

1. 834. = *to be blamed for your death, should you not escape*; *to be selaundret of one's skathe*, is, to be talked of as the cause of said disaster, while in reality innocent thereof.

1. 855. *atlet before*, which had been provided beforehand, or, previously provided (for this encounter).

1. 860. *blasound of brunston*, blazing with brimstone.

1. 870. *to doll broght*, brought to grief or destruction: *doll*, *dole*, *dol*, *doole* (see Gloss.), is still used in all the shades of meaning from that of simple sadness or suffering up to despair or destruction: pronounced *dool*. See note on *drachly*, l. 728.

1. 882. *zepely 3arkit hym perfore*, quickly prepared himself for using it.

1. 893. *Hit stake up*, it shut up: *stake* implies greater rapidity of movement than *steekit*: thus "he steekit the door" implies simply shutting it; but, "he stake the door in his face" implies slamming it to.

1. 897. *ymur & aire*, belching (of flames) and breathing. In Gloss. *ymur* is rendered fresh, wholesome fragrance, from Icel. *ilmr*, which certainly does not convey the sense of this passage, and does not suit well in l. 1575; but if we take A.S. *ymbren*, circuit, course, passage, as the root, the meaning in both cases becomes clear: here, it is the coursing, rushing, or belching (of the flames), and in l. 1575, passing to and fro, passage, traffic. Here, *aire* = breath or breathing; in l. 1575, it means ventilation.

1. 900. *maistur behouet*, mastery demanded, or could wish for: *maistur* is so used by the early Scottish poets; but it may have been intended for *maistri* or *maistré* or *maistre*, as this contraction is very variable in meaning; or, it may represent the *mystir* of Wallace, Bk 8, l. 235 = need.

1. 902. *belyue*, then: as in 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,'

"Belyve the elder bairns come drapping in."

1. 903. *ploghe*. See note, l. 23.

1. 905. *the gayre of the ground*, the upturned earth of the field, i.e. the furrows: a surface is said to be *gaired* when it is creased or furrowed.

1. 910. *Skremyt vp to the skrow*, bellowed up to the sky: *skrow* = scroll, expanse, hence, the sky: the more common form is *skew* or *skiew*; but in l. 10182 we find,

"The skew for the skrykyng & skremyng of folke," &c.,

and the alliteration demands that the word remain as in the MS. *skryke ffelle*, horrific yell: *skryke* is still used, pronounced *skreek* and *skraich*.

1. 911. *smult* (lit. boiled, bubbled), rolled: pret. of *smile*, to ferment or boil: thus "the kettle's smilin' on the fire." Lines 910-1 afford another proof that this work was written by the author of *Morte Arthure*: observe that they have the same rhyme letter (*s*), which is a very striking peculiarity throughout the *Morte Arthure*, to which the Rev. Mr Skeat first drew my attention. The examples of this rhyming-power to be found in this work are not so wonderful as those of the *Morte Arthure*, p. 55, where there are sixteen consecutive lines and only three rhyme-letters (ll. 1852—1867); but they are plentiful: for examples of double lines, see ll. 1245-6, 1247-8, 1263-4, 1517-8, 1520-1, 1997-8, 2009-10, 2011-2, 2075-6: for triplets, see ll. 3036-8, 3519-21, 9666-8, while ll. 3508-11 is an imperfect quartet. Observe too that the favourite rhyme-letters are the same in both works; as are also the subjects and particulars on which the author spends his strength. Still the *Morte Arthure* is the nobler and more finished poem; which

suggests that it was the later of the two; for any one who had written this *Troy Book* must have acquired great mastery of rhyme by the time he got to the "*ferre end*." See note, l. 1271.

ll. 923-4. *erdañd*, see note, l. 121. *Isoder*, Isidorus Hispalensis, bishop of Saville, about 600 A.D., who wrote *Origines*, an encyclopædia of arts and sciences. *smaragden hit hat*, it is called smaragdus (emerald): for a full account of the smaragdus, see *Natural History of Precious Stones*, by C. W. King, M.A. (Bohn: London, 1870).

l. 925. *du eddur*, deadly serpent.

l. 933. *pyne to beholde*, horrible to be seen.

l. 934. *full dreggh*, full wearisome = full many and severe: see note, l. 678, and Jamieson's Dict. under *Dreigh*.

l. 939. *juste were to-gedur*, were tightly closed: *juste* is dashed, tilted, clenched.

l. 954. *fflypit of the fflese*, stripped off the fleece: *flype* is to pull off anything, as a stocking, by turning it inside out—as a rabbit is skinned. It is used by Lyndsay in his satire on *Syde Taillis*, and is still in use.

l. 965. *wee*, a lord, a noble: in l. 3356 = a lady. See note, l. 23.

l. 985. *on the fome*, by sea: so in the ballad, 'Sir Patrick Spens,'

"To Noroway, to Noroway,
To Noroway o'er the faem," &c.

l. 1000. *a Sourdyng with sourgrem*, an increasing dislike and a desire for revenge.

l. 1045. *All redy to the Roode*, lit. all ready for the road, i. e. the expedition: in l. 1180 the same phrase is applied to the soldiery of Troy just assembled to repel the Greeks. From these and other examples that follow the phrase seems to have been used in our author's time, as it is still, to express *ready for action* whatever the undertaking may be.

l. 1054. *euyñ like of a lenght*, alike equal in length: a common phrase still in the West of Scotland. The short description of Spring to which this is the introduction, is a fair example of our poet's power when treating such a subject.

l. 1061. *Swoghyng of swete ayre*, the '*souching*' (sighing) of the sweet air. *Swalyng of briddes*, the swelling (singing) of birds. This line is a good example of onomatopœia.

l. 1085. *vnkeppit were þe costes*, the coasts were unguarded.

l. 1089. *Skairen out skoute-wacche*, lit. divide out (scatter over their lines) the patrols (the pickets): in *Morte Arthure*, l. 2468, the phrase occurs with a different application of *skaire*, "Skayres thaire skottefers, and theire skowtte-waches" = scatters their marksmen and their pickets, i. e. drives them in: not "frighten their shield-bearers," as the Glossary makes it. *Skayre*, *skair*, is to divide (Su.-Go. *skaera*), and is still used in the sense of to share, as in the phrase, "*skair even now*," i. e. share equally now: the pieces of a fishing rod are called *skairs*. *skoute-wacche* occurs again in l. 6042. The *wacche*, as in l. 1561, is

the sentinel *at* or *on* a castle, or at the camp; the *skoute-wacche*, is the soldier on patrol, or picket duty: in l. 7352, *nightwacche* occurs, including both the *wacche* and the *skoute-wacche*; but it most frequently represents the watchmen of towns. *for skeltyng of harme*, for the purpose of avoiding surprise: *lit.* for warning of danger. *skelt* is a rumour, and *skeltyng* is spreading a rumour. The phrase occurs again in l. 6042.

l. 1092. *warne*, is "to give notice," and is still used: for example, the town officer *warns* the magistrates of a meeting; and the sheriff-officer *warns awa'* the tenant whom the landlord wishes to remove.

l. 1098. *The word of your werkes*, the fame of your works: *word* is still used in this sense, as in the phrase, "he's got the word o't," i.e. report says so of him: "word has come to town," i.e. a report or rumour has reached town.

l. 1107. *spede-full*, helpful, expedient: so used by Barbour, as in 4. 486, and still in use.

l. 1117. *riffe*, plenty, abundant: still used in this sense.

l. 1118. *fraght*, freight, cargo: again in l. 5384; and in l. 13301 it means *fleet*, a set of ships: both senses are still common; and another, *the price of a passage, fare*.

l. 1127. *with-outyn threp more*, without further assertion. *threp* occurs both as a *s.* and a *vb.* in various senses (see Gloss.), and is still so used.

l. 1131. *In the ton*, in the one, i.e. in the first (division): *ton* occurs often, so does *tother*, and sometimes together, as in l. 3911, "*The ton fro þe tother*," which is an every-day phrase still: examples in *The Bruce*, ll. 123-5, 14. 1064-5.

l. 1132. *furse men of armes*, a common phrase in this work and the *Morte Arthure*, as at ll. 1537, 1897.

l. 1146. *þat oper*, should be *þe toper*.

l. 1148. *the forward to lede*, to lead the van.

l. 1150. *pursu on the laste*, (shall) come last.

l. 1158. *Hit liket well þe lordes*, it pleased the lords much: *like* has still this active sense.

l. 1163. *here* was used by the early Scottish poets in various senses (see Jamieson's *Dict.*), most of which occur in this work: see Gloss., and compare ll. 1432, 6188, 6253.

l. 1166. *Silen to the Citie softly and faire*, wend to the city, &c. The same idea is expressed in *Morte Arthure*, l. 1297,

"Syland softly in, swettly by theme-selfene."

l. 1188. Compare the battle scene which follows with that given in *Morte Arthure* in the attack of the Roman camp and the sack which followed, pp. 62-8.

l. 1194. *Shildes throgth shote shalkes to dethe*: so again in ll. 6780, 9431,—

Mony shâlke þurgh shot with þere sharpe gere.

Shot þurgh the sheld & þe shene mayle.

Compare with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 1857, 2545, 3748,—

Schalke they schotte thrughe schrenkande maylez.

Thorowe scheldys they schotte, and scherde thorowe mailles.

Thourghe the scheldys so schene schalke they towche.

the last line is repeated in l. 4116. Compare too with the battle scenes in *Golag. and Gaw.*, and in *Awntyrs of Arthure*; and the result is a conviction that those pieces are the work of the same author: for in each of them the same particulars are dwelt on, looked at in the same light, and expressed as only the same person could express them.

l. 1196. *frusshe*, dash, onset: so in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 2900, and in *Barbour*: in all three it is used both as a *s.* and as a *vb.*

l. 1197. *All dynnet þe dyn the dales aboute*: so in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 2031, "Alle dynned fore dyn that in the dale houede." *dyn*, noise; and *dyn*, to make a noise, to resound, are still very common words.

l. 1200. *withouten sware more*, without a struggle, and never moved: *sware*, *sweir*, is still used in the sense of *reluctant*, *making much to-do*, as in "man, ye're deid sweir" = man, you are very reluctant, or, make much to-do about it. The word occurs in *Gol. and Gaw.*, l. 1053, in a similar connection, "Mony sweit thing of *sware* swonit full oft" = Many a young lady *through horror* (of the sight) swooned again and again.

l. 1217. *Else wode*, &c.: see ll. 3810, 5257, 6404, 6523, and compare *Mort. Arth.*, ll. 3817, 3837. *wode*, mad, furious, enraged; thus in *The Bruce*, Bk XI. l. 804,

"—thai ran rycht as thai war *woud*."

and in Burns's 'Scotch Drink,'

"When neebors anger at a plea

An just as *wud* as *wud* can be."

l. 1219. *topsayles ouer*, topsy turvy: so Burns in 'Green Grow the Rushes,'

"And warly cares and warly men

May a' gae *tapsal* teerie O!"

l. 1224. *He with-drogh hym a draght*, he fell back a short distance, or, he drew forth a trumpet. & *a dyn made*, and blew a blast, sounded a call. So Douglas in his *Virgil*, p. 230, l. 35,

"Be this thare armour grathyt and thare gere,

The *draucht* trumpēt blawis the brag of were."

l. 1230. *consayuit his come*, observed his approach, saw him coming on. *keppit hym swithe*, quickly prepared himself (to meet him): *kep* may here mean, to arrest, to stop, or, to prepare to catch or receive; both meanings are still common, and examples from Wyntoun, Barbour, and Douglas are given in Jamieson's *Dict.* *swithe*, sometimes *swice*, *wike*, see Gloss.

l. 1234. *the rod all to-roofe*, the shaft shivered to pieces.

l. 1237. *caupe*, blow, shock, (O.F. *coup*): for various meanings of *caupe*, see Gloss.: the word is still in use, and pronounced *coup*.

1. 1238. *a warchand wound*, wide, gaping, hence, deadly : the phrase occurs in *Wallace*, Bk 8, ll. 732, 858.

1. 1241. *And flange*, &c., and struck, &c. : this line is repeated at l. 5253 ; and *flange* is still used to express rapid or sudden striking.

1. 1244. *With a bir*, with a thrust or blow. *bir* is properly force, impetus, but is still used to express a blow given with great force, rapid motion or whatever causes rapid motion, or, the sound made by anything in rapid motion. See Gloss, and note, l. 1902.

1. 1245. *foole*, a horse : *fole* occurs in ll. 6400, 6451, and *foale*, in l. 8341, with the same meaning : *nagge* also occurs in l. 7727,—“ he neyt as a nagge.” Both words are still used in the same way ; Burns, in ‘Tam o’ Shanter,’ says,

“— every *naig* was ca’d a shoe on,
The smith an’ thee gat roaring fou on.”

1. 1248. *The bourder of his basnet brestes in sonder* : so in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 4211,

“The bordoure of his bacenett he bristes in sondire.”

The *bourder* of the *basnet* (from this, and other mention of it further on) was either the peak of the *ventaile*, or the rim or collar that joined the *basnet* and *cuirass* : it is mentioned again and again in *Gol. and Gaw.* See *Arms and Armour*, by Boutell, London, 1869.

1. 1254. *hurlet hym*, dragged him : *hurl* occurs in ll. 1969, 6660, 10311 ; and *harle* in 2968, 5834 : both forms are still in use, and examples of *harle* are given by Jamieson from Douglas and Lyndsay.

1. 1257. *nolpit to ground*, knocked or dashed to the ground : *noipe*, both as a *s.* and a *vb.*, is still used, as in “ he ga’e him a *nap* wi’ his neive,” “ he *nappit* him wi’ his neive,”—the expression given in l. 13889, “ He *nolpit* on with his neuc.”

1. 1258. *roile*, charger : the *roile* was the great, large-boned horse of Flemish breed on which the full-armed knight rode at tournament or in battle.

1. 1265. *caupyng*, exchanging of blows, conflict, (O.F. *couper*, to strike). See note, l. 1237.

1. 1270. *haspes*, clasps : *hasp* is still used both as a *s.* and as a *vb.* See Gloss., and note, l. 367.

1. 1271. *With a swinge of his sworde swappit hym in þe fase*, with a swing of his sword struck him on the face : *swing* and *swap* are favourite words of our author, and are varied in every possible way both here and in the *Morte Arthure*. Having to express the action so often every variation or shade of variety had to be resorted to, and after so good a training as the *Troy Book* gave him he was well fitted to dash off those splendid battle scenes in the *Morte Arthure*. As a specimen of the variations of expression in this case take, with the line above,

Swordis out swiftly þai swappit belyue.	l. 10541
Swange out swordys, swappit togedur.	10430
Swappit hom with swordes till the swalt all.	4687
With swappis of hōr swordes swelt mony knightes.	10905

Pirrus swappit out his sword, swange at the kyng. 13590
 With swyng of our swordes swap hom in sonder. 11002

and compare with *Morte Arthure*, l. 1464-6,

Swyftly with swerdes they swappene there-aftyre,
 Swappez doune fulle sweperlye sweltande knightez,
 That all swelltez one swarthe that they ouer swyngene.
 Swappede owte with a swerde that swykede hym neuer. 1. 1795
 with a swerde egge
 The swyers swyre bane he swappes in sondre. 1. 2958-9

These are but a few of the examples of our author's variety of expression: he gives at least *sixteen distinct variations* of swinging or swapping the sword; and if any one wishes to extend the comparison given above, he may turn to ll. 1889, 6699, 7274, 7340, 7769, 9561, 9668, 10390, 13024, 13419, of this work, and to the examples in the *Morte Arthure*.

1. 1278. *ffrochit*, another form of *frusshit*, dashed, rushed.

1. 1282. *hym o liue broght*, killed him on the spot: occurs again in l. 1443; and in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 802, we have "*broghte hym o lyfe*:" it varies in both works to "*broghte oute o lyue*."

1. 1289. *on a soppe hole*, in one body, in one mass: *soppe* occurs in *Mort. Arth.*, *The Bruce*, and Douglas's *Virgil*, in the same sense; and it is still used in the West of Scotland, as in the phrase, "a good *sup* rain," or, "a good *sup* water in the well."

1. 1290. *a horne*: see note, l. 1308.

1. 1292. *for chaunse vppon vrthe*, for the sake of all they hold dear.

1. 1296. *Slogh hom downe sleghly & slaunge hom to grounde*, Killed them right and left, and dashed them to the ground: *sleghly* is cunningly, hence, cleverly: *slaunge*, flung with force, or dashed, thrust, or knocked. Both words are still used as here. This line presents another of our author's favourite expressions: there are two forms of it common to his works, which are varied in every possible way, as in the case of l. 1271: one is given here, and one at l. 9038,

Slogh homi down sleghly with sleght of his hond,

while in *Morte Arthure* we have,

ffor he slewe with a slynge be sleyghte of his handis. 1. 3418
And the tother slely slynges hym undire. 3855
That they bee sleighely slayne, and slongene in watyrs. 4321

From these we find that all the variations are got from three forms with the rime-letter *s*, viz. *slay*, *sleght*, and *slyng*; and by introducing *slade* (a narrow valley, a den), we get in *Troy Book*,

Miche slaght in þat slade of þo slegh knightes. 1. 6955
Myche slaghte in the slade & slyngyng of horse. 6006
Gret slaght in þe slade & slyngyng to ground. 7693

and in *Morte Arthure*, ll. 2977-8,

There is slayne in that slope, be elagere of his hondes,
 Sixty slongene in a slade of sleghe men of armes.

1. 1297. *warpide hom under*, tossed them down: *warp* is still used

in this sense, as in speaking of a wrestling match, "they *warpit* aither doun:" it also means to speak angrily, tauntingly, or vehemently, as in ll. 360, 2683, and as Douglas in his *Virgil*, p. 62, l. 3, and p. 143, l. 53,—in this sense it is generally followed by a preposition: it also means to raise, to wind (but still implying *to cast* or *throw*), as in l. 11924, "he *warpit* up a wicket;" and so Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 432, l. 4, "*warp* up the ports:" and in ll. 10462, 13412, to throw or toss from one, thus, "*warpit* to the yates," "*warpet* ouer-burde mikill riches & relikes," and as Barbour in *The Bruce*, Bk 3, l. 108, and Bk 8, l. 606.

l. 1307. *And siket full sore with sylyng of teris*; so in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 3794,

"And thane *syghande* he saide with *sylande* terys."

Again in l. 2680 of this work we have,

"All in siking & sorrow, with sylyng of teris
Ho brast out with a birre."

l. 1308. *Henttes his horne*, seizes his horn. *hastily blowes*, quickly sounds it: so in Wallace, Bk 6, l. 823,

"Leit doun the brig, and blew his horne on hycht."

l. 1313. *Kest vp his egh*, raised his eyes = looked: the phrase is still used: note, the noun *egh* is *sing*.

l. 1314-5. *Segh a batell come prickand*, saw a company coming dashing on: so in Barbour, Bk 9, l. 142,

"That on stedis of mekill prid
Come prikand," &c.

Again in l. 1317, we have "*come girdand*," as in 'The Gentle Shepherd,' Act I. Scene 1,

"I saw my Meg come linkin' oer the lee."

The idiom is still in use.

l. 1316. *blusshed*, looked intently: occurs again in ll. 2428, 9446, and in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 116.

l. 1319. *to be stad so*, to be so situated, to be so fixed: *stade* is so used in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 1926; and is still so used.

l. 1328. *on bothe halfes*, on both sides, i. e. before and behind: so in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 1980, "*on iche halfe*;" and "*sere halfes*" is a phrase often used in both works. *bloody beronym*, streaming with blood: occurs again and again here, and in the *Mort. Arth.*, ll. 3946, 3971.

l. 1331. *Pricket furthe into prise*: so in *The Bruce*, Bk 2, l. 236,

"Thai prikyt then out off the press."

prise, conflict, *melée*, as in l. 1201.

l. 1334. *fled of his gate*, fled out of his way: this idiom is still common.

l. 1342. *sobbyng of teres*, should be *sobbyng & teres*.

l. 1347. *dite & þe dyn*, shouting and noise: *dite*, a saying, a story, whether long or short, spoken or written.

l. 1348. *with tene turnyt þe bak*, in despair gave way, or, with bitterness of heart gave way: *to turn the back* is still used to express

shying or running from an enemy or a contest: in l. 9474 the action is expressed by "*to gyffe bake*," a phrase which is used by Barbour in *The Bruce*, Bk 6, l. 790, and Bk 12, l. 315; while in Bk 8, l. 737; 10. 756; 11. 822; 11. 860, it is expressed by "*to take the back*."

l. 1353. *When the Grekys hade the gre & the grounde wonen*, when the Greeks had won the victory and the position: "*to win the gre*" is a common Scottish phrase still used to express "to be victor," "to win the prize," "to come off first," "to excel all competitors;" "*to bear the gre*" is to hold the first place, to bear off the highest honours: thus, *at* a rifle match the one who has the highest score is said "*to have won the gre*;" and *after* the match he "*bears the gre*," and will do so till some one else excels him.

l. 1360. *of þere wit past*, lost their wits, became insane: the phrase is still in use.

l. 1361. *barnes on brest*, infants: a phrase in every-day use: as thus,—"*What age is the bairn?*" "*he's jist on the breest yet*," i. e. he is a mere infant.

l. 1374. *Wele wantid no wegh*, no one lacked wealth or spoil: *wele*, wealth, property, occurs again in ll. 1696, 2717, 3356, and is a common word still. *wale what hom liste*, (they just) chose and took what pleased them.

l. 1379. *byggynge*s, buildings, houses: common to all our Scottish writers.

l. 1394. *Syn the fortune felle þat faire into honde*, since fortune (of war) gave thee that fair lady as a captive.

l. 1401. *to lede*, to live with, to hold: *to lede* is to keep safely, to cherish, to take charge or care of, and came to be a common term to express the relation of husband to wife: in the same sense *lede* is used as a *s.* in l. 10653, = leadership, guidance; and this use of the word is still common.

l. 1404. *Wer wakyn*, war (shall) rise: in l. 404, *wakyn* means *to raise*, *to stir up*; and in l. 2046, *to wackon up* = *to spring up*, *to begin to act*. Both meanings are still common: thus, "*ye'll waken strife wi' that story*," "*the fire's waknin up now*." The *Morte Arthure*, l. 257, has, "*Now wakkenyse the were*."

l. 1433. *letis bele in his brest*, allows to fester in his heart: *to bele* is to suppurate, to fester, as a wound, hence its use here.

l. 1434. *mynnes*, minds, remembers, broods over. *is of mynd past*, is gone from (the) memory (of the one who uttered it), or, gone from the recollection (of every one else).

l. 1438. *flele folke forfaren*, many people made to perish: *forfare* is so used by Barbour in *The Bruce*, Bk 1, l. 478; and in Wallace, Bk 10, l. 521; also in *Gude & Godly Ballates*, p. 167 (ed. 1868). *forfaren* occurs again in l. 12118, = *killed*: it is still used in the sense of *neglected*, *destitute*, as in Thom's '*Mitherless Bairn*.'

l. 1452. *to ken*, to be known, to be imagined, to speak of: *þere no cause was to ken* = where there was no cause at all. *To ken* is still so

used, as in the phrase, "There's naething to ken o'" = there is nothing worth speaking of.

l. 1469. *here þat he walt*, men that he had under him, as a chief or leader: *wald*, to wield or manage, also to possess: it is used in both senses by Wyntoun. See Jamieson's *Dict.*

l. 1482. *þrivand in Armys*, prosperous, hence renowned in arms, a famous warrior: the phrase occurs again in ll. 2742, 5435, and is varied into "*þrifty in armes*" in ll. 5450, 5454, which occurs in *Morte Arthure*, l. 317,

"Thyrtty thosannde be tale thryftye in armes."

l. 1484. *a fyne man of lore*, a very able man of learning: *fyne* is still used in this sense.

l. 1485. *þe seuyn Artes*; see note, l. 738.

l. 1495. *of þe suster*, of the sisters: this *pl.* form is not yet gone out of use. *feire* should be *ferre*.

l. 1496. *clennest*, most gifted, *lit.* completest.

l. 1503. *color*, should be *colour*, complexion. *clennes*, *lit.* purity (of shape), symmetry.

l. 1506. *in* should be *on*.

l. 1513. *syde londis*, far away lands: *syde* is wide, large, or long, as in Lyndsay's *Satire on Syde Taillis*, i. e. long skirts.

l. 1515. *Soche sikyng and sorow sanke in his herte*; compare with *Mort. Arth.*, l. 3983,

"Was neuer sorowe so softe that sanke to my herte."

l. 1518. *hom*, home.

l. 1522. *thriccing* should be *thricching*, pressing, wringing.

ll. 1530-1. *Wise wrightis to wale*, skilled carpenters many. *werkys to caste*, to devise plans, to lay out the works. *quariours qweme*, skilful quarrymen. *qwaint men of wit*, men of long experience: *qwaint*, (O.F. *coint*) skilled, experienced, sage.

l. 1533. *raght vpon rowme*, reached the foundations, cleared the site. *rid vp þe dykis*, cleared out the ditches: *rid* is *pret.* of *red*, to clear, to clean, to make tidy, as in the common phrase, "*to red up the house*," to put it in order. *dyke* is here = ditch, as in l. 1566, or = wall, as in l. 13588; then the passage means "*cleared out the old walls*:" the word is still used in both senses.

l. 1535. *of*, from: is frequently used.

l. 1544. *selly were þik*, were wonderfully thick.

l. 1563. *beste*, should be *bestes*. *babery*: see Halliwell's *Dict.*

l. 1565. *wikked to assaile*, difficult of assault.

l. 1567. *semly to ken*, beautiful to be seen, or, to behold.

l. 1575. *ymur & aire*, passage and ventilation: see note, l. 897.

l. 1577. *aylyng of shoures*, fending from showers.

l. 1579. *for wetynng of rain*, because of the wetting of the rain, i. e. to be safe from a wetting by the rain.

ll. 1580-3. *stallis by þe strete*, booths along the sides of the street:

stondyng for peopull, placed for the benefit of the people. *werkmen in to won*, (for) workmen to abide in. and *paire wares shewe*, and display their wares. *bothe to selle and to se*, both for sale and to be seen: this expression is still used when working folks speak of goods exposed in shop windows. as *paim selfe lyked*, as they (the people of l. 1580) felt inclined: observe the form "*paim selfe*," the "*them-sell*" of the present time, just as himself, herself, are *himsell*, *hersell*. *to ken*, known, existing. as *pere course askit*, each after its own fashion.

In this description of Troy our author takes great liberties with his text, and gives for the most part a city of the 14th century. Indeed, the graphic picture given in these four lines is exactly that of the main street, then called Market Street, of Old Edinburgh: along which were ranged the stalls or booths of the various craftsmen or "*maister men*" (who, as stated in l. 1600, "*onestly*" lived in "*entries*" near-by), and the slim erections of the "*barburs bigget in bouders of the stretes*" leading into it. Besides, the list of *craftes* given by our author is not that of Guido, nor of the author Benoit de Sainte-More, but almost exactly that of the Guildry of Old Edinburgh: for a full account of which see Maitland's *History of Edinburgh*; also, *The Constitution of the City of Edinburgh*, edit. 1826.

l. 1584. *Glouers*, glove makers: who made also various articles of dress, such as leather breeches, leggings, shirts, bags, pouches, and purses: in short, every article for dress or ornament that was made of soft leather. Sir Walter Scott has given us a sketch of a glover of that age in his Simon Glover of *The Fair Maid of Perth*. *Girdellers noble*, the noble crafte of Girdellers, or, rich Girdellers: the Girdellers, with the Goldsmiths, belonged to the Incorporation of Hammermen (see Maitland's *Hist. of Edin.*, pp. 299-300), and were so called from the *girdles*, round plates of iron used in cooking, which formed a large and important section of their work. Besides these they made all kinds of utensils of plate iron: see note, l. 13826.

l. 1585. *Souters*, shoemakers: still used, but most commonly to denote workmen of inferior ability, of low character. The word at once recalls to mind the Souters of Selkirk, and Burns's Souther Johnny. *Semsteris fyn*, first-rate embroiderers, ornamental sewers: in our author's time there must have been a great deal of such work both on leather and cloth.

l. 1586. *Turners of vesselles*, turners of (wooden) dishes: almost all the dishes used by the common people were then made of wood; and many such are still used: even in the houses of the richest they were to be found.

l. 1587. *Wrightes*, wrights (of all kinds): as house-wright, mill-wright, wheel-wright. Observe that *carpentours* are given in l. 1597 as a separate craft from *wrightes*; and among the lower classes of Scotland they are still so reckoned: with them carpenters are builders of wooden ships or vessels of all sizes. In our author's time coopers would be reckoned among the carpenters, for we find that craft incorporated with

the wrights in 1489. (See Maitland's *Hist. of Edin.*, p. 301.) *Websters*, weavers: a common name still. *walkers of clothe*, fullers of cloth: there were then various articles besides cloth subjected to fulling.

l. 1588. *Arowsmythis with Axes of werre*, manufacturers of arrows and war axes: archery was never much cultivated in Scotland, hence the workman who made arrows had to make other implements of war as well. Observe, the arrowsmith did not wing or feather the arrows: that was done by the "*flecchour*" of l. 1593, who probably also made the shafts of the arrows: for, the parliament of James II. that sat in 1457 enacted "that there be a *bower* (a bowmaker) and a *fledgear* (an arrow-maker) in ilk head town of the schire." The arrowsmith, then, made only the iron or steel tips for the arrows.

l. 1590. *Monymakers*, coiners and money-dealers: a necessary calling where almost all the money in circulation was in coins of foreign countries, and exchanges would, consequently, be frequent.

l. 1591. *Parnters*, most probably a contracted form of *parementers*, decorators of clothes or furniture, or both: a very necessary craft in that age of wild grandeur and chivalry. *pynners*, pinmakers: they made pins of all kinds and sizes, from the bone, brass, and steel pins for ladies to the strong pins for heckles and harrows. As division of labour became better understood, and more delicate articles were produced, the work of the *pynner* became more and more limited, and the craft decayed till we find the term applied to common jobbing carpenters or wrights employed by the authorities to set up and take down the scaffold and gallows at public executions. It occurs thus in the *City of Edinburgh Accounts* for the year 1565-66: "Item, the thrid day of Apryle, to þe pynouris for þe bering of dailles & pouncheons fra þe blakfreris to þe Croce, with þe gibbett & inaidin, to mak ane scaffold & awayiting pairon þe day quhen thoma Scot was justefeith—vij s."

l. 1592. *Bochers*, butchers. *bladsmaythis*, bladesmiths: makers of sword blades, daggers, spear-heads, knives, &c. *baxters*, bakers.

l. 1593. *fferrers*, furriers: then a very important craft. *flecchours*, arrow-wingers: see note on Arrowsmiths, l. 1588.

l. 1594. *tapsters*, sellers of liquor, chiefly ale.

l. 1595. *Sporiors*, spur makers. *spicers*, grocers, dealers in spices.

l. 1596. *Cokes*, cooks, keepers of eating houses. *condlers*, candle-makers: the vulgar name for them still.

l. 1597. *coucheours fyn*, first-class upholsterers, or perhaps, cabinet-makers and upholsterers. Perhaps inlayers and stone-setters are included.

l. 1598. *barburs bigget in bourders of the stretes*, barbers situated at the corners of the streets: a peculiarity of position to which the barbers of the present day cling. Note the use of *bigget* here: = placed, set, situated; a common use still. For particulars anent the craft of barbers, and their connection with the surgeons, see Maitland's *Hist. of Edin.*, p. 313; also, *Constit. of City of Edin.*

l. 1599. *maister-men*, chief workmen, workmen who employ journey-

men, chief men of the town: in short, burgesses and owners of the booths or stalls before mentioned.

1. 1600. *onestly enabit*, live respectably: *douce*, honest folk. *in entris aboute*, in adjoining entries: and so they do still. The *entry* is a common entrance to the stairs that lead up to the several flats of the houses or lands (as they are called): on each flat one, two, or more tenants reside, and hence in speaking of any one's residence it is noted as in such and such an entry. "He lives in that entry" will be the reply to an inquiry for one's residence, although you may find it in the attics.

1. 1601. *méuyt a water*, flowed a river: *water* is still the common name of a river in Scotland: Pennant notes this in his *Tbur in Scotland* in 1769, thus:—"Rivers in Scotland are very frequently called *waters*."

11. 1621-8. *the chekker*, the game of chess: here said to have been invented in Troy, while the legend is that it was invented by Palamedes to while away the long night-watches of the Greeks while encamped around Troy.

the draghties, the game of draughts: now a much more common game than chess all over Scotland: chess being considered a game for the higher classes.

other dregg gaumes, other tedious or heavy games: *dregg* has various applications (see Gloss.), but here it implies *slow* and *long*.

the tables, backgammon. *tregetre*, tricks, magic, jugglery: *tragetis*, tricks, deceits, is used by Douglas in his *Virgil*, p. 98, l. 10.

mekill pai usit, they busied themselves much.

qwaintans, quintains: which quintain, or what game is here meant by quintain is a difficulty: even in the author's time it was considered a *qwaint* (old fashioned) game.

For interesting particulars concerning most of the games here mentioned, see Wright's *Manners and Sentiments in England*: and Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*.

1. 1630. *of a sete riall*, for a royal residence: as in *a country seat*, a country residence.

1. 1633. *etlyng*, selection, intention, purpose: see note, l. 394, and Gloss.

1. 1634. *crustrit*, an error for *clustrit*, thick set.

1. 1640. *to houe*, to halt, to rest, to tarry, to linger: in the same sense as our present *hover*. The word is so used by Barbour and Douglas, also in the 'King's Quair.' See Jamieson's *Dict*.

1. 1649. *shene* is usually an *adj.*, but is here used as an *adv*.

1. 1663. *the cheffe*, the upper end, farthest from the door: the *chief*, because the seat of honour.

1. 1668. *With taste for to touche the table aboute*, with scent (strong enough) to be felt (by all) about the table: *taste*, both as a noun and a verb, is used to express the exercise of any of the organs of sense, but especially those of taste and smell.

1. 1670. *pight full of perrieris*, thickly set or studded with precious stones. Douglas, *Virgil*, p. 318, l. 24.

1. 1671. *of Eyntayill fyn*, of fine drapery: in this sense *entayle* is used by Piers Plowman, *Crede*, l. 398 (Wright's ed.), and by Douglas in the *Palice of Honour*, pt 1, 39 ver.

1. 1672. *tother hede*, the other end, i. e. opposite the *cheffe*.

1. 1677. *pase*, steps: note the sing. form. Cf. Fr. *pas*.

1. 1680. Insert [a] between *of* and *god*.

1. 1691. *as yt most nede*, as it could not fail to do: this phrase is still used.

1. 1696. See note, l. 1374.

1. 1698. *A remorec of maters*, a deep regret concerning events. *pat hym mys lyket*, that caused him to despise himself, or, that he greatly disliked: *mislike*, which is still used in the West of Scotland, has both these meanings, as in the phrase, "*it mislikes me sair*," means either, 'it sorely humbles me,' or, 'it greatly displeases me.' For the first sense, see Jamieson's *Dict. Suppl.*

1. 1704. *as hom wele aght*, as well they ought, or, as it well became them: the expression is still common.

1. 1707. *was oute*, was away: there is another meaning of *oute* which occurs in l. 2175, = in existence, alive: both are still common.

1. 1717. *lefe*, should be *lese*, less, of lower standing in rank, as in l. 2025.

1. 1720. *gremy*, perhaps should be *gremþ*: see note, l. 3491.

ll. 1721-2. *me and myne*, myself and those related to me. *yow and yours*, yourself and your relations: so in *The Bruce*, 6. 690. *thaim & tharis*: these are still very common expressions. *zomeryng*, sorrow, cause of mourning: from A.S. *geomor*, sad, sorrowful; *geomrung*, a lamentation, which it also means in this work: see Gloss.

1. 1726. *sik*, should be *sib*, by relation, nearly related, which is in common use.

1. 1732. *renttes*, lands or properties that yield rent: it occurs also in the sense of rental, income from property: both senses are used in the *Acts of Parls. of Scotland*, and are still common.

1. 1736. *Thes redurse to riche*, to wreak or right those acts of violence: *redur*, from O.Fr. *roideur*, and that from *roide*, fierce, violent, is used by Douglas in his *Virgil*, p. 376, l. 54, and occurs again and again in this work.

1. 1750. *our mys wreke*, wreak or avenge our wrong: *mys*, from Goth. *missa*, error, occurs in Wallace, Bk 4, ll. 746, 762; and in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 11, l. 25.

1. 1751. *feghters*, warriors: occurs in Wallace, Bk 1, l. 324, and Bk 11, l. 866, in this sense; but here it evidently means quarrelsome persons or bullies, those who love fighting and settle their quarrels by it. The meaning of the line (which is a form of a well-known proverb), then, is, "but our fate may be that of bullies,—'a fell chaunse' (a terrible defeat)." The proverb referred to is, "Feghters are sure

to meet wi' their match:" when the best of it is a good thrashing, and defeat is disgrace.

l. 1752. *And siker were*, and it would be surer, i. e. safer, better: a common expression still.

ll. 1757-8. *But it likis you*, but if it be in keeping with your will, or, but if it please you better: this contracted form is still in use. *at a lite wordys*, in a few words, or, without further ado. *thus gate to begyn*, to begin on this wise. *ferre*, farther.

l. 1763. *To quit claym all querels*, to forget all our quarrels: *to quit claym* is to renounce claim. *qweme*, close, loving, good: see Gloss. and note, l. 1809.

l. 1775. *willè perto*, willing, hearty besides: *willè* occurs again in l. 7713.

l. 1778. This line is almost as in *Piers Plow.*, 2. 154. (Clarendon Press Series.)

l. 1790. *tome*, time = leisure: is so used in *Piers Plowman*, and is still common.

l. 1802. *for eld*, for generations, or ages: so used by Wyntoun, Bk 2, prol. l. 5, and Bk 2. 9. 75.

l. 1805. *redurs*: see note, l. 1736.

l. 1809. *to qweme quit of all other*, in order to become quits in all other things, or that you may be freed from all the other offences.

l. 1818. *hethyng*, scorn: occurs in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 1843: Wallace, Bk 5, l. 739: Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 118, l. 48.

l. 1822. *untomly*, not leisurely, hurriedly, without delay.

l. 1829. *that tyme*, at that time: a very common phrase in Scotland.

l. 1831. *arghly*, timidly, with reluctance: his previous experience certainly gave him good cause.

l. 1837. *umbly*, should be *tumbly*, leisurely, calmly: for *tomely*; and is another indication of dictation.

l. 1841. *as be lyne olde*, a descendant of her ancient monarchs, or, sprung from her ancient kings.

l. 1849. *to more þen yourselfe*, to a greater than yourself.

l. 1851. *mase*, make: prop. = makes; but here it is 2nd pl., and in l. 1402 it is 2nd sing.: but it was used by Scottish writers with each of the pers. prons. and in both numbers; and vulgarly it is so used still.

l. 1855. *mart*, marred, injured, degraded: or it may be for *marrowed* = mated, matched with yourself: the word is still used in both meanings.

l. 1860. *a clene yre*, a perfect rage: *clene* is similarly employed still, as in 'the man's clean wud.'

l. 1863. *Be, sir*, should be *Ben, sher*, being, sir.

l. 1865. *ne acoyntaunse of my cors has*, nor has any personal knowledge of me, nor has ever seen me.

l. 1889. Compare this line with *Mort. Arth.*, ll. 1465-6.

l. 1894. *lofe* should be *lose*.

l. 1900. *Lut not the lede*, bowed not to the man, made no obeisance to the fellow: *lut*, from A.S. *hlutan*, to bow.

l. 1902. *Hade bir at his bake*, had a strong favourable wind: this phrase is very common in Scotland, and is very expressive. *Bir* is used in various senses (see Gloss.), all more or less connected with rapid motion, what causes it, or what it produces: as in, 'the boat *birred* thro' the water;' 'it gaed thro' wi' a *birr*;' 'gie your stroke *birr*;' 'he's a man of some *birr*;' 'the arrow *birs* thro' the air, and wi' a loud *birr*, gied him a *birr* on the breast.' Sometimes it becomes '*birle*,' as 'a *birr* on the breast, or, a *birle* on the breast,' as in ll. 1224, 9061. *Bir* is said to be derived from A.S. *béran*, to bear, to produce, to carry, to excel; and I have set it so in the Gloss., but its applications by the old Scottish writers, in this work, and at the present time, connect it more closely with Isl. *byre*, a strong wind, a tempest, and Su. Goth. *boer*, the wind, or with Isl. *fioer*, life, vigour. See Jamieson's *Dict. and Suppl.* under *Beir*, *Bir*.

l. 1919. *onryng* should be *orryng*, an error for *ouryng*, a form of *ournyng*, shrinking, wincing: prob. from A.S. *or-wen*, hopeless. In the West of Scotland *ourne* is still used meaning to hang back, to shrink from, to be dowie and sad; and *oorie* meaning cold, chilly, shivering, shrinking: see Burns's 'Winter Night,' stan. 3. For other meanings of *ournyng*, see ll. 2203, 2540, 4767, 12711, and Gröss.

l. 1920. *at sad wordes*, in plain words: *at* is so used in l. 1757.

l. 1928. *vs qwemes noght*, in no way entice us, do not at all concern us: *qweme*, from A.S. *cweman*, to please, to delight, has various meanings in this work: see Gloss.

l. 1939. *for and þou do*, for if you do: *and* is often used so throughout this work.

l. 1945. *Braid vp a brode saile*, hoisted a broad sail: compare various meanings of *braid* given in Gloss.

l. 1952. *mekyt* should be *mefyt*.

l. 1961. *vsnell*, lit. misfortune, mischance; but here implies that which caused the misfortune, viz. silliness, stupidity.

l. 1976. *with austerne wordes*, on account of (those) angry words: *austerne*, stern, severe, from L. *austerus*, or A.S. *styrn*, stern. The phrase occurs in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 306.

ll. 1977-8. *fere* should be *ferd*; and next line, '*Lest the tyrand in his tene, hade turnyt hym to sle.*'

l. 1983. The passage which begins here is a fine specimen of our poet's power. Scenes of battle and tempest are his delight, especially the latter; and again and again he seizes on what in the original is a mere statement or outline, as in this case, and elaborates a splendid scene. Observe too on every such occasion the marked change in the language and measure: he seems to adopt the language of an earlier period that he might have fuller scope and freer measure: indicating that the trammels of translation were irksome, and that the style was assumed for the occasion. In short, when working at the story he

employed the language of books and the style of a favourite author; and when he had a sketch to fill in, he laid aside the Dictionary and the author, and adopted the speech and style of the educated higher classes. For examples of what is here alluded to, compare the ordinary story with passages headed, *The Poete*, *A Prouerbe*, *A Tempest on þe See*, &c.

on þe torres hegh, on the high sea: lit. on þe high hills: *torres*, *pl.* of *tor*, a hill; no doubt from its towering.

1. 1984. *a rak*, a thick mist: in Norfolk called a *roke*. The word occurs in Douglas's *Virgil* both as *rak* and *roik*,—p. 203, l. 26; p. 74, l. 12; p. 432, l. 19. See *rug*, l. 9652.

1. 1986. *routond*, roaring, rushing, bellowing.

1. 1988. *à leuenyng light*, a gleaming or flashing light:—*as a low fyre*, like that of a blazing fire, or, as of a flaming fire.

1. 1993. *þat no lond hade*, that was not on the land, or, that was on the sea.

1. 1995. *clent hille*, rocky or precipitous hill: *clint* and *clinty* are still used in the Lothians, and in the same sense: *clinty clewes* occurs in Doug. *Virg.*, p. 200, l. 15; and *clinty craigs*, in Ramsay's *Poems*.

1. 1996. *dump*, rush down, sink: *dump in þe depe* occurs again in l. 13289; and *damp into helle*, in l. 10713: *dump* is still so used in Scotland.

1. 2002. *to seke*, to go on pilgrimage to.

1. 2003. *þrappit*, contended, strove, battled: from A.S. *þreapian*. Compare l. 8362 with l. 2152.

1. 2026. *gayne-come*, return, 'back-come.'

1. 2031. *rekont by row*, reckoned (recounted) one by one, or, related *seriatim*.

1. 2036. *fere*, fear, or cause to be afraid.

1. 2046. *wackons vp werre*, war arises, or war bursts forth: *waknys wer* occurs in Wallace, Bk 7, l. 185.

1. 2061. *wrixlit*, from A.S. *wrixlan*, to change; but here evidently to cause to change, to overbear, to master.

1. 2064. *to myn on*, to recall and dwell on, to brood over: the phrase is still common. See note, l. 30.

1. 2071. *to hit*, to come true, to be verified: *hit* is still used in this sense in Scotland: for other meanings, see Gloss. *tas*, takes: of the same form as *mase*, *gais*.

11. 2080-1. *þar not*, needs not, has no cause: from the A.S. *þearf*, need, cause. *lip*, slip, stumble, fall: still used in the East of Scotland.

1. 2086. *dungen to dethe*, hurried to death, worried to death, killed: a common phrase still, and with many applications: see l. 2135.

1. 2089. *ges matir*, givest cause: in common use still. Note the various applications of *matir* in this work; the word is so used throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. *mony day after*, for many a year to come: note the absence of the prepos. here, and often through-

out the work : the idiom is very common still : see in l. 2340, *mony day past*.

l. 2126. *wintors*, should be *winteris*.

l. 2123. *no faute*, no want, no lack, or, lack of nothing : *faute* also means fault, offence, as in l. 4850.

l. 2140. Similarly in *Mort. Arth.*, l. 298,

“Of this grett velany I salle be vengede ones.”

l. 2156. *pere ynnes*, their homes : generally implies temporary place of abode ; but often used for dwelling, place of abode.

l. 2159. *wan*, begat : for other meanings, see Gloss.

l. 2178. *the slaght*, the slaughter : occurs again and again : is *slaght* in l. 13609. The word is still used.

l. 2203. *ournand*, sinking, drooping : see note, l. 1919.

l. 2217. *any erdyng in erthe*, any inhabitant of the earth, any one on earth. *euenyng to us*, equal to us (in rank), or, really our match,—as in the common expression, ‘dinna strike the laddie ; he’s no an evenin’ to you :’ see *euy*n, equal, just, fair, in l. 2287.

l. 2219. *pat the mysse tholis*, that endures the insult, or to whom the indignity is done.

ll. 2239-40. *our gate*, our conduct or plans. *ne no torfer betyde* : compare *Mort. Arth.*, l. 356, ‘Hym salle torfere betyde ;’ and compare the line with *Mort. Arth.*, l. 1956, ‘to tene and torfer for ever.’

l. 2247. *the fer end*, the conclusion : see note, l. 95 ; and compare with ‘*the last end*’ of l. 2254. We still speak of ‘*the fore end*,’ or beginning ; ‘*the far end*,’ or conclusion ; and ‘*the last end*,’ or result, outcome, the afterwards.

l. 2261. *to wisshe you with wit* : see note, l. 4.

l. 2286. *Or all so myght*, &c. = or to embitter for ever all who might so venture for her.

l. 2293. The same idea in almost the same words in *M. A.*, l. 1693.

l. 2341. *leut*, left, or *lent*, dwelling, abiding,—as in l. 13857.

l. 2354. *hym one*, all alone, by himself : like Scottish ‘*his lane*.’

l. 2359. *I wilt*, I wandered : see note, l. 2369.

l. 2363. *I tynt hym belyue*, I by-and-bye lost him, or, I soon lost him : the expression is still used.

l. 2369. *wyll of my gate*, lost in error as to my road, wandered : so in l. 12823, *will of his wone*, at a loss for a home, all homeless : *will* or *wyll* is astray, or, to go astray ; left to one’s own will, or, to follow one’s own will, hence, to wander, to be in want of : from *A.S. wild*, following one’s own impulse or will, hence, wilder, bewilder. A common expression in Scotland regarding one who has lost his senses is, ‘he’s clean *wile*,’ or ‘he’s clean *will*,’ or ‘he’s will o’ wit.’ The word is used by Wyntoun, Barbour, Blind Harry, Douglas, and Ramsay : see Jamieson’s *Dict.* for illustrations. Barbour has, in *The Bruce*, ‘*will off wane*,’ Bk 1, l. 328, and Bk 5, l. 525 ; and it occurs in Blind Harry’s *Wallace*, Bk 6, l. 182.

1. 2374. *ouer-hild*, overspread, covered; so in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 169, l. 45.

1. 2406. *That ye faithfully shall falle*, that you shall assuredly get: similarly in l. 8953, '*who shuld falle it.*' Both forms are used by Burns, "Fair *fa'* your honest, sonsie face;" and, "Guid faith, he mauna *fa'* that!"

ll. 2437-8. *I wackonet with þat, thereupon I awaked*: the expression is still common in Scotland: *with þat* = then, afterwards, thereupon, &c., is very common. *grippet my gayre*, seized my weapons: *gayre, gere, geire*, goods, property, dress, armour, arms (see Gloss.), is still common: it occurs in *The Bruce*, *Wallace*, and *Mort. Arth.*; and Burns has, among other examples,

"But, Davie, lad, ne'er fash your head
Tho' we hae little gear."—*Epistle to Davie*.

& *my gate held*, and held on my way, resumed my course: when starting on a course or journey, it is, '*toke the gate*,' as in l. 2877; and in '*Tam o' Shanter*,'

"And folk begin to tak the gate."

1. 2446. *faynhed*, gladness: observe the number of words with the termination *hed*, *hede* = hood, which our author uses.

1. 2462. *toke tent*, took heed, considered: still used.

1. 2478. *eftesones*, afterwards, next in order: in l. 7424 we have *eftirsons*.

1. 2481. *warpet these wordes*, uttered these words: *to warp words*, and *to warp out words*, are forms used both in this work and in *Mort. Arth.* See ll. 360, 2683, and *Mort. Arth.*, ll. 9, 150: also note, l. 1297.

1. 2483. *you blenke*, deceive you: the expression is perhaps founded on the effect which the dazzling of the sun produces on a person looking at anything immediately after: the word is still used in the sense 'to deceive.'

1. 2512. *Seyit furth*, fell back, withdrew: *seyit*, from A.S. *sigan*, to fall, to incline, to sink down, to drop away: hence the various meanings in Gloss.; and in l. 6579 we have, '*sodenly he seit down*;' and in l. 7129, '*þai seyn to þe yates*.'

1. 2536. *shuld be graithe*, should be skilled, sure, or certain: *graithe*, from A.S. *geraedian*, to make ready, teach, instruct: hence, *gerad*, ready, instructed, learned, skilled. In *Piers Plowman* we find '*þe graith gate*' = the direct road (Pas. 1, l. 203: Claren. Series).

1. 2541. *ournes*, shrinks: see note, l. 1919.

1. 2549. *redy to rode*, ready for the voyage: see note, l. 1045.

1. 2572. *Shapyn in shene ger*, arrayed in bright armour.

ll. 2608-12. This is very like what Arthur says in *Mort. Arth.*, ll. 144—151.

1. 2617. *þat at longis to lenge on*, that which is bound to rest on, or, that which in the long run must rest on, or, that which is to remain, for long, on: according as '*at longis*' means, that belongs, or, at long is = in the long run is, for long is.

1. 2622. *A praty man of pure wit*, a worthy man of the highest knowledge; or, a splendid man-of-genius: *a pretty man* means either a graceful, dignified, worthy man, or, a highly accomplished man. "We are three to three: if ye be pretty men, draw!" (Scott's *Rob Roy*.)

1. 2630. *nomekowthe*, famous, renowned: occurs in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 163, l. 21,

"The *namekouth* hous quhilk Labyrinthus hait."

In 1. 2638, *nome kouthe* = name well-known or famous.

1. 2635. *ye mon sure fynde*, you must (by-and-bye) find true, or, you must assuredly experience: the expression is still used: *mon* is *mun* in ll. 3477, 12720.

1. 2649. *wheme*, sometimes *queme*, *qweme* (see Gloss.), good, loved.

1. 2674. *at parys to wende*, that Paris should set out, or, with Paris for proposing or intending to set out: this idiom is well known in Scotland, as in the common parental monition, "I'm no pleased at you to gae there," which means, I am displeased that you should go there, or, I am displeased with you for purposing to go there. However, the first rendering seems to be the one intended, for next line tells that the people '*affirmyt hit fully*.'

1. 2681. *with a birre*, with a loud cry of horror and dismay: the expression is still used regarding such an outburst: so in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 116, l. 11,

"With langsum voce and ane full pietuous *bere*;"

and in 'Christ's Kirk of the Green,'

"Quhyn thay had *berit* lyk baitit bullis."

1. 2693. *on sum qwaint wise*, in some strange, unusual, or long out-of-mind way.

1. 2717. *wond in his weile*, abode in its grandeur, lived or lasted in its glory.

1. 2744. *on the shyre water*: in *Morte Arth.*, l. 3600, "ouer the schyre waters."

ll. 2757-8. *the grete*, the request, the prayer: refers to the command in the preceding lines.

And shope hom, &c.: in *Morte Arth.*, l. 3599,

"And thane he schoupe hym to chippe & schownes no lengure."

1. 2784. *Our knighthode to kythe & our clene strenght*: similarly in *Morte Arth.*, l. 1652,

"Wille kythe for hir kynghe lufe craftes of armes?"

1. 2835. *pai girdon o rowme*, they hold away from it, they give it a wide berth: see *rowme* in *Morte Arth.*, ll. 1454, 3470.

1. 2837. *hade kennyng of other*, had knowledge of the other = took any notice of the other, or paid any attention to the other.

1. 2852. *waited vppon hor wirates*, sought out their fortunes, i. e. went (to the temple) to inquire what was their fate: going to a fortune-teller is still called *waiting one's wirates*. *for wynnyng of godys*, in order to secure the favour of the gods or goddess.

1. 2877. *toke he þe gate*, he took the road : see note, l. 2438.
1. 2939. *comonyng in company*, promiscuous mingling when in a company, or, promiscuous mingling in company : see l. 2964.
1. 2942. *ertes*, tends, turns. *ernyst*, earnest = grief, sorrow, mischief. 'It's fun now : 'twill be earnest ere long.'
1. 2948. *les wemen*, women of lower rank.
1. 2950. *shene*, seen, or, shown : according as *h* is or is not an alliterative license.
1. 2965. *ouer all*, above all. *þere onesty*, their good name, their reputation : still used. *attell to saue*, strive to preserve.
1. 2968. *Halyt*, hauled : as in the expression, 'the boat hauled ashore.' *harlit with rôpes*, dragged by ropes : there are two forms of this verb used by our author, and still common in Scotland, *harl*, *hurl* (see Gloss.), to drag, to pull, to drag along the ground, to move rapidly in any direction.
1. 2970. *Shall not into fame*, should be, 'Fall not into fame,' as the alliteration requires.
1. 3025. *the proudfall*, the front hair which falls or is folded over the ears.
1. 3028. *Quitter to qweme*, whiter in comparison : *qweme*, from A.S. *gecweman*, to come opportunely, to please, to fit ; *gecweme*, pleasing, acceptable, fit : hence the idea of comparison. The orthography of this line forms another proof that the scribe, at least occasionally, wrote from dictation : compare with l. 3055.
1. 3029. *nouþer lynes ne lerkas*, neither lines nor wrinkles : this expression is still used as here, and Allan Ramsay has,
 "Some loo the courts, some loo the kirk,
 Some loo to keep their skin frae *lirkes*."
1. 3030. *browes full brent*, brow very full and smooth : as in 'John Anderson My Jo,'
 "Your locks were like the raven,
 Your bonnie brow was *brent*."
1. 3034. *brent gold*, burned gold = refined gold : *brent* is so used in the *Scots Acts* anent the coinage, reign of James-III.
1. 3035. *wull-full onest*, extremely beautiful ; ? *Well full*. *euyn*, exact.
1. 3055. *Alse quyte*, &c. = as white and evenly as any whale-bone, e. ivory : much of the ivory in common use was got from the tusks of the walrus : hence the mistake as to its being whale-bone. Dunbar, in 'None may assure in this Warld,' has,
 "Toungis now ar maid of quhyte quhaill bone,
 And hairtis are maid of hard flynt stone."
1. 3076. *as a nepe white*, as white as a turnip : *nepe* is still used in country districts of Scotland. A.S. *naepe*.
1. 3077. *The brede of hir brest*, the surface of her breast, her whole bosom : similarly, "he fell on the *brade* o' his back."
1. 3078. *pluttide a litull*, slightly pimpled, i. e. covered with minute

points, as such skin is when healthy : in l. 3837 we have *pluccid* : both forms are still used ; but *pluccid* generally implies larger pimples, such as are seen on the face of gross-living persons.

l. 3094. *full thrange*, full busily : so still, as in 'You're working awa' fu' thrang there,' or in, 'I sit here *full thrang* doin' naething.'

l. 3121. *Ayther vnto oper*, each to the other : so again in l. 3340 : in *Morte Arth.*, l. 939, we have, '*aythyre after other*.'

l. 3123. *festoned pere forward*, sealed their promise, pledged each other : in *Piers Plowman*, Pas. 2, l. 123, '*þow hast fest hire to fals* ;' in *The Bruce*, Bk 14, l. 643, '*maid festnyng of frendschip* ;' and in *Wyntoun*, Bk 9, ch. 25, ll. 61-4, '*trewis wes takyn and ferinly festnyt*.'

l. 3163. *and a gai qwhene*, a gay queen, or, a splendid lady : *qwhene*, a queen, or, a young or dashing lady : the phrase is still used, as 'she's a gay queen,' meaning, one who is showy in person or in dress. See '*gay ladys*,' l. 3202.

ll. 3171-2. *rad* = *radly*. *fairer*, better. *and we fer soght*, although we should search far : *fer* = far, far and near, to the farthest : the expression is still used in this sense.

l. 3220. *braid*, rushed. *bright gere*, bright weapons : see note, l. 2438. *buskit hom furthe*, got ready and set out : for various meanings of *busk*, see Gloss.

l. 3222. *kyd*, famous, noble : a favourite word of our author, occurs again and again both in this work and in the *Morte Arth.*

l. 3242. *ythes*, waves. *cogges*, boats. Both words occur in *Morte Arthure* ; and *cog* and *coggle* are still used in Scotland as names of small boats : also *coggly* = unsteady.

l. 3279. *þus bemournet*, thus (she) bewailed. *no meite toke*, took no food : *meat* is the word most used in Scotland for *food*, sometimes too for *meal*, *repast*, as in ll. 2558, 7843.

l. 3296. *ne hopis þou not*, do you not suppose, or, do you not believe : *hope* is still used in this sense, as in, 'I'm trying to *hope* he's a' safe.'

l. 3330. *all hor sennedes*, all their awards, all they are pleased to send ; a present is sometimes called a *send*.

l. 3332. *full leell*, full steadfast, true-hearted : *leel* is still used as a term of endearment, as in, '*my leel guidman*,' and,

"It's a' to pleasure our guidman,
For he's baith *leal* and true."

It is also used in the sense of honest, upright, faithful, as in '*Truth bides in a leal heart* ;' and in l. 12712, '*a lede þat he leell trist*' = a man that he trusted was honest.

l. 3372. *an euenyng to me*, had or held equal rank with me ; *euenyng*, equality.

l. 3404. *As qwemet for a qwene*, as was becoming for a queen, or, as suited the rank of a queen. *qwaintly*, gorgeously, beyond what was usual in beauty or grandeur : *qwaint*, from O.Fr. *cointe*, elegant.

l. 3422. *takand tomly o pere way*, lit. taking leisurely their way, moving slowly along.

l. 3456. *lyuys*, lively, all alive : = *on lyue*, and so used in l. 13543, *halfe-lyues*, half-alive, or as now, *half dead* : however, it may also be rendered, *they live* (continue).

l. 3487. *you bese for to se*, you are doomed to see : the expression is still used in this sense.

l. 3491. *gretynng*, weeping, wailing : still used. In l. 8677 it is *grete*, which is also used. *gremy* perhaps should be *gremþ*, bitterness, anger, rage, as in *Wm. and Werwolf*, where Sir F. Madden refers it to O.N. *grimt*. The word occurs in ll. 1720, 4754 ; and certainly in l. 1720 *gremþ* suits the measure better.

l. 3523. *teghit her in yrnas*, bound her in irons.

ll. 3538-42. This passage is somewhat confused. Perhaps the lines have been displaced : if so, l. 3541 should be set between ll. 3538-9 as a parenthesis.

ll. 3550-1. Compare *Morte Arthure*, ll. 715-16,

“And then cho swounes fulle swythe when he hys·swerde aschede
Twys in a swounyng, swelte as cho walde.”

where *twys* is an error for *swys*, which the alliteration demands, and which occurs two or three times in *Morte Arth.* : then the line corresponds with l. 9454 of this work,

“Sweyt into swym, as he swelt wold.”

It is interesting to compare the various settings of this picture as given in this work and in the *Morte Arthure* ; and to note how the different attitudes are suggested or represented. See ll. 5753, 8046, 8704-6, 9454, 10365-6, 10566-7 ; and *Morte Arth.*, ll. 715-16, 1466-7, 2960-1, 2982, 3969, 4246, 4272-3 : as has been observed before, the touches in the *M. Arth.* tell that the hand has become firmer.

l. 3640. *salus*, salutations, greetings : *salus* occurs as a vb. in *Wallace*, Bk 6, l. 131,

“He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn.”

l. 3656. *ilke-a-dele*, every part, every particular : is still used : from A.S. *aelc*, each ; and *dael*, a part, a portion ; hence degree, quantity, amount, as in Chaucer, ‘she was sumdele deaf’ (*Wife of Bath*) ; and in Barbour, Bk I, ll. 383, 393.

l. 3688. Compare the passage which begins here with the similar ones in pp. 65, 150-1, 314 ; and note the striking examples of onomatopœia which occur, especially in this case in ll. 3691—3700.

l. 3693. *ropand*, quick or fast beating, hence (according as the motion, the sound, or the effect, is made prominent), rushing, roaring, crashing : in l. 1986, *a routond rayn*. *Rapping rain*, *rain rapping down*, are expressions still in use, and in all the senses given above : in Douglas’s *Virgil*, p. 143, l. 12, we have,

“Als fast as ranþ schoure *rappis* on the thak :”

and in Ross’s *Helenore* it occurs in the sense of *pattering*, *gushing*,

“Now, by this time the tears were *rapping* down
Upon her milk-white breast, aneth her gown.”

In Su. Goth. *rapa*, to rush headlong; A.S. *hrepan*, to cry, to shout, to scream; Mæso-Goth. *hropjan*, to call out, to cry out.

1. 3697. *þe bre*, the water: still used, and applied to any liquid in common use, as in 'Willie brew'd a peck o' maut.'

"The cock may craw, the day may daw
And aye we'll taste the barley-bre."

Also in 'The Barrin' o' the door,'

"Wad ye kiss my wife before my face,
And scaud me wi' puddin' bree O?"

1. 3700. *fore*, fared; hence, *fore as a fyre* = glowed, blazed.

1. 3703. *caget to-gedur*, caught, warped (through shaking and shifting among each other): the phrase is still used for ropes in that state; and *cage*, or *cadge*, is common in the sense of *to shake*, *to toss*.

1. 3746. *wild as a lion*: in l. 3810, *wode as a lyon*: in l. 6405, *wode as a wild lyon*: in l. 6523, *wode as a wild bore*; and in *Morte Arth.*, l. 3837, *wode alls a wylde beste*. See note, l. 6523.

1. 3758. *a streught loke*, or a *strenght loke*, = a straight (steady, staring) look, or a strong (clear, searching) gaze.

1. 3772. *gleyit a litill*, squinted a little. The expressions in this line are exactly such as would still be used. It is noted of Achilles, Æneas, and Cassandra, that they were '*jleyit a litill*:' see ll. 3943, 3995.

1. 3793. *no make*, no match: from A.S. *maca*, a mate, a husband; hence, a companion, an equal: the word occurs in 'The King's Quair,' Can. 2, sts. 39 and 45; and in 'The Cherrie and Slae' it is *mayock*. *wordye* should be *wordys*.

1. 3802. *vnlell of his trouthe*, unfaithful in promise.

1. 3825. *stutid*, stuttered: *stot*, *stoit*, *stut*, and *stutter*, are still used in Scotland to express stumbling either in speech or walk: *stoit*, however, is usually expressive of staggering, reeling: in l. 3881 it is *stotid*.

1. 3838. *pluccid*, pimpled; see note, l. 3078.

1. 3842. *presit after seruys*, looked sharply out for his service (allowance of food at meals), was greedy at meals.

1. 3895. *swat neuer*, never sweated, i. e. perspired through fear: the expression is still used, and means, as here, 'was never afraid.'

1. 3911. *The ton fro þe tother*, the one from the other.

1. 3956. *faffure* should be *fassure*, colour of the hair, complexion: A.S. *faex*, hair of the head: allied to which is *fasse*, a tassel, A.S. *fas*, a fringe.

1. 4062. *was an*, was one: Scot. *ane*.

1. 4097. *od shippes*, great ships, ships of the largest class: *od*, or *odd*, is a law term in Scotland applied to the umpire in a case; and from this usage comes the one here (chief, greatest). *Od shippes*, *bigge shippes*, and *barges*, seem to be different names for the largest vessels then known. See *od* in l. 4165.

1. 4137. *Nawlus son the grete*, son of Nawlus the Great.

1. 4138. *graidly* = *grailhly*, readily, properly, in due time.

l. 4176. *alate* or *olate*: throughout the MS. this prefix is very hard to determine, owing to the cramp style of writing.

l. 4185. Compare *Mort. Arth.*, l. 298.

l. 4212. *eght* = *aght*, from A.S. *agan*, to own, to possess.

l. 4274. *appollus doughter*, Apollo's daughter: in all Teutonic languages the *sun* is feminine, e. g. A.S. *sunna*: but in l. 4370, our author contradicts himself regarding the moon.

l. 4301. *myrtlit*, in l. 4312, *myrtild*, crumbled: *mirle*, or *murle*, a contracted form of this word is still common in Scotland, as in, 'the wall is *mirlin*' down: 'also *mirlin*, and *moolin*, a crumb, a small portion.

l. 4312. This is perhaps the shortest complete line possible in this alliterative measure. Note also, the rime letter is a vowel: examples of this kind are plentiful in this work, and in the *Morte Arth.* they are not uncommon.

l. 4336. *berynes*, burial: occurs in Barbour's *Bruce*, Bk 3, l. 562, 'And syne wes brought till *berynes*:' also in *Wallace*, Bk 4, l. 498.

ll. 4379-80. *aykewardly*, awkwardly, stupidly. Note the use of *y* here, and often throughout the work, for *w*: indicating that the MS. had been copied, or dictated, or both, from an older MS. in which the Saxon *w* was used.

on *him*, i. e. Minerva: gender not very strictly defined, nor perhaps definable as regards the '*maument*.'

ll. 4395—4421. This passage agrees with one in *Piers Plowman* (A), p. 12.

his sete he wold make full noble in þe north: compare with 'ponam pedem in aquilone,' in *Piers Plow.*; and see an interesting article in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, vol. XII, p. 110.

l. 4439. *warloghe*, a monster: is used as an adj. in l. 6425; as also in 'The Evergreen,'

"A bytand ballat on *warlo* wives,
That gar thair men live pinging lives";

and in Hogg's 'Witch of Fife,'

"The warlock men and the weird wemyn
And the fayes of the wood and the steep."

l. 4500. *pus-gatis*, in this manner: a more common form is *pus-gate*.

l. 4541. *beldid were þen*, encouraged, strengthened: *beld*, is to protect, to cover; then, to support, or anything that will tend to support, or carry forward. In l. 5864, it is used in the sense of 'to rest in order to recover strength,' or, 'to shelter:' the word is used by the earlier Scottish poets both as a noun and as a vb.

l. 4589. *pullisheet*, revolved, circled: in Scotland a pulley is still called 'a *pullishee*;' and Ramsay has,

"—wedges rive the aik: and *pulliscees*
Can lift on highest roofs the greatest trees."

l. 4605. *has*, imperat. pl. of have, but still used as here = take. *ast*, throw, and pronounced '*haese*.' Thus Wyntoun, Bk 9, ch. 8, l. 27, '*Hawys* armys hastily,' and Barbour has,

“——— sen it is sua
That ye thus gate your gate will ga
Hawys gud day !”

*highe*s, imperat. pl. of *hie*, but still used, like *has*, in different senses : here, = haste ye, or hoist ye : in l. 4608, = drive on, hurry on.

l. 4622. *Hade bir at hor bake*, had a favourable wind : see note on l. 1902.

l. 4648. *Emperour*, commander, captain. This is a test-word for the authorship of this work : the word is uncommon in the sense here used, although it is clearly the most literal : L. *imperator*, a commander. It is so used in the *Morte Arth.*, ll. 307, 1326, 1957, 2291, &c., and is the very word upon which Wyntoun expatiates, and excuses Huchown for using, because it is used in this sense. The *Morte Arthure* corresponds exactly with the description Wyntoun gives of Huchown's *Gest Hystoryale of Arthure* ; it uses the word *Emperour* as explained by him ; and this work has every indication of having been composed by the same author, so far as words, phrases, peculiar expressions and modes of expression enable us to judge ; and here, and at least five times else, occurs the word *Emperour* used in the same way. For the other instances of its use, see Gloss.

l. 4743. *Whappet in wharles*, lashed, drove, shot in quarrels. *whap* is still used to express rapid motion or action ; also, *wap*, which occurs as a noun in l. 6405, and as a vb. in l. 7297. Observe the interchange of *wh* and *qu* in *wharles* = quarrels : as before in *wheme* = *queme*, &c., and now in *whellit* = *quellit* : in country districts of Scotland it is still common.

l. 4773. *bare as a bast*, as bare as a mat. In the *Rom. of Alexander* the Edit. renders ‘*a bast*,’ the stem of a linden tree : more probably it should be, the mat made of the inner bark of the linden, which is much used by gardeners, &c., for packing, and certainly is as bare and smooth as possible. The phrase, *bare as a bast*, is still common, and used in the same sense as here.

l. 4776. *dusshet into the diche*, tumbled into the ditch : *dush*, to push, to drive, to overturn, is still used. *diche*, pron. ditch or dike (see Gloss.), is still common : for examples, see Jamieson's *Dict.*

l. 4787. *menye*, company : see note, l. 37.

l. 4795. *boue* should be *bone*.

ll. 4849-50. *lewte*, loyalty : here used in the sense of *humility*. The reference here seems to be to the story of Nebuchadnezzar. Micah vi. 8, and Dan. xii. 3. *fylyng of pride*, humbling it to the dust : *fyle*, to defile, is still common.

l. 4857. *ertid*, heartened, strengthened.

l. 4871. *to filsom*, to further : lit. to fill or fulfil : for different forms of this word, see Gloss. It occurs in *Morte Arth.*, ll. 881, 1975 ; and in the West of Scotland *filse*, *filsh*, *fulse*, *fulsh*, are used in the same sense ; and when a sack is well filled it is said to be *filshed up*, or, *filshed fu*.

l. 4951. *Lightyn at the low*, alighted at the portal or lodge : the *low*

(A.S. *loh*, a place, a stead), may be, as it still is, the lodge, or the lodge gate, of a gentleman's seat; hence, where there is no such lodge, the entrance might be so called.

l. 4973. *Kuyt*, white: probably spelled *qwite* or *qwit* in the MS. from which this one was copied and dictated. Most probably it was *qwit*, as in l. 8522, which occurs in a portion of the MS. which is in the copying hand; and the scribe, not sure of the word by its sound, had it spelled to him, and confounded the *qwi* with *kuy*. There are many such indications throughout the MS.

ll. 4990-1. = And—one enemy to another—naught beseems it, saluting or courteous speech with bared head: i. e. enemies do not salute and take off their hats.

ll. 5001-2. *hit doghis the bettur*, lit. it thrives the better = so much the better (for you). *set noght*, regard not, or, set at nought.

Dogh = dow, is still common both in Scotland and the North of England, and is used in different senses: from A.S. *dugan*, to profit, to avail.

l. 5048. *wetheruns*, mortal enemies: from A.S. *wiðerwinna*, an adversary in battle or combat; and hence the word suggests all the ideas of hate and revenge connected with enmity.

l. 5071. *full swice* should be *fulls-wice* = fool's-wise, like a fool.

l. 5075. *blym of hor brathe*, cease of their wrath: *blym* should be *blyne*, from A.S. *blinnan*, to rest, to cease. In *Morte Arth.*, l. 1931,

“That I sulde *blyne* fore theire boste.”

l. 5106. Insert [me] between *deme* and *to*.

l. 5132. *waynet*, lightened, lessened, curbed: *wayne*, from A.S. *gewaenan*, to turn, hence, to lift up (as in l. 676); or, from *wanian*, to diminish, to lessen.

l. 5186. *to stall*, to satisfy: is still used, both in this sense, and, to surfeit: thus Burns, in his ‘Address to a Haggis,’ has,

“Is there that o’er his French ragout,
Or olio that wad *stau* a sow.”

l. 5199. *Kuit*, quiet = quietness: another mark of dictation.

ll. 5231-91. Compare this battle-scene with any of those in the *Morte Arth.*, but specially with the one after the defeat of Modred's fleet: the reader will thus get an idea of the author's mode of viewing such a scene. Some of the most striking similarities are given below.

l. 5242. *Morte Arth.*, l. 2143.

l. 5249. *Morte Arth.*, l. 1813:

“Schotte thorowe the schilttrouns & scheuerede launces.”

l. 5250. *Morte Arth.*, l. 3024:

“Many dowghty es dede be dynt of his hondes.”

ll. 5254-6. *Morte Arth.*, 2228-9, 2911-2.

l. 5284. *sounys*, seeks, rushes, vibrates: see note, l. 495.

l. 5285. *Morte Arth.*, l. 2178:

“That he was dede of þe dynte & done owté of lyfe.”

1. 5414. *fulthe*, plenty, abundance: the word is still used, and pronounced both *fulthe* and *fouth*, as in Burns, 'On the late Capt. Grose,'

"He has a *fouth* o' auld nick-nackets."

1. 5437. Compare *Morte Arth.*, l. 317. '*be tale*' occurs in this work, l. 2746; and '*thrifty in armes*' in l. 5450.

1. 5553. *martrid*, mangled, tortured: like Fr. *martyriser*.

1. 5587. = Or to get to the walls, (which were) watched, as they thought.

1. 5638. *wynnyt* should be *wyn yt*.

1. 5728. *big bowes of brake*, great cross-bows. There are three different explanations of the term *bowes of brake*, which of course depend on the meaning of the word *brake*. 1. Bows with a brake, i. e. with an instrument for breaking the tension of the bow, or for making the arrow break away from it. In support of this explanation, allusion is made to the flaxdresser's brake, and the farmer's brake-barrow for clayey soil. 2. That the brake was the crank or handle which the soldier worked when using the bow. In support of this, allusion is made to the brake, i. e. the handle or lever of a ship's pump: but there are breaks where there is no handle at all, as brakes for wheels, &c. 3. That *bows of brake* were bows for breaching: just as a war-ship is called a man-of-war, or a ship-of-war. In support of this it is said that cross-bows were first used for that purpose, and that it was long after their use as breaching engines, before they were used as hand weapons; and that when they were adapted to hand use they still retained their old name. From a review of these explanations the question comes to be, were they so called from the machine with which they were provided, or from the use to which they were first applied. (See Wedgwood's *Etymol. Dict.*, and Boutell's *Arms and Armour*.)

1. 5732. *shout* should be *shont*, shrunk, withdrew.

1. 5810. Compare with *Morte Arth.*, l. 3831.

1. 5932. *Morte Arth.*, l. 1796:

"Wroght wayes full wyde & wounded knyghttez."

1. 5939. *Morte Arth.*, l. 2975:.

"Sleyghly in at the slotte slyttes hyme thorowe."

Compare also ll. 5936-40 with *Morte Arth.*, ll. 2252-4.

1. 5998. *mony warchond wound*, many painful wounds: the phrase occurs in Wallace, Bk 3, l. 204: *warchond*, from A.S. *waerc*, pain.

ll. 6037-8. *beccyn*, blaze: *beik* is generally transitive, but here neuter. *tendlis*, resinous splints used in early times as candles were afterwards: from A.S. *tendan* or *tyndan*, to set on fire.

ll. 6051. *qwistlis*, reed instruments, as the shepherd's pipe, the clarionet, &c. *qwes*, fifes. *other qwaint gere*, other instruments of the olden time.

1. 6063. *felous* should be *felons*, fierce, cruel, infuriated ones: from A.S. *felle*, fierce, fell: Fr. *felon*, *fellon*. The word occurs often in *The Bruce*, as an adj.; in Wallace, Bk 6, l. 292; in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 118, l. 44; and in *Golag. and Gawane*, l. 670.

1. 6127. *vnwyly* should be *vnwysly*.

1. 6133. *leue* should be *lene*, lend, grant; from A.S. *læn*, a loan.

1. 6176. The *vb. loute* (A.S. *hlutan*) is used both with and without the *prep. to* following: here, and in ll. 6213, 6235, without it; but in l. 6251, with it.

1. 6186. *takell*, weapons, bows and arrows: sometimes means an arrow, as in Dong. *Virg.*, p. 300, l. 20; 'Christ's Kirk,' st. 10; Chancer's Cant. Tales, Prol., l. 106. The word is still used in Scotland in the sense of arms, instruments; and is common among workmen when speaking of the tools with which they work.

1. 6256. *fer*, contr. for *ferre*, further.

1. 6258. *stert vpon stray*, begin to move, attempt to stir out of his proper place: the phrase is capable of different applications, and occurs twice in *Golagros and Gawane* (ll. 19 and 992).

1. 6265. *bes* (imper. pl.), be ye. *ware*, wary. By combination we have our present form, *beware*.

waytys (imper. pl.), watch, carefully attend. *Wayt* occurs as a *sb.* in ll. 6270, 7352: in l. 6270 = a watch, a guard; and in l. 7352, we have *waites* = watchmen, or, the watches:—the word is still used in both senses.

1. 6325. *qwat* should be *pat*; but the line is still imperfect: probably it should be, "And *pat* so tendit to *pe* [ton, *pe*] totheris was all" = and what harmed the one, was the other's harm too.

1. 6368. *Polidarius the porknell*: see ll. 3837-42.

1. 6394. *Toke his horse with his helis* = struck the spurs into his steed: *toke* is thus used again and again in this work, as in l. 7508, *toke hym in the face*; l. 8224, *toke hym on pe hed*, &c. These expressions are still in use.

1. 6407. Compare with *Morte Arthure*, l. 2069.

1. 6409. Compare with ll. 5939, 7004, 7340, and with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 2254, 2975.

1. 6439. *for wepyn or other* = in spite of all opposition: *for* is still used in this sense.

ll. 6510-17. Compare with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 1792-9, 2086-92.

1. 6613. *at* probably should be *had*: a very likely mistake for a scribe writing to dictation.

1. 6640. *3op*, more commonly *3epe*: see Glossary.

1. 6663. *Luggit*, dragged (Su.-Goth. *lugga*): is still used.

1. 6730. *luskit to ground*, dashed to the ground, laid flat on the earth: *lusk* seems like the Ger. *lauschen*, to lurk, to lie flat, to lie in wait.

1. 6745. *odmony*, a great many. For the various meanings of *od*, see Glossary: some of them are still in use.

1. 6789. *Mony lyue of lept*: compare with *Morte Arthure*, l. 2084, *some leppe fro the lyfe*.

1. 6822. *gyuen bake*, turned about, gave way: see l. 6860.

1. 6823. *fight* should be *flight*. *fay worthit*, were cut down.

1. 6838. *refe hyn his fos*, snatch him from his foes: the omission of the preposition in such phrases is pretty frequent in this work.

1. 6865-6. *no noy feld*, felt none of the brunt. *baners on brede* occurs in *Morte Arthure*, l. 3646.

1. 6941. *in holl quert*, safe and sound: *in quert* seems to have been used as the phrase "hale and hearty" is now: it occurs in 'The Awntyrs of Arthure,' l. 244, and in *Golagros and Gawane*, l. 586; and Sir F. Madden, in his Glossary to these pieces, renders *quarte*, *quert* = good spirits, joy.

1. 6992. *said* ought to be *sad*, as in ll. 1277.

1. 6998. *Issit*, rushed, dashed: in l. 5784 it occurs as *ysshit*: see Glossary.

1. 7005. *þe slade moue*, the mouth or entrance of the valley: *moue*, the mouth, is still common.

1. 7033. *blody beronym*, run over with blood, i.e. covered with it. It occurs in 'Death and Liffe' in the Percy Folio MS.

1. 7049. *wirdis*, destiny, fate: cf. Ger. *werden*, to become.

Rubric. *By Ector*, with reference to Hector.

1. 7107. *tuk of a trump*, blast of a trumpet. *Tuck of drum* is a phrase still used: see Jamieson's Dict.

1. 7122. *And ay worth vnto werre*, and always became worse and worse.

1. 7149. *for*, on account of—i.e. as a provision against.

1. 7171. *Venus*: the alliteration here makes it *Wenus*, as in l. 2987.

1. 7197. *syttyn*, sitting—i.e. fitting, suitable: see, under *Sitte*, Glossary.

1. 7207. *þe tru vp* = the (time of the) truce run out: as in 'the time's np.'

1. 7273. *dernly* ought to be *deruly* = *derfly*, quickly, hastily.

1. 7302. *lauchand*, rushing, bounding: in l. 5810, the *vb.* is *launse*; and in *William of Palerne*, l. 2755, it is *launce*. Cf. Fr. *se lancer*.

1. 7308. Compare this line with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 979, 1388, 2182, 2201: indeed, the whole passage (7304-10) may be compared with *M. A.*, 1382-90, and 2197-2203.

1. 7346. *hondqwile* = *hand-while*, commonly *hanla-while* = *handy-while*, a short time: just as a *hand-full* = a small quantity, a small number. See Jamieson's Dict.

1. 7398. *stere* = stir, commotion, strife: is still used. Compare the next two lines with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 2095-6.

1. 7430. *swagit* = swacked: similarly, *haggit* = hacked, l. 10023. Both words are still used in Scotland.

1. 7458. In *Morte Arthure*, l. 2079,

"The stede and the steryne mane strykes to the grownde."

Compare also l. 11091 with *M. A.*, ll. 1488, 3823.

1. 7491. *naited þere strenght*, plied their strength, exerted themselves to their utmost. See Jamieson's Dict. under *Nate*, *Note*: Ger. *nützen*.

1. 7496. *caupit*: see note, l. 7533.

1. 7507. *aykeward* = awkward, i. e. sideways.
1. 7512. *sad*: for various meanings see Gloss., and Gloss. to *Wm. of Palerne*.
1. 7533. *Keppit the caupe*, received the stroke, arrested the blow: *kep* is still so used. *caupe* = Ital. *colpo*, a blow, is the root of the verb *caupit* in l. 7496.
1. 7551. *sute*, pursuit: in l. 6014, *suet*.
1. 7570. *oure side londes*, our wide, or, broad lands: *side*, A.S. *síd*.
1. 7619. *skewes*, clouds, heavens: A.S. *scua*, a shade, a shadow. See Gloss.
1. 7621. *waynit*, rushed, gushed. Compare this meaning with that in l. 676, which is still used; and for other meanings in this work, see Gloss.: see also Gloss. to *Wm. of Palerne*.
1. 7628. *teghit*, tugged, pulled: A.S. *teon*.
1. 7651. *reueray*, clamour, scolding: Fr. *resverie*, idle talking, raving. See Jamieson's Dict.
1. 7724. *his stepe loke*, his deep-set eyes, or, his out-shot, glaring eyes: *stepe* is still used in both senses. See l. 3758, and Chaucer's Prologue, l. 747.
1. 7733. Compare with *Morte Arthure*, l. 449.
1. 7758. *Mawhoun*, monster, devil: a term of opprobrium that tells of Crusading times, and is still applied to the devil, as in 'The Deil's Awa Wi' the Exciseman,' by Burns.
1. 7766. *Vnbest* = *un-beast*, i. e. misshapen beast.
1. 7861. *mailles*, perhaps should be *maicles*, matchless. The line seems to run thus:—'And though we are (by entertaining the proposal of a truce) ruining our superiority, let us do so no longer.'
1. 7895. *bone*, prayer, request.
1. 7904. *chaped*, escaped: like *scaped* in *Wm. of Palerne*, l. 2752.
- ll. 7926-7. *brond egge* = brand's edge. *feld of* = felt some of.
1. 7937. [*were*], MS. has *where*: in *Wm. of Palerne* the same form occurs three times; viz. in ll. 261, 502, 2750.
1. 7945. *wonsped* = wan-speed = failure of good speed. Cf. *wan-hope* = failure of hope, despair.
1. 7983. Omit the comma after *have*.
1. 8029. *Bresaide*: this is surely a muddle between Briseis and Cressid.
1. 8037. *ses hym*, make him to cease.
1. 8046. Compare with ll. 8705, 9454, 10365, 10567, 10761-2, and these with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 715-16, 2961-2, 4247, 4273.
1. 8053. *fir*, probably should be *firre* = further, as in l. 4782.
1. 8120. *file* = defile. The line runs thus:—'Every man will blame you, and defile your fair fame.'
1. 8176. *yomeryng*, sorrowing (at their parting). *yettyng*, shedding: A.S. *geótan*: Mæss.-Goth. *giutan*: Dutch, *gieten*.
1. 8194. *thristy*, bold, brave: *thristlicke*, boldly (used poetically) occurs in *Wm. of Palerne*, l. 191.

l. 8231. *Mony ledes with his launse out of lyfe broght.* Compare with ll. 7683, 8633, 9892, 10158, and with *Morte Arthure*, l. 1820,—

“Many lede with his launce the liffe has he refede.”

The phrase, *out of lyfe broght*, is in *Morte A.*, ll. 1775, 1800, 3520, *broghte oute of lyfe*: also, in l. 1282 of this work, we find, *and hym o liue broght*; and in *M. A.*, l. 802, *and broghte hyme o lyfe*.

l. 8296. *derny*, a misprint for *deruly*, fiercely.

l. 8313. *tes*, raises, elevates; hence, adores: is still in use. See Jamieson's Dict.

l. 8341. *foale*, a horse: still a common word among farmers and horse-dealers.

l. 8386. *Rowchet*, a mistake for *cowchet* = inlaid, set,—which the alliteration demands. See *Kowchit* in l. 11789.

l. 8418. How odd!—a Parliament of Kings, Lords, and Commons during the siege of Troy! Evidently, from the way in which our author speaks of them here and elsewhere, such a parliament was the only kind he had known: note too the mode of affirming the truce.

l. 8437. *by tale* = in order.

l. 8444. *unfitting* should be *unsittyng*.

l. 8653. *shot* = cast, flung.

l. 8677. *gawlyng*, yelling, lamenting: still in use in the form *gowl-ing*. See *Goulen* in Gloss. to *Havelok* (ed. Skeat): also Jamieson's Dict.

ll. 8695-6. *woke*, watched: in the same sense as at the Irish *wake*. *Remyng*, crying, lamentation: A.S. *hreman*, to cry, to weep, to lament. *rauthe* = *reuthe*, ruth: A.S. *hreōw*, *reōw*, grief, sorrow.

l. 8732. *to fele*, to perceive, to smell.

l. 8753. *As a gate*, as a way, i. e. the steps were a way to go up by.

l. 8810. *fynet not to bren*, ceased not to burn, never went out.

l. 8850. *what dem þar us ellus* = what (part of our) destiny must we yet work out: *þar* = need, as in the *Prick of Conscience*, l. 2167 (Morris).

l. 8884. *to fylsy*, to swell out, to increase: the word is still used as an adj.—*filschy*. See Jamieson's Dict.

l. 8924. *gyng*, gang, followers: A.S. *gegne*, a flock.

l. 8963. *unfittyng*, should be *unsittyng* = unseemly.

l. 8970. *pase* = passus.

l. 8994. *þere fos found for to greue*, (they) go with the design of punishing their foes.

l. 9024. *triet*, great, splendid: see Gloss. to *Wm. of Palerne*, under *Trie*.

l. 9049. *fforset* = *for-set*, hemmed in, cut off, prevented (in the old sense of the word): the alliteration suggests that the accent is on *set*.

l. 9061. *birlet* & *þirlet* are still used. Compare with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 1413, 1858, 2167.

l. 9085. *entiret* = interred: in l. 9106 we find *entierment* = burial. In some of the country districts of Lanarkshire both words are still so pronounced.

ll. 9127-33. *sourcher* = *sour-cher*, evil cheer, sadness, choking agony. *facid* = defaced: see *facing*, l. 9215. *vn* = on.

l. 9141. *moron* or *moru mylde*: in Dunbar's 'Twa Maryit Wemen,' l. 513, we find,—‘*The morow myld wes and meik,*’ &c.

l. 9153. *hatnet*, heated, inflamed.

l. 9159. *grym* is here = grief: more commonly *anger*, and in the form *greme*. See Gloss.

l. 9210. *dreghtly can syle*, slowly began to compose himself.

l. 9242. *In pat at* = in that which, as far as.

ll. 9268-70. *seruet* = deserved. *ekys* = increases: *eke* is still used both as a verb and a noun = to add to, an addition.

l. 9320. This line is another proof that our author had read *Piers Plowman*: in Wright's ed., p. 10, we find:—

“And comen to a counseil for the commune profit.”

l. 9337. *leuet* = lived, remained: see also in l. 9358.

l. 9406. *He gird hym thurgh the guttes with a grym speire*. In the *Morte Arthure*, ll. 1369-70, we have,—

“He gryppes hym a grete spere, and graythely hym hittez
Thurgh the guttez in-to the gorre he gyrdes hym ewyn.”

Compare also ll. 10704-5 with *Morte A.*, ll. 2167-8; ll. 9431-2 with *M. A.*, 4116-7; and ll. 9539-40 with *M. A.*, 4251.

l. 9448. *me tenys*, (which) pains me. *of* = out of, from.

l. 9454. *Sweyt*, slipped, sunk. *Swe* (to swing, to swing round, to swing gently backward and forward, hence, to turn over gently, to slip, to sink) has been omitted in arranging the Gloss.: it is still used as here.

ll. 9465-9. Compare this passage with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 2123-5: also ll. 9481-3 with *M. A.*, 1771-4.

ll. 9511-3. *chrickenede*, were terrified: Ger. *schrecken*, to terrify. This word is wrongly rendered in the Gloss.

scribe, noise, roar (of the flames): any rushing noise is still called a *scribe* or *screve*. *wappond*, lashing, dashing in all directions. *loghys*, in l. 9512, may be rendered either *lowes* = flames, or, *lowes* = lodges, tents, as in l. 4951.

l. 9625. *the gre*, the degree, highest place, post of honour: still in use.

l. 9639. *Donkyt*, damped, suffused: compare with l. 512 of Dunbar's 'Twa Maryit Wemen.'

l. 9707. *Ne was hit not*, nay, was it not, or, was it not: like the French, *n'était il pas*.

l. 9794. Evidently this is another line from *Piers Plowman*: see Wright's ed., p. 44:

“Than laughte thei leve, thise lordes, at Mede.”

l. 9903. Perhaps *hym* should be inserted before *titly*.

l. 9928. *but no wothe in* = but not mortally, or, but not deeply.

l. 10022. *Pallit*, drove, cut their way: compare with *mallyng*, in l. 9520, and both verbs with the term *pell-mell*.

l. 10084. *for late of þe night*, on account of the lateness of the night : *for late* occurs again in l. 10227.

ll. 10131-2. *to graue*, to bury : occurs in *Havelok*, l. 613. (See Gloss. to *Havelok* : also Jamieson's Dict. under *Graif*.) *barly no* = barely any.

l. 10184. *noyes* = *noyous* : see Gloss.

l. 10210. *swat*, sweated, perspired : Burns in 'Tam o' Shanter' has,
"Till ilka carlin *swat* and reekit."

l. 10218. *Derf dynttes þai delt* occurs in *Morte Arthure*, l. 3749.

l. 10388. *bisi was þe buerne* = he had much ado.

l. 10548. *noght dole*, in l. 13908, *vdull*, not dull, not blunt, sharp.

ll. 10629-41. The sun was in its summer solstice (1st point of Cancer) in our author's time, on the 12th of June. On the 16th, it would be in the 4th point of Cancer, only a very little past the solstice. The change of style accounts for the reckoning here being different from what it would be now.

ll. 10704-6. *Rut þurgh*, &c. : compare *Morte Arthure*, l. 2271.

Between the lyuer, &c. : compare *M. A.*, l. 2168.

his ble chaungit : compare *M. A.*, ll. 3558, 4213.

l. 10795. *as þai degþ shuld* = as if they were about to die.

ll. 10804-9. Observe that, in four of these six lines the alliteration dwells on vowels. Such lines are very scarce in *William of Palerne* and *Piers Plowman*, but pretty common in this work and the *Morte Arthure*. In a previous note attention was called to the number of couplets and triplets with the same rime-letter : another example of each is given in ll. 10813-14 and 10818-20. See note, l. 14035.

l. 10985. Compare with l. 5810, and both with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 3832-3.

l. 11029. *Lugget* : see note to l. 6663.

l. 11091. *Stedes down sticked*, steeds fell mortally stabbed : compare with *Morte Arthure*, ll. 1488, 3823. This picture is given again and again in *The Bruce* : as in Bk 6, l. 321 : 7. 717 : 8. 602 : 9. 101, &c.

ll. 11246-7. *for doute* = because of the difficulty of the question. *& wirke to þe best* = and then (I shall) act for the best, or, and (that I may) act for the best.

l. 11322. *in mene* = as mediator or representative.

l. 11375. *a claterer of mowthe*, a tale bearer : see Jamieson's Dict. and Supp.

l. 11428. *castyn hor wittes* = laid their heads together, i. e. conferred with each other : the phrase is still used.

l. 11437. *cundeth*, a safe conduct : occurs in *Morte Arthure* as *condethe*, *coundyte*, *cundit* (see Gloss.) ; and in *Wallace* as *condyt*, Bk 6, l. 864, and *cwndyt*, Bk 6, l. 888.

l. 11621. *exit*, asked, demanded : see Rubric to Bk 1.

l. 11753. *vtwith*, without, outside : see *Outwith* in Jamieson's Dict.

l. 11789. *Kowchit*, laid : see l. 8386 and note. The word is still in use.

l. 11837. *swyke*, deceit, treachery : A.S. *swic*.

l. 11934. *ne no hate poght* = expecting nothing of the kind : *hate*, the smallest thing, quantity, or degree, from Isl. *haete*, *haeti*. See Jamieson's Dict.

l. 11941. *Iobbes*, pieces, articles : but as *pesis* occurs in the next line, perhaps *jubbes* (jugs holding about a quart) are intended.

l. 11949. *rewerd*, in l. 12697, *rudde*, in l. 13902, *ruerde*, noise, tumult, confusion : see Jamieson's Dict. under *Reird*.

l. 12093. *by speryng of othir* = by inquiring of the people (about her).

l. 12148. *hir wit leuyt* = lost her wits, became mad.

l. 12212. *wary*, curse, ban, despise, speak ill of : occurs in Wiclif, Matt. xxvi ; Chaucer, *Man of Lawes*, l. 1492. See *Prompt. Parv.* and Jamieson's Dict. and Supp.

l. 12424. *mertrid* : see note to l. 5553.

l. 12529. *slober*, foam, foul drift. *sluche*, slush, muddy water, or, watery mud ; in ll. 5710, 13547, *slicche*.

l. 12609. *hade*, would hide or conceal.

l. 12627. *Happit*, covered over : as in the old song,

“Hap and row, hap and row,
Hap and row the feetie o't,” &c.

l. 12842. *Ames you of malice*, moderate your malice : see Jamieson's Dict. and Supp. under *Ameise* and *Meis* (Ger. *massen*). An old proverb has, ‘Crab without cause, and mease without mends.’

l. 12934. *faute of paire hedes* = lack of their chiefs.

l. 13019. *the barre*, the band of flannel with which an infant is swaddled, a girdle ; also, the undermost dress of a female : A.S. *bær*, naked, because worn next the body. The word is still so used : see Jamieson's Dict. and Supp.

l. 13120. *wallond wele*, lit. well-selected wealth = hard-won riches, one's whole riches. *walt he no gode* = he had nothing left.

l. 13254. *the Sea occian*, the great, wide sea : in Douglas's *Virgil*, p. 21, l. 48, occurs ‘*the octiane se*.’

ll. 13502-6. *clocher* = clough, a cleft in a rocky hill, a strait hollow between precipitous banks, or, as Verstegan has it in *Restit. Dec. Intell.*, “a kind of breach down along the side of a hill :” it is here used = place of concealment. *the hed of the hole* = the beginning of the entrance. *the hext gre* = the topmost step : *hext* = highest. *lagher* = *laigher*, lower. *selkowth*, strange, but used as a *s*. = a wonder.

l. 13633. *Wanen* (3rd pl. pret. of *Win*), got : *wan* is the form most used throughout this work ; but both forms are still common.

ll. 13680-3. *aspies*, seeks out, watches for an opportunity to bring about, meditates. *vnqwemys his qwate* = upsets his judgment, turns his head. *Gers hym swolow a swete*, engages him in some enticing speculation. *pat swelles hym after*, that costs him dear, that ruins him.

l. 13826. *Grydell* = *girdell*, a girdle : Su.-Goth. *graedda*, to bake. See Gloss. under *Girdiller*.

l. 13889. *nołpit* = *nappit*, struck fast and fiercely: *nap* is still used to express striking with a hammer, and *a nap* = a blow, as in l. 6437.

l. 13902. *rught* = *rugh*, rough. Note the *t* after *gh* here as in *strenght*, *strenkyght* (l. 6276), *lenght*, &c.

l. 13908. *a dart vndull*, a dart not dull, i. e. blunt = a sharp dart: see l. 10548.

ll. 13920-7. In the MS. these lines are quite confused: l. 13923 comes after l. 13927, and no sense is possible. Perhaps *the said* ought to be *he said*, in l. 13927.

l. 13953. *kepyng*, imprisonment: see ll. 13842-5.

l. 14035. This is another very short line, yet quite complete: compare with ll. 4313, 8989. Observe also, that in the *thirty* lines, 14006-36, the alliteration dwells on vowels *six* times.

D. D.

GLOSSARIAL INDEX.

The text presents so many varieties and irregularities of spelling, that it was found necessary to adopt the modern English characters in the compilation of the following Index.

- A, *adj.* one, 6324; all, 8205;
prep. on, upon, as *a lofte, a backe*;
 an interjection, for ah!, 3473, 3482,
 3490.
- Abaist, *v.* to frighten, to terrify,
 7962.
- Abake, *adv.* back, backward,
 3225, 5889.
- Abasshet, *part.* (from A.N. *abais-*
ser) bowed down, covered, 329;
 terrified, confounded, 2517.
- Abate, *v.* (A.N.) to oppose, to try
 to hinder, 5686; to lessen, 10104.
- Abide, Abyde, *v.* (A.S.) to await,
 1112; to wait, 1151.
- Abill, Able, Abull, *adj.* able,
 skilful, 273; fit, ready, 943; suit-
 able, needful, 1744, 2316.
- Abilly, *adv.* skilfully, suitably,
 1577.
- About, Aboute, *adv.* near by,
 around, 1600, 5810; round, all
 round, 1657, 1666.
- Abrode, *adv.* away, 3714.
- Abundaunt, Abundonet, *part.*
 abounding, 1695, 3347.
- Abute, *adv.* about, 1509.
- Accord, *v.* (Fr.) to make of one
 mind, to reconcile, 13095.
- Agates, *s.* (A.N.) an agate, 790.
- acheve, *v.* (A.N.) to accomplish,
 to obtain, 13765.
- Aclose, *v.* to enclose, to keep
 close, 10524.
- Acord, *s.* concord, 11863.
- Acoyntaunse, *s.* acquaintance,
 1865.
- Acoynte, *v.* (A.N.) to acquaint,
 to accustom, 2931.
- Adout, *v.* (A.N.) to fear, to shrink
 from, 1097.
- Aferd, *part. p.* (A.S.) afraid, 853,
 11630.
- Afferme, *v.* (A.N.) to confirm,
 2675, 8420.
- Afforce, Afforse, Aforse, *v.* (A.N.)
 to rouse, to compel, to strengthen,
 228, 5687, 6471, 6557, 6593.
- Affraye, *v.* (A.N.) to attack, 1084.
- Affroi, *s.* attack, affray, 4746.
- Afinytie, Affinyte, *s.* (L.) family
 connection, relationship, 9081; re-
 latives, 11392.
- After, *prep.* (A.S.) afterwards,
 273; unto, 1613.
- Agayne, *prep.* (A.S.) against, 907,
 1188; Agayn, 7315; *adv.* again,
 1033.
- Age, *s.* (A.N.) time, 6.
- Agh, Aght, *v.* (A.S. *agan*) to owe,
 to possess, to own, to acknowledge,
 315, 378, 1704, 2991, 13093; *pret.*
and part. aght; "as hom wele aght,"
 as they were in duty bound, 1704.

- Aght, *adj.* (A.S.) eight, 3243, 3466.
 Aire, *s.* an heir, 11684; Ayre, 9088, 11745.
 Aither, *pron.* (A.S.) either, 10930; both, 11060; each, 65.
 Ajoinet, Ajoynet, Ajoynit, *part. p.* called, 128, 291; joined, added, 1135.
 Ajoyne, *v.* (L.) to go to, 350, 974; to appoint, to allot, 2197.
 Alate, *adv.* lately, 4176.
 Alblast, Alblaster, *s.* (A.N.) an engine for shooting arrows, a cross-bow, 4742, 5727.
 Ald, *adj.* (A.S.) old; *sup.* aldist, 11055.
 Alie, *v.* to be related, 1284; to agree, to consent, 3190.
 All, *adv.* (A.S.) entirely, 8816. Frequently joined with other words to form an adverbial phrase, as "all with pert wordes" = unblushing-ly, 977.
 All-to, Alto, *adv.* completely, thoroughly, 1264, 7629, 10010.
 Alose, *v.* (A.N.) to praise; to commend, 9731.
 Allowe, *v.* (A.N. *allowe*) to praise, to approve, 4611, 8865.
 Als, Also, *conj.* (A.S.) also, likewise, 1505, 13143; *adv.* like, as, as if, 178, 900, 1217, 3318, 6040.
 Alsmony = as many, 4125.
 Alstite, *adv.* (A.S.) quickly, 11693.
 Althing = everything, 281.
 Ame, *v.* (A.N. *aemer, aesmer, L. aestimo*) to think, to plan, to devise, 762, 1679; to trace, to carve, 1562, 8758; to count, to reckon, 2270; to take to, to go to, 2023; to make for, 7227.
 Amese, *v.* (A.N.) to calm. "*Ames you*" = calm yourself, 12842.
 Amirous, *adj.* amorous, 3926.
- Amyddes, *prep.* amidst, in the centre of, 8774.
 An, *conj.* and, 2328; *adj.* one, 4062; as a *v.* = *han, hane, had*, 3372.
 And, *conj.* if, 581, 606, 610, 1440, 12709; before, 12710; but, nevertheless, 1398; *adv.* while, 2967.
 Angard, *s.* impetuosity, 9745.
 Angardly, Angarely, Angarly, Angurdly, *adv.* angrily, fiercely, eagerly, 7441, 7470, 9104; very, exceedingly, 6996; "*angarly mony*" = very many, 4683.
 Angre, *v.* (A.S.) to anger, to provoke, 4571; to be angry, to become angry, 6909, 7327; to wound, 6013.
 Anoisyt, *part. p.* made famous, much talked of, 220.
 Anone, *adv.* immediately, 1955.
 Answare, *v.* to answer, 1862.
 Aparty, *adv.* partly, 3842.
 Apere, Appere, *v.* to appear, to come forward, 1215, 1643; to yield, 11856.
 Aperte, *adv.* (A.N.) openly, 100.
 Apoint, *s.* finish, range, extent, 401.
 Appere, *v.* See Apere.
 Appres, *v.* to compel, to force, 3390.
 Apreve, *pret. of* Aprove, to approve, to sanction, 8914.
 Aproche, *v.* to approach, to come on, 1276.
 Apropre, *v.* to conquer, to annex, 12193.
 Archet, *part. p.* arched, covered over, 1577.
 Ardagh, *adj.* (A.S.) fallowing, ploughing; "*on ardagh wise*" = as if he were ploughing, 175.
 Are, *adv.* lately, 8876.

- Argh, *adj.* (A.S. *earg*) timid, fearful, 2540.
- Arghe, *v.* (A.S. *eargian*) to wax timid, to be terrified, 1976, 3121; to terrify, 5148.
- Arghly, *adv.* timidly, 1831.
- Arghnes, *s.* (A.S.) timidity, 2203.
- Armurer, *s.* (A.N.) an armourer, 1588.
- Armys, *s. pl.* armour, 1304.
- Arofe, Arove, *pret. of* Arive, arrived, 1947, 3249.
- Arowsmyth, *s.* a maker of lance and arrow heads; also, a maker of arrows, 1588.
- Art, *pl.* artes, artis, *s.* an art, a branch of knowledge, 1485, 1497.
- As = as if, 138; like, like to, 1818; so that, 2671.
- Asaye, *s.* See Assay.
- Aske, *v.* (A.S.) to ask, to require, 420, 1583; to suit, 7067, 11622.
- Askes, Askis, Askys, *s.* Ashes, 570, 1428, 2646, 7150.
- Askewse, *v.* to excuse, to acquit, 12114, 12639.
- Aspie, *v.* (A.N.) to espie, to watch, 7945; to discover, to seek out, 11635, 13680.
- Assay, Asaye, *s.* (A.N.) the process of drawing a knife along the belly of a deer *to try* how fat he is; it was called, taking *assay*, 3903.
- Assay, Assaie, *v.* (A.N.) to try, to prove, to attempt, to set out, 382, 2489, 11793.
- Assele, *v.* to seal, 5358.
- Assemely, *s.* a gathering, a council, 57.
- Assent, *s.* (A.N.) consent, agreement, 1880, 2103.
- Assign, *v.* to assign, to allot, 1136, 1709.
- Astate, *s.* (A.N.) rank, position, grandeur, 21, 251.
- Astone, Astoyne, *v.* (A.N.) to confound, to stun, 1203, 2520.
- Astony, *v.* (A.N.) to astonish, 1319, 5871, 9488.
- Astoyne, *v.* to stun, to bruise, to shatter, 1203.
- At, *prep.* according to, 1633; in, upon, "*at sad wordes*" = upon oath, 1920; for, 2674; by, out by, 9300.
- At, *pron.* that, 2617, 4734, 9881.
- Athel, *s.* See Hathel.
- Atire, Atyre, *v.* (A.N.) to prepare, to fit out, 2013; to dress, to deck, 3026; to repair, 13420.
- Atle, Attell, *v.* to array, to arrange, 855, 2376, 4304; to aim, to attempt, 2965, 5727. See Ettle.
- Atter, Attur, *s.* (A.S. *atter*) poison, dregs, 920, 926; "wan atter" = piss, 303.
- Atter, *v.* (A.S.) to embitter, to sour, 2281.
- Attle, *v.* See Ettle.
- Atyre, *v.* See Atire.
- Aumber, Aumbur, *s.* amber, 1666, 6203.
- Aun, Aune, Awne, *adj.* own, 276, 6211, 6808, 13045.
- Aunsetre, Aunsetry, *s.* (A.N.) an ancestor, 5; ancestry, 6319, 9362, 13062.
- Aunter, Auntre, *v.* (A.N.) to venture, to hazard, 314, 724; to happen, 742, 2862.
- Aunter, *s.* an adventure, a hap, a chance, 5, 67, 827, 1707; a marvel, a wonder, 150, 153, 2856.
- Auntrus, Antrus, *adj.* bold, daring, adventurous, 537, 1121, 2186.
- Aurthewert, 6887, Aurthwart, 6796; Aurthwert, 7676; Aurthward, 7325; Awrthwert, 1862; Awterwart, 4892; *adv.* angrily, in anger.
- Auther, *conj.* either, 6528, 7761.

- Authwart, Awthwert, *adj.* angry, 1960, 9801.
- Avenaund, Avenond, *adj.* (A.N.) beautiful, lovely, 3073, 3368.
- Avente, *v.* (A.N.) to open the aventale for the purpose of breathing, to admit air to, 7090.
- Aventur, *s.* chance, opportunity, 4601.
- Averys, *s.* avarice, 194.
- Avowe, *s.* (A.N.) a vow, an oath, 2973.
- Avowe, *v.* (A.N.) to vow, to make a vow, 261, 2002.
- Aw, Awe, *v.* (A.S.) to be bound by duty, 2179, 2987; to owe, 533; to claim, to have by right, 13622.
- Awblaster, *s.* an arbalest or crossbow-man, a crossbow; in l. 5707 means, arrows from the crossbows, the "*wharles*" of l. 4743. *See* Note.
- Awkewardly, *adv.* senselessly, stupidly, 4379.
- Axe, *s.* (We. *ax*) an axe; but applied also to arrow-heads, spear-heads, and swords, 1588.
- Ay, *adv.* always, ever, 48, 194, 1728, 1814.
- Ayell, *s.* (A.N.) a grandfather, 13604.
- Ayle, *v.* to shelter, to protect, 1577; *part.* Aylyng.
- Ayre, *v.* to go, 173, 531; to rush upon, 7312.
- Ayre, *v.* (A.S.) to plough, 175.
- Ayre, *s.* an heir, 9088, 11745; Aire, 11684.
- Ayre, *s.* the air, 1639.
- Ayther, *pron.* each, both, 7006.
- Babery, *s.* an architectural ornament, 1563.
- Bachelor, *s. pl.* Bachelor, 9718, 11483.
- Baillfully, *adv.* (A.S. *beal*) miserably, 11983.
- Bailusly, *adv.* (A.S.) sadly, bitterly, 9446.
- Bainly, *adv.* readily, at once, immediately, 135, 3370, 8082, 10857, 13220.
- Bak, Bake, *s.* the back, 1902; "*turnyt the bake*" = fled, 1348; "*to gyffe bake*" = to retreat, 9474.
- Baldly, *adv.* boldly, fearlessly, 9742.
- Bale, *s.* (A.S. *beal*) mischief, evil, destruction, 497, 1433, 2136.
- Bale, *adj.* deadly, sad, miserable, 926, 1388, 2234, 2681.
- Balefull, Balfull, *adj.* evil, baneful, deadly, 169, 899, 945.
- Ballit, *adj.* bald, 3848.
- Balsamom, Balsaum, *s.* (Fr.) balsam, 8777, 9119.
- Bame, *s.* *See* Baume.
- Ban, *v.* (A.N.) to curse, 4935; Banne, 1388.
- Bane, *s.* (A.S. *bana*) a murderer, 7926.
- Banke, *s.* the shore, the coast, 1069, 1902.
- Barbur, *s.* a barber, 1598.
- Bare, *adj.* (A.S.) curt, short, 74; mere, simple, 150, 828; purposeless, unproductive, 2502; complete, 483; late, last, 10805; bare-headed, 2018; unarmed, 5065; *adv.* alone, deserted, 1320; *s.* the naked skin, 5821.
- Bare, *pret. of* Bore, pierced, bored, 9432.
- Barely, Barly, *adv.* wholly, entirely, 68, 2780, 12090.
- Baret, *s.* (A.N.) strife, contention, 5274, 9336; trouble, sorrow, 4167, 5872.
- Barge, *s.* a war-vessel, 90, 9720.
- Bargen, *s.* contention, strife, 2502.

- Barly, *adv.* barely; "*barly no more*" = barely so much, or certainly not any more, 10132.
- Barn, Barne, *s.* (A.S.) an infant, a child, 1361, 8143.
- Baronage, *s.* (A.N.) barons, an assembly of barons, 211, 232.
- Barr, *s.* a bar, a bolt, 6018.
- Barre, *s.* the girdle (properly, the under petticoat), 13019.
- Barre, *v.* to shut close, to bolt, 6018, 10463.
- Basnet, *s.* a bassenet, 1248, 5255.
- Basson, *s.* a basin, 3169.
- Bast, *s.* a mat, matting made of straw, 4773.
- Bastel, Bastell, *s.* (A.N.) a tower, a fortification, 9490, 10569, 13782. The Bastel or Bastile was a movable wooden tower used in warfare; latterly, any tower or fortification was so named.
- Bate, *s.* (A.S.) contention, debate, strife, 5276, 5526.
- Bate, *v.* to attack, to contend with, to rush at, 5914.
- Batell, *s.* battle, 1216; *v.* to fight, 945, 1322.
- Batell, Batel, *s.* a company, a division, a host, 1151, 2131.
- Baume, Bawme, Bame, *s.* balm, 8777, 8780, 8804, 9119.
- Baxter, *s.* a baker, 1592.
- Be, *prep.* (A.S.) by, 383, 1291, 8601; *as be* = through or by right of, 1841.
- Be, *pres. tense of the verb*, 8906; *part. p.* 8913.
- Beayell, *s.* a grandfather, 13474.
- Beceyn, *v.* to beacon, to blaze, 6037.
- Become, *v.* to become, to be becoming (*pret.* become), 1712, 1714.
- Bed, *pret. of Bidde*, commanded, 6103.
- Bedaghe, *v.* (A.S.) to expose, to befool, 758; same as *Bedaffe*.
- Bede, *v.* (A.S.) to profer, to offer; "*amendes to bede*" = by way of amends, 5027; to order, to bid, 389.
- Bedene, By dene, *adv.* (A.S.) immediately, at once, suitably, becomingly, 429, 1656.
- Begile, Begyle, *v.* to beguile, to deceive, 8153, 9279, 11197.
- Begonnen, *part. p.* begun, 1620.
- Behode, *pret. of Behove*, behoved, required, 12679.
- Behove, *v.* (A.S.) to require, to behove, 900.
- Beid, *s.* a bead, *pl.* a necklace, pearls, 7044.
- Bein, *part.* being, 9717.
- Beire, *v.* to bear, to bud, 412; to bear, to carry, 1772.
- Beiryng, *s.* bearing, manners, 4116.
- Bekir, *v.* to skirmish, to battle, 7714.
- Bekur, *s.* a skirmish, a battle, 8363.
- Belde, *v.* (A.S.) to build, to build up, to strengthen, to encourage, 4541; to recover strength, 5864.
- Bele, *v.* to settle, to fester like a boil, 1433.
- Belese, *v.* (A.S. *belifan*) to remain, to be left; *part. p.* Beleft, forsaken, 13456.
- Belese, *s.* belief, 1686, 4287.
- Belirt, *pret. of Belere*, belied, deceived, 715; *part. p.* Belirt, Belirten, 8134, 8447.
- Belive, Belyve, *adv.* (A.S.) immediately, presently, quickly, by and by, 1163, 1175, 2226, 13206.
- Belmaker, *s.* a bellmaker, 1589.
- Belt-stid, *s.* that part of the body at which the belt is fixed, 5940.

- Be-mard, *part. p.* damaged, wounded, 10701.
- Bemoth, *s.* Behemoth, the great monster, the devil, 4427.
- Bemourn, *v.* to bemourn, to lament, 3279.
- Ben = Been, *part. p.* 891, 1439; have been, 9, 1728.
- Bend, *v. (pret. Bend)* to bend, to fit a bow, 9475.
- Bent, *s.* a plain, a common, a field, a battle-field, 91, 913, 1192, 5864.
- Bere, *v. (A.S.) pret. bere*, to bear, to carry, to drive, 1279, 1333, 1361.
- Bere, *s. (A.S.)* a bier, 9084, 11567.
- Berenes, Berynes, *s.* burial, sepulture, 4336, 9619, 10132, 12160.
- Berie, Bery, *v.* to bury, 7148, 7174, 8399, 9690, 13786.
- Beronnen, Beronyn, Byronnen, *part. pres. & p.* running, flowing, swimming, covered, overrun, 1328, 7033, 9052, 9635, 11141; *bloody beronyn*, covered with blood.
- Berslet, *s.* a slender bough, a wand, 2196.
- Bes, Bese, *pres. t. of Be*, 870, 3389, 3487; *imper. of Be*, 649, 6265, 6947, 13553. *See Note*, l. 870.
- Besenes, *s.* eagerness, 10337.
- Beside, Besyde, *adv.* around, 1221.
- Best, Beste, *s. (A.N.)* a beast, an animal, 4428, 11788.
- Bestad, *part. p.* beset, circumstanced, surrounded, 5849.
- Bet, *pret. of Beat*, 12664.
- Betaght, *pret. & part. of Beteche*, gave to, assigned, entrusted to, 6100, 7310, 11741.
- Betake, *v. (A.S. betecan)* to assign, to hand over, to deliver, 5371.
- Bete, *pret. of Bite, (A.S.)* bit, 12150.
- Bethink, *v. (A.S.)* to recollect, to ponder, 143, 147.
- Betide, Betyde, *v. (A.S.)* to happen, to arise, to befall, 2240, 2722, 2729, 9949; *pret. & part. p.* Betid.
- Betoke, *pret. of Betake*, gave, 1391.
- Betrout, *v.* to betray, 731, 11767; *pret. betrat*, 12026.
- Bi, *prep.* by, 12097.
- Bickre, Byccer. *See Biker.*
- Bide, Byde, *v. (A.S. bidan)* to stop, to stay, to dwell, to abide, to endure, 362, 570, 2254, 3483, 5677, 7186, 8126; *pret. Bode*.
- Big, Byg, *adj.* great, noted, renowned, 1029, 1032. *Comp.* Bigger, stronger, 2121.
- Bigge, *v. (A.S.)* to build, to set up, 1598, 5216.
- Bigger, *adv.* better, 2199.
- Biggyng, *s. (A.S.)* a building, 13452; Byggyng, 1379.
- Bigli, Bigly, Bygly, *adv.* boldly, strongly, manfully, 691, 6018, 6035; in force, 10405.
- Biker, Bikere, Bikre, Bicker, Bycker, Byccer, Bickre, Bykre, *v. (A.S.)* to battle, to batter, 2944, 5728, 7271, 7294, 7400.
- Biker, *s.* a battle, a fight, 4722.
- Bild, Byld, *v. (A.S.)* to build, 282, 321, 1535, 1569, 1603; *part. p.* bild, bilde.
- Bioustious, *adj.* *See Boistous.*
- Bir, Birr, Birre, *s. (A.S. or O.F. birer)* force, impetus, 171, 570; wind, a strong wind, 1982, 12490; a thrust, a blow, 1244; a struggle, a battle, 11141.
- Birie, *v.* to bury, 13674, 13963.
- Birle, *v. (A.S.)* to strike, to thrust with force, 9061.

- Birthe, *s.* a child, a babe, 10826.
 Bisè, Bisi, *adj.* busy, 6047; with difficulty, 10388.
 Blab, *v.* to lie, to deceive.
 Blackon, *v.* to become black, 8038.
 Bladsmyth, *s.* a maker of swords, 1592.
 Blake, *adj.* (A.S.) black, 3780.
 Blase, *v.* to blaze, to flame, 1989.
 Blasound, *part.* blazing, flaming, 860.
 Blawe, *v.* to blow, 1308, 4622.
 Ble, *s.* (A.S. *bleo*) colour, complexion, countenance, 7888, 9134.
 Blenke, *v.* to deceive, 2483.
 Blent, *pret. & part. p. of* Blend, mingled, 1695, 3493.
 Bleryng, *s.* blearing, defiling, 9134.
 Blisse, *s.* (A.S.) happiness, comfort, 1695, 2483.
 Blissful, *adj.* happy, 2256.
 Blithe, *adj.* kind, affectionate, 2342.
 Blithe, *s.* face, favour, 2196.
 Blithe, *v.* to gladden, to please, 2554.
 Blithely, *adv.* properly, honourably, 9109.
 Bloberond, *part.* bubbling, gurgling, 9642.
 Blody, *adv.* with blood, 1328, 7033, 10424, 11141.
 Blonke, *s.* (A.S.) a steed, a war-horse, 2371.
 Blusshe, *v.* to look, 1316; to gaze, 2428; to shine forth, 4665.
 Blym, *v.* for Blynn, to cease, 5075.
 Bobb, *v.* (A.S.) to strike, to beat, 7316.
 Bocher, *s.* a butcher, 1592.
 Bode, *s.* (A.S.) delay, 2568.
 Bode, *pret. of* Bide, stopped, stayed, 5940, 5954, 6939.
 Bodeword, *s.* (A.S.) a message, 6262, 8315.
 Bodyn, *pret. of* Bide, stopped, stayed, 12658.
 Bogh, *s.* a bough, a branch, 2371.
 Bogh, *v.* to wend, to steal away, 12608.
 Boght, *pret. of* Buy, bought, 1882.
 Boistous, *adj.* Bioustious, rough, boisterous, 4116.
 Bokebynder, *s.* a bookbinder, 1589.
 Bold, Bolde, *adj.* used as a *s.* in 1210, 1405, 7679, 9464, a bold or brave man.
 Bolde, *v.* (A.S.) to embolden; *part.* Boldyng, emboldening, 14, 1182.
 Boldly, *adv.* boldly, fearlessly, 978; unquestionably, 840.
 Bole, *s.* the body or trunk of a tree, 4960.
 Bolne, *v.* (A.S.) to swell, 5052.
 Bolnet, *adj.* swollen, 3839.
 Bolnyng, *s.* swelling, 5066.
 Bond, *pret. of* Bind, 7527.
 Bone, *s.* (A.S.) a request, a command, 505, 4795, 7895.
 Bone, *s.* arrest, seizure, 11964.
 Bonke, *s.* a bank, a shore, 2807.
 Borde, *s.* (A.S.) a table, 1657, 2562. *See* Burd.
 Borly, *adj.* large, great, burly, 3769, 4964.
 Born, *part. p. of* Bere, brought, 10805.
 Borne, *part. p. of* Bere, born, 10826.
 Boss, *v.* to carve, 1564.
 Bossh, *v.* to gush, to flow, 11120; *pret.* Bost, spread, 3022.

- Boste, *s.* a menace, a threat, 7962.
- Bot, Bote, *s.* a boat, 958, 1299, 1942.
- Bote, *s.* (A.S.) gain, profit, advantage, 448, 12334.
- Bote, *v.* to help, to profit, 3391, 8854.
- Brimon, *s.* an archer, 5536.
- Boun, Boune, Bowne, *v.* (A.S.) to make ready, to prepare, to dress, 827, 2756; to rush, to dash, 6899, 6905, 6997; *adj.* ready, going, 2136, 2745, 2816, 6920.
- Boun = bound, compelled, 9474.
- Boundyn = abounding, great, 13718.
- Bourde, *s.* (A.N.) a joke, a jest; *pl.* conversation, 3112.
- Bourder, *s.* edge, border, 329, 1248; a corner, 1598.
- Bourdfull, *adj.* (A.N.) sportive, free, 3952.
- Boure, *s.* (A.S.) a chamber, 505, 8449.
- Bove, *v.* to behove, 5115.
- Bow, Bowe, *v.* to bend, to bow, to submit, 507, 2511, 8147, 13220; to go, to come, to wend, 362, 775, 851, 978; to retreat, 9490.
- Bowande, *part. of* Bow, bending, obedient, submissive, 901.
- Bowe, *s.* a yoke for oxen, 901.
- Bowe, *s.* a bough, a branch, 412, 1059.
- Bowerdur, *s.* a border, a district, 12861.
- Boyste, *s.* (A.N.) an ointment, 883; properly, "*boyste*" means "*box*," and is here used in the same sense as when we say a *cup*, a *glass*, and mean the contents of the vessel.
- Brade, *adj.* (A.S.) broad, large, 383.
- Braid, Braide, *v.* (A.S.) to turn up, 904; to pull, to pull up, to raise, to hoist, 1945, 2807, 9551, 9917, 10464; to rush, to drive, to knock, to shear, 5696, 9553; to burst, 13930.
- Brait, *pret. of* Braid, burst, 13930.
- Brake, *v.* to beat, to crush, 6922.
- Brake, *s.* that which breaks or breaches, artillery engine, a balist, "*big bowes of brake*" = Arcoballistae, or huge crossbows mounted on stand, with crank, 5728.
- Bras, *v.* to embrace, 13810.
- Brasier, *s.* a brazier, a bronze-worker, 1589.
- Brast, *v.* to burst, to break, 3711, 8255; *pret.* Brast, 865, 2681, 3469.
- Brathe. *See* Brethe.
- Braunch, *v.* to spread, to shoot out, 8750.
- Bre, *s.* water, the sea, 3697, 12516.
- Brede, *v.* (A.S.) to spread over, 1172; *part. p.* Bred, spread, laid out, 383; *pret.* Bret, 8794.
- Brede, *s.* breadth, spreading, 4964; "*upon brede*" = extensively, 3022; "*borly of brede*" = of great extent, very wide, 11874.
- Bref, *s.* a writing, a parchment, 794.
- Breff, *adj.* (A.N.) brief, short, 74.
- Breggh, *s.* (A.S.) the eyebrow, 3780.
- Breke, *v.* to crash, to rush, 5827, 13014.
- Brem, Breme, *adj.* (A.S. *brem*) great, wonderful, 1563, 3714; vigorous, fierce, cruel, 860, 1314, 5872, 9632.
- Bremnes, *s.* fierceness, fury, 1066, 4665.
- Bren, Brenne, *v.* (A.S.) to burn, 171, 570, 889, 1379, 1989, 7113; *pret. & part. p.* Brent, Brente.
- Brent, *adj.* burnt, refined, bright, 3034.

- Brent, *adj.* full, smooth and high, 3030.
- Brest, *s.* the breast, 1361; the front, 5930.
- Breste, *v.* (A.S.) to burst, 1248, 9425.
- Bret, *adj. & part. from* Brede, spread out, crammed, 10254, 12561; fixed, set, 4960.
- Bret, *pret. of* Brede, spread, passed, soaked, 8794.
- Brethe, Brathe, *s.* rage, anger, 5066, 5075; wind, 1945, 3697.
- Brethe, *v.* to smell, 9777, 9119, 9635.
- Brether, *pl. of* Brother, 8400, 13167, 13599; Brother, 8368.
- Bretton, *v.* (A.S.) *See* Britten.
- Breve, *v.* to write, to record, 14, 65, 3736.
- Bridde, *s.* (A.S.) a bird, 345, 1061, 11788.
- Brig, Brigge, *s.* a bridge, a draw-bridge, 7130, 10464, 13880, 13886, 13897.
- Bright, *adj.* beautiful, lovely, 1657.
- Bright, *v.* to illumine, to light up, 815.
- Brise, *v.* to bruise, to shatter, 7929, 10275.
- Britten, Britton, Bretton, *v.* (A.S.) to dash, to batter, to kill, 1210, 1971, 2234, 14034.
- Broche, *v.* (Fr.) to pierce, to transfix, 6503; to spur, to dash, 7690, 10033.
- Broche, *s.* a thrust, 10872.
- Brode, *adj.* broad, great, large, 362, 1299; *on brod* = abroad, over, through, 8780.
- Brought, *pret. & part. p. of* Bring, brought, hurried; *of lyue broght* = killed, 1443, 8633.
- Brond, *s.* (A.S.) a sword, 10275.
- Brother, *s. pl.* brothers, 8368; Brether, 8400, 13167, 13599.
- Brunston, *s.* (A.S.) brimstone, sulphur, 860.
- Brush, Bruss, *v.* to rush, to dash, 1192, 1216, 10969.
- Bude, *v. impers.* = must, to be bound to, "*bude wirke*" = must work, 172.
- Buern, Buerne, Barne, *s.* (A.S.) a child, a man, a person, a soldier, a noble, 90, 91, 170, 321, 324, 2887, 8143; *pl.* people, 321; Burnes, 486; Burnys, 6111.
- Buffette, *s.* a blow, 9674.
- Bult, *pret. of* Belt, tumbled head-long, 7476, 9992.
- Burbele, Burbull, *v.* to bubble, to mingle, 3697; to choke, to be choked, 5760.
- Burd, Burde, *s.* (A.S.) a board, a table, 211, 383, 486; the wood, or wooden portion of a shield, 5827; a shield, 5836.
- Burd, Burde, *s.* (A.S. *bryd*) a lady, 483, 683, 3298; Burdde, 3984, 12037, 12085, &c.
- Burgh, Burghe, *s.* a town, a city, 815, 1112; *buernes of the burgh* = burghers, 9612; *burgh-men*, 8570.
- Burion, *v.* (Fr. *bourgeon*) to bud, 1059; *s.* a bud, 2736.
- Burly, *adj.* *See* Borly; *adv.* stoutly, furiously, 11059.
- Burn, *s.* (A.S.) a streamlet, a ditch, 11472, 13454.
- Burnys, *pl. of* Buern, 6111.
- Bus, *v. pres. t.* behoves, must, 5168, 5643, 11722, 13549.
- Buske, *v.* (Icel.) to busk, to go, to array, to make ready, 683, 757, 1186, 1322, 2568, 12968; to hide, to lie hid, 1168.
- Busshement, *s.* (A.N.) an ambuscade, 13014.
- Bustious, *adj.* *See* Boistous.

- But, *conj.* unless, 879, 927 ; so that, 13730 ; *but if* = if only, 8620, unless, 7369.
- Buyldyng, *s.* a house, 1519.
- By, *prep.* by, for, with, of ; beside, along with, 11569 ; *adv.* by the time that, when, 814, 1074 ; *by wisshyng* = flowing past, 1606.
- By, Bye, *v.* to abide, 2230 ; to pay for, 4865 ; to buy, 11513.
- Byccer, *v.* See Biker.
- Byde, *v.* See Bide.
- Bydene. See Bedene.
- Bydon, *part. p.* of Bid, directed, ordered, 4534.
- By-flamede, *pret.* blazed, burned, 888.
- Byg, *adj.* See Big.
- Byggyng, *s.* See Biggyng.
- Bykre, *v.* See Biker.
- Byld, *v.* See Bild.
- By-neithe, By-nethe, *adv.* beneath, downward, 1609, 5529.
- Byronnen. See Beronnen.
- Byse, *v.* (A.S.) to busy, to work earnestly, 11333.
- Bytell-browet, *adj.* beetle-browed, with prominent brow, 3824.
- Cable, *s.* a cable, a rope, 1944.
- Cacchen, Cacche, Cache, *v.* (A.S.) to catch, to attach, to take, 489, 1077, 2876 ; to press, to push, 2710 ; to capture, to seize, 1467, 9766 ; *pret.* Cacht, Caght, Kaght = derived, obtained, 2155 ; Coght = caught, 300.
- Cage, *v.* to catch, to entangle by shaking, or warping, 3703.
- Caire, *v.* See Kaire.
- Caitif, *s.* (A.N.) a wretch, a dastard, 1393 ; Caiteff, 10352.
- Cald, *part. p.* called, 1490, 2844 ; Calt, 388.
- Can = began to (used as an auxiliary before verbs in the infinitive to express a past tense), 374, 9916.
- Cant, *adj.* strong, hearty, courageous, 1191, 2267.
- Caple, Capull, *s.* (A.N.) a horse, 5530, 7720, 9895, 10878.
- Care, *s.* grief, vexation, 1306 ; fear, 5997 ; concern, 427, 2464.
- Caren, Karyn, *s.* carrion, a dead body, 1972, 11185, 13027.
- Carle, *s.* (A.S. *ceorl*) a low fellow, a marauder, 9766.
- Carpe, *v.* (Lat.) to talk, to tell, to speak, to discourse, 829, 2450 ; *part.* Carping.
- Carpentour, *s.* a carpenter, 1597.
- Carve, Karve, *v.* to carve, to cut, to hack, to hew, 1268, 1650 ; *pret.* Karve, 9468.
- Case, *s.* (A.N.) chance, event, 2537, 2932 ; case, matter, purpose, 532, 11480.
- Cast, *adj.* rank, vile, 10448.
- Cast, Caste, *s.* reach, extent, 1447 ; reason, reasoning, 7951, 11241 ; a plan, a contrivance, a plot, a stratagem, 714, 1184, 10488, 11241, 11243, 11328.
- Cast, Caste, Kast, *v.* to contrive, to plan, 144, 204, 1530 ; to consider, to determine, 259, 4601 ; to set one's self, to volunteer, 5953, 6223 ; *part. p.* cast, thrown, 11311.
- Caupe, *s.* a blow, a stroke, 1237, 5264.
- Caupe, Cawpe, *v.* (Fr. *couper*, Ital. *colpire*) to exchange blows, to strike, to fight, 1262, 6486, 7775, 10342. See Coup.
- Cauping, Caupyng, *s.* fighting, fight, 1265 ; *part.* tossing, tumbling, 13161.
- Cause, *s.* a case, matter, 1004 ; occasion, 1105 ; reason, 2896.
- Cautel, *s.* (A.N.) a scheme, a device, 11490.
- Cayre, *v.* See Kaire.

- Certen, *adj.* certain, a few, 1709.
- Chaltrade, Chaltrid, *part. p.* compressed, bound, overcome, 894, 9159.
- Chape, *v.* to escape, to be passed over, 7904.
- Charbokill, *s.* (A.N.) a carbuncle, 3170.
- Charge, *s.* (A.N.) a message, 1772; charge, command, 8952.
- Charge, *v.* to value, to make account of, 1931, 2720; to select, to entrust, 8944.
- Chaseond, *part. pres.* rushing, dashing, 10436.
- Chater yng, *s.* talking, 1967; silly talk, 1931; in both cases the word conveys the idea of *boastful speech*.
- Chauffe, *v.* (A.N.) to warm, to heat, 7996.
- Chaunce, Chaunse, *s.* chance, accident; *by chaunce* = afterwards, as it turned out, 108; an undertaking, 1009, 1292; a mishap, 1751.
- Chef, Chefe, *v.* See Cheve.
- Chefe, Cheffe, *adj.* chief, choice, main, 1663; *the cheffe* = the upper end, 1663.
- Chefely, *adv.* particularly, earnestly, 1292.
- Chekker, *s.* (A.N.) the game of chess, 1621.
- Chele, *adj.* cold, 7958.
- Chene, *s.* a chain, *pl.* Chenys, 894.
- Chere, *s.* (A.N.) countenance, behaviour, entertainment, 366, 1186, 1356, 13509; lot, condition, 8683; *of no gre chere* = not of sufficient rank, or excellence, 7197.
- Chere, *adj.* dear, noble, faithful, 1772, 5286, 7197.
- Chere, *v.* to hearten, to strengthen, 8643; to revive, to recover, 10416.
- Cherys, *v.* to cherish, to entertain, 509; Cherisshyng, *part.* fondling, 8177.
- Chese, *v.* (A.S.) to choose, 1772, 2299, 8952; to recognize, 13509; *pret.* Ches, 9627; *part. p.* Chosen, Chosyn.
- Cheve, Chef, Chefe, *v.* (A.N. *chevir*) to accomplish, 16; to obtain, 395; to happen, to befall, 518, 708, 5985; to result, to turn, 525, 947, 1007; to go, to haste, to enter, 370, 6019, 8265, 9331.
- Chevere, *v.* to shiver, to quiver, 9370.
- Childer, Childre, Children, Childur, *pl. of* Child, 1356, 1383, 1418, 1499, 2099.
- Chivaler, *s.* (Fr.) a horseman, a knight, 6019.
- Choise, *adj.* fine, 1356; elegant, beautiful, 490.
- Choisly, *adv.* completely, certainly, 894, 1621.
- Chop, Choppe, *s.* (A.S.) a blow, 7701, 8265, 8643; *v.* to pierce, 1967; to rush, to drive, 7259.
- Chosen, Chosyn, *pret. and part. p. of* Chese, gone, entered, 490, 670; liked, esteemed, 1621; prepared, fitted up, 1663.
- Chricken, *v.* (A.S.) to shriek, to crackle, 9511.
- Chynyng, *s.* shining, gleaming, 919.
- Chyvallurs, *adj.* chivalrous, knightly, 10906.
- Cicill, *s.* Sicily.
- Clanly, *adv.* thoroughly, clearly, truthfully, purely, 53, 1918, 9616, 9620.
- Clappe, *v.* to shut, to close, 807.
- Claterand, *adj.* clattering, bellowing, 12501.
- Claterer, *s.* a tale-bearer; *a claterer of mowthe* = one who can't keep a secret, 11375.
- Claterre, *v.* to clatter, to rattle, to resound, 4626, 5787.

- Cleane, *adj.* See Clene; *s.* a lady, 1914; *adv.* entirely, 9468.
- Clede, *v. pret.* Clede, to clothe, 1639.
- Clene, Cleane, Kleane, *adj.* pure, clean, 164, 399, 1395, 9468; inmost, secret, 467; distinct, separate, 1634; whole, 10835; polished, finished, 77; *super.* Clennest, 1496.
- Clenly, *adv.* properly, 774.
- Clennes, Klennes, *s.* purity, modesty, 523, 13041; clearness of skin, 1503.
- Clense, *v.* to cleanse, 1608.
- Clent, *adj.* steep, high, rocky, 1995.
- Clepe, *v.* (A.S. *clypian*) to call, 292.
- Clere, *adj.* resplendent, bright, 409; pure, 534; *adv.* clearly, precisely, 77.
- Clergy, *s.* (A.N.) science, learning, 8104.
- Clerk, *s.* (A.N.) a scholar, 53.
- Clese, *s. pl.* clothes, 774.
- Cleufe, Cleve, *v.* (A.S.) to cleave, to pierce, 4034; *pret.* Clefe, clove, 5938, 7318.
- Clip, Clippe, *v.* (A.S.) to clasp, to embrace, 474, 552; to be eclipsed, 426; *part.* Clippyng, embracing, 2931.
- Clippis, *s.* an eclipse, 409.
- Clocher, *s.* a covering; a place of shelter, 13502.
- Close, *s.* the passage or enclosure between the gate and the building, 301; an entrance, 11173, 12982.
- Close, Cloise, *adj.* secure, secret, privy, 781, 1949; walled, 12341; Cloyse = shut, 11152.
- Close, *v.* to be situated within, 268; to surround, 1509, 1634; to enclose, to bury, 4337, 7159, 9616, 9620.
- Closet, *s.* an enclosure, the inside, 11929.
- Cloyse, *adj.* See Close.
- Cluster, Clustre, *v.* to set in clusters or groups, 1634, 1647, 5476; to adorn, 8752.
- Clynke, *s.* the sound of blows, 5853.
- Cobb, *v.* to lay about one, to fight, 8285; Kobb, 11025.
- Cogge, *s.* (A.S.) a boat, a vessel, 1077, 3242.
- Coght, *pret. of* Cache, caught, 300.
- Coint, Coynt, *adj.* (A.N.) cunning, skilful, curious, 125, 187, 191, 7715.
- Cointly, Coyntly, *adv.* cunningly, skilfully, 164, 204, 11228.
- Coke, *s.* a cook, 1596.
- Cold, *v.* (A.S.) to grow cold, 1306.
- Colde, *pret. of* Can, could, was capable, 2529.
- Cole, *adj.* cold, 1076, 9255.
- Coler, *s.* the collar, the neck, 7318.
- Color, Colour, *s.* colour, a banner, the ground of a shield, 5462, 10970; *v.* to colour, to gloss, 523, 1063; Colowr, 7852.
- Combir, Combur, Cumbre, *v.* to trouble, to vex, 2065, 11331, 11759.
- Combraunse, Cumbranse, *s.* trouble, misfortune, 2281, 9169, 12076.
- Come, *v.* (A.S.) to go, to come, to reach, to arrive at, 193, 1021, 1071, 1101, 1300; to become, 2181; *pret.* Come, Comen, Comyn; *part. p.* Comyn = descended, 1847.
- Come, *s.* coming, approach, arrival, 375, 975, 1142, 1230, 2026.
- Comely, Comly, Coumly, Cumly, *adj.* beautiful, 474, 1395; as a *s.* a lady, 552.
- Comford, Comfford, *v. pret.* Comferd, to comfort, to reassure, 532, 2011.

- Comonyng, *verbal s. or part.*
Communing, assembling, mingling,
2939, 2964.
- Compas, Cumpas, *s.* form, ap-
pearance, 523; plan, determina-
tion, 2710; *v.* to surround, to get
hold of, 10292.
- Comyn, *pret. and part. p. of*
Come, 1847.
- Comyn, *v.* to commune, to take
counsel, to consult, 502, 1003,
11318; *part. & s.* Comyng, Comyn,
Comynyng, 4023, 11711, 12046,
12245.
- Comyn, Komyn, *adj.* (A.N.)
common, 2075, 9320; as a *s. pl.*
the commons, the people, 2268,
11415.
- Comyng, *part. of* Come, becom-
ing, seemly, 3032.
- Comynly, *adv.* commonly, con-
tinually, 3293.
- Con, *v.* (A.S.) can, is able, 5128;
pret. Con = began, 11258, 13705.
- Conceyve, Consayve, *v.* to per-
ceive, to observe, to understand,
1230, 1256, 1918.
- Condler, *s.* a candlemaker, 1596.
- Coning, Conyng, *adj.* learned,
1885, 8104; *s.* skill, knowledge,
wit, 399, 2412.
- Conjuracioun, *s.* (A.N.) conjura-
tion, 13216.
- Connse, *for* Comse, *s.* (A.N.) an
undertaking, a beginning, 2065.
- Core, *s.* the centre, the heart;
the core hete = the centre of the
flame, 892.
- Core = Care, *v.* to vex, to annoy,
9686.
- Coriour, *s.* (Fr. *corroyeur*, bas
Bret. *correour*) a currier, 1596.
- Corious, Corius, *adj.* curious, in-
genious, skilled, 1885, 3921, 11677.
- Cornell, Cornol, *s.* crenelle, a
battlement, 1647; an embrasure
on the walls of a castle, 4752.
- Coron, *s.* a crown, 1028.
- Cors, Corse, *s.* (A.N.) a body, a
dead body, 3082, 5530, 9686; the
person, 1865; force, impetus, 9895.
See Course.
- Corve, *pret. of* Carve, 6674; *part.*
p. Corvyn, carved, cut, 3052.
- Cosyn, *s.* (A.N.) a cousin, or
kinsman, 1285, 13508.
- Coste, *s.* (A.N. *from* L. *costa*) a
country, a region, a territory, 157,
1012.
- Costius, *adj.* costly, 3777.
- Coteler, *s.* (Fr.) a cutler, 1597.
- Coucheour, *s.* (Fr.) a jeweller, or
stonesetter, 1597. *See* The Preface.
- Coucheour, *s.* perhaps a couch-
maker or upholsterer, 1597.
- Coup, *v.* to tilt, to fight, 7231.
See Caupe.
- Couple, *v.* to have carnal inter-
course, futuere, 13820.
- Coupull, *v.* to join, to settle, 8013.
- Cours, Course, Coursse, *s.* plan,
purpose, scheme, 144, 1105; kind,
1583; a body, a dead body, 415,
874, 896, 12289; expanse, 269; a
course, a rush, impetus, 1266,
10878, 11016; *be course, by course*
= properly, naturally, 892, 1343,
1498; *in course* = in order, 1644.
- Couth, Couthe, Kouthe, *v. pret.*
of Con, could, knew, possessed,
125, 1251, 1529, 3093, 8036.
- Covenable, *adj.* suitable, reason-
able, 7951.
- Covenaund, *s.* a promise, a pledge,
999.
- Covert, *s.* security, defence,
13652.
- Covetous, *s.* covetousness, 193,
259, 1808; Covytise, 11328.
- Covetus, *v.* 2 *sing. pres. Ind. of*
Covet, 13820.
- Coynt, Coyntly. *See* Coint,
Cointly.

Crafte, *s.* skill, device, 125, 162 ;
a craft, a trade, 1583.

Crafty, *adj.* (A.S.) well matched,
1644.

Crakkyng, *part.* cracking, snap-
ping, shattering, 5852, 8720,
13419 ; *crakkyng of fyngurs* =
wringing of hands, 8720.

Criste, *s.* a crest, a helmet, 5852.

Cristenmen, *s. pl.* Christians, 4327.

Crowne, *s.* the head, the crown
of the head, 10299.

Crusshyng, *part.* crashing, clash-
ing, 4752, 5852.

Cumbranse, *s.* See Combraunce.

Cumbre, *v.* to trouble, to harass,
to entangle, 4214, 11759.

Cumly, *adj.* See Comely.

Cundeth, *s.* a safe conduct, 11437.

Cuntre, *s.* a country, 1437, 9766.

Cure, *s.* (A.N.) duty, office, 9161.

Curre, *s.* a dog, 1972, 10553,
11175.

Currou, *s.* (L.) a runner, a mes-
sager, 3648.

Curtasly, *adv.* courteously, 829.

Curtes, *adj.* (A.N.) courteous ; as
a *s.* a noble, 5306.

Dainté, *s.* (Wel. *dant*) a delicacy,
pl. luxuries, 207 ; Deinté, 385.

Damp, *v.* to sink, to descend,
10713.

Dampne, *v.* (A.N. from L. *damno*)
to condemn, 50.

Dang, Dange, *pret.* of Ding,
struck, beat, thrashed, struck
down, overcame, 302, 931, 5813,
9010.

Dank, *v. pret.* Dank, Donk, to
wet, to suffuse, 7997, 9639.

Danke, *adj.* damp, misty, 2368.

Dase, *v.* to stun, to stupify, 7654.

Dauly, Dawly, *adv.* duly, cer-

tainly, abidingly, for ever, 723,
870, 13822 ; slowly, 9595 ; lately,
11534 ; *full dauly* = frequently,
everywhere, 9522.

Dawhly, *adv.* slowly, surely,
5359.

Dayre, *v.* to vex, to try, 13550.

Ded, Dede, *adj.* (A.S.) deadly,
1339, 2066, 11017 ; *adv.* 6528.

Dede, *s.* result, conclusion, 577 ;
work, 274.

Dedly, *adj.* mortal, deadly, 4013.

Dedmen, dead men, 7659.

Defaute, *s.* (A.N.) want, scarcity,
9376.

Defense, *s.* (A.N.) prohibition,
4715 ; for the purpose of guarding,
or defending, 1740 ; ability to de-
fend, means of defence, 2128 ;
offence, defiance, 2692.

Degh, *v. pret.* Deghit, *part. p.*
Degh, to die, 427, 921, 1523, 3212,
10250.

Deghit, *part. p.* of Dig, 11363.

Deghter, *s. pl.* See Doghter.

Degrade, *v.* to degrade, 12576.

Deie, *v.* (A.S.) to die, 4723 ; *pret.*
Deid.

Deinté, *s.* See Dainté.

Deintithe, *s.* liking, desire, 463

Deire. See Dere.

Dele, *s.* a part, a portion ; *ilke-a-
dele* = every particular, 3656.

Dele, *v.* (A.S.) to bestow, 6547 ;
to fight, *i. e.* to deal blows, 11027 ;
future, 13815 ; *pret. and part. p.*
Delt ; *pret.* Dulte, gave forth,
uttered, 5646.

Dell, *v.* to dally, to delay ; *part.*
Delling, dallying, 7068.

Delt, Delte. See Dele.

Delve, *v.* (A.S.) to dig, to bury,
11179.

Delyver, *adj.* (A.N.) active,
nimble, 3958.

- Deme, *v.* (A.S.) *pret.* Demyt, *part. p.* Dem, to judge, to think, 528, 606, 12243; to adjudge, to doom, 583, 3141, 14041.
- Demyng, *s.* judgment, 2419.
- Dene, by dene, be dene. *See* Bedene.
- Dent, *s.* a blow, a stab, a thrust, 10428.
- Deny, *v.* to refuse, to reject, 8009.
- Depe, *adj.* deep, 1876; *s.* the deep, the sea, 1781; the mysterious one, 13809.
- Depely, Deply, *adv.* greatly, much, 3982, 13809.
- Depert, *v.* (A.N.) to divide, to distribute, to part, 1181, 3025.
- Depnes, *s.* depth, 4441.
- Derayne, *v.* (Med. Lat.) to try by combat, 13084.
- Dere, Deire, Deyre, *v.* (A.S.) to injure, to avenge, 808, 1185, 1260, 1293; to fell, to wound, 10991.
- Dere, Deire, *s.* harm, suffering, injury, 146, 227, 4254; poison, 920; hatred, 967.
- Dere, *s. pl.* (A.S.) wild animals, deer, 331; a deer, 2361.
- Dere, *adj.* (A.S.) dear, precious, 385, 1683; dire, deadly, 920; *adv.* solemnly, assuredly, very, 583, 761, 2391; *as þe dere thinke* = as you solemnly believe, or, as you think best, 2391.
- Derely, *adv.* regardless of expense, 3463.
- Derfe, Derffe, *adj.* fierce, daring, noble, 84, 528, 1336; angry, terrible, deadly, 166, 183, 580, 1005; as a *s.* a monster, 176.
- Derfenes, *s.* hardihood, impudence, 5110.
- Derfly, Derfly, *adv.* fiercely, 1339.
- Derk, Derke, *adj.* (A.S.) dark, secret, 1448; *s.* darkness, 673, 1054, 1079, 1137.
- Derkon, *s.* to sink, to slip, 13285.
- Derlynge, *s.* a darling, 3277.
- Derne, *adj.* (A.S.) secret, 478, 8816, 12740; small, 3060; *a form of* Darren, noble, daring, 3653, 13625; *super.* Dernist, Dernyst. *See* Derrest.
- Derrest, Derrist, Dernyst, *adj. super. of* Dere, dearest, noblest, 39, 5407, 13625.
- Des, Dese, *s.* the chief table in a hall, or the raised part of the floor on which it stood; properly, the canopy over the high table, 385, 501, 1656, 4966.
- Desteyne, *v.* (A.N.) to appoint, to ordain, 2673.
- Destyne, *s.* (A.S.) destiny, 2522.
- Det, *s.* debt, duty, 534.
- Deuly. *See* Duly.
- Dever, *s.* (A.N.) duty, endeavour, 234, 590.
- Devinour, *s.* a deviner of dreams, &c., 13831.
- Devyse, *s.* (A.N.) device, design, 1576, 3053; *v.* to observe, to espy, 1678.
- Dew, *adj.* related, bound, allied, 61.
- Dewly. *See* Duly.
- Deynté, *s.* liking, desire, goodwill, 967.
- Deyre, *v.* *See* Dere.
- Diche, *s.* (A.S.) a ditch, a moat, 4776; Dyche, 8155.
- Didyn, *pret. of* Do, 1413, 11960; Dydden, 1381.
- Diffens. *See* Defense.
- Dight, *v.* (A.S.) to adapt, to suit, to put, to set one's self, 3313, 8636, 14005; to ordain, 3495; *pret. & part. p.* mounted, 3415; supplied, 3560; done, 9558; handled, 10087.
- Dike, Dyke, *s.* (A.S.) a ditch, 1566, 11363; an old wall, 1533, 8328, 13588.

- Ding, Dyng, *v.* to smite, to strike violently down, to dash, 2135, 11003; *pret.* Dang, Dong, Dung; *part. p.* Dongen, Dongyn, Dungen.
- Dint, Dynt, Dynte, Dyntte, *s.* (A.S.) a blow, 92, 302, 1213, 6547, 8253.
- Dispende, *v.* to expend, to waste, 7615.
- Dispit, Dispite, *s.* (A.N.) spite, anger, 7945, 10684, 13700.
- Dispitously, Dispitously, *adv.* very angrily, passionately, cruelly, 4744, 7652, 13173.
- Dispitus, *adj.* excessively angry, 6494.
- Dissait, Dissayet, *s.* deceit, treachery, 1185, 4291.
- Dissever, *v.* to divide, to separate, 1602.
- Distitur, *v.* (Fr.) to make destitute, to cast off, 728.
- Distracte, *part.* distracted, 3219.
- Distrye, *v.* to destroy, 1155.
- Dit, Dite, *s.* (A.N.) a saying, a remark, 1347; a shout, 5788, 8680, 11946.
- Diting, Dyting, *s.* a writing, a story, 3732, 3850, 7392.
- Doble, *v.* to spread on each side; *doblit on brede* = spread abroad, 4966.
- Dogget, *adj.* base, unworthy, 10379.
- Doggetly, *adv.* doggedly, meanly, basely, 1398, 13071.
- Dogh, *v.* to thrive, to grow, to result, 5001.
- Doghté, *adj.* strong, brave, stalwart, 5438.
- Doghtenes, *s.* bravery, daring, 9314.
- Doghter, Doghtur, Doughter, *s. pl.* (A.S.) daughters, 1474, 6302, 11210; Deghter, 1489.
- Dol, Dole, Doll, Doole, *s.* (A.N.) grief, despair, sad fate, sorrow, 870, 1347, 2596, 3529, 4776, 6910, 11545.
- Dole, *adj.* dull, blunt, 10548.
- Dolnes, *s.* faint-heartedness, despair, 9854.
- Dom, Dome, *s.* (A.S.) fate, judgment, decision, 743, 2419, 5646, 7123, 11810, 12240.
- Domysday, *s.* doomsday, 3529.
- Don, *adv.* down, 1210, 5912.
- Done, *part. p. of* Do, put, placed, done, 1459, 1895, 6584.
- Dong, Dongen, *pret. of* Ding, struck down, 4745, 5763, 5858.
- Dongen, Dongyn, *part. p. of* Ding, struck down, 10559, 11027.
- Dongyn, *s.* (A.N.) a dungeon, the bottom, 12647.
- Donk, *v.* (A.S.) *See* Dank.
- Doole, *s.* *See* Dol.
- Dorse, *s. pl. of* Dor, a door, or a contraction of Dorsers, hangings, tapestry, 4966.
- Dos, *v. 3rd sing. pres. Ind. of* Do, does, 2654, 11314.
- Dos, *v. 2nd pl. Imper. of* Do, do ye, 11426.
- Dose, *v.* = prepares, 846.
- Doubull, *adj.* full, teeming, 1566.
- Doughter, Doghter, Dughter, *s.* a daughter, 389, 12044; *pl.* Doghter, 1474, Doghtur, 11210, Doughter, 6302.
- Doughtili, Dughtile, *adv.* boldly, bravely, manfully, 12882.
- Doughty, Doughti, Doghté, Doghty, Dughti, Dughty, *adj.* brave, bold, powerful, skilful, 84, 1037, 2570, 5438, 10851, 12116, 12867.
- Doute, *s.* fear, dread, 139, 1977, 2793; difficulty, 11246.
- Doute, *v.* to dread, to expect, 3495, 12121, 12281.

- Doutid, *adj.* dreaded, to be dreaded; *doutid in fild* = terrific in battle, 6350.
- Dowly, *adv.* overcome, in despair, 13937.
- Dowtyn, *pret. of* Doute, 11686.
- Draghe, *v.* to draw, to lead, 2945, 11160.
- Draght, *s.* a space, a distance, 1224; *pl.* the game of draughts, 1622.
- Drapred, *adj.* decked, draped, 1656. *Mistake for* Diapred.
- Draw, *v.* to stretch, to hang by the neck, 1970; to follow, to press on, 1448.
- Drecche, *v.* (A.S.) to vex, to oppress, 13804.
- Drede, *v.* (A.S.) *pret.* Dred, Drede, to fear, 1185, 10801; *s.* fear, terror, 1359; *adj.* dreadful, 166.
- Dregh, *s.* the length, the fore part, 678; *adj.* long, tedious, 1622; great, 11890; manifold, 935, 9314; *on dregh* = to a distance, or further and further, 10043, 11647; *why draghes pou on dregh?* = why dost thou delay?
- Dregh, *v.* to endure, 3513, 3583; *pret.* Dregh, 10777, Dreghit, 14034.
- Dreghly, *adv.* slowly, 2379, 9210.
- Dreight, *s.* length; *the dreight* = the greatest length; *the day of þe dreight* = the longest day, 10633. *See Note.*
- Drem, Dreme, *s.* a dream, 8425, 8429.
- Drepe, *v.* (A.S.) to drop, to sink, to fall, to overcome; to kill, 9, 929, 2290, 9354, 10795, 10851.
- Dresse, Dres, *v.* (A.N.) to set, to prepare, to apply, 274, 441, 1128, 13076; to stretch, to lay out, 5835; to address, 7659.
- Dreve, *v.* to drive, to tend, 7123.
- Dro, *pret. of* Draghe, 5290.
- Drogh, Drughe, *pret. of* Draghe, drew, approached, 88, 2361, 3115, 8075, 8090; Droghen, 10043, *droghen up durs* = broke open doors, 11936; Drough, burst, 5054.
- Dromoudary, *s.* a dromedary, 6207.
- Drope, *v.* to droop, to abate, 921.
- Droun, *v.* to drown, 5866.
- Droup, Drowp, *v.* to droop, to sink under, to pine, 122, 1523, 4392; *part. pres.* Drouping, pining, 3291; *part. p.* Droupyaite, worn out, sunk, 122.
- Droup, *s.* a drop; *pl.* perspiration, 7997.
- Drow, Drowe, *pret. of* Draghe, drew, approached, 797, 906; fell, 2379; dragged, 6207.
- Drughe. *See* Drogh.
- Drure, *contraction for* Druery, *s.* (O.Fr. *drurie*) love, gallantry, illicit love, 3350.
- Du, *contr. for* Dule, *adj.* deadly, poisonous, bitter, 3299. Or,
- Du *sopis* = Dew or water drops.
- Du, Due, *adj.* due, right, proper, correct, true, mean, present, certain, 2673, 2723, 6584, 9089, 9095, 11612, 12867; *for due* = for certain, what must be.
- Dubbed, Dubbit, *part. p.* decked, ornamented, 1683, 6205.
- Duche, *s.* a duchy, 9757.
- Dughter. *See* Doughter.
- Dugthy. *See* Doughty.
- Dule, *s.* the devil, 921, 4392.
- Dulfull, *adj.* sorrowful, doleful, 2170.
- Dull, Dulle, *adj.* (A.S.) stupid, foolish, 50, 7868; *v.* to stupify, 11314; to soften, 5131.
- Dulte, *pret. of* Dele, 5646.
- Duly, Deuly, Dewly, *adv.* truly,

- in order, slowly, thoroughly, 60, 64, 234, 771, 3732, 7068.
- Dump, *v.* to rush down, to sink, 1996, 13289.
- Dung, Dungen, Dungyn, *part. p.* of Ding, crushed, smashed, beaten down, 2086, 3229, 11632.
- Dur, Durr, *s.* (A.S.) a door, 11890, 11936.
- Dure, *v.* (A.N.) to endure, 2005; to delay, to linger, 5594; *s.* wrong, harm, offence, 1764.
- Dussh, *v.* to dash, to throw down, to fall down, 4776, 5786, 6410, 13917.
- Dut, *v. pret. of* Doute, dreaded, feared, 10128, 13427, 13834; expected, 8347.
- Dyche, *s.* See Diche.
- Dyddden, *v. pret. of* Do, did, put, 1381.
- Dye, *v.* to die, 6528.
- Dyke, *s.* (A.S.) a wall, 1533; a ditch, 4755, 8328.
- Dympull, *s.* a dimple, 3060.
- Dyn, *s.* noise, bustle, clamour, shouting, mourning, wailing, 274, 1197, 1347, 6910, 8675, 8680.
- Dyn, Dynn, *v.* to make a great noise, to resound, 1197; to clamour, to scold, 7659; *part.* Dynnyng, noise, wailing, 3437, 9618.
- Dyng, *v.* See Ding.
- Dynt, Dynte, Dyntte, *s.* See Dint.
- Dysasent, Dyssaisent, *v.* to refuse assent, to disapprove, 8016, 9369.
- Dyse, *s.* (A.N.) a fragment, a bit; *never dere hym a dyse* = never hurt him in the least, 808.
- Dyse, *s.* the game of dice, 1622.
- Dysese, Dyssese, *s.* annoyance, vexation, 3326, 4206.
- Dyshoner, *s.* dishonour, disgrace, 1005.
- Dyting, *s.* See Diting.
- Ease, *s.* ease, comfort, 1556.
- Easement, *s.* ease, relief, 7988.
- Ed, *adj.* head, chief, famous, 5324, 5950; *super.* Edist, Eddist. See Od, another form.
- Edder, Eddur, *s.* (A.S.) a serpent, or adder, 925, 4432, 4453.
- Een, Ene, *s.* (*pl. of* Ee) the eyes, 1958, 2422, 2695, 9595.
- Eft, Efte, *adv.* (A.S.) after, 808, 1996, 9780; again, 7624, 9778.
- Efter, *adv.* after, afterwards, 1439.
- Eftirsons, *adv.* immediately after, 7424.
- Eftsones, Eftesonos, *adv.* (A.S.) immediately, 2478, 6456.
- Eger, Egor, *adj.* eager, fond, 3753, 5445, 10320; *v.* to become eager, to rouse, 7329.
- Egerly, Egurly, *adv.* eagerly, hurriedly, 264, 1390.
- Egge, *s.* an edge, 7926.
- Egh, *s.* (A.S.) an eye, 1313, 3015.
- Eght, *v. pret. of* Agh, owed, owned, 4212, 5325.
- Eghted, *adj.* eighth, 6223.
- Eire, *s.* an heir, 5315.
- Eke, *v.* to add, to increase, 9270.
- Elde, *adj.* (A.S.) old, aged, 126; *s.* old age, 160.
- Elit = elected, chosen, 1491.
- Ellis, *adv.* (A.S.) else, otherwise, 1154, 10328, 13080.
- Elue, *for* Elne, *s.* an ell, 170.
- Eme, Em, *s.* an uncle, 135, 1285, 13101, 13519.
- Emperour, Emperoure, *s.* a chief, a captain, a commander, 6021, 8829, 8955, 9705, 12042, 12575.
- Enabit, *v.* to dwell, to live, 110, 1600; *pret.* Enabit; *part. p.* Enabit, peopled, 101, 2858; resorted to, 2856.
- Enarmed, Enarmyt, *part. p.*

- armed, 87, 1179, 1236, 10512, 11172.
- Enbowet, *adj.* (*part. p.* of Enbowe) bent, or bowed down, rounded, 3034.
- Encline, *v.* (A.N.) to bow to, to salute, 2305; to follow, 2245.
- Encres, *v.* to increase, 6432.
- End, Ende, *v.* to finish, to complete, 4, 272; to end, to result, 194; *s.* an end, conclusion, 1438, 1439.
- Endlange, along.
- Endles, *adj.* infinite, 2.
- Endure, *v.* to live, to wear out, 2661.
- Ene, *s. pl.* See Een.
- Enerdand, Enerdond, *part. of* Enerde, dwelling, inhabiting, 4117, 12857.
- Enfecte, *v.* to infect, to cause to repeat, 936 (*see* Note); poisoned, 2979; *pret.* Enfecte.
- Enforce, *v.* to overcome, to sway, 10103; *pret.* Enforce.
- Enforme, Enfourme, *v.* to inform, to instruct, 654, 809, 3011; *part. p.* Enformet, Enfourmet, skilled, 3223, 6186, 10813.
- Enhaunse, *v.* (A.N.) to raise, to elevate, 13378, 13650.
- Enjoyne, *v.* to enjoin, to work out, to accomplish, 416.
- Enmy, *s.* an enemy, 1528.
- Enny, *adj.* any, 1528.
- Enon, *adv.* anon, straight, direct, 1946.
- Enournet, *part. p.* adorned, set up, 1675.
- Enow, *adj.* enough, in plenty, 332.
- Enpaire, Enpare, *v.* to impair, to injure, 787, 2115, 8886, 9784.
- Ensample, *s.* (A.N.) example, model; *in ensample* = after the model, 1610.
- Entaile, Entayill, *s.* (A.N.) sculpture, or carving, 1650, 1671.
- Entend, *s.* (A.N.) understanding, ideas, 2634.
- Entent, *s.* (A.N.) intention, purpose, understanding, reason, 27, 1716, 2709, 6724, 8647, 11244, 11377, 11696.
- Entierment, *s.* interment, funeral, 9106.
- Entire, *v.* to inter, to bury, 9085.
- Entre, Entur, *v.* to enter, 9107, 11878.
- Entre, *s.* (A.N.) entrance, 1556, 11875, 11895; a beginning, 2248; an entry, or common passage in a building, 1600.
- Entrond, *adj.* absorbed, entranced, 3844.
- Enys, *adv.* once, at last, 873, 7925.
- Er, *adv.* before, 1091, 1128, 1137.
- Erde, *v.* (A.S.) to inhabit, to abide, to be found, to be sunk, 121, 923, 4233; Erdond, Erdyng, *part.* sunk, or bowed down, 7128, 12132; Erdyng, *s.* a living being, a mortal, 2217.
- Erding, *s.* burial.
- Ere, *adv.* before, previously, 1416.
- Ere, *s.* (A.S.) an ear, *pl.* Eris, 1964, 2650.
- Erende, Ernd, *s.* (A.S.) an errand, a purpose, an end, 481, 522, 1936.
- Eritage, *s.* heritage, right, 13773.
- Erne, *s.* an eagle, 11801.
- Ernyst, *adj.* earnest, serious; = grief, sorrow, 2942.
- Erst, *adv.* (A.S.) before, 4319; first, 7233.
- Ert, Erte, *v.* to lead, to bring, to guide, to direct, 264, 2725, 2942, 4857; to hearten, to encourage, 5602; Ert = art, 5121.
- Ese, *s.* (A.N.) ease, pleasure; *v.* to rest, to refresh, 7132, 8331.

- Esmint, *s.* ease, comfort, 3338.
 Espie, *s.* a spy, 13425.
 Etlyng, *s.* (A.S.) intention, purpose, desire, 1633.
 Ettle, Ettill, Etill, Etle, Atle, *v.* to intend, to aim at, to attempt, to tell, 110, 394, 6399, 6456, 7424; Etlit = went, followed, 8989; = had gone, 13519.
 Euther, *pron.* either, each, both, every, 57, 2018, 2357.
 Evensangtyme, *s.* the hour of even-song, or vespers, 8919.
 Evenyng, *adj.* equal, of the same rank, 2217; *s.* equality, 3372.
 Ever, *adv.* (A.S.) always, constantly, 143, 961; *Ever more* = always, 294.
 Evyll, *adv.* sorely, severely, abominably, 1265, 9685.
 Evyn, *s.* evening, night, 978.
 Evyn, *adv.* at once, immediately, accordingly, 1633, 1980; finely, correctly, perfectly, 436, 1635; *full evyn* = completely, perfectly, 11115; *adj.* even, level, flat, 2078; just, fair, 2287.
 Ewther, *conj.* either, 1479.
 Ex, *v.* to ask, to seek, to wile, Bk. I. title, 11621.
 Exchewe, *v.* (A.N.) to eschew, 4910.
 Exin, *s.* oxen, 568; oxin, 877, 949.
 Experymēt, *s.* charms, 13217.
 Explait, *s.* furtherance, promotion, 3661.
 Extaint, *v.* (Old Fr. *estaindre*) to extinguish, to calm or still, 4927.
 Face, *v.* to soil, to deface, to disfigure, 9129, 9215; *part.* Facyng.
 Faciund, Facound, *s.* (A.N.) eloquence, 3748, 3792.
 Fade, *v.* to cause to fade, to weaken, to quench, 785, 9188.
 Faffure, *MS.* for Fassure, which *see*.
 Faght, *v. pret.* of Feght, fought, 5410, 6839, 7441, 8404.
 Failyng, *s.* failure, lack, 11162.
 Faint, *adj.* false, 12591.
 Faint, Faintte, *v.* to weaken, 9567, 11162.
 Fainting, Faintyng, *s.* languor, weakness, 116, 338.
 Faintis, Faintes, *s.* (A.N.) deceit, treachery, 241, 594.
 Faintly, *adv.* cowardly, 585.
 Faire, *adv.* (A.S.) comely, fair, of light complexion, 129, 2885; glorious, 4407; Fairer, the better, the upper hand, 4507, 6882; Fairest, best, for the best, 1119; *upon faire wise* = openly, without appearance of foul play, 145.
 Faire, *adv.* plainly, evidently, becomingly, 82, 4337.
 Fairhed, Fairhede, Fairehede, *s.* beauty, splendour, honour, glory, 1501, 3014, 4409, 4414, 8382, 9144.
 Faith, *adj.* truthful, truthlike, 241; faith, trust, fealty, promise, 533, 548, 599; *in faith* = certainly, assuredly, 735.
 Faithfully, *adv.* honestly, truly, 654; assuredly, 1890.
 Faithly, *adv.* truly, properly, completely, 632, 11447, 13950.
 Faitour, *s.* (A.N.) a deceiver, a scoundrel, 11241, 11864.
 Fall, Falle, *v.* to befall, to happen, to come, to spring, to begin, 421, 1425, 2406, 2867, 11617; *to fulle to* = to happen, 2719; to attain to, 8953; to commence, to begin, 4685; *to fall on* = to attack, 11515. Fallus = befalls, 1116; Fallys, *2nd pl. imper.* 11515.
 Fall, *s.* chance, opportunity, 8117.
 Falshed, *s.* (A.S.) falsehood, 33.

- Falsly, *adv.* treacherously, wickedly, 1723.
- Falsyng, *s.* lying, falsehood, 11330, 11352, 12368.
- Fame, *s.* a report, a story, tradition, 149; good name, character, fame, renown, 759.
- Fantasy, Fantasi, *s.* musing, reverery, 2669, 9575.
- Fare, *v.* (A.S.) to go, to proceed; to wend, to come, 29, 485, 1148, 1189; to proceed, to act, 654, 760; to fare, to suffer, 1222; *pret.* Fer, 149, Fore, Faren, Faryn; *part. p.* Faren, Faryn.
- Fare, *s.* entertainment, 485; conduct, behaviour, appearance, bearing, 446, 817, 966, 1188, 1295, 5883; purpose, plan, scheme, adventure, 1109, 1511, 2036, 11241; a crowd of runners, a route, 11069.
- Faren, Faryn, *pret. & part. p. of* Fare.
- Fase, *s.* the face, 1271.
- Fassure, *s.* bearing, appearance, complexion, 3956.
- Fast, *adv.* (A.S.) very near, close, 326; securely, solemnly, 2149, 8420.
- Fast, *v.* (A.S.) to fasten, to affirm, 7985; *pret.* Fest, *part. p.* Fest, Festyn. *See* Fest.
- Fauchon, Fawchon, *s.* (A.N.) a sword, or falchion, 8763, 9655.
- Faurty, *adj.* forty, 1751.
- Faut, Faute, Fawte, *s.* a fault, want, scarcity, 2128, 4850, 12118, 12934.
- Faver, *s.* backing, assistance, goodwill, 1746.
- Faveret, *adj.* liked, esteemed, 3868.
- Fawre, *adj.* four, 12317.
- Fawte, *s.* a crime, fault, failing, 11750, 11754.
- Fay, *v.* to delay, linger, put off, 5616.
- Fay, *adj.* (A.S. *fæge*, Icel. *feigr*) doomed, or fated to die, dead, mortally wounded, 597, 956, 1154, 6590; many, 7967. *See* Fey.
- Fayn, fayne, *adj.* (A.S. *fægn*) glad, proud, happy, 639, 898, 1412; *adj.* gladly, 5755.
- Fayn, Fayne, *v.* to feign, to dissemble, to conceal, 241, 253, 594, 994; to adorn, to embellish, 34; *part.* Faynyng; as an *adj.* = deceitful, 966. *See* Feyne.
- Faynhed, *s.* gladness, 2446.
- Faynond, *adj.* glad, gladsome, affectionate, 12732.
- Faynte. *See* Fainte.
- Fe, *s.* a reward, 2400.
- Febill, Feble, *adj.* (A.N.) feeble, weak, miserable, 1356, 1438; *v.* to become feeble, to wax weak, 5956, 6058, 13918.
- Fecche, *v.* (A.S.) to fetch, 185, 614, 6032; *part.* Fecchyng, bringing in, welcoming, 1626.
- Fed, *part. p. of* Fede, nurtured, reared, 623.
- Feffe, *v.* (A.N.) to enfeof, to endow, 12719.
- Feftis, *MS. for* Festis, fastens or takes, 7125.
- Feght, *v.* to fight, to battle, 1152; *part.* Feghtyng, fighting, 9054; *pret.* Faght, Foght; *part. p.* Foghtyn.
- Feghter, *s.* a fighter, a pugnacious person, a bully, 1751.
- Feghur, *adv. comp. of* Feck, fewer, 7822.
- Feile, *v.* to fail, 266.
- Feire, *adj.* fair, 7990.
- Feith, *s.* faith, 1154.
- Fel, *adj.* *See* Fell.
- Feld, Fild, Filde, Fyld, *s.* a field, a battle-field, battle, 326, 1187, 1318, 5961, 8404; the ground of a shield, 6290.

- Feld, *pret. of* Fele, felt, 6865, 10707.
- Fele, *adj.* (A.S.) many, 29, 149, 1438; *adv.* very, intensely, 1884; *the fairest of þo fele* = the fairest of those beauties, 2400.
- Fele, *v.* (A.S.) to feel, to perceive, 6865, 7927, 11792.
- Feliship, *s.* fellowship, 2800.
- Fell, *s.* (A.S.) the skin, the hide, 7719, 8795.
- Fell, Felle, Fel, *adj.* keen, cruel, fierce, fearful, base, 129, 910, 1304, 1990, 6595, 13944; huge, great, 5221; *comp.* Feller, more cruel, more relentless, 2055.
- Fell, Felle, *pret. of* Fall, happened, befell, 116, 500, 1323, 1343, 2345; brought, gave, 1394.
- Fell, Felle, *v.* (A.S.) to fell, to strike down, to kill, 6512, 7967; *pret.* Felle, 3233.
- Felly, *adv.* fiercely, cruelly, 6786.
- Felnes, *s.* fierceness, fury, cruelty, 9471.
- Felous, *adj.* fierce, warlike, 6063.
- Feltyms, *adv.* many times, often, 3014.
- Feme, *v.* to foam, to gush, 7261, 8043, 10219.
- Femyne, *s.* woman-kind, 6669.
- Fend, fende, *s.* a fiend, the fiend, or devil, 4429, 8138, 11716.
- Fend, *v.* to defend, to ward off, 3324, 10142, 10300.
- Fens, *s.* a defence, a bulwark, 7363.
- Fenyond, *adj.* dallying, uncertain, 4576.
- Fer, *pret. of* Fare, went, was reported, 149.
- Fer, *adj.* far; Ferre, further, 78, 95, 216; *the fer ende* = the conclusion, 2247; *of fer caste* = far reaching, 1447; *adv.* dearly, 4339; *s.* the utmost, the end, 8272.
- Fer-caster, *s.* a far-reaching, far-seeing person, 3950.
- Ferd, Ferdon, *pret. of* Fare, went, fared, 5142, 5409.
- Ferd, Ferde, *part. p. of* Fere, afraid, terrified, 222, 831, 2293.
- Fere, *s.* (A.S.) a companion, a wife, 350, 706, 1097; company, suite, 1132; *in fere*, in company, together, 759, 1349, 6940.
- Fere, *v.* (A.S.) to fear, to frighten, to be afraid, 859, 1929, 2142; *s.* cause to be afraid, 1977; *adv.* downright; *o fere* = out and out, completely, 18.
- Fere, *l.* 1977, *should be* Ferd.
- Ferfull, *adj.* grim, haughty, distant, 3868.
- Ferke, *v.* to proceed, to hasten, to start up, 1036, 11259; to put, to cut, to strike, 145, 5260; to carry, 185, 614, 6032.
- Ferly, *s.* a marvel, a wonder, 95, 261; *adj.* strange, wonderful, 356, 970; *adv.* wonderfully, 5224.
- Ferlyfull, *adj.* wonderful, horrible, 179, 13306.
- Fernet, *adj.* (*a form of* Frenyit) frenzied, wild, 5883.
- Ferre, *adv.* (A.S.) further, 110, 875, 1375.
- Ferrer, *s.* a farrier, 1593.
- Ferther, *adv.* farther, 11702.
- Fertheryng, *s.* a furtherance, aid, 1041.
- Fess, *v.* to confess, 10325.
- Fest, *v.* to fasten, to bind, to conclude, to seal, to pledge, 651, 8390, 11795; *pret.* Fest, 10111; *part. p.* Fest, 7874.
- Fest, *s.* a feast, 205, 3463; *v.* to feast, 12299.
- Festen, Feston, Festyn, Festnen, *v.* to fix, to arrange, to fasten, to bind, to ratify, to conclude, 636, 1427, 3123, 8375, 9081, 13612; to rouse, to waken, 1429.

- Fete, *s.* work, deed, practice, skill, 533, 1529, 6186, 10813, 13075.
- Fetis, *adj.* (A.N.) neat, elegant, 3068, 3075.
- Fetur, *v.* to fetter, to bind, 3518.
- Feturs, *s. pl.* features, complexion, 129, 1018, 2952.
- Feum, *s.* fume, smell, stench, 1609.
- Feveryere, *s.* (A.N.) February, 4040.
- Fey, *adj.* (A.S.) fated to die, mortally wounded, dead, 2935, 5242, 8998, 9691, 13924; many, 3478. *See* Fay.
- Feyne, *v.* to faint, to succumb, 1239.
- Feyne, *v.* (A.N.) to dissemble, to invent, to imagine, 18, 41, 419. *See* Fayne.
- Feynit, *adj.* invented, imaginary, 44.
- Fiche, Fyche, *s. pl.* fish, 1590, 13826.
- Fight, *s.* difficulty, struggle, 228, 11138.
- Fild, *pret. of* Fill, filled, loaded, 1617, 5384.
- Fild, Filde, Fyld, *s.* *See* Feld.
- File, *v.* to defile, defame, to sully, 2669, 8120.
- Fille, *v.* to fulfil, 602; Fillyn, 1109.
- Filsyn, *v.* to aid, to assist, to increase, 5613, 9242, 12948; to support, to maintain, to preserve, 9383, 12180, 12350; Filsom, 4871; Fylsy, 8884.
- Filth, Filthe, *s.* baseness, treachery, wickedness, 732, 1609, 8121.
- Firke, *s.* a thief, a plunderer, 6428.
- Firre, *adv.* (A.S.) *comp. of* Fer, further, onward, forward, 4782.
- Flagh, Flaghe, *pret. of* Fle, fled, 6001, 7746, 11144.
- Flamme, *v.* to flame, to gleam, to glitter, 156, 1958; *part. pres.* Flamond, 225; Flaumond, 168; Flammyng, 970.
- Flang, Flange, *pret. of* Fling, cast, thrust, cut, struck, 1241, 5253, 11112.
- Flapp, *v.* to strike, to slash, 7674; to flap, to be blown, 11795.
- Flatt, *s.* a hollow in a field, 10004.
- Flaumond, *part.* *See* Flamme.
- Flay, *v.* to frighten, 4593; to weaken, 13294.
- Fle, *v. pret.* Flagh, Flogh, Floghen, Fleddon, to flee, to fly, 1349, 4732, 6850, 8602, 11969.
- Flecchour, *s.* (A.N.) an arrow-maker; properly, one who makes and sets the feathers on arrows, 1593.
- Fleme, *v.* (A.N.) to flow, 10004; to drive away, to exile, 12377, 12379, 12435, 13604.
- Flese, *s.* a fleece, 156, 225, 970.
- Flete, *v.* to flow, to float, 278, 1609; to sail, 13154; *pret. and part. p.* Flet; *part. p.* = overflowed, covered, 12560.
- Flit, *v.* to remove, to change one's residence, 425, 11835.
- Flode, *s.* flood, water, the sea, 278, 1990.
- Flogh, Floghen, *pret. of* Fle, 4732, 8602, 11969.
- Flore, *s.* a floor, 1660.
- Florence, *s.* florins, money, 1367.
- Flote, *pret. of* Flyte, scolded, taunted, 7324.
- Flowen, *pret. of* Fle, 10077.
- Flype, *v.* to pull off, as the skin is pulled off a rabbit, 954.
- Flyte, *v.* (A.S.) to scold, to taunt, to upbraid; *pret.* Flote, 7324; *part.* Flytyng, 7658.

- Fnast, *v.* (A.S.) to breathe hard, to rush, to roar, 168, 878.
- Foale, Fol, Fole, Foole, Fowle, *s.* a horse, 1245, 6400, 6451, 8341, 9469, 13560, 13563.
- Fode, *s.* food, victuals, 5170, 7854.
- Foghle, *s.* a fowl, a bird, 10553, 11805.
- Foght, Foghtyn, *pret. of* Feght, fought, 6859, 7785.
- Folde, *v.* to surround, 11263.
- Fole, *s.* a fowl, a bird, 13027. *See* Foale.
- Fole, *s.* a fool, 1817, 4931, 13279.
- Folily, *adv.* foolishly, rashly, 574, 5101, 7613.
- Folle, *s.* folly, rage, anger, 1957; Foly, 1425.
- Folut, *pret.* followed, 6854.
- Fome, *s.* the sea, the waves, 985.
- Fomen, *s.* enemies, 11263.
- Fond, *v.* (A.S.) to try, to strive, 6659.
- Fonde, *pret. of* Find, found, discovered, 1386.
- Fonge, *v.* (A.S.) to take, to seize, to accost, to meet, 366, 956, 962, 1367, 10017; to undertake, to aid, 599; Fongge, to batter, to beat, 14023.
- Fonnet, *adj.* (A.S.) foolish, 3473, 4207, 7127; bewildered, helpless, 4691.
- Fonnge, *v.* *See* Fonge.
- Foole, *adj.* foolish, 13841.
- Foole, *s.* a horse, 1245. *See* Foale.
- For, as a prefix to verbs, adds intensity to the signification, sometimes completion, sometimes opposition, as *for-blede*, to bleed copiously; *for-faryn*, completely gone, killed; *for-shape*, to transform; *for-bode*, to forbid.
- For, Fore, *prep.* for, 1737, 1854; through, because, 193, 1444, 6604, 11847; against, 1528; in spite of, 890, 6439.
- Forbede, *v.* to forbid, 5681; to prohibit, 5725, 6428; *pret.* Forbode; *imperat.* Forbode.
- For-bled, *part. p.* covered with blood, 12270.
- For-do, *v.* to undo, to ruin, to destroy, 2940.
- Fore, *pret. of* Fare, went, fared, rushed, 93, 853, 887, 898, 1209, 9554; dealt, wrought, 44, 1213, 8519, 10896.
- Fore, *adj.* front, 884; *prep.* *See* For.
- For-faren, For-faryn, *part. p.* perished, killed, 1438, 12118.
- For-ferd, *part. p.* terrified, 10276, 10699.
- Forfet, *s.* loss, punishment, 2298; *v.* to forfeit, 4450.
- For-fonnet, *part. p. of* For-fon, become silly, senseless, 632.
- Forge, *v.* to devise, to plan, 12551, 12591.
- For-juste, *v.* to decide, to settle, 296.
- Formast, *adj.* foremost, largest, 278.
- Forne, Fourme, *adv.* direct, straight, right, 6784, 7759.
- Forray, *s.* plunder, 6426.
- Fors, *v.* to force, to urge, 1929.
- Forsec, *pret. of* For-seón, despised, forsook, 721.
- Forset, *v.* to beset, to surround, to besiege, 1924, 7671.
- Forshape, *v.* to transform, 13221.
- Forslet, *s.* a stronghold, 11779.
- Forthe, *adv.* forwards, onwards, till now, 1628.
- Forther, *adv.* forth, 680, 11174.
- Forther, *v.* to further, to aid, to assist, to benefit, to honour, 5743, 8884, 11138, 11170, 11708, 11716

- part.* Forthoryng, assisting, of benefit, aiding, 4576.
- Forthi, *conj.* (A.S.) because, 1085.
- For-thinke, *v.* (A.S.) to repent, to rue, 9312.
- Fortune, *s.* chance, 1464.
- Forward, *s.* (A.S.) a promise, a pledge, 548, 602, 2440, 3123, 9312; an agreement, a covenant, 2727; the front, the van, the attack, 1148, 5860.
- Forwise, *adj.* prescient, far-seeing, 2539, 3950.
- For-wroght, *part. p.* over-worked, worn out, exhausted, 5861.
- For-yete, *v.* to forget, 869; *pret.* For-yet, 882; *part. p.* For-yeten, 2291; For-yeton, 2068, 9959.
- Fose, *s. pl.* of Foe, 5169.
- Fot, *v.* to fetch; *pret.* Fot, 12610.
- Fote, *s.* a foot, 356, 1824.
- Fotyng, *s.* footing, position, security, 2077.
- Fouchon, *s.* a falchion, a sword, 5260, 11110.
- Found, *v.* to intend, to design, 13812; to invent, to originate, 1628; to accomplish, to succeed, 1154.
- Fourme, *v.* to form, to build, 1540; *s.* manner, 1954.
- Fourme, *adv.* See Forne.
- Fourt, *adj.* fourth, 5446.
- Foutly, *adv.* foolishly, 5079.
- Fowle, *s.* a horse, 13560. See Foale.
- Foyne, *v.* to push, to thrust, to fence with a spear, 10081, 10287.
- Fraght, *s.* freight, cargo, 1118, 5384, 9388, 12855; a fleet, 13301.
- Fraist, *v.* to try, to prove, 261, 6533, 6947; to inquire, to examine, to seek out, to consult, 97, 1119.
- Fraite, *v.* to inquire, to seek out, 10714.
- Frap, *v.* (A.N.) to strike, to beat, 10515.
- Fray, *s.* an attack, an affray, 1279, 2141.
- Frayne, *v.* (A.S.) to ask, to inquire, 97, 358, 1794, 2893, 12019.
- Fre, *adj.* (A.S.) liberal, noble, 358, 525, 11234; *s.* a familiar term in narrative or conversation applied to both sexes = a person, a man, a woman, 533, 1386.
- Freeltie, *s.* (A.N.) frailty, weakness, 8723.
- Frek, *adj.* (A.S.) quick, eager, hasty; *comp.* Frekir, 9862.
- Freke, *s.* (A.S.) a man, a fellow, 145.
- Frele, *adj.* (A.N.) frail, 831.
- Frenship, *s.* friendship, good-will, 1777.
- Freshe, Fresshe, *adj.* bright, 225, 997.
- Fresshe, *s.* the flood, or overflow of a river; a press of men, an onset, 4730.
- Fret, *v.* (A.S.) to adorn, to deck, 434, 3409; *part. p.* adorned, spread, 1660.
- Frete, *v.* (A.S.) to consume, to destroy, 9691; *part. p.* Fret, consumed, decayed, 13029; *imperat.* Fret, deal, dally, 12846.
- Frickly, *adv.* eagerly, heartily, 8994, 9880.
- Frigie, *adj.* as *s.* Phrygian, a Phrygian, 2918, 2981.
- Frike, *adj.* (A.S.) another form of Freke (both forms are still in use in the West of Scotland; Frike is generally applied to qualities and moods of the affections, and the mind; Freke, to the manner and conduct, but they are often used in the same sense); hearty, glad, 1189, 2918; keen, eager, 2055, 6949; *frike age* = courageous times, the age when one is ready for any undertaking, 2204.

- Friknes, *s.* readiness, eagerness, rashness, 6120.
- Frith, *s.* (A.S.) a wood, a coppice, 13552.
- Froch, *v.* to rush, to dash, to push, 1278. *See* Frush.
- Frothe, *v.* to froth, or foam at the mouth, 1957.
- Front, *s.* the front, the breast, the fore-part, 9150, 10814; a mass, one body, 10869.
- Front, *v.* to strike, to wound, 6923, 6984; to rush, to drive, to tumble, to fall, 6887, 6890, 8327, 8551.
- Frush, Frusshe, *v.* to bruise, to crush, to break, to tear, 1196, 8335, 13940; to push violently, to dash, 3225, 5931; a rush, a crash, an onset, 5830, 8998.
- Frut, *s.* fruit, 4972.
- Fryke, *adj.* hearty, 1050. *See* Frike.
- Frynde, *s.* a friend, a relative, 1039.
- Fuerse, Furse, *adj.* fierce, strong, brave, 216, 569, 785; great, 1617; immense, 2271; as a *s.* 888.
- Fuersly, Fursly, *adv.* fiercely, eagerly, quickly, 261, 1245.
- Fughtyn, *pret. of* Feght, fought, 7087, 10431.
- Fulfaire, *adj.* handsome, 3155.
- Full, *adj.* satisfied, 466.
- Full swice *should be* Fulls-wice, Fool's wise, like a fool, 5071.
- Fulsom, *adj.* very large, very full, 3068.
- Fulthe, *s.* abundance, plenty, 5414.
- Fur, Furre, *adv.* further, 1107, 7103. *See* Firre.
- Furde, *s.* a band, a company, 4164, 7217.
- Furder, *adv.* further, 2982.
- Fursnes, *s.* fierceness, bravery, 9771.
- Furst, *adj.* first, 1557, 4330.
- Furth, Furthe, *adv.* forth, onward, onwards, 2242, 2744, 6904, 13105; at once, 2984.
- Furthe, *adj.* the fourth, 2007.
- Fyche, *s.* *See* Fiche.
- Fyfte, *adj.* fifth, 1486, 6338.
- Fyge, *s.* a fig, 12206.
- Fyld, Fylde, *s.* *See* Feld.
- Fylyng, *s.* (*part. of* Fyle) defilement, 4850. *See* File.
- Fylsy, Fylsyn, *v.* *See* Filsyn.
- Fyn, Fyne, *adj.* good, great, clever, learned, keen, 400, 5824, 8375; *adv.* completely, 7168.
- Fynde, *s.* a fiend, 597, 4290, 8125.
- Fyndyng, *s.* the founding, the origin, 4296.
- Fyne, *v.* to finish, to cease, to end, 8810.
- Fyst, *s.* the fist; *in fyst* = in his grasp, a hold of, 10995.
- Fyt, *s.* a measure, a section of a story, 8420.
- Gab, Gabbe, *v.* (A.N.) to jest, to lie, 4303, 10604.
- Gaf, Gafe, Gaffe, *pret. of* Give, 804, 1250, 6102, 6491.
- Gaid, *pret. of* Ga, went, 369.
- Galos, Galous, Galowes, *s.* the gallows, 12885, 12890, 13033, 13116.
- Gamen, Gamyn, *s.* frolic, intercourse, 107, 1506, 11056.
- Gan, *pret.* began.
- Gar, Ger, *v.* (Icel.) to make, to cause, to compel, 197, 1937, 2928; *pret.* Gart, 9394; Gert, 1616, 1629, 4347, 6657, 8399. Both forms are still used in Scotland.
- Gat, Gate, *pret. of* Get, got, obtained, 1529, 3553; begat, 107, 1506, 13944.

- Gate, *part. p.* of Geet, guarded, superintended, 566.
- Gate, *s.* (A.S.) a street, way, road, 351, 1334, 5946; manner, conduct, undertaking, 612, 2239, 5207, 6138; *gird of his gate* = *fled of his gate* = fled out of his way; *so gat* = in the same way, similarly, 5207; *in our gate furthe* = in our conduct from this day forth, 6138; *all agreit to be gate* = all agreed to the plan, 3649.
- Gaude, Gawde, *s.* a jest, a trick, a pretence, 603, 9279, 10749; *pl.* Gawdyn, 11468.
- Gaume, *s.* a game, a merry-making, 1620, 1622, 2937.
- Gawlyng, *s.* (*part. of* Gawl, Gowl) shouting, wailing, 8677.
- Gay, *s.* a gay person, a lady, 2679.
- Gayn, Gayne, *adv.* near, over against, 2813, 4226, 8004, 8089.
- Gayne-come, *s.* return, *i. e.* coming back again, 2026.
- Gaynist, *super. of* Gayn, foremost, first, 2996.
- Gayre, *s.* 905, 13360. *See* Geire.
- Gedre, Gedir, *v.* to gather, to collect, 1174, 1225, 10133; *pret. & part. p.* Gedret, Gedrit.
- Geet, *v.* (Fr. *guet*, a ward) to guard, to keep, 11746; *part. p.* Gate, 566.
- Geeter, Geter, *s.* a keeper, a guardian, 972, 11739.
- Geire, Gere, Geyre, Gayre, *s.* goods, weapons, instruments, dress, armour, 905, 1081, 6051, 6547, 6565, 8477, 13360.
- Gem, *s.* a gem, a precious thing, 1368.
- Gemetry, *s.* geometry, 8394.
- Gentill, *s.* a noble, a knight, 128; a lady, 437.
- Gentris, *s.* gentility, manners, conduct, 131.
- Ger, *v.* 1937. *See* Gar.
- Gert, *pret. of* Ger. *See* Gar.
- Ges, 2 *sing. pres. ind. of* Gie, givest, 2089; *imperat.* give, 13553.
- Gest, Geste, Gyste, *s.* (A.N.) an event, 2026; an adventure, 620; a deed, 3286; a history, or tale, 286, 12772.
- Get, *v.* to keep, to preserve, 2113.
- Geter, *s.* *See* Geeter.
- Getton, Getyn, *part. p.* gotten, begotten, 290, 1017.
- Gevyn, *pret. of* Give, gave, inflicted, 944, 1214, 5946.
- Gewell, *s.* a jewel, 1368.
- Geynde, *part. p.* join, adjoining, 5223.
- Geyre, *s.* *See* Geire.
- Giaund, *s.* a giant, 5503.
- Gide, Gyde, *s.* a guide, a chief, a ruler, 4053, 8881.
- Gif, Gyf, *conj.* (A.S.) if.
- Gilde, *adj.* golden, yellow, 3989.
- Gile, *s.* deceit, surprise, stratagem, 10749.
- Gille, *s.* a narrow rocky valley, or glen, 13529.
- Gilt, *s.* guilt, crime, 1814, 11581.
- Gird, Girde, Gyrd, *v.* to strike, to pierce, to thrust, to dash, to pull, 177, 938, 940, 1332, 1377; to spring, to rush, to dash, to fall, 169, 854, 880, 1232, 1317, 2072, 2322, 8072, 9017; to cut, 12143; *pret.* Girdyn; *part.* Girdand, Girdond.
- Girdiller, *s.* a maker of girdles, 1584. The *girdillers*, or *girdlers*, formed a section of the "*hammer-men*." The girdle is a round iron plate used in baking cakes; and the sauce-pan used in cooking fish is still often called a girdle, or gridle, as in l. 13326, "*A grydell full gay gret-full of fische*."
- Girdyn, *pret. of* Gird, 4740.
- Glade, *v.* (A.S.) to make glad, 6126.

- Glaive, Glayve, *s.* a sword, a broad-sword, also, a weapon composed of a long cutting blade at the end of a staff, 4740, 13824.
- Glayre, *s.* a bright dazzling light, 5926.
- Gleme, *s.* a light, a gleam, 3067, 10971; *v.* to shine, to gleam, 3943.
- Glentte, *v.* to glance, to glitter, 3067, 10971.
- Gley, Glie, *v.* to squint, 3772, 3943, 3995.
- Glissen, Glisson, Glyssen, *v.* to glitter, to sparkle, 3067, 5296, 10971; *part.* in *ond* and *and*.
- Glod, Glode, *pret.* of Glide, glided, went, proceeded, 2996, 6096, 6292.
- Glogh, *v.* to gaze, to stare, 2922.
- Glose, *v.* (A.S. *glesan*) to falsify, to hide, to conceal, 11468.
- Glotte, *v.* to glut, 11777.
- Glover, *s.* a glover, a maker of gloves, shirts, breeches, &c., made of leather, 1584.
- Glyssenond, *part.* See Glissen.
- Goand, Goond, *part.* of Go, going, 1676, 4978, 13463, 13557.
- Gobbett, Gobet, Gobett, *s.* (A.N.) a piece, a nugget, 190, 2882, 11740; *in gobettes* = in pieces, 12143.
- Godarde, *s.* a gutter, a drain, 1607.
- Goddes, Goddis, *s.* a goddess, 3016, 4661.
- Gode, Good, Goode, *s.* a sum of money, money, wealth, 972, 11731, 11735; *pl.* Godes, Godys, Goodes, goods, property, household goods, 1406, 1408.
- Godely, *adv.* goodly, freely, 381.
- Goldsmyth, *s.* a goldsmith, 1584.
- Gome, *s.* (A.S.) a man, a person, 54, 1332, 8371, 10149; *pl.* folk, people.
- Gome, *s.* the gum, 3057.
- Gon, *pret.* of Go, went, 6112; *part. p.* of Gic, given, 11731.
- Good, Goode, *adj.* rich, valuable, 1366; *s.* riches, wealth, 159, 972, 1305, 11731.
- Goond, *part.* See Goand.
- Gorge, *s.* (A.N.) the throat, 169, 5829.
- Gos, 3 *sing. pres. ind.* of Go, 5403.
- Gosshe, *v.* to gush, to flow, 1607.
- Gost, *s.* (A.S.) spirit, life, 8216, 9189.
- Goter, *s.* a gutter, 3072; a vein, 8791.
- Goulis, Goullys, *s.* gules, in heraldry, 5927, 6291.
- Governance, Governauce, Governanse, Governause, *s.* courage, conduct, guidance, control, rule, 229, 422, 656, 6278, 12220.
- Grace, *s.* (A.N.) luck, chance, 76; fortune, 224.
- Graide, *v.* (Icel.) to build, to erect, 6025; *part. p.* Graid, 1664; Gret, 1659.
- Graidly, Greidly, *adv.* (Icel.) carefully, eagerly, gladly, at once, 54, 656, 3133, 11440.
- Graithe, Graythe, *adj.* ready, determined, skilled, steady, 229, 1706, 2536, 10623.
- Graithe, *v.* (Icel.) to work, to push on, 1081; to quarrel, to fight, 1444; to dress or prepare, 12158; *pret.* Graithid, Greithed, Grethit.
- Graithly, *adv.* (Icel.) readily, speedily, eagerly, 930.
- Graithnes, *s.* readiness, skill, promptitude, 4509, 8943.
- Grase, *s.* grace, favour, 826.
- Graunser, *s.* (A.N.) grandsire, 2169, 10628, 13394, 13422.
- Graunt, *v.* (A.N.) to grant, to agree, 260; to promise, 979; *part. p.* Graunt, granted, offered, 631, 1106.

- Graunt, *s.* an agreement, 263; a promise, 4488; a vote, 8915; a grant, allowance, 9941.
- Grave, *v.* to bury, 10131; *part.* *p.* Gravyn, buried, 11562.
- Gre, *s.* (A.N.) a step of a stair, 13504; degree, rank, 7197; honour, prize, mastery, 1352, 4531, 4607, 9626.
- Gre, *v.* to agree; *pret.* Gright, agreed, 9315, 9367; *unto gre* = to bring about an agreement, by way of treaty, as indemnity, 11595.
- Grecfull, *adj.* crowded, full, 331. *See* Gret-full.
- Gredy, *adj.* greedy, 1370.
- Grefe, *s.* grief, ruin, 1720; anger, 6440; *to grefe* = grievously, unnaturally, 3044.
- Gredly, *adv.* *See* Graidly.
- Greithed, *pret.* of Graithe, 10642.
- Greme, *v.* (A.S.) to grind the teeth, to be enraged, to curse, 1006; to provoke, to rouse, to enrage, 12153.
- Greme, Grem, Gremy, *s.* (A.S.) grief, sorrow, anger, rage, 603, 1720, 1755, 2545, 3491, 4754.
- Grement, *s.* agreement, consent, 9384.
- Gremy, *s.* 2545. *See* Greme.
- Grene, *s.* a field, a plain, 7732, 7814, 11440.
- Grepe, *v.* to grope, to search for, to consider, 2455.
- Grese, *s.* Greece, 2117.
- Grese, *s.* (A.N.) a step, steps, a stair, 369, 1664, 1676, 8752, 13463; *pl.* Greses, Gresis.
- Gret, Grete, Grett, *adj.* (A.S.) great, chief, 107, 1178, 1455; as a *s.* a great one, a person of rank, a person of wealth, 1858, 7018, 11735; *super.* Grettyst, 1006; Grettist, 10642.
- Gret, *pret.* of Graide, built, 1659; grew, became, changed, 9643.
- Grete, *s.* a command, an order, 2757; crying, wailing, 8677.
- Gret-full, *adj.* quite filled, full, 13326; Grecfull, 331.
- Grethit, *pret.* *See* Graithe.
- Grettenes, *s.* greatness, 3312.
- Gretyng, *s.* crying, wailing, 3491.
- Grevance, Grevanse, *s.* strife, vexation, 1403, 1814.
- Greve, *v.* (A.N.) to grieve, to vex, to injure, 572, 1431, 2143, 8535.
- Greve, *s.* grief, 13957.
- Greves, *s.* groves, bushes, 331, 1060, 2738, 12972, 13457.
- Griche, *v.* to grudge, to withhold, 7072.
- Grice, *s.* Greece, 40.
- Gright, *v.* *See* Gre.
- Grippe, *v.* (A.S.) to seize, 930, 1340, 1370, 12319; to dig, 1377; to haul, 1784. Gryppe, 938.
- Grippe, *s.* a grip, a foundation, 1543.
- Grise, *s.* Greece.
- Groaund, *part.* growing, advancing, 11462.
- Grond, Gronnd, Ground, *adj.* great, chief, 1403, 1431.
- Grone, *s.* a groan, 9017.
- Groo, *v.* to grow, to increase, 1403.
- Ground, Grounde, *s.* ground, land, field, 1174, 1352; a floor, a platform, 1664; a foundation, origin, cause, as applied to disputes or quarrel, hence, a dispute, quarrel, or strife, 80, 296.
- Grucche, Grutche, *v.* (A.S.) to grudge, to withhold, 8374, 9956.
- Grusshe, *v.* to crush, to gash, to lay open, 9482.
- Grydell, *s.* a girdle, 13826. *See* Girdiller.
- Gryni, *adj.* (A.S.) grim, fierce, terrible, 177, 907, 1188, 1317; as a *s.* a monster, 880.

- Grymly, Grimli, *adv.* grimly, fiercely, wrathfully, 10453.
- Grynnde, *v.* to grind corn, 1604.
- Gryppe, *v.* See Grippe.
- Gryse, *s.* Greece, 1026.
- Guttes, *s. pl.* the bowels, 9406.
- Gyde, *s.* See Gide.
- Gyf, *conj.* See Gif.
- Gyle, *s.* See Gile.
- Gyn, *s.* a snare, wile, pretext, 197.
- Gyng, Gynge, *s.* (A.S.) a company, followers, 1225, 2882, 8924, 13317.
- Gyrd, *v.* See Gird.
- Gyrt, *v.* to lash with words, to gibe, to taunt, 5118.
- Gyste, *s.* a deed, an adventure, 620.
- Hacche, *s.* a hatch, a cover for the hold of a ship, 2005.
- Hade, would have, 1251.
- Hade, would hide, or conceal, 12609.
- Hagge, *v.* to hack, 10023.
- Haile, *v.* to haul, to lift up, 1086.
- Hailsen, *v.* (A.S.) to salute, 1792, 4557; *part.* Hailsyng, as a *s.* 367.
- Haithill, *adj.* great, worthy, or famous; *Haithill of dedis* = famous for his stories, 38. See Hathel.
- Hald, *v.* (A.S.) to hold, to keep, to fulfil, 1110; *part. p.* Haldyn, held, believed to be, 2951.
- Halde, *s.* (A.S.) a hold, a stronghold, a fortress, 4786.
- Hale, *v.* (A.S.) to pull, to draw, to haul, 1782, 2847, 2968, 5847; to tear, to scratch, 9137.
- Half, Halve, *s.* a half, a side, a set, 1328, 1353.
- Haloghe, *adj.* holy; as a *s. pl.*, gods, 650; Haloës, 8419; Halowes, 2001, 2946, 10948.
- Halp, Halpe, *pret. of* Help, helped, assisted, 1280, 5734, 8047.
- Hame, *s.* home, 9337.
- Han, *v.* to have, 569, 12058.
- Hap, Happe, *v.* to happen, to be certain, 1102, 1438, 7553, 10195; to set on, to fix on, 9198; to cover over, to conceal, 12627; *s.* fortune, chance, 1789.
- Happon, *v.* to happen, to befall, 1157; *pret.* Happynt, 3142.
- Hard, *adj.* deep, intense, 3820; painful, 11298; *adv.* with difficulty, 5318; fast, quickly, 5874, 11953; Harde, keenly, fiercely, 8215.
- Hardgrem, *s.* hardship, injury, 4897.
- Hardlaike, Hardlayke, *s.* injury, affront, disgrace, 2213, 2769, 3476, 8124.
- Hardly, Hardely, *adv.* hardly, scarcely, 1866, 1934.
- Hardy, *adj.* strong, bold, brave, 475.
- Hardynes, *s.* boldness, courage, 238, 257; strength, 2195.
- Harl, *v.* to drag, to hurl, 2968, 5834.
- Harlotte, *s.* (A.N.) a rascal, a robber, 12889.
- Harme, *s.* guile, injury, wrong, 252, 1421, 1719.
- Harnes, *s.* covering, defence, 4605.
- Has, *imperat. of* Have, have, put, 4605.
- Hasp, *v.* to fix, to clasp, to lock, 8593; *part.* Haspyng, as a *s.* clasping, embracing, 367.
- Haspe, *s.* a clasp, a fastening, 1270, 5254, 11102; a hasp, a hank of any textile material, so called from the manner in which it is fastened, 3899.
- Hast, Haste, *s.* haste, 1276, 3688, 13973; *v.* to haste, 4225.

- Hastines, *s.* impetuosity, rash daring, 299.
- Hat, *v.* to call, to name, 4276, 4370; to be called, to be named, 924, 10637; *pret. & part. p.* Heght.
- Hat, *adj.* hot, 9156.
- Hate, *s.* hate, scorn, rage, 1448, 1818, 6594.
- Hate, *s.* (Icel. *haete*) anything, the smallest conceivable, 11934.
- Haten, Hatne, *v.* to heat, to become hot, 9153, 9304, 9958; *pret.* Het, 2054.
- Hathel, Hathell, Hathill, *s.* a prince, a noble, 3857, 3953, 6987, 8333, 9818, 10339.
- Haunte, *v.* (A.N.) to practise, 1628; to frequent, to keep by, 2963.
- Have, *v.* to endure, 1719.
- Haven, Havin, Havyn, *s.* a port, a seaport, 1049, 1072; as an *adj.* 1789.
- Hawbergh, *s.* (A.N.) a coat of mail, 5828, 6184.
- Heale, *s.* (A.S.) welfare, safety, 601, 8688.
- Hede, *v.* to heed, to notice, to attend, 252, 2188, 3017, 10339; to fear, to guard against, 2080.
- Hede, *s.* heed, thought, 1365, 2052; the head, 1270; extremity, end, 1672; a chief, 12934.
- Hede, *adj.* chief, of highest rank or value, 1925; Hed, 10902.
- Hedet, *adj.* headed, 300.
- Hedlynges, *adv.* headlong, 7485, 10175.
- Hedstoupis, *adv.* head foremost, 6638, 7249, 7434.
- Hedur, *adv.* See Hidur.
- Hefe, Heive, Heve, *v.* to rouse, to stir, to be stirred, to tremble, to be vexed, 4603, 8962, 12815, 13426, 13515.
- Hegh, *adj.* high, great, proud, headlong, 238, 255, 833, 1983.
- Heghly, *adv.* assuredly, solemnly, 709, 2020.
- Heght, *v.* to name, or call, 106, 1559; to promise, 761, 1007, 4544; *pret. & part. p.* Heght, Hight. See Hete.
- Heght, *s.* height, 1636.
- Heldur, *s.* 11588. See Holdur.
- Hele, *s.* (A.S.) health, safety, 844, 1756; the whole, 2301; *in hele* = wholly.
- Helme, *s.* a helmet, 1198.
- Helpe, *s.* an aid, an ally, 10803.
- Helping, *s.* assistance, the purpose of assisting, 2988.
- Helply, *adv.* helpful, 3579.
- Hend, Hende, *adj.* (A.S.) gentle, polite, high, noble, 718, 3017, 3851, 8380. See Hynd.
- Hendly, *adv.* politely, kindly, 1792. See Hyndly.
- Henge, *pret. of* Hing, hung, was kept hanging, 8089.
- Hente, Hentte, *v.* (A.S.) to seize, to take hold, 1308, 3334, 7969, 9721, 9739; Hent, 11952.
- Hepe, *s.* (A.S.) a heap, a mass, 1990; a company, 991.
- Hepe, *v.* (A.S.) to heap up, 3696; to increase, to grow, 1450, 3548; to become thick, 3688.
- Herchyn, *v.* See Herkyn.
- Herde, *part. p. of* Hear, 1866.
- Here, *s.* (A.S.) a man, a person, 1432, 6188; a company, forces, 1163, 6253. Hery, a person, 13573.
- Here, Hore, *s.* hair, 3021, 3023, 3820, 3989.
- Here, *v.* to hear, 151, 1516; to obey, 8892.
- Herit, Horit, *adj.* haired, 3757, 3780, 5531.

- Herkyn, Herchyn, *v.* to hearken, 5115, 7553.
- Herne-pon, *s.* (A.S.) the skull, 8775.
- Hernes, *s.* harness, armour, 1086, 2985.
- Herre-hond, Herhond, *s.* the upper hand, mastery, 1102, 7075, 7983, 9571.
- Herse, *s.* a frame set over the coffin on the sepulchre, 8753.
- Hert, Herte, *s.* a hart, a deer, 2353, 13455, 13557, 13560.
- Herte, *s.* heart, mind, desire, 142, 11421; as a *v.* to encourage, 4597; as an *adj.* hearty, 10979.
- Hertely, *adv.* eagerly, earnestly, 1844.
- Herty, *adj.* ready, forward, eager, 8203, 10053.
- Hervest, *s.* harvest, 12465.
- Hery, *s.* See Here.
- Heryng, *s.* hearing, listening to, 11298.
- Hest, Heste, *s.* (A.S.) a promise, 639, 995, 1110, 7104; a command, 12091.
- Het, *v.* See Hete.
- Het, *pret. of* Haten, heated, inflamed, 2054.
- Het, *v.* to hit, to strike, to steal, 2913.
- Hete, Het, *v.* (A.S.) to promise, to undertake, 240, 573, 591, 995, 2020, 2435, 10504; to name, to be named or called, 1975, 4257; *pret. & part. p.* Het.
- Hete, *s.* heat, 509; a bout, a burst, an effort, 9523, 10288.
- Heterly, Hetturly, Heturly, *adv.* eagerly, fiercely, furiously, 3499, 3548, 5254, 5826, 11955; Hitturly, 6498.
- Hethe, *s.* a heath, 1350.
- Hething, Hethyng, *s.* contempt, insult, degradation, 1753, 1818, 1925, 2594, 10383.
- Hethyn, *adv.* (A.S.) hence.
- Hethyngfull, *adj.* contemptuous, 3953.
- Heve, *v.* See Hefe.
- Hevenys, *s.* affliction, disaster, 1800.
- Hevy, *adj.* heavy, severe, scornful, 5567.
- Hevyn, *v.* to bend one's whole strength on something (as when the sailor cries *heave, boys!*); hence, to be absorbed in; *to hevyn on þi harme* = to think only of your wrong, *i. e.* to seek to be avenged for it, 2083.
- Hew, *s.* (A.S.) hue, appearance, 3296, 3409.
- Hext, *adj.* (A.S.) highest, 13504.
- Hidlis, *s.* (*pl. of* Hidle, a hiding-place); *put into hidlis* = put into hiding, concealed, 12304.
- Hidur, Hedur, Hydur, Hider, Hyder, *adv.* here, 627, 1103, 1105, 1134, 1838, 1887, 3344.
- High, Hygh, Hie, Hye, *v.* (A.S.) to haste, to hic, to wend, to sail, 299, 991, 1163, 2027, 3245, 3581, 4608; to hoist, 4605; *pret.* Hit, Hyt; Hight.
- High, *adv.* highly, boldly, boastfully, 1967.
- Hight, *pret. & part. p. of* Heght, and Hete, called, was called, 115, 316, 1243, 1263, 1462; promised, 761, 1040, 9970.
- Hild, Hilde, *part. p. of* Hile, covered, clad, 2374, 2738.
- Hir, Her, Hur, *pron.* her; Hir, *most frequently.*
- Hit, Hitte, *v.* (A.S.) to hit, to strike, 5937, 5943; to go, to turn into (as a vessel into harbour), 13492, 13495; to come true, to be verified, 2071.
- Hit, Hyt, *pret. of* Hie, High, 2027, 3245; *pret. of* Hit, 4671.
- Hit, *pron.* it.

- Hitturly, *adv.* See Heterly.
- Ho, *pron.* she.
- Hode, *s.* the hood, a mail covering for the head, 10297.
- Hof, *pret. of* Hove, heaved up, lifted, 5259.
- Hofe, *v.* See Hove; *on hofe* = hove to, 12699.
- Hoge, *adj.* (A.S.) huge, immense, 189, 1173.
- Hoke, *v.* to pick one's way, to work, 4621.
- Hold, *v.* to hold, to keep; to abide by (as in a bargain), 11648; *pret.* Held; *part. p.* Holdyn, held, kept, 1421, 1467; believed to be, 972; cherished, 1426.
- Holdur, Heldur, *s.* (*contr. for* holerdur) ribaldry, 2919, 11588.
- Hole, Holl, Holle, *adj.* (A.S.) whole, entire, 132, 1289, 3257, 6852; sound, unhurt, 6888; undefaced, 8729; *on a sop holle* = in one body, or mass, 1309.
- Holly, Holy, *adv.* wholly, 235, 995.
- Holsom, *adj.* prudent, safe, comfortable, 2246, 5758, 11251.
- Holte, *s.* (A.S.) a wooded knoll, 333, 1059, 2353, 13451, 13455; as an *adj.* mountainous, 1350.
- Holy, *adv.* See Holly.
- Hom, *pron.* them, 24, 33; themselves, 1362; him, 1374, 1518.
- Hom, *s.* home, 1518, 1854, 5836, 13975.
- Hom-selfe, *pron.* himself, 983.
- Hond, *s.* a hand, *freq.*; *at hond* = ready, ripe, 396; *of his hond past* = got out of his reach, 1979.
- Hond, *adj.* short, handy, 1157, 1450, 1748, 3696, 7346; *a hond while* = a short time, 1157.
- Hondle, *v.* to embrace, to copulate, 13809.
- Honest, Onest, *adj.* (A.N.) truth-ful, noble, free, 48, 1646; open, beautiful, 3035.
- Honestly, Onestly, *adv.* honestly, readily, suitably, respectably, 281, 1600, 1919.
- Honowre, *s.* obeisance, 4659.
- Hoole, *adv.* wholly, 6948; *s.* See Houle.
- Hope, Hoope, *v.* to hope, to imagine, 2292; to be comforted, 9573.
- Hoppe, *v.* (A.S.) to leap, 12506.
- Hor, *pron.* their, 8, 984.
- Hore, *s.* a whore, 1402, 1851; hair, 3989. See Here.
- Horedam, *s.* whoredom, 1421, 13038.
- Horit. See Herit.
- Horse, *v.* to mount on horseback, 1280, 6470, 11044; *pret. & part. p.* Horset, Horsit.
- Horse-fete, Horsfet, the feet of the horses, being trampled on by horses, 5834, 6560.
- Hote, *adj.* hot, keen, strong (p. 16, l. 6), 2054, 9377; *s.* a promise, 8067.
- Houle, Howle, Hoole, *s.* a hole, a cave, a dungeon, 1362, 11991, 13501.
- Hove, *v.* (W. *hofio*) to halt, to hover, to linger, to remain, 1640, 2847, 3127, 3531, 12705; to hie, to push towards, 4525.
- Howle. See Houle.
- Hue, *v.* to hew, to hack, 7681.
- Huet, Huyt, *adj.* coloured, of the same hue, 3021, 3899.
- Hundrethe, Hundrith, *adj.* 4055, 4135, 4171.
- Hur, *pron.* her, 716, 1855, 10889, 11006.
- Hurd, *s.* hoard, or hoarding, 11539.
- Hurdes, *s.* (A.N.) a hurdle, branches, 13459.

- Hurl, *v.* to drag, to pull, 1254, 1969, 6660, 10311; to rush, to dash, to fall, 1220, 1365, 6638; to crash, to dash, to drive, 1198, 5828, 6650, 6675, 6743.
- Hurtelyng, *s.* (A.N.) clashing, jousting, 10053.
- Huyt, *adj.* See Huet.
- Hyd, *pret. of* Hide, hid, 1362.
- Hyde, *s.* the skin, 3909.
- Hygh, *s.* haste, 7783.
- Hym, *pron.* him, himself, 2532-4.
- Hym-selvon, *pron.* himself, 1236.
- Hynd, Hynde, *adj.* kind, courteous, 475, 2292; *s.* a lady, 1396, 1844.
- Hyndly, *adv.* kindly, 621.
- Hyndward, *adv.* backwards, over the hind quarters of the horse, 8553.
- Hyrne, Hyerne, *s.* a corner, 1362, 8390.
- Hyt, *pret. of* High, or Hit, hasted, or turned, 4671.
- Ich, Iche, *pron.* each, every, 1177, 2893, 4611, 4614.
- Ilke-a, *pron.* every, 423; Ilke-a-dele = every particular, omitting nothing, 3656.
- In, *prep.* in, of, 343; through, by, by means of, 421, 494; for the purpose of, 442; into, 743; during, 1866.
- In, Inne, Ynne, *s.* (A.S.) a house, a lodging, 301, 2156, 2675, 7345, 10740.
- Indityng, *s.* writing, description, account, 5423.
- Intent, *s.* purpose, resolution, 11364.
- Into, *prep.* within, in the form of, 14; unto, towards, 990.
- Inwone, *v.* (A.S.) to dwell, to inhabit, 133, 13864.
- Isse, Ysse, Ysshe, *v.* to go forth, to rush, to shoot, 5784, 6631, 6998.
- I-wise, *adv.* indeed, truly, certainly, 897.
- Jamne, Jawmbe, *s.* (Fr.) a projection, a joint, 939, 11114.
- Janglyng, *s.* prating, bandying, conversation, 671, 2873.
- Jape, *s.* (A.N.) a jest, a trick, mirth, 210, 416, 2873; a device, an appliance, 890.
- Jawmbe, *s.* See Jamne.
- Jobbe, *s.* a piece, an article, 11941.
- Jocund, *adj.* (A.N.) merry, lively, 316.
- Join, *v.* to enjoin, to request, 437, 512; to measure, to reckon, 1538.
- Jointly, *adv.* continuously, 1538.
- Joly, *adj.* joyful, gladsome, 210, 249, 316; rich, precious, 1368.
- Jorney, *s.* (Fr.) a journey, an undertaking, 937; a day's march, 1538.
- Joy, *v.* to gladden, to rejoice, 214; *s.* joy, success, good fortune, 890, 2385; *the joy* = destiny, 1685.
- Joyvely, Joiffully, *adv.* gladly, successfully, 374, 993.
- Juge, Jugge, *v.* (A.N.) to adjudge, 2407; to guide, to regulate, 10360.
- Just, Juste, *adj.* great, noble, famous, 214, 291.
- Justile, *v.* futuere, 12738.
- Justis, *s.* (A.N.) an administrator of justice; *a justis of joyes* = a queen of pleasure, 2385.
- Justly, *adv.* properly, suitably, becomingly, 512.
- Kache, *v.* See Cacche.
- Kaght, Kaghten. See Caght.
- Kaire, Kayre, Caire, *v.* to go, to set out, to depart, to wend, 280, 363, 836, 2575, 6908, 9894; to take to, to set to, 2012.

- Kant. *See* Cant.
 Kantly. *See* Cantly.
 Karpe. *See* Carpe.
 Karve, *pret. of* Carve, 9468.
 Kary, *v.* to carry, to convey, 10369.
 Karyn, *s.* *See* Caren.
 Kast. *See* Cast.
 Kaupe. *See* Caupe.
 Kele, *v.* to cool, to subdue, 11464.
 Ken, *v.* (A.S.) to know, to know by sight, to distinguish, 25, 1583, 2896, 3911; to be known, to be discovered, 1452; to teach, to direct, 951, 5663, 11821; *part. p.* Kënd; *to ken* = to the sight, 1567; known, 8746.
 Kendly, *adv.* kindly, 657.
 Kene, *adj.* (A.S.) sharp, keen, 1076, 1268; eager, loud, 1206; fierce, ravenous, 11176; *adv.* keenly, determinedly, 1467.
 Kenly, *adv.* keenly, eagerly, 496, 5270.
 Kenning, *s.* (A.S.) an inkling, knowledge, 2837.
 Kepe, *v.* (A.S.) to keep, to guard, 191, 994, 6045, 10827, 11173; to care for, 874; *pret.* Kepid, Keppit.
 Keppe, *v.* to stop, to arrest, 1230, 6875; *pret.* Keppit, 8354; Kept, 8332; = preserved, saved, 726.
 Kepyng, *s.* imprisonment, 13953.
 Kerve, *v.* to carve, to hew, 9832.
 Kervond, *adj.* cutting, sharp-edged, 8640.
 Kest, *v.* to cast, 1313; to set one's self, to plan, to prepare, 4612; *pret.* Kest.
 Kever, *v.* to reach, 269; to recover, 5978.
 Kid, *adj.* *See* Kyde.
 Kilt, Kylde, Kylt, *part. p.* killed, 1343, 1405.
 Kith, Kithe, Kyth, Kythe, *s.* a country, a kingdom, 103, 120, 1420.
 Kithe, Kythe, *v.* (A.S.) to make known, to manifest, 556, 2784; to expend, to test, or try, 3144, 7815; to attend to, to follow out, 4609, 4644; *part. p.* Kyd, 5187.
 Kleane. *See* Clene.
 Klennes. *See* Clennes.
 Knagged, *adj.* fastened by means of nails, 4973.
 Knappe, *s.* (A.S.) a blow, 6437.
 Knave, *s.* (A.S.) a male child, 13854.
 Knawe, *v.* to know, 8523, 12622.
 Knowlache, *s.* knowledge, 1083, 11711; knowlage, 1865.
 Knowyng, *s.* knowledge, 8396; knowyng, 1175, 1498, 13199.
 Know, *v.* to obtain knowledge, to be instructed, 354.
 Knowlage, *s.* knowledge, 1865.
 Knowyng, *s.* knowledge, 1175, 1498, 13199.
 Knyt, *v.* to knit, 4618.
 Kobb, *v.* to spar, to fight, 11025.
 Komyn. *See* Comyn.
 Korse, *s.* a corpse, 8729.
 Kouth, Kowth. *See* Couth, 125, 11515.
 Kouthe, *adj.* known, famous, 2638.
 Kowche, *v.* to lay, 11789.
 Kowlit, *s.* a colt, 7722.
 Kuit, *s.* quiet, peace, 5199.
 Kuyt, *adj.* white, 2737, 4973. *See* Quite.
 Kyde, Kyd, Kid, *adj.* (A.S.) dear, famous, well known, 213, 243, 1285, 1718, 1741, 1923; needful, necessary, 5386; *super.* Kyddist, 2124.
 Kylde, Kylt. *See* Kilt.
 Kyn, *s.* ancestry, family, 1725.

- Kynd, Kynde, *s.* nature, 2892, 8725, 10787; natural state, 8729; race, 4300; as an *adj.* family, 70; natural, 8797.
- Kyndly, *adv.* naturally, 399; possibly, 2412; easily, 8601; earnestly, heartily, 2014.
- Kyndull, *v.* to kindle, 1449.
- Kynnesmen, *s.* kindred, countrymen, 1734.
- Kyrt, *adj.* short, 836.
- Kythe, *v.* See Kithe.
- Labur, *v.* to vex, to exhaust, 13490.
- Laburd, Laburt, *part. p.* burdened, overcome, 3131, 10532.
- Lacche, *v.* (A.S.) to take, 811, 1024, 2574; to strike, 5729; *pret.* Lacchet, 5729; Lacchen, 6191; Laght, Laghton, Laghtyn, Laughthen.
- Lacke, *v.* (A.S.) to blame, 9941.
- Ladde, *pret. of* Lede, led, 899.
- Laghe, *adj.* low; *comp.* Lagher, 9152.
- Laghe, *s.* (A.S.) law, 10784.
- Laghe, *v.* to laugh, 5084, 8059.
- Laght, *part. p. of* Lacche, taken, captured, seized, 2289, 3156, 4900, 11701.
- Laghton, Laghtyn, Laughthen, *pret. of* Lacche, took, 12483, 13360, 6162.
- Laid, *pret. of* Lay, beat, 1274; *part. p.* buried, 11569.
- Laiful, *adj.* allowable, 2948.
- Laike, Lake, *v.* (A.S.) to do, to act, 7046, 13493; to fight, 9998; to say, to express, 9807.
- Laike, Laik, *s.* a play; hence a fight, danger, struggle, 7811, 9658, 9847, 10408.
- Laisure, *s.* leisure, time, 3119.
- Laite, *adj.* late, 891.
- Laite, Layte, *v.* to seek, to search for, 7988, 9190, 9751, 12823, 12929, 13973; to watch, to follow, 10291.
- Laite, *s.* lightning, 3690, 4630, 12499, 12517.
- Laithe, *adj.* horrible, loathsome, 1351, 1573.
- Laithe, *v.* to terrify, 7726, 12122; to be disgusted, 8123.
- Laithly, *adv.* wickedly, unjustly, 4900.
- Laithnes, *s.* wickedness, 2949.
- Lak, *s.* (A.S.) blame, mischief, 7617; a fault, harm, 12106.
- Lake, *v.* 9807. See Laike.
- Lakke, *v.* to lack, to be wanting, 7854.
- Langur, *s.* suffering, mourning, 2656.
- Langur, *v.* to linger, 10223.
- Langwis, Langwisshe, *v.* to languish, 9154, 9194.
- Lapp, *v.* to wrap up, to fold, to enshrine, to hold, 236, 465, 2891, 3058; to gloss, to invent, 10324, 11302; *imperat.* Lap, keep, indulge, 1424; *part.* Lapping, folding, 476; *part. p.* Lappit, absorbed, overcome, 3375, 9983.
- Large, *adv.* carefully, on all sides, 741; *to the large* = free, 10996.
- Largenes, *s.* extent, breadth, 318.
- Larke, *s.* conflict, battle, 7694.
- Las, *adj.* less, 5961; of lower rank, 6026; Lasse, 10408.
- Lasshe, *v.* to beat, to clash, 6789.
- Last, *s.* the end, the outmost, 12015.
- Last, *v.* to endure, 1415; *part.* Lastand, Lastoon, lasting, 194, 9218.
- Late, *s.* lateness, 9679, 10227, 10913; *adv.* lately, 4887.
- Laughthen. See Laghton.

- Launche, *v.* to rush, to dash, to throw, to shoot, 1229, 4408, 4630, 5844, 6811, 9510; *part.* Launchant, Launchond.
 Launde, *s.* (A.N.) a plain, a park, an open place in a wood, 334.
 Launse, *v.* to dash out, to spring, to rush, 5810.
 Lause, Lawse, *adj.* loose, free, 10024, 10897, 10996, 12064; *v.* to loose, 2806, 5641, 7884, 13250, 13314.
 Law, *s.* conduct, walk, 12737.
 Law, Lawe, *adj.* low, 3071, 6952; immense, 4441.
 Layte. *See* Laite.
 Layve, *v.* (A.S.) to leave, to hide, 13858.
 Le, *s.* the shore, 2806; *adj.* sheltered, 4675.
 Leale. *See* Lele.
 Leche, *s.* (A.S.) a physician, 7525.
 Lecherness, *s.* uncleanness, 8059.
 Lechery, *s.* uncleanness, 1401.
 Lechir, Lechur, *adj.* base, unclean, 715, 13037.
 Lechyng, *s.* doctoring, nursing, 10223.
 Leddrit, *part. p.* covered with leather, 5500.
 Lede, Led, *s.* (A.S.) a man, 62, 75, 1274, 6441; people, party, 1326, 1930; leadership, 10653; *in lede* = among the people, in the land, 5345.
 Lede, *s.* a lid; Ledys = eyelids, 3759.
 Lede, *v.* to hold, to live with, 1401; to take, to carry away, 1915.
 Ledur, *s.* leather, 1596.
 Ledyn, *s.* a song, 13276.
 Leel, Leell, *adj.* leal, loyal, 3332. *See* Lele.
 Lefe, *s.* leave, good-bye, 1823, 1900. *See* Leve.
 Lefe, *v.* to live, 3512; to leave, 3587. *See* Leve.
 Lefe, *adv.* lately, already, 6857.
 Lefe, Leve, Leffe, *adj.* dear, 393, 768; fit, proper, right, suitable, 407, 1927, 7594, 11254; great, immense, 12555.
 Lefe-sals, Lef-sales, *s. pl.* lattices, bowers, 337, 1167. Chauc. *levesel*.
 Leffe, *adj.* 5676. *See* Lefe.
 Lefully, *adv. as adj.* lawful, 2976.
 Lege, *s.* a king, 134; a representative, 1951; a subject, 2148; ancestor, forefather (of the blood royal), 11569.
 Lege, *adj.* liege, loyal, lawful, 1417.
 Legh, *s.* (*lee*) ease, leisure, 9399.
 Leghe, *v.* to lie, to lean, 8243.
 Leght, *s.* light, 9269.
 Leifull, *adj.* lawful, right, 2301.
 Lele, Lell, Leel, *adj.* (A.N.) leal, true, honest, loyal, 239, 2859, 3332, 13974; good, 9056; as an *adv.* perfectly, thoroughly, 3029, 12712.
 Lelly, *adv.* truly, honestly, 420, 519.
 Leme, *v.* (A.S.) to gleam, to blaze, 699, 8747, 11984; *s.* a ray, a flash, a gleam, 1129, 1684.
 Leme, *s.* a limb, 3805, 8771. *See* Lime.
 Lemond, Leymond, *part. of* Leme, shining, flashing, 459, 12517.
 Lenge, *v.* (A.S.) to dwell, to rest, to linger, to delay, 1432, 1823, 1937, 2617, 10823.
 Lenght, *s.* length, 318, 1681.
 Lengur, *adv.* longer, 307, 1294.
 Lent, *part. p. of* Lende, settled, abiding, 13857; Lenton, *pret.* gave, submitted, 4329.
 Lepyn, *pret. of* Lepe, leapt, 2017.
 Lere, *s.* (A.S.) countenance, face, 398, 480, 10023, 13979.

- Lerke, *s.* a wrinkle, 3029.
 Les, Lesse, *adj.* less, of lower rank, 1618, 2025, 2948.
 Lese, *s. pl. of* Lee, lies, 3778.
 Lest, *adj.* least, 10043; *by the lest* = to say the least, 7623.
 Lesyng, Lesyng, *s.* (A.S.) a falsehood, a lie, 8134, 10324, 11659.
 Let, Lette, *v.* (A.S.) to hinder, to withhold, to spare, to leave off, to delay, 712, 934, 1381, 2174, 6441, 6458; to allow, 1433; to desire, 7100; *as he let to leve* = as he wished to be believed; *pret.* Let, Lettid, Lettyd.
 Lete, *v.* to account, or esteem, 3599.
 Lethur, *adj.* wicked, 12276.
 Lett, *s.* hindrance, 11653.
 Lettyng, *s.* hindrance, delay, 1937.
 Leve, Lefe, *v.* to leave, 987, 1220, 1299, 3587; to believe, 239, 3354, 4327, 7100; to dwell, 13385; to live, 3512.
 Leve, Lefe, *s.* leave, good-bye, 987, 1823; *adj.* right, proper, suitable, 407, 1927, 7594, 11254; great, immense, 12555.
 Leven, *v.* to lighten, to blaze, to glow, 7723.
 Levenyng, *s.* lightning, 1988, 4421.
 Lever, *adj.* rather, better, 587, 8114, 12131.
 Lev, *part. p. of* Leve, left, 2341.
 Levys, *s. pl.* leaves, 1140; *imperat. of* Leve = believe, 9847.
 Lewd, *adj.* (A.S.) ignorant, 4424.
 Lewté, Leuté, *s.* (A.N.) loyalty, uprightness, 4849, 7854, 12240.
 Leymond. *See* Lemond.
 Liaunse, *s.* an alliance, 1747.
 Libard, *s.* a leopard, 1573.
 Licherly, *adv.* basely, 12604.
 Lichir, *adj.* base, vile, 10450.
 Licker, *adv. comp.* more likely, 2254.
 Licrus, *adj.* lecherous, 2977; Likrus, 444.
 Lif, *s.* mode of life, rank, 8939.
 Ligh, *v.* to lie, to deceive, 7854.
 Ligher, *s.* a liar, 12669; Lygher, 12590, 12642.
 Light, Lyght, *v.* to light up, 6038; to alight, 1273, 6990, 7437, 9498, 11115; *pret.* Light, Lyght.
 Light, *adj.* light, slight, small, easy, 1424, 2912, 9351; glad, rejoicing, eager, 1229, 1411, 2025; as an *adv.* brightly, clearly, 6040, 8747.
 Lightes, *s. pl.* the lungs, 10705.
 Lightly, *adv.* gladly, joyously, 1409.
 Likandly, *adv.* according to one's liking, 3355.
 Like, Lyke, *v.* to please, 382, 825, 1158, 1757, 1768.
 Like, Lik, *adj.* like, similiar to, 1613; becoming, 10440; likely, true, 420.
 Likkir, *comp. of* Like, more likely, 10444.
 Likyng, Lykyng, *s.* delight, pleasure, desire, will, 20, 75, 444, 465, 1449, 1927, 10823; *adj.* delightful, or yielding delight, 71, 334, 476.
 Lime, Lym, Lyme, Leme, *s.* a limb, 3744, 3762, 3776, 8771, 8835.
 Lip, *s.* a slip, a miss, 2081.
 Lip, Lippe, *s.* a lip, the sharp end, the head of a lance, 10139, 10147; *pl.* Lippus, the lips, 3050.
 List, Lyst, *s.* a boundary; *pl.* the lines of an army or of a camp, 10018, 10669.
 List, Liste, Lyst, *v.* (A.S.) to like, to be ready, to be willing, to please, 20, 239, 298, 1374; to incline, to desire, 2611.

- Lite, Lyte, *adj.* little, few, 1312, 1757, 13242.
 Lithe, Lythe, *adj.* gentle, calm, smooth, 4586, 9706; *v.* to become supple, 11115; *lieth*, 9345.
 Lither, *adj.* (A.S.) wicked, 12209.
 Litherly, Lytherly, *adv.* wickedly, 12590.
 Litill, *s.* a small thing, 1449.
 Litt, *v.* to dye, to colour, to tinge, 3988, 7374; *pret. & part. p.* Littid.
 Litterure, *s.* literature, 3940.
 Lodge, *s.* See Loge.
 Lodly, *adv.* miserably, wickedly, 10532, 12737.
 Lofe, *adj.* natural, illegitimate, 13958.
 Lofte, *s.* the sky, 3719.
 Loge, Logge, *s.* (A.N.) a house, lodging; *pl.* tents, quarters, 813, 1369, 6026, 7627, 13464; Lodge, 6059.
 Loge, Logge, *v.* (A.N.) to lodge, to dwell, 1615; to cluster, 1140.
 Logh, *s.* a flame, a blaze, 168, 9512. See Low.
 Loke, *v.* (A.S.) to look, to observe, to examine, to read, 15, 1554, 1641, 1937; *part.* Lokyng, 26; Lokond, 6811.
 Loke, *s.* look, gaze, 7724.
 Lond, Londe, *s.* (A.S.) land, country, people, 62, 1042, 1077, 1129.
 Lone, *s.* shelter, rest; *on lone* = at rest, 1078.
 Long, Longe, *v.* (A.S.) to belong to, 1111, 1615, 10039.
 Long, *adj.* whole, 1078; many, 1688.
 Longyng, *s.* praise, flattery, 10353.
 Loodly, *adj.* loathsome, horrible, 934; *pat loodly* = that loathsome brute.
 Lore, *s.* (A.S.) learning, 398, 868, 1484.
 Lose, Los, *s.* (A.N.) praise, fame, good name, 199, 4878; *v.* to praise, to flatter, 11229.
 Losell, *s.* (A.N.) a scoundrel, 12096.
 Losse, Lose, Los, *s.* loss, misfortune, poverty, 1440, 1719, 2091, 5588, 9781.
 Lote, *s.* (Icel.) gesture, appearance, look, 10770, 11502.
 Lothe, *adj.* (A.S.) spiteful, perverse, set against, opposed to, 3811, 6441, 13365.
 Loue, *s.* a flame, 9304. See Lowe.
 Loue, *adj.* 2650. See Low.
 Loup, *s.* a loop, a rope, a cable, 2806.
 Lour, *v.* (A.S.) to lour, to scowl, 1959.
 Lourekand, *adj.* vengeful, 1001; *lourekand lust* = a desire of vengeance.
 Loute, Lowte, *v.* (A.S.) to bow, to make obeisance, 845, 2574, 3125; to submit, 8865, 8909.
 Louting, Loutyng, Lowtyng, *s.* bowing, obeisance, 393, 661.
 Love, *v.* (A.S.) to praise.
 Love, *v.* (A.S.) to like, to love, 132, 138, 8105.
 Lovely, *adj.* beautiful, 1631.
 Lovesom, *adj.* lovely, 658.
 Lovyng, *s.* (A.S.) praise, fame, 4878.
 Low, Loue, *adj.* low, humble, willing, 1778, 2650.
 Low, *s.* a portal, entrance, 4951.
 Lowe, *v.* to praise, to thank, 7594.
 Lowrand, *adj.* shrinking, hesitating, 3778.
 Lowse, *adj.* loose, free, 13190.
 Lowte, *v.* See Loute.
 Luff, *s.* love, 1882.
 Luffable, *adj.* lovable, 3097.
 Luffly, *adj.* lovely, 1541.

- Lugg, *v.* to drag, 6663, 11029, 12323.
- Lure, *s.* loss, shame, downfall, waste, destruction, wrong, 581, 1440, 1446, 2091, 2174, 2241, 8691.
- Lurk, *v.* to slip off, to steal away, 813, 13106; to hide, to lie hid, 1167; to abide in the heart, hence to work, to fester, 1430.
- Lurnyt, *adj.* learned, 3940.
- Lusk, *v.* to tumble over, to throw down, 6730.
- Lust, *s.* desire, will, delight, 1001, 3317, 8852.
- Lusti, Lustie, *adj.* pleasant, 15, 337.
- Lut, Luttyn, *pret.* of Loute, bowed to, saluted, 1900, 6176, 6213, 9253, 11038.
- Lychernes, *s.* See Lecherners.
- Lyf, *v.* to live, 8114.
- Lygher, *s.* See Ligher.
- Lyke, *v.* See Like.
- Lykyng, *s.* See Liking.
- Lyme, *s.* See Lime.
- Lymp, *v.* to lack, to fail, 36.
- Lynage, *s.* lineage, descent, 1847, 4768, 10327.
- Lynde, *s.* the loin, the leg, 8800.
- Lyne, *s.* a story, a book, 8401, 8407, 9628; a line of descent, descent, succession, the crown, 1841, 10834, 13622, 13661.
- Lynge, *v.* to remain, to continue, 12240.
- Lysse, *s.* a lass, a young woman, 1499.
- Lyste, *v.* See List.
- Lyte, *adj.* See Lite.
- Lythe, *adj.* See Lithe.
- Lytherly, *adv.* See Litherly.
- Lyve, *s.* on lyve = alive, 1326.
- Lyvely, *adv.* cheerfully, at once, 368.
- Lyver, *v.* to deliver, to free, 3227.
- Lyves, Lyvys, *adj.* alive, 13543; happy, exultant, rejoicing, 3456.
- Lyvyaton, Lyvyatan, *s.* leviathan, 4423, 4438, 4446.
- Macche, Mache, *v.* to match, to contend with, to test an enemy's powers in battle, 6546, 7042, 8288, 8997, 10021, 10217; *s.* match, contest, struggle, 1324.
- Mad, *adj.* angry, foolish, 736.
- Maden, Maydon, *s.* a maiden, 1373, 1383.
- Mainly, *adj.* manly, stalwart, 13779; *adv.* See Maynly.
- Maister, *s.* (A.N.) a master, a lord, a husband, 8430.
- Maister-men, *s. pl.* skilled workmen who employ others, craftsmen, 1599.
- Maistre, *s.* (A.N.) an extraordinary performance, a wonder, 417, 2202; *pl.* as an *adj.* wonderful, marvellous, 8769.
- Maistri, Maistry, *s.* mastery, upper hand, rule, 2785, 13662.
- Maistur, *s.* (A.N.) chief, 1; a master, 1599; a skilful artist, 8733; *adj.* necessary, imperative, 11815. Maister = husband, 8430.
- Maisturless, *adj.* without their leader, 11131.
- Maitles, *adj.* matchless, no longer a match for, 7861.
- Make, *s.* (A.S.) a companion, an equal, 3793, 10333; a husband, a wife, 10811, 11283, 12445.
- Make, *v.* to make up, to build, to construct, 275, 1629; to cause, 618.
- Malis, Malys, *s.* malice, 1434, 10417.
- Mall, *v.* to beat, to crash, 9520.
- Manas, *s.* (A.N.) a threat, threatening, a boast, 2037, 5027, 11005.

- Manas, *v.* to menace, to threaten, 2041, 4894, 12260; *pret. & part. p.* Manast.
- Maner, *s.* kind, race, 102.
- Manly, *adv.* manfully, bravely, 7042.
- Mar, Mare, Marr, *v.* to spoil, to disable, to ruin, 720, 5553, 7861, 9532, 10417; *part. p.* Mart, 2940.
- Marbill, Marbull, Marbyll, *s.* marble, 1532, 1543, 1572, 1645, 1659.
- Marchand, *s.* a merchant, 1590.
- Marche, *s.* a boundary, a district, 13147, 13415.
- Mark, *s.* a coin of the value of 13s. 4d.
- Mart, *part. p. of* Mar, spoiled, disabled, ruined, defiled, 1855, 2940, 6128, 13909.
- Marter, *s.* a ravager, a murderer, 3488.
- Marter, Martur, *v.* to murder, to mangle, to kill, 5553, 12985, 13050; *part. p.* Mertrid, killed, 12424.
- Mase = makes, 1402, 1851, 3292.
- Mase, *v.* to confound, to astonish, to stun, to stupify, 8268, 8430, 9748, 10124; *part. p.* Maset, Masit.
- Mason, *adj.* masonic, 1645.
- Massely, *adv.* largely, massively, 3923, 3975.
- Mate, *v.* (Fr. *mater*) to overwhelm, to render useless, 9532.
- Mater, *s.* subject, discourse, cause, event, 98, 1445, 1698, 2089.
- Maument, Maumette, *s.* an idol, 4312, 4320, 4380; Mowmette, 2021, 4389.
- Maumentre, Mawmentry, *s.* spells, evil power, idolatry, 780, 4301, 4456.
- Mawhown, Mawhownus, *s.* Mahomet, 4312, 7758.
- Maydon, *s.* See Maden.
- Maydynhed, *s.* virginity, 12136.
- Mayn, *s.* force, strength, 5825; *adj.* chief, first, great, powerful, 6915, 10294.
- Mayn, *v.* to maim, to injure, 10012.
- Maynly, *adv.* directly, 3255; Mainly, earnestly, eagerly, 13860.
- Me, *pron.* myself, 2485.
- Meane, *v.* to mean, to signify, 1451; to demean, 11313. See Mene.
- Meane, *s.* a mean, a medium, 3051; *adj.* 3069.
- Meblys, Meblys, *s. pl.* movables, goods, furniture, 11511, 12188.
- Mecull, *adj.* 10. See Mekil.
- Mede, *s.* (A.S.) a reward, 238, 620; *v.* to reward, 5124.
- Medill, Medull, *adj.* middle, mean, 3767, 7586.
- Medill, *v.* to meddle, to have carnal connection, 10811.
- Meite, *s.* See Mete.
- Meke, *adj.* gentle, kind, affable, 215; meek, obedient, 900.
- Mekil, Mekell, Mekull, Mecull, Mykull, Mykyll, *adj.* great, much, 10, 159, 900, 1445, 1456, 1477, 1529; Mykill, *s.* greatness, size, 6246; Mekyll, as an *adv.* much, greatly, 213.
- Mekyt, *should be* mefyty, moved, 1952.
- Mele, *v.* to speak, to talk, to commune, to relate, 209, 515, 1923, 2021, 9252.
- Melle, Mell, *v.* (A.N.) to meddle with, to relate, to exercise, to practise, 109, 3185, 3782, 9577; to bear, to conduct, to demean, 2532, 6571; to fight, or contend with, 5243, 10966; to beat, to strike, 10994; variation of Mall.
- Mend, *v.* to mend, to recover, 1525; to reward, 2404.

- Mene, *adj.* mean, present, 637, 1324, 1892, 7560; Meane, 3069.
- Mene, *v.* to speak of, to tell of, 1454, 1715; to remember, to recall, 1799; to recount, 2560; to refer, to counsel, 3284, 11249; to demean, to conduct, to be accustomed, 1750, 2773, 4276; to bemoan, to complain, 7612, 9328 (*part.* Menyng, complaining, grumbling, 9328); to menace, to threaten, 7111.
- Menerly, *adv.* politely, 12431.
- Mengit, *part. p.* mixed, mingled, 3049. *See* Mynge.
- Menske, *v.* (A.N.) to honour, to suit, 1855.
- Ment, *pret. of* Mene, mentioned, 450.
- Menye, Meny, *s.* men, company, band, 37, 4787, 5243, 12387, 12434.
- Mere, *s.* a marsh, 10924.
- Merke, *s.* darkness, 3195, 5482; *adj.* dark, 408; *v.* to darken, to make dark, 4286.
- Merke, *s.* a mark, a point, 7696; *v.* to note, to wit, 10638; to aim, to rush at, 5196, 7034; to strike, to wound, 7325; Merk, to devote, to bestow, 12136.
- Merke, *v.* to darken, to overspread, 5477.
- Merkenes, Merknes, *s.* darkness, 1985, 13159.
- Mertrid, *part. p. of* Marter, killed, 12424.
- Mervel, *v.* (A.N.) to marvel, 971.
- Mervell, *s.* a wonder, 1985, 5482.
- Mervellus, *adj.* wonderful, 1572.
- Mervelously, *adv.* wonderfully, 1456.
- Mery, *adj.* merry, 4787.
- Mesure, *s.* (A.N.) caution, skill, 806; measure, thickness, 1545; *in a measure* = after a fixed plan, regularly, 1648.
- Met, *pret. of* Mete, dreamed, 8430.
- Mete, *s.* food, a repast, a meal, 7843, 7856; Meite, 6427; Meyte, 2558.
- Mete, *adj.* ripe, fit, 1383.
- Mete, *v.* to name = to boot, 5482.
- Metely, Metly, *adv.* evenly, becomingly, 3033, 3069.
- Meve, *v.* (A.N.) to move, to flow, to go, to come, 30, 1601, 1691; *pret. & part. p.* Mevyt, Mefyt, 1952.
- Middis, Myddes, Myddis, *s.* the middle, the midst, 1548, 1575, 1601, 2242.
- Might, Myght, *s.* power, force, strength, device, 618, 2773, 5825, 6246, 7815.
- Mirmydon, *s.* a Myrmidon, one of the soldiers of Achilles; Mermymdon, 9372; Myrmaidons, 8666; *pl.* Mirmyden, 9994.
- Mirth, Myrthe, *s.* mirth, a game, 1064, 6052; *v.* to rejoice, to enjoy one's self, 7910.
- Mischefe, Myschefe, *s.* (A.N.) disadvantage, 6493; disaster, injury, 9055, 11556.
- Mishap, *s.* accident, mishap, 2069.
- Misrewle, *s.* carelessness, foolishness, 7952.
- Mo, *adj.* (A.S.) more; *oper mo* = others, some more, 819; Moo, 1162.
- Mode, *s.* (A.S.) mood, composure, 1525; story, 515; undertaking, plan, 2205.
- Modé, *adj.* *See* Mody.
- Modre, *s.* (A.S.) a mother, 3485.
- Mody, Modé, *adj.* moody, high-minded, 3008, 7449.
- Molde, *s.* (A.S.) ground, earth, 159, 1599, 4774; *on molde* = in the land, 159, 1599.

- Momlyng, *s.* mumbling, foolish speech, 1864.
- Momurdotes, *s. pl.* the sulks, 9088.
- Mon, *s.* a man, 595.
- Mon, *v.* must, 2635; Mone, 8499.
- Mone, *s.* the moon, 3195.
- Mone, *s.* a month, 1064, 10243.
- Mone, *s.* lamentation, 3562.
- Moneth, *s.* a month, 1625, 8403.
- Monfull, *adj.* manly, able, 2202.
- Monger, *s.* a seller, a dealer, 1590.
- Mony, *adj.* many, 251, 284.
- Monymaker, *s.* a coiner, a lender, or exchanger of money, 1590.
- Moo, *adj.* more, 1162. *See* Mo.
- More, *adj.* (A.S.) greater, of higher rank, 1849.
- More-halfe, *s.* greater portion, larger number, 13303.
- More-Ynde, *s.* India, 8631.
- Mornyng, Mournyng, *s.* mourning, 1363, 9079.
- Moron, *s.* morn, morning, 9141.
- Most, *adj.* greatest, largest, 275; *adv.* chiefly, 1477, 1548.
- Most, *v.* must, 1691, 12683.
- Mote, *v.* to discuss, to reason, to reply, 609.
- Mote, *s.* a command, an order, 11005.
- Mowmette, *s.* 2021. *See* Mau-ment.
- Mowthe, *v.* (A.S.) to speak, to whisper, 686; *s.* speech, *by mowthe* = orally, 1917.
- Mowthly, *adv.* by report, orally, 3538.
- Mun, *v.* must, 3477, 12720.
- Murthe, *s.* murder, slaughter, 5983, 6008, 8406, 9055, 13063.
- Musycke, *adj.* mosaic; *after musycke* = in mosaic style, 1662.
- Mut, *v.* must, might, 4865.
- Myddelerthe, *s.* the world, 4301.
- Myddes, Myddis, *s.* *See* Middis.
- Mydward, *adv.* towards the middle, 7325.
- Myghtifull, *adj.* almighty, 12136.
- Mykill. *See* Mekil.
- Mylde, *adj.* gentle, lady-like, 510.
- Mylne, *s.* a mill, 1604.
- Myn, Mynne, *v.* to recollect, to remember, 30, 37; to speak of, to mention, to recall, 431, 669, 1434, 6463, 11574; *pret. & part. p.* Mynt, 431, 669.
- Mynd, Mynde, *s.* thought, memory, recollection, 769, 1434, 1477, 3528; mention, notice, 9074; intention, 736; reason, mental faculty, 1363.
- Mynd, *v.* to muse on, to think upon, 9305.
- Myne = my folks, or relatives, 1721.
- Mynge, *v.* to mix, to mingle, to deck, 1062, 6546, 12472.
- Mynour, *s.* a miner, a quarrier, 1532.
- Mynt, *pret. & part. p. of* Myn, 431, 669.
- Mynt, *s.* an aim, a blow, 8268.
- Myrtle, Myrtill, *v.* to crumble, to be shattered, 4301, 4312.
- Mys, Myse, Mysse, *s.* (Goth. *missa*) fault, wrong, crime, misfortune, loss, 1750, 2219, 3371, 6707, 10593, 11815.
- Mys, Mysse, *v.* to miss, to fail, 6915; to lose, 10575. *See* Note.
- Mysdo, *v.* to spoil, to hurt, to injure, 5088.
- Myslyke, *v.* to dislike, to be vexed for having done, to regret, 1698.
- Myst, Myste, *s.* mist, 1985, 12495, 13159.

- Nagge, *s.* a horse, 7727.
- Nait, Naite, *adj.* fine, superior, 3878, 8212; *super.* Naitest, most noted, 1038.
- Naite, Nait, *v.* (Icel. *njota*, to enjoy) to use, to employ, 776, 6031; to exert, to ply, 7491, 10940.
- Naitly, *adv.* quickly, at once, 2427; Naytely, 2746.
- Nakid, *s.* the skin, the bare body, 6403.
- Name, *pret.* of Nime, took, 792.
- Namet, *part. p.* named, 104.
- Nase, *s.* the nose; 911, 7031.
- Naturell, Naturill, *adj.* illegitimate, foster, 6770, 6844, 6932, 7786.
- Nauther, Nawther, *adj.* neither, 2837, 4326, 4923.
- Naytely, *adv.* See Naitly.
- Ne, *conj.* (A.S.) nor, 420, 1865; *adv.* nay, 1866.
- Nede, *v.* (A.S.) to need; *most nede* = must needs, 1691.
- Negh, *adj.* near, 929, 1553.
- Negh, *v.* (A.S.) to approach, to come near, 672, 1964; *pret.* Neghit, 13813; Neght, 672; *part.* Neghyng, 885.
- Neght, *pret.* of Negh, 672.
- Neght, *s.* night, 3194.
- Nelue, or Nelne, *s.* 170. See Elue, or Elne.
- Nem, *v.* to tell, to relate, to name, 153, 1115, 2746; Nemme, 11497.
- Nemly, *adv.* nimbly, 1226; skilfully, 10940.
- Nene, *adj.* nine, 2638.
- Nepe, *s.* a turnip, 3076.
- Netherward, *adv.* under, below, 7717.
- Nethur, *adj.* lower, 3076.
- Neve, *s.* (Icel. *nefi*) the fist, 13889.
- Neven, Nevyn, *v.* (Icel. *nafn*) to name, to call, 5444, 6792, 6844; *part. p.* Nevenyt, Nevynt.
- Newe, *v.* (A.S.) to renew, 12973.
- Newly, *adv.* anew, once more, 1842.
- Neye, *v.* to neigh, 7727.
- Nightwacche, *s.* a night-watch, a sentinel, 7352.
- No, *adj.* no, 1365, 1367; *ne no* = nor any, 1367, 1368.
- Nobill, Noble, *adj.* noble, grand, of the first rank, 49, 340, 347, 1584; powerful, 782, 883; *Noble* = noblemen, 284.
- Nobilte, *s.* nobility, 1842; honour, 1965.
- Noblay, Nobley, *s.* nobility, rank, splendour, 3372, 3450.
- Noblely, *adv.* nobly, famously, 10318.
- Noght, *s.* nothing, 8374, 9212; *adv.* not, 934, 1823, 8485.
- Noie, *v.* to trouble, to annoy, to injure, 2653, 11297; Noye, 1439, 1701, 2591, 7578.
- Noie, Noye, Noy, *s.* (A.N.) trouble, annoyance, injury, grief, 1075, 1257, 1965, 3537, 3564; *noye for to here* = fearful to be heard, 3701.
- Noise, *v.* to report, 1173.
- Nold, *contr.* for ne wolde, would not, 7585; *pret.* of Nil.
- Nolpe, *v.* to strike quickly, or fiercely, 7475, 13889; to strike down, to fell, 1257, 6580, 6613.
- Nolpe, *s.* a blow, 6753, 14037.
- Number, *s.* number, 1147.
- Nome, *s.* a name, 37, 291, 1097; *v.* to name, *part. p.* Nomet, 7305.
- Nomekowthe, *adj.* (A.S.) famous, 2630.
- Nonest, *s.* the occasion, 104, 284, 6195; Nonyst, 1502. The phrase *for the nonest* is a corruption of the A.S. *for þan anes* = for the occasion.

- Noqwere, *adv.* nowhere, 12083.
 Not, *s.* naught, 2594.
 Note, *v.* a form of Naite, to help, to aid, 402; *s.* undertaking, event, 284, 2461, 7305; esteem, 792.
 Nowther, *conj.* neither, 1930, 6213. *See* Nauther.
 Noy, Noye. *See* Noie.
 Noyes, *adj.* *See* Noyous.
 Noyous, Noyus, *adj.* great, fearful, difficult, 4731, 8212, 9026, 13462, 13894; Noyes, 10184.
 Nurtur, *s.* rearing, upbringing, 1885.
 O, *prep.* of, 6623, 12427; on, 2401, 3145, 13489; out of, 1282.
 O, *adj.* one, 2236.
 O-backe, *adv.* backward, 5796.
 Obbit, *s.* funeral ceremonies, burial, 5357, 9089.
 Obreade, *adv.* on each side, 11877.
 Obrege, Obrygge, *v.* to lessen, to shorten, 1811, 5030.
 Occian, *s.* the ocean; *adj.* wide, great, 13254. *See* Note.
 Od, *adj.* chief, great, 4097, 6404; famous, renowned, 4165, 4401; as an *adv.* specially, uncommonly, 7466, 10839; certainly, 9597.
 Oder, *adj.* other, 11012.
 Odir, *s.* odour, smell, 8732.
 Odly; *adv.* nobly, bravely, 6859.
 Of, *prep.* by, 290, 1692; out of, 1254, 5913, 12727; from, 1245, 1820, 12689; on account of, 5788; for, 11038; *adv.* off, 938, 7065.
 O-fer, *adv.* afar, 280, 1642.
 Offence, Offens, *s.* resisting, opposing, 9700, 13911.
 Offerond, Offrond, *s.* an offering, 2021, 4468, 11790.
 Oftsithe, Oftsytthes, *adv.* often, 2144, 10797.
 Ogh, *v.* to be due, 5357.
 Oght, *s.* aught, anything, 2786, 8036, 10590.
 Oghter, *adv.* in the least, at all, 1898.
 Olofte, *adv.* aloft, standing, in existence, 349.
 On, *adj.* one, 2, 13889; *prep.* on, upon, over, 336, 342, 1156, 1312; during, for, 1827.
 One, similar to the affix *self*, as in *hym one* = himself; *hir one* = herself, 685; *adv.* alone, particularly, 1389, 2888; *one best* = the best, 11255.
 Onest, *adj.* honest, truthful, reliable, 48, 1471; decent, respectable, 2858.
 Onesté, *s.* respect, 2861; Onesty, good name, 2965.
 Onestly, *adv.* suitably, respectably, 281, 1600.
 Onsware, *v.* to answer, to reply, 1121.
 Oon, *adj.* one, 8590.
 Openly, *adv.* openly, clearly, boldly, 1646; Opunly, 3657.
 Opon, Opun, Opy, *adj.* open, 1575, 3759, 4268.
 Oppon, *prep.* upon, 1679.
 Opponon, *adv.* thereupon, thereafter, 9809.
 Opy nond, *part.* opening, revealing, 553.
 Or, *prep.* before, 114; *conj.* (*oper*) else, 1821; *adv.* (*der*) ere, before, 1475, 8938; *or it were known* = rather than it should be reported, 584.
 Ordand, Ordant, *pret.* of Ordain, ordered, appointed, 281, 8139; *ordant alyue* = brought to life again, 9831.
 Orible, *adj.* horrible, fearful, 151, 8732; Oribull, 165.
 Orient, *s.* (A.N.) the east, 151.
 Ornyng, Ournyng, *s.* shrinking,

- wincing, chagrin, terror, 1919, 4767, 12711.
- Ost, *s.* a host, an army, 2056.
- Other, Othir, *pron. sing. & pl.* other, others, 4767, 10749, 11245, 11257, 11483.
- Ought, *pret. of* Ough, *or* Ow, owned, possessed, 103. *See* Ow.
- Ourn, *v.* to droop, to sink, to shrink, 2203, 2540; to wince, to cause to wince, 4857, 6404; *part.* Ournand, 2203; Owrnond, 13399.
- Ournyng, *s.* *See* Ornyng.
- Oute, *adv.* out, away, 1707; in the world, alive, 2175.
- Outlawhe, *v.* to outlaw, 12373.
- Outrage, *adv.* very, exceedingly, 3774.
- Over, *prep.* away from, from off, 280, 1640; beyond, above, 265, 2965.
- Overdrogh, Overdroghe, *pret.* passed, was done, ended, 673, 4664, 7630, 9932.
- Over-hild, *pret. of* Over-hele, overspread, 2374.
- Over-loke, *v.* to look over, to examine, 2241.
- Over-passe, *v.* to pass by, to be overlooked, 1424.
- Overput, *part. p.* glossed over, subdued, 160.
- Overraght, *pret. of* Overreche, *or* Overrax, overhauled, re-examined, 69; overcame, 13898.
- Overthwert, *adv.* in secret, at the same time, 8059.
- Overtyrn, *v.* to overthrow, 1406.
- Overwalt, *part. p.* overturned, 8155. *See* Walt.
- Ow, *v.* to possess, to own, 4914.
- Owkewardly, *adv.* contrariwise, falsely, 8139.
- Owre, *s.* an hour, 707.
- Owther, *conj.* or, either, 924, 6798.
- Paire, Payre, *v.* (A.N.) to impair, to injure, to fade, 7992, 9128, 9227; *part. p.* Pairet, Peire, 3588.
- Pal, Pale, *s.* a fort, a fortress, 322, 5610, 9870; *pl.* Pals, Pales, 1378.
- Palais, Pales, Palys, *s.* (A.N.) a palace, 322, 1385, 1629, 13878.
- Pale, *s.* a boundary, a country, 13874.
- Pale, *adj.* white, foaming, 2004, 13874.
- Pale, *v.* to pall, to deck with hangings, to drape, 8385.
- Pall, *v.* to cut, to thrust, to crash, 10022, 11132.
- Pall, *s.* a kind of fine cloth, 435.
- Palladian, *s.* palladium, 11852.
- Panys, *s.* (A.N.) the panache, or plume on the top of a helmet, 5722.
- Pappe, *s.* the breast, the teat, 8485.
- Parnter, *s.* (Parmentier *or* permentier, parator) a decorator or embroiderer. *See* Note.
- Part, *v.* to divide, 1130.
- Part-taker, *s.* a partaker, a sharer, 2183.
- Partie, *s.* (A.N.) a part; *pl.* regions, countries, 2162.
- Pas, Pase, *s.* (A.N.) a section, a division, 663, 8970; a step of a stair, 1677; a pass, 13013; *to the pase* = in step, 10647.
- Pass, Pas, *v.* (A.N.) to excel, to exceed, to surpass, 626, 2384; to leave, to pass from, 1409, 1710; to succeed, 8295.
- Payeme, *s.* pagandom, 2162.
- Payment, *s.* a pavement, a sidewalk, 352. *Chauc. pament.*
- Payne, *s.* pain, agony, suffering, 1364.
- Payne, *v.* to busy, to urge, 10336.

- Pecc, *s.* *See* Pes.
 Peire, *s.* a pear, 3080.
 Peire, *v.* *See* Paire.
 Pelow, *s.* a pillow, 12613.
 Pelur, *s.* a fur, 435.
 Pepull, Peopull, Pupull, *s.* people, multitude, 1034, 1159, 1184, 2025.
 Peradis, *s.* Paradise, the Garden of Eden, 5496.
 Pere, *s.* (A.N.) a peer, a brother, a companion, 3673, 7154.
 Perel, *s.* peril, danger, 184.
 Perfourme, *v.* to complete, to finish, 2022.
 Perisshe, Periche, Perysshe, *v.* to perish, to lose, to destroy, 7614, 11278, 11360.
 Perlament, Perlement, *s.* a parliament, a council, 2095, 9379.
 Perll, *s.* a pearl, 1674.
 Perlouse, *adj.* perilous, 564.
 Perrieris, *s.* *pl.* (A.N.) jewels, precious stones, 1670.
 Persayve, *v.* to perceive, to understand, 1815.
 Perse, *v.* to pierce, 1286, 10768.
 Pert, *adj.* subtle, cunning, clever, 113, 812, 977; of good appearance, lovely, 542, 1462.
 Pert, *v.* to part, to separate, 2156.
 Perte, Pertie, *s.* a part, a district, 217, 305; *the fore perte* = the breast, 884.
 Pertly, *adv.* (A.N.) quickly, 1033, 1130.
 Pertnes, *s.* neatness, trigness, 9205.
 Perysshe, *v.* *See* Perisshe.
 Pes, *s.* a piece, a point, a place, 181, 943, 1164; *pl.* Pesys, pieces of money, coins; Peces, points, 1164.
 Pes, *v.* to place, to seat, 1096.
 Pese, *s.* peace, 1713; *v.* to appease, 3809.
 Petie, *s.* pity, 8686.
 Pight, *pret.* placed, fixed, fastened or yoked, 310, 903; *part. p.* set, fixed, held, 1578, 1670, 2079, 4056; *pight on the prinse* = aimed at the prince, 8258.
 Pike, Pyke, *v.* to plunder, to rob, 1371, 3199, 12862.
 Pilde, *pret. of* Pill, 903.
 Pile, *s.* (Lat.) a javelin, 6976.
 Piler, Pyller, *s.* a pillar, 310, 1578.
 Pill, Pil, Pyll, *v.* to pillage, 2282, 5000; to turn up, to plough, 903; *pret.* Pilde.
 Pilour, *s.* a robber, a plunderer, 12862.
 Pisshes, *s.* the sign Pisces, 4039.
 Plain, Plaine, Playn, Playne, *adj.* clear, smooth, level, fixed, 423, 1578, 2079; *s.* play, satisfaction, 1331.
 Plaint, Playnt, *v.* to complain, to bewail, 3554, 8095; *s.* wailing, 8686.
 Plaintiose, Plaintiouse, Plaintius, *adj.* plentiful, abundant, 3153, 3314, 11492; *plaintius money* = very abundant.
 Playne, *v.* to complain, to bewail, 3471, 8871, 11545; *part.* Playnond.
 Playnt. *See* Plaint.
 Plentius, *adj.* copious, abundant, fertile, 341, 12412; Plentious, 12400.
 Ples, *v.* to appease, to pleasure, 11849, 13325.
 Plesaund, *adj.* pleasing, joyous, gladsome, 2885, 12412; Pleasaund, 12400.
 Plesauns, *s.* (A.N.) pleasure, 2311.
 Plete, *v.* (A.N.) to plead, 9596.

- Plite, Plit, Plyt, *s.* position, condition, appearance, state, circumstance, undertaking, 545, 4778, 8019, 9714, 10363, 11301.
- Plodder, *s.* a bully, a brave, 12862.
- Ploghe, *s.* a plough, 903.
- Pluccid, *adj.* pimped, covered with pimples, 3837.
- Pluttide, *adj.* rough like the skin of a plucked fowl, 3078.
- Plyt, *s.* See Plite.
- Pointe, Pointte, *s.* a deed of arms, position, 540, 564; a sneer, a nickname, 7900.
- Poite, *s.* a poet, 306; Poyete, 31, 47, 289.
- Pore, *adj.* poor, 1807; weak, low, 9596.
- Porke, *s.* a pig, 3837.
- Porknell, *s.* a little pig, one as fat as a pig, 6368.
- Port, *s.* carriage, behaviour, 9148; a gate of a town or a castle, 9172, 9300, 10858, 11273; a harbour, 13146, 13338.
- Possessiant, *adj.* possessing, possessed, 2627.
- Post, *s.* a courier, a runner, 6271.
- Pourly, *adv.* beseechingly, 11553.
- Povert, *s.* (A.N.) poverty, 2587.
- Power, *s.* a great number, a force, a company, 1227, 10658; as a *s. pl.* 10647, *po power* = those forces.
- Poyete, *s.* See Poite.
- Praty, *adj.* good-looking, comely, clever, 2622, 10815; Prati, 13634.
- Pray, *s.* prey, booty, spoil, 3166; *v.* to plunder, to spoil, 1371, 2134, 2643.
- Prech, *v.* to utter, to speak, 2207.
- Prese, *s.* (A.N.) a crowd, 2868; the thick of the battle, 8317.
- Presse, 2157.
- Present, *v.* to represent, 2190.
- Prest, *adv.* hard, fast, quickly, 1315.
- Prest, *s.* a priest, 11700, 11737.
- Prestly, *adv.* quickly, eagerly, 1092.
- Preyse, *v.* to praise, to extol, 2151.
- Price, *s.* (A.N.) value, worth, 1674, 3445. See Prise.
- Prick, *v.* to pain, to sting, 142; to record, to relate, 289, 306; Prikkitt, *part. p.* 418; to spur, to dash, 1281, 1315, 8555; Prickond, *part.*
- Prickyng, *s.* remorse, regret, 2183.
- Pride, *s.* strength & courage, 160.
- Print, *v.* to imprint, 195.
- Prise, *s.* note, worth, renown, 47, 322, 1099, 10815; risk, hazard, hazardous attempt, 1201, 2034, 2838.
- Prise, *adj.* good, noble, valiant, 206, 289.
- Prishede, *s.* valour, renown, 2907.
- Prist, *adj.* great, noble, valiant, renowned, 33, 312, 2752, 2871.
- Pristly, *adv.* quickly, earnestly, skilfully, 330, 1043; truly, 1015.
- Proces, *s.* a story, a relation, 247; Prose, 11523; Prosses, 13774.
- Procur, Proker, *v.* to procure, to obtain, 11555, 11558, 11603, 11614.
- Profer, Proffer, *s.* an offer, a proposal, 250, 262.
- Professi, *s.* (probably for *profession*) declaration, statement, 2667.
- Proffer, *v.* to set forth, to offer, to expose, to risk, 1096, 2139.
- Proker, *v.* See Procur.
- Prokuring, *s.* procuring, management, 13766.
- Propurty, Propurté, *s.* value, worth, propriety, 626, 2530.

- Prose, *s.* *See* Proces.
- Prosses, *s.* *See* Proces.
- Proude, Prude, *adj.* proud, glad, strong, valiant, splendid, powerful, 113, 262, 322, 435, 1378, 6718, 8385.
- Proudfall, *s.* the fore-locks, the front-hair, 3025.
- Proudly, Prudly, *adv.* beautifully, splendidly, to advantage, 371, 1651, 1661, 8385.
- Proues, *s.* prowess, 5169.
- Provyns, *s.* a province, a country, the people of a country, 217, 1642.
- Prude, *adj.* *See* Proude.
- Prudly, *adv.* *See* Proudly.
- Pullishet, *part. p.* polished, bright, 4589. *Pullyshe playne.*—Lydg.
- Pupull, *s.* people, band, force, 6877, 11278. *See* Pepull.
- Pure, *adj.* fine, nice, 1690 ; full, 3013 ; complete, thorough, 1817.
- Purpos, *s.* plan, business, work, 1629, 1710.
- Purpos, *v.* to purpose, to be inclined, 1690 ; Purpas, 1868.
- Pursu, *v.* to follow, 1150.
- Pursuet, *s.* desire, eagerness, 8882.
- Purvey, *v.* (A.N.) to provide, 2132.
- Purviance, *s.* provision, 1043.
- Put, *v.* to put, to set, to set forth, to send, to set out, to go forth, 33, 267, 1016, 1796, 8987 ; to think, to deem, to award, to divide, 258, 1146, 2410, 4874.
- Pyke, *v.* *See* Pike.
- Pyne, Pyn, *s.* pain, torture, 195, 1516, 8686 ; *pyne to behold* = horrible to be seen, 993 ; *pyne for to here* = painful to be heard, 1516.
- Pyne, *v.* to punish, 2325 ; to exert one's self to the utmost, to do one's best, 11558.
- Pynner, *s.* a pin-maker, latterly a jobbing carpenter, 1591. *See* Note.
- Pynour, a labourer, a scavenger.
- Pyté, *s.* pity, 1516.
- Quem, *adj.* *See* Qweme.
- Quit, *mistake for* Put, 2655.
- Quite, Qwite, Qwyte, Kuyt, *adj.* white, 2737, 3028, 4973.
- Quycke, *adj.* *See* Qwicke.
- Qwaint, *adj.* strange, ingenious, old fashioned, 777, 1531, 1627, 2693, 6051 ; *s.* a cunning plan, or trick, 13245.
- Qwaintan, *s.* a quintain, a game at tilting, 1627.
- Qwaintly, *adv.* neatly, skilfully, becomingly, 3404.
- Qwait, Qwate, *v.* to await, to watch, 13245.
- Qwalle, *s.* a whale, 3055.
- Qwat, *pron.* what, 1794.
- Qwate, *s.* peace, quietness, *e. g.* of mind, hence, judgment, 13681.
- Qwat-so, *pron.* whatsoever, 6325.
- Qwe, *s.* a fife, or pipe, 6051.
- Qwele, Qwell, *s.* a wheel, 7126, 13681.
- Qwelle, *v.* to lay low, to kill, 1333, 12994.
- Qweme, Qwem, *adj.* fair, bright, pleasant, lovely, 633, 777, 3055 ; apt, ready, skilful, true, 1531, 4202, 5351 ; Quem, 6973 ; close, sure, true, 1763.
- Qweme, *v.* to conclude, to settle, to make friends, 1809, 11509 ; to fit, to suit, to compare, 3028, 3404.
- Qwemly, Quemly, *adv.* truly, heartily, completely, 4378, 11783.
- Qwen, *adv.* when, 1940, 12180.
- Qwene, *s.* a queen, 1627 ; Qwhene, a lady, 3163.

- Qwerfore, *adv.* wherefore, 1928.
- Qwert, *s.* health, spirits, 6941 ;
in holl quert = in perfect health.
- Qwhene, *s.* See Qwene.
- Qwhile, Qwhyle, Qwile, *s.* a while,
a time, 3102, 5003, 5420, 8381 ; *a
hond qwhile* = a short time, 5003.
- Qwiche, *pron.* which, 12244,
12659.
- Qwicke, *adj.* living, alive, 4378 ;
Quycke, 617.
- Qwil, Qwill, *adv.* while, 2094,
11286 ; Qwyles, 3939.
- Qwistle, *s.* a whistle, a fife, a
clarionet, 6051.
- Qwit, *v.* to quit, to renounce, to
acquit, 1763, 13086 ; *part. p.*
Qwytt, quit, 1809.
- Qwit-claym, Qwite-claym, *v.* to
renounce, to abjure, 1763, 13086.
- Qwite, Qwyte, *adj.* white. See
Quite.
- Qwith, *v.* to bestow, to deliver,
6973.
- Qwo, *pron.* who.
- Qwose, *pron.* whose, 11266.
- Qwyles, *adv.* while, 3939.
- Qwyver, *s.* a quiver, 7730.
- Rad, *adj.* quick, hasty ; *a rad
haste* = hot haste, 917 ; *full rad*
= full quickly, 1143, 9233, 13007.
- Radly, *adv.* (A.S.) readily, quick-
ly, 462, 772, 2698.
- Radness, *s.* redness, 624.
- Rafe, *pret. of* Refe, Rive, tore,
took, 7629, 7788.
- Ragget, *adj.* rough, rugged, rag-
ged, 12559, 13525.
- Raght, *pret. of* Work ; *raght vpon
rowme* = cleared the ground,
1533. Or it may be
- Raght, *pret. of* Rache, Rax, took,
seized, tried, 3883, 6767, 8299,
10876 ; fled, 14000 ; Raught, 786.
- Rak, *s.* mist, 1984.
- Rake, Raike, Rayke, *v.* to pro-
ceed, to wend, to go, to gush, to
rush, 2999, 4631, 6370, 6904, 9386,
9652 ; to mingle, to blend, 3048.
- Ranke, *adj.* strong, furious, head-
long, 1392, 1879, 13902 ; steep,
rugged, 1991 ; abundant, 9204.
- Rape, *v.* (A.S.) to haste, to hurry,
818, 1897, 4620, 7373.
- Rape, *s.* violence, plunder, 4923,
4926.
- Rape, *s.* a rope, a cable, 4620 ; a
band, a company, 5633.
- Rappe, *v.* (A.S.) to batter, to
dash, 13007.
- Rappe, *s.* a blow, 7680.
- Raught, *pret.* handed, gave, 786.
See Raght.
- Raunge, *v.* to range, to arrange,
5678.
- Rauthe. See Ruthe.
- Raviche, *v.* to snatch, 3722 ;
Ravissehe, to ravish, 2926.
- Ravis, *adj.* mad, raving, 12149.
- Rayn, *s.* rain, 1579.
- Realme, *s.* a realm, 243 ; Reame,
221 ; Rem, 1906, 12195 ; Rewme,
285.
- Rech, *v.* to tear, 13939.
- Recounsel, *v.* to reconcile, 12931.
- Red, *adj.* red ; *red gold* = bright
gold, 1742.
- Red, *v.* to spoil, to plunder,
12002.
- Rede, *v.* to say, to tell, to advise,
to counsel, 1906, 5129, 12579 ; to
be advised, 3308 ; *pret.* Red.
- Rede, Red, *s.* counsel, advice,
1736, 2668 ; wits, 2926 ; *as þai
rede toke* = as they pleased, 12266.
- Redie, *v.* to make ready, 5648 ;
pret. Redyn.
- Redounde, *v.* to give back, to re-
turn, to echo, 10183.

- Redur, *s.* (A.N.) wrong, violence, plundering, 1736, 1805, 1912.
- Redyn, *pret. of* Redie, 5648.
- Refe, *v.* (A.S.) to tear, to snatch, 6838; *pret.* Refte, 10008.
- Refut, *s.* (A.N.) refuge, shelter, 5723.
- Regne, *v.* (A.N.) to reign, 13695.
- Rekon, *v.* to recount, 2031.
- Releshe, *v.* to give up, to hand over, 13626.
- Relike, *s.* spoil, goods, property, 1412, 11391.
- Rem, *s.* See Realme.
- Reme, *v.* (A.S.) to cry, to moan, to lament; *part.* as *s.* Remyng, 8511, 8696, 9126; overflowing, 9982.
- Remnond, *s.* remainder, 7149, 14000.
- Remorce, *s.* remorse, regret, 1698.
- Render, *v.* to give up, 13069.
- Renke, *s.* (A.S.) a man, a knight, 814; Rynke, 7486; Rynk, 10435, 13629.
- Rennyng, Renyng, *part. & s.* running, 2365, 7743.
- Renttes, *s. pl.* income, resources, estates, 1732, 11395.
- Reprofe, *s.* a reproof, 2034.
- Reprove, *v.* to chide, 1817.
- Repugn, *v.* to resist, 2670.
- Rescow, *v.* to rescue, 10435.
- Resort, *v.* to return, to come, 3553.
- Rest, Reste, *s.* a struggle, a contest, 800, 886.
- Restore, *v.* to re-collect, to rally, 5857.
- Reve, *v.* (A.S.) to rob, to take from, 1756.
- Reveray, *s.* robbery, 7651.
- Rewarde, *s.* (A.N.) regard, respect, 3087.
- Rewerd, *s.* a burst, an outburst, 11949. See Rurde.
- Rewle, *s.* rule, 6278.
- Rewme, *s.* a realm, a country, 285, 1414.
- Reyne, *s.* a rein, 1231, 1258.
- Riall, Rioll, *adj.* royal, 1630; *s.* a king, a prince, 1074, 7157.
- Rially, Riolly, *adv.* royally, 355, 3009; Ryolle, 231.
- Ribold, *s.* a ribald, a rascal, 7651.
- Ricche, Riche, *v.* to adjust, to right, to mend, to improve, 1231, 1258, 9257, 13149; to stretch, to grasp, 2370, 6693; to avenge, 1736, 2059.
- Rid, *v.* to clear away, 1533, 5343, 6478, 6733.
- Rife, Riffe, Ryfe, *adj.* plentiful, abundant, 1117, 1694, 5575, 8823, 11775.
- Right, *adj.* true, proper, 1756; *adv.* rightly, just, exactly, 1443; *right to* = as far as, clear to, 1234, 5907; *by right* = correctly, 344.
- Right, *v.* to correct, to re-arrange, 69.
- Rightwise, *adj.* (A.S.) upright, 3888.
- Rigour, *s.* determination, 9863.
- Rinel, Rynel, *s.* a runnel, a small stream, 5709, 7506.
- Rink, Rynk, Rynke, *s.* a man, 7131, 7486, 10435. See Renke.
- Rioll, *adj.* See Riall.
- Riolly, *adv.* See Rially.
- Riolté, *s.* royalty, grandeur, 3464.
- Ritte, *v.* to tear, to rend; *pret.* Rut, 6977, 10704.
- Rive, *v.* (A.S.) to rend, to split, to tear; *pret.* Rof, 5907; Rofe, 10298; Roofe, 1234, 11094.
- Rixle, *v.* (from A.S. *rixlian*) to rule, to bear rule, to command, 221,

- 2726; to lead, to bring, 5129; to wrestle, 13891.
- Roche, *v.* to tear, to burst, to shatter, 12511.
- Rod, Rodd, *s.* a shaft, a spear, 1234, 11094.
- Rode, *s.* a harbour, 5586, 12689; road, journey, undertaking, 1180; Roode, 1045.
- Rogh, Roghe, *adj.* rough, wild, 1045, 2031; Roght, 10161.
- Roght, *pret.* of Reck, cared, minded, 11005.
- Roicond, *part.* mingling, blending, 3771. *See* Roike, Rake.
- Roid, Roide, Royde, *adj.* fierce, angry, 1984, 4428, 7743, 10161.
- Roidly, *adv.* fiercely, furiously, 912, 10298.
- Roike, *v.* to streak, to blend, 3987; *part.* Roicond, 3771.
- Roile, *s.* a Flemish horse, a steed, 1258, 7787, 8337, 10215.
- Roke, *s.* common soldiers, waifs, 7149.
- Roket, *s.* a rochet, an overcoat, 13525.
- Rom, *v.* to go, to roam, 818, 13587.
- Romans, *s.* a romance, 5544.
- Ron, *pret.* of Run, 9233.
- Ronk, *adj.* strong, 4783; noted, 5544.
- Roode, *s.* *See* Rode.
- Roofe, *pret.* of Rive, shivered, 1234.
- Ropand, *part. adj.* crashing, beating, 3693, 4631, 9637.
- Rore, *s.* a cry, 8518.
- Rote, *s.* (A.S.) a root, 11775.
- Rother, *s.* a sailor, a boatman, 2999.
- Rout, Route, Rowte, *s.* a band, a company, 231, 355, 1143, 6604.
- Routond, *part. adj.* rushing, roaring, 1986.
- Row, *s.* a row, order; *rekont by row* = recounted in order, 2031.
- Rowchet, *mistake for* Kowchet or Cowchet, inlaid, adorned, 8386.
- Rowte, *s.* *See* Rout.
- Royde, *adj.* *See* Roid.
- Rud, *s.* red, ruddy colour, 3048.
- Ruerde, *s.* *See* Rurde.
- Rufull, *adj.* heart-piercing, heart-rending, 8518.
- Rug, *s.* mist, rack, 9652. *See* Rak.
- Rugh, Rught, *adj.* rough, fierce, 3693, 6632, 12689, 13902.
- Ruly, *adj.* obedient, 3888.
- Rurde, Ruerde, Rewerd, *s.* noise, shock, 11949, 12697, 13902.
- Rut, *v.* to throw, to dash, 912, 3695, 5699, 9637, 12691.
- Rut, *pret.* of Ritte, rent, pierced, 6977, 10704.
- Ruthe, *s.* pity, compassion, 8511, 9982; *ruthe to be-holde* = pitiable to be seen, 1986.
- Ryfe, *adj.* *See* Rife.
- Ryfte, *s.* a shattering, 12697.
- Rynel, *s.* *See* Rinel.
- Rynk, Rynke, *s.* *See* Renke.
- Ryve, *v.* to tear, to pull down; *part. p.* Ryvyn, 4783. *See* Rive.
- Sacramen, *s.* an oath, 3362.
- Sad, *adj.* serious, solemn, intense, severe, 248, 380, 455, 1263; great, deep, skilled, learned, 679, 1277, 1485, 1544; many, 1738; as an *adv.* secure, securely, 2078.
- Sadly, *adv.* seriously, actually, 630; firmly, securely, 11109.
- Saf, *adj.* safe, well, 10246.
- Sagh, *s.* a saying, a proverb, a story, 2075, 2954, 10445; Saw, 3191, 12214.

- Saght, *pret. of* Seek, sought, searched for, 7670.
- Sale, *s.* (A.N.) a hall, a palace, 361.
- Salue, *v.* (A.N.) to salute, to greet, 1909, 4981.
- Salus, *s. pl.* greetings, 3640.
- Sam, *adj.* same, 10829.
- Samyn, *adv.* together, 752, 1176.
- Sanct, *s.* a saint, 6279.
- Sang, *s.* a song, 3474.
- Sarre, *adj. comp.* (A.S.) sorer, 2074, 9156.
- Sarrigold = pure gold, 9502.
- Saul, Saule, *s.* the soul, 6324, 12137; Sawle, 10768.
- Saut, Saute, Sawte, *s.* (A.N.) an assault, 57, 85, 3532, 6869, 11158.
- Save, *prep.* except, 1707.
- Savyng, *prep.* for lack of, 1126; with all respect for, 7587.
- Saw, *s.* (A.S.) a saying, a proposal, 3191, 12214.
- Sawen, *part. p. of* Saw, sown, 2463.
- Sawte, *s.* See Saut.
- Sawter, *s.* the Psalter, 4435.
- Say, *v.* to tell, to relate, 374; *pret. & part. p.* Said, 1073, 1416; *pret.* Sayn, Sain, said, 277, 5203, 5214.
- Say, *s.* a speech, a proverb, an opinion, 8063.
- Sayn, Sain, *pret. of* Say, said, 277, 5203, 5214.
- Schalk, Schalke, *s.* See Shalk.
- Schall, *v.* shall, 6900.
- Schent, *v.* See Shent.
- Schir, *adj.* See Shire.
- Scho, *pron.* she, 12148, 12150, 12152; Sho, 10774, 13858; She, 10776, 10777.
- Schope, *v.* See Shoppe.
- Schuld, *pret. of* Shall, 10441, 12238, 12240, 12243, 12659, 13630.
- Schyver, *s.* a shiver, a fragment, 6888.
- Sclaunder, *v.* to slander, to blame, 834; *s.* blame, slander, disgrace, 11756; Sklaunder, 1810, 4932.
- Scrive, *s.* a shriek, a noise, 9511.
- Se, *v.* to see, to look on, to behold, 1643, 1985; *imperat.* 1422; *pret.* Segh, Sogh, saw, 739, 1317.
- Se, *s.* the sea, 1982; See, 1989.
- Seche, *v.* to seek, 531, 11702, 12677.
- Seche, *adj.* such, 11680.
- Sedur, *s.* the cedar; *of sedur tre* = of cedar wood, 1658.
- Seek, *v.* to agitate, to work upon; *pret.* Sought, 8716; Soght, 9127.
- Sege, *s.* (A.S.) a man, a noble, 9979.
- Segh, *pret. of* Se, saw, beheld, 1222, 1246.
- Seie, Seye, *v.* (A.S.) to turn, to turn over, to fall down, 2512, 3398, 6579, 6644; *pret.* Seit, Seyit, Seyt; Seyn, shut, 7129.
- Seigne, *s.* a sign, 3108.
- Seke, *adj.* (A.S.) sick, 6057, 9175.
- Seke, *v.* to go on pilgrimage, to worship, 2002; *pret.* Soght.
- Seker, Sekir, Sekur, *adj.* sure, secure, 198, 7991; Syker, 1544.
- Sekurly, *adv.* certainly, surely, 9979.
- Selfe, *adj.* (A.S.) same, 13828.
- Selkowth, *adj.* wonderful, 13506.
- Selly, *adj.* (A.S.) wonderful, marvellous, 10484, 10753, 13275; *adv.* wonderfully, 1544; *s.* a marvel, a wonder, 5153, 11668.
- Sembland, Semblaund, *s.* (A.N.) appearance, countenance, 469, 2700.
- Semble, *v.* to assemble, to collect, 6992.

- Semble, *s.* an assembly, a council, a battle-field, 3737; Semely, 7389; Semly, 4160.
- Seme, *v.* to seem, to appear; *me semys* = it seems to me, me thinks, 1737.
- Semly, *adj.* comely, good-looking, beautiful, 127, 1472, 8246; *s.* a lady, a gentleman, 503, 1854; Semely, 390, 560.
- Semond, *part.* seeming, seen, apparent, 469.
- Simple, *adj.* low, downcast, 8247.
- Semster, *s.* one who does the ornamental sewing on gloves and other kinds of leather work; hence they are classed with *sadlers* and *souters*; 1585.
- Send, *v.* to send, to keep, to defend, 3510; *pret.* Send, sent, 10796; *part. p.* Send, sent, 10501.
- Seniour, *s.* a chief, 13056.
- Senowe, *s.* a sinew, a muscle, 8794.
- Sent, *v.* to assent, 6280.
- Seond, *part.* seeing, 8094.
- Ser, *compar. of* Sere, sure, 5627.
- Serch, *v.* to turn up, to dig, 1534; to plunder, 12015; to test, to measure, 1537.
- Sercle, *s.* a circle, 1658; circuit, course, 1052, 1555; site, situation, 335.
- Sere, *adj.* several, many, 1413, 2000, 7160; all; *on sere haluys* = on all sides, 1353, 1702, 6070, 12980; *on sere halfe*, 6054; sure; *comp.* Ser, surer, more secure, 5627.
- Sere, *v.* to serve, to worship, 2946, or, *as above*, several, "*to*" redund.
- Serklyt, *adj.* encircled, 3038; set with, 3408.
- Sertan, *adj.* certain; *in sertan* = assuredly, 9556.
- Servage, *s.* (A.N.) bondage, 1384.
- Serve, *v.* to deserve, 550.
- Ses, Sesc, *v.* to cease, to cause to cease, 941, 2259; to seize, 1153; *pret.* Sesit, 1384, 1877; *part. p.* Sesit, Scsytt, 1303, 1457; to give seizin to, 119.
- Sesyn, *s.* a season, 1442.
- Sesyng, *part.* snatching, 2463.
- Set, *v.* to fix, to put, to keep, to settle, 379, 1419, 1728, 1828; to deal, to give, 1263, 9016; to account, to regard, 5002; to satisfy, to suit, 223; *pret.* Set; *part. p.* Set, situated, seated, 1611, 1711, 2028; set up, completed, 1689; arranged, disposed, 3031.
- Sete, *pret. of* Sit, sat, 11109.
- Sete, *s.* an abode, a palace, 1630.
- Sethyn, *adv.* (A.S.) afterwards, 455. *See* Sithen.
- Sevyan, Seyvyn, *adj.* seven, 10118, 10546.
- Sevynt, *adj.* seventh, 6215.
- Sew, *pret. of* Sow, sowed, 941.
- Sew, *v.* to proceed, to follow, 361, 1475, 11109; to sue, 1854.
- Sewertie, *s.* surety, certainty, 9241.
- Sewte, *s.* a company, 12995.
- Sextene, *adj.* sixteenth, 10639.
- Seye, *v.* *See* Seie; *pret.* Seyn, shut, 7129.
- Shake, *v.* (A.S.) to set out, to roam, 2921, 3178.
- Shalke, *s.* (A.S.) a man, 72, 89.
- Shame, *v.* to be, or to become ashamed, 7468.
- Shap, *s.* shape, form, 1550.
- Shape, *v.* (A.S.) to shape, to form, 1649; to dress, to array, 2572; to cause, to bring about, 2073; to direct, to guide, 1144; to lie, to haste,—*pret.* Shope, 2758.
- Share, *v.* (A.S.) to cut, to shear, 1233, 1269, 11113; *pret.* Share.
- Sharpe, *adj.* quick, rapid, 2758.
- Shaw, *s.* a thicket, a small wood, 12974.

- Shede, *s.* the parting of the hair of the head, 3023.
- Sheltron, Sheltrone, Sheltrun, *s.* a squadron of ships, 3239; a body of soldiers, 5249, 5804, 10047.
- Shemere, *v.* (A.S.) to glitter, to shine, 4974.
- Shend, *v.* (A.S.) to destroy, to shatter, 2544, 5249, 5697; *pret. & part. p.* Shent; to excuse, to pardon, 8119.
- Shend, *a form of* Send, *v. pret.* defended, answered in defence, 8144.
- Shene, *a form of* Sene, *part. p.* seen, 89, 2950.
- Shene, *adj.* (A.S.) bright, splendid, beautiful, 330, 1408; noble, exalted, 600; as a *s.* fair one, lady, 8144; as an *adv.* well, seemly, 1649.
- Shenship, *s.* confusion, disgrace, ruin, 4176, 8119.
- Shent, *part. p.* excused, pardoned, 8119; ruined, shattered, exhausted, 10348, 13416. *See* Shend.
- Shentyng, *part.* shrinking, shunning, withdrawing, 481. *See* Shone.
- Shevere, *v.* to shiver, 1264.
- Shew, *v.* to appear, to offer, to display, 801, 1581; to look upon, 1456, 1550.
- Shilde, *s.* (A.S.) a shield, 889, 1194; *v.* to shield, to defend, 12310.
- Shire, Shyre, *adj.* (A.S.) clear, bright, fresh, sparkling, 270, 330, 346, 1269, 2373; great, solemn, 729; Schir, 12168.
- Shodere, Shodure, *v.* to shudder, to burst, to break, 1335, 3706.
- Shogge, *v.* to attack, to thrust, 11089.
- Shok, Shoke, *pret.* went, passed, 1980, 3132; carried, 9907, 11124; rent, split, 6888.
- Shold, *pret. of* Shall, should, 7558; Shuld, 10795.
- Shone, *v.* to shun, to shrink, to rush from; *pret.* Shont, 919, 1335, 5732; Schunt, 13730.
- Shont, *pret. of* Shone.
- Shope, *v. pret.* made, shaped, made for, prepared, put, fell, happened, 72, 1780, 2758, 3245, 10242, 10348; Schope, 13730.
- Shot, *pret. & part. p.* entered, passed, put, set, filled, 1901, 5564, 9509; rushed, 5933.
- Shote, *s.* a clump, a group, 330; Shotte, a flood, a stream, 3300.
- Shottyn, *pret.* shot, tossed, 1408.
- Shoure, *s.* a shower of rain, 1577; a conflict, a combat, 5804, 11048.
- Showve, *v.* to fly away, 11804.
- Shrike, *s.* a song, a carol, 346; *v.* to sing, 12974.
- Shuld, *pret. of* Shall, should, were about to, 10795.
- Shunt, *v.* to shun, to shrink, to withdraw, to retreat, to desist, 600, 729, 10377, 10998; to free from, to protect from, 2544; Schunt, 13730.
- Shyre, *adj.* *See* Shire.
- Sib, Syb, *s.* (A.S.) a relation, 5449, 5461.
- Sib, Syb, Sibbe, Sybbe, *adj.* (A.S.) related by blood, near, 2057, 5019, 7080, 7090.
- Sib-men, Syb-men, *s.* relatives, kinsmen, 1802, 2588, 11293.
- Sibradyn, *s.* (A.S.) relationship, 10326.
- Siche, *adj.* such, 7585.
- Sicken, Sykyng, *part.* sighing, 866, 12427. *See* Sike.
- Sighkyng, *part.* falling down, hanging, waving, 3900.
- Sight, *s.* sight-seeing, curiosity, 2874.
- Sike, *v.* to sigh, to sob, 1307; *part.* Sikyng, 1515, 2680; Sykyng, 495, 866.

- Siker, *adj.* certain, sure, expert, 2075, 3903; (Sekir, 6950; Syker, 1544; Sycher, 13861;) *compar.* safer, better, 1752.
- Sikernes, *s.* security, 11733.
- Sikyng, Sykyng, *s.* sighing, sobbing, 1515, 2680, 8032, 8452.
- Sile, Syle, *v.* to drop, to fall, to flow down, 1307, 2168, 2680; to compose one's self, 372, 9210; to pass, to move, 364, 1973.
- Sir, *s.* a sire, a father, 7894; a knight, a noble, 9470.
- Sit, *probably for* Set, 2730.
- Sital, *s.* a stringed musical instrument, 3435. *Chauc. citole.*
- Sité, *s.* a city, 10409.
- Sith, *adv.* since; *s.* a way; *no sith* = in no way, 9535.
- Sithe, Sythe, *s.* (A.S.) time, 188, 11039, 12996.
- Sithen, Sythen, *adv.* (A.S.) since, after, afterwards, 66, 176, 4558, 13790; Sethyn, 455.
- Sitte, *v.* to become, to suit, to concern, to befall, 530, 2130, 2284; Syt, 2552; *part.* Sittyng, becoming, suitable, more becoming, 1737, 2962, 12345.
- Skaire, *v.* to divide, to send forth, to set here and there, 1089.
- Skant, *adj.* deficient, imperfect, 4067.
- Skape, *v.* to shape, to lead to, to bring, 8897; to escape, 834, 13117, 13130.
- Skathe, Skather, *v.* to skathe, to harass, 2111, 5557.
- Skathe, Skath, *s.* injury, damage, danger, 834, 1810, 2725, 13130.
- Skathell, Skathill, *adj.* fierce, cruel, 4067, 13130.
- Skathill, *adv.* grievously, far gone, 13397.
- Skelte, *v.* to warn, to report, 1089, 6042; *part.* Skeltyng.
- Skepe, *pret. of* Skape, escaped, 12700; burst forth, 13616.
- Skerre, *v.* (A.S.) to scare away, 13404.
- Sket, Skete, *adj.* swift, fierce, headlong, cruel, 13434, 13442, 13523, 13672.
- Skethill, *adj.* 13442. *See* Skathell.
- Skewe, Skiew, *s.* the sky, the heavens, 9637, 9932, 10182, 12496, 12500.
- Skire, Skyre, *adj.* fierce, cruel, angry, 8897, 12500, 12700, 13397, 13616.
- Skirme, *v.* to battle, to flash, 12500, 13601.
- Sklaunder. *See* Sclaunder.
- Sknowe, *s.* snow, 10971.
- Skope, *pret. of* Skape, 13541.
- Skorne, *s.* contempt, 1874.
- Skoute-wacche, Scowte-wacche, *s.* a sentinel, 1089, 6042.
- Skowre, *s.* a score, 2638.
- Skreme, *v.* to scream, to bellow, 910; *part.* Skremyng, 10182.
- Skrow, *s.* the sky, 910; Skrew, 10182.
- Skryke, *s.* a shriek, 910; *v.* to shriek, 10182.
- Skylle, *s.* skill, opportunity, 1874.
- Skyrme, *s.* battle, struggle, 13541.
- Slade, *s.* (A.S.) a ravine, a narrow way, a valley, 6006, 6601, 6795, 7005, 7693, 10673.
- Slagh, Slaght, Slaghte, *s.* slaughter, murder, 2178, 6006, 7693, 9270, 13008, 13609.
- Slange, Slaunge, *pret. of* Sling, dashed, 1296, 13745.
- Slawthly, *adv.* skilfully, quickly, 10306.
- Sle, *v.* (A.S.) to slay, 1978, 10957.
- Slecyng, *s.* rheum from the nostrils of a beast, 908.

- Slegh, *adj.* skilful, far-reaching, 3849; neatly formed, 3063.
- Sleghly, Slely, Slightly, *adv.* slyly, cunningly, skilfully, cleverly, swiftly, 196, 789, 1251, 1296, 6409.
- Sleght, *s.* (A.S.) skill, contrivance, the knack of doing anything, 196, 1251, 1296, 9186; perfection, beauty, 3063; Slight, 10673.
- Sleppit, *part. p.* slept, 817.
- Sletyng, *verbal s.* sleight, cunning use of anything, 196.
- Slicche, *s.* mud, wet, plashy ground, slush, 5710, 13547; Sluche, 12529; Sliche, 5763.
- Slightly, *adj.* See Sleghly.
- Slight, *s.* See Sleght.
- Sling, Slyng, *v.* to cast, to cast down, to dash, 8851; *pret.* Slange, 13745; Slaunge, 1296; Slong, 4215.
- Slip, Slyp, *v.* to glide, to fall, to slip, 8096; *pret.* Slypped, 2378; *part. p.* Slippit, 8428.
- Sliper, *adj.* slippery, 11295.
- Slit, *v.* (A.S.) to cleave, to cut through, to rip, 5939, 6409, 7004, 7340.
- Slithe, *s.* for Sliche. See Slicche.
- Slober, *s.* foam, drift, 12529.
- Slogh, *s.* a slough, 13547.
- Slogh, *pret. of* Sle, slew, killed, 1218, 1296, 9033; Sloght, 9728; Slough, 10306.
- Slomer, *v.* (A.S.) to slumber, 6, 8428; *part.* Slomeryng.
- Slomur, *s.* slumber, 13285.
- Slong, Slongen, Slongyn, Slungen, *pret. of* Sling, cast, dashed, 3201, 3217, 4215, 12529.
- Slote, *s.* the throat, 908; the hollow in the throat above the breast, or, the pit of the stomach, 3063, 5939, 6409.
- Slough. See Slogh.
- Sluche, *s.* slush, foam, 12529.
- Slym, Slyme, *s.* slime, mud, quicksand, 5710, 13547; a snare, a trap, 13281.
- Slyme, *v.* to do anything carelessly, to pretend ignorance, 8096.
- Slyng, *v.* See Sling.
- Slyngyng, *part.* casting down, slaughter, 6006, 7693.
- Slyp, *v.* See Slip.
- Smaragden, *s.* a precious stone, probably sardonyx, 924.
- Smelt, *adj.* shining, polished, bright (as if *smelted*), 1667.
- Smert, *adj.* rough, uncut, 924; sharp, fierce, 9512.
- Smethe, *adj.* (A.S.) smooth, polished, clear, 924, 1667, 11796.
- Smorther, *s.* a suffocating smoke or smell, smut, 911, 3511, 9512, 11796.
- Smult, *pret. of* Smile, boiled, bubbled, rushed, 911.
- Soberly, Soburly, *adv.* earnestly, 248, 380.
- Soche, *adj.* such, 1364; so great, so noble, 1725.
- Socur, *s.* (A.N.) succour, help, 1344; allies, 9700; *v.* to succour, to help, 6447.
- Sodenly, *adv.* suddenly, 1697.
- So-gat = in such manner, 5207.
- Sogh, *pret. of* Se, saw, 739.
- Soght, Soghton, Sought, Sought-on, *pret. of* Seek, sought, searched, invented, 1623; went, pushed on, rushed, poured, 964, 1353, 5903, 9127; rose, 1091; fell, 4315; came, entered, 392, 1376, 8716; departed, 6644, 13209; *part. p.* driven, forced, 1513.
- Soiourne, *v.* to sojourn, to abide, 382.
- Solas, *s.* (A.N.) comfort, good, 1605; *v.* to solace, to amuse, 1620; to enjoy, 1752; to entertain, 9704.

- Solempne, *adj.* (A.N.) solemn, 1630, 2915.
- Solempnite, *s.* performance, 2884; Solenite, sacred rites, 9094.
- Solly, *adj.* sad, dismal, 8713.
- Solstacion, *s.* the Solstice, 10637.
- Som, Soum, *s.* a sum of money, 189, 4469; *pl.* Sommys, 192.
- Somer, Somur, *s.* summer, 1626, 1627.
- Somon, Somyn, *v.* (A.N.) to summon, 205, 1702, 2579.
- Somyn, *adv.* (A.S.) together, 66.
- Son, Sonne, Sun, *s.* the sun, 1539, 2730.
- Sonder; *in sonder* = asunder, 2747.
- Sone, *adv.* (A.S.) soon, at once, 940, 2668; *comp.* Soner, sooner, 2182; *super.* Sonest, soonest, foremost, 1877, 2184; Sonyst, 1155.
- Sop, Soppe, *s.* a band of men, 1309, 1311, 6054, 6739, 6758; *a soppe holle* = one mass, 1289, 9936.
- Sope, *s.* a draught, 3299.
- Sopertyme, *s.* supper-time, 3398.
- Sor, Sore, *s.* a sore, a wound, 9193, 9270.
- Sore, *adj.* great, 1259; severe, 1266; *adv.* sorely, 1307.
- Soré, Sory, *adj.* sorry, worthless, wicked, 4467, 10445.
- Sorgrym, *s.* See Sourgrem.
- Sorili, Sorily, *adv.* miserably, certainly, 754.
- Sorow, *s.* sorrow, grief, 1457, 1515.
- Sort, *s.* manner, 4326; a set, or company, 5782.
- Sossynge, *s.* fondling, cajolery, wheedling, 2932.
- Sot, *s.* (A.N.) a fool, 1961.
- Sote, *pret. of* Sit, sat, 8266.
- Sotell, *adj.* subtle, cunning, 1576.
- Soteltie, *s.* a device, ingenuity, 1623, 8395.
- Sotely, *adv.* skilfully, 3031.
- Sothe, *adj.* (A.S.) true, 11; *s.* truth, 36, 158, 188, 277.
- Sothely, *adv.* truly, certainly, altogether, 335; Sothly, 1019.
- Sothyn, *s.* glossing, special pleading, 11495.
- Sotly, *adv.* in truth, soothly, 4219, 4229.
- Soudiour, *s.* a soldier, 1136.
- Souet, *should be* Sonet, grieved, 495. See Soune.
- Sought, *pret. of* Seck. See Soght.
- Soume, Sowme, *s.* a sum, a number, a band, 1136, 2321, 4132.
- Sound, Sounde, *adj.* safe, whole, unhurt; *in sound* = in safety, 547, 1813; *adv.* safely, 652.
- Sounde, *s.* a message, 2102, 10506, 10621.
- Soundismen, *s.* messengers, envoys, 8866.
- Soundly, *adv.* safely, 1826.
- Soune, *v.* (Fr. *soin*, Jamieson, *Sonyie*) to grieve, 5284; Sonet, 495.
- Soune, *s.* a sound, 11919.
- Sourcher, *s.* choking, agony, 9127.
- Sourde, *v.* (A.N.) to swell, 5051.
- Sourdyng, *s.* dislike, hatred, 1000.
- Sourgrem, Sourgreme, *s.* vengeance, revenge, 1000, 2053, 3505; Sorgrym, 9042.
- Soveran, *adj.* (A.N.) excellent, 1125.
- Soverans, *s.* assurance, protection, 3154.
- Sowme, *s.* a number, 1291. See Soume.
- Spand, *v.* to break up, to shatter, 12692.
- Spar, *s.* a blow, a thrust, 10684.

- Spar, Sparre, *v.* to aim, to hurl, 6494, 6502, 6690, 6914.
- Spare, *v.* to spare, to leave, to omit, 1274, 13173.
- Spart, *s.* Sparta, 1011.
- Spase, *s.* the open sea, 2811; time, 12692.
- Specially, *adv.* particularly, 1492, 10186.
- Specyal, *s.* a favourite, a servant, 4292.
- Sped, *pret. of* Spede, 13236.
- Spede, Sped, *s.* haste, progress, success, 823, 984, 1107, 1120, 2090, 13236.
- Spede, *v.* (A.N.) to speed, to hasten, to succeed, 233, 1776, 1968; *pret.* Sped, exerted, 13236.
- Spede-full, *adj.* helpful, 1107.
- Speire, Spere, Sper, *s.* a spear, 3698, 5852, 6887, 7007.
- Speke, *v.* to speak; *part.* Spek-and, 4292.
- Spell, *s.* a spell, rapt attention, 2090; a season, an interview, 7917.
- Spence, *s.* expense, 233; Spense, 13692.
- Spent, *pret. of* Spend, spent, hurled, 6502; fastened, 10942.
- Spere, Spire, Spirre, *v.* to ask, to inquire, 4297, 8161, 9555, 10186, 12093, 13135; *pret.* Spird; *part.* Speryng.
- Spicer, *s.* a grocer, 1595.
- Spie, *s.* a spy, 13477.
- Spille, *v.* (A.S.) to destroy, to kill, to wreck, 1968, 8134, 12119, 12692, 12736; *pret.* & *part. p.* Spilt.
- Spilte, *adj.* waste, bare, 4060; dead, 6416, 10131.
- Spire, *v.* to ask, 8161.
- Spire, *v.* (Lat.) to rush up, to flow, 3698.
- Spiritualtie, *s.* doctrine, 3100.
- Spise, *v.* to despise, 3889.
- Spite, *s.* spite, hatred, contempt, 1968, 12093; *v.* to hurt, to injure, 2114.
- Spitiously, Spitously, Spitusly, *adv.* fiercely, furiously, 3698, 6914, 7479.
- Sporior, *s.* a spur-maker, 1595.
- Spousaile, *s.* espousals, marriage vows, 12736.
- Spred, *part. p.* spread, covered, 1428.
- Sprent, *pret. of* Springe, shivered, split, 7248.
- Spret, *s.* a spirit, 13217.
- Springe, *v.* to warp, to break, to shiver, 1195; to dawn, to spread, 295, 1128, 1137.
- Spritte, *s.* a spirit, 4297.
- Spronge, Sprongen, Sprongyn, Sproungen, *pret. of* Springe, broke, shivered, 1195, 5783, 9666, 11022; Sprongyn, *part. p.* 6406.
- Sprotte, *s.* a fragment, a shiver, 1195, 5783, 6406, 7248, 9666, 11022.
- Spurn, *v.* to beat, to drive, 4744.
- Spyll, *s.* a splinter, a fragment, 11119.
- Spynnner, *s.* a spinner, 1595.
- Stable, *adj.* sure, sound, 1423.
- Stad, *s.* stoppage, delay, 4654.
- Stad, *v.* to stand, to stop, 11073; *part. p.* Stad, placed, situated, 1319, 9437, 12874; opposed, pitted, 2389; caught, 12520, 13290; *pret.* Stad, sufficed, 4681.
- Stake, *pret. of* Steek, Stick, shut up, closed, 893, 11147, 13844; stuck, caught, 9435.
- Stale, *pret. of* Steal, stole, 988, 6455, 12282, 12831.
- Stall, *s.* a booth, 1580.
- Stall, *v.* to satisfy, to fill, 5186.
- Stalle, *adj.* proud, obdurate, 9789.

- Stalworth, *adj.* (A.S.) strong, brave, 365, 9182.
- Stalworthly, *adv.* bravely, securely, 2076.
- Stanke, *s.* a tank, a receptacle, 11189.
- Starf, *pret. of* Sterve, died, perished, 7398, 9583, 9870.
- Staring, Staryng, Starond, *adj.* shining, glittering, 3037, 7349, 10783, 11943.
- Statur, *s.* a statue, 11654.
- Stele, Stel, *s.* steel; as an *adj.* 9634.
- Step, *v.* to march, to go, 351.
- Stepe, *adj.* deep, full, 3758, 7724.
- Stere, *s.* a rudder, 1981, 1997, 13282.
- Stere, *s.* strife, struggle, battle, 7398.
- Sterne, *s.* a star, 1057, 1498.
- Stert, *v.* to start, to burst, 5871; to begin, 6258; to leap, 942, 1240.
- Steunyn, Stevyn, *s.* (A.S.) voice, shout, cry, 3865, 10898.
- Steynit, *pret.* stoned, 12157.
- Sthoure, *s.* See Stoure.
- Stick, *v.* to stab, to pierce, 11091.
- Stid, *s.* position, posture, seat, 5767, 8627; palace, 9712, Stide, 1761.
- Stiden, *pret. of* Stie, mounted, leaped, 4948.
- Stightill, *v.* to guide, to govern, to work, 117, 1997, 13282; to subdue, 2193.
- Stightly, *adv.* See Stithly.
- Stilly, *adv.* quietly, noiselessly, 12831.
- Stire, *v.* to wend, to direct, to steer, 959, 4654, 4948, 9171; to peruse, 4047; to rouse, to toss, 4169, 12505; *pret.* Stird.
- Stirond, *adj.* unsteady, 3833, 8057.
- Stirryng, *s.* a bustle, a gathering, a merry-making, 2928.
- Stiryng, *s.* raging, 12067. (Probably another spelling of last word.)
- Stithe, Stythe, *adj.* (A.S.) strong, rank, broad, brave, heroic, noble, 7, 21, 251, 727, 922, 945.
- Stithely, Stithly, Stythly, *adv.* stoutly, greatly, 1240, 5871.
- Stody, *s.* study, reverie, 2515, 9263.
- Stoken, Stokyn, *part. p. of* Stick, patched, compiled, 11; shut, closed, 9207; stuck out, prominent, 3758; fixed, in its place, 12227.
- Stondyng, *part.* standing, set, 1580.
- Stonye, *v.* (A.N.) to astonish, to confound, 2515, 10371, 11806.
- Store, Storre, *adj.* (Icel.) strong, great, 538, 1193; Stoure, 942.
- Store, *v.* to restore, 727; to fill, to choke, 8862.
- Storven, *part. p. of* Sterve, killed, dead, 9634.
- Stotie, *v.* to stutter, 3881. See Stut.
- Stound, *s.* (A.S.) a moment, a while, 7910, 9770.
- Stoupe, *v.* (Icel.) to stoop, to shrink, 7256, 10150.
- Stoure, *s.* (Icel. *styr*) battle, shock, onset, attack, 7, 28, 365, 1179, 7691; opposition, difficulty, 615; time, space, 4681.
- Stoure, *adj.* See Store.
- Stourk, *v.* to strike, to beat at, 13885.
- Stoute, *adj.* great, lovely, 8388.
- Stowrnes, Stowrenes, *s.* greatness, excess, 9015, 10345.
- Stoynye, *v.* to stagger, to reel, 7431.
- Straght, *pret. of* Streke, stretched, swung, 915, 1240; extended, 3024.

- Strang, *adj.* strange, unknown, 9758.
- Straught, *part. p. of* Streke, stretched, passed, 11.
- Straunge, *adj.* as a *s.* a stranger, a foreigner, 2975.
- Straungior, *s.* a stranger, 2879.
- Straw, *v.* to strew, 12145.
- Stray, *s.* straggling; *stert upon stray* = begin to straggle, or to desert, 6258.
- Streght, *adj.* straight, direct, 351, 959, 1574, 3024; *epo streght* = upright, 3840; *adv.* straight, direct, 1354.
- Streght, *pret. of* Streke, struck, rushed, 1354.
- Streit, *adj.* close, 2815.
- Streke, *v.* to stretch, to extend, to pull out; *pret.* Straght; *part. p.* Straught; to strike, to fight; *pret.* Strekyn, 7786, 11061.
- Stremes, Stremys, *s.* waters, the sea, 283, 1603; gleams, fire, 7724.
- Strenght, *v.* (A.S.) to strengthen, to support, 283, 2127; Strenkyth, 7855.
- Strenght, *s.* (A.S.) a stronghold, a fortress, 3234; might, resistance, 1035, 6272, 6276, 12182; nature, kind, 567; Strenkith, 12182; Strenkyght, 6276; Strenkyth, 6272.
- Strenklit, *part. p.* sprinkled.
- Strete, *s.* (A.S.) a street, 1354, 1574, 12145.
- Streught, *adj.* straight, direct, 3758; *a streught loke* = a full, bold gaze.
- Striffe, *s.* struggle, quarrel, main force, 174, 6787; Stryfe, 28.
- Strike, *s.* a straight line, 3024. *See* Note.
- Stronge, *adj.* great, unusual, 1574.
- Stroy, *v.* to destroy, to spoil, 928, 2118, 10319.
- Stuerne, *adj.* stern, strong, 538, 4169; *s.* a man, an enemy, 567.
- Stuf, Stuff, *s.* material, might, 283, 6272, 6276; *v.* to fill, to replenish, 7855; to occupy, to take up one's attention, 10264.
- Sturne, *adj.* stern, strong, 7450; Styrn, 9511.
- Sturnly, *adv.* sternly, firmly, 6852.
- Sturnyst, *adj. super. of* Sturne, 3960.
- Stut, *v.* to stutter, 3825.
- Style, *adj.* strong, great, 1527.
- Stylle, *adv.* quietly, noiselessly, in secret, 988.
- Stynke, *s.* foul water, 11189.
- Stynt, *v.* (A.S.) to cease, to stay, to hinder, 3825, 4028, 7857, 9679, 13892, 13957.
- Styrn, *adj.* *See* Stuerne.
- Styrynd, *adj.* *See* Styrynd.
- Sue, Sew, *v.* (A.N.) to go, to proceed, to follow, 687, 820, 1422, 1475; to rush, 1243, 1259; to seek, to sue, 1737.
- Suerge, *s.* (O.F. *cerge*) a wax-taper, 700.
- Suet, *s.* pursuit, 6014.
- Suete, *s.* *See* Sute.
- Suffis, *v.* to suffice, 13609.
- Suffrayn, *s.* a sovereign, a king, 5055.
- Suld, should, 5413.
- Sum, *adj. & s.* some, 277, 1856, 9939, 11513; *sum tyme* = formerly, 1729.
- Sun, *s.* a son, 6567.
- Sundre, *v.* to sunder, to break up, 5945.
- Suppouel, *v.* to supply, 2788.
- Suranse, *s.* assurance, 10238.
- Sure, *adj.* secure, safe, 687, 1689; *adv.* surely, 277.

- Surfet^{us}, *adv.* uncommonly, inordinately, 4219; Surffet^{us}, 9352.
- Surly, *adv.* securely, 1236.
- Suster, *s.* (A.S.) a sister, 1284.
- Sute, *s.* a suite, a company, 546, 3257, 11455; Sute, 8888.
- Sutelly, *adv.* cunningly, skilfully, 3038.
- Swage, *v.* to assuage, 579; to pledge, 13643; to hack, to cut at, 7430.
- Swale, *v.* to swell as in music, to sing, 1061.
- Swalgh, *s.* a whirlpool, 13299.
- Swalpre, *v.* to plunge, to toss about in water, 12526.
- Swalt, *part. p.* of Swelt, dead, 5753; *pret.* died, 1200, 6503, 7769.
- Swalton, Swaltyn, *pret.* of Swelt, died, fell dead, 5741, 8319.
- Swang, Swange, *pret.* of Swing, hurled, rushed, 10390, 10430; struck, 13590.
- Swap, Swapp, *s.* a blow, 5741, 10905.
- Swap, Swappe, *v.* to strike quickly, as with a sword, to cut, 1271, 11002, 13585; *pret.* Swappit, 4687, 5936, 6699; *part.* as a *s.* Swapping, 5785; Swappyn, 9668, Swappyng, 1889.
- Sware, *s.* struggle, ado, 1200.
- Sware, *adj.* square, broad, 3967.
- Swarve, *v.* to stretch, 2358; to swerve, to glance off, 5785.
- Swat, *pret.* of Sweat, perspired, 3895, 10201. *See* Note on l. 3895.
- Swayme, *s.* *See* Swym.
- Swelt, *v.* (A.S.) to faint, to swoon, to die, to fall dead, 1889, 3551, 8705, 10905; *pret.* Swalt, 1200, 6503; Swalton, Swaltyn, 5741, 8319; *part. p.* 5753.
- Sweppit, *pret.* of Swepe, swept along, gushed, 342.
- Swerde, *s.* a sword, 1240, 3503.
- Swerd, 8319.
- Swere, Sweyre, *v.* to swear, 11833, 11837, 13643.
- Swete, *adj.* sweet, pure, 1060; sacred, 11381; as a *s.* a sweet, 13683.
- Swetnes, *s.* sweetness, purity, 342.
- Swice, *adj.* as an *adv.* angry, 5071. *See* Swike.
- Swicly, *adv.* angrily, quickly, 10390.
- Swike, Swyke, *adj.* (A.S.) deceitful, treacherous, false, 11833; as a *s.* deceit, 11837; Swice, angry, 5071.
- Swing, Swinge, *s.* a dash, a blow, a cut, 1271, 6699, 13024.
- Swinge, *v.* to beat, to battle with, 13299.
- Swinke, Swynke, *v.* (A.S.) to work, to labour, 3604; *s.* work, 3895.
- Swire, Swyre, *s.* (A.S.) the neck, 3301, 9136.
- Swith, Swithe, *adv.* (A.S.) soon, quickly, immediately, 1230, 1932, 2076, 5936, 10723, 13156.
- Swogh, *s.* (A.S.) a swoon, a state of insensibility, 3551, 8705.
- Swoghyng, *part.* (A.S.) murmuring, sighing, 1061.
- Swolow, *v.* to swallow, to sink, 12, 13683.
- Swone, *v.* to swoon, 13683; *s.* a swoon, 10763.
- Swongen, *part. p.* of Swinge, beaten, 3503.
- Swonghe, *error for* Swoughe, a murmuring, a purling, 342.
- Swoty, *adj.* perspiring, 2366.
- Swyke, *s.* deceit, 11837.
- Swym, Swyme, *s.* (A.S.) forgetfulness, 12; a swoon, unconsciousness, 3551, 5753, 8319, 10567;

- fear, dread, terror, 2366, 3503; as an *adj.* dazed, muddled, deadly, 3604, 9561.
- Syb, Sybbe, *adj.* See Sib.
- Sychen, *part.* 1524. See Sichen.
- Sycher, *adj.* See Siker.
- Syde, *adj.* (A.S.) long, wide, far off, distant, 1513, 1843, 7670, 13989.
- Sydelyng, *adv.* side-ways, 7320.
- Syense, *s.* science, knowledge, 1485.
- Syker, *adj.* See Siker.
- Sykyng, *part.* & *s.* sighing, 495, 866, 8032, 8452, 10484.
- Syle, *v.* See Sile.
- Sylyng, Sylyng *part.* falling, flowing, 1307, 8142.
- Symylacres, *s.* idols, 4315.
- Syn, Syne, *adv.* since, seeing that, 1106, 1865; after which, afterwards, 2551.
- Synagod, *s.* a temple, 4467.
- Syster, *s. pl.* sisters, 10759.
- Sythe. See Sithe.
- Sythen, Sython, *adv.* See Sithen.
- Tabernacle, *s.* a canopy, a throne, 1671.
- Tabill, *s.* a table, 1665.
- Tables, *s.* the game of backgammon, 1624.
- Tache, Tacche, *v.* (A.N.) to fix, to fasten; *to tache on* = to rush on, to attack, 6717, 8297.
- Taght, *pret. of* Teche, (A.S.) taught, advised, counselled, 881, 6117, 10279; Toght, 9232.
- Tainted, *adj.* attainted, 8109.
- Take, *v.* (A.S.) to take up, to begin, 747; to attack, 10197; *part. p.* Takyn, seized, 10197.
- Takell, Takyll, *s.* tackle of a ship, 3704; arms and armour, 6186.
- Tale, *s.* (A.S.) a story, a remark, number, reckoning, 1941, 2619, 2746.
- Talent, *s.* (A.N.) desire, inclination, 464.
- Taliour, *s.* a tailor, 1586.
- Tall, *adj.* fine, solemn, obsequious, 3098.
- Tally, *adv.* finely, elegantly, completely, 8813.
- Tane, Tan, *part. p. of* Take, taken, 1010, 2645, 9072, 12207, 12825.
- Tapster, *s.* a seller of liquor, a taverner, 1594.
- Tary, *v.* to delay, 1508, 11653; *part.* Taryng, as a *s.* delay, hindrance, 1094, 1938.
- Tase, Tas, *pres. t. of* Take, takes, 661, 7067.
- Taste, *s.* smell, the sense of smell, 1668; *with taste for to touche* = tested by the sense of smell.
- Taverner, *s.* the keeper of a tavern, 1594.
- Taward, Tawardes, *prep.* with, against, towards, 3324, 5072, 6097.
- Tes, 3 *sing. pres. of* Te, to raise, to elevate, *hence* to esteem, to hold dear, 8313.
- Tegh, *v.* to go, to haste, to hie, 1518, 1786, 2541, 12903; *pret.* Tegh, Teght, Tight, 1358.
- Tegh, *v.* to tie, to fasten, 3523, 10382, 12154.
- Tegh, *v.* (A.S. *teón*) to tug, to draw, to pull, 7628.
- Teler, *s.* (O.F. *Telier*) a linen draper, a cloth merchant, 1586.
- Tellus, 3 *sing. pres.* tells, 286, 4313.
- Temyn, *part. p. of* Teme, related, of the same blood, 3306.
- Tendle, *s.* a candle, a splint of resinous wood used as a candle, 6038, 7353.
- Tendre, *v.* to make tender, to melt, 10769.

- Tene, *s.* (A.S.) grief, anger, spite, rage, injury, mischief, 81, 1978, 2718, 10079.
- Tene, *v.* (A.S.) to grieve, to injure, to become angry or spiteful, 4567, 4600, 9448, 10078.
- Tenful, *adj.* angry, spiteful, 12252.
- Tenfully, *adv.* angrily, bitterly, 12233.
- Tensiche, *adv.* ten times, 5966.
- Tent, *adj.* tenth, 4480.
- Tent, *s.* attention, heed, 2462; *v.* to attend to, to heed, 665, 719, 2310, 2718, 10237.
- Ter, *pret.* of Tere, 9501.
- Tere, *s.* a tear, 1307.
- Tere, *v.* to tear, to shatter, 1966; *pret.* Ter, 9501.
- Terne, *s.* a tarn, 11187.
- Terne, *v.* to turn, to result, 2943.
- Terage, *s.* (L.) land, territory, realm, 154, 1072, 12786; Terrage, 13631.
- Teth, *s. pl.* teeth, 177.
- Text, *s.* foundation, cause, origin, 51.
- Thai, *pron.* those, 1024.
- Thaim, *pron.* them, 1582.
- Thaire, *pron.* their, 1581.
- Than, *adv.* then, 271, 2423, 2427, 10794; *be than* = by that time, 383.
- Thar, *impers. vb.* it behoves, 2080.
- That, *adv.* so, 934; *pron.* what, 1158, 11374; *that* = at that, 1829.
- The, *pron.* thee, 1938, 2388, 6427, 8084, 10495; they, 8008, 10292, 11399, 13927.
- Thedur, *adv.* thither, 88, 13454.
- Thegh, Theghe, *s.* (A.S.) the thigh, 8800, 9021, 9467.
- Then, *conj.* than, 1849, 1882.
- Therapon, *adv.* thereupon, 8447.
- There, *adv.* where, 1355; thence, 11818; there, 11817.
- Therewith, *adv.* thereat, thereupon, 10162.
- Thes, Thies, *pron.* these, 1454, 1736, 6859, 8269, 9416, 11048.
- Thester, Thestur, *adj.* (A.S.) dark, 2362, 4629, 13461.
- Thethen, *adv.* (A.S.) thence, 8790.
- Thewe, *s.* a sinew, *pl.* resolution, pluck, 4016.
- Thi, 2974, *prob.* for This.
- Thicke, *adj.* as *s.* the thick part, 9021; *adv.* much, often, greatly, thoroughly, 147, 8623, 9972; in crowds, 2867; *angardly thick* = in great crowds, 11831.
- Thigge, *v.* to beg, 13549.
- Thin, *pron.* thine, 7931.
- Think, *v.* to intend, to resolve, 1883.
- Thirle, *v.* (A.S.) to pierce through, 9061.
- Tho, *pron.* (A.S.) those, 1312.
- Thoche, *adj.* such, 3513.
- Thof, *conj.* though, if, 136, 1253; Thogh, 1312.
- Thoght, Thoghte, *s.* mind, 144; thought, purpose, 994; *pret.* of Thenke, thought, imagined, expected, 10339.
- Thole, Thowle, *v.* (A.S.) to bear, to suffer, to endure, 577, 950, 1253, 1520, 2283, 8499, 9674.
- Thondir, Thoner, *s.* a thunder-storm, 7619, 12496.
- Thonke, *v.* to thank, 955; *pret.* Thonket, Thonkit, 1024, 2152.
- Thonre, *v.* to thunder, 1987; Thunre, 3691, 4629.
- Thos, *pron.* those, 1499.
- Thow, *pron.* thou, 2070, 2086, 2089.
- Thowle, *v.* See Thole.

- Thraldam, *s.* thraldom, 1399.
- Thrang, *pret. of* Thring, crowded, pressed, 8283, 9416; crushed, battered, 11135.
- Thrange, *adj. as adv.* busily, heartily, 3094.
- Thrappit, *pret. of* Threpe, battled, contended, argued, hurried, crowded, 2003, 2152, 3691, 9641, 10098, 10123, 13811.
- Thrast, *pret. of* Threste, (A.S.) thrust, put, packed, 1399, 4129, 11043.
- Thrat, *adj.* opened, wide, 3045.
- Threpe, *v.* to assert, to contend, to battle, 12134; *pret.* Threppit, 12235. *See* Thrappit.
- Threpe, Threp, *s.* asseveration, to-do, 1127, 6142; contest, attack, *melée*, 5246, 9845, 9850, 11043, 11143.
- Threpond, *adj.* determined, stalwart, brave, 5475, 10847.
- Threte, *s.* threatening, 2595.
- Thretyng, *s.* threatening, threats, 4893.
- Threvan, *part. p. of* Thrive, prospered, grown, 13760.
- Thricche, *s.* a stab, a thrust, 12752.
- Thricchet, *adj.* thick, dense, packed, 13461.
- Thriccing, *part. of* Thriche, pressing, wringing, 1522.
- Thrid, *adj.* third, 1482, 6113.
- Thried. *See* Trie.
- Thrifte, *s.* luck, fortune, success, 1883.
- Thriftyly, *adv.* neatly, nicely, 3045.
- Thrille, *s.* (A.S.) a hole; *pl.* the nostrils, 3045, 7727.
- Thring, Thryng, *v.* (A.S.) to crowd, to press, to thrust, to crash, 11727; *pret.* Thrang, Throng; *part.* Thryngyng, 9641; *part. p.* Thrungyn, 11723.
- Thristé, Thristy, *adj.* trusty, 4088, 13998.
- Thristely, *adv.* certainly, surely, 10831.
- Thrive, Thryve, *v.* to prosper, 4832; *part.* Thrivand, Thryvond, successful, famous, worthy, 1482, 2742, 4103, 9508; *part. p.* Thre-van, 13760.
- Thro, *adj.* (A.S.) eager, earnest, bold, cruel, 147, 470, 1399, 6446.
- Throly, *adv.* pertinaciously, 208; vehemently, terribly, 1987.
- Throng, Thronge, *s.* a crowd, a *melée*, 1341, 11043; *pret. of* Thring, crowded, pressed, crushed, thrust, 2362, 6446, 6516; Throught, 7040; *adj.* strong, earnest, 12235.
- Throtle, *v.* to throttle, to kill, 12752.
- Thruble, *v.* to trouble, to rage, 7619, 12496.
- Thrug, *prep.* through, 1129; Thurgh, 169.
- Thrug, *s.* a stone coffin, a sarcophagus, 11820.
- Thrungyn, *part. p. of* Thring, pressed, close, 11723.
- Thry, *for* prie or pries, thrice; *or* *he rest thry* = ere he rest thrice, 800.
- Thryvond, *part. of* Thrive, 9508.
- Thught, *pret. of* Think, thought, 9957, 10277, 12254; Thughten, 3189.
- Thunre, *v.* *See* Thonre.
- Thurgh, *prep.* through, 169.
- Thught, *prep.* throughout, 6958, 12091.
- Thurt, *impers. v. pret.* (A.S.) need be, could be, might be, 12001. *See* Thar.
- Thus-gatis, *adv.* (A.S.) in this manner, 4500.
- Tid, Tyd, *adv.* quickly, promptly, 7126, 8002.

- Tide, Tyde, *v.* (A.S.) to happen, to befall, to succeed, 201, 265; *pret.* Tide, Tyde, 81, 99; Tid, 1202, 4489.
- Tide, *s.* (A.S.) season, opportunity, time, 1974, 13152.
- Tidé, *adj.* ready, apt, skilful, 10049; Tydé, 1202; *super.* Tidiest, 1035.
- Tidely, *adv.* cleverly, smartly, 6839.
- Tight, *pret.* of Tegh, went, hied, 1358.
- Tild, (A.S. *telde*) *pret.* & *part. p.* of Tild, built, 1088, 1455, 1551, 11664; Tilde, 1560.
- Tild, *s.* a building, 2687.
- Till, *prep.* to, towards, 131, 11249.
- Tilt, (Icel. *tilla*, *pret.* *tylte*) tilted, shot, 914.
- Tirghit, *part. p.* of Tirr, or Tirgh, tired, become heartless, 4758.
- Tirne, *v.* to turn, to throw, 1512, 10197.
- Tise, Tyse, *v.* to entice, to beguile, 201, 11781.
- Tit, *adj.* dear, loved, 7106.
- Tite, Tyte, *adv.* soon, quickly, immediately, 180, 256, 1819.
- Tithaundes, Tithynges, Tythandes, Tythondys, *s. pl.* tidings, 1141, 1301, 3006, 6263.
- Titly, Tytly, *adv.* immediately, quickly, 1094, 2030.
- To, *prep.* by, 128; towards, 1001, 1316; for, 1045, 1397; against, 12815.
- To, *adv.* too, 3043, 3044, 10770.
- Toght, *part. p.* of Teche, taught, instructed, 9232.
- Toile, *s.* the piece of armour buckled to the tasset, and hanging over the cuishes, 6420; struggle, battle, 6958, 7435.
- Toke, *pret.* of Take, took, handed, 783; seized, 1279, 7802; *toke hym on þe hed* = struck him on the head, 8224.
- Tokyn, *pret.* of Take, 2013, 4696.
- Tokyn, *s.* instruction, direction, 881.
- Tome, *s.* (Icel.) leisure, 43, 307, 644.
- Tomely, Tomly, *adv.* leisurely, 1088, 2447, 3117; 'Tombly, 11488.
- Ton, the one, one, 1131, 6420, 13206; Tone, 13822.
- Ton, *part. p.* of Take, taken, elected, 5191.
- Too, *prep.* to, 312.
- Top, *s.* a game of chance in which a top is used, 1626.
- Topsayles, *adv.* head foremost, 1219.
- Tore, *adj.* (Icel.) difficult, irksome, tedious, 644, 2782, 3911, 8717; sturdy, great, lofty, 1035, 1131, 1637, 3348, 6717; full, replete, 3348; 'Toure, 320.
- Torette, *s.* a turrit, 1560.
- Torfer, Torfor, *s.* (Icel. *tor-föri*) harm, mischief, disaster, 81, 2033, 7435; *pl.* Tourfer, 5672.
- Torne, *part. p.* of Tirn, turned, driven back, 1208; *or*, sundered.
- Torres, *s. pl.* towers, mountains (of waves), 1983.
- Torret, turreted, 1637.
- Torrit, *adj.* tower-like, crested, 13489.
- Tote, *v.* (A.S.) to gaze eagerly, to observe, 862, 8178.
- Tother, Tothir, Tothyr, *adj.* & *s.* the other, 63, 1672, 6325, 8015; *the ton fro the tother* = the one from the other, 3911.
- Touch, *v.* to test, to try, 1668; to open up, to explain, 1716; Touchet, touched, 1337.
- Toun, Toune, *s.* a town, 320.

- Tour, Tower, *s.* (A.N.) a tower, 1531, 1634.
- Toure, *adj.* lofty, 320. *See* Tore.
- Tourfer, *s.* *See* Torfer.
- Tow, *adj.* two, 310.
- Traie, *v.* (A.N.) to betray, to twist, 42.
- Train, Trayn, Trayne, *s.* treason, treachery, stratagem, 94, 3789, 4449, 10330, 11303, 11709.
- Trant, Traunt, *s.* a trick, a stratagem, 12205, 12210.
- Trase, *v.* to smear, to spatter, 11813.
- Trauthe, Trawth, *s.* truth, honour, pledge, 1749, 7874, 8000, 10110.
- Trawe, *v.* to throw, to believe, 298, 3351.
- Trayn, Trayne, *s.* *See* Train.
- Tre, *s.* wood, 1658, 5499, 11676; the shaft of a lance or spear, 9434, 9540, 11096.
- Tregetre, *s.* trickery, magic, 1624.
- Trendull, *s.* a hoop, a spindle, 453.
- Trespas, *s.* offence, affront, 13403.
- Tretable, *adj.* (A.N.) tractable, reasonable, 3835.
- Trete, *v.* (A.N.) to treat, to bargain; *part.* Tretyng, treating, bargaining, 7851.
- Tretys, *s.* a story, tradition, 154, 8383. *Another form of* Tretys.
- Trew, *s.* (A.N.) a truce, 2619, 8372. *See* Tru.
- Trew, *adj.* true, faithful, trustworthy, 8383, 11976.
- Trewmen, *s. pl.* trusty men, 11157.
- Treyne, *s.* *See* Train.
- Triet, Tryet, *adj.* (*super. of* Trie) choice, the best, 1665, 9106; well known, famous, 1840.
- Trifuls, *s. pl.* trifles, inventions, fables, 43.
- Trist, *s.* trust, hope, confidence, 8859, 11709.
- Trist, *v.* to trust, 424, 5838; *pret.* Trist, 256, 12712.
- Tristy, *adv.* trusty, secure, 218, 1487.
- Trouthe, Trowth, *s.* troth, pledge, promise, 3802, 12303.
- Tru, True, *s.* a truce, 7141, 7165, 7851.
- True, *adj. as s.* a trusty person, 10342.
- Truncheon, Trunchen, Trunchon, Trunchyn, *s.* a splinter, a fragment, 9434, 9448, 11096, 11104.
- Truse, *s.* a truce, 94.
- Trusse, *v.* to pack up, to make ready, to arrange, 3026, 4653, 12313; to go, to be gone, 1819, 13349; to carry off, 1733.
- Trust, *part. p. of* Trist, trusted, 10110.
- Tryet, *adj.* *See* Triet.
- Tryetly, *adv.* most choicely, 3054.
- Tuck, *s.* a blow, a stroke; *tuck of trump* = blast of a trumpet, 7107.
- Tug, Tugge, *v.* to tear, to pull out, 8042, 9550, 9603.
- Tulke, *s.* a man, a knight, 63, 13925.
- Tung, Tunge, *s.* the tongue, 914, 1966, 8717; speech, 527.
- Turner, *s.* a turner, 1586.
- Tut, *pret. of* Tote, projected, protruded, 9540.
- Twelmond, *s.* a twelve-month, a year, 13230.
- Twye, *v.* to turn, to turn back, 6360, 6378.
- Twyn, *adj.* twain, two, 1181, 3706, 10406.
- Twyn, Twynne, *v.* to divide, to separate, 2747, 13230.
- Tyde, Tyd, *v.* *See* Tide.

- Tydé, *adj.* See Tidé.
 Tylmen, *s.* husbandmen, 2462.
 Tylude, *part. p.* of Tild, tilted, shot, thrown, 3704.
 Tyne, *v.* (Icel. *tyna*) to lose, 541, 587, 7573; *pret. & part. p.* Tynt, Tynte, 1208, 6818, 13206; Tynde, 12467.
 Tynyng, *part. as s.* loss, destruction, 7611.
 Tyrand, *s.* (A.N.) a tyrant, 1978.
 Tyre, *v.* to attire, to dress, to deck, to erect, 2778, 3625, 8751.
 Tyrn, *v.* to turn, to shut, to throw, to overthrow, 1327, 5856, 6017.
 Tyse, *v.* See Tise.
 Tyte, *adv.* See Tite.
 Tytly, *adv.* See Titly.
 Ugly, *adj.* (A.S.) frightful, 8732.
 Ugsom, Ugsome, *adj.* horrible, disgusting, 877, 12497.
 Umb, Umbe, *pret.* (A.S.) about, around, 320, 335, 876; as an *adv.* round, 1455, 6832.
 Umbcast, *v.* to surround, 10420.
 Umbfold, Umfold, *v.* to surround, to clasp, 1321, 8496.
 Umbraid, *v.* to upbraid, 9903.
 Umbset, *v.* to surround, 10433.
 Unclose, *v.* to encircle, to surround, 4255, 9027.
 Umqwhile, *adv.* sometime, by-and-by, after, 2943.
 Umset, *v.* to surround, to enclose, 1139, 6964, 10542.
 Un, *prep.* on, 9133.
 Unable, *adj.* impossible, 46.
 Unaspied, *adj.* unobserved, 1428.
 Unblithe, *adj.* sad, sorry, 8029, 9608.
 Unclene, *adj.* impure, 1639.
 Unclose, *v.* to open, 807; *adj.* open, 4688.
 Underfonge, *v.* to undertake, 266.
 Undifferent, *adj.* in no respect different, 3915.
 Undull, *adj.* not dull or blunt, sharp, keen, 13908.
 Une, *adv.* even, quite, completely, 1545, 5529, 13907.
 Unfaire, *adj.* ugly, unseemly, piteous, frail, weak, 2981, 3290, 6773, 9607, 10793; *adv.* in a furious manner, 13891.
 Unfayn, *adj.* sorry, 12107.
 Unfere, *adj.* feeble, frail, 1357, 13618.
 Unformet, *adj.* uninformed, 760.
 Ungayn, *adj.* ugly, dreadful, 1332.
 Ungaynly, *adv.* to little purpose, improperly, 9333.
 Ungraidly, *adv.* needlessly, uselessly, 7615.
 Ungrate, *s.* a scoundrel, 13944.
 Ungright, *adj. as adv.* ungrudgingly, 8868.
 Unhappe, *s.* misfortune, 1402, 2686.
 Unhardy, *adj.* timorous, afraid, 7598.
 Unhyndly, *adv.* (*hende*) uncourtously, cruelly, wildly, 5024, 6729.
 Unjoyn, *v.* to begin, to commence, 824; to separate, 939.
 Unkeppit, *adj.* unguarded, 1085.
 Unknowing, *adj.* unknown, 11318.
 Unkowthe, *adj.* unknown, strange, 12510; Unkoth, 531.
 Unkynd, *adj.* hasty, angry, 1452.
 Unkyndly, *adv.* with difficulty, 8523.
 Unkyndnes, *s.* enmity, ill-will, 144, 1923.
 Unkythe, *adj.* unfriendly, hostile, 3325.

- Unlaght, *adj.* unseized, unrifled, 3237.
- Unlese, *adj.* unlawful, 2949.
- Unlefful, *adj.* unlawful, 13686.
- Unlefulnes, *s.* unlawfulness, 2976.
- Unlell, *adj.* false, 3802.
- Unlight, *adj. as adv.* freely, without restraint, 3446.
- Unlusty, *adj.* unmanly, 8035.
- Unmete, *adj.* unequal, unfair, 1324.
- Unneth, *adv.* (A.S.) scarcely, 10881.
- Unpairit, *adj.* unhurt, uninjured, 13128.
- Unperisshit, *adj.* untried, uncertain, 2460.
- Unpossible, *adj.* impossible, 258.
- Unqweme, *v.* to unsettle, to stir up, 2693, 13681.
- Unright, *s.* wrong, 1721.
- Unsaght, *adj.* displeased, dissatisfied, 5057.
- Unsakrely, *adv.* heedlessly, recklessly, 12005.
- Unsarkonly, *adv.* fiercely, unsparingly, 5945.
- Unsell, *s.* evil, mischance, 1961.
- Unsemond, Unsemyng, *adj.* unseemly, 3891, 1846.
- Unsiker, Unsikur, *adj.* uncertain, deceptive, 8063, 12228.
- Unsittyng, *adj.* unbecoming, 8444, 8963, 11181.
- Unslogh, *adj.* horrible, disgusting, 908.
- Unsoberly, *adv.* cruelly, fiercely, 2506, 12494.
- Unsounde, *adj.* unhealthy, hurtful, unwell, injured, 495, 1255, 9175.
- Unstithe, *adj.* unsteady, unsafe, 117.
- Unthrivand, *adj.* unworthy, unseemly, 4893.
- Unthwyvond, *adj.* invincible, 6360, 6378.
- Untild, *adj.* uncovered, 9114.
- Unto, *prep.* to, 1418.
- Untomly, *adv.* hurriedly, 1822.
- Untrew, *adj.* false, 10110, 11975.
- Untristy, *adj.* faithless, 11973.
- Untruly, *adv.* unjustly, improperly, 723.
- Unwar, *adj.* unaware, ignorant, 1145, 1183; unsuspicious, 7380.
- Unwarnes, *s.* heedlessness, 445.
- Unwarnyt, *adj.* unwarned, ignorant, 2137.
- Unwetyng, *adj.* unknown to, 8594.
- Unwrokyn, *adj.* unrepaid, 4195.
- Unwyly, *adv.* incautiously, rashly, 6127.
- Unyolden, *adj.* unrepaid, unavenged, 2216.
- Up, *adv.* upwards, 1548.
- Upon, *prep.* during, throughout, 8684.
- Upponone, *adv.* soon, at once, immediately, 1204.
- Upposyde, *adv.* besides, 13441.
- Urle, *s.* an earl, 4068, 9676.
- Urthe, *s.* the ground, the earth, 328, 903.
- Use, *v.* to be wont, to be accustomed, 1625.
- Utteraunse, Uttranse, *s.* (A.N.) extremity, utmost of any quality good or bad, death, 5808, 7981, 12589, 12616, 12984.
- Utterly, *adv.* plainly, unreservedly, 11646.
- Uttre, *v.* to put out of the lists, to fell, to vanquish, 5819, 7076.
- Utwith, *adv.* without, outside, 11753, 11763, 12201.
- Vaute, *s.* an underground channel, a drain, 1607.

- Venge, *v.* (A.N.) to revenge, to avenge, 2072, 2545.
- Venions, *s.* vengeance, 3502.
- Ventaile, *s.* the vent of a helmet, 7030.
- Venture, *s.* a chance, 1441.
- Venym, *s.* poison, 784; pish, 915.
- Ver, *s.* (Lat.) the spring, 4037.
- Verrit, *pret.* of Ver, averred, declared, 49.
- Vertue, *s.* power, efficacy, 8388.
- Vertus, Vertuus, *adj.* virtuous, 1884, 2432; Virtuus, 49.
- Victe, *adj.* as *s.* conquered, a conquered one, 2145.
- Vide, *v.* to divide, to cut through, 1249.
- Vile, *adj.* vile, 2140; great, tremendous, 1249.
- Vilé, *adv.* vilely, completely, 2145.
- Vilaus, *adj.* vile, depraved, 527.
- Virtuus, *adj.* virtuous, manly, truthful, 49.
- Vise, *s.* vice, 4842.
- Viser, *s.* the visor of a helmet, 1249.
- Vitaill, *s.* (A.N.) victuals, food, 5386, 5395.
- Viteld, *part. p.* victualled, provisioned, 1745, 2126, 4710.
- Vitius, *adj.* vicious, depraved, 527.
- Voide, *v.* to avoid, to shun, 527, 764, 1765, 4017, 7617; to dismiss, to get rid of, 497, 1524; to break up, to scatter, to open, to depart, 491, 7030, 7045, 7092.
- Voider, *s. lit.* an avoider, hence a screen, an arbour, 339.
- Wacche, *v.* to watch, 1138; Wache, 5587.
- Wacche, *s.* a watchman, a sentinel, 1561.
- Waches, *s. pl.* the waters, currents, 5585. See Waghcs. Or sentinels, spies.
- Wackon, *v.* to waken, to raise, to rouse, 2046, 2274, 5272, 8435, 13938; *pret.* Wackont. See Wakne, Wakyn.
- Wag, *v.* to go, to bob, to struggle, 13542.
- Waghe, *s.* (A.S.) a wave; (*pl.* the sea,) 270, 1410, 1992; Wache, 5585; Whaghe, 12310.
- Waikc, *adj.* weak, undecided, somewhat pale, 3994.
- Waite, *v.* (A.N.) to watch, to expect, to examine, to survey, to gaze at, to look, 876, 2421, 2888, 3222, 3739, 8241, 9476, 13055; Wayte, 6265.
- Waite, *s.* a watchman, a sentinel, 7352; Wayt, 6270.
- Waithe, *s.* (Icel. *veidn*) prey, game, 2350.
- Waive, *v.* to put off, to give up, to alter, 4839, 9950.
- Wake, *v.* to watch, to mourn; *pret.* Woke, 8695.
- Waker, *adj.* watchful, ready, 7380.
- Wakne, Wakyn, *v.* (A.S.) to waken, to raise, to rouse, 404, 631, 13833. See Wackon.
- Wakonyng, *s.* awakening, 8431.
- Wale, *v.* to choose, to select, 8, 105, 127, 373, 1355, 13224; to *wale* = of various kinds, in abundance, 332, 340, 373, 1530; *wallond wele* = abundant wealth, immense riches, 13120.
- Wale, *adj.* good, dear, strong, choice, excellent, outmost, deadly, terrible, 694, 1546, 1727, 1943, 11210, 13082.
- Wale, *s.* choice, opportunity for choice, 11952.
- Walker, *s.* a fuller, 1587.
- Wallond, *adj.* well selected, abundant, 13120.

- Walt, *v.* to totter, to fall, to overthrow, to throw, to rouse, to rush, to wax, 1956, 3810, 4627, 4633, 4891, 7627, 8266, 8685; *pret.* Walt, Walte, Welt; *as the welkyn shold walt* = as if the heavens were rending, 909.
- Walt, *pret. of* Wale, chose, selected, 11286; retained, 13120.
- Walt, *pret. of* Walde, governed, ruled over, 1469.
- Wan, *pret. of* Win, won, got, begat, obtained, conquered, captured, 315, 725, 1488, 2159, 4803, 10189; *wan to his armys* = seized his weapons, 10204; *wan upo fote* = rose to his feet, 13938.
- Wan, *adj.* (A.S.) pale, sad, sorrowful, 3602, 5870, 8034, 13833; frightful, huge, 4633; *wete of his wan atter* = wet with his own filthy poison, 303.
- Wan, *adj.* (A.S.) deficient, small, 3046.
- Wandre, *v.* to wander, to talk incoherently, to rave, 8885, 10097.
- Wandreth, *s.* (Icel.) difficulty, trouble, 11191, 11514.
- Wanspede, *s.* rashness, fool-hardiness, 9327.
- Want, *v.* to lack, to be in want of, 1696, 4016.
- Wantonhede, *s.* wantonness, 2911.
- Wap, *s.* a blow, 6405.
- Wap, *v.* to beat, to dash, 7297; *part. p.* Wappid.
- Wappon, *s.* a weapon, a sword, 302.
- Wappond, *part. of* Wap, lashing about, rushing, 9513.
- War, Ware, *adj.* aware, conscious, 148, 521, 876, 13429; wary, able, 2269.
- Warchand, Warchond, *adj.* painful, deadly, 1238, 5998, 6827, 10035.
- Ware, *v.* to spend, 19.
- Wares, *s.* goods, 1581.
- Warlagh, Warloghe, *s.* a monster, 4439, 4444, 7765; *as an adj.* 6425.
- Warly, *adj.* wary, 649; *adv.* warily, 10484.
- Warne, *v.* to give notice, to advise, 1092, 4499, 10507.
- Warne, *v.* to deny, to forbid, to stop, to hinder, 5251, 6465, 6658.
- Warnes, *s.* wakefulness, prudence, 6277.
- Warp, *v.* to cast, to throw, to utter; *pret.* Warpet, Warpid, Warpide, Warpit, 360, 1297, 2481, 2683, 7336, 10462, 10973, 11924, 13412.
- Wary, *v.* to despise, to defame, to curse, 12212.
- Wast, *s.* (A.S.) the side, the belly, 9902.
- Wast, *v.* to waste, 9788.
- Wat, *pron.* what, 6900.
- Water, *s.* a river, 1601.
- Wateryng, *s.* moisture; *wateryng of ene* = eyes wet with tears, 2167.
- Wawe, *s.* (A.S.) a wave, 3699.
- Wax, *v.* (A.S.) to grow, to grow up; *pret.* Wax, 1206, 1414; *Wex*, 2009; *Wox*, 493; *part. p.* *Wex*, 13760.
- Way, *s.* road, lane, passage, room, 1214, 5932.
- Waylyng, *part. of* Wayle, gushing, flowing, 7155.
- Wayne, *v.* to raise, to lift up, to wind up, to rise, to rush, to gush, to strike, 676, 7621, 7655, 9783, 11520, 13796; to lessen, to restrain, 5132.
- Wayt, Wayte. *See* Waite.
- Wayve, *v.* to waive, to dismiss, 2251.
- Wayveronde, *part.* wavering, tottering, 8266.
- Webster, *s.* a weaver, 1587.

- We. *See* Wee.
- Wed, *v.* to wed, 610, 1491, 3359.
- Wede, *s.* (A.S.) apparel, cloth, armour, 1238, 7556; a cushion, 372.
- Wedo, *s.* a widow, 688.
- Wedur, *s.* weather, 1998.
- Wee, We, *s.* a man, a knight, 23, 965, 1212, 8106; a lady, 3356; Whe, 8269.
- Wegh, *s.* a man, a person, 55, 155, 360; Whegh, 11257.
- Weike, *adj.* weak, frail, 13920.
- Weikly, *adv.* weakly, 10151.
- Weile, *s.* *See* Wele.
- Weir, *v.* to wear, 3777.
- Weirdis, *s. pl.* courage, 1223. *See* Werde.
- Weire, *v.* to defend, 10789. *See* Were.
- Weld, Welde, *v.* (A.S.) to govern, to sway, to wield, 1685, 1881, 3359; to bear, to carry, 8655; to own, to possess, to enjoy, 477, 1888, 9767.
- Wele, *adv.* well, 233, 1569; Well, 1745.
- Wele, *s.* (A.S.) wealth, prosperity, 1374, 1696; Weile, 2717, 3356.
- Welke, *pret. of* Walk, walked, 13533.
- Welkyn, *s.* (A.S.) the sky, the firmament, 676, 909, 7621, 9513.
- Well, *v.* to bubble up, to well, 340.
- Well, *adj.* happy, fortunate, 477.
- Welt, *pret. of* Walt, overthrew, threw, fell, rushed, waxed, 4418, 4891, 7488, 7490, 10204, 10904.
- Welter, *s.* weltering, 3699.
- Wen, *adv.* when, 1079, 7125, 13676.
- Wend, Wende, *pret. of* Wene, thought, deemed, 6653, 11838, 13986.
- Wene, *v.* (A.S.) to think, to suppose, to understand, 293, 2538, 6653; *pret.* Wend, Wende.
- Wenge, *v.* to avenge, 4581.
- Wepon, Weppon, Weppont, Wepyn, Wappon, 302, 1212, 1259, 6771, 6791, 6961.
- Wer, Werre, *s.* (A.N.) war, 8, 319, 1038, 1180, 1487. *See* Were.
- Werde, Weird, Wirde, *s.* fate, decrees, end, luck, fortune, mischief, (*gener. in pl.*) 629, 737, 2710, 4188, 9212, 12823; courage, 1223.
- Were = should be, 1176.
- Were, Wer, *s.* doubt, uncertainty, 7498, 8266, 13160; defence, 13901.
- Were, Weire, Wer, *v.* to defend, to resist, to strive, to protect, 448, 3591, 4747, 4759; *pret.* Were.
- Weré, Wery, *adj.* weary, tired, worn out, 4759, 5861, 5998, 13586.
- Werke, *s.* (A.S.) work, a deed, 1520; as a *v.*, 1104, 1156.
- Werkmen, *s. pl.* workmen, tradesmen, 1581.
- Werne, *v.* to deny, to refuse, 9956.
- Werre, *s.* *See* Wer.
- Werst, *adj.* worst, least worth, 1570; as a *s.* the devil, 1961.
- Wery, *adj.* weary, tired out, 5861; *wery for-wroght* = completely tired out.
- Wesshe, *v.* to wash, 9214.
- Wete, *adj.* wet, flowing, 1329, 1521, 2006; as a *s.* wetness, rain, 9653.
- Wete, *v.* (A.S.) to wit, to know, to think, to believe, to understand, to instruct, 354, 561, 1145, 2608, 6187, 11467.
- Wete, *v.* to wet, to make wet, 7336, 10284; *pret.* Wet, *part.* Wetyng, wetting, 1579.
- Wethir, *conj.* whether, 12020.
- Wetherun, *s.* enemy, rascal, scoundrel, 5048.

- Wethur, Whethur, *s.* a wether, 155, 161, 172.
- Wex, *part. p.* of Wax, grown up, 13760.
- Whaghe, *s.* 12310. *See* Waghe.
- Whap, *v.* to strike rapidly, to shoot, 4743; *pret.* Whappet.
- Wharle, *s.* (A.N.) a square-headed bolt for a cross-bow or engine, 4743.
- Whe, *s.* a man, a noble, 8269. *See* Wee.
- Whedur, *adv.* whither, where, 1838.
- Whegh, *s.* *See* Wegh.
- Whelle, *v.* (A.S.) to quell, to lay low, 4743.
- Wheme, *adj.* dear, adored, 2649; beautiful, 6203; (another form of Queme).
- While, *s.* time, season, space, 406, 1157, 1450, 4623, 7659, 11703; Qwhile, 11030; *a hond while* = an instant, shortly, immediately.
- Whiles, *adv.* while, 1171.
- Whipe, *v.* to wipe, to dry, 3380.
- White, Whyte, *v.* to requite, 11509, 11726.
- Who = whoever, 5943.
- Whyle, *s.* *See* While.
- Whylenes, *s.* madness, foolishness, 9327.
- Whyte, *v.* *See* White.
- Wicket, *s.* a wicket, a window, 11889.
- Widre, *v.* to wither, to sink, 5301.
- Wight, *adj.* (A.S.) brave, courageous, famous, 536, 1098; *super.* Wightist, 1297.
- Wightly, *adv.* boldly, firmly, securely, quickly, 701, 861, 876, 2008.
- Wightnes, *s.* power, courage, bravery, 12198.
- Wild, *adj.* keen, furious, 1463.
- Wilde, *s.* wild animals, game, 2347.
- Wile, *s.* a wile, a snare, 4444.
- Wilfulde, Wilfull, *adj.* eager, headstrong, selfish, 353, 725, 2872.
- Will, *v.* to wander, to be lost, to go astray, *pret.* Wilt, 2359.
- Will, Wyll, *adj.* wrong, astray, lost, *wyll of my gate* = lost my way, 2369; *all will of his wone* = quite homeless, 12823.
- Will, *v.* to wish, to desire, to command, 11367.
- Wille, *s.* wish, desire, purpose, disposition, determination, courage, 377, 455, 1156, 1392, 1918, 3917, 11018; Wylle, 4222.
- Willè, Willy, *adj.* (A.S.) favourable, hearty, eager, 1775, 7713.
- Wilne, *v.* (A.S.) to will, to wish, to desire, 9202, 11012; Wylne, 203, 482.
- Wilt, *pret. of* Will, was lost, wandered, 2359; entangled, perplexed, 13160.
- Winly, Wynly, *adv.* (A.S.) freely, easily, quickly, 1165, 8655.
- Wirde, *s.* fate, luck, evil, misfortune, 629, 4188, 4499, 7051.
- Wirke, *v.* to work, to do, to use, to dispose, 172, 576, 1881; *imper.* Wirkes.
- Wise, *s.* (A.S.) manner, style, 175, 232, 1156, 1177, 8387; ways, — *on pere best wise* = as best they could, 2018; *on all wise* = on all ways, on every plan, 10486.
- Wise, *adj.* wise, skilled, 1463, 1530; aware, 13486.
- Wisshe, *v.* to flow, to wash; *part.* Wisshyng, flowing, 1606; *or from*
- Wisse, Wisshe, Wysshe, *v.* (A.S.) to teach, to advise, to instruct, 4, 2261, 8146; to know, to be aware of, 13229; *part.* Wisshyng, as a *s.* advice, warning, 8151.
- Wist, *pret. of* Wit, knew, were

- informed, 23, 2159; *part. p.* known, 1142.
- Wit, Wyt, Wytte, *s.* mind, sense, skill, ingenuity, 4, 148, 1217, 1496, 1632, 6277; *of pere wit past* = went out of their senses, went mad, 1360.
- Wite, *v.* (A.S.) to blame, to reproach, 4936, 7069.
- Wite, *s.* blame, 12273.
- With, *prep.* (A.S.) by, by means of, for, in, on account of, 132, 330, 476, 732, 1976, 2891, 10809.
- With-drogh, With-droghe, *pret. of Withdraw*, 1224, 2008.
- Withoute, *adv.* outside, 1637, 3432.
- Withouten, Withoutyn, *prep.* without, 184, 1761, 2992; *withouten payne other* = and no doubt many more, 184.
- Witterly, *adv.* truly, carefully, certainly, 1893, 2429, 9180, 9341.
- Witty, *adj.* (A.S.) skilful, 1463.
- Wo, *pron.* who, 172, 298.
- Wo, *s.* sorrow, death, destruction, 1404, 2137, 5935.
- Woche, *s.* watch, guard, 561, 810.
- Woche, *s.* (A.S.) mischief, evil, danger, fear, 5050, 6122, 6736, 7756.
- Wode, *adj.* (A.S.) mad, furious, 1217, 5877.
- Wode, *s.* a wood, 330; Wodde, 1350; Wod, 13528, 13599.
- Wodely, *adv.* madly, wildly, 3694.
- Wodenes, Wodnes, *s.* madness, fury, 2008, 6819, 10204.
- Woghiſt, *part. p. of Wogh*, wooed, courted, 482.
- Woghe, *s.* (A.S.) a wall, 4773.
- Woinerond, *part.* wandering, raving, 13920.
- Woke, *s.* a week, 499.
- Woke, *pret. of Wake*, woke, burst out, awaked, 8695, 8885.
- Wold, Wolde, *pret.* would, wished, 1440, 1794; I wish, 472.
- Wole, *s.* wool, fleece, 161.
- Won, *for Wone*, *v.* (A.S.) to dwell, 1581, 8127.
- Wond, *pret. of Wone*, or Wonde, 2717, 12413, 13433; Wont, 12553; *imperat. of Wonde*, refrain, 3380.
- Wond, *s.* a wound, 10416.
- Wonde, *v.* (A.S.) to refrain, to be afraid, to desist through fear, 484, 590, 3380, 5048; *pret.* Wondyn, 484.
- Wonde, *v.* to wound, 1297.
- Wonder, *adj.* wonderful, 1542; *adv.* wonderfully, 9557; *v.* to surprise, to cause to wonder, 9821.
- Wonderful, *adj.* very great, 1355.
- Wonderly, Wondurly, *adv.* wonderfully, 161, 9828.
- Wone, *v.* (A.S.) to dwell, to abide, *pret.* Wond, 2717, 13433; Wont, 12553.
- Wone, *s.* a dwelling, a palace, a city, 4780, 9857, 12823.
- Wonen, *pret. of Wyn*, went, got, reached, 1165, 4694; *part. p.* gone, got, 7756; taken, captured, 8607; Wony, 6963; Wonnyn, 4772.
- Wong, *s.* (A.S.) the cheek, 1521.
- Wonsped, *s.* rashness, daring, 7945. *See Wanspede.*
- Wont, *s.* want, loss, 12085.
- Wont, *pret. of Wone*, 12553.
- Woo, *s.* woe, despair, 1360.
- Worche, *v.* to work, to result, 7873.
- Worde, *s.* fame, talk, report, 295, 1093.
- Wore, *pret. of Were*, defended, 6750.
- Worle, *s.* the world, 9761.
- Worm, *s.* (A.S.) a serpent, 1573.

- Worse, *adj. as a s.* the worse, 9920.
- Worship, *s.* fame, good name, character, rank, renown, success, reverence, 482, 655, 810, 1124, 1397, 1488, 2261; Worchip, 13708.
- Worthe, *v.* (A.S.) to be, to become, to follow, to drive, to press, to suffer, 597, 789, 956, 1388, 1975, 2136; *or* *pai fay worthit* = or they were killed, 6823.
- Worthely, *adv.* becomingly, suitably, 1632.
- Wose, *pron.* whose, 5566.
- Woso, *pron.* whosoever, whoever, 5551.
- Wot, 1 *p. s. pres. of* Wit, I know, deem, advise, 536, 629, 2487, 7944.
- Wothe, *s.* danger, harm, wrong, fear, dread, 1223, 6050, 8357, 9928.
- Wothely, *adv.* severely, 8826.
- Wox, *pret. of* Wax, grew, became, 493.
- Wrang, *s.* a wrong, 11616.
- Wrappid, *adj.* hasty, angry, 1426; *misprint for* Wrappid, *or prob. for* Warppid.
- Wrathe, *v.* (A.S.) to anger, to become angry, 4206, 8442.
- Wreke, *s.* vengeance, 1436, 12072; *v.* to avenge, to revenge, 1750, 1873.
- Wright, *s.* (A.S.) a workman, a carpenter, 1530.
- Writhe, *v.* to turn, to overthrow, 11616.
- Wrixle, Wryxle, *v.* to overpower, to overcome, to perplex, to bandy, 445, 2061, 3120, 9327.
- Wroght, *part. p. of* Werke, wrought, 1436; built, 1542.
- Wull, *v.* will, 11419, 13221.
- Wull-full, *adj.* (= wilful, *but used as an adv.*) eagerly, intensely, 3035; *prob. for* well-full, very.
- Wyde, *adj.* wide, 1329.
- Wyle, *s.* a wile, a scheme, a device, 148.
- Wyll, *adj.* *See* Will.
- Wylne, *v.* *See* Wilne.
- Wyn, *s.* wine, 373; Wyne, 464.
- Wyn, *s.* praise, fame, display, 13346, 13708.
- Wyn, *v.* to get, to reach, to come at, to obtain, to win, to take, 172, 377, 649, 953, 1138, 1468, 9212; to manage, 3145; to capture, 8607; *pret.* Won, Wan, Wonen; *part. p.* Wonen, Wonnyn, Wonym.
- Wynd, *s.* wind, breath; *pai wast paire wynd* = they talk to no purpose, 9788.
- Wynly, *adv.* *See* Winly.
- Wyt, Wytte, *s.* *See* Wit.
- Wyvly, *adv.* as a wife, 3359.
- Yald, Yalde, *pret. of* Yelde, to yield, to submit, 1275, 6499, 7656.
- Yalow, *s.* yellow, 5462.
- Yark, *v.* to jerk, to cast, to change, to rush, to pass, 414, 5595, 10738, 13968; to prepare, 882; to pack, to crowd, 11265.
- 3arpe, *v. prob. for* Warpe, 6081.
- Yate, *s.* a gate, 299, 1555, 10738, 11151.
- Yche, *adj.* each, 7878, 9683.
- Ychon, *s.* (A.S.) each one, 5406, 11845.
- Yelde, *v.* (A.S.) to yield, to submit, to render, 1177, 8660; *pret.* Yald, Yalde, 1275, 6499, 7656; *part. p.* Yolden, atoned for, 7941.
- Yeme, *v.* (A.S.) to guide, to govern, to keep, to guard, 136, 562, 615, 869, 1270, 10791; *pret.* Yemyt.
- Yener, *adj.* eager, quick, 3955; *misprint for* Yeuer, (A.S. *gifer*).
- Yenernes, *s.* frankness, generosity, eagerness, enthusiasm, 543, 869; 3ynernes, 1275; *for* Yeuerness.

- Yenerus, *adj.* free, generous, kindly, 3917; 3yneris, 1242; 3ynerus, 357.
- Yepe, *adj.* (A.S. *geap*) smart, nimble, brave, rash, 357, 902, 7870; Yep, 11265; as a s. a clever one, a virago, 13231.
- Yepely, *adv.* smartly, quickly, eagerly, 414, 902, 6081, 10738, 10791; usually, 12568.
- Yerne, *v.* (A.S.) to desire eagerly, 11739, 11857.
- Yerne, *s.* iron, 894, 9133, 10463; *pl.* irons, chains, 3523; Yrne, 6018.
- Yerth, Yerthe, *s.* the earth, the ground, 6817, 8345, 10888.
- Yet, *adv.* still, 1628.
- Yett, *v.* (A.S. *geótan*) to flow, to gush; *part.* Yettyng, flowing, 8175.
- Yeverly, *adv.* quickly, willingly, 13231.
- Yle, *s.* an isle, an island, 101, 153, 268.
- Ylka, *adj.* any, 588.
- Ylke, *adj.* same, 12552.
- Ylkon, *s.* each one, 1614.
- Yll, *adv.* badly, severely, 10976.
- Ymagry, *s.* carving, sculpture, 1562.
- Ymur, *s.* (Icel. *ilmr*) fresh, wholesome fragrance, 897, 1575.
- Ymyddes, *prep.* in the middle of, amidst, 4957, 7843, 13795.
- Ymydward, in the centre, 8769.
- Ynmast, *adj.* inmost, undermost, 6402.
- Ynne, *s.* See In, Inne.
- Ynogh, Ynow, Ynowe, *adj.* enough, much, many, 373, 1215, 1414.
- Yode, *pret. of* Go, went, walked, fell, flowed, 284, 908, 1018, 1244, 3000.
- Yoke, *v.* to yoke, 902.
- Yolden, *part. p. of* Yelde, rendered, atoned for, 7941.
- Yomer, *v.* to murmur, to lament, to cry, 543; *part.* Yomeryng, as a s. mourning, lamentation, regret, 1722, 2291, 8175, 9959.
- Yond, *adj.* yón, 3160.
- Yong, Yonge, *adj.* young, 1242, 6642.
- Yop, *adj.* eager, courageous, 6642. See Yepe.
- Yore, *adj.* old, former, of yore, 9959; a 3er was full yore = a year had passed away, 13968.
- Yours = your family and relatives, 1722. See Note to ll. 1721-2.
- Yre, *s.* rage, ire, 1338, 1424.
- Yreful, Yrfull, *adj.* vengeful, furious, 1330, 5445.
- Ys, is, 4647.
- Ysse, Ysshe, *v.* to issue, to go forth, to rush, 5784, 6631.
- Yssue, Ysrew, *s.* issue, exit, result, 1556, 2708.
- Ythes, *s.* (A.S.) waves, the sea, 1045, 1066, 1992, 11869, 13161.
- Yver, *s.* ivory, 1665, 6202.
- 3ynerly, *adv.* quickly, promptly, 902; *prob. for* 3yuerly.
- 3ynernes, *s.* See Yenernes.
- 3ynerus, 3yneris, *adj.* See Yenerus.
- Zodias, *s.* the Zodiac, 3723, 3726.









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