

SEIJO ENGLISH MONOGRAPHS

— NO. 22 —

# THE LYFE OF IPOMYDON

EDITED BY  
TADAHIRO IKEGAMI  
PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH  
SEIJO UNIVERSITY

VOLUME II  
THE TWO IMPERFECT EARLY PRINTED EDITIONS  
OF *THE LIFE OF IPOMYDON*  
WITH AN INTRODUCTION



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TOKYO  
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The lady commaunded anon soone  
That the gates were vndone  
And bynge them all before me  
For well at ease shall they be  
They toke theyr pages horse and all  
These two men wente in to the hall  
Ipompydon on knees hym set  
And the lady sayre he gret  
I am a man of straunge countre  
And praye you pf it your wyll be  
That I myght dwell with you this yere  
Of your nurture for to lere  
I am come out of ferre lande  
For I herde tell before hande  
Of your nuture and your scruple  
Is holden of so grete empyrse  
I praye you that I may dwell here  
Some of your scrupte for to lere  
The lady behelde Ipompydan  
And semed well a gentyll man  
She knewe none suche in all her lande  
So goodly a man and well farande  
She sawe also by his nuture  
He was a man of grete valure  
She cast full soone in her thought  
That for no scruple cam he nought  
But it was worthyp her vnto  
In her scruple hym to do

Plate 1: Bagford Ballads Collection, C. 40. m. 9. (18\*), recto  
Reproduced by permission of the British Library.

In this countree the ma<sup>r</sup>ke becom<sup>e</sup> a<sup>r</sup>e  
 And at y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>o</sup>ll for to lere  
 Of the cup ye shall seture  
 And all your men with you shall be  
 Ye may dwell here at your w<sup>o</sup>ll  
 But your betyuge ye shall y<sup>e</sup>  
 Madame he sayd graunt me  
 He thanked the lady courteously  
 She commaunded hym to m<sup>e</sup>  
 But or he late in my fete  
 He salwed them bothe grete and small  
 As a gentylman wolde in hall  
 All they sayd soone anone  
 They sawe neuer so goodly a person  
 He so lyght ne so glad  
 He none that so ryche araye had  
 There was none that late no<sup>r</sup> yede  
 But they had meruayle of his dede  
 And sayd he was no lytell syze  
 That myght shewe suche araye  
 Whan they had eten and grace sayd  
 And the table awaye was layd  
 Up than arose Jpomydone  
 And to the buttry he wente anone  
 And his mantell hym aboute  
 On hym loked all the route  
 And euery man sayd to other there  
 Wyll ye se the proude squyere

7 24  
 9  
 881  
 7 3 21  
 281 9 30  
 19 1 3  
 1381  
 661

Plate 2: Bagford Ballads Collection, C. 40. m. 9. (18\*), verso  
 Reproduced by permission of the British Library.

Of your court and your noxture  
He hath well lerned I you ensure  
He wolde Wende in to a straunge countre  
More in serupce for to be  
So that ye take it not in greue  
Full sayne he wolde praye you of leue  
And I shall make me redy  
To Wende with hym in company  
And serue hym as his owne knyght  
And honour hym with all my myght  
Than sayd Armones the kynge  
If this be his cōwenedyng  
I am well apayde of his wyll  
For his askyng I holde skyll  
And now I wote thou arte my frende  
Synth that thou wyllst with hym Wende  
Take you ynough of all thyng  
And loke ye wante no spendyng  
Syr Cholomewe forth gan go  
And to Ipomydon came he tho  
And sayd Syr without lesyng  
your fader hath graunted your askyng  
He hadde ye holde nothyng spare  
And my selfe shall with you fare  
I praye god thanke you mayster dere  
That ye me loue I may se here  
Than they bulked them to go  
Horse they toke and harnes also  
Of all thyng they wanted none  
Now to his fader the chylde is gone  
On knees he fell before the kynge  
And prayed hym of his dere blessing  
Ipo. B.i.

Plate 3: Pierpont Morgan Library, Acc. 20896, B1<sup>r</sup>  
Reproduced by permission of the Pierpont Morgan Library.

With all ioye that men myght se  
 In the Worlde so moche none myght be  
 As was euer them amonge  
 Tyll both hem departed that was stronge  
 And whan they lyed I trowe wys  
 Bothe they wente to heuen blys  
 There as none other thyng may be  
 But ioye and blys game and gle  
 Unto that blys god bynge vs all  
 That dyed on a crosse for grete and small

A M E N

¶ Remoye of Robert C. the prynter.

**G**yltell Jell/ vnderpured of speche  
 Unto thy reders & alway me excuse  
 To take thy mater I herely the bes  
 Though I rudely no other termes vse (seche  
 This is thy copy thou can it not refuse  
 Syth I no wypter wolde take I to amende  
 In this my labour / I myght it not entende.

¶ Finis

¶ Enprynted at London in the Fleetestrete / at  
 the sygne of the Sonne by Wynkyn de Worde

## PREFACE

The main purpose of the present work is to provide an edition of the two incomplete texts of *The Life of Ipomydon*, which are based on Wynkyn de Worde's two extant printed editions of the early sixteenth century. After the text in MS Harley 2252 was published as the first volume of my edition in 1983, I became aware of the importance of the early prints. I noticed that the Manuscript and de Worde's two early printed editions were closely related, and that de Worde was closely associated with Robert Copland, so I decided to edit them, although both of them are imperfect copies, in order to compare the printed texts with the text in the MS.

In the "Introduction" we have given a full description of the two early printed editions and of linguistic studies concerning their two texts. My wife, Mrs Masa Ikegami of Keio University, has once again contributed two sections to this volume: "Chapter II Language, A. Sounds" and "Chapter III, A. Sounds." This is the second volume. Literary Studies, Notes, and a Glossary for my edition will follow in the third and last volume.

During the years in which I have been working on this study, I have accumulated many obligations for kindness and assistance of all sorts. I have been given much useful information and generous criticism of my first edition, and I intend to revise the text in the Harleian Manuscript in the future.

I wish to thank all those teachers and friends, both in this country and abroad, who have been willing to give me informa-



tion and advice. I should like to thank the Departments of Printed Books and of Western Manuscripts, British Library, London, and the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, for permission to reproduce the plates. I wish to thank, too, Mr. Hilton Kelliher, British Library, and the staffs of both Libraries. I also owe thanks to Miss Hiroko Kawashima, who kindly typed with care and skill my transcriptions of the two texts; to my postgraduate students at Seijo University, Mrs Yumi Okada, Misses Kuniko Shoji, Mako Tatebe, and Naoko Shirai, who assisted me with the typing of my manuscript and its proofreading, so saving me from many possible errors.

Finally, I wish to thank the Department of English, Seijo University, for giving me the chance to publish my works as one of the Seijo English Monographs.

Tadahiro Ikegami

*Seijo University, Tokyo*

*July 1985*

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- BL             One leaf of the copy of the text printed by Wynkyn de Worde (c. 1522), preserved in London; British Library, Bagford Ballads Collection, Vol. I, C. 40. m. 9. (18\*). (*Ipomadon B*)
- Holden        Holden, A. J., ed. (1979) *Ipomedon: poème de Hue de Rotelande* (fin de XII<sup>e</sup> siècle). Paris: Éditions Klincksieck.
- Ipomadon A*   *Ipomadon* (A Version), preserved in Manchester, Chetham's Library, MS 8009, fols. 191-335.
- Ipomadon B*   *The Lyfe of Ipomydon* (B Version), preserved in London, British Library, MS Harley 2252, fols. 54-84.
- Ipomadon C*   *Ipomedon* (C Version), preserved in Longleat MS 257, fols. 90-106<sup>v</sup>.
- K              Kölbing, Eugen, ed. (1889) *Ipomedon in drei englischen bearbeitungen*. Breslau: Verlag von Wilhelm Koebner.
- K-K            Kölbing, Eugen und E. Koschwitz, eds. (1889) *Hue de Rotelande, Ipomedon, Ein Französischer Abenteuerroman des 12 Jahrhunderts*. Breslau; rpt. 1975, Geneve: Slatkine Reprints.
- LH             A later hand in black ink in MS Harley 2252, fols. 54-84.
- LI, I           Ikegami, Tadahiro, ed. (1983) *The Lyfe of Ipomydon*, Vol. I. Tokyo: Seijo University.
- MS             London, British Library, MS Harley 2252, fols. 54-84.
- PML           Thirty-four leaves of another imperfect copy of the text printed by Wynkyn de Worde in association with Robert Copland (c. 1530-31), preserved in New York, Pierpont Morgan Library, Acc. 20896. (*Ipomadon B*).
- Roberts       Roberts, Valerie S. C. (1974) *An Edition of the Middle English Romance: The Lyfe of Ipomydon*. Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, The University of Michigan.

- W Weber, Henry, ed. (1810) *Metrical Romances of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries*. 3 vols. Edinburgh: A. Constable.
- WW Wynkyn de Worde, particularly the PML edition.

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- Manual 1 *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English 1050-1500*, 6 vols. New Haven: The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Science, 1967-80. Volume 1: I, Romances (1967).
- MED *Middle English Dictionary*. (1952-) Eds. Hans Kurath, Sherman M. Kuhn, Robert E. Lewis, and John Reidy. (A-R now) Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
- ODEE Onions, C. T., ed. (1966) *The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*, with the assistance of G. W. S. Friedrichsen and R. W. Burchfield. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- OED *The Oxford English Dictionary*. (1933) 13 vols. Eds. J. A. H. Murray, H. Bradley, W. A. Craigie, and C. T. Onions. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- STC<sup>1</sup> *A Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of English Books Printed Abroad 1475-1640*. (1926) Compiled by A. W. Pollard and G. R. Redgrave et al, rpt. 1963, London: The Bibliographical Society.
- STC<sup>2</sup> *A Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of English Books Printed Abroad 1475-1640*. 2nd ed., Vol. 2: I-Z (1976). Compiled by A. W. Pollard and G. R. Redgrave, revised and enlarged by W. A. Jackson, F. S. Ferguson, and K. F. Pantzer.

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- Duff          Duff, Gordon. (1917) *Fifteenth Century English Books*. London : The Bibliographical Society.
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I" signifies Vol. 1; "Dobson, II," Vol. 2.
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4. For the names of languages and dialects and for grammatical terms, abbreviations in common use are used.

acc.	accusative
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
AN	Anglo-Norman
Angl	Anglian
aux.	auxiliary verb
compar.	comparative
conj.	conjunction
Da	Danish
dat.	dative
Du	Dutch
F	French
fem.	feminine



# BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS . xi

gen.	genitive
Gmc	Germanic
imp.	imperative
ind.	indicative
inf.	infinitive
int.	interjection
intr.	intransitive (vi.)
Kt	Kentish
L	Latin
masc.	masculine
MDu	Middle Dutch
ME	Middle English
med L	medieval Latin
MLG	Middle Low German
ModE	Modern English
n.	noun
Nhb	Northumbrian
nom.	nominative
Norw	Norwegian
num.	numeral
obs.	obsolete word
OE	Old English
OF	Old French
OKt	Old Kentish
ON	Old Norse
ONF	Old Northern French
ONhb	Old Northumbrian
pl.	plural
poss.	possessive

pp.	past participle
prep.	preposition
pres.	present
pres. part.	present participle
presE	Present-day English
pron.	pronoun
proper n.	proper name
pt.	preterite
sb.	substantive
sg.	singular
StE	Standard English
subj.	subjunctive
superl.	superlative
Sw	Swedish
tran.	transitive (vt.)
vb.	verb
WGmc	West Germanic
wk. vb.	weak verb
WS	West Saxon

5. The following symbols are used for ME phonemes:

long vowels: /i:/, /e:/, /ɛ:/, /y:/, /ø:/, /a:/, /u:/, /o:/, /ɔ:/.

short vowels: /i/, /e/, /ɐ/, /y/, /ø/, /a/, /u/, /o/.

diphthongs: /ei/, /ai/, /ui/, /oi/, /ou/, /au/, /eu/, /iu/.

consonants: /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /f/, /v/,  
 /θ/, /ð/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/ ([ç], [x]), /h/, /m/,  
 /n/, /l/, /r/, /w/, /j/.

For OE, ON, OF and AN phonemes, conventional symbols (e.g. OE *ȝ*, ON *ǰ*) are generally used. OE *ǣ*<sup>1</sup> signifies WS *ǣ*,

non-WS  $\bar{e} <$  WGmc  $\bar{a}$ ; OE  $\bar{a}^2$  signifies WS and Angl  $\bar{a}$ , Kt  $\bar{e} <$  WGmc  $ai + i/j$ .

6. / / indicates a phoneme.
- < > indicates a spelling.
- R indicates that the form occurs in rhyme.
- < from, deriving from.
- > became, becomes.

## INTRODUCTION

### I Early Printed Editions

Although the three fifteenth-century manuscripts of *Ipomadon*, each of which contains quite different texts: *A*, *B*, and *C* versions, are extant,<sup>1</sup> the text of *The Lyfe of Ipomydon* or *Ipomadon B* was solely printed in the early sixteenth century, at least twice by the same printer: Wynkyn de Worde, and only two imperfect copies of the text of the early prints have survived.

1. One is a single leaf of a Wynkyn de Worde edition, probably of 1522, and is now in the British Library, London. It is to be found in the Collection of Bagford Ballads, Vol. I, which contains 103 items, and it forms item 18\*. The shelfmark is C. 40. m. 9. (18\*): *STC* 5732.5 (hereafter BL).

Two materials have been inserted into a large sheet (350 mm×235 mm). The upper half is occupied by two leaves of a Charlemagne romance (item 18. Beg. Myghty fader in heuen on hye), and the lower half by a leaf of *Ipomydon*. BL has had the paper around the text cut away and it measures 142 mm×97 mm. No watermark is visible. Beneath, in an eighteenth-century hand is written "From the romance of 'Ipomydon' pt. by W. de Worde." The text of BL, which consists of 56 lines in rhymed couplet, is equivalent to 11. 261-320 in the British Library, MS

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1 For details of the manuscripts, see "I The Manuscript" in Introduction, *The Lyfe of Ipomydon*, ed. T. Ikegami, Vol. I (1983), pp. xii-xvi. For MS and BL, see also Carol M. Meale, "Wynkyn de Worde's Setting-Copy for *Ipomydon*," *Studies in Bibliography*, 35 (1982), pp. 156-71.

Harley 2252, fols. 54-84 (hereafter MS), but there is an omission between the bottom of the recto and the top of the verso, and a collation with MS shows that four lines (11. 289-292) are missing in BL. That the top of the leaf has been cropped is confirmed by the presence of the parts of descenders which are just visible above the present first line (1. 261) of the recto. We have, therefore, lost both 11. 257-260 on recto and 11. 289-292 on verso, assuming that the page has thirty-two lines of verse. On the verso of the leaf there are bad staining on the upper half and three kinds of calculation written on the right margin of the lower half. This fragment is the first text of the present edition.

2. The other is another imperfect copy of the text printed by Wynkyn de Worde, presumably working together with Robert Copland, and is preserved in New York, Pierpont Morgan Library, 20896 (hereafter PML).

(a) The extant book in PML now consists of two independent booklets of black letter: *The Milner of Abyngton* and *The Life of Ipomydon*.

The first is a unique imperfect copy of the text printed by Wynkyn de Worde in c. 1532-34 (STC<sup>1</sup> 78). Small quarto; A<sup>4</sup>B<sup>4</sup>, 8 leaves, wanting B1 and B6; thirty lines of verse to a page. The first three leaves of each gathering are signed except for the title-page, with title signatures: *Mylner of Abyng.* on A2, 3, B2, 3. The title-page reads:

¶ Here is a mery iest | of the mylner of Abyngton with his |  
wyfe and his doughter and | two poore scholers of | Cambridge.  
[Below borders of type ornaments and woodcut of a mill]

Beg. Ihesu Christ our heuen kynge  
 Saue all this gatherynge  
 Impf. ends: Thus with shorte conclusyon  
 This mylner through his abusyon

On the reverse of the title-page there is a Latin inscription in a contemporary hand, signed "By me William" and "By me John Bernard," both of whom were probably the owners of this booklet. This short narrative poem is very similar to Chaucer's *Reeve's Tale* of the *Canterbury Tales*, and is also quite close in plot to a story in Boccaccio's *Decameron*, told as the second story on the ninth day, and to two French fabliaux: *Du meunier et des deux clers* and *De Gombert et des deux clers*. One of the two students of Cambridge, who loved the Miller's daughter, is called "Jankyn" (1. 52, A2<sup>v</sup>).

(b) The second is the only known and imperfect copy of Wynkyn de Worde's (perhaps practically Robert Copland's) other known edition of *The Life of Ipomydon*, c. 1530-31 (STC 5733).<sup>2</sup> The second text in this edition is based on this copy.

Small quarto (172 mm×137 mm); B-H<sup>4</sup>I<sup>6</sup>; 34 leaves, wanting Sheet A (probably four leaves) including title-page; misprinting Biii as ¶3; I2 is defective and repaired; I3 and I4 are misplaced and I4 is placed before I3. The page has thirty-two lines of verse. The first three leaves of each gathering are signed, but the signatures I2, I4, I5, I6 have been written in pencil in a

2 Severs, J. B., ed. *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English 1050-1500*, 6 vols. New Haven, 1967-80. Volume 1: Romances (1967), pp. 153-55 & 309-12.

modern hand. The title signatures are signed as *Ipomy.* on B3, C1, D1, 3, E1, 3, F1, 3, G3, H3, I3, and as *Ipo.* on B1, G1, H1, I1. I2 has been damaged, as mentioned above, so that some parts of the lines at the bottom of the recto and verso of this leaf are missing: 11. 2077-80 and 2110-12. The poem ends on I6, where it is followed by "Lenuoye of Robert C. the Printer." and imprint. This incomplete text is equivalent to 11. 193-2346 (the end) in MS. The types used in BL and PML are similar. The two initials "T" of *They* (1. 529, C4<sup>r</sup>) and *Tourne* (1. 1955, H4<sup>v</sup>) and the initial "B" of *But* (1. 1451, F4<sup>v</sup>) are illuminated ones, all of which have a space of three lines wide. The other initials with a space of two lines wide are used in ll. 227, 445, 549, 751, 1077, and 1525. The initial "S" of *So* ("Lenuoye") contains a picture of the face of an old man. As for punctuation marks, the full stop occurs at the end of the line, just before initial capitals: 11. 226, 444, 528, 548, 750, and the diagonal strokes in 11. 1486, 1839, 2048 except for the cases in the "Lenuoye." Watermarks are visible on B4, D4, E1, F2, H2, I3.

According to the explanatory notes on the flyleaf at the end, these two books preserved in Richard Heber's collection were sold in this binding form in 1834, and obtained by Britwell Court Library. On Christie-Miller's sale on 16th December 1919 this book came into the possession of the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York.

(c) Robert Copland (*f.* 1508-48), translator and printer, has left at the end of this poem seven lines of "Lenuoye," which gives an ambiguous statement but leads us to presume that he might have been very closely associated with the PML edition of Wynkyn

de Worde's, and also by some chance with BL, though we have no certain evidence of this.

Wynkyn de Worde (?-1535), printer and stationer, came over to England with his master William Caxton from the Continent. He was Caxton's principal assistant or foreman, and presumably attended to the running of the printing house and to the supervision of the compositors.<sup>3</sup> After his master's death in 1491 he inherited the business and independently carried it on until his own death in 1535. He moved the press to Fleet Street early in 1501 intending to cover the whole country for his sales and reissued Caxton's translations and editions and also made use of Richard Pynson's publications. Afterwards in his choice of text he changed to more popular works, mostly publishing works of an educational, moral or religious nature, and employing English compositors.<sup>4</sup> After 1500 he published books mainly in quarto forms throughout his career.<sup>5</sup> Beside producing editions of courtly English poems, he printed fifteen romances in all which had been translated from French or modelled on French works and which were popular in the fifteenth century.<sup>6</sup> To bring about his purpose he used others to make translations for him so that Copland, who was originally one of Caxton's workmen and assisted de Worde after their master's death, now began to work for Wynkyn de Worde from 1508, when Copland was referred to as "old Robert Copland the eldest printer of England."<sup>7</sup>

3 Painter, G.D., *William Caxton*, London, 1976, p. 61. Blake, N.F., *Caxton: England's First Publisher*, London, 1976, p. 187.

4 Blake, N.F.<sup>2</sup>, pp. 187-91. Blake, N.F., *Caxton and his World*, London, 1969, p. 81.

5 Bennett, H.S., *English Books and Readers 1475-1557*, Cambridge, 1952, p. 224. For a list of publications of Wynkyn de Worde, see Bennett, pp. 242-76.

6 Blake, N.F.<sup>2</sup>, p. 188. Bennett, H.S., p. 191.

7 Painter, G.D., p. 84.



Copland's first known translation was *The Kalender of Shepherdes* (STC<sup>1</sup> 22409), F<sup>0</sup>, which at his suggestion was printed by de Worde in December 1508. He also translated *King Appolyn of Thyre* (STC<sup>1</sup> 708.1) which was printed by de Worde in February 1510, and so he appears to have commenced his career as a printer.<sup>8</sup> He is known to have translated books for de Worde between 1508 and 1514, and also issued books with his prints between 1515 and 1548, sometimes working as a printer on some of de Worde's publications as well as for a number of printers. Thus he joined Wynkyn de Worde after Caxton's death and assisted him until de Worde's death in 1535. Only about eleven books are credited to him but he carried on the trade of printing for a long period.<sup>9</sup> Beside making translations for his own press, he wrote poems, too, and his best known poems are *The hye way to the Spyttel hous* (STC<sup>1</sup> 5732), *Gyl of Braintfords Testament* (STC<sup>1</sup> 5730), and *The seuen sorrowes that women haue when theyr husbandes be deade* (STC<sup>1</sup> 5734).

As Carol M. Meale suggests,<sup>10</sup> I suppose that Wynkyn de Worde might have rented MS from John Colyns, mercer and bookseller and the owner of MS, used it as the copytext and setting-copy for BL and later used BL for PML. It will be suggested that Copland may have continued participating in the publication of many romances by de Worde's workshop, and this perhaps leads to a strong possibility of Copland's having participated

8 Blades, W., *The Biography and Typography of William Caxton*, London, 1871, rpt., 1977, pp. 70-73. Blake, N.F., "Wynkyn de Worde: The Later Years," *Gutenberg Jahrbuch* (1972), pp. 129-30 and 137.

9 Deacon, R., *William Caxton*, London, 1976, pp. 170-71.

10 Meale, Carol M.<sup>1</sup>, pp. 169-71.

in the second edition of *Ipomydon*. I assume that *The Lyfe of Ipomydon* must have been revised and printed at least twice by the same printer or editor in the printshop.

## II Language

In this chapter we shall give a description of the language of early sixteenth-century London English used in printed editions, which are the text of *The Lyfe of Ipomydon* in BL and mostly in PML. As for the language of MS Harley 2252, fols. 54-84, we have described the full details of this in the second chapter (pp. xvii-lix) of the first volume of my edition. Our present purpose is to discuss the more important characteristics of the language used in both BL and PML as compared with that in MS, putting particular emphasis on the transition of the text from MS to the two early printed editions, whose general features will be treated in this chapter. By 'transition' here I mean the differences or changes of the text between MS and both BL and PML, that is, the replacement of many words and phrases, corrections, interpolations, and modifications throughout the poem by the printer or compositor(s) when the work was being setting up in type in the printing house.<sup>1</sup>

If we carefully examine and compare the texts in MS, BL, and PML, we shall readily find the fact that there are many corrections in the dirty MS in decisive black ink by LH and that numerous emendations, additions, and omissions have been made in BL and PML, which I think may have been made for typographical, linguistic, or stylistic reasons.<sup>2</sup> The existence of these editorial changes by the printer or compositor(s) made in the workshop will be suggested by variations in words and in spellings

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1 Blake, Norman F., *Caxton: England's First Publisher*, London, 1976, p. 89.

2 Ibid., pp. 86-119.

throughout the whole poem.

Section A will illustrate where and how PML changes MS's rhyme words. The changes made in PML are not limited to spellings of rhyme words but extended to the replacement of rhyme words, although most of the replacements, sometimes of both, sometimes of one or the other, of the rhyme words evidently resulted from the desire to have visual uniformity by using identical letters in the rhymed syllables of both words. Several remarkable examples are discussed here in special reference to rhyme and pronunciation.

In Sections B and C we can see that the spellings and morphology used in PML become more consistent and modern, and seem to go in the direction of unification, regularization, and modernization of the forms. The most important things to notice are that older words and inflexions of various kinds generally disappear and that uniform spellings are so commonly used that they have made more modern formations, and that the periphrastic *dyde* overwhelmingly replaces the *gan*-periphrasis in the poem. After our examination of the readings in PML we think that the editor or compositor(s) in the printing house in London, probably Robert Copland, might have done this work, although first we have to study his own translations and poems or his epilogues and prologues in the prints. Copland's "Lenuoye" gives us additional support concerning this problem. Norman F. Blake has explained this general tendency in the late fifteenth century publications and indicated that "generally printing houses adopted the professional scribes' spellings so that printed books became more and more uniform in their orthography."<sup>3</sup> After discussing

3 Blake, N.F., *Caxton and his World*, London, 1969, p. 174.

Caxton's printing policy towards language, he considers Wynkyn de Worde's way of issuing books and suggests that "the language in Wynkyn de Worde's books have often undergone a process of standardization and modernization which may be attributed to the (English) compositors,"<sup>4</sup> whom de Worde, a foreigner, employed.

Section D is concerned with the treatment of interesting readings in MS and the early printed editions. On the assumption that MS was the printer's copy for BL, Carol M. Meale has studied the physical evidence regarding the replacement of the text between MS and the two Wynkyn de Worde editions, and analysed variant readings in those texts in some detail "to deduce to the printer's and/or compositor's attitude to the poem."<sup>5</sup> In addition to her investigation of the philological matters, we shall compare some more readings including rhyme words in PML with those in MS and point out that the printer or compositor(s) may have adopted a positive attitude to the replacement of the text according to the reading tendency of his age, and straightforwardly made corrections and modifications throughout the whole poem.

The words, phrases, and sentences in parentheses indicate the readings in MS, and the words or line numbers with asterisks refer to the line(s) in PML which are missing in BL: 11. 289-292.

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 175.

<sup>5</sup> Meale, C.M., "Wynkyn de Worde's Setting-Copy for *Ipomydon*," *Studies in Bibliography*, 35 (1982), pp. 165-68.

## A. Sounds

## 1. Replacement of ME Northern and North Midland forms.

1.1 Co-existence of ME /a:/, /ɔ:/, /ɛ:/ (or /e:/) in the words 'there' and the adverb 'ere' is typically found in works of ME Northern or North Midland writers.

MS's rhymes indicating ME /a:/ in *thare*, *there* (despite the spelling <e>) and *are* (adv.) are replaced as follows:

(Cf. LI. I, A 1.1.1.1, p. xvii; D 3.1, 3.2, p. lv.)

(a) *fare* subj. pres. 2 pl. (*there*) 1189: *care*.

(b) *thore* adv. (*thare*) 1327: *bore* pt. 3 sg. (*bare*).

(c) *yare* adj. "ready" <OE *ġearu*, -o (*are*) 464, 1023: *fare* inf., *forfare* pp.

In line 1189, PML adds *or ye hens fare*, instead of MS's simple *there* in order to have the ME /a:/-word *fare*: 'For Godes loue sayd Iason *or ye hens fare*' 1189 (For Goddis loue sayd Jason *there*). PML's preterite singular *bore* used for MS's *bare* in line 1328 in order to make an ME /ɔ:/-rhyme with *thore* is a new preterite formed under the influence of the past participle with ME /ɔ:/ (cf. Ekwall, §232). PML adopts the word with ME /a:/ but of different meaning *yare* ("ready") instead of MS's *are* in lines 464, 1023: 'Into the countre that I was *yare*' 464 (...pat I was *are*); 'as she dyde *yare*' 1023 (...*are*).

1.2 ME /e:/ for late OE *ē*+/*j*/+vowel is also typical of the North and North Midlands.

MS's rhyme indicating ME /e:/ in *nye* (despite the spelling <y>) is replaced as follows: (Cf. LI, I, A 1.2.1, p. xix.)

- (a) *espye* inf. (*see* inf.) 2006: *nye*.

PML changes a word rhyming with *nye*. It replaces the ME /e:/-word *see* with the ME /i:/-word *espye*, and avoids using the northerly form. The following change may also be noted:

- (b) *spye* inf. (*see* pt. 3 sg. "saw") 1102: *hye* adj. "high".

In this rhyme, PML changes MS's *see* to the infinitive *spye* with ME /i:/, by inserting *dyde*: 'Full soone the reed knyght *dyde* she *spye*' 1102 (The rede knyght full sone she *see*). If MS's preterite *see* rhyming with *hye* had ME /e:/ derived from the OE (Angl) preterite plural *sēgon*, PML's replacement to *spye* can be regarded as the same treatment as that in (a).<sup>1</sup>

1.3 MS's *yonge* 1304 is shown to have /i/ (despite the spelling <o>) rhyming with *justynge*. (Cf. *LI*, I, D 1.3, p. liii.) This /i/-form, which is frequently used in rhymes of popular verse (Brunner<sup>2</sup>, § 10, n. 5 (A)), may be regarded as a Northernism, for it may go back to OE Northumbrian *ging*.<sup>2</sup> PML replaces this form as follows:

- (c) *thyng* (*yonge*) 1304: *iustynge*.

In order to use *thyng* with /i/, PML has lengthened the line: 'That hath ben for the lady *that fayre thyng*' 1304 (That hathe be for the lady *yonge*).

## 2. Replacement of ME Western /o/ for OE *a/o*+nasal.

ME /o/ for OE *a/o* before a nasal is typical of the West

1 There is another possible source for the preterite *see* with ME /e:/: Ekwall suggests (§ 245) that *see* was probably derived from the past participle *seen*.

2 Another form that is considered to be a source of 'young' with /i/ is OE comparative *gingra*.

Midlands. MS's rhymes suggesting /o/ for OE *a/o+n* in *man* (despite the spelling <a>) is replaced as follows: (Cf. *LI*, I, A 1. 6. 1, p. xxiii.)

(a) *persone* (*man*) 306: *anone*.

(b) *ony* pron. (*man*) 1562: *pryuely* (*vppon*).

In line 306, BL and PML replace *man* with *persone* with ME /ɔ:/ to rhyme with *anone*. In line 1562, PML cuts out MS's *man* and makes the preceding word *any* (with the graphic change of <a> to <o>) rhyme with *pryuely*, which is placed at the beginning of line 1561 in MS: 'Goten on me *pryuely*' 1561 (Preuely goten was me *vppon*); 'Or I was wedded to *ony*' 1562 (Or I was weddyd to any *man*). By this modification, the second syllable of *ony* with ME /i:/ is unnaturally made to bear artificial stress to rhyme with -/y/. This suggests how strongly PML wishes to avoid using *man* with ME /o/.

In addition to these two rhymes, the spelling <o> of the final syllable of *Ipomydon* and *Jason* in MS is carefully changed to <a> in (BL) PML, when these rhyme with *man*, *gentyllman* 280, 920, 1633, 2305 and *than* adv. 942, 1055, with a single exception of line 727 where <o> is left unchanged; *Ipomydon*: *lemman*. The same spelling change of <o> to <a> is shown in lines 460 and 2324 where *Ipomydane* in PML (*Ipomydon*) rhymes with *tane* pp. "taken".

For another type of rhyme indicating ME West Midland or Kentish /e/ for OE *æ*, PML retains MS's rhymes: *fest* adv. "fast" (*faste*) 1715, 1810: *rest* inf. (*ryste*, *reste*).

### 3. Replacement of ME Eastern and vulgar pronunciation.

ME raising of open /ɛ:/ to /e:/ and open /ɔ:/ to /o:/ is



characteristic of ME Northern and Eastern dialects, but this is also found in London English, chiefly in vulgar speech (Dobson, II, §§ 121, 148).

3.1 MS's rhymes suggesting ME close /e:/ for open /ɛ:/ is replaced as follows: (Cf. *LI*, I, A 1.8.1.1, p. xxvi.)

(a) *deme* inf. (*bydene*) 1405: *eme* sb. "uncle".

(b) *sayd* pt. 3 sg. (*bad*) 1729: *brayd* pt. 2 sg. (*yede*).

MS's *bydene* 1405 is shown to have ME /e:/ for /ɛ:/ < OE  $\tilde{a}^2$  rhyming with *eme*. To avoid using *bydene* with ME /e:/, PML has added 'as ye myght deme', instead of MS's simple 'bydene', after a sentence: 'And yf ye byleue hym not *as ye myght deme*' 1405 (And if ye leve hym not *bydene*). MS's *bad* 1729 rhyming with *yede* indicates ME /e:/ for /ɛ:/ < OE  $\tilde{a}$  in *bad* < OE *bēad*, pt. of *bēodan* despite the spelling <a>. PML avoids using both of these rhyme words and introduces the new pair *sayd*: *brayd*. The second word 'brayd', pt. of ME *brien* "to cry out, shriek, weep" completely differs in meaning from MS's *yede*, though the first one *sayd* is similar in meaning to MS's *bad* "commanded": 'to her he *sayd*' 1729 (to hyr he *bad*); 'syth thou out *brayd*' 1730 (sythe pou oute *yede*).

3.2 MS's rhymes suggesting ME close /o:/ for open /ɔ:/ are replaced as follows: (Cf. *LI*, I, A 1.8.1.2, p. xxvii.)

(a) *soone* adv. (*anon*) 261: *vndone* pp.

(b) *soone* adv. (*camme*) 885: *anone*.

MS's *anon*: *vndone* 261/62 and *camme* pt. 3 sg. (with ME /o:/ despite the spelling <a>): *anone* 885/86 indicate ME /o:/ for /ɔ:/ < OE  $\tilde{a}$  in *anon(e)*. In line 261, BL and PML have reversed MS's

*sone anon* in order to rhyme the ME /o:/-words *soone* and *vndone* together: 'The lady commaunded *anone soone*' 261 (The lady comaundith *sone anon*). In line 885, PML has added *soone* after *came*: 'Ipomydon to his mayster *came soone*' 885 (Ipomydon to his maister *camme*). This change must partly be due to the fact that the preterite of 'come' has /a:/ in PML's language.<sup>2</sup>

3.3 ME /a/ for /o/, which was primarily vulgar, was found in London and its surrounding dialects (Dobson, II, §87).

MS's rhyme suggesting ME /a/ for /o/ is replaced as follows: (Cf. *LI*, I, A 1.8.2, p. xxviii.)

*barde* (*cord*) 1496: *backewarde*.

MS's *cord*: *bakwarde* indicates ME /a/ for /o/ in *cord*. This is avoided in PML, by adding the adverbial phrase *full barde* and cutting out *faste* that exists within the line: 'And bounde hym with a cord *full barde*' 1496 (And bound hym *faste* with a *cord*).

4. Replacement of rhymes between words ending in *-ie* (ME /i: ə/) and those in *-i* (ME /i:/).

MS's rhymes between *in hye* "in haste" and *by(e)* adv., *doughty* indicate the loss of the final *-e* after ME /i:/. (Cf. *LI*, I, A 2.1.2.1, pp. xxx-xxxi.) PML has replaced these as follows:

(a) *lyghtly* (*in hye*) 1127, 1667, 1985, 2159: *by* adv., *doughty*.

(b) *ny* adv. (*in hye*) 1036: *by* adv.

PML has changed *in hye* in MS to *lyghtly* and *ny*. MS's *in hye* historically has final *-e*, while PML's *lyghtly* does not. In *ny*,

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Morphology, (d) 2, p. xxxviii.

the pronunciation that lacked *-e* may have been already common.<sup>3</sup> We must not take this change, however, as indicating that PML still keeps words pronounced with and without the final *-e* apart. PML merely tries to avoid rhyming words traditionally spelt with and without the final *-e* together. It should be noted that elsewhere PML retains MS's rhymes between words with historical *-ie* and those with *-i*. (199/200, 327/28, 333/34, 423/24, 629/30, 933/34, 1153/54, 1459/60, 1795/96, 1875/76, 1929/30, 1951/52, 2107/08.)

5. Relacement of vulgar forms without final /d/ or /t/ (Dobson, II, § 398).

5.1 MS's rhyme indicating the loss of final /d/ after /n/ is replaced as follows:

*bounde* pp. adj. (*towne*) 1028: *greybounde* (*greybound*).

MS's *greybound* 1027: *towne* indicates the assimilatory loss of /d/ after /n/ in *greybound*. (Cf. LI, I, A 2.1.7, p. xxxii.) PML has changed the wording of line 1028 and used the word with final *-d* *bounde* to rhyme with *greybounde*: 'And towarde the townne he hym *bounde*' 1028 (And gan to go toward the *townne*).

5.2 MS's rhyme indicating the loss of final /t/ after /s/ is replaced as follows:

3 The suffix *-ly* has never had final *-e* in pronunciation. *Ny*, which does not have final /ç/ (as in *nigh* < OE *nē(a)b*), is derived from an inflected form (OE *nē(a)g* + vowel) and therefore it should have a final *-e*. But this *-e* seems to have been dropped early as indicated in such rhymes as Hoccleve's *richely*: *nygh* (without final /ç/ though spelt with <gh>): *perby*. *The Regement of Princes* 5350/52/53 [*Hoccleve's Works*, ed. F.J. Furnivall, EETS ES 72 (1897)].

*passe* (*paste* pt. 3. pl.) 1953: *lasse*.

MS's *paste*: *lasse* indicates the assimilatory loss of final /t/ after /s/ in *paste*. PML has replaced *paste* with *passe* by introducing *dyde* before it and thus avoided using the preterite *paste*: 'They plucked vp sayles and forth *dyde passe*' 1953 (They plukkyd vp sayles and forthe pey *paste*).

#### 6. Replacement of the adverbial genitive.

MS's rhyme indicating the existence of the adverbial genitive *-es* in *anon-ryghtes* is replaced as follows:

*anone-ryght* (*anon-ryghtes*) 1984: *knyght* (*knyghtes* pl.).

7. The following involve a change of spelling in the rhyme words. These may indicate PML's usual pronunciation.

#### 7.1 Change of <e> to <y> indicating /i/.

*lyue* inf. (*leve*): *gyue* (*yeve*) 953/54. (Cf. LI, I, A 1.4.3.2. (b), p. xxii.)

#### 7.2 Change of <er> to <ar> and the inverted spelling <er> for /ar/ indicating /ar/ < /er/.

(a) *answarre* sb. (*answere*): *warre* sb. "war" (*werre*) 1625/26. (Cf. LI, I, D 1.5, p. liii.)

(b) *berde* pt. 3. pl. (*berd*): *thyderwerde* (*thedyrward*) 2229/30.

#### 7.3 Change of <y> to <e> indicating /e/.

*let* pt. 1 sg. (*lete*): *dyscomfet* (*scomfyte*) 2201/02.<sup>4</sup> (Cf. LI,

4 *Scomfit* is an aphetic variant of *discomfit* "to defeat" <OF *desconfit*, *-cunfit*, *-cumfit*, pp. of *desconfire*. PML avoids using *scomfit* elsewhere in the text: it has *dysconforted* for MS's *scomfyted* in line 2143 (not in rhyme). Here the verb *disconfort* is confusedly used for *discomfit*. Cf. OED s.v. *discomfort* vb.

I, A 2.1.3, p. xxxi.)

7.4 Change of <ee> to <y> indicating /i:/ <ME /e:/.

*sy* inf. "see" (*see*): *company* (*companye*) 1365/66. (Cf. LI, I, A 2.2.2, p. xxxiv.)

7.5 Change of <d> to <t> indicating /t/.

*stoute*: *proute* <late OE *prūt* (*proude*) 1471/72.

## B. Spellings

### (a) Vowels

1. <ea> for Late ME /ɛ:/

*ease* sb. (*ese*) 264, *leasshe* (*lesshe*) 785, *meaned* pt. pl. (*hymenyd*) 744, *please* impers. pres. 3 sg. subj. (*plese*) 251, *seased* pt. 3 sg. (*sesyd*) 1592.<sup>1</sup>

2. Long vowels

2.1 <oo> for Late ME /ɔ:/ or /o:/

Usually *soone* adv. (*sone*) 261, 285, 413, etc., *boost* sb. (*boste*) 1415, and sometimes *doo* vb. (*do*) 1532, *doone* vb. (*done*) 1225, *moost* adj. (*most*) 612.

2.2 <ee> for ME /ɛ:/ or /e:/

*beest* (*best*) sb. 388, 1253, *feest* (*feste*) sb. 2235, 2313, *leest* (*lest*) sb. 2236, *reed* (*rede*) adj. 647, 653, etc.

3. <a> for OE *a/o+nd*

*hande* (*band*, *hande*, *bond*) sb. 354, 498, 617, etc., *lande* (*land*,

1 Ekwall, E. §51, p. 29. The spelling <ea> shows a 16th-century form.

*lande, lond, londe*) sb. 273, 281, 353, etc., *sande (sond)* sb. 2154, 2283, *stande (stand, stande, stond)* vb. 680, 1917, 2034, 2042, *vnderstande (vndirstand, vnderstond)* vb. 417, 863, etc. The form <ond> completely disappears.

4. <y> for OE *i* in open syllables

*byther (bedyr)* adv. 489, 775, *thyder (thedyr)* adv. 721, 2175, 2193.

5. <aun> for OF nasalized *a+nd, +nt, +ng* /ndʒ/

*Commaunded* pt. 3 sg. (*comaundith, comandyth*) 261, 301, *commaundement (comandement)* sb. 235, *couenaunt (couenant)* sb. 696, *graunted* pt. sg. or pl. (*granted, grantid, grantyd*) 235, 682, 1059, etc., *straunge* adj. (*strange*) 232, 259, 269, etc.<sup>2</sup>

6. <ought> for ME /ou+xt/

*brought* pt. sg. (*broght*) 380, 490, etc., *nought* adv. (*noght*) 430, 457, 480, etc., *thought* pt. sg. or pl., sb. (*thoght*) 429, 458, 479, etc.

7. <ou> or <u> for ME /u/ < OF /u/

7.1 <ou> *countre* sb. (*contre*) 240, 293, etc., *souper, soupere* sb. (*sopere*) 892, 901, 1226, *tourn(ed)* vb. (*torne, tornyd, turnyd*) 739, 1004, 1194, etc.

7.2 <u> *butlere, buttelere* sb. (*botelere*) 325, 331, *buttry* sb. (*botery*) 316, *nurture* sb. (*norture*) 272, 275, etc. *buttry* is a 16th-century form.

2 Jordan, R. § 224, III, p. 205. Ekwall, § 35-38, pp. 19-22.

8. <v> for initial /u/ or /v/ and <u> for medial /v/

8.1 <v> *vncl* 1587, *vnder* 614, *vnderstode* 635, *vndyde* 397, *vndone* 262, *vnto* 226, 287, etc., *vp* 315, 331, *vpon* 719, 1313, *vs* 1258, 2345, *vsage* 1498, beside *venery* 415, *vyllyny* 1153, *vouchesafe*, *vouche...safe*, *voucheth safe* 1329, 1381, 1389, *vysage* 1497, *voyce* 1864. This usage is already found in MS.

8.2 <u> *byleue* (*leve*) vb. 1405, *deseruyng* sb. (*deservyng*) 453, *euery* (*every*) 833, *gaue* (*gaff*) 226, 540, *gloues* sb. (*gloves*) 2056, *bouynge* (*bovyng*) 1216, *leue* sb. (*leffe*, *leve*) 198, 567, etc., *lyueth* (*lyveth*) 862, *loue* sb. (*love*) 594, *merueyle* sb. (*merveille*) 847, *neuer* (*nevyr*, *neuyr*, *nevyr*, *nyver*) 1293, 1443, 2058, 2109, *paulylon* (*pavylon*) 384, *proue* vb. (*prove*) 2033, *purueyed* (*purveyd*) 643, *serue* vb. (*serve*) 201, *seruyce* sb. (*service*) 292, *shauen* pp. (*shavyn*) 1914, *steuen* sb. (*stevyn*) 800, *trauayle* sb. (*travayle*) 291. This usage also occurs in MS.

9. Addition of initial <h>

*bayre*, *beyre* sb. (*eyre*) 549, 562, etc., *hermytage* sb. (*ermytage*) 804, 962, 1092, *hostage* sb. (*ostage*) 773, 936, 1292.

10. <i> or <y> for unstressed /ə/ disappears and is replaced by <e>.

*after* (*aftir*) 611, *another* (*anothyr*) 421, *before* (*byfore*) 332, *beholde* (*byhold*) 447, *departed* (*partid*) 1577, *dwelled* (*dwellyd*) 339, *elles* (*ellis*) 884, *euer* (*euыр*) 378, 1504, etc., *her* (*hyr*) 251, *boundes* (*bowndis*) 380, *knyghtes* (*knyghtys*) 952, *loked* (*lokyd*) 403, *messenger* (*messyngere*) 918, *moder* (*modyr*) 523, *neuer* (*nevyr*) 1443, *serued* (*servid*) 340, *speres* (*speryс*) 808, *stedes* (*stedis*) 643, *thanked* (*thankyd*) 595, *thynketh* (*thynkith*) 623, *togyder* (*togedyr*) 581, *wonder* (*wondyr*) 1711, *yesterdaye* (*yistyryday*) 997.

## (b) Consonants

## 11. &lt;th&gt; and &lt;3&gt;

11.1 <th> The old letter <p> disappears and is replaced by <th>.

*than* (*pan*, *panne*) 358, 942, 963, 1417, *that* (*pat*) 262, *the* (*pe*) 295, *they* (*pay*) 413, *them* (*pem*) 2339, 2340, *these* (*pese*) 266, 1187, 2194. <p> is retained only in 'Lenuoye' in this edition.

11.2 <3> The letter <3> still remains: *keny3tes* (*kenygbtes*) 1956, which is only one instance.

## 12. &lt;g&gt; for &lt;y&gt;

12.1 <g><ON. *agayne* (*ayeyne*) 1984, *forgyue* (*for'yiffe*) 1153, *gyfte* (*yifte*) 329, 1388, *gyue* (*yiffe*) 338. The <y>-forms completely disappear.

12.2 <g><OE inflectional form or ON. *gate* sb. (*yate*) 781, 1507 beside *yate*<sup>R</sup> 777.

## 13. &lt;d&gt; or &lt;th&gt; for ME /d/ or /ð/

13.1 <d> for ON /ð/ *tydynges* pl. (*tithyngis*, *tythyngis*) 517, 638, 854, 1283, *tydynge* (*tithyngis*, *tythyngis*) 1531, 1630, 2140 (<Late OE *tīdung*, ON *tīðindi*); *bondred* (*bundreth*) 2236, 2238, 2270 (<Late OE *bundred*, ON *bundrað*). The form *thyder* adv. (*thedyr*) 721, 2175, 2193 retains OE form (<OE *pider*, ON *paðra*) while *hyther* (*bedyr*) 489, 775 preserves ON form (<ON *beðra*, OE *bider*).

13.2 <d> *fader* (*fader*, *fadir*) 222, 522, etc., *moder* (*modir*, *modyr*) 523, 1555, 1575, etc., *broder* (*brothir*, *brother*<OE *brōþor*) 1560, 1567, 1576, etc. beside *brother*<sup>R</sup> 1888, 2103.



14. <ck> for ME /k/<sup>3</sup>

*backe* sb. (*bakke*) 818, *blacke* (*blake*) 649, 653, 827, etc. beside *blake*<sup>R</sup> 1169, *backewarde* adv. (*bakwarde*) 1495, *bucke* sb. (*buk*) 389, *cocke* sb. (*cokke*) 783, *horsbacke* sb. 538, *lacke* sb. (*lak*, *lake*) 1061, 1774, *necke* sb. (*nekke*) 1160, *plucked* pt. pl. (*plukkyd*) 1953, *prycked* pt. sg. (*prekyd*) 1711.

15. Metathesis of *r*<sup>4</sup>

Vowel + *r*: *fyrst* (*fryst*) 783, 813, etc. <OE *fyr(e)st*; *thyrde* (*thryd*) 819, 1313, etc. <OE *prid(d)a*.

## 16. &lt;th&gt; for ME /θ/

The strange form <ghe> appears in MS, but does not occur in PML: *strength* (*strengbe*) 1586, 1614, *trouth* (*troughe*) 1374.

## (c) Others

17. *kyss* sb. from vb. with <y> <i> for ME /i/

*kyss* (*cusse*, *kusse* <OE *coss*) 704, 756, cf. *kyssed* pt. sg. or pl. (*kyssyd*) (<OE *cyssan*, pt. *cyste*, pp. *cyssed*) 770, 2209. The form '*kiss*' sb. superseded *coss* in the 14th century.

18. *thrugb* prep.

*thrugb* (*thrugbe*, *throgbe*, *througbe*, *prowe*) 387, 630, 812, 1148 1533.

19. *well* adv.

Usually *well* (*wele*) 264, 280, 282, 550, 787, etc. beside *wele*<sup>R</sup>

3 Jordan, R. §178, p. 164.

4 Jordan, R. §165, p. 157.

351, 433, 454, 635, 868, 1037, 1409.

20. *whan* conj.; *than* conj. or adv.

Commonly *whan*, *whan that* 383, 493, 638, etc.; *than* 203, 219, etc.

21. *without* prep.

Usually *without* (*withoute*, *withouten*, *withoutyn*) 213, 520, 575, 619, etc. beside *withouten fayle*<sup>R</sup> 589, 2165, *withouten more*<sup>R</sup> 1639, 2232.

22. *mayster* sb. *mayster* (*maister*, *master*) 639, 934, 955, 1502  
(<OE *mægister*, *māgister*, OF *maistre*).

23. *curteysly* adv.

*curteysly*<sup>R</sup> (*cortessly*) 253, 300, 344, *courteysy*<sup>R</sup> sb. (*curtesy*, *cortessye*) 328, 334, *courteyse* adj. (*curteyse*) 525 (<OF *corteis*, *curteis*). This form retains an original French spelling and is probably characteristic of the editor's spelling.

24. <ch> in '*Cbrystente*'

*Cbrystente* sb. (*Crystente*) 511. This is a direct adoption of AN *cristiente*, OF *crestiente* and after 1500 <c-> was spelt with <ch->. See OED s.v. 'Christianity.'

25. Imitation of French spelling

25.1 <eo> for ME /e:/ <OF *ue* *people* (*peple*) 835, 1534 <AN

*poepple, people, OF pople, peuple.*<sup>5</sup>

25.2 <ealm> for ME /ɛ:m/ *realmes* sb. gen. sg. (*remes*) 588  
<OF *realme, reaume.*<sup>6</sup>

### C. Morphology

#### (a) Nouns

Both genitive sg. and plural end in *-s, -es*.

Gen. sg.: *Ipomydons* 633, *kynges* 902, *ladyes* 425, *maydens* 1463, *maysters* 380, *mannes* 508, *quenes* 384, *realmes* 588.

Pl.: *barons* 2225, *beestes* 390, *clerkes* 2217, *dayes* 548, 2232, *gates* 258, *gestes* 258, *gyftes* 547, *horses* 2238, *boundes* 369, *knyghtes* 342, *letters* 2218, *maydens* 874, *mantelles* 238, *metes* 2233, *mynstrelles* 547, *pages* 265, *squyers* 397, *tydynges* 517, *wayes* 243.

#### (b) Pronouns

1. The 2nd pl.: nom. *ye*, gen. *your*, dat. acc. *you*. Exceptionally *you* 1815 in *slepe you (ye) now?* is used as nom. after the verb in question.<sup>1</sup>
2. The 3rd fem. sg. is regular: nom. *she*, gen. *her*, dat. acc. *her*.
3. The 3rd pl. is also regular: nom. *they*, gen. *theyr*, dat. acc. *them*.

#### (c) Adjectives

1. The form *moche* 530, 714, etc. is commonly used, and the

<sup>5</sup> Ekwall, E. § 58, p. 32.

<sup>6</sup> Jordan, R. § 243, p. 217.

<sup>1</sup> Mustanoja, Tauno F. *A Middle English Syntax, Part I: Part of Speech*. (Helsinki, 1960), p. 125.

form *myche* does not appear.

2. The OE mutated comparative form is in use: *lenger* 480, 853 (cf. *no lenger* adv.: 458, 1188, 1797).
3. The form *ony* (also as pron.) 360, 518, etc. is commonly used except for *any* 1647, 2182.
4. The form *ecbe* (also as pron.) 398, 807, etc. is usually used, and the form *iche* in MS disappears.
5. The form *two* 438, 1208 is commonly in use, though the form *to* (*two* < OE *twā*) 2238 appears. Or it may be that this would be a typographical misprint.

(d) Verbs

1. The Present Indicative 3rd sg. usually ends in *-th*, *-eth* except for a single example of *ledes*<sup>R</sup> (*ledis*) 1297; *cometh* 902, *goth* 790, *batb* (as aux.) 194, 1786, etc., *ledeth* 930, *lyueth* 862, etc.
2. The usual form of Preterite Indicative of "to come" is *came* 212, 245, etc. and the form *come* does not occur.
3. The pt. pl. (strong verbs in ME) has usually the same form as the sg. Pl. forms: *came* 245, *dranke* 1719, *ete*<sup>R</sup> 1719, *fell*<sup>R</sup> 1455, *loughe* 896, *nome*<sup>R</sup> 657, *ranne* 762, *rode*<sup>R</sup> 1973, *sawe* 306, *sate* 901, *spake* 336, *stode* 743, *toke* 220.
4. The pp. (strong verbs in ME) has mostly ending *-en* except in the case of verbs with a nasal in the stem: *broken* 1551, *comen* 1993, *eten* 313, *holden* 1636, *knowen* 621, *shauen* 1914, *taken* 416, *wrytten* 2222, but *borne* 1252, *come*<sup>R</sup> 522, *fall*<sup>R</sup> 1242, *nome*<sup>R</sup> 521, *ronne* 381, *slayne* 924, *tane*<sup>R</sup> 2323, *wonne* 1236.
5. The usual forms of Preterite Indicative (weak verbs) are

*answered* 564, *blamed* 452, *busked* pl. 219, *dwelled* 339, *graunted* pl. 235, *kyssed* 770, *laughed* pl. 1273, *loked* 403, *loued* pl. 343, *passed* pl. 412, *prayed* pl. 248, *sayd* 203, *saluted* 303, *thanked* 300, *wanted* pl. 221, etc. The forms with endings in *-id*, *-yd* completely disappear. The Preterite form of "to laugh" has two forms: mostly *laughed* 1273, 1519, etc. and *lough(e)* 896, 1033.

6. Present Participle usually has an ending *-ynge* except for a single example of *farande*<sup>R</sup> (as adj.) 282: *blowyng*e 1079, *comyng*e<sup>R</sup> 1467, *bouyng*e 1216, *prechyng*e 1544, *rennyng*e<sup>R</sup> 764, *rydyng*e<sup>R</sup> 1468, 1533, 1674, 1870, *talkyng*e<sup>R</sup> 1869, *wakyng*e 1811. There are three instances with the ending *-enge*, all of which occur at the beginning of the line: *prayenge* 579, 837, 927.
7. Some impersonal verbs are changed into personal verbs: *they lyked (them lyked)* 2330, *we lyste (vs list)* 1696, *he semeth (hym semeth)* 512, *he thought (hym thoght)* 690, 1160.
8. The contracted forms almost disappear: *wote not (note)* 1564.
9. The Preterite form of "shall" is constantly *sholde (shuld, shulde, shold)* 304, 441, 553, etc.
10. The most interesting phenomenon is that the *gan*-periphrasis in MS is considerably replaced by the periphrastic 'do' in PML.<sup>2</sup> The verb '*gan, ganne, gon, gone*' (= "did") is frequently used as ME narrative diction, mostly required for the sake

2 Mustanoja, T. F., pp. 602-5 and 610-15. See LI, I, p. li.

of a special stylistic effect in addition to metre and rhyme, as has been shown in the first volume of my edition. In PML the preterite form '*dyde*' is very often used. The use of both *dyde* and *gan* is divided into six types: (i) *gan*+bare infinitive is replaced by *dyde*+bare infinitive, (ii) *gan*...bare infinitive is replaced by *dyde*...bare infinitive, (iii) *gan*+bare infinitive is replaced by *can*, *coude*+bare infinitive, (iv) *gan*+bare infinitive as in MS, (v) *dyde*+bare infinitive as in MS, and (vi) *dyd*...bare infinitive as in MS.

- (i) 25 instances: *dyde saye* (*gan say*) 789, *dyde ryde* (*gan ryde*) 807, etc.
- (ii) 25 instances: *dyde...bere* (*gan...bere*) 332, *dyde...saye* (*gan...say*) 366, etc.
- (iii) 5 instances: *can call* (*gan calle*) 247, *can...laye* (*gan...ley*) 495, 676, 943, 1039.<sup>3</sup>
- (iv) 10 instances: *gan go* (*gan goo*) 211, *gan saye* (*gan say*) 228, *gan...saye* (*gan...say*) 496; 531, 569, 602, 634, 926, 975, 989.
- (v) 3 instances: *dyde fyght* (*dyd fight*) 908, *dyde dwell* (*dyd dwelle*) 2214, *dydest dysbonoure* (*dydist dishonour*) 1473.
- (vi) 20 instances: *dyde...se* (*dyd...see*) 406, *dyde...bye* (*dyd...bye*) 934, *dyde...abyde* (*dyd...abyde*) 990, etc.

The form *gan to* infinitive in MS is replaced by the forms *dyde to ryde* 813, *dyde...sayne* 1864, *dyde wende* 2328, and the form *gan gone* in MS by *is gone* 2004. The form *began to* infinitive also occurs in the text: *began...to ryde* (*bygan...to ryde*) 537, *began to gryse* 1470, *began to tene* 1760, *began to lyght* 2136.

Two instances of the present tense form 'do' appear: *doost enquere* (pres. 2 sg.) 2081 (*doste enquere*), *dothe...bere* (pres. 3 sg.)

<sup>3</sup> Mustanoja, p. 610.

1768 (*ganne...bere*).

#### D. Words, Phrases, and Sentences

##### (a) Details of Readings

1. 271 *to-yere*<sup>R</sup> is changed to *this yere*.
2. 313 *ete* pp. is changed to *eten*. The form *-en* is usual.
3. 347 *yede* is changed to *went(e)* 347, 399, etc. although it is still used as rhyme word in 309, 770, 1025.
4. 397 ' *There* ("their") *squyers* ' is changed to ' *Tbre* ("three") *squyers* .'
5. 419 *san3 fayle* is changed to *without fayle*.
6. 480 *ne wille I noght* is changed to *wyll I nought* to avoid double negative.
7. 850 and 1565 *pis endris (endyr) yere* is changed to *this other yere*. *endyr* is an old word. See *OED* s.v. *ender* a. and *MED* s.v. *ender* adj. or n.
8. 988 *wexe* pt. pl. ("to become, grow") is changed to *waxed*. The strong pt. *wexe* became rare after 14th century and was replaced by the Anglian form *wax-* (weak verb).<sup>1</sup>
9. 1408 and 1448 *wight*<sup>R</sup> adj. is changed to *lyght*<sup>R</sup> although *wyght*<sup>R</sup> adj. (*wight*) is still preserved in 914, 2058, 2174. Cf. *lyghtly*<sup>R</sup> 1127, 1985, 2159, and *lyght*<sup>R</sup> 810. *Lyght* and *lyghtly* are used by preference in PML.
10. 1440 *His be stolyn* is changed to *Is be stolen*, which is a better reading.
11. 1466 *space* is changed to *mountnaunce*. See *MED* s.v. *mōunt-  
aunce* n.: *mountaunce of a mile* ("the amount of time  
needed to travel a mile"). The line is more idiomatic.

<sup>1</sup> Jordan, R. §63, p. 95. See *OED* v.s. *wax* v<sup>1</sup>.

12. 1489 *worthyd* pt. sg. is changed to *mounted*.<sup>2</sup> An old word is superseded by a new foreign word.
13. 1543 *beried* pt. sg. is changed to *buried*, which shows the adoption of Southern and Western spelling.
14. 1640 *shove* pt. sg. ("to shave") is changed to *shaued* (weak verb). The strong vb. became a weak vb. in the 14th century, but *shauen* (pp.) 1914 still occurs.
15. 1681 *without* (*bot if*) is used as a conj.
16. 1696 *Vs list to speke of no pleye* is changed to *We lyst not speke of playe*. *lyst* is used as a personal verb.
17. 2007 In *In that place she wolde not abyde*, *not* is supplied to make the sense clear.
18. 2255 *they wasshe* pt. pl. ("to wash") is changed to *they wysse*. The form *wysse* with ME /i/ is a variant form of the verb 'wash' (<OE *wæscan*, *wæscan*, *wæxan*, pt. pl. *wōxon*, *wēocson*: OE strong verb of Class 6), and is due to late ME shortening of /e:/ (earlier ME *weesh(en)* < OE *wēocson*).<sup>3</sup>
19. 2314 *Euery man busked hem home to wend* is changed to *Euery man home wolde wende*, to make the sentence plainer English.

(b) Change of Rhyme Words

(Modern editorial punctuation is omitted here in the following examples.)

2 Mustanoja, T.F. 'wurtbe', pp. 615-19.

3 Brunner, K., *Die englische Sprache*, 2 Bde, Tübingen, 1960. III. Die Flexionsformen und ihre Verwendung, V. Verba: Me. und ne. Stammformen: 6 Klasse. Brunner, K., *An Outline of Middle English Grammar*, (Oxford, 1963), III. Part 4, § 69, Note 21, p. 78.



1. 441-2 Than sholde she in *slandre fall*  
 An[d] lese moche *bonoure therwithall*  
 (Pan shuld she falle in *slandre*  
 And lese myche of hyr *bonoure*)

Word order is changed and a word added to avoid inexact rhyme.

2. 637-8 Ipomydon in herte was full *glad*  
 Whan that he the tydynges *had*  
 (Ipomydon in hert was full *glad*  
 Whan that he the tythyngis *berd*)

*berd* is underlined and *had* written above the line in LH in MS to get an exact rhyme.

3. 757-8 Whan she had eten to chambre she is *gone*  
 Ipomydon vnto the quene wente *anone*  
 (Whan she had eten to chambre she *wente*  
 Ipomydon to the quene *he wente*)

The double subject is avoided in 758<sup>4</sup> and the same rhyme word *wente* in both lines also avoided.

4. 1063-64 He knewe the way *at the forest*  
 Where they sholde mete *in the best*  
 (H knew pe way *at pe beste*  
 Where they shuld mete *in pe foreste*)

The rhyme words are replaced by each other probably to make the sense clearer.

5. 1129-30 Syr Campany[u]s full fast hym *belde*  
 He thought to iuste with hym in felde  
 (Sir Campaynus hym faste *bybelde*  
 He thoght to just with hym in felde)

4 Mossé, F. §116.3, p. 93.

The rhyme word *bybelde* is changed to *belde* and the word order also changed to have a right rhythm. *belde* is a shortened form of *bibölden*. See *MED* s.v. *bölden* v. (2).

6. 1187-88 I haue ben here *these dayes thre*

But now no lenger I may *be*

(I haue bene *pese thre dayes*

But now no lenger dwelle I *maye*)

The words are reversed in 1187 and a new word brought in to avoid inexact rhyme. Cf. *boundes thre* 395.

7. 1253-54 For he hath taken *many a beest*

The grettest that was in the *forest*

(For he hathe take *wild bestis*

The grettest pat was in *pe foreste*)

In MS *wild bestis* is underlined and *many a beest* written above the line in LH, probably to avoid inexact rhyme *-estis*: *-est*.

8. 1259-60 Ipomydon was sore *trauayled*

In the games that he had *sped*

(Ipomydon was sore *travailed*

In the gamys pat he *bad*)

The rhyme word *bad* is changed to *sped* to avoid inexact rhyme.

9. 1583-84 For crowne wolde he none *bere*

He wolde be more assayed *there*

(For crowne wold he none *bere*

He wold be more assayed *ere*)

The adv. *ere* (adverb of time) is avoided and changed to *there* (adverb of place). Cf. 1165-66: *euer here*: *were there* (*euer ere*: *there were*).

10. 1613-14 Her castell breke and her *boure*  
With strength take her in her *tour*  
(Hyr castelle breke and hyr *tour*  
With strenghe take hyr in hyr *boure*)

The rhyme words are exchanged for each other.

11. 2187-88 Tyll I herde vpon a daye  
Of the duke that *made entraye*  
(Tille I herd vppon a day  
Of þe duke þat *made outray*)

The phrase *made outray* ("to do violence") is changed to *made entraye*. The word *entraye* sb. is probably *entre* ("entrance"). See *MED* s.v. *ōutrai(e)* n. and *entrē* n.

### III A Comparison of the Three Texts

The only portions common to the three texts of MS, BL, and PML are lines 261-320 except for lines 289-292, which are missing in BL. The texts of BL and PML correspond to lines 261-320 and lines 193-2346 in MS respectively. A collation of fifty-nine lines in MS with those in BL and PML will, therefore, reveal how Wynkyn de Worde's two printed editions were made and how they were related to each other. This chapter is a continuation of the preceding chapter, and we shall consider in more detail various problems from a philological point of view on the basis of the observations we have already made. The chapter is divided into two sections, each of which is again subdivided into two parts: "MS against BL and PML," and "BL against PML."

Section A particularly treats the question of the final *-e* (unstressed /ə/), which ceased to be pronounced in the language of the original author of the middle of the fifteenth century. The final *-e* is omitted from several words in PML while some words retain it in PML. Generally speaking, the final *-e* is added or omitted arbitrarily, such decisions being dictated chiefly by typographical rather than linguistic or stylistic considerations.<sup>1</sup> Section B deals with the same phenomena as those shown above in Sections B, C, and D in the Second Chapter, but here a full description is given line by line between l. 261 and l. 320, followed by a list of "All the Differences in Spellings and Words in the Three Texts." In Part (2) "BL against PML" differences

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<sup>1</sup> Blake, N. F.<sup>2</sup>, p. 97.

in five points are shown and discussed. Although the evidence is slender, we shall see that it indicates a close affiliation between BL and PML.

Now we shall have to conclude our studies on the basis of the examination we have made in detail. The bibliographical investigation into MS has shown that many corrections in MS made by LH are fully used in PML.<sup>2</sup> Besides this, there occur many other readings in PML that are different from those in MS, which suggests that there was what might well be called an editorial revision concerning this poem in the printing house. When we compare the three texts of MS, BL, PML of the popular romance, we find that on the whole these texts are almost the same and that there is such a striking similarity between them that this uniformity cannot be considered accidental. It has been pointed out that it was the general printing practice for the compositors to set up the second edition from the first.<sup>3</sup> The printing types used in both BL and PML appear to be the same, and also the printer himself was the same Wynkyn de Worde, most probably assisted by Robert Copland. This leads us to believe that the three texts are so closely related to one another that the printer might have depended for BL on MS and for PML on BL. The existence of a literary language based chiefly on the language of London from about 1500 is now recognised<sup>4</sup>, and the editorial changes perhaps produced greater consistency

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2 Meale, C. M.<sup>1</sup>, pp. 165-68. See many footnotes in the Text, *LI*, I.

3 Blake, N. F.<sup>2</sup>, p. 92.

4 Blake, N. F.<sup>1</sup>, pp. 171-93. Strang, B. M. H., *A History of English*, London, 1970, pp. 161-65. Fisher, John, "Chancery and the Emergence of Standard Written English in the Fifteenth Century," *Speculum*, 52 (1977), pp. 870-99.

and intelligibility in the English text. I think that PML as a later edition may well have been set up from BL, which probably became very popular, making use of de Worde's previous printed edition as copytext, and possibly using MS again by some chance. Thus I suppose that the extant text of *The Lyfe of Ipomydon* might have been at least twice revised and printed.

### A. Sounds

#### (1) MS against BL and PML

We have already observed some phonological features indicated in the replacement of MS's rhyme words by PML. BL agrees with PML in having *soone: vndone* 261/62 instead of MS's *anon: vndone*, and *anone: persone* 305/06 instead of MS's *anone: man*. These have been dealt with in the preceding chapter under 2 and 3.2 respectively. The word *person(e)* is a rare word in PML as the only other example is found in line 1664.

Another point to be discussed in comparing the three extant texts is the question of the final *-e* (=unstressed /ə/). That the final *-e* had ceased to be pronounced already in the language of the original author is attested to by MS's rhymes. (Cf. *LI*, I, A 2.1.2, pp. xxx-xxxi.) We can deduce, therefore, that a certain type of late ME pronunciation that sometimes retains the final *-e* was entirely unknown to the compositors of BL and PML, and probably also to the scribe of MS. (Cf. II. A Sounds 4 above.)

It is interesting to note BL and PML's change of spelling concerning the final *-e*. BL and PML add <-e> to various words where <-e> is not used in MS, and cut it out almost regularly

when MS's <-e> is preceded by two consonants. Their addition and deletion of the final <-e> do not seem to be carried out for etymological or grammatical reasons. Nor do the positions of words, i.e. whether they are in rhymes, or whether they are standing before words beginning with a vowel or an *b*, seem relevant. One of the most interesting additions of <-e> by BL and PML is to be found in the preterite indicative first and third persons singular of strong verbs, where historically <-e> is unnecessary: *bybelde* 279 (*bybeld*), *knewe* 281 (*knew*), *sawe* 283 (*saw*), *arose* 315 (*aroos*). On the other hand, they cut <-e> out or leave it unsupplied in other classes of verbs of the same function, where historically <-e> is required; e.g. *set* 267 (*sette*), *sayd* 311 (*sayd*).

Another point to be noted is the treatment of <-e> in adjectives. BL and PML cut <-e> out from adjective plurals, where historically <-e> is required: *all* 265 (*alle*), *small* 303 (*smalle*).<sup>1</sup> They retain MS's <-e> in the adjective singular *grete* "great" 276, 284, 291, where historically the final <-e> is unnecessary. It may be noted that the three texts preserve the final <-e> in the adjective *proude* preceded by a definite article: *the proude squyere* 320 (*pe proude squeer*). This may be taken as a preservation of the inflectional ending of a weak adjective, but it seems safe to suppose that this is accidental.

## (2) BL against PML

There are no BL's rhymes which are changed by PML. The

<sup>1</sup> Both of these are rhyme words. Note that the words have the double consonants *-ll*. In other than rhyme words, MS also does not write <-e> in *all* 296 (*all your men*). BL and PML preserve this form.

forms with the final <-e> are sometimes changed. The following are all the changes made by PML:

- (a) BL *wente* pt. pl., PML *went* 266 (*went*)
- (b) BL *gret* pt. 3 sg., PML *grete* 268 (*grette*)
- (c) BL *may* pres. 2 pl., PML *maye* 297 (*may*)
- (d) BL *aboute* adv., PML *about* 317 (*aboute*)
- (e) BL *route* sb., PML *rout* 318 (*route*)

(b), (d) and (e) are rhyme words, (a) occurs before *into*, and (c) occurs before *dwell* (*dwelle*). PML adds <-e> in (b) *grete*<sup>2</sup> and (c) *maye* and drops it in (a) *went*, (d) *about* and (e) *rout*. There seems to be no rule governing the addition and deletion of the final <-e>.

## B. Spellings, Morphology, and Others

### (1) MS against both BL and PML

#### (a) Spellings

1. <ea> for <e> *ease* (*ese*) 264.
  2. <oo> for ME /ɔ:/ *soone* (*sone*) 261, 285, 305.
  3. <a> for OE *a/o*+*nd* *lande*<sup>R</sup> (*lond*, *londe*) 273, 281.
  4. <aun> for OF nasalized *a*+*nd*, +*nt*, +*ng* /*ndʒ*/  
*commaunded* (*comaundiith*, *comandyth*) 261, 301, *graunt* adj.  
*(grant)* 299, *straunge* (*strange*) 269.
- 2 PML's addition of <-e> in *grete* 268, which is rhymed with *set* pt. 3 sg. (*sette*), may have been a careless mistake, for in line 256 (where BL is not extant), PML has *gret* pt. 3 sg. for MS's *grette* to rhyme with the past participle *set* (*sette*). Incidentally, the latter rhyme *set* (*sette*): *gret* (*grette*) 255/56 shows the loss of the final -e in *gret* (*grette*) rhyming with the past participle of the weak verb *set* (*sette*). There is no justification of *set* with the final -e, for it is used predicatively referring to a singular noun: *The lady to her (byr) mete was set* (*sette*) 255.



5. <ought> for ME /ou+xt/ *thought* sb. (*thoght*) 285, *nought* (*noght*) 286.
6. <ou> or <u> for ME /u/
  - 6.1 <ou> *countr*e (*contre*) 269, 293.
  - 6.2 <u> *buttry* (*botery*) 316, *nurture* (*norture*) 272, 275, 283.
7. <ay> *fayre* (*feyre*) 268, *layd* (*leyd*) 314, *meruayle* (*mervelle*) 310. The form <ay> is preferred.
8. <e> The form <e> replaces <i> <y> for unstressed /ə/: *beheld*e (*byheld*) 279, *loked* (*lokyd*) 318, *mantell* (*mantille*) 317, *neuer* (*neuyr*) 306, *pages* (*pagis*) 265, *semed* (*semyd*) 280, *thanked* (*thankid*) 300; cf. *table* (*tabill*) 314.
9. <u> for medial /v/ *meruayle* (*mervelle*) 310, *seruyse*, *seruyce* (*servise*, *service*) 275, 292\*, *trauayle* (*travayle*) 291\*.
10. <th> for <p> *than* (*pan*) 315, *that* (*pat*) 262, 277, 290\*, 309, *the* (*pe*) 295, 314, 316, 320, *these* (*pese*) 266. This gives the text a more modern appearance.
11. *well* (*wele*) 264, 282.
12. *courteysly* (*cortesly*) 300.
13. *squyere* (*squeer*) 320.

(b) Morphology

1. The 3rd person fem. sg. dat. acc. *her* (*hyr*) 281, 285, 287.
2. The 3rd person pl. poss. *theyr* (*hyr*) 265, dat. acc. *them* (*theym*) 263, 303.
3. Negative pronoun: *none* (*non*, *none*) 281, 308, 309.
4. Adj. *ony* (*any*) 302.
5. The Preterite Indicative of "to come": *came* (*come*) 286.
6. Present Participle, which is a single example used as adj.:

*farande*<sup>R</sup> (*farand*) 282. This is a Northern form (ME).

7. The Past Participle: *eten* (*ete*) 313.

8. The Preterite form of "shall": *sholde* (*shuld*) 304.

(c) Others

1. 261 and 301 Present tense is changed to Past tense: *comaunded* (*comaundith*, *comandyth*).

2. 261 Reversed in word order to rhyme with *vndone*: *anone soone* (*sone anone*). Cf. *soone anone* (*sone anone*) 305.

3. 270 *it* is supplied to make the sense clearer.

And pray you yff your wille to be  
(And praye you yf *it* your wyll be)

4. 271 *to-yere* is changed to *this yere*.

5. 273 *frome* prep. is changed to *out of*.

6. 274 *speche* and *the* are omitted to make the sense clearer.

For I *berde tell* beforehande  
(For *speche* I here byfore *the* hand)

7. 275 *That* changed to *Of* causes two subjects to be and *seruyse* is the second subject.

*Of* your nurture and your seruyse  
(*That* your norture and your servise)

8. 280 The subject of *semed* is changed and *semed* becomes a personal pronoun. *And semed* (*Hym semyd*).

9. 281 *all* is supplied. *in all ber lande* (*in hyr lond*).

10. 288 *feyre seruyce* is changed to *ber seruyse* (BL), *seruyce* (PML).

11. 290 The perfect tense form is changed to the present tense form: that *cometh* with *me*\* (*pat comyn be* with *me*)

12. 306 *man* is changed to *persone* to rhyme with *anone*.

13. 308 *atyre* sb. is changed to *araye* though *araye*<sup>R</sup> is still used

in 312.

(2) BL against PML

1. In 1.263 *before me* (*byfore me* MS) is changed to *vnto me* in PML.
2. In 1.303 *salewed them* pt. 3 sg. (*saluted theym* MS) reverts to *saluted them* in PML, the original reading in MS (<ew> for /iu/, <u> for /y:/). The word *salue* vb. <OF *saluer* is an earlier form, and *salute* vb. (<ME *salute* sb. <OF *salut*) has been used from late 14th century and replaces *salue*. Cf. *saluted* 677.
3. In 1.303 *bothe* is supplied in front of *grete and small* (*grete and smalle* MS), but it is omitted in PML and the phrase reverts to the MS reading.
4. The form *seruyce* is preferred to *seruyse* in PML: 278, 286, 288 (*seruyse*, *seruyce*) beside *seruyse*<sup>R</sup> 275. Cf. 715, 842, 2264.
5. As for the final -e form, *wente* (*went*) 266, *aboute* 317, *route* 318 appear in BL while *grete* pt. 3 sg. 268 and *maye* aux. 297 in PML.

All the differences in Spellings and Words in the texts (11.261-320) of MS, BL, and PML are shown in the following list.

All the Differences in Spellings and Words in the Three Texts  
(11.261-320)

Line	MS	BL	PML	Words in Rhyming Position (R)	Differences between BL and PML
261	comaundith	commaunded	commaunded		
	sone anon	anone soone	anone soone	R	
262	pat	That	That		
263	bryng theym	brynge them	brynge them		
	byfore	before	vnto		○
264	wele	well	well		
	ese	ease	ease		
	bee	be	be	R	
265	hyr pagis	theyr pages	theyr pages		
	hors and alle	horse and all	horse and all	R	
266	Dese	These	These		
	went	wente	went		△
	halle	hall	hall	R	
267	sette	set	set	R	
268	feyre	fayre	fayre		
	grette	gret	grete	R	△
269	strange contre	straunge countre	straunge countre	R	
270	pray	praye	praye		
	yff	yf it	yf it		
	wille to	wyll	wyll		
271	dwelle	dwell	dwell		
	to-yere	this yere	this yere	R	
272	norture	nurture	nurture		
273	frome	out of	out of		
	lond	lande	lande	R	
274	speche	—	—		
	here	herde tell	herde tell		
	byfore the hand	beforehande	beforehande	R	
275	Of	That	That		
	norture	nurture	nurture		
	servise	seruyse	seruyse	R	
276	Ys	Is	Is		
277	pray	praye	praye		
	pat	that	that		

## A COMPARISON OF THE THREE TEXTS

lv

Line	MS	BL	PML	Words in Rhyming Position (R)	Differences between BL and PML
	dwelle	dwell	dwell		
278	Somme	Some	Some		
	seruyse	seruyce	seruyce		
279	byheld	behelde	behelde		
	Ipomydon	Ipomydan	Ipomydan	R	
280	Hym semyd wele	And semed well	And semed well		
281	knew	knewe	knewe		
	non	none	none		
	hyr londe	all her lande	all her lande	R	
282	wele farand	well farande	well farande	R	
283	saw	sawe	sawe		
	norture	nurture	nurture	R	
285	sone	soone	soone		
	hyr thoght	her thought	her thought	R	
286	seruyce	seruyse	seruyce		△
	come	came	came		
	noght	nought	nought	R	
287	worship	worshyp	worshyp		
	hyr	her	her		
288	feyre seruyce	her seruyse	her seruyce		△
290	pat	—	that*		
	comyn be	—	cometh*		
291	Sithe	—	Sith*		
	travayle	—	trauayle*		
292	service	—	seruyce*		
293	thys contre	this countre	this countre		
	dwelle	dwell	dwell		
294	youre	your	your		
295	þe cuppe	the cup	the cup		
297	may dwelle	may dwell	maye dwell		△
	youre wille	your wyll	your wyll	R	
298	berying	berynge	berynge		
	ylle	yll	yll	R	
300	thankid	thanked	thanked		
	cortesly	courteysly	courteysly	R	
301	comandyth	commaunded	commaunded		
	to þe mete	to mete	to mete	R	
302	satte	sate	sate		
	any	ony	ony		

Line	MS	BL	PML	Words in Rhyming Position (R)	Differences between BL and PML
303	saluted theym —	salewed them bothe	saluted them —		○ ○
	smalle	small	small	R	
304	gentillman shuld halle	gentylman sholde hall	gentylman sholde hall		
				R	
305	sone anone	soone anone	soone anone	R	
306	saw neuyr man	sawe neuer persone	sawe neuer persone		
				R	
307	light	lyght	lyght		
308	atyre	araye	araye		
309	non þat sat	none that sate	none that sate		
310	mervelle hys	meruayle his	meruayle his		
312	shew	shewe	shewe		
313	ete	eten	eten		
314	þe tabyll away leyd	the table away layd	the table away layd		
				R	
315	Vpp þan aroos	Vp than arose	Vp than arose		
	Ipomydon	Ipomydone	Ipomydone	R	
316	þe botery went anon	the buttry wente anone	the buttry wente anone		
				R	
317	mantille aboute	mantell aboute	mantell about		
				R	△
318	lokyd route	loked route	loked rout		
				R	△
320	Will þe squeer	Wyll the squyere	Wyll the squyere		
				R	

#### IV Presentation of the Text

The BL text in this edition has been transcribed from the original leaf of de Worde print and then checked against its photographic reproduction. As for the PML text, a microfilm reproduction of the text has been used in this edition and then a check has been made against the original PML copy.

In this edition I have adopted a conservative approach to the text, which is mostly reproduced as it stands in the early prints. The spelling of the early prints has been retained. Emendation has, therefore, been kept to a minimum, and restricted to the correction of errors that may be mainly regarded as typographical. Where Wynkyn de Worde, Robert Copland, or the compositor has made more obvious mistakes, these have been corrected and recorded in the footnotes. For example: *An* for *An[d]* 442, *quetbe* for *que[ne]* *the* 1031, *than* for *tha[t]* 1649, *lor* for *[f]or* 1774, *Trowes* for *Trowes[t]* 1839, *af* for *[o]f* 1994, *vnto* for *[out of]* 1928. Square brackets indicate editorial insertion or alteration; angle brackets indicate editorial restoration or possible missing portions of the text. The variation between *v*, used initially, and *u*, used medially, has been retained. The ordinary form of capital *i* always appears as *I*. Initial capitals which are used in PML, not MS, are printed in conventional size. Usual printing errors involving *n* and *u* (turned letters) or a turned *r* have been corrected with a footnote: *ont* for *o[u]t* 1688, *counter* for *count[r]e* 195, *Campanyns* for *Company[u]s* 723, etc. The form *Campanyns* is mostly regular in PML. All other mistakes which have been emended are recorded in the footnotes.

All abbreviations are expanded in the text, which are mentioned in the footnotes. The abbreviation which occurs for *n* or *m* (*greyboūdes* 764, *groūde* 924, *kyg* 1956, *Cāpanius* 2075) has been expanded and the abbreviations *w<sup>t</sup>* and *z* are also expanded.

The folio number is given at the beginning of each folio on the left margin, and the folio numbering in square brackets indicates that which is not printed in PML.

Word-division, capitalization, and punctuation are all editorial and according to modern usage. The line numbering in MS has been kept in the present edition as it is considered to be useful for our investigation.



## [THE LIFE OF IPOMYDON]

1. London, British Library, Bagford Ballads Collection,  
Vol. I, C. 40. m. 9. (18\*)

Recto      The lady commaunded anone soone      261  
That the gates were vndone:  
‘ And brynge them all before me,  
For well at ease shall they be.’  
They toke theyr pages, horse and all.      265  
These two men wente into the hall;  
Ipomydon on knees hym set  
And the lady fayre he gret:  
‘ I am a man of straunge countre  
And praye you, yf it your wyll be,      270  
That I myght dwell with you this yere,  
Of your nurture for to lere.  
I am come out of ferre lande  
For I herde tell beforehande  
Of your nurture and your seruyse      275  
Is holden of so grete emprise.  
I praye you that I may dwell here,  
Some of your seruyce for to lere.’  
The lady behelde Ipomydan,  
And semed well a gentyllman;      280  
She knewe none suche in all her lande,  
So goodly a man and well farande;

She sawe also by his nurture  
 He was a man of grete valure.  
 She cast full soone in her thought 285  
 That for no seruyse came he nought,  
 But it was worshyp her vnto,  
 In her seruyse hym to do.

Verso

. . . . .  
 . . . . . 290  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

In this countre ye may dwell here  
 And at your wyll for to lere;  
 Of the cup ye shall serue me, 295  
 And all your men with you shall be.  
 Ye may dwell here at your wyll  
 But your berynge be full yll.  
 'Madame,' he sayd, 'graunt mercy!'  
 He thanked the lady courteysly; 300  
 She commaunded hym to mete,  
 But, or he sate in ony sete,  
 He salewed them, bothe grete and small,  
 As a gentylman sholde in hall;  
 All they sayd soone anone, 305  
 They sawe neuer so goodly a persone,  
 Ne so lyght ne so glad,  
 Ne none that so ryche araye had.  
 There was none that sate nor yede

THE LYFE OF IPOMYDON

3

But they had meruayle of his dede,  
And sayd he was no lytell syre  
That myght shewe suche atyre.  
Whan they had eten and grace sayd  
And the table awaye was layd,  
Vp than arose Ipomydone  
And to the buttry he wente anone,  
And his mantell hym aboute;  
On hym loked all the route  
And euery man sayd to other there:  
'Wyll ye se the proude squyere

310

315

320

## [THE LIFE OF IPOMYDON]

2. New York, Pierpont Morgan Library, 20896

B.i. <sup>r</sup>	<p>Of your court and your norture          He hath well lerned, I you ensure;          He wolde wende into a straunge count[re]          More in seruyce for to be;          So that ye take it not in greue,          Full fayne he wolde praye you of leue,          And I shall make me redy          To wende with hym in company          And serue hym as his owne knyght          And honour hym with all my myght.          Than sayd Armones the kynge:          'If this be his owne desyrynge          I am well apayde of his wyll,          For his askynge I holde skyll;          And now I wote thou arte my frende          Syth that thou wylte with hym wende;          Take you ynough of all thyng          And loke ye wante no spendynge!          Syr Tholomewe forth gan go          And to Ipomydon came he tho,          And sayd, 'Syr, without lesynge,          Your fader hath graunted your askynge;          He badde ye sholde nothyng spare          And myselfe shall with you fare.'          'I praye God thanke you, mayster dere,</p>	<p>193  195  200  205  210  215</p>
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That ye me loue I may se here.'

Than they busked them to go,

Horse they toke and harneys also;

220

Of all thyng they wanted none.

Now to his fader the chylde is gone;

On knees he fell before the kynge

And prayed hym of his dere blessynge:

[B.i.v]

'That blessynge haue thou, my sone treu,

225

That Mary gaue vnto Jesu.'

**N**ow they go forth on theyr waye;  
Ipomydon to his men gan saye

That there be none of them all

So hardy, by his name hym to call,

230

Whereso they wente ferre or nere,

Or ouer the straunge ryuere:

'Ne no man tell what I am,

Where I shall go ne whens I cam.'

All they graunted his commaundement

235

And forth they go with one assent.

Ipomydon and Tholomewe

With robes and with mantelles newe

Of the rychest that myght be;

There was none suche in that countre,

240

For there was many a ryche stone

That on the mantelles fresshely shone.

So longe the wayes they haue nome

That to Calabre they be come.

They came to the castell gate,

245

The porter was redy therate;

The porter to them they can call

And prayed hym go into the hall:  
'And tell thy lady gentyll and fre  
That comen are men of ferre countre,  
And yf it please her we wyll her praye  
That we myght dyne with her to-daye.'

250

The porter sayd full courteysly:  
'Your erande to do I am redy.'

The lady to her mete was set,  
The porter came and fayre her gret:

255

B.ii.<sup>r</sup> 'Madame,' he sayd, 'God you saue,

At your gates gestes ye haue,

Straunge men as for to se;

They aske mete for charyte.'

260

The lady commaunded anone soone

That the gates were vndone:

'And brynge them all vnto me,

For well at ease shall they be.'

They toke theyr pages, horse and all.

265

These two men went into the hall;

Ipomydon on knees hym set

And the lady fayre he grete:

'I am a man of straunge countre

And praye you, yf it your wyll be,

270

That I myght dwell with you this yere,

Of your nurture for to lere.

I am come out of ferre lande,

For I herde tell beforehande

Of your nurture and your seruyse

275

Is holden of so grete emprise.

I praye you that I may dwell here,  
Some of your seruyce for to lere.'

The lady behelde Ipomydan

And semed well a gentyllman;

280

She knewe none suche in all her lande,

So goodly a man and well farande;

She sawe also by his nurture

He was a man of grete valure.

She cast full soone in her thought

285

That for no seruyce came he nought,

But it was worshyp her vnto,

In her seruyce hym to do.

[B.ii.v] She sayd, 'Syr, welcome ye be,

And all that cometh with the.

290

Syth ye haue had so grete trauayle,

Of a seruyce ye shall not fayle.

In this countre ye may dwell here

And at your wyll for to lere;

Of the cup ye shall serue me,

295

And all your men with you shall be;

Ye maye dwell here at your wyll

But your berynge be full yll.'

'Madame,' he sayd, 'graunt mercy!'

He thanked the lady courteysly;

300

She commaunded hym to mete,

But, or he sate in ony sete

He saluted them, grete and small,

As a gentylman sholde in hall;

All they sayd soone anone

305

They sawe neuer so goodly a persone,

Ne so lyght ne so glad,

Ne none that so ryche araye had.

There was none that sate nor yede

But they had meruayle of his dede,

310

And sayd he was no lytell syre

That myght shewe suche atyre.

Whan they had eten and grace sayd

And the table awaye was layd,

Up than arose Ipomydone

315

And to the buttry he wente anone

And his mantell hym about;

On hym loked all the rout

And euery man sayd to other there:

‘Wyll ye se the proude squyere

320

B.iii.<sup>r</sup> Shall serue my lady of the wyne

In his mantell that is so fyne!’

That they hym scorned wylt he nought,

On other thynges he had his thought;

He toke the cup of the butlere

325

And drewe a lace of sylke full clere,

Adowne than fell his mantell by.

He prayed hym for his courtesy

That lytell gyfte that he wolde nome,

Tyll eftesoone a better come.

330

Vp it toke the buttelere,

Before the lady he dyde it bere,

And prayed the lady hertly



To thanke hym for his courteysy.  
 All that was than in the hall 335  
 Grete honour they spake hym all,  
 And sayd he was no lytell man  
 That suche gyftes gyue can.  
 There he dwelled many a daye  
 And serued the lady well to paye; 340  
 He bare hym on so fayre manere  
 To knyghtes, ladyes and squyere,  
 All hym loued that were hym by,  
 For he bare hym so courteysly.  
 The lady had a cosyn that hyght Iason, 345  
 Full well he loued Ipomydon;  
 Where that he went in or out,  
 Iason wente with hym aboute.  
 The lady laye but she slepte nought  
 For on the squyere she had grete thought, 350  
 How he was fayre and shaped wele,  
 Body and armes euerydele;  
 B.iii.v There was none in all her lande  
 So well he semed doughty of hande;  
 But she coude wete for no case, 355  
 Fro whens he came ne what he wase,  
 Ne of no man coude enquire  
 Other than the straunge squyere.  
 She her bethought on a queyntyse  
 If she myght knowe in any wyse, 360  
 To wete wherof he were come;

This was her thought, all and some;  
 She thought to wood her men to ta[n]e  
 That she myght knowe hym by his name.

On the morowe whan it was daye, 365

To her men than dyde she saye:  
 'Tomorowe whan it is daye-lyght,

Loke ye be all redy dyght

With your houndes more and lese,

In the forest to take my grese, 370

And there I wyll myselfe be,

Your game to behelde and se.'

Ipomydon had houndes thre

That he brought from his countre;

Than they were to the wood gone, 375

This lady and her men euerychone,

And with them theyr houndes lad,

All that euer ony houndes had,

Syr Tholomewe, forgate he nought,

His maysters houndes thyder he brought 380

That many a daye ne had ronne ere;

Full well he thought to note them there.

Whan they came to the launde on hyght,

The quenes paulyon there was pyght

[B.iv.] That she myght se of the best, 385

All the game of the forest.

The wandlessours wente through the forest

And to the lady brought many a beest,

Harte and hynde, bucke and doo

And other beestes many mo. 390  
 The houndes that were of grete pryce  
 Plucked dere downe all at a tryce,  
 Ipomydon with his houndes tho  
 Drewe downe bothe bucke and doo;  
 More he toke with houndes thre 395  
 Than all that other company.  
 Thre squyers vndyde theyr dere,  
 Eche man on his owne manere;  
 Ipomydon a dere wente vnto,  
 Full cunnyngely he dyde it vndo, 400  
 So fayre that veneson he it dyght  
 That hym behelde bothe squyer and knyght;  
 The lady lokyd out of her paulyon  
 And sawe hym dyght the veneson,  
 There she had grete deynte, 405  
 And so had all that dyde hym se.  
 She sawe all that he downe drough,  
 Of huntyng she wist he coude ynough,  
 And thought in her herte than  
 That he was a gentyllman. 410  
 She bad Iason her men to call;  
 Home they passed, grete and small,  
 Home they wente soone anone.  
 This lady to her mete dyde gone  
 And of venery had her fyll, 415  
 For they had taken game at wyll.  
 [B.iv.v] Ipomydon serued, as I vnderstande,  
 As he was wonte to do beforehande.

'Syr,' she sayd, 'without fayle,  
 Ye haue ben in grete trauayle. 420  
 Another man, as I you saye,  
 Shall serue me at mete this daye;  
 Go to your mete soone on hy,  
 My cosyn Iason shall sytte you by.'  
 The ladyes herte was on hym caste 425  
 And she behelde hym wonder faste,  
 Euer on hym she cast her eye,  
 Ipomydon full well it sye.  
 Anone it gaue hym in his thought,  
 To loke agayne let wolde he nought, 430  
 For no more cowarde thought he to be  
 Of his lokyng than was she.  
 The lady perceyued it full wele,  
 Of all his lokyng euerydele,  
 And therwith began to shame, 435  
 For she myght lyghtly fall in blame;  
 If men perceyued it onythyng,  
 Bytwene them two of theyr lokyng,  
 Than wolde they saye all bydene  
 That some loue were them bytwene, 440  
 Than sholde she in slaundre fall  
 An[d] lese moche honoure therwithall.  
 She thought to warne hym pryuely  
 By her cosyn that sate her by.  
 'I Ason,' she sayd, 'thou arte to blame, 445  
 And therfore the ought to shame

To beholde my mayde in vayne.  
 Euery man to other wyll sayne  
 C.i.<sup>r</sup> That bytwene you is some synne;  
 Of thy lokynge I rede thou blynne.' 450  
 Ipomydon hym bethought anon  
 How that she blamed Iason  
 Without deseruyng eueydele,  
 But the encheson he perceyued wele;  
 Downe he loked and thought grete shame 455  
 That Iason bare for hym suche blame;  
 Styll he sate and sayd ryght nought,  
 To dwell no lenger there he thought.  
 As the lady her chambre had tane,  
 Before her came Ipomydane, 460  
 And sayd, 'Madame, God yelde it the,  
 The grete honoure thou hast done me.  
 Haue god daye, now wyll I fare  
 Into the countre that I was yare.'  
 'Felowe,' she sayde, 'chose at thy wyll 465  
 Whether thou wylte wende or abyde styll.'  
 He wente anone into the hall  
 And toke his leue of grete and small,  
 Bothe of lesse and eke of more,  
 As I sayd to you before. 470  
 To Iason he wente anone-ryght  
 And toke his leue with herte vnlyght;  
 Than sayd Iason on hye:  
 'Good syr, leue this folye  
 And with my lady dwell here, 475

She loueth the in all manere.

If thou wende forth in this wyll

For sorowe she wyll herselfe spyll.'

'Iason, felowe, let be thy thought.

Lenger dwell here wyll I nought,

480

[C.i.v] For I shall wende home to my kynge

And leue you here without ioyinge.'

'Myne owne dere frende, syth it is so

That thou wylte algates go,

Gyue me leue with the to wende

485

Into what countre that thou wylte lende,

I wolde full fayne do it in dede.'

'Graunt mercy, syr, God gyue the mede.

With me hyther came ye nought.

Ne shall with me but that I brought.'

490

He toke his leue of Iason there

And wente forth elleswhere.

Whan the lady wyst that he was gone

A sory woman than was she one;

Vpon her bed she can her laye

495

And to herselfe than gan she saye:

'There is not suche a man in lande,

If he be doughty of his hande,

As he is of body to se,

Of what lande that euer he be.'

500

'Alas,' she sayd, 'and wellawaye,

That for a worde he wente awaye!

Had men sought all mankynde

A fayrer body myght no man fynde.'

This lady that was of ryche blode, 505  
 That nyght she coude but lytell good,  
 That she sholde suche mone make  
 For a straunge mannes sake,  
 That no man wyst what he was;  
 But yet she sayd ofte, ' Alas, 510  
 For suche is none in Chrystente,  
 Full well he semeth a knyght to be!  
 Thus she confortd herselfe amonge  
 And ofte she felle in mournynge stronge.  
 Ipomydon wente, as ye may here, 515  
 Behynde he lefte a messengere  
 For to brynge hym tydynges newe,  
 If there were ony that he knewe;  
 What they were he sholde them brynge,  
 And that anone, without lettynge, 520  
 The lande of Poyll he hath nome  
 And to the kynge, his fader, is come  
 And to the quene, his moder dere,  
 For hym they made ryght glad chere.  
 Courteyse he was, bothe stoute and bolde, 525  
 And moche in lande of hym was tolde;  
 All men hym loued, suche was his grace.  
 Of chylde Ipomydon her is a space.

**T** Hey were togyder many a yere,  
 With moche myrth and game in fere; 530  
 The kyng his sone knyght gan make,  
 And many other for his sake.  
 Iustynges were cryed, ladyes to se,

Thyder came lordes grete plente,  
 Tourneymentes atyred in the felde, 535  
 A thousande armed with spere and shelde.  
 Knyghtes began togyder to ryde,  
 Some were on horsbacke on euery syde.

Ipomydon that daye was vycoryous  
 And there he gaue many a cours. 540  
 For there was none that he mette,  
 And his spere on hym were sette,  
 That after within a lytell stounde  
 Hors and man bothe wente to grounde.

[C.ii.7] The heraudes gaue the chylde the gree, 545  
 A thousande pounce he had to fee.  
 Mynstrelles had gyftes of golde,  
 And forty dayes the feest dyde holde.

**O**F the heyre of Calabre here wyll I tell,  
 And of her baronage fayre and well, 550  
 How that they had at counseyle bene  
 And of assent was them bytwene  
 That theyr lady sholde take an housbande  
 To gouerne them and all theyr lande,  
 Bycause she was of yonge age. 555

To her came all her baronage  
 And sayd, 'Madame, we wyll you praye  
 That we myght our wyll saye.  
 Your lande thynketh ye do them wronge  
 Without a kynge to be so longe, 560  
 That myght gouerne this lande so fayre,  
 And bytwene you haue an hayre,



And holde this lande in ryght blode.'

The lady answered with mylde mode:

'Your counsayle is good euerychone,

565

But husbande yet wyll I haue none.'

They toke theyr leue and wente theyr waye

And betaught the lady good daye.

To counseyle newe than gan they gone

And full soone they were at one,

570

To kynge Mellyager, her vncle, they went

And tolde hym of the ladyes entent:

For an husbande they had ben with her,

And she gaue them a lyght answer.

Forth they wente, without lettynge,

575

To the lande there he was kynge.

C.iii.<sup>r</sup> Kynge Mellyager soone they founde

And anone they kneled to the grounde,

Prayenge hym as lefe and dere

That he wolde theyr prayer here;

580

They tolde hym all-togyder now

What they had done and how,

And suche answer she gaue them tyll,

Husbande to haue she had no wyll:

'Wherfore, lorde, we wolde you praye,

585

For we wete well that ye beest maye

Counseyle well our lady now,

As best may be the realmes prowē.'

'Lordynges,' he sayd, 'withouten fayle,

I assent vnto your counseyle,

590

For vnto my cosyn wyll I go

And make her, or I wende her fro,  
 Me to graunte husbande to take,  
 Or clene my loue she shall forsake.  
 Than they thanked the kynge so free 595  
 And wente home to theyr countree.  
 Kynge Mellyager to his cosyn is gone,  
 And she hym welcomed fayre anone,  
 And of his comynge she was glade,  
 And full moche <ioye> of hym she made. 600  
 Whan they had taken theyr sporte in hall,  
 The kynge to counseyle gan her call  
 And sayd, 'Dere cosyn, here my wyll:  
 A husbande must ye take you tyll,  
 The whiche may of this lande be kynge, 605  
 And gouverne it in all thyng;  
 For no woman may take in hande,  
 Well to gouerne suche a lande.'  
 [C.iii.v] 'Syr,' she sayd, 'ye be of my blode,  
 I holde your counseyle fayre and good 610  
 And after it fayne wolde I do,  
 As moost worshyp may be me to;  
 But syth that I a husbande haue shall,  
 Do make crye vnder this castell wall,  
 Iustynge there thre dayes to lest, 615  
 And who that there may bere hym best  
 And that doughtyest is of hande  
 Shall wedde me and all this lande.  
 Syr, loke ye crye, without delaye,

Halfe a yere before the daye, 620  
 That it may be knowen ferre and nere,  
 On what daye it shall be here.  
 Now thynketh this fayre maye  
 On the straunge squyer nyght and daye:  
 'If he be suche as I hym holde, 625  
 Also doughty and so bolde,  
 For me than he wyll be here  
 And wynne me in all manere.'  
 Herawdes were called on hye,  
 Through the lande to make the crye; 630  
 This crye was knowen ouerall,  
 In all the lande of grete and small.  
 Ipomydons messenger anone  
 Home to Poyll gan he gone;  
 The crye he vnderstode wele 635  
 And tolde his mayster euerydele.  
 Ipomydon in herte was full glad,  
 Whan that he the tydynges had;  
 He called his mayster Tholomewe,  
 That euer was full good and trewe, 640  
 And sayd, 'Syr, make we vs redy,  
 For into Calabre now wyll I!  
 He purueyed hym thre noble stedes  
 And also thre noble wedes;  
 That one was whyte as ony mylke, 645  
 The trappour of hym was whyte sylke;  
 That other was reed, bothe styffe and stoure,  
 The trappoure was of the same coloure;

[C.iv.]

Blacke than was that other stede,  
Of the same coloure was his wede. 650  
Thre greyhoundes with hym he lad,  
The best that his fader had,  
Reed and whyte and blacke they were.  
Whan he was dyght in this manere,  
With hym he toke a fayre may, 655  
And wente forth on his iourney;  
Into Sesoney the waye they nome.  
Within the lande whan that he come,  
He badde Tholomewe take his stedes,  
All his men and all his wedes: 660  
'And take your ynne in the cyte  
By nyght that no man you se.  
Let no man se them by nyght ne daye,  
But them that shall theyr mete puruaye.'  
His owne way forth he nome 665  
Vnto a forest tyll that he come;  
There hunted kyng Mellyager in that forest,  
At harte and hynde and wylde beest;  
Ipomydon mette with a knyght  
And asked hym anone-ryght 670  
Who that grete lord was that was there,  
That in the forest chased the dere.  
[C.iv.v] The knyght sayd, 'Yf ye wyll here,  
It is the kynge Mellyagere  
That thus hunteth here besyde.' 675  
Ipomydon vnto the kynge can ryde  
And saluted hym as a kyng dere,

He welcomed hym on fayre manere.  
 He prayed the kynge yf it were his wyll,  
 A lytell stounde to stande styll 680  
 And here the speche of a knyght;  
 The kynge hym graunted anone-ryght.  
 'I am a knyght, as ye may se,  
 And come I am from ferre countre,  
 For noblesse of you I haue herde tell; 685  
 All my desyre is with you to dwell,  
 In your countre to be here,  
 The maner of this lande to lere.'  
 The kynge behelde the knyght than,  
 He thought he was a goodly man: 690  
 'In all his lande, bothe ferre and nere,  
 Was none so fayre a bachelere.'  
 'Syr knyght,' he sayde in fayre manere,  
 'Gladly shall ye dwell here.'  
 Ipomydon sayd, 'I shall you tell, 695  
 At this couenaunt wolde I dwell;  
 Full fayne I wolde be redy bowne  
 To lede your quene bothe vp and downe,  
 From her chambre to her hall,  
 And my lemman I wolde her call; 700  
 My mayden that is of honoure  
 Shall dwell in the quenes boure;  
 At euery tyme that I her lede,  
 A kysse of the quene shall be my mede.  
 I wyll no more for my seruyse.' 705  
 The kynge anone, without aduysse,

Thought he came for other thyng,  
 And graunted hym his askyng.  
 Anone the kynge lefte his game,  
 Home they rode bothe insame 710  
 And to the quene the couenauntes sayd.  
 'As ye haue done, I holde me payd.'  
 There he dwelled many a daye  
 With moche myrth, game and playe;  
 Full fayre he dyde his seruyce 715  
 And serued the quene at her deuyse;  
 Where that she wente, in boure or hall,  
 The quene his lemman he dyde call.  
 So it befell vpon a daye  
 That to the iustynge men dyde them araye; 720  
 Thyder wolde kynge Mellyager  
 With all the knyghtes that with hym were:  
 Syr Campany[u]s, that good knyght,  
 In all the lande was none so wyght,  
 And syr Caymus, the kynges stewarde, 725  
 A doughty knyght and no cowarde.  
 The kynge sayd to syr Ipomydon,  
 That called was the quenes lemman,  
 As he mette hym in the hall:  
 'The tyme is come that iuste we shall; 730  
 Dyght you now, go we our waye!  
 I wote ye thynke to wynne the maye.'  
 And he answered with mylde chere:  
 'Who shall than serue my lady dere?

For certes of iustes can I nought, 735

To serue my lady is all my thought.

[D.i.v] If I her lefte for other nede,  
I were not worthy to haue my mede.'

The kyng tourned than awaye

And to his knyghtes dyde he saye: 740

'So fayre a body as bereth he,

Alas, a cowarde that he sholde be!'

Campany[u]s and all that stode by,

They meanted that knyght courtesly;

They toke theyr leue at the quene 745

And wente forth all bydene,

Vnto Calabre they toke the waye,

There they sholde iuste that other daye.

Leue we them at the iustynge

And talke we of other thyng, 750

**O**F Ipomydon and the lady shene  
That was at home with the quene.

Whan tyme came they sholde to mete,

Ipomydon brought her to her sete;

Into the hall whan he her brought, 755

To take his kysse he forgate nought.

Whan she had eten, to chambre she is gone,

Ipomydon vnto the quene wente anone:

'Tomorowe, madame, I wolde you praye,

With leue of you, whan it is daye, 760

To go to the forest to take a dere.

My greyhoundes ranne not this quartere;

Whyle that my lorde is at the iustynge,  
 My greyhoundes I wolde fayne se rennynge.  
 Of one thyng, madame, I wolde you praye: 765

If I come not by tyme of daye,  
 Whan ye se tyme, to mete ye wende,  
 For I wote not howe longe I lende.'

D.ii.<sup>r</sup> 'Syr,' she sayd, 'God you spede.'

He kyssed her and forth he yede. 770

Ipomydon called his mayster than,  
 Syr Tholomewe, that noble man:

'To my hostage ye go by nyght,  
 My whyte stede, loke he be dyght,  
 And with the armure hyther ye brynge 775  
 To-morowe, or the daye sprynge.

Hye you out at the castell yate  
 And from all syght kepe you algate.'

Ipomydon wente to the portere  
 And prayed hym, yf his wyll were, 780

The gate myght be opened before daye;  
 The porter graunted and toke hym the kaye,  
 And at the fyrst cocke arose he;

Forth he wente with houndes thre,  
 In a leasshe he dyde them do 785

And blewe a grete horne also;  
 He blewe lowde and shoke it well,  
 That it ronge all the castell.

The maydens to the quene dyde saye:  
 'Your lemman goth to wynne the may.' 790



The quene answered, without lettynge :

‘ All men knowe not of iustynge.

Thoughe he knowe not of suche dedes,

He may be good at other nedes.’

Ipomydon is to Tholomewe gone,

795

He toke him his houndes euerychone.

He prayed hym, as his mayster dere,

To mete them well in all manere,

And with the flesshe kepe them in place,

There as theyr steuen set was.

800

[D.ii.v] He sayde, ‘ God spede the, lorde dere !

Therto I shall do my deuere.’

Ipomydon went forth and his page

Tyll he came to an hermytage ;

He loked forth and behelde,

805

Many a knyght he sawe in felde.

Eche to other fast dyde ryde

With grete speres on eche syde.

He toke his spere anone-ryght

And lepte vpon his stede so lyght ;

810

In he came amonge them all,

Through the cloudes as he had fall ;

The fyrst knyght he dyde to ryde

With a spere, that wolde abyde,

In the mydes of the shelde he set his spere,

815

That horse and man he dyde downe bere.

Another knyght he mette also,

And there his backe he brast tho ;

The thyrd he slewe, without lettynge,

THE LYFE OF IPOMYDON

27.

The fourth wente into the same rynge.

820

There was no knyght that he mette

That wolde his spere on hym sette,

But yf his spere all tobrake,

He wolde hym to the grounde shake.

The lady laye ouer the castell wall

825

And behelde the iustes all;

She sent speres whyte and blacke

To all men that wolde them take.

Iason she sent vnto the knyght

That in the whyte armes was dyght,

330

To bere hym speres at his nede;

She thought hym the worthyest of dede,

D.iii.<sup>r</sup>

And euery man to other dyde saye,

He was the manlyest there that daye.

Than all the people homewarde wente

835

And Iason to the knyght hym bente,

Prayenge hym, 'As his lorde dere,

Come home to thyne owne manere,

For well I wote thou shalte be kynge,

The whiche is gretly to my lykyng!

840

'Iason,' he sayd, 'God the foryelde

Thy grete seruyce to-day in the felde,

That thou hast done me in this place.'

Iason meruayled of that case:

'Syr,' he sayd, 'for charyte,

845

What man be ye that knoweth me?'

'It were merueyle but I the knewe.

Somtyme thou were my felowe trewe.

I am,' he sayd, 'the straunge squyer  
That serued my lady this other yere;  
Grete her well in fayre manere.

850

This daye for her I haue ben here,  
But lenger dwell here may I nought,  
Suche tydynges to me is brought  
Home from myne owne countre,  
And forth I must, as I tell the.'

855

'A, syr,' he sayd, 'arte thou he?  
For God that dyed vpon a tre,  
Come now and with my lady speke,  
Or elles I wote her herte wyll breke,  
For and she knewe thou wente thy waye,  
She lyueth not tomorowe daye.'

860

'Thou shalte, Iason, vnderstande  
I wolde not tary for all this lande.'

[D.iii.v] He toke his leue and went his waye.

865

Iason to the quene dyde saye

Worde by worde euerydele:

'The straunge squyer grette her wele.

He was that ylke whyte knyght

That in the felde so rychely was dyght.'

870

This lady to her chambre is gone;

A sorowfull woman is she one.

Vpon her bedde she dyde downe fal

In swowne before the maydens all,

And whan she rose out of her swownynge,

875

Her handes full fast than dyde she wrynge:

'Alas,' she sayd, 'what was I wood,

A wytles thyng, and coude no good!  
 My wytte myght haue serued me  
 That suche a man doughty must be.' 880  
 But yet she trowed in her thought,  
 So lyghtly wolde he leue her nought;  
 That was her confort moost in care,  
 And elles she had herselfe forfare.  
 Ipomydon to his mayster came soone, 885  
 And founde hym and his greyhoundes anone;  
 Plente of flesshe had he caught,  
 Hors and harneys to hym he raught,  
 And eyther passed to theyr ynne.  
 Ipomydon the flesshe toke with him, 890  
 Before the quene he dyde it bere,  
 As she was set at her soupere.  
 'Madame,' he sayd, 'my lorde, the kynge,  
 Hath not thus sped with theyr iustynge.'  
 All the hall that there were insame, 895  
 At hym they loughe and had good game.  
 [D. iv. r.] Ipomydon wente to his mete,  
 Fast he brake and softe he ete,  
 For he had fasted all that daye;  
 Suche a lykynge he had in playe. 900  
 As they sate at theyr soupere,  
 In cometh the kynges messengere;  
 Vpon his kne he hym sette  
 And full fayre the quene he grette.

886 greyhoundes greyhōudes *WW*.894 theyr hy[s] *LI*, I.

To her sente worde her lorde, the kynge, 905  
 How they had done at the iustyng;e;  
 Than asked the quene anone-ryght:  
 'Was there ony that with Campany[u]s dyde fyght,  
 Whiche was so doughty in the felde,  
 Eyther with spere or with shelde?' 910  
 'Ye, madame, so may I the,  
 There was one worth suche thre:  
 In whyte armure he was dyght,  
 In all the felde was none so wyght,  
 But yf it were my lorde, the kynge, 915  
 For he dyde passe in all thyng.'  
 The quene asked, 'what was he?'  
 The messenger sayd, 'So may I the,  
 At that tyme knewe hym no man.'  
 Than bespake Ipomydan 920  
 And sayd, 'Messenger, I the praye,  
 Vnto my lorde, the kynge, saye  
 That my good whyte greyhounde  
 Hath slayne more dere and brought to grounde  
 Than wolde all his haue done to-daye.' 925  
 Ipomydon to the messenger gan saye,  
 Prayenge hym the kynge some bere,  
 To wete that he was not to lere.  
 [D.iv.v] The quene is to her chambre gone,  
 Thyder ledeth her Ipomydone; 930  
 He prayed for leue on the morowe to playe,

908 with wt *WW*.

Campany[u]s Cāpanyns *WW*.

924 grounde groūde *WW*.

As he had done that other daye.  
The quene hym graunted courteysly;  
Vnto his mayster he dyde hym hye,  
And prayed hym soone anone 935  
To his hostage that he wolde gone  
And brynge hym his reed stede,  
Forgete nought the same wede,  
In the place that they were ere,  
And that he sholde be erly there. 940  
Full erly arose Ipomydan,  
His horne, his greyhounde he toke than.  
He blewe it lowde and well coude shake,  
That all the maydens he dyde awake.  
Than sayd all that were therin: 945  
‘Your lemman goth the lady to wyne.’  
The quene answered, as she dyde ere:  
‘He may more wyne than he were there.’  
The kynges messenger forth went  
And toke hym hole his present; 950  
Euery worde to the kynge he tolde,  
Than sayde the knyghtes that were bolde:  
‘Alas, that suche a knyght sholde lyue,  
But he to manhode wolde hym gyue!’  
Ipomydon to his mayster went, 955  
His armure and his stede he hent,  
The reed greyhounde he toke ryght.  
That daye he prayed hym to do his myght,  
And in that place kepe the flesshe  
With the greyhounde in the leshe. 960

E.i.<sup>r</sup> Forth he wente in that stounde  
 And to the hermytage he came sounde,  
 Into the felde he lokyd than,  
 He sawe there many an armed man,  
 He hym armed and forth dyd ryde. 965  
 Fast they iusted on euery syde,  
 And euer behelde the lady bryght,  
 If she myght se the whyte knyght;  
 For she on hym no eye myght cast,  
 But she thought her hert sholde brast. 670  
 Iason that daye was made knyght  
 And rychely in the felde was dyght;  
 Ipomydon, this thyng he sawe  
 That Iason was knyght, his owne felawe;  
 To hym he prycked and fast gan hy; 975  
 Whan he sholde mete, he rode hym by.  
 That daye he thought hym so to done  
 That worthely he wanne his shone.  
 But Ipomydon, as I you saye,  
 Many a knyght he felde that daye, 980  
 So many speres he brake asondre  
 That all the folke on hym had wondre.  
 They sayd there was none in all that lande  
 That was so manly of his hande,  
 For all they sayd tho full tyte, 985  
 The reed was better than the whyte,  
 And so he bare hym that daye  
 That knyghtes waxed wery of his playe.  
 Whan that euery knyght gan in ryde,

Syr Iason dyde with hym abyde, 990  
And sayd, 'Syr knyght, God the it yelde,  
Thy grete helpe to-daye in the felde!  
[E.1.v] Through the more loue that I wan,  
That more desyre I ne can.  
I wote thou shalt be lorde here 995  
For I knowe none that is thy pere,  
Saue yesterdaye the whyte knyght,  
But he is out of the lande dyght.'  
'Naye, Iason, my trewe fere,  
Thou shalte se that I am here. 1000  
But grete well my lady dere,  
For her to-daye haue I ben here,  
The whiche I saye, without fayle,  
Wyll tourne to grete trauayle,  
And many an hors ryde to dede, 1005  
Or I come there that I must nede;  
For all my lande I lese for aye,  
But I be there by a certayne daye.'  
Iason sayd, 'Graunt mercy,  
And thynke vpon my lady, 1010  
For and ye passe her thus fro,  
For sorowe she wyll herselfe slo!'  
Ipomydon sayd, 'By heuen-kynge,  
At this tyme I wyll not lynge,  
But greet her well and haue good daye, 1015  
And I shall come whan that I maye.'  
Syr Iason passed forth therby  
And this tale tolde to the lady:



'The reed knyght and the whyte is one,  
But for-sothe now is he gone!'

1020

Than sory was that swete thyng,  
And ofte she fell in grete mournynge  
But she bethought her, as she dyde yare,  
And elles she had herselfe forfare.

E.ii.<sup>r</sup>

Ipomydon to his mayster yede,  
And toke hym his armure and his stede;  
He toke the flesshe and the greyhounde,  
And towarde the towne he hym bounde;  
His hors he had and his huntynge-wede,  
Anone into the hall he yede,

1025

1030

Before the que[ne] the flesshe he layd,  
'Here is my dayes iourney,' he sayd.  
At hym they lough and made glad chere,  
The quene wente to her soupere  
And her lemman sate her by.

1035

The kynges messenger came full ny,  
And sayd the kyng grette her wele;  
The iustyng he tolde her euerydele.  
The fyrst worde the quene can saye:  
'Came the whyte knyght there to-daye?'  
'Naye,' he sayd, 'By God almyght,  
But there was a noble reed knyght,  
The whiche all men that had hym se,  
Sayd that he was better than he.'

1040

Ipomydon sayd to the messengere:  
'Recommende me to my lorde so dere,

1045

And saye that Gager, my reed greyhounde,  
Moche dere hath brought to grounde.

I had more ioye at his rennyng  
Than to stande and stare at the iustynge.

1050

‘Madame,’ he sayd, ‘so God me mende,  
Of your game I rede ye hym sende.’

‘Syr,’ she sayd, ‘as ye thynke beest.  
Farewell for now I go to rest.’

Vnto her chambre she wente than;

1055

Before her wente Ipomydan,

[E.ii.v] Ones of leue he wolde her praye,  
He wolde not hunte after many a daye.

She graunted hym his boone,

Vnto his mayster he wente full soone;

1060

He yede and set, without lacke,

Stede and harneys that was blacke;

He knewe the way at the forest,

Where they sholde mete in the best.

The messenger came vnto the kyng,

1065

His present fayre he dyde hym brynge;

What he sholde saye forgate he nought.

The kyng of hym wonder thought

And in his herte had grete pyte,

So goodly a man as was he,

1070

That euer he was so lytell of pryse

And therto full of cowardyse.

Whateuer they thought in theyr herte,

Many of them he made to smerte.

Let hym go, God hym spede,

1075

Tyll eftesoone we of hym reed.

**I** Pomydon arose erly there,

As he was wonte to done ere;

Forth he rode blowynge his horne,

That all the maydens dyde hym scorne 1080

And sayd, 'Your lemman goth to playe,

For he wyll wyne vp all to-daye.'

The quene them blamed wonder fast,

Her herte to hym was somewhat cast.

Vnto his mayster he wente by and by 1085

And prayed hym full hertely

To take more dere, yf he myght,

Than he dyde that other daye-lyght.

E.iii.<sup>r</sup> Anone his horse he dyde dyght,

And rode to the felde forth-ryght, 1090

Armure blacke lyke the stede,

To the hermytage forth he yede;

Anone his stede he bestrode,

Amonge them all in he rode.

He was ware of a knyght 1095

In reed atyre that was dyght—

'This reed knyght was here yesterdaye,

He iusted for that fayre maye.

There was none bare hym so fayre,

Of Calabre he wyll wyne the hayre.' 1100

The lady laye on the toure on hye,

Full soone the reed knyght dyde she spy;

She thought it had be the straunge squyer

That she hoped sholde be her fere.

Her purpose was to hym to wende, 1105  
 Whan the iustynge came to ende,  
 And brynge hym with fayre manere,  
 To her was none so lefe ne dere.  
 Ryght as the quene in that thought stode,  
 The reed knyght anone in rode; 1110  
 The blacke knyght toke a spere in hande,  
 For to iuste with hym he thought in lande,  
 And eyther with other soone they mette,  
 In-myddre the shelde the stroke they sette.  
 The blacke knyghtes spere was full stronge, 1115  
 And therwith he dyde fast thronge  
 The knyght and stede within a stounde,  
 That they lay bothe vpon the grounde.  
 Ipomydon toke the reed stede,  
 And to his men he dyde hym lede. 1120  
 [E.iii.v] Than came forth syr Caymus,  
 A proude knyght and a daynous;  
 Iuste he wolde with the blacke knyght,  
 But all to lytell was his myght;  
 With a spere that well wolde laste, 1125  
 Knyght and horse downe he caste.  
 Syr Caymus horse he toke lyghtly,  
 The reed knyght set hym by.  
 Syr Campany[u]s full fast hym helde,  
 He thought to iuste with hym in felde; 1130  
 His thought was to wyne that maye,  
 But he fayled foule of his praye.

1129 Campany[u]s Campanyns WW.

Forth they rode togyder fast  
 That theyr speres asondre brast;  
 Bothe they were styffe and stronge, 1135  
 Fast dyde they ryde, they taryed not longe,  
 And eyther of them toke a spere;  
 Campany[u]s thought hym downe to bere.  
 In-myddre the place the knyghtes mette,  
 Ipomydon so Campany[u]s grette, 1140  
 That knyght and stede in that case  
 Fell on a hepe in-myddre the place.  
 The blacke knyght toke his stede good,  
 The kynge therat waxed wood  
 That he his knyghtes downe dyde bere. 1145  
 He folowed the knyght with a spere;  
 He had thought to do hym harme,  
 For he smote hym thurgh the arme.  
 Ipomydon with that stroke abrayd  
 And to the kynge thus he sayd: 1150  
 ‘As thou arte kynge, gentyll and fre,  
 Abyde and iuste a course with me,  
 [E.iv.] And I forgyue the this vyllany!’  
 The kynge sayd, ‘Therto graunte I!’  
 Full fayne he wolde haue ben awaye, 1155  
 But for shame he sayd not naye.  
 The kynge and he, in place they mette,  
 The blacke knyght suche a stroke hym sette,  
 That kynge and horse downe he cast,

1138 Campany[u]s Campanyns *WW*.

1140 Campany[u]s Campanyns *WW*.

That he thought his necke tobrast. 1160  
The kynges stede he lede away,  
Than euery man to other dyd say:  
‘He may well be kynge of the lande,  
For he is the doughtyest man of hande,  
That ony man sawe euer here.’ 1165  
And so sayd all that were there,  
They gaue hym the gree of the felde  
For the doughtyest man vnder shelde.  
Herawdes dyscryued his armes blake  
And sayd, in the worlde was not his make, 1170  
And they sayd, without lettynge,  
He was worthy to be kynge.  
Whan euery man home dyde drawe,  
Iason wente vnto his felawe:  
‘Come home, syr, I you praye, 1175  
Vnto your owne, I dare well saye.  
Ye shall be made kynge of the lande  
For the doughtyest man of hande.  
Thou hast no pere, I dare well saye,  
So sayd all that were here to-daye.’ 1180  
‘Iason,’ he sayd, ‘God yelde it the,  
The grete honour thou gyuest me.’  
Iason sayd, ‘Yf your wyll it be,  
What are ye that knoweth me?’  
[E. iv. v.] ‘Sometyme I was thy felowe dere 1185  
That called was the straunge squyere;  
I haue ben here these dayes thre,  
But now no lenger I may be.’

'For Godes loue,' sayd Iason, 'or ye hens fare,  
 Come brynge my lady out of care 1190  
 And confort her in all thyng,  
 And thynke also ye shall be kynge.'  
 He sayd, 'Iason, thy worde thou spare,  
 For that wolde tourne me to moche care;  
 I haue dwelled here to longe, 1195  
 The whiche wyll cause me trauayle stronge.  
 Recommende me to her anone-ryght,  
 For I must trauayle daye and nyght.'  
 He toke his leue and forth dyde fare;  
 Iason tourned home full of care, 1200  
 And whan he came into the hall,  
 He tolde the lady what was befall,  
 The blacke knyght was the squyer stronge,  
 That had dwelled with her so longe,  
 And howe he wanne her with his hande: 1205  
 'But he is passed out of the lande.'  
 The lady mourned and was full wo,  
 She thought her herte wolde brast in two,  
 But yet she trowed in her thought  
 So lyghtly wolde he leue her nought, 1210  
 Syth that he had, without fayle,  
 For her loue so grete trauayle.  
 Ipomydon forth is gone  
 With his stedes euerychone;  
 He founde his mayster with stuffe ynoughe 1215  
 Houynge vnder the grete wood-boughe;  
 He toke hym the stedes euerychone

And to his ynnē he badde hym gone.  
 He toke his houndes and his horne  
 And layde the flesshe hym beforne; 1220  
 Before the quene he it layd,  
 And in his game thus he sayd:  
 'Knowe ye ony at the iustynge,  
 That hath wonne halfe so moche thyng?'  
 The quene, as she was wonte to doone, 1225  
 To her souper she wente soone,  
 And her lemman, without dout;  
 Scantly had they mete set out,  
 Whan in cometh the kynges messangere  
 And grette well the lady in this manere: 1230  
 'Well you gretteth my lorde, the kyng.  
 He byddeth you for onythyng  
 That ye be tomorowe erly  
 At the chalenge of that lady.'  
 The quene than dyde saye: 1235  
 'Hath the reed knyght wonne her to-daye?'  
 'I saye, madame, so God me spede,  
 The reed knyght hath lost his stede,  
 My lorde, the kyng, hath lost his also,  
 Campany[u]s, Caymus and other mo; 1240  
 The blacke knyght hath wonne them all,  
 Moche honoure vnto hym is fall.'  
 Than bespake Ipomydone:  
 'Better it is on huntynge to gone  
 In the forest, so God me spede, 1245



Than thus lyghtly to lese a stede.  
 Wherfore, messenger, I the praye  
 In my behalfe that thou saye,  
 [F.i.v] Whan thou comest to the kynge,  
 Greet hym well in all thynges, 1250  
 And saye my blacke greyhounde, Gylmyne,  
 To-daye hath borne hym well and fyne,  
 For he hath taken many a beest,  
 The gretest that was in the forest,  
 And therfore, madame, yf your wyll it be, 1255  
 Syth we haue so grete plente,  
 Sende hym some, whyle we may.  
 He wyll vs quyte another day.'  
 Ipomydon was sore trauayled  
 In the games that he had sped; 1260  
 His arme vnstopped, the blode dyde fall  
 Vpon the table before them all;  
 Than sayd the quene, 'My lemman dere,  
 How are ye hurte in this manere?'  
 'For-sothe, madame, I shall you saye: 1265  
 I lette renne at a dere to-daye,  
 My palfrey I prycked after so fast  
 That he stumbled and me downe cast.  
 At that tyme I toke this harme,  
 A stumpe smote me through the arme, 1270  
 And that was for, I sholde saye,  
 The gree of the felde I toke to-daye.'  
 So they laughed at hym that nyght  
 That some myght not syt vpryght.

- The quene sayd, 'My lemman hende,  
 1275 Tomorowe wyll we togyder wende  
 And se who hath wonne the maye.'  
 Ipomydon answered and sayd, 'Naye,  
 Syth I was not at the iustyngge,  
 I wyll not be at the chalengynge;  
 1280 But of one thyngge, madame, I you praye.  
 Delyuer my mayden to me this daye,  
 For suche tydynges is come to me  
 That I must home to my countre;  
 And I shall be, bothe daye and nyght,  
 1285 Whyle that <I> lyue, your owne knyght.'  
 The quene sayd, 'Dwell here styll!'  
 For to let hym go she had no wyll.  
 He toke his leue at his lady  
 And at the maydens that stode her by;  
 1290 His owne mayden that was so bryght,  
 To his hostage she wente ryght,  
 There she neuer came before,  
 Syth his stedes were harborowed thore.  
 He set hym downe in the hall,  
 1295 His hoste to hym he let call.  
 Into the stable he hym ledes,  
 There as stode his good stedes,  
 And sayd to hym, 'My frende dere,  
 I wolde the praye on this manere  
 1300 That my worde thou vnderstonde  
 And this message thou take in honde:

Thou hast herde speke of the iustyng  
 That hath ben for the lady, that fayre thyng,  
 And also of the whyte knyght, 1305

The fyrst daye that iusted ryght;  
 I was that knyght that standeth the by,  
 And on this whyte stede rode I.

Of the reed knyght thou herde saye,  
 That iusted on that other daye; 1310  
 That same knyght for-sothe I was,  
 This reed stede I had in place.

[F.ii.v] Vpon the thynde daye thou harde tell  
 Of a blacke knyght how it befell;  
 On his blacke stede that daye I sate 1315  
 And all these other on hym I gate;  
 Therfore, good syr, I the praye  
 That thou do, as I the saye:

Aryse vp in the mornyng  
 And go to the maydens challengyng! 1320  
 Take this same whyte stede

And a man dyght in the same wede,  
 Vnto my lorde, the kynge, thou wende  
 And greet hym well as lorde hende,  
 Saye, the quenes lemman, his owne knyght, 1325  
 Sende hym this stede and armure bryght;

The fyrst daye he rode theron thore,  
 He knoweth well how he hym bore;  
 And saye that well vouchesafe I wolde,  
 Thoughe euery heere were syluer and golde. 1330  
 Take the reed stede with the armure clere

And greet well my lady dere;  
 And saye her lemman and her knyght  
 Sende her this stede and armure bryght!  
 Take the armure and the blacke stede, 1335  
 To syr Campany[u]s thou hym lede!  
 Take here the kynges owne stede,  
 To the heyre of Calabre thou hym lede!  
 And all-togyder he dyde hym saye  
 How he sholde present the fayre maye: 1340  
 ‘Campany[u]s stede thou take anone  
 And lede hym vnto syr Iasone.  
 This other reed stede, without drede,  
 I to the gyue for thy mede,  
 F.iii.<sup>r</sup> On hym before thou shalte ryde 1345  
 And all these other by thy syde.’  
 He taught hym, or he wente awaye,  
 In what wyse that he sholde saye,  
 And for the herbygage of his stedes  
 He gaue hym twenty pounce to medes. 1350  
 The burgeys helde vp his honde  
 And thanked God of his sonde:  
 ‘Of Calabre I wote who shall be kynge,  
 Now am I glad of my herborynge.  
 I shall make your present 1355  
 Ryght gladly with good entent.’  
 The burgeys toke the stedes than,  
 On euery stede he set a man,

1336 Campany[u]s Campanyns WW.

1341 Campany[u]s Campanyns WW.

On the thre that the knyghtes were,  
Men armed in all theyr gere. 1360

Forth they wente, without lesynge,  
Towarde the maydens chalengynge.

Soone they came to the cyte  
There lordes were grete plente.  
Soone the lordes dyde them sy 1365

There as they sate in company.

They had wonder of the stedes

And of the men in dyuers wedes;

The kynge knewe the burgeys at all,

Anone to hym he let hym call: 1370

‘Whose be these stedes that be so stronge?

Myne I knowe well them amonge.’

‘Syr, with your leue styll syt,

And the trouth ye shall wytte.

The quenes lemman, syr, ywys, 1375

Gretteth you well with ioye and blys

[F.iii.v] And sendeth the this whyte stede,

And with hym the same wede,

That he rode on the fyrst daye.

Hym to take he wolde you praye, 1380

Vouche hym safe on you he wolde,

And every heere were syluer and golde;

He prayed God kepe you hole and sounde,

For the best lorde that euer he founde.’

Vnto the quene than sayd he there: 1385

‘Well you greteth your lemman dere.

This reed stede that is so swyfte,

He prayeth you to take hym of his gyfte.  
 On you he voucheth safe, by saynt Martyne,  
 Though euery heere were of syluer and gold fyne, 1390  
 For his lady good and trewe  
 And the curteyst that euer he knewe.  
 To syr Campany[u]s forth he wente:  
 'The quenes lemman, syr, you sente  
 This blacke stede with the atyre, I saye, 1395  
 That he rode on the last daye;  
 He prayeth you ye wolde hym take,  
 For a doughty knyght, by Goddes sake.'  
 Vnto the mayde he wente there  
 And grette her on this manere: 1400  
 'The straunge squyer hath you sent  
 This ylke stede to present;  
 He stale hym not he badde me saye,  
 He wanne hym on the lyght-daye,  
 And yf ye byleue hym not, as ye myght deme, 1405  
 He badde you aske the kynge, your eme,  
 And holde vp that you haue hyght,  
 To take no man but he were lyght.'  
 [F.iv.] The kynge sayd, 'I felte full wele  
 How he bare hym euerydele; 1410  
 Of his dedes I am full sore,  
 Suche a stroke I bare neuer afore.  
 I dare well saye, by Goddes myght,  
 That he is a doughty knyght,  
 Without boost, stalworth of hande. 1415

1393 Campany[u]s Campanyns W.W.

A queynter knyght is none in lande.'  
 Syr Campany[u]s spake wordes than  
 And sayd, 'He is a doughty man,  
 To iuste he lette as he were fered,  
 But foule he hath our eyen blered.' 1420  
 The burgeys to Iason sayd thus:  
 'This stede ought syr Campanius.  
 He sente hym the for his fere,  
 To loke well to his lady dere.'  
 Vnto syr Caymus dyde he saye: 1425  
 'He greteth the well by me to-daye.  
 He wolde haue sente you stedes moo,  
 But he had none he myght forgoo.  
 This reed stede he gaue to me,  
 His messenger for to be, 1430  
 And for the herbygage of his stedes  
 He gaue me twenty pounce to medes.'  
 All they sayd there they stode,  
 He was come of gentyll blode.  
 Than sayd the heyre of Calabre bryght: 1435  
 'Helpe me to gete that gentyll knyght!  
 But I hym haue that in felde me wan,  
 For-sothe I wyll neuer haue man.'  
 Anone dyde syr Caymus saye:  
 'Is he stolen thus awaye 1440  
 And broke my ladyes boure, the quene,  
 And ledde awaye her mayden shene?  
 Worthe I neuer glad ne fayne,

[F.iv.v]

But I brynge them bothe agayne.  
The kynge was courteys and gent,  
Full goodly he receyued his present;  
Hertly he thanked the gentyll knyght  
And sayd in lande was none so lyght.  
He gaue the burgeys for his message  
An hondred pounde to herytage.

1445

1450

**B**Ut Ipomydon forth is gone  
And his men euerychone.  
His messenger he lefte styll there,  
To brynge hym tydynge, yf ony were,  
In suche maner as they fell;  
What they were he sholde hym tell.  
Ipomydon came by a forest,  
A whyle he thought there to rest,  
He was forwaked and all wery;  
To his men he sayd on hy:  
'Slepe I must, without fayle,  
For I am wery of my trauayle.'  
He layde his heed on his maydens arme  
And fell on slepe and thought no harme.  
He had not sleped but a whyle,  
Not the mountraunce of a myle,  
The mayden sawe forth comynge  
An armed knyght fast rydynge;  
She woke her lorde and badde hym ryse,  
For her herte began to gryse.  
Than came forth Caymus full stoute,  
To hym he spake wordes proute:

1455

1460

1465

1470



G.i.<sup>r</sup> 'Traytoure, he sayd, 'thou dydest dyshonoure,  
 Whan thou brakest the quenes boure  
 And toke her mayden and my stede. 1475  
 Agayne to courte I wyll the lede.  
 Aryse, thou traytoure, I bydde the,  
 To courte thou shalte agayne with me!  
 Ipomydon hym answered now:  
 'To courte I dare as well as thou, 1480  
 But for the tourne I nyll,  
 Not but at myne owne wyll.  
 For His loue that vs dere bought,  
 Syth I haue hast, let me nought!  
 Caymus than to hym dyde sayne: 1485  
 'Wylte thou nylt thou, thou shalte agayne,  
 Or ryght here thou shalte abyde!  
 Ipomydon sterte hym vp that tyde,  
 Anone he mounted vpon his stede,  
 They rode togyder with good spede. 1490  
 Ipomydon vnhorsed Caymus tho,  
 That his arme brast in two.  
 He badde his men take his stede  
 And let a worse hors hym lede.  
 In his saddle they set hym backwarde 1495  
 And bounde hym with a corde full harde,  
 To the tayle was tourned his vysage,  
 They badde hym lerne a newe vsage.  
 Thus Caymus rode vnto the towne,  
 Whan he had lost all his renoune. 1500

1486 A diagonal stroke '/' after the first thou.

His horse hyed hym homewarde to fare,  
The mayster also with moche care.  
His horse to the courte hym brought.  
The kynge euer on Caymus thought  
[G.i.v] And sayd he wolde not go to bedde, 1505  
Tyll he wist how the knyght spedde.  
The horse brought Caymus to the gate,  
The porter lete hym in therat.  
Iason the hors in dyde brynge  
And ledde the knyght before the kynge. 1510  
The kynge asked, by Goddes payne,  
If he had brought the knyght agayne.  
Anone he answered vnto the kynge  
And tolde hym of his myslykynge:  
‘ Though all the knyghtes in the hall 1515  
Came to hym, bothe grete and small,  
He wolde of them gyue nothyng,  
But yf it were of you, syr kynge.’  
Than they laughed all insame,  
And at his harme had good game. 1520  
There was none in that place,  
But they were glad of that cace.  
Thus Caymus hath his seruice quytte,  
And of Ipomydon here is a fyte.  
**I** Pomydon helde forth his waye, 1525  
Full glad he was of his iourney.  
He sawe grete folke agaynst hym ryde,  
The whiche had sought hym wonder wyde,  
For to brynge hym newe tydyng

	That deed was his fader, the kynge,	1530
	Of whiche tydyng he was woo,	
	But he may not agaynst God doo.	
	Thurgh his lande he wente rydyng;	
	All the people honoured hym as kynge,	
	And whan he came into that stede,	1535
	That the kynge, his fader, was dede,	
G.ii. <sup>r</sup>	Thurghout that lande he lete crye	
	That all men sholde thyder hye,	
	Preestes and clerkes of euery towne,	
	Bysshoppes, erles and barowne.	1540
	There he made an entyerment	
	With many masses with good entent.	
	An archbyssshop buried his fader dere,	
	Prechyng there was many a frere.	
	Poore men that sate vpon the grounde,	1545
	Well deled of many a pounce.	
	A grete feest there was dyght	
	For erles and for many a knyght;	
	All men that therof wolde take	
	Had mete there for Goddes sake.	1550
	Whan this feest was broken vp,	
	Euery man his leue toke	
	And wente theyr waye, as I you tell;	
	Ipomydon thought at home to dwell.	
	His moder and he dwelled insame	1555
	With moche myrth, ioye and game,	
	Tyll it befell vpon a daye,	
	The quene to her sone dyde saye	

In preuyte and in counsayle:

'Thou hast a broder, without fayle,

1560

Goten on me pryuely,

Or I was wedded to ony,

But hastely he was done fro me;

I wote not yf he alyue be,

But he sente this other yere

1565

A ryche rynge of golde full clere.

And euer he ony broder had,

I sholde gyue it hym he bad,

[G.ii.v] That where he came amonge hye or lowe,

By that rynge he sholde hym knowe.

1570

Than take this rynge, my sone, of me.

In what countre that ye be,

Who that knoweth this ylke rynge,

He is thy broder, without lesynge!

The rynge he toke of his moder

1575

And trusted well to knowe his broder.

Thus they departed in that place,

And after went in shorte space

Vnto hym came his baronage,

Whiche were men of grete parage;

1580

Theyr entent is to crowne hym kynge,

But his thought was on other thyng,

For crowne wolde he none bere.

He wolde be more assayed there

In other landes, ferre and nere,

1585

Of his strength and his powere.

He had an vncle was styffe and stronge,

Of mydle age to lyue longe.

Syr Perse of Poyl was his name,

Men he dystroyed that dyde shame.

1590

Before his baronage, I vnderstande,

Ipomydon seased hym in his lande

And gaue hym the profyte for his sake,

Tyll that he the crowne wolde take.

Now tourne we all the matere

1595

And speke we of Calabre the heyre.

A duke dwelled Calabre besyde,

A stoute man and of grete pryde.

He was myghty and of grete powere,

Men dredde hym bothe ferre and nere.

1600

G.iii.<sup>r</sup>

His name was duke Gerone,

Of Seyssene-lande he was barone.

This doughty duke herde saye

The heyre of Calabre was suche a maye,

Messengers he sente anone

1605

Vnto Calabre for to gone.

He sayd he wolde haue her to wyfe,

If she wolde, without stryfe,

' And in case she wolde not so,

I shall make her moche wo;

1610

For I shall destroye her landes all,

Her men slee, bothe grete and small,

Her castell breke and her boure,

With strength take her in her toure,

Oneles that she may fynde a knyght

1615

That for her lande with me dare fyght.'

Forth than wente the messenger  
And tolde the lady this mater;  
The lady answered ryght-soone  
And sayd she wolde neuer haue none, 1620  
‘ But hym that me wan, so God me saue,  
Other husbande wyll I none haue.’  
This messenger his erande dyde sayne  
And homewarde he wente agayne.  
He tolde the duke of her answerre, 1625  
Anone he began grete warre,  
For grete power gadred he  
To wyne this mayden that was so fre.  
Ipomydon his messenger had herde  
Of this tydynge how it ferde; 1630  
Vnto his mayster he wente soone  
And tolde hym bothe all and some.  
[G.iii.v] Whan he had herde, Ipomydan,  
Than was he a sory man,  
That he ne myght with that duke fyght, 1635  
Whiche was holden so noble a knyght.  
Ryght vnsemely on queynt manere  
He hym dyght, as ye shall here.  
A barbour he called, withouten more,  
And shaued hym bothe behynde and before, 1640  
Queyntly endented out and in,  
And also he shaued halfe his chyn.  
He semed a fole, that queynt syre,  
Bothe by heed and by atyre.  
Armure he toke that was rusty, 1645

And horsed hym on an olde runcy;  
 A helme as blacke as any pan,  
 A croked spere he toke hym than.  
 Whan tha[t] he was thus dyght,  
 He semed yll a doughty knyght.

1650

Vnto Sesseyne he wente, as ye may here,  
 Vnto the kynge Mellyagere,  
 And in the hall he brake his spere,  
 Ryght as he wood were,

The tronchon fell vpon the borde;  
 He fared as he had ben wode.

1655

The kynge and quene laughed lyght  
 And sayd he was a fole well dyght.  
 'Fole, go to mete!' the kynge dyde saye;  
 The fole answered and sayd, 'Naye!

1660

For yet I wyll not ete with the,  
 But they a bone wyll graunt me:  
 The fyrst dede of armes I wyll haue,  
 That ony person of the wyll craue.'

[G.iv.1] 'Fole, go to mete!' sayd the kynge,  
 'I graunte the thyne askynge.'

1665

The fole wente to mete lyghtly  
 And tyed his horse fast hym by,  
 But or he rose from the borde  
 Many men laughed at his worde.

1670

Into the hall came rydyng a maye,  
 Out of Calabre, the sothe to saye,  
 On a whyte mule before the kynge,

- A dwarfe with her came rydyng.  
 ‘Syr kynge, my lady greteth well the, 1675  
 And prayeth the, for charyte,  
 To helpe her in this myster  
 Agaynst the dukes power;  
 He hath destroyed her landes all,  
 Ryght vnto her castell wall, 1680  
 And without she haue helpe of the,  
 She wyll leue her landes and fle.’  
 The kynge answered anone  
 And sayd, ‘All my knyghtes are gone,  
 Campany[u]s and other full bolde. 1685  
 Helpe my cosyn fayne I wolde,  
 But they be all at a dede,  
 To helpe a lady o[u]t of drede.  
 In this worlde knowe I no knyght  
 That durst alone with hym fyght.’ 1690  
 Vp sterte the fole anone,  
 Vnto the kynge he sayd tull soone:  
 ‘Lo, I am here all redy dyght,  
 That dare with hym alone fyght.’  
 ‘Sytt downe, fole!’ the mayde dyde saye, 1695  
 ‘We lyste not to speke of playe.  
 [G.iv.v] Dryue thy foly where thou wyll,  
 For no ioie haue I there-vntyll!’  
 The fole sayd, ‘Be thou wroth or glad,

1685 Campany[u]s Campanyns W W.  
 and and and W W.

1688 o[u]t ont W W.



Suche promesse of the kynge I had 1700  
That I sholde haue the fyrst dede.'  
The mayden tourned and forth yede.  
The fole sterte vp, without delaye,  
And sayd, 'Syr kynge, haue good daye!'  
He stepte on his horse there 1705  
And sayd, 'Farewell and haue good yere!'  
Some sayd he was a fole well dyght,  
And some sayd he semed a knyght  
That is come fro ferre countre,  
Bycause he wolde not knowen be. 1710  
He prycked his horse wonder fast,  
The mayde he sawe at the last.  
As they rode by the waye,  
The mayde to the dwarfe dyde saye:  
'Vndo my tente and set it fest, 1715  
For here I wyll a whyle me rest!'  
Mete and drynke bothe they had,  
That was fro home with them lad.  
Bothe they dranke therof and ete,  
But euer the fole without sete, 1720  
Not one morsell they wolde hym cast,  
Though he sholde for hunger brast.  
The dwarfe sayd, 'We be to blame.  
Gyue the fole some mete for shame!'  
'Not one morsell!' she dyde saye, 1725  
'For hunger shall dryue hym awaye.'  
With that there came rydyng a knyght  
Vnto her tente anone-ryght.

H.i.<sup>r</sup>

‘Come forth with me!’ to her he sayd,

‘I haue the spyed syth thou out brayd.

1730

Thou arte my lemman as I haue thought.’

The fole sayd, ‘That byleue I nought.

She is myne, I wyll her haue,

From the I hope her wele to saue!’

The knyght sayd, ‘Fole, leue thy foly,

1735

Or elles thou shalte dere aby!’

The fole sterte to a tronchon

That bare vp the maydens paulyon,

And smote the knyght on the crowne

That starke-dede he felle downe.

1740

He gaue the dwarfe the knyghtes gere,

To hymselfe he toke the spere,

Vp they rose and forth yede,

Tyll efte to rest they had nede.

They toke mete and made them glad,

1745

To the mayde the dwarfe bad:

‘Gyue the fole some mete for shame,

He hath saued you from blame,

And thynke ye sholde haue ben shent,

Had he ben out from you present!’

1750

The mayde answered hym anone:

‘By God, mete geteth he none.

It was but foly, I prayse it nought,

I wolde he were from vs brought.’

With that there came another knyght,

1755

The mayde he chalenged anone-ryght

And sayd, ‘Come forth, my lady dere!’

The fole sayd, 'Thou hast none here.  
 She is myne and longe hath bene.'  
 With that the knyght began to tene 1760  
 [H.i.v] And sayd, 'Fole, thou shalte aby,  
 If thou speke more of this foly!'  
 The fole sayd, 'I wyll not blynne.  
 If thou her haue, thou shall her wyne!'  
 With that he lepte on his horse lyght, 1765  
 And eyther to other dyde them dyght;  
 The fole hym meteth with a spere  
 That thugh the body he dothe hym bere.  
 The knyght was dede thugh this dede,  
 Vnto the dwarfe he gaue his stede. 1770  
 Forth they busked them anone  
 Vnto a place they thought to gone,  
 There they wolde haue ben all nyght;  
 They myght no ferther [f]or lacke of lyght.  
 They toke them mete and drynke good-spede, 1775  
 Vnnethes they wolde the fole ony bede.  
 Ryght as they sate and made them glad,  
 There came a knyght, as the deuyll bad;  
 He was the dukes broder Geron,  
 All was blacke that he had on, 1780  
 Bothe his horse and his wede.  
 Vnto the mayde he dyde hym spede  
 And sayd, 'Syth I fynde you here,  
 Ye shall be my lemman dere!'  
 The fole sayd, 'Nay, not so. 1785

Another she hath taken her to:

That am I thou seest here.

Yf thou her bye, she is to dere.'

'Fole,' he sayd, 'thou bourdest grete.

With my spere I shall the bete!

1790

Her tyme foule had she spedde,

Yf she sholde lye with the in bedde.'

H.ii.<sup>r</sup> The fole sayd, 'Twyse I her bought.

With thy chydyng thou getest her nought.

If thou her haue, thou shalte her by

1795

A peny derer than euer dyde I.'

There was no lenger to abyde,

But eyther of them to other dyde ryde;

The fole mette the knyght so

That he his backe brast in two.

1800

With that stroke he hym slewe

And his armure of he drewe.

Anone he toke the knyghtes stede

And armed hym in his wede.

Whan the fole was well dyght,

1805

The mayde hym semed a godly knyght,

And trowed well fole was he none,

By the dedes that he had done.

They layde them downe to take theyr rest.

The dwarfe full soone slepte fest,

1810

But the mayde wakyng laye

And on the fole thynkyng aye;

She demed he was a doughty knyght,

Wherfore to hym she dyde her dyght.

- 'Syr knyght,' she sayd, 'slepe you now? 1815  
 Ye are no fole that well I know.  
 Ye be a doughty knyght of hande,  
 I knowe none suche in all this lande,  
 And the same knyght, so trowe I,  
 That somtyme wanne my lady, 1820  
 I trowe full well thou be he.  
 Wylte thou leue her and wedde me?  
 Thou shalte be of grete powere:  
 I am as ryche as is the heyre  
 [H.ii.v] Of Calabre-lande, without doute.' 1825  
 The knyght loked fast aboute  
 And euermore styll he laye  
 And herde her speke, as I you saye,  
 And whan that she had all sayd,  
 He sterte hym vp in a brayd, 1830  
 And therwith vp he arose,  
 And wolde haue taken her by the nose.  
 Euer the fayrer that she spake,  
 The fouler braydes dyde he make.  
 Thus he wrangled and went awaye, 1835  
 One worde to her he wolde not saye.  
 Whan she se it wolde not be,  
 'Syr knyght,' she sayd, 'for charyte,  
 Trowes[t] thou thou shalte not fayle  
 To helpe my lady in this batayle 1840  
 And with the duke Gerone to fyght,

1839 Trowes[t] Trowes *WW*, Trowest *MS*.  
*A diagonal stroke '/' after the first thou.*

As thou kynge Mellyager hyght?  
 What shall I to my lady saye,  
 Whyther wyll ye come or naye?'  
 'Tomorowe whan I the duke se, 1845  
 Perauenture in suche plyght I may be  
 That I wyll the batayle take,  
 And so it may falle I wyll it forsake,  
 For I am holden nothyng you tyll,  
 Nought but at myne owne wyll.' 1850  
 The mayden tourned homewarde and thought,  
 To his answee she wolde saye nought.  
 She bad the knyght haue good daye,  
 And he sayd, 'Farewell, fayre maye,  
 In at a preuy posterne gate 1855  
 By nyght she stale in therat,  
 And to the lady she tolde soone  
 What the fole had for her doone,  
 And that he cometh for her to fyght.  
 This lady was a sorowfull wyght, 1860  
 For on the morowe the duke with pryde  
 Vnto the castell gate he dyde ryde,  
 But they were shette hym agayne.  
 With a loude voyce than dyde he sayne:  
 'Come out, lemman, on fayre manere. 1865  
 I wyll no lenger tary here,  
 Or elles a knyght ye out sende,  
 With me to fyght you to defende!  
 And as they stode thus talkynge,

H.iii. r

He sawe a knyght come rydyng; 1870

A glad man than was he,

His broder he had wende it had be.

It was not he, as ye shall here,

He answered the duke in this manere:

‘What arte thou that makest this cry, 1875

And at this gate so grete maystry?’

‘I am,’ he sayde, ‘lorde of her within,

For I am syker this mayde to wyn,

And wyll so done or I hens gone,

So that other husbande geteth she none.’ 1880

Ipomydon sayd, ‘That thou shalte mys,

For all myne owne that lady is,

And full longe she hath ben so,

And therfore I rede the hens go.

I wyll her defende from all men!’ 1885

The duke answered anone then:

‘Traytour,’ he sayd, ‘thou arte another.

I wende thou haddest ben my brother.

[H.iii.v] His stede thou hast, his armure, lo,

I trowe thou hast hym slayne also!’ 1890

‘That I hym slewe I gaynesaye nought.

So to serue the I haue thought.’

With that worde, without lye,

Fast togyder than dyde they hye,

So that theyr speres all tobrast; 1895

Forth they drewe theyr swerdes and fought fast.

The lady laye in a hye toure

And sawe bytwene them all the stoure,  
But she ne wyst whiche for her dyde fyght,  
For they in lyke wede were dyght.

1900

Greter batayle myght none be,  
For neyther wolde for other fle;  
They fought togyder wonder longe,  
The batayle was bothe styffe and stronge,  
That of theyr lyues neyther rought.

1905

Ipomydon than hym bethought  
He was in poynt to lese there,  
That he had bought wonder dere;  
His swerde in bothe handes he toke,  
It was sharpe, as sayth the boke,  
And hertly he dyde it vplyfte,  
Amydes the crowne he gaue hym swyfte,  
Through helme and basenet it raught,  
His crowne was shauen at one draught.  
The duke felte hym hurte full sore,  
He prayed the knyght to smyte no more:

1910

1915

‘I am nye deed, I may not stande,  
I yelde me here vnto thy hande  
And shall be thyne owne knyght,  
At thy wyll bothe daye and nyght.

1920

[H.iv.] I shall restore into this lande  
More good than euer I fandē,  
And euermore whyle I lyue,  
A thousande pounce I wyll the gyue.’  
Ipomydon sayd, ‘I graunt the here,  
So that thou do on this manere,

1925



Thou come not nye this paulyowne,  
 But hye the fast [out of] the towne!<sup>1</sup>  
 The duke hym graunted hastely,  
 Out of the towne for to hye. 1930  
 He and all that with hym were come,  
 Homewarde they hyed them full soone.  
 Ipomydon rode to the paulyon,  
 Lyke as it were duke Geron.  
 Besyde the castell where was the hayre, 1935  
 Renneth a ryuer longe and fayre,  
 With shyppes and sayles manyfolde;  
 Theyr stremers were of fyne golde.  
 The lady sayd she wolde flee,  
 If the duke wanne the gree. 1940  
 These shyppes stuffed with vytayle,  
 Whiche with this lady sholde sayle.  
 She loked out into the towne  
 And sawe one come to the paulyowne.  
 She wende the duke had wonne the gree, 1945  
 Wherefore she busked her to flee.  
 Ipomydon to the gates wente,  
 Than the lady helde herselfe shente.  
 'Come forth,' he sayd, my lemman dere,  
 For I haue wonne the now here!<sup>1</sup> 1950  
 The lady herde hym make suche crye,  
 To her shyp than dyde she hye;  
 [H.iv.v] They plucked vp sayles and forth dyde passe,  
 She and her men, bothe more and lasse.

1928 [out of] vnto W.W.

**T**Ourne we now anone-ryghtes  
 To speke of kyng Melliagers knyghtes, 1955  
 That whan theyr iourney was done  
 They them busked home full soone,  
 Campanius and his felowes full bolde.  
 Whan the tydynges to them was tolde 1960  
 Of the heyre of Calabre, that fayre maye,  
 And of the duke, as I you saye,  
 And how she sent after socoure,  
 The preuyest mayde in her boure,  
 And how a fole hath take in hande, 1965  
 To fyght with hym in that lande.  
 Syr Campanius busked hym forth to fare,  
 To brynge the lady out of care,  
 And all the power that had the kynge  
 Busked them to that fyghtyng 1970  
 In all the hast that they myght,  
 With the duke for to fyght.  
 Towarde Calabre as they rode,  
 They sawe shyppes in the flode;  
 Anone they called to them there 1975  
 And asked them of whens they were.  
 The shypmen sayd, 'Of Calabre-lande.  
 A duke hathe wonne it with his hande.  
 Here is the lady, as ye maye se,  
 She hath forsaken her owne countre.' 1980  
 Campanius prayed the lady to dwell,  
 And somewhat of her grefe to tell.

- She herde it was her vncles knyght  
 And tourned agayne anone-ryght  
 I.i.<sup>r</sup> And tolde the knyghtes all lyghtly 1985  
 Of the duke that was so doughty,  
 And how the fole had hym borne  
 Of good poyntes therebeforne,  
 And how the duke hath hym slayne,  
 ‘And comen is to my gates agayne.’ 1990  
 Campanius sayd anone-ryght:  
 ‘I dare laye it was the same knyght  
 Was comen out of his lande,  
 For he was doughty [o]f his hande.  
 Madame, I rede we tourne agayne, 1995  
 And we shall se who is slayne,  
 And than we shall this dede wreke,  
 If we haue grace with hym to speke,  
 That all this lande shall therof here,  
 And elles hange me by the swere, 2000  
 But I his heed vnto you brynge!’  
 All they graunted, without lesynge.  
 This lady tourned her shyp anone  
 And with syr Campanius forth is gone.  
 Whan she came the castell nye, 2005  
 As ferre as she myght it espye,  
 In that place she wolde not abyde,  
 Tyll she wyste how it wolde tyde.  
 Campani[u]s all his men let call,

And to the castell they went all;  
 They sawe a knyght in blacke atyre,  
 They wende full well the duke it were  
 That had destroyed the lande aboute.  
 Vnto hym they hyed all the route.  
 Campanyus sayd in this manere:  
 'What arte thou that standeth here?  
 [l.i.v] Tell me why thou makest this dyn,  
 And what thou woldest haue herein.'  
 He sayd, 'My lemman that I wan,  
 I wyll not leue her for no man!  
 Syr Campanius sayd, 'Thou getest her nought!  
 I rede from her thou chaunge thy thought,  
 And go home to thy countre,  
 Or elles, for-sothe, thou shalte deed be.  
 Wherefore fast hens thou hy,  
 Without ony more vyllany,  
 And elles I swere, by God almyght,  
 We shall all agaynst the fyght.'  
 Ipomydon sayd, 'What may this be?  
 Is this the maner of this countre?  
 If ony of you haue better ryght  
 Than I haue to this lady bryght,  
 Come forth and proue it with your hande,  
 One for one, whyle I may stande!  
 Campanius answered to the knyght:  
 'Chose whether thou wylte go or elles fyght!'

2009 Campani[u]s Campanins  $\mathbb{W}\mathbb{W}$ .

2021 Campanius Cāpanius  $\mathbb{W}\mathbb{W}$ .

Ipomydon sayd, 'Syth it is so  
 That I shall her thus forgo,  
 Rather I wyll the batayle take  
 And lese my lyfe for her sake,  
 And put it all in Goddes hande!' 2040  
 Agaynst them all he thought to stande;  
 All at ones on hym they layde,  
 Ipomydon his swerde outbrayd,  
 And many a man he felled downe ryght. 2045  
 He fought with many a doughty knyght,  
 That many a stroke vpon hym layd.  
 'Yelde the, traytour!' 'Not yet!' he sayd.  
 [I.ii.7] The knyghtes that were of grete pryde,  
 Fast they fought on eche syde. 2050  
 Ipomydon sawe none other wone,  
 But socoured hym at a wall of stone,  
 And they pursued after fast  
 That many vnto deth he cast.  
 So longe agaynst them he dyde stande, 2055  
 They hewed the gloues of his hande;  
 All bare-handed fought this knyght,  
 They sawe neuer none so wyght.  
 Syr Campanius, as I vnderstande,  
 Sawe the rynge on his hande, 2060  
 That he gaue his moder, the quene;  
 Many a yere he had it not sene.  
 Campanius prayed hym stande styll,  
 Whyle he asked hym a skyll.

The knyght answered and bad hym saye, 2065  
 For all they were wery of that playe.  
 ‘Syr knyght,’ he sayd, ‘tell me this thyngel  
 Where had ye that ylke rynge?’  
 Ipomydon answered as he thought,  
 And sayd, ‘For-sothe, I stale it nought. 2070  
 For thou coueytest to haue the rynge,  
 I swere by Iesu, heuen-kyngel,  
 Or thou it haue with mystery,  
 With sore strokes thou shalte it by!’  
 Syr Campanius prayed hym with fayre chere 2075  
 To tell hym on fayre manere,  
 Where he had that ylke rynge,  
 And saye the sothe, without les[ynge.]  
 Ipomydon sa[yd, ‘. . . . .’]  
 I wyll tell [ . . . . . ] 2080  
 But tell me why thou doost enquire,  
 And I shall gyue the an answe.’  
 ‘This rynge,’ he sayd, ‘that is so fyne,  
 For-sothe, sometyme it was myne.  
 Now, as ye are a gentylman, 2085  
 Tell me where ye that rynge wan.’  
 ‘The quene,’ he sayd, ‘of Poyll-lande  
 Gaue me this rynge, as ye may vnderstande.  
 She is my moder good and fayre,  
 Of all that lande I am the hayre.’ 2090  
 ‘Syr knyght,’ he sayd, ‘yet abyde.

2075 Campanius Căpanius WW.

2078-80 *The part of these lines is defective through damage but repaired.*

What sayd she more to you that tyde?  
 'She sayd, I hade a broder on lyfe,  
 Was goten or that she was wyfe,  
 And sayd, who that knoweth this rynge 2095  
 Was my broder, without lesynge.'  
 Syr Campanius sayd, 'by God almyght,  
 I am thy broder, thou gentyll knyght.'  
 They fell bothe downe in that stounde,  
 At ones fallynge on the grounde. 2100  
 Men caught them vp and waked them bothe,  
 They were full glad and nothyng lothe.  
 Ipomydon enquiryed of his brother,  
 What was his name, for none knewe other.  
 He sayde, 'Syr Campanius I hyght, 2105  
 That agaynste the dyde fyght.  
 With kynge Mellyager dwelled I.'  
 'Somtyme we were in company.  
 Knewe [ye] neuer the quenes lemman,  
 [ . . . ]e this mayde wan?' 2110  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 I.iii.<sup>r</sup> Ipomydon sayd, 'I bare the shelde,  
 That wanne the lady in the felde.  
 Stedes I had that daye in place, 2115  
 The sothe ye knowe that it so was,  
 Whyte and reed and blacke also;

2101 and z WW.

2109-12 *The part of these lines is defective through damage but repaired.*

2111-12 *Two lines missing.*

Well ye wote that it was so.  
 And there I wanne by Goddes grace  
 The best stedes that daye in place, 2120  
 The kynges stede and thyne also,  
 And of myne owne I sent you two,  
 And yours I sent to other men;  
 Ye wote well it was so then.  
 I toke my leue of the quene, 2125  
 With me wente my mayden shene  
 Homewarde myne owne lande.  
 Syr Caymus sayd, I vnderstande,  
 That he wolde seche vs bothe agayne,  
 Or elles that he wolde be slayne. 2130  
 He sayd, I wente without leue,  
 All ye wyst how it dyde preue,  
 And therfore, broder, as I haue sayd,  
 I am best worthy to haue the mayde.  
 They sawe it was the same knyght, 2135  
 Than all theyr hertes began to lyght.  
 Euer as they wente, they dyde hym kysse,  
 There was ioye and moche blysse.  
 Messengers before dyde thrynge,  
 To brynge the lady good tydyng. 2140  
 Whan she sawe they came so faste,  
 Than the lady was agaste.  
 She went they had dysconforted be,  
 This lady badde drawe sayle and fle.  
 [I.iii.v] The messengers cryed as they were wode, 2145

2144 *The Signature I.iii. below this line is right and the text on this folio (both recto and verso) is moved above to the right place in our text.*



Whan they sawe her go with the flode.  
 They sayd, 'Madame, drede ye nought.  
 The straunge squyer hath you sought.'  
 Whan she herde of hym speke,  
 She thought her herte wolde tobreke, 2150  
 But she myght se hym with syght,  
 That her wanne in grete fyght.  
 They tourned the shyppes to the lande,  
 Togyder they mette at the sande.  
 Whan the lady of hym had a syght, 2155  
 She commaunded a bote anone-ryght,  
 For at the lande fayne wolde she be,  
 That she myght the knyght se.  
 She lepte out of the bote lyghtly,  
 Into the water the knyght stode by, 2160  
 And he in after also fast,  
 That vp he gate her at the last.  
 Whan they came vnto the lande,  
 Ipomydon toke her by the hande  
 And tolde her there, withouten fayle, 2165  
 Her loue had caused hym grete trauayle:  
 'Syth fyrst that I dyde with you dwell,  
 Halfe my sorowe I can not tell,  
 And how ye blamed your cosyn Iason  
 For that I loked you vpon, 2170  
 And than I toke my leue and went,  
 Tyll I herde of your entent,  
 Tyll that ye wolde haue a knyght  
 That of his hande was moost wyght.

Thyder I drewe whan I it herde,  
All ye wote how that it ferde.

2175

[Liv.†]

I serued your vncle longe withall,  
The quenes lemman they dyde me call;  
And after I iusted dayes thre,

Many men there dyde I se,

2180

And there I wanne stedes good,

Some were reed as any blode,

And also wysshely God me mende,

The kynges stede to you I sende;

But soone after, I vnderstande,

2185

I wente into myne owne lande,

Tyll I herde vpon a daye

Of the duke that made entraye;

I busked me in queynt manere,

Ryght as I a fole were,

2190

And wente agayne to the kynge.

He knewe me not for nothyng;

And thyder came fro you a mayde,

And to the kynge these wordes she sayde,

That he must you socoure sende,

2195

Fro the duke you to defende.

But the kynge you of helpe forsoke

And I the baytayle to me toke;

Forth with the mayde dyde I gone

And there I kepte her from her fone.

2200

Thre knyghtes of theyr lyues I let,

And now the duke I haue dyscomfet.

I dare well saye, by Goddes sande,

I haue you wonne with my hande.'

Whan the lady herde how it was, 2205

She fell in swownynge in the place.

He toke her vp with good spede,

His mouth to hers he dyde bede,

[I.iv.v] They kyssed togyder with good chere,

For eyther was to other dere. 2210

I let you wytte, without delaye,

Halfe theyr ioie I can not saye.

Forth they wente to the castell

There the lady before dyde dwell.

All that nyght they were insame 2215

With moche myrth, ioie and game.

On the morowe the clerkes were bowne,

To wryte letters of grete renowne

Vnto the kynge of Sesseney-lande,

That was her vncl, I vnderstande; 2220

Vnto the Emperour, I dare well saye,

Were wrytten letters of grete noblaye,

To archbyssshops and bysshops of the lande,

Preestes and clerkes that were at hande,

Dukes, erles and barons also; 2225

Knyghtes and squyers sholde thyder go.

Messengers were sent euerywhere,

For poore and ryche, all sholde be there.

And whan the lordes these tydynges herde,

2208 *This page is misplaced and is put before the page of Signature I.iii.  
The text is, therefore, moved to the right place below in our text. The Signature  
I.iv. is written in pencil in a modern hand.*

They hyed them fast thyderwerde. 2230  
This feest was cryed longe before,  
Forty dayes withouten more.  
Metes were made grete plente,  
For many a man there sholde be.  
With the Enperour came to the feest 2235  
An hondred knyghtes at the leest,  
And with the kynge, her vncl, also,  
To hondred horses without mo.  
Syr Perse of Poyll thyder came  
And with hym knyghtes of grete fame, 2240  
That doughty were of that lande,  
In batayle proued, I vnderstande.  
On the morowe whan it was daye,  
They busked them, as I you saye,  
Towarde the chyrche with game and gle, 2245  
For to make that grete solemnyte.  
The archebysshoppe of that lande  
Wedded them, I vnderstande.  
Whan it was done, as I you saye,  
Home they wente, without delaye. 2250  
By that they came to the castell,  
Theyr mete was redy euerydell.  
Trompettes to mete dyde blowe tho,  
Claryons and other mynstrelles mo.  
Tho they wysse and wente to mete, 2255  
And euery lorde toke his sete.  
Whan they were set, all the route,  
Mynstrelles blewe than all aboute,

[I.v.]

Tyll they were serued all with pryde  
Of the fyrst course at that tyde. 2260

The seruyce was of grete aray,  
That they were serued with that daye.  
Thus they ete and made them glad,  
With suche seruyce as they had.  
Whan they had dyned, as I you saye, 2265

Lordes and ladyes wente to playe,  
Some to tables and some to chesse,  
With other games, more and lesse.  
Ipomydon gaue in that stounde  
To mynstrelles fyue hondred pounce, 2270

And other gyftes of grete noblaye  
He gaue to other men that daye.

[I.v.v] Thus the feest, as it was tolde,  
Forty dayes it was holde.

Ipomydon his broder let call, 2275  
There he stode in the hall,  
And gaue hym all Poyll-lande,

But an erledome, I vnderstande,  
And of that lande made hym kynge,  
And after hym his ofsprynge. 2280

He thanked God and hym with mode,  
And euery man spake of hym gode.  
Syr Campanius forth is gone on sande  
Vnto the kynge of Sesseneyes lande,  
He was in his chambre there, 2285

Talkynge with the ladyes in fere.  
He tolde of the gyftes fayre,

Of Poyll-lande how he was hayre.

The ladyes answered all in one:

‘Suche a man in the worlde is none!’

2290

Ipomydon, there he stode in hall,

Tholomewe he let to hym call

And gaue hym an erledome fre,

And a mayde, his wyfe to be,

That was with hym in Poyll-lande,

2295

With the quene, I vnderstande,

Syr Tholomewe tho dyde saye:

‘I thanke you, lorde, for this maye

And for your gyftes many one,

That ye haue gyuen me here-beforne.’

2300

Tho passed he forth, as I you saye,

There he lyked best to playe.

Ipomydon, in hall there he stode,

Bethought hym of mylde mode

[I.vi.] Of his felowe, syr Iasan,

2305

How he was a worthy man.

To hym he gaue bothe ferre and nere

Grete lande, as ye may here,

To his wyfe a fayre maye,

That he had loued many a daye,

2310

And other gyftes he gaue also

Vnto other men many mo.

Whan this feest was come to ende,

Euery man home wolde wende.

On the morowe, without lesynge,

2315

The Emperour went vnto the kynge,

His leue to take gan he gone,  
 And with hym lordes many one.  
 At the takynge of his leue  
 Halfe the ioye I can not dyscryue, 2320  
 That there was them amonge,  
 Of ladyes and of knyghtes stronge.  
 The Emperour hath his leue tane  
 At the kynge, Ipomydane,  
 And at the quene fayre and fre, 2325  
 So dyde many mo than he.  
 Thus the lordes fayre and hende,  
 Homewarde all they dyde wende,  
 Euery lorde to his countre,  
 Or where they lyked best to be, 2330  
 And lefte them there bothe insame,  
 With moche myrth, ioye and game,  
 There to dwell for euermore,  
 Tyll them departed deth sore.  
 Ipomydon and his lady dere 2335  
 Lyued togyder many a yere,  
 [I.vi.v] With all ioye that men myght se.  
 In the worlde so moche none myght be,  
 As was euer them amonge,  
 Tyll deth them departed that was stronge. 2340  
 And whan they dyed, I trowe, ywys,  
 Bothe they wente to heuen-blys,  
 There as none other thyng may be,  
 But ioye and blys, game and gle.  
 Vnto that blys God brynge vs all, 2345

That dyed on a crosse for grete and small.

A M E N

¶ Lenuoye of Robert C[opland] the prynter.

**S**O lytell Iest, vndepured of speche,  
 Vnto thy reders, and alway me excuse,  
 To take thy mater I hertly them beseche,  
 Though pou rudely no other termes vse.  
 This is thy copy thou can it not refuse,  
 Syth pat no wryter wolde take pe to amende,  
 In this my labour I myght it not entende.

5

¶ Finis

¶ Enprynted at London in the Fletestrete at  
 the sygne of the Sonne by Wynkyn de Worde.

---

C[opland] C. *WW*.

2 and z *WW*.

3 them thē *WW*.

4 pou þ<sup>u</sup> *WW*.

6 pat þ<sup>t</sup> *WW*.

pe þ<sup>e</sup> *WW*.



T. IKEGAMI, ed., *The Lyfe of Ipomydon*, Vol. I. (1983)

# ERRATA

39	hend	<i>for</i>	hende	1257	Send	<i>for</i>	Sent
44	haue		have	1262	tabyll		tabylle
54	vppon		vpon	1334	stede		sted
218	se		so	1368	dyuerse		dyverse
239	richest		rychest	1372	hem		hym
474	Leve		Leue	1402	Thys		This
614	castell		castelle	1440	Is		His
638	herd		had herd		stolyn		stol[e]
662	nyght		night	1546	Wele		We[r]e
741	so feyre		So a feyre	1571	Tha[n]		Th[en]
753	Whan		What	1588	myddille		mydille
758	wente		[m]ente	1650	ylle		yelle
825	castell		castelle	1684	All		Alle
834	manlyest		manliest	1806	semyd		[d]emyd
862	to-morow		to-morrow	1877	here-inne		here inne'
1099	bare		bore	1988	therebeforne		therebefore
1102	rede		reed	2020	leue		leve
1106	ende		end	2148	squyer		squyere
1191	hyr		hym	2153	shippes		shippis
1240	Campaynnus		Campaynus	2171	po I toke		po toke

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