GLOSSARY OF FIVE PLAYS FROM LUDUS COVENTRIAE

by

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A. B., University of Kansas, 1922.

Submitted to the Department of English and Faculty of the Graduate School of the University of Kansas in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

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PREFACE

This glossary of five plays from the Ludus Coventria is a continuation of the work done by Sister Leo Gonzaga Erbacher in her master's thesis, *Glossary of Two Plays From Ludus Coventria*, University of Kansas, 1926, and that of Miss Frances Skinner, *Glossary of Five Plays From Ludus Coventria*, University of Kansas, 1927. It is hoped the glossaries will be a contribution to a new Middle English Dictionary, if the uses and varying forms of English words, in quotations from the plays, prove helpful to Dr. Clark S. Northup of Cornell University, under whose direction the dictionary is being compiled.

I wish to thank Miss Ida Day and the various librarians who have willingly found books and materials, even mailing them to me when necessary. Sister Leo Gonzaga Erbacher very kindly assisted in the preliminary steps of the glossing, while Miss Frances Skinner gave many time-saving suggestions for getting the glossary into form.

A more acknowledgment of the suggestions made by Dr. Josephine H. Burnham and Dr. W. S. Johnson, and of their very accurate checking of the glossary, can but inadequately express my appreciation for the time and careful attention they have given this study.

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INTRODUCTION

Part I

It is not surprising that the Adoration of the Magi, Massacre of the Innocents, and Death of Herod have several characteristics of style and diction in common, when one thinks of these plays as belonging to the same group in the Ludus Coventriæ, with meter and diction connecting them with the Adoration of the Shepherds.¹ That The Purification differs so radically from these can best be explained by noting that this play is purely interpolation, and the scribe not quite certain whether it should precede or follow the Magi play.² All five plays belong to the New Testament portion of the cycle, and Adoration of the Magi, Death of Herod, and Massacre of the Innocents deserve a place of high dramatic importance, not only within Ludus Coventriæ but in the history of the miracle play as well, since they show undoubted improvement in religious dramatic art.³

The Ludus Coventriæ is a collection of plays, wholly separate from the Coventry civic cycle, and certainly more entitled to artistic claim. Dr. Hardin Craig, professor of English in the University of Iowa, believes the plays of the Ludus Coventriæ belong to Lincoln and were previously given there on St. Anne's Day. As evidence he cites the old Lincoln corporation records

2. Ibid., p.xxviii.
3. Ibid., Preface, p.v.
relative to each alderman's making a silk gown for one of the "Kings" in the procession of St. Anne. There were but three Kings of Cologne, and there must have been more than three aldermen. If the Ludus Coventriae were the plays given, this order might be accounted for as at least thirteen kings appear in the plays.

Furthermore, Dr. Craig points out that in the list of stage properties in the back of the Lincoln corporation minute book, there is mentioned a "firmament with a fiery cloud and a double cloud." This is significant, since in the Hegge cycle, before the death of the Virgin Mary, St. John arrives from a distant land, reporting that he made the journey upon a "white" cloud; and a little later St. Peter and St. Paul arrive together on "diverse clouds."¹

In his discussion of the origin of Ludus Coventriae, Dr. Craig mentions that the cycle is unique in that the prophet play predicts the birth of the Virgin Mary rather than that of Jesus; that is, the prophet play of the Hegge cycle is that of the "stem of Jesse" traditions. But it remained for Herbert Hartman to point out the significance of this fact to the origin of the play. Directions for making a robe for the "stem of Jesse" have been found in the Lincoln record book, the robe to be of velvet, richly be-jewelled. Since this is the only prophet play of the English cycles in which this particular character appears, and since this record is the only one thus far discovered in England for the

¹. The Athenaeum, Aug. 16, 1913, p.168.
costuming of such a character, the evidence seems good that the
Ludus Coventriæ plays were actually acted in Lincoln.¹

Little need be said concerning the style and form in
which the plays of Ludus Coventriæ are written. Suffice it to
say that alliteration, together with repetition, is undoubtedly
the outstanding feature of the style, and is especially evident
throughout the songs of praise and adoration. Typical of these
is:

"Heyle floure of flourys fayrest i-formede
Heyle perle peerles prime rose of prise...
heyl god grettest I grete ye on crownie...
and puttyst man to paradyse with plenty
of prys (149.90,91,94,97).

Another is Herod's speech, "of bowte and of boldnes I bero ever-
more ye belle" (151.5); even his terrible speeches are softened
somewhat by alliteration. Metaphors abound especially in the
Adoration plays, but they are invariably mixed; pearls and roses
flourish in the same line, and a "bloom" on a bed need startle
one not at all. (149,91,92)

The meter varies from play to play and even from one
part of the same play to another. The linked ballad measure,
aabccab, of which lines one to three and five to seven are tet-
rameter lines, and four and eight trimeter lines, is used for the
Adoration of the Shepherds with the exception of the part in which
the shepherds imitate the angels, written in single quatrains,
which would seem to indicate that this piece of humorous acting

¹. Hartman, Herbert, Modern Language Notes, Dec. 1926, pp.530-31
is simply thrust into the midst of the play from some outside source. The basal meter in *Adoration of the Magi* is ballad strophes; but Herod in his introductory speech uses the tumbling line, roughly equivalent to a four-stressed anapaestic verse, but with much displacement of the light syllables, while his boastful speeches in the *Massacre*, the banqueting scene, and the death of Herod are in the prologue meter, leaving the rest of the play to the ballad measure. This prologue meter is a thirteen line stanza rhyming ababababcddde, the first eight lines having four accented syllables, and the ninth and thirteenth lines varying from one to three. The "bob", a short and abrupt refrain, is common as found in the "bob and wheel," an appendage to a stanza, rhyming in a more or less complicated form on the basis of such a short refrain. A verse form, aabaabbaba, with lines varying in length from three to four, usually four, usually-four, marks *The Purification* as unusual in meter, as this form is found in no other part of the cycle with the exception of a part of *Joseph's Trouble About Mary*. 

Quite frequently the versifier has apparently considered the rhyme scheme rather than the exact shade of meaning, as in:

"For he xal th [o] lyn byttyr dent.....  
On byttyr tre he xal be bent" (153.63-5.).

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2. Ibid., p.34.
3. Ibid., p.35.
4. Ibid., p.4.
5. Ibid., p.34.
in which bent certainly isn't particularly effective or meaning-
ful; so also may be explained "joyful stevene" (146.7), where
stevene clearly means "song" or "strain," and not "voice" as this
particular choice of word would seem to indicate. An excellent
example is line 164.64:

"Anne prophetea.and 3o wyst shov
So xulde 3e. I mak A-vow."

Here how displaces why for the sake of rhyme.

Critics say that in comparison with the other cycles of
plays, Ludus Coventriœ is lacking in literary merit, having less
dignified feeling than the plays of the York cycle, less pathos
than the Chester Isaac play, and nothing to compare with the hum-
or of the Townley Second Shepherds' play. 1

There can be no question of degree, but that the Ludus
Coventriœ is not woefully lacking in any of these qualities may
be readily pointed out. Humor, not so broad as that of the Sec-
ond Shepherds' play, but nevertheless humor of both situation and
language, is thrust into the very midst of a sacred play with a
sacred motive -- The Adoration of the Shepherds. The herdsmen
are discussing the beginning of the Angels' song which they had
heard from the sky, when a dispute starts as to how the song be-
gins. One says:

"I have Pat voys fful wele I wote
pei songs gle glo glory" (149.80-81),

while another says, surely not! It was "gre gle gles gleum." (149.85). The third, a bit more peaceable, avoiding the use of the nonsense syllables, apparently settles the dispute by saying that at any rate the song has to do with "glory" (149.86). Again, both the figure and the number of gaz sounds make one suspect an intended humorous effect in the line: "Je gredy devyl zal grone grisly as a gryse" (149.95), (literally, "the greedy devil shall groan horribly as a young pig"). It is true, however, that here the humor is largely verbal, while that in the Second Shepherds' play comes from a realistic study of life and character.

And the matter of pathos -- what could be more appealing than the cry of Symeon Justus in _The Purification_ when, after waiting years for the fulfillment of a promise that he should see the Christ-child, he realizes that his strength and sight are failing, and that if he should be brought to the Divine One later, he could not realize Him in the full possession of his faculties?

Consider:

"I wax old and wante my myght
And be-gynne to fayle my syght" (163.11-12).

And then the words after Symeon kneels:

"Good lord conaydyr to me
I drawe fast to An ende
Fat or my strentsis fro me wende
Gode lorde send dow Pi son
Fat I with my ful mendc
Kyght warcheppe hym if I conv." (163.25-30)

But even these lines do not indicate such great pathos as when the poor old man has seen the Christ, and says simply, "And now that I've seen him I'll die as God wills." (167. 167-162).
As to dignity of feeling, surely no one will question:

"Lorde I knele upon my knee
Sote encence I offere to the
Thow xalte be pe fyrst of hy3 degre
Non so mekeli of myght
In godys hourse as men xalit se
Thow xalt honour pe trynito
iii personyu in oon gode freo
And all co lord of myght." (159.243-250)

The last three lines quoted introduce the subject of anachronism. Even a cursory reading of the Ludus Coventrino reveals a hopeless lack of historical sense in these early writers. The idea of Christ as one of the Trinity, with the final unity of the three, is centuries later in conception, yet time and again the simple shepherds and people of the plays refer to it, and make this idea the very foundation stone in their praise and pasan of victory in glory of the Christ. (149.100) Nor is it in the conception of the Trinity alone that the writers err historically; frequently the characters swear by Mahound as line 92 of the Adoration of the玛 and 36 of The Massacre will indicate.

All of which but illustrates another trait of the early writers — the simplicity with which they and their characters speak out their every thought, regardless of time, place, or fitting circumstance. The shepherds joke and argue on their way to do homage to the Christ (149.80-86); Herod asserts without the least hesitation that he will kill the three kings upon their return from Bethlehem (159.222); nor is the spectre of death the least hesitant to explain the natural decay of the body in explicit
if rather unpleasurable, terms (177.256,281). When Herod specifies, in no uncertain language, the precise way in which he will murder the infants (170.25-30), and after the massacre proclaims to the house tops there is "no lord lyke on lyve to me wyrth a toost" (173.13), he is but illustrating the "wicked character" as depicted by the early writers, a character always designated by bluster, boasting, and cruelty. Nor is the method of characterization subtle; the characters virtually say, "I will murder. I will deceive." Such boastful lines are almost invariably longer and more alliterative, better suited to such pomposity.

Reflections on the life of the period relative to fighting instruments, manners and ways of mediaeval life are scattering, varied, and not very numerous. They show that the innocents are massacred with swords, "bright brands," or spears (154.88), all ancient weapons; blows are frequently referred to (153.71); and the "knights" sent to do the evil work have some idea of formation for they ride "on rowe" (154.90). With reference to this warfare on the infants may be mentioned also the method of spying, very evidently in vogue, for a steward is sent by King Herod to watch for any signs of alarm that may attend the birth of a king of such reputed greatness as the Christ (154,155: 95-102).

Much ado is made over eating; the table must be covered with cloth handsomely wrought, the meats and wines must be of the

best, the food is served in courses (173.141-154), and there is
music with meals (174.153); nor are these the only indications of
affluence on the part of the knights and rulers of the land. It
is the custom for the rich and powerful to be clothed in glad
array (151.2; 153.69); a comely king is clad in glittering gold
(152.9); the "jentyll and curteys" knights always have horses and
must seemly "bestryde a stede" (152.10); minstrels "blow up a
blast" on sad or joyous occasions (176.231-232). All of this is
in the mediaeval mind, though some of it may be the tradition of
romance rather than of fact.

But if there are kings of royal array, so also are
there simple shepherds, called "herdes" or "herd-men" (151.151),
who believe in the signs and wonders of the sky (146.15); and it
is in connection with these, together with the Magi, and the
purification in the temple that certain ceremonial customs re-
lected from Old Testament ritual and New Testament story, are
mentioned. One of the wise men seeks Christ with incense sweet
(153.45); Joseph takes down doves and turtles (doves) for sacri-
fice (166.116); and more or less beside the point, but throwing
light on means of travel, he also "the clothis ley on hope and
trus hem on ye asse" (171.83-84).

But a discussion of general characteristics and reflec-
tions of mediaeval life in the plays, leaves untouched the sub-
ject of religious dramatic art as exemplified especially in The
Adoration of the Magi, The Massacre, and The Death of Herod. From increased conversation, disputation and quarreling, songs, and definite contrasts this greater dramatic effect is produced. These particular plays of the Ludus Coventriae deal with truly dramatic events in the life of the Christ. The songs and eulogies of the shepherds and Magi; the quarrel of the shepherds as to the beginning of the song, the dramatic entrances of the angels, the feast of rejoicing, and the solemn unexpected entrance of death, form a series of dramatic episodes superior to those in the ordinary miracle play.

As the Magi rest beneath the trees on their way from Bethlehem, an angel appears warning them not to return to Herod, and again, as Symeon Justice kneels and prays that the Christ be sent while he may yet see him, an angel speaks beside him and tells him the prayer is answered. The angel entrances, together with the famous banquet scene, are not mentioned by critics as being particularly important dramatically, while the entrance of death, an allegorical figure, is lauded to the sky as an unusually skillful dramatic device. 1 Death's entrance is dramatic; but it represents a dramatic force derived from contrast with the banquet scene itself; its splendor, the spirit of Herod and the warriors in their reaction from fear mingled with glorious achievement; the boasting, the pride (175.142-176.233) -- against this background any contrasting device would be successful, but not

more dramatic than the startlingly swift answer to Symeon's prayer (164.41-42).

Part II

Aside from these general characteristics of the plays, a study of the words, idioms, and colloquial expressions yields a bit that is new, and much, that if old, is nevertheless of interest. For instance, the noun shine is used today in the sense of getting a shine on a pair of shoes, or as in sunshine, but it is not heard with the meaning "radiance; sheen; light" as found in "I saw a grett lyght with sheno shyne (146.15). The use of this noun in Adoration of the Shephards antedates the earliest reference in the New English Dictionary, given as 1529. This dictionary does not give the meaning akye, "star," as in "out of jacob xuld shyne a skye" (147.39) where comparison with Smyth's Biblical Quotation in Middle English (see p. xxi) leaves no doubt as to the meaning.

To one living in the Middle English period the term "buxum" could have but one interpretation — "obedient." Weekley explains this change of meaning by saying that an adjective is affected by being regularly coupled with a certain noun; thus a

1. New English Dictionary, article shine, ab.
buxom helpmate was once obedient, the word being cognate with German *biegen*, "flexible, yielding;" but an obedient nature is buxom, blithe, and debonair, qualities which affect the physique, and result in heartiness of aspect and comely plumpness. Of interest, too, is the word *weed*, used a number of times to denote "clothing" generally, as "wappyd in wartyh weed" (152.12), and "rych wele" (158.198); but now surviving only in the term "widow's weeds," as does *gome*, "people" (169.15) in "bride groom." Of less importance are *fare* and *meat* meaning "food" (174.155).

Looking at the words *hondyn* (151.154) and *omage* (151.152), one feels at once something familiar, and yet strangely different in their appearance; but it is only after a little study that he decides the familiar word "homage" has been robbed of an *h*, while "ending" has acquired this unnecessary letter. Both forms *hondyn* and *ending* (160.257), appear in the plays glossed. The appearance and disappearance of this *h* leave one to infer that it was rather lightly pronounced. Of interest phonetically is the weakening as shown in *hon* (172.113). *Han* weakens to *an*, then *a*, "have;" a number of the words of today show lost letters or syllables; for instance *fownd* is recorded here (149.90) with the *i*, *i-fownde*, but *Bethlelhem* is written in its abbreviated form *bedleem*, a form explained by Weekley as a shrinkage customary in Modern

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1. Weekley, *Romance of Words*, p. 82.
2. Ibid., p. 62.
English as the strong "tonic accent" of English, usually on the first syllable, brings about a kind of "telescoping;" thus Bethlehem, hospital for lunatics, becomes the common word bedlam. The word children is once found in the text with an extra syllable, thus chylderyn (170.29), and the use of the plural folke in "delyver folkes Pat arm forlorn" (147.35), is of interest now in that many are so pedantic and particular as to insist upon the uninflected plural.

A reader would hardly think of a beast's "stall" as a bower, yet several times this expression, or a similar one, occurs (152.28); another noteworthy word as applied to a stall is that of byrne -- "a beast's bin" (150.118). Such a comparison of terms throughout the reading of all the plays sometimes proves quite valuable, as in the light thrown on baron in Herod's speech when he says, "Boys now baberyn hostynge of a baron bed" (154.86), where baron might appear to mean either "prince" or "child."

Later, just an ordinary woman says: "Alas, why was my baron born" (172.90), indicating that in the first instance the meaning is most probably "child," for both terms, barne and child are in use in these plays. Of passing interest are levyn, "lightning;" tre, "cross;" rebendy, "rascal;" pod, "toad," and knowing, "knowledge."

Two words which carry more meaning than a hasty glance

1. Weekley, Romance of Words, p. 61.
will indicate, are *myght* in "God's sight" (165.103), and *mynde*, in "mylde mynde" (148.68) as applied to Mary. In the first case more than vision is meant, for "God's sight" implies more of judgment than does the ordinary meaning of sight; in the latter instance, the mind as opposed to the body is not under consideration, but rather the "spirit," "disposition," of the Virgin Mary; and just as *fair* in Elizabethan English denotes "fair woman," so is *myght*, a noun, applied here in designation of the Virgin (148.64). Condition or state of being is quite frequently expressed by a very deceptive-looking noun or adjective. A case in point is the shepherd's farewell to Christ, "Farewel born in *pore Aray*" (151.150), where reference must be to condition, with the meaning "in poor circumstances." *Lowly* is probably the meaning of *pore* in death's triumphant line, "Now is he as pore as I" (177.255); while *wele*, meaning welfare - state of well being, is found in "Heyl worker of wele to wony us wyth." (149.105).

Present day exaggeration in terms of endearment no doubt surpasses *sweeting*, but the word at least is striking; *darling* is still in quite common use, while *mallynce* is not. Even a baby may reasonably object to either *mallynce* or *paphawk*, "suckling" as a term of endearment. And, as to present day forms, *wrasle* is used quite boldly with an a in line 174.89, giving some authority to that vulgar form in current use; the word *slye*, applied to a child where the connotation must be *clever*, *sagacious*, rather
than artful, crafty.

Marks of Horace influence on the language are relatively few, but none the less distinctive as in the forms buske (148.67) meaning "betake" or "hie," awh (172.90) and alhn (pop.167.163), where the ending can leave no doubt as to the origin. French naturally has some influence of which verament (155.62), "verily" is indicative.

A discussion of verbs or verb meanings found in the play should include kan which here retains the lost meaning "know" (175.109), fail in the sense of "lose" (163.12), donken meaning "stum," hold for the past participle of "kill" (159.225), want meaning "lack" (163.11), lower, "to kneel" (156.158), and both Old English meanings for wrocd, "lift up," as shown in "weep god from woo us wreke" (148.55), and "aveived" in "on fo wrecchis I wyl be wreke" (164.80). Of greater rarity are beled blood, "tyl all his blood be bledd" (155.69), where the rhyme scheme may have been considered in the selection of the word; and the passive phrase, "is gloryed" in "he is gloryed manny's gost to wynne" (146.10), where the meaning does not quite correspond to anything given in the New English Dictionary, and is quite evidently here, "rejoiced."

Perhaps the most noteworthy noun in attributive use is knave used with gers (171.59), with the meaning "male children" instead of "foolish, rascally girl" as the words would appear to
us, Among the adjectives, curious is found with the meaning "handsomely wrought" (175,145) as applied to a covering for the table; shrilling (170,31) and all-vyghty-ful (166,198) are also used as adjectives. In noting the line "thow I make lyty noyse," one wonders if lyty is an accidental use of lytyl, "little;" but Skeat's glossorial index to Chaucer's works gives "lyte" both as an adjective and as an adverb. At any rate, lyty is of interest in connection with the provincialism, "litty bitty."

As one may well expect, the form and meaning variations from the New English Dictionary, as already touched on, are not numerous. An organized list of such instances is worth while, however, even though such a grouping may involve some repetition. A form of through, thurwe, "thurwe hym many ffolke xul be vn- bownde" (164,4), is not recorded in this monumental work. Nor are the forms for the verb pity recorded; the earliest reference for the intransitive use is 1515, and for the transitive, 1529. The text from Lutus Coventris, 1450, reads: "vyttys to wete he may us pete." (155,124).

None of the following meanings listed in the New English Dictionary quite correspond to the meaning "rejoiced" of the passive phrase in "he is gloried manyes gost to wynne" (146,10):

1. Ibld., Article glory, v.

1. "New English Dictionary, Articles through and though.
2. Ibid., Article pity, v.; also pity, sb.
3. Ibid., Article glory, v."
The New English Dictionary is innocent of a number of exact meanings for words found in the texts of these plays; but here one can not be so dogmatic, since several passages in Lucius Coventrie are capable of more than one interpretation. Among these are: joy, 1"exultant thanks," almost "glory": "Joye to god Pat sytt in hevyn" (146.1); stevenc 2 as "song" or "strain," and not "voice" in "Therefore I syng a joyful stevene" (146.7); and bay meaning "stall" ("tyl a beggare blede be beastys boye" - 170.38), although "division of burn" as a meaning of bay is listed and illustrated under date 1557. For shine, a noun, "I saw a grett lyght with shene shyne" (146.15), the New English Dictionary gives, as already shown, the earliest example as 1529.4

Other meanings not recorded by the New English Dictionary are sly, 5"well wrought" as "pes is comyd to monnys hymne thorwe god dys sloytys sly3" (146.13); sped 6 as "fulfill" in "This prophecye is now sped" (149.53); good 7 meaning "loud" as in "blow up a good blast" (152.19), roll 8 a verb meaning "to deck" as illustrated in "A-rayd ful Rych Rollyd in ryngcys and robys of array" (153.70). Most interesting of all is sly as "stare". This meaning is nowhere recorded in the New English

1. New English Dictionary, Article Joy.
2. Ibid., Article Steven.
3. Ibid., Article Bay.sh, meaning 2 6. Ibid., Article Speed.
4. Ibid., Article Shine, sh.
5. Ibid., Article Sly.
6. Ibid., Article Speed, v
7. Ibid., Article Good
8. Ibid., Article Roll
Dictionary, but comparison with quotations from "Biblical Quotations in Middle English" leaves no doubt as to this rendering.

These quotations from Numbers 24:17 are: "Pat a sterre sprienge scholde of Jacob's kiunde." (B.J. 95.691), and "Pat pare scholde of Jacobs kynde a stcorre a-rise, wel briȝt." (Early South-English Legendary, 95.121). With these compare:

Balaam spek in prophesie out of Jacob xuld shyno a skye. (147.30-39)

So much for words. Matters of syntax, agreement, and construction in Ludus Coventrinæ are not wholly lacking in interest. Such expressions as "he wandered the fields and trees among" are used in a literary way even now, but "aftyr-worde he soyd us to" (149.87) would hardly be tolerated. An object before the predicate, "My lorde you sent this tyding" (161.295) is certainly not now the normal English order, while the absence of a relative subject in the Shepherd's speech, "per is a chylde born xal be a prynce myghty" (149.88), and the presence of a double subject in Symon's prayer, "Pat Fou Pi son Fou doth sende" (163.23), should certainly be noted, as should also the past subjunctive (147.29) were i-borne, and the absence of a verb in "we wast to the temple" (165.100). A very striking variation from present day usage is that of a plural verb with a singular subject in (160.285): "Such heavynesse have we caught." Also unusual is he used as the object.

1. Smyth, Mary W., Biblical Quotations in Middle English, p.105.
2. There is no bibliography or foot note to make clear just what text was used for B. J. - Birth of Jesus.
of the verb in "he pat is goddye son ffor to nemene" (164.45).

The treatment of reflexives, impersonals, imperatives, infinitives, transitive and intransitive verbs, is perhaps not different from that in many works of this period. Of the first, "Buske we us hens" (148.67), and "I haste me in my way" (152.18) are good examples; imperative constructions are represented in us woke in "we se god fro woe us woke" (148.55), pou to-broke in "Pi bright heym pou to-broke" (148.55), and the note worthy phrase have do, "have done," that is, "be still," as Hemingwy would seem to indicate, in the line "have do-jis songe bo-gyme" (148.77). This imperative may well be compared with the third shepherd's speech when he says, "though I make little noioo" — in other words, "say little about it." (147.30).

Of the impersonal constructions "me thought" (149.86), and "me thinketh" (152.23) are perhaps as representative as any. "pat lulul on my pappys" (172.100) shows a peculiar intransitive use, while "For God's service I shall never irke" illustrates an unusual transitive use (168.194). Both the infinitive and the "to plus the verb" form, such as to-soche "Ffor to soke pat chylde I rede we go (149.89), appear in the text, but in those texts the latter form far out-numbers the former at this stage of late Middle English.

Both intensives and examples of weakening appear from

from time to time. Among the more common intensives are **full** and **right**, the latter used sometimes meaning "directly," sometimes more like "very." (158.196); **full** is used as in "oure kynges ful kynde" (158.212), and sometimes both are found together where greater intensification is desired. In "blowe up a good blast" (152.19), **up** has the same tendency to intensify as does **up** in our expression "sweep **up** the room." Some mention should be made, too, of the intensive phrases "in all my mende," (162.3), "with all oure will" (165.79), and one which we still have, "with all our might" (148.70), all of which are similar to the well-known phrase, "with all my heart."

"Pat wolde abone oure kynges" (175.223) is of much interest in speculation as to whether our corruptions, **would a been** and **could a been** may have a relation to it. Other examples also involve present day usage and controversial forms. **This ways** (159.229) can be no worse than the every day these kind; certainly most people say "go a little ways." In the quotation,"fat be dork pei xalix cum this woyys," **ways**, an adverbial genitive, gives rise to the query, can our phrase "go a little ways" be adverbial genitive in origin, too? The use of **he**, the nominative without a verb and at the end of the sentence, in "godlys some doth lyve per is no lord but he" (174.175), may help convince some that **him** as a subject certainly is not sanctioned by early usage. But there is decided evidence as to the use of double comparatives.
and negatives as in "more better" (176.237), and again: "jit fayre mallynge take it not at no greve." (151.144)

Colloquial and idiomatic speech is always of greater interest than syntax; for in these words and phrases the people of the period speak naturally and freely as they do in everyday conversation. Among such expressions will be found ejaculations, interjections, and phrases indicative of great feeling, such as the ejaculation of Herod's when he is really alarmed concerning the stories of the wonderful greatness of the prince-like child. His answer to his own doubt is: "A fy fy on the tales that I have been told" (158.217); and again, in discussing the angel's song, a shepherd says: "Ey. Ey. This was a wonder note" (148.78). Highly idiomatic, also, is the figurative expression "bear tho bell" (151.5) meaning to surpass all else and all others in some particular or particulars; and another very unusual one is spoken by the shepherd to the Christ-child when he rather apologizes for being the last to leave: "jit fayre mallynge take it not at no greve." (151.144). More common today are "seek on every side" (174.172), "trip him up" (or its equivalent (174.88), "make amends" (175.192), "bring...tidings" (155.102), "both far and near" (167.143), and "take my leave" (151.43).

A number of idiomatic expressions, largely literary, are not only alliterative but have a definite swing to them. Of these, "might and main" (151.6), "by dale and hill" (150.128),
are in use today; in this group also are "pomp and pride" (156.133), "my heart is light" (162.324), and "both man and beast," an echo from old tavern days. One with much poetical swing is "no earthly tongue can tell" (176.240). Highly alliterative in some instances, and having the common characteristics of praise and worship of the deity, are "king over kings" (150.112), "king over all" (150.142), "lord of might" and "lord of grace" (164.51); while pertinent to worship or the form of it, are "worship with joy" (184.72), "taken of grace" (146.24), "kneel upon my knee" (159.243). Two others expressing the joyous reaction in worship, "joy to god" (146.1), and "joy of thee" (150.140), are used.

When the people of this period, or of any other for that matter, begin making comparisons and using figures of speech, they almost invariably speak colloquially, as witness: "heavy as a lump of lead" (160.273), an expression used naturally and easily in colloquial speech today. "Be as merry as you can be" (174.158) may be thus considered, and also "jollier than the joy," though this comparison has a definite literary flavor, too. A colloquial expression that seems most striking to us, is one used by Herod when he is trying so desperately to express his superiority over any lord that was, is or is to be. His words are: "There is no lord that lives like unto me worth a toast!" (173.133).

But all the idiomatic and colloquial expressions are not literary by any means; even a cursory glance through a great
number of them will remind one of Kipling and his serving men of
when and how and where. 1 Of the when variety "many a year"
(162.2) and "midnight, midday, and at morn" (172.95) are illus-
trative; how is represented "with song and mirth" (148.71) and
"with hands and feet" (163.51); while "behold all about" (154.92),
"hereabouts" (155.154) "in heaven and earth" (151.6), "near at
hand" (162.4), and "east and west" (155.108), give where the
lion's share of the spoils.

Closely related to these, in that they have a direct
bearing upon the everyday life of the people, are those phrases
that have to do with eating and the general customs of the ban-
quet. Of these, "sit down and eat" is as natural as any. Herod,
here in the presence of his greatest knight and princes, and re-
joicing in his safety after the massacre of the innocents, might
well have used more polished words; but he is suffering under the
strain of intense feeling, so he uses his everyday language --
"sit down and eat" (177.158). "Sit at meat" (174.155) is a twin
brother in meaning, without nearly the colloquial flavor, however;
while"meat or drink" (175.214) is another expression applied to
the material side of a banquet.

The shepherds use colloquial expressions in their
quarrel concerning the song. They do not swear; that would be
entirely out of keeping with their mission; but they come as

1. I keep six honest serving-men; they taught me all I knew;
nearly as they may in the asseveration, "May so moty the so" (149.82), probably "surely nots so way: I thrive." Even the non-sense syllables are illustrative when the shepherds say the sung went "gle glo" (149.81) and the other, "no, it was gle glo glas glum" (149.85), used in much the same way as the Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk refrain of "Fe-fi-fo-fum I smell the blood of an Englishman."
The headwords in the glossary represent the Chaucerian forms given in W. W. Skeat's Works of Chaucer, Glossarial Index, volume 6, or occasionally, the form of the word found in Stratmann-Bradley's *A Middle English Dictionary*, when the form was not listed in the Skeat glossary. The figures refer to the page and line numbers of the E. S. Block edition of the *Lydus Coventriae*. The quotations, also from the Block edition, illustrate the form of the headword which appears in that passage.

The symbol " at the left of a headword indicates variation from the *New English Dictionary* in meaning, form, or date; " to the right of a gloss indicates that the meaning is not recorded in the *New English Dictionary*; " to the right of the quotation signifies that the form does not appear there.
ABBREVIATIONS

adj.  adjective
adv.  adverb
art.  article
aux.  auxiliary
conj.  conjunction
gor.  gerund
impv.  imperative
indic.  indicative
inf.  infinitive
interj.  interjection
n.  noun
N.E.D.  New English Dictionary
p.  past
part.  participle
phr.  phrase
poss.  possessive
pp.  past participle
p. perf.  past perfect
prop.  preposition
pres. indic.  present indicative
pres. perf.  present perfect
pron.  pronoun
subj.  subjunctive
subst.  substantive
v.  verb
ABLE

adv. about: 155.98 and wisely beholde Ali-Aboute; 173.154 nother kyng nor kayser in all his worlde abought; 176.231 for fore menstreit rowal a-boute

ABOUTEN

prep. above: 146.20 Evyn above bedlorn; 175.212 above me is no kyngo. on ground nere on girth

ABYDEN

v. abide: 155.106 by bankys brawme I wyl a-byde; 155.114 why wyth ye abido; wint for: 163.22 show longe xal I abye the tyl put you ji con you doth sende

ADAM

165.96 As be oure fadyr of oure owyn konde Adam and Eue to-fore

ADRED

adj. afraid: 160.274 but ye I slope I am a-drede my witt xalt fore ye worse

AFTER

prep. 153.60 I strykke aftere ye atcrre; according to: 161.292 werk ye not aftyr herodys wyll

AFTERWARD

adv. 168.190 And Afters-warde. ffor to be byyn); afterwards: 149.87 and aftar-warde he seyd us to

AGAIN

adv. 157.166 came th a-zen be me; 159.224 This daye the kyngys xal be held if eyw con a-geyne be re; 169.13 The gowys with gold crowysys ye gete neyvyr a-geyn); 168.183 Ffor to reseynve my child Agayn; 160.238 with oure wordys we were bounde that we xulde con a-geyne

AGAINS

prep. against: 150.134 pat were so follo A-zen his ryght
n. 170.46 And every page of 11 yere Age

al
n. all: 150.114 Heyl flowers of alle; 165.63 which put is kynges of Alle

al
adv. all: 172.99 my lytyll childes lyth alle lane; 155.98 and wisely beholdes Alle Aboute

al
adj. all: 162.3 desyngye in alle my membe; 165.79 with alle my wyll and my ful membe; 165.105 in alone soule with alle myght

alas
interj. alas: 172.90 Alas qwhy was my baron born)

almyghtyfull
adj. almighty: 168.197 Alle-sothy full fedyr,merciful kyngs

also
adv. 163.32 to go to hym and handle also

alway
adv. always, in any case: 173.149 brynges alwaye of ye beste for coste take ye no care

amendes
n. amend: 175.192 Ffor after my stroke man hath no space to make amendyse ffor his trespace

anis
adv. anis: 153.note 3 (to heretycke pat) heleson a-whyse

amonges
prop. amongst: 176.229 Amonges alle pat grett rothte

Amos
147.46 Amos spak with mylde meth

an
art. a: 146.31 I am an hordery pat hattyht moyse: 159.222 he is yong and I am old An hardy kyng of hye deger

and
conj. if: 164.64 Anne prophetes, and ze whom: 161.290 I xulde stubylyt at reach and root And'I xulde goo a myle; 157.185 and ye Ze knowe such a loch and ze hym fynde I 307 be-seach

Anna
164.64 Anne prophetes, and ze wyxt whom
anon
adv. immediately: 163.38 hastily A-non
with-oute terycyte; 156.136 hore comyth a-
one. . . . kyngys thre.

another
adj. 162.322 A wey by a-nother more

*another
adv. In the second place: 166.111 and a-
nothyre pi son with owtyne dred is god and man
to men.

any
adj. 155.102 if fer be any dowte

any-things
pron. 155.99 Ifff Any thynge shuld grove pe
tymyte

apperen
v. appear: 162.5 at pe tymse we novhand
here In which goddys son xal apere (we- so in
25. for were): 167.152 openly to Apperen

aquyten
v. require: 151.153 ny sone xal a-quitte 3ow
in hofne se

array
n. state, condition: 151.150 Pfare wel
born in pore Aray; state, magnificence: 153.
70 Rollyd in ryme and rolys of array

arayen
v. array, clothe, dress: 153.69 Now I
regn... pe kyngse A-rayd ful Ryd

Archage
Realm of Jasper and country seen from the
Mount: 153.53 In ypotan And Archage

arysen
v. arise: 170.43 knyghtys wyse choysyn ful
chyse a-ryse a-ryse and take youre tollc

as
adv. how: 158.195 come and tell me as
3e spedc

as
conj. 168.182 As for your childys sake;
149.95 pe greedy devyl xal groce glyaly as a
gryse when pou wynyest pis worlde

asonder
adv. asonder, apart: 168.176 I for my com-
forte were fully lorn If we xuld longe A-
sondyr ben

asse
n. ass: 171.84 and trus hem on pe asse
at 

prop. according to: 174.156 and warthely servyd at my degree; 152.11 I wolde at my wyll all wyghtys upon molde

angels 
n. angel: 162.318 An Angells- I saw wyght here

alter 
n. alter: 168.after line 196. And fer many offerouth fforlyag on to re Autere and seyth; 169.205 upon your Autere receyve of me

avow 
n. vow: 164.65 I make A-vow

awaken 
v. 171.01 A wake good wyff out of your sleepe; 169.185 In moche joy 3o may A-wake

away 
adv. away: 169.3 The kyngys iii stelyn away full styll thorne bedleem londe
bedde
adj. bed: 154.86 Boys now blaberyn bostyng of a baron bed

bafys
adv. behind: 170.34 lets no barne beleve on bte baftys

bain
adj. prompt, ready: 163.36 In his scrvyse to be b Wyn; 168.190 And Afters-warde ffor to be bayn to offre to gud in ful certayn

Balaam
147.26 Balaam spak in prophesy

bale
n. sorrow: 143.65 Our bale it woldo unbynde

Baltazare
First King (of Saba) 152.29 My name is Kyng Baltazare

bank
n. 160.277 Downe I ley me upon) this banko; 152.42 by bankys and brynyys browne I have trauaylid by many a trome

bare
adj. empty: 176.246 Ffor all his boste of blysse ful barg

baume
n. balm: 147.47 A frute sweetere than bawmys breth

*baye
n. stall (?), division of a barm: 170.35 tyl a bberger blose be bestys baye (N.E.D.1557)

bayn
see bain

be
prop. see by

bearn
n. child: 147.34 Of a mayl a barne born; 157.166 to seke a baron born best; 154.86 Boys now blaberyn bostyng of a baron bad; 172.90 Alas quwy was my baron born; 172.115 barmis ben blind and lyne in dych; 158.219 how xulde a barm wax so bolde

bed
n. 149.92 hoysl blome on bedde we xul be vn-borne; 149.64 myght we se onyys pat bryght on bed; 159.251 Lord I knele downe be thy bede
beden
v. wait: 167.159 Ffor more than ffowre skore zero and to pis tyme hath beer to se

bedleem
n. Bethlehem: 146.20 Evyn above bedleem I saw it brene thryes; 174.172 He sent into bedlem to seke on every syde

beest
n. beast: 150.117 Heyl in a bestys byrne

befallen
see bifallen

beforn
see biforn

beggere
n. beggar: 170.35 tyll a beggere blede be bestys byye

bell
n. 151.5 Of be:to and of boldnes I bera ever-more pe belle

ben
v. be: 147.29 In bedleem wer:g i-born;
160.120 Herdys on hylle beth not styille;
161.143 Thow I be pe last Pat take my leye;
152.21 Heyl be pe kyngys twyne; 159.252 In maydyns fleche you arte hede; 164.50 whiche hath to apokyn to prophecye; 162.4 Pat pe tyme we neyhand were (we - so in manuscript for were); 152.1 I Have be prest in jhorusalem here;
168.176 If we xuld longe A-sundayr ben;
172.104 and ryght hard arme myyn hapyys;
176.224 and never non of us Able for to be a knyght;
176.224 How trewly my londe pe kynges we had ben vn-hanie;
175.223 pat wolde awoneoure kynges and put row from your ryght;
166.113 Wherefore it neady not to bee but to hepe pe lawe.
on moyses wyso

bend
n. band: 159.16 When he:ro baryas blede vndyr credyl benie

bende
n. bond, bondage: 153.48 his bryght blood xal be oure bote to brynge vs out of bende

benden
v. bend: 153.66 on byttyr tre he xal be bent; intending to go: 156.141 ne whedyr they are bent I can not se

benethe
prop. beneath: 146.3 A chylde is born be-nethe pe levyn
be-aron

v. bear: 159.239 As wose wrytyng here it
record; bear, carry: 156.139 They borne
present; phrase, bear the bell: 151.5 of
bawe and of boldnes I borne ever-more ye
belle; give birth: 146.3 A chylde is born
be-nethe ye leven; 147.29 In bealecm wore
i-born; 153.220 be bestys ye he born be;
160.272 Aye ye truth we wyty-hom tech how ye
kyng is borne of a quene.

be Rowe

adv. phr. in order: 157.175 ye thre kyngye
rekenyd be Rowe

beseachen

see beisechen

best

n. 173.149 bryngye alweye of ye bests for
coste take ye no care

best

adv. highest: 157.168 to seke a barow born
best

bested

v. placed, situated: 150.118 Noyl in a
bestys hymne Be-sted in a stall (pp.)

betting

ger. beating: 153.67 with byttyn betynge
his fflesch be rent

betre

adj. better: 176.237 It were more bettyr
A monges synyn

be-war

v. take warning: 176.246 Off kyngge horowde
all men beware; beware: 177.260 Be-war of
me be syny counsel

bewte

n. beauty: 151.5 Of bawte and of boldnes
I borne ever-more ye belle

bidden

v. bid: 172.114 Lord we han sped as ye bad

bidding

ger. 173.140 less yan he at my byddynge be
luxum to syny honde

bidene

adv. at once, forthwith: 152.15 ye dukys
so dowty ffolwe me be-dene

bifallen

v. befall: 165.87 Ffor whos passyon yer zal
be-ffalle; befall, happen: 155.121 how it
befalle we pray to the wytyys to wete
biform  prep. before: 159.218 here be-forn my cruel ike

biform  adv. before, in front: 147.25 pat shynynge showyth be-forn; 147.50 Therfore such lyght goth be-forn; before, previously: 165.96 As be our dyzyr of our own kende Adam and Eve be-ffore; 148.61 As prophetye be-forn han seyd

binnenen  v. begin: 149.77 have do pis songe be-gynne (impv.)

bihinde  adv. behind: 172.94 Sorwyn I se be-hyndyn and be-forn; delayed: 165.9 but pat it is so longe be-hynde it is grett dyscomforte on to me

biholden  v. behold; 146.23 I have beholdeyn ye same pas; look, reconniotor: 155.97 and wisely beholde Ali Aboute (impo)

binne  n. bin, manger: 150.117 Heyl in a bestys byrne

bileven  v. remain: 170.34 lette no barne beleve on bete baftys

binden  v. bind, put under obligation: 160.267 wth our wordyn we were bownde; 165.80 As I am bound.now wyl I do (pp.); 150.116 Hely werkere to wynne bodyes bowndyn in synne (pp.)

birthe  n. birth: 163.16 god of his grace.hath me hyght pat blysful byrth to byde; 175.210 ne newyr more joye was inne from tymc of my byrth; 165.99 Sythe my sonyse byrth fful ryght

bisechen  v. beseech, ask: 157.185 and ye hym fynde I sow be-sech; pray: 159.232 To saue vs from myschyff god I here be-sech (pres.ind.)

bi-striden  v. bestride: 152.10 ye and ye somelyeste syre pat may be-stryde a stede

bisyde  adv. to one side: 163.17 Wherfore now her be-syde to sancta sanctorum wyl I go
bitter adj. 160.256 ffor bytter dontys on pe pel xalt dyng; 153.59 thors wytyr blastys fat gyn bloym I stryke aftere pe sterre

bi-tweonen prep. between: 166.115 wherefore we xal take us be-tweene Donys and turtelys ffor sacrifyce

blaberen v. blab: 164.86 Boys now blaberyn bostyng of a baron bad

blad see bleden

blamen v. blame: 168.169 ellys worp I to blame

blast n. blast (of trumpet): 152.19 ye mynstret of myrth blowe up a good blast; cold wind: 153.59 thors wytyr blastys fat gyn bloym

bleden v. shed (blood): 147.42 So fat byryght blod fat he xulde blode; 153.66 with wytyr bostyng his fflesch be rent tyll all his blodd be bledde; blodd: 172.114 barnis ben blod and lyne in dych

bleo n. color: 169.20 thei xul have blody blo

blessyng n. blessing: 162.312 in all thynge hath 3ow grammtyd his swete blysycyne

blisful adj. happy: 163.16 god of his grace hath me hyght fat blysful byrhth to byde

blissen v. rejoice: 162.329 Our God I blyase he sent us i-wys

blody adj. bloody: 149.93 with 14 blody woundys and worisyys fulc wyse

blome n. bloom, blossom: 149.92 heyl blome on bedde we xul be vn-bownde

blomen v. bloom: 157.164 Pe childe is born and lyth here by Blomyd in a medenyys body

bloome n. blossom: 152.39 in hote lous myn hert is hydde to pe bloome upon his bedde
blown  v. blow, trumpet about: 154.87 In bedde(?) is born be bestys suche best is blowe (part. adj.); blow: 152.19 Be mynstrail of myrth blowe up a good blast; 153.59 thorwe byttyr blastys pat tym blawn I stryke after ye sterre; bluster: 173.125 If any brybour do bragge or blowe a-yons my best; phrase, blowe up: 174.153 now blowe up mynstrail with all your myght

blythe  adj. glad, happy: 157.167 and I xal be both blyth and borne

blyve  adv. quickly: 171.74 A-wake joseph and take fy wyff thy chyldo also ryd be-lyff ffor kynga heronde...his myghtys he doth sende

body  n. 175.200 All e blood of his body I xal hym owt swete; 157.164 Blomyd in a madynys body; person: 150.116 Heyl warkere to wyne bodyes bowmdyn in symme

bold  adj. 154.95 Styward bolde walke joun on wolde

boldnesse  n. boldness, bravery: 151.5 Of bewte and of boldnes I bere ever-more ye belle

bon  see bbôn

bóne  n. boon: 159.234 I pry hem of this bone

bbôn  n. bone: 170.26 hewe ye flesch with ye bon

boosdras  n. probable corruption of the place name of Bozrah: 148.62 The prophecye of boosdras is spedly sped

boost  n. boasting, loud talk (?): 154.86 Boys now blaberyn bostynge of a baron bad; boast: 154.87 In bedde (?) is born be bestys such best is blowe; 176.248 For all his beste of blysse ful bare

born  see heren

bote  n. help: 153.47 his bryght blood xal be ouro bote
**both**

(conj. and adv.) 172.95 both mynyth mydday and at morn; 167.143 Over Alr is worde both fer and nere; 157.187 and I xal be both blyth and bowne; 152.13 be knyghtyn so comely bothe curtseys and kene

**both**

(subst.) 166.123 Pat bothyn of my sone and me; 173.131 both of hevyn and of erth and of helle cost

**bour**

(n. abode, village#): 148.67 buske we us hens to bedleen bourg; lodging, habitation: 152.29 A chyl dys blood xal bye vs dere Pat fer is born in bestys bourg

**boun**

(adj. prepared): 157.187 and I xal be both blyth and bowne Pat alt worship to hym be done

**boy**

(n. knave): 154.36 Boys now blaberyn bestynge of a baron bad

**braggen**

(v. boast): 173.135 If any brybour do bragge or blowe a-jens my bost

**brede**

(n. roast meat(?), bread(?)): 175.215 of wyne nor of brede

**broken**

(v. break): 154.79 Stronge thewys to steke Pat wele oura lawys breke

**brennen**

(v. glow): 146.21 I saw it brenne thryes

**brest**

(n. breast): 153.51 be-forn his faderys fayr breste

**breth**

(n. breath): 147.47 A frute swettere than bawys breth

**bribour**

(n. rascal): 173.135 If any brybour do bragge or blowe a-jens my bost

**brid**

(n. bird, one of the feathered tribe): 174.183 both man and beste and byrdys wylde and tame

**bright**

(adj. bright, vivid(in color)): 147.41 many ffolke he xulde bye with his bryght blood; 146.18 It is bryghtere ym ye summe bem
brimme  n. brim of lake, brink: 152.42 by bankys and brymmys browne I hawe trauaylid by many a townes
bringon  v. bring: 147.43 he xal us brynge fro pa devolyse drede; 173.127 to deth is he broughat
brond  n. sword: 173.157 I xal rappo ro rebawlys and rake rem on rought with my bryght bronde
brother  n. 146.22 Thu art my brother bocearas; 160.279 Brojer I must lye pa bye
broun  adj. brown: 152.42 by bankys and brymmys browne
bryght  n. fair woman: 148.64 myght we se onys paat bryght on bed ouerg bale it wulde wnynde
busken  v. betake oneself, hie one: 148.67 buuske we us hens to bedleem bours (Norse)
but  conj. unless: 175.195 but god hym graunt confort
buxom  adj. obedient: 175.141 leese fan he at my byddynge be buxum to myn honde
by  prep. by means of: 147.42 Be paat bryght blod pat he xulde bledo; by: 157.186 comyth a-ten be me
by  adv. 160.279 Brojer I must lye pa bye
byden  v. await, remain to see: 163.16 god of his grace hath me bryght pat blysful byrth to byde; 164.53 to lyve and hyde thys
byen  v. redeem: 152.27 a chyl dys blood xal bye vo dere pat for is born in bestyns bours; 164.68 Is born to bye mekende; 147.40 many ffolke he xulde bye with his bryght blood
v. catch, overtake: 160.235 Such heavynese have vs caught I must drink with you a draught

cage
n. cage, seat of honor: 153.54 I am kyng & knownyn in kage.; 156.151 Heyl be you kynges in kage ful hye

callen
v. call: 165.66 And Aftyr dyen on he rood with-owtyn cause to calle; 169.21 thei xul have blody ble ffor on I calle vnkenede; 162. 320 ifrom herowdys kynges he gun vs kalle

camouca
n. a rich, silken fabric: 154.82 In kyrtyl of camouca kynges an I cladde

candele
n. candle: 167.163 Take here these candelys thre

care
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godys frute fre; 159.249 ill personys in
oon gode free; free: 149.99 Heyl floure
fayr and fre
freend
n. friend: 176.226 If that Any of us to hem
had ben a frend; 164.73 and perfere lett
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now is founde
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fro
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pe develys drede; 152.25 Ffro Saba hauce I
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his mone mary Sone vs air fro me every velany;
160.260 ffrome ye fende
fruits
n. result: 147.47 A frute swettere than
bassmys breth
fryth
n. wood, forest: 157.161 I hauce florens
and frythhis fre; 149.105 Heyl floure ouyr
fflowryn foynayn in fryght; wooded country:
173.124 ye xul hauce stedys...londys and
ledys ffryth and ffe
ful
ady, fully, quite: 153.69 Now I regme ...
pe syngle A-rayd ful Rych; 152.14 to my
paleys wyl I passe.full prest I yow plyth;
152.16 On to my rayal paleys ye wey lyth ful
ryght; full: 149.80 I hauce pat voys fful
wale I wote
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<td>adv. closely: 164.44 And you xalt as ful evone</td>
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<td>fullichc</td>
<td>adv. fully: 166.175: Ffor my confort we cle fully lorn</td>
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<td>ful ryght</td>
<td>adv. straight ahead: 152.16 On to my ryal paleys ye wy soul ryght</td>
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<td>fyf</td>
<td>adj. five: 166.178 Sere prest of ye temple now have he fynn pens, unto you (he — so in his for here)</td>
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<td>fyrst</td>
<td>adv. in the first place: 166.109 for fyrst you art ful alone</td>
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<td>fyrst in degree</td>
<td>of highest excellence: 169.199 Ffor it is ye fyrst in degree yat your lytyl child to day be my shewyng to your hy生理</td>
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G

Galelye 169.6 Gaul in p[e] load of Gauley

galle 171.52 n. gall: With byttyr galle he xalf down falls

ganse 172.96 n. merriment, joy: gon is all my good gane

gay 152.26 adj. gay, bright, brilliant: the gleaynys of gon gay sterro

gentile 173.142 adj. gentle: Now my jentlyl and curtseys knyghtys herko to me yis stownde

girl 172.110 n. child: upon my spere a girl I boro

girth 175.212 n. garth: above me is no kynge. on ground nere on garth

gest 161.306 n. guest: to glathe yow for his geste

geste 155.109 n. tiding: iff any geste on grounde gynnyth glyde

ginnen 149.54 v. do: Danyel re prophete, he gan speke; 153.59 þorwe byttyr blastys þat gyn blown (aux.); 147.55 As prophetyg some spelle (emphatic)
girles 171.59 n. young people: here knaue gerlyse I xal stoke

glad 148.60 adj. perchore mankon may be glad; halyt I cum to þe with gold glade

gladen 161.306 v. cheer, welcome: my lord fol of lyste to glathe yow for his gesit

gle glo nonsense syllables: 149.61 I have þat voys fful wele I note þei songe gle glo glory

gle glo glas glum nonsense syllables: 149.85 In my wytt weyl it is wrought. It was gle glo glas glum

glee 176.243 n. entertainment: and shewe yow sportes of our gle
gleminge
n. light, shining: 152.26 *Ffro Saba have I followed ferre the gleminge of 3on gay sterre

gleto
n. clay, or perhaps gleam connected with the verb gleto "to glitter": 155.125 In fleashe be glete godys frute fre

glitteren
v. glitter: 152.9 I am ye comelyaste kyng clad in gleterynge golde

glorie
n. glory: 149.61 Pei songe gle glo glory

glorien
v. rejoice$: 146.10 he is gloryed mannye gost to wynne

glyden
v. glide, pass: 155.110 iff any goste on grownde gymlype gyldye

gnawen
v. gnaw: 177.278 and wurmye knawe me al a-bowts

God
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gome
n. man: 169.13 The godmys with gold crowmys ne gete nevyr agclyn

gon
v. go: 170.25 to have hym ye gon have ye fleasch with ye bon; 158.207 be falde and ferne I go; 148.74 Lete us go ffowthe fast on lyne; 147.50 Therefore such lyght goth be- form; 161/290 And I xald goo a myle; 163.32 to go to hym and handele also; 157.183 But goth to fynde pat ye sode

good
adj. fortunate: 161.301 In gode tyme ye deed dawn drepe To take your rest; full, high (with time): 173.145 Good tyme some me thynkysh at dyner pat we were; good; 165.21 a gode god, in trinite; strong, loud?: 152.19 ye mystreit of myrth blowe up a good blast
goast n. spirit, soul: 146.10 he is gloryed 
menny's goast to wynne

grace n. 164.51 A. I thanke ye lord of grace; 
favour: 163.15 god of his grace hath no 
hyght

gracious adj. 175.209 Ffor bo gracious mahound 
more myrth never I had

gras n. grace, favor: 146.24 I trowe it is 
toknynge of gras (see grace)

granten v. grant: 164.52 A. I thanke ye lord of 
grace ait hath grantyd me tymo and space; 
175.193 but god hym grantit comforte; 
162.512 in all thynge hath show grantyd his 
swete blyssynge

greden v. cry out: 171.63 thow gerlys grade we 
xul be wreke

gredy adj. greedy, ready: 149.95 \( \) gredy deyvl 
xal grone grysly as a gryse

greet adj. great: 146.15 I saw a grott lyght with 
shene shyne; 149.94 heyl god grettist I grete 
\( \) on grounde

gres n. gras: 174.185 Erbe gres and tres stronge; 
take hem all in some

gretten v. greet: 149.94 heyl god grettist I grete 
\( \) on grounde

grove n. offense: 151.144 jut fayre mallynge take 
it nat at no grove

greven v. grieve, vex, harm: 155.100 Iff Any thynge 
shuld grove \( \) kyng

grisly adv. horribly: 149.95 \( \) gredy deyvl zal 
grone grysly as a gryse whan \( \) wynnyst \( \) worlde
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gryaly as a cryse; 172.107 qwenys syn grose

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me is no kynges on ground norg on garth; 173.
146 Servynge for pe lovelyst loxde pat
levynge is on grounde

groyning
groyning

n. murraringe, groaning: 172.101 my
Ffourty seyys groynynge hath sent me seyne
3org sorynynge

grw

n. Greek: 169.22 It is tolde in grw his name xukre
n. young pig: 169.95 By gredy devyl xal
grone gryaly as a cryse when pat wynyst his
worlds

gydle

gydle

n. keeper, helper: 163.19 to pray gyd to
be my gyde

gynny

gynny

{scribal error}? 156.131 Where kyng
gynny wyde.
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<td>interj. hail: 149.92 høyl blome on bodde we xal be vn-bownde; 149.90 høyle flourge of flourys fayrest i-townde; 159.236 høyli with maydymys mylk fade; 152.21 høyl be 3e kyngys twayne; 164.61 al høyl symeon what tydymys with yow</td>
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<td>n. hall: 159.241 gold' I gyff pe in this hall; 155.20 Now ledo us alle to pe kyngys halle; 152.16 to myn høy3 hallys I haste me in my way</td>
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<td>see hond</td>
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<td>handlen</td>
<td>v. handle: 163.32 to go to hym und handele also</td>
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<td>happes</td>
<td>n. fortunes: 172.104 and ryght hard arne myn happys</td>
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<td>hardy</td>
<td>adj. bold: 158.222 An hardy kyng of hye degre</td>
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<td>harpe</td>
<td>n. harp: 171.56 Pfor swerdys sharpe as An harpe quenys xal karpe</td>
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<td>harwer</td>
<td>n. one who harrows: 150.129 How harwere of helle was born yis ryght</td>
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<td>hast</td>
<td>n. haste: 152.17 Wyghtly fro my stede I skyppe down in hast</td>
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<td>hasten</td>
<td>v. 152.16 to myn høy3 hallys I haste me in my way; (with reflexive pron.); 164.71 And pat is pe cause I hast me</td>
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<td>hastily</td>
<td>adv. promptly, soon: 163.30 Send forth A son, my lord sovereyn hastely A-non with-owe teryenge</td>
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<td>haven</td>
<td>v. have: 146.23 I have beholdyn pe same pas; 146.11 he hath sent salue to rammys symne; 148.61 As prophetsy be-forn han sayd; 172.113 Lord we han sped as 3e bad; comprehendi: 149.80 I have pat voyes xful wele I vote; 168.161 Joseph, 30 An do ryght A-now</td>
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hay
n. hedge: 154.61 and hont hem undyr hay

he
pron. 174.175 goddys sone doth lyve for is no lorde but he

heed
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helle cost
n. region of hell: 173.131 both of hevyn and of erth and of helle cost

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n. 176.255 In helle pytt evyr to A-hyde (earliest example of this compound in N.E.D. is 1553)

hem
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hende
adj. gentle: 165.77 and with row wyl I wende To se my sawyour ende

hennes
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hepe
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hor
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hor
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Hered 160.266 To Herode go we this stownde; 155.115 Herodle is kyng of Pis wonynge; 161.2035 herodys to pi devyl ho tryote; 161.292 Werk ye not aftar herodys wyll

herte n. heart: 165.90 Jevene thorne his moderys herte; 152.38 in hote louse ym hert is hydde

herti adj. hearty: 174.160 wif herty wyl obey we the

hete n. hit, blow: 175.196 to hym wyl I go and yeve hym such An hete

*heaven n. heaven: 151.153 my sonc xal a-quitte yow in hefne se (Form not given in N. E. D.); 146.1 joye to se Pat sytt in heven: 164.42 Ffor pi prayer is herd in hevene

*heven holde n. heaven hold, heavenly fortress*: 152.34 and is kyng of heven holde

hevinesse n. heaviness: 160.285 Such hevynesse haue vs caught I must drynk wi s yow a draught

*hevy adj. heavy, weary*: 161.298 I am hevy heald
and foote: heavy: 160.276 I wax heavy in
lyne and flamin; 160.273 lyne hede in heavy
as lymp of lead

hewen

v. hew: 170.26 to have hym to goe hewe pe
flach with pe bon

heyne

n. wretch: 169.15 do hewlett howtyn hebourd
and heyn

hie

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hil

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ercit 30 not after herodey wyll; 150.123 be
dale and hylle

him

pron. him: 166.4 thurwe hym many folkse
sul be vn-borne

his

pron. his: 147.33 of hosses in his lawe

hebourd

n. term of reproof: 169.15 do hewlett
howtyn hebourd and heyn

homaige

n. 161.162 Pfor young onnage and your
syngynge

horde

n. hand: 162.514 with his ryght honde;
169.6 They wyll never so mete the Coyn in
To Lord of Calyke Pfor to as your sey cote ne
delay of your hende; 169.31 Bothe with my
fete and hondye to

hounourwun

w. honor: 145.75 and hounour yat bate
warthylyse; 167.190 and honour hym on one;
honor, worship: 159.243 Thou call honour ye
menite

hoom

n. hooe: 161.298 Take hooe pe way fast
right

hooxward

adv. hooxward: 160.262 god yow defende
hooxward ye wende
hoot adj. hot, fervent: 152.38 in hote loue
myn hert is hydde

hoten v. name, call: 147.31 I am an herde pat
hattyht mayse; promise: 163.15 god of his
grace, hath me hyght pat blysful byrth to byde

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and heyn; shriek: 172.112 lett modernys howte

hous n. house: 169.247 In goddyne house as men
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163.22 Whow longe xal I abyde the; 164.64
Anne prophetes, and je wyst whov So xulde je

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barnys blede vndyr oredyl bende

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hwar adv. where: 156.131 I xal jow tech where
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hede
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Iasper third King of Ypotan and Archage: 153.57 Jasper is my name knowyn

Jay n. jay (bird): 154.77 I am jolyere than pe jay

Iesus 169.23 It is tolde in grw his name xulde be jhesu

If conj. 155.99 Iff Any thynge shuld greve pe kyng

Jerusalem Jerusalem: 162.1 I Haue be prest in jherusalem here

Ilke pron. each: 170.48 sleyth ilke a fool

In certain phrase, certainly: 165.33 my syn to se hym in certayn

In dede adv. indeed: 177.271 and slye evyn in dede

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Inne adv. in: 164.46 in pe templ fer jou dwollyst inne

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John Hanychan 151. Po. 91

John Taylphott 151.91 John Taylphott of parish Bedonson

Joly adj. jolly: 154.77 I am jolyere than pe jay

Joseph 165.97 Joseph my husband
iournce n. journey: 177.267 my jurnay wyl I spede;
167.192 When ye have don your jurnay come
asen his same way

*ioye n. exultant thanks: 146.1 Joye to god Pat
syt in hevyn; joy: 159.233 on) to hin
joy is Pat we may reach

ioyen v. joy, rejoice, have joy: 150.140 all his
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irken v. tire: 168.194 Pfor in goddes servysse I
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Israel 169.19 The knaue childeryn Pat be in all
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kirtel n. kirtle: 154.92 In kyrtyl of aermaka kynge am I cladde

kissende v. kiss: 150.137 pe to warchop p1 feet I lys

knaven adj. boy, male: 169.18 The knaue childeryn Rat be ... thei xul have blody ble; 154.91 my knyghtys xaln rydyn on rowe knave chylederyn ffor to quelle; 171.59 here knaue gerlyys I xal steke

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knowynge n. knowledge: 166.129 je haue knowynge clere

nymf n. knife, dagger: 171.75 ffor kynge herowe with sharpe nymff his knyghtys he doth sends

kyth n. kindred: 149.104 Heyl Cryst kynle inoure kyth

kythen v. shew, display: 170.28 Now kene knyghtys kythe soure craftys and kyllyth knaue chylederyn and eystyth hem in clay; make known: 152.37 Melchizar rat my name is kydde
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154.76 ffor to lame l...meye of ye lesse lay
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take my leve
lawe
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154.79 Stronge thewys to steke pat wene oure
lawys broke
lay
n. state, position: 151.4 non lofflywyng
non lofsyng erly lastyng is my lay;
154.76 Ffor to lame l......meye of ye
lesse lay
lay
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knytys and lett my lordly lay
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of ye londe his lyf xul nevyr restor;
157.184 But goth to fynde Pat ye soch and
yf ye knowes such a leche; 158.204 lord of
myght he xal be ryght oure leche
lede
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of lede
leden
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lyght us lode; 157.167 The sterre hath
ledde us out of ye est; 157.166 a sterre
hath strelyyn upon ye sky and ledde us fayr
be fonne
lenden
v. land, arrive: 160.253 and to your
placys ye lende pat ye xulde tende
lesse than
conj. unless: 175.140 But pat I xal hom
down dynges lesse yar he at my byddyng be
buryd to myn honde
lesse(?) 154.75 Ffor to laxe 1...wys of ye leave lay

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light adj. agile, moving easily: 164.57 I was newyr lyghtere i-wys to walke; 164.48 The dyrmnes of orygynal symne he xal make lyght and clarefye; lightsome, joyous: 162.324 lyn hert is lyght
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lit

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litel

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n. liver: 171.71 they xul be stunge thurwe levyr and lungo

lo

interj. lo1: 168.195 Lo mary, hame her the same to do y4 dewtys

lofsum

adj. lovesome, beautiful: 151.4 Ther is no lord of lond in lordchep to me lyche non lofflyere non lofsumere eyyr lastynge is my lay

logge

n. lodge, resting place: 176.239 ffor in oure logge is so gret peyn

loken

v. look: 161. after line 305 margin loke fer- er; look, appear: 154.75 per is no lorde in pis werde pat lokygh me lyche

lond

n. land: 164.4 The kyngys 111 stelyn awny full styli thorwe bacolem londe; land, country: 151.3 Ther is no lord of lond in lordchep to me lyche; 161.310 her your half be sett in syse in dyverse londe

longe

adv. long: 163.9 but pat it is so longe be- hynde
longe

n. lung: 171.71 thurwe levyr and lungwe we xal hem stynges

lord

n. 150.141 now fare wel lorde of grett pouste; 150.111 Heyl lord over lordys yat lyggyst ful lowe; 152.44 I hawe trasaylid by many a town my lordys love to wynn; 161.300 My lorde god xall yow kenne

lordein

n. scoundrel: 174.174 but of his wylyd wyl lordeyn jitt he lycde; lazy person: 174.179 Ali myghty god hath sent me hera Jon lordeyn to Sle with owtyn dwere

lordly

adj. 170.40 and lett my lordly lay

lordships

n. lordly state: 176.254 his lordship is al lorn; lordship, power: 151.3 Ther is no lord of land in lordship to me lycho

losien

v. lose: 166.94 Whiche hath be lost fro oute of monde

louten

v. bow: 173.130 Ali is werd sfor Per louse to me xal yei lowt; bow down, kneel: 156.158 to hym ffayn wolde I lowth

love

n. 152.39 in hote louse myn hert is hydde

lovely

adj. lovely: 157.160 a sterrg xulde ful loneyley lythtyn upon mayd marye; 173.146 Servysæ sfor jæ lovelyest lorde Pat leynges is on grounde; 150.136 Ffare wel lord Pat lovely is; lovely, beautiful: 151.4 Ther is no lord of lord in lordship to me lycho non lofflyere non lofsomere evr lastyng is my lay

loven

v. love: 149.98 to love no is my deylte

lowe

adv. low, humble: 150.111 Heyl lord over lordys yat lyggyst ful lowe

lowe

adj. low, contemptible: 157.176 ley now downe your wardys lowe
l...rys(?)

lullen

v. sleep, rest: 172.100 my lytlyi childe
lyth all lane yat lullyd on my pappys

lullynge

n. lulling: 172.89 Longe lullynge haue I
lorn

lumpe

n. lump: 160.273 hym hede is hevy as
ympe of leede

lyen

v. lie: 160.279 Brojer I must lye yae
bye; 174.166 I jove hym such a trepett. he
xal evyr more ly stille; 152.16 pe wey lyth
ful rycght; 150.111 Hayl lord over lordys
pat lyseyst ful lowe; 172.116 barnis ben
blad and lyne in dych

lyen

v. lie(tell a lie) 174.174 but of his
wyckyd wyl lurdeyn gitt he lyede

lyf

n. life: 154.93 Sowre deth his lyff xalit
selle

lyke

prop. like: 151.3 Ther is no lord of lond
in lordehep to me lyche; 173.133 Per is no
lord lyke on lyve to me wurth a toost;
154.75 Per is no lorde in His words pat
lokygh me lyche

lyston

v. listen: 155.107 And with erys lyste

lyte

adj. little: 147.30 thow I make lyty noysa

lytyl

adj. little: 168.198 Receywyth now His
lytyl offerynge
magestee

n. majesty: 167.137 Lord God in mageste

mahound

n. shortened form of mahomet: 154.92 be mahound dynege duke of helie

main

n. main: 161.6 Of mayn and of myght I master every man

maken

v. make: 172.103 Lorde in trone makyght no mone; 152.33 Ffor he made man of ye reoldes

man

n. 146.2 And pes to man on erthe grownde; 146.10 he is gloryed manys goost to wynne

manere

adj. kind, sort: 164.66 and ali maner mon pat are

mankinde

n. mankind: 149.60 Perfore mankend may be glad; 166.118 All heyl mankynysi creatures; 167.151 Of Al mankynde jis tyme of grace; 167.154 to Al mankyndys savagion; 164.60 Is born to hye mankende; 148.73 Pat lord is of mankyms; man's nature, humanity: 163.6 In which goddye son xul Apere in erthe to take mankende

many

adj. 162.2 And wasth goddye lawe many A jere

master

n. 151.6 Of mayn and of myght I master every man

Maunfras

second shepherd: 146.14 Maunfras maunfras felawe myne

may

n. maid: 158.213 If we hym fynde....be a may Firrom kyngo and awen we comyn a'yn jis day

mayde

n. maid: 156.155 He is born of a mayd lynge; virgin: 147.28 When a son of a mayd marye in bedleem were i-born
mayden  
n. maiden: 152.32 Therfore a ferre way I  
fore A maydenys childe to scene: 159.252 In  
maydys fleshe you arte hede: 153.64 In a  
maydons flesch is cled:153.252 Virgin: in maydys  
leshe you arte hede; maiden, Virgin:  
159.256 Heylit with maydynnys mylk fade

mechel  
adj. much: 166.185 In meche joye 3e may  
A-wake

mede  
n. reward: 173.122 3e xal have to jour  
medys londys and ledys ffryth and ffe wele  
house 3e wrought

medlen  
v. mingle: 148.57 and medele ye with a  
mayde

meed  
n. reward: 158.196 and I xal quyte ryght  
wel jour mede

makenesse  
n. mildness, mercy: 166.126 Ali hoyal pou  
modyr of makenes

Melchizar  
second king (of Tarys): 152.37 Melchizar  
that my name is kyddo

mollen  
v. proclaim: 150.131 myrthis to melle and  
 fendys to quelle

melodye  
n. melody: 148.76 with mertho songe and  
 melodyo

cen  
n. 159.247 In godys howse as men xalt se;  
164.66 and all maner men fat Are

meno  
n. means, way, mediator: 166.112 fi son  
with-outyn drede is god and man to meno

menen  
v. intend: 171.79 Ffor cruel knychtys fi  
childe have ment; mean: 156.140 what thei  
have ment ne whedyr they are bent I can not  
se

mercy  
n. 167.140 thy grett mercy As we may se
mercyful  adj. 168.197  All-mighty-ful fadyr.merciful kyng
mere  n.  way, place: 162.322  A way by a-nother mere
merry  adj. merry: 174.164  I was nevyr meryer here befor; 174.158  and be as mery as 30 kan be
messanger  n.  messenger: 174.177  I am doth godysa maasangere
meste  adj. greatest: 157.169  he xal be kyngse of myghtys rest; 153.50  in ali vertuys ffowmdyn meste
metal  n.  159.239  gold is ye rychoaste metal
mete  n.  meat, food: 174.155  Now am I sett at mete; viands: 173.147  Boste metys and warthyest wynes loke pat 30 non sparo
meth  n.  gentlenesse: 147.46  Amos spak with mylde meth
midday  n.  172.95  both mydnyth mydday and at morn
midnight  n.  172.95  Sorwyn I se be-kyndyn and be-forn both mydnyth mydday and at morn
might  n.  power: 148.70  Lete us ffolwe with altoure myght; phrase, of myny and of myght: 151.6  Of myny and of myght I master every man
mighty  adj. 149.68  yer is a chylde born xal be a prynce myghty
mikel  adj. great: 159.246  non so mykelt of myght; much, great: 172.103  mykyl is my mornyng
milde  adj. mild: 148.69  the mayde mylde in mynde; 147.46  Amos spak with mylde meth
milk  n.  159.236  helyt with maydynynys mylk fade
minde
n. spirit, disposition: 148.69 the mayde wylde in mynde; phrases, out of minde (idiom): 165.94 Whiche hath be lost fro oute of mende; in all my mind, with all my heart: 162.5 desyryng in all my mende; faculties, with my ful mende - with my whole soul: 163.29 pat I with my ful mende wyght wurcheppe hym if I con

minstral
n. minstrel: 176.231 per fore monstrell round a-bowte; 174.153 now blowe up monstral with all your wyght; 152.19 pe monstrel of myrth blowe up a good blast

mirke
adj. mirky, dark: 161.304 he tryste to marre yow in a myrke myste

mirre
n. myrrh: 153.61 I brynge myrre to my present; 160.255 Byttyr myre to pe I brynge

mirth
n. mirth: 149.71 with songe and myrth we xul us dyght; 149.76 with mærthe songe and melydye; pleasure, joy: 164.70 perfore haue I grett mørth to wende; joy: 150.131 myrthys to molle

mischeof
n. misfortune: 159.232 To save vs from myschyff

missee
n. error, uncertainty: 165.97 with-owtyn mys 3e vote pat ffourty days nere is

mist
n. 161.304 he tryste to marre yow in a myrke myste; 159.227 Shall cast a myst in pe kynges eye

mod
n. spirit, disposition: 165.82 In pe temple ... xel be offeryd with mylde mood which pat is kyng of Alle

moder
n. mother: 172.112 lott modernys howte; 165.90 sevone thorne his modernys herte; 160.282 The yong kyng and his moyer mary

molde
n. earth: 152.11 I wylde att my wyli all wyghtys upon molde; 152.33 Ffor he made men of pe moolde
mone
n. moan, complaint: 172.106 Lorde in trone makysth no mone

mornings
n. mourning: 160.258 And ver for I make mornynge: 172.105 mykyl is my mornynge

moot
v. may, pres. tense of a lost verb, motion: 149.101 Heyl blyssyd mote you be; 167.162 ryght evyn so mot it be; 169.236 I must drynk with you a draught; 160.279 Brother I must lye to bye: 171.86 yerefore to Egypte muste wo goo; phrase, Surely not, so may I thrive: 149.82 May so moty the so was it nowth

more
adv. 163.13 and be-geynne to sayle my sght yo more I sorne fis tyde; 176.237 It were more bettyr Amongen avyn

morn
n. 150.124 Now god is born pis mory morn

most
adv. 147.44 as a duke most dowty in dode

mot
see moot

mowen
v. be able to: 149.60 yerefore mankonid may be glad; 148.64 myght wo se onye yat bryght on bed

moysa
n. Moses: 147.31 I am an harde yat hattyht moysa

mullinge
n. term of endearment: 151.144 forre mullynge take it nat at no grove

must, might
v. see moot (pret. pres. and p.tense of moot)

my
pron. adj. my: 162.3 desyrynge in all my mende

myche
n. loaf of bread? Sacramental wafer? 153.73 I xalI meryyn yo men yat r...n on a myche

myddest
n. midst: 167.139 we haue receyvyd pis day of yo in myddys of r... temple here

myle
n. mile: 161.290 And I xalld goo a myle
myn
pron. mine: 161.147 Ffara weyl myn owyn
dere derlyng

mynde
see minde

myne
pron. my: 146.14 Maunfras maunfras felawe
myne

myron
v. destroy: 161.204 herowdys to re devyl
he tryste to marre jow in a myrke myste
naked adj. 177.272 Thow I be nakyd and pore of array.

name n. 152.29 My name is kyngc Baltazarg

nay adv. not: 149.82 Nay so moty the so was it nowth

nay interj. surely not! 149.82 Nay so moty the so was it nowth I haue rat songe fful wele i-nvm

ne conj. nor: 155.141 what thei haue ment ne whedyr they arn bent I can not se; 165.108 haue ye no nede no ri son.to be offeryd.

nede n. need: 165.107 haue ye no nede

neden v. need: 166.113 Wherefore it nedyd not to bene

neigh adv. near: 156.152 Heyl we nyche fin halle ryght nye

neighen v. come near: 156.152 Heyl we nyche fin halle ryght nye

neih-hende adv. near at hand: 162.4 desyryng in all my mende Rat pe tymc we neyhand nere(we-so in MS. for were)

neither conj. 173.139 fer xal be neythey kayser nere knyge

neisse n. neck: 172.92 pe heed ryght fro pe neiche

nempnen v. name: 164.45 And fer xalt se ful evene he rat is goddys son ffor to nemene

nere adv. nearer: 162.4 desyryng in all my mende Rat pe tymc we neyhand nere In which goddys son xul A-perg (we-so in MS. for were) 167.157 Ne I rowth nere to dye Also; 167.143 Over all yis werde bothe for and nere
never adv. 160.230 I will go never over the styx; 146.16 it saw I nevyr so selkowth synge

night n. 161.294 for ye do he wyll yow kyli-\textit{\textsc{bie}} dry or nyght; 150.130 How harveng of holle was born his nyght

nimen v. take, understand: 149.83 I have rat songe ffulf wele i-nyma)

no adj. 151.144 hit sayre suollynge take it nat at no greve

non pron. none: 161.4 non lofflyreg non lofsummore evyr lastyng is my lay; 157.130 I am a kyng of hy; degre per xal non ben above me

nor conj. 173.133 per xal be neythey kayser nere knyfe; 176.134 nother kyng nor kayser in all his worlde abought

note n. note, penl (in music): 148.79 By. By. By was a wondyr note

nother conj. neither: 173.134 nother kyng nor kayser in all his worlde abought

nothing adv. 175.213 merthys \textit{\textsc{verfore make ye and be ryght no thynge sadde}}

now adv. now: 146.8 \textit{\textsc{foe flowre of frenchap now is founde}}

noyse n. noise: 147.30 thow I make lyty noyse
obeyen

v. obey: 174.160 with herty wyl obey we the

of

prep. with respect to: 151.6 Of mayn and of myght I master every man

offren

v. offer: 152.35 I wyl hym offerre pe rede golde; 166.108 haue ye no rede ne ri son to be offeryd; 165.101 per fore to offerre oura some of blys up to his fadyr in myght; 165.82 In pe temple of god ... xal be offeryd with mylde mood which rat is kyng of Alle

offring

n. offering: 169.206 your sonsys offerynge
As it is skylle; 168.183 But others offerynge yett must ye make

old

adj. 158.221 he is yong and I am) old

omnipotent

adj. almighty: 153.66 man and god omnpotent

on beaten

adj. unbeaten: 170.34 lete no barne believe on bete baftys

ones

adv. once: 148.64 myght we se onys that bryght on bed

on lyve

phrase, in life, living: 173.133 per is no lord lyve on lyve to mo wartir a toost

on-rekmen

adj. unmentioned(with the implied meaning unheard of(?)): 157.176 Such a carpyngse is unknowe on-rekmenyd in my regne

oak

n. oak: 174.186 la ye grete myghty Okys.
with mydent I apylyle

oon

pron. adj. one: 159.250 And ali co lord of myght; 159.249 iii personys in oon gode free

openly

adv. 167.152 Of Al mankynde his tyse of grace openly to Appere

or

conj. ere, before: 163.7 Or I deyd rat I myght fynde
ordeynen v. appoint: 167.150 Whiche you hast ordyned be-forn ye face

original adj. 164.47 The dyrimes of orygynal synne he xal make lyght and claresyce

other adj. 168.183 But othres offerynge yett must ye make

ought adv. at all: 156.153 knowyst you ought yat chylde alye

oure pron.adj. our: 160.267 with our wordys we wroge bownde; 159.230 go we to sek our lord and our lech

out adv. 175.200 Ali ye blood of his body I xal hym owt swete; phrase, out of: 171.81 Awake good wyff out of your slepe; 165.94 Whiche hath be lost fro oute of mende

over adv. 176.233 Ali oure ali oure yis cotel is myn

over prep. over, above: 150.112 Heyl kyng ovyr kyngys ri kynrode to knowe; 146.19 It comyth ryght ouer ali yis rem

overthrown v. overthrow: 150.113 Heyl comely kyngh ye decyyl to ouer throwe

owene adj. own: 151.147 Pfare weyl myn owyn dere derlyng: 153.59 in many countres cat are myn owyn

owh interj. alas: 174.168 Ow I herde a page make preysayng of pride
pace
v. go: 167.147 Now let me dye lorde and hens pace

pade
n. toad, frog: 175.211 For now my fo is ded and prondyd as a pade; 154.88 I xal prune yat paphawk and provyn hym as a pad

pago
n. page, boy: 170.45 And evry page of ii. yere Age ...... sleyth like a fool

paleys
n. palace: 152.14 to my paleys wyl I passe

paphawk
n. suckling: 154.88 I xal prune yat paphawk and provyn hym as a pad; 169.11 popetys and paphawkys I xal puttyn in peyne

pappe
n. breast: 172.100 my lytyli childe lyth all lame yat lyllyd on my pappys

paradyas
n. paradise: 149.97 and puttyst man to paradyas with plenty of pryss

Parish Bedonson
151.30.91 John Taylphott of Parish Bedonson

park
n. 167.162 I have florens and frythhis fre parkys and powdys pleyne

pas
n. fact: 146.23 I have beholdyn ra same pas

pass
adv. apace, quickly: 160.269 go we a pace and sey owt spech

passen
v. go: 172.88 and ver-foro lette us passe; 152.14 to my paleys wyl I passe. full prest I low plyth; pass, surpass: 174.169 all prynees he passyth he wenyth of powate

passiouw
n. suffering: 165.87 For whos passyon fer xal be-falle

peerles
adj. without peer: 149.91 Heyle perle peerles prime rose of prise

pees
n. peace: 146.2 And pes to man on erthe grounde
pelle  n.  fur, fur cloak, a costly kind of cloth: 153.198 with furres rych and wharth pelle
penden  v.  press: 169.12 with my spre pro wyny to penne
pony  n.  penny: 163.176 heue he ffyff pens vente yow. (he = So in IS. for here)
pera  adj.  poor, equal: 166.133 Welcome prynce with owte pera
percen  v.  pierce: 165.39 bat as a sword perce it xalle
perle  n.  pearl: 149.91 Heyle perle perles prim rose of prise
persone  n.  person: 159.249 iii personys in conn gode free
peyne  n.  pain: 169.11 popetys and paphawys I xal puttyn in payne
pinte  n.  pint: 173.148 yow bat a lytyl pytnt xulde coste a Mr. pownde
pit  n.  compound with hell: 176.253 In hell pyt evyr to A-byle
*pite  v.  pity: 155.124 he may us pete (Earliest example of this form in N.E.D. is 1615 for the intransitive use and 1529 for the transitive)
place  n.  164.54 and I wyl walk now to ye place; 160.263 and to your places ye lende; 160.255 Now have we ye place forme
play  n.  play, sport: 176.235 I xall hem teche playes fyn
plentee  n.  fulness: 149.97 and puttyst man to paradys with plenty of pryss
pleten  v.  plead: 175.198 A-sens my dreadful dentsys it veylyth nevyr to plese
play

playen

playen

pleyn

plighten

Poland

pompe

popet

pore

pound

poueste

poverta

power

pownd

prayen

prayers
preest
n. priest: 153.49 The childe xal be chosyn a preste; 153.46 of all prestys he xal be rote

preisinge
n. praising: 174.166 Ow I herde a page make preysyng of pride

prendyd
v. pricked: 175.211 Ffor now my fo is ded and prendyd as a padde

presence
n. 165.106 in presence of re trinyc

present
n. gift: 153.61 I brynge myrre to my present; 156.139 They bere present; 152.23 me thynkyth be your presentys seyne

presenten
v. present: 169.201 presentyth to-day be my shewyn

prest
adj. ready: 152.14 to my paleys wyl I passe.full prest I row plyth

proven
v. prove, test: 154.88 I xal prune yat paphawk and provyn hym as a pad

prime rose
n. primrose: 149.91 Hcyle perle peerles prime rose of prise

prince
n. 174.169 all prynces he passyth he wenyth of powste; lord: 166.133 Welcome prynce withoute perg; prince, ruler, lord: 149.110 heyl prince of paradys; 149.88 fer is a chylde born xal be a pryncse myghty

pris
n. of price, excellent: 149.91 Hcyle perle peerles prime rose of prise; price, at great cost: 149.97 and puttyst man to paradys with plenty of prys

prophesye
n. prophecy: 147.25 Balaam spak in prophesye; 157.159 Balaam spak in prophecy; 147.33 Balaam spak in prophesie; 149.58 This prophesye is now spad
prophet
n. 148.61 As prophetye be-forn han scyd;
148.54 Danyel ye prophete yus gan speke;
147.53 As prophetye gonne spelle

prophetes
n. prophetess: 164.64 Anne prophetes.

and ye wyst whov

proudly
adv. 175.194 Ow so how prowdely jon
keytyff sytt at mete

prunen
v. trim: 154.83 I xal prunne fat paphawk
and prevyn hym as a pad

pryde
n. pride: 156.133 vp in his tyde in pompe
and pryde his myght gymyth recho; 176.247
fat hath rejoycyd in pompe and pryde;
splendor, magnificomye: 174.168 Ow I herde
a page make prevyns of pride

psalme
n. 167.after line 146 The psalme nonsym
every vera

purifiin
v. purify: 165.107 To be purcifyed, have
3e no nede; 165.104 And I in goddyys myght
puryfyed ffor to be

putten
v. put: 169.11 popetys and paphawlyg I
xal puttyyn in peyne; 149.97 when yow wynnyat
His worlde with yd wyde wounde and puttyst men
to paradys with plenty of prys

pychen
v. stab: 169.12 with my sgre prevyn
pychynb and to pense
quellen
v. kill: 154.91 my knyghtys xaln rydyn
on rowe knave chyldeyn ffor to quelle;
overcome: 150.132 and fendys to quelle
rat were so felle A'ens his ryght

quene
n. queen: 160.272 Ali ye truth we wyll
them tech how ye kyng is borne of a quene;
171.58 And quenys wth therlys: 158.214
Ffrom kyngc and quen we comyn asen Tis day;
woman: 171.67 as An harpe quenys zul harpe

quyten
v. give in return: 156.196 and I zal
quyte ryght wel jour mode

qwhy
see why

qwyl
see whyl
raft
n. spear, shaft: 170.32 doth rownoys
rennyn with rakyngs raftys

raeken
v. rake, sweep: 173.136 I xal rappe ro
rebadys and rake rem on rought

rakynges
adj. fast moving: 170.32 doth rownoys
rennyn with rakyngs raftys

rape
n. violence: 169.10 Rybbys fful reed with
rape xal I reme

rappen
v. rap, beat: 173.136 I xal rappe ro
rebadys and rake rem on rought

raven
v. rave, speak madly: 156.145 Iff they
raue or wazyn wood I xal hem rewe

raye
n. dance: 170.33 tyl rybbys bo to-rent
with a reed ray

recchen
v. care: 172.96 both rydhyn mydday and
at worn of my lyff I no recke

receyven
v. receive: 167.136 we haue receyvvd his
day of re; 168.188 Ffor to receyve my childe
Aswyn; 166.170 Receyve vi childe in gl.d
maner; 168.197 Receyvvyth now his lytyl
offeryng

rechen
v. come to, attain: 159.233 on to his
joys pat we may rech; extend: 156.134
his myght gynnuth recho

record
n. 159.233 As wese wrtyyng here it record

rede
adj. red: 152.35 I wyly hyme offerg re
rede golde; 169.10 Rybbys fful reed with
rape xal I reme

redempculoun
n. ranson, redemption: 165.92 Ffor
redempculoun of All mankende

reden
v. read: 159.253 Thy name xal be wyde rede
reden
v. counsel: 149.89 Ffor to seke pat chylde
I reie we go

redy
adj. ready: 173.151 my lorde ye tabyl is
redy dyght

region
n. region, realm: 151.1 As a lord in
ryalte in non Regiono so ryche

regne
n. kingdom: 152.22 Fferre rydyng out of
four regne; regni: 173.119 and ye xul
regne over more ryche

regnen
v. reign: 153.69 Now I regne .. ye kynge
A-rayyd ful Ryche

reioysen
v. rejoice: 176.247 pat hath rejoyycyd in
pompe and pryde

rekenen
v. reckon: 157.175 ye thre kynys rekenyd
be rowe

reme
n. region, realm: 151.2 And ruleys of all
remys I ryde in ryal a-ray; 146.19 It comyth
ryght ouer ali his rom

renden
v. rend: 169.10 Rybbys fful reed with rape
xal I rende; rent, tear: 153.67 with
byssyr betynge his flesch be rent

rennen
v. run: 170.32 doth rownoys remyny with
rakeynge raftys

resoun
n. reason: 152.35 I wyl hym offere re
rede godde as reason wyl me teche

resten
v. rest, repose: 161.296 my lorde you sent
this tydyng to Rest you kyngys in rych:
clothyng

restoren
v. restore: 176.197 pat all ye lechys of
ye londe his lyf xal nevyr restor; 165.93
pat blyase ffor to restor;

reven
v. plunder, rob: 156.147 Iff they reaue or
woynyn wood I xal hem rove

reverence
n. reverence, respect: 157.189 with reverens
I xal seke hym sone
rib n. 169.10 Rybbys ful roed with rape xal I rende

riband n. rascal: 175.136 I xal rappe ro rebawlys and rakeyn on rought

riche adj. rich: 151.1 As a lord in ryalte in non Regyon so ryche; 159.239 Gold is ro rycheste metal-

riche adv. rich: 153.69 Now I regne ... ro kynde A-rayd ful Rych

right adj. 162.514 with his ryght horende

right adv. 151.154 and seve sow all ryght good hemlynge; 153.56 I have faryn ryght fferre; straight: 152.16 On to my ryal palesys ro wey lyth ful ryght; 146.19 It comyth ryght ouer all pis rem; correctly: 163.14 save only as I telle you ryght; just: 162.318 An Amygdal I saw ryght here; (intensive) 175.213 merthis perfore make ye and be ryght no thynge sadde

ring n. 153.70 Rollyd in ryngeysa and robys of array

r....n(?o 153.73 I xall marryn ro men rat r....n on a myche

robe n. 153.70 Rollyd in ryngeysa and robys of array

rode n. cross: 147.45 thorswe his detli on rode; 165.85 And Aftyr dyen on roo rood

*ollen v. deck$: 155.70 ye kynde A-rayd ful Rych Rollyd in ryngeysa and robys of array

rond adj. round: 156.123 Folwith in stownde... to ye castel rounde

rote n. root: 161.239 I xulde stumbyli at reach and root; root, source: 153.46 of all prestys he xal be rote
n. nag, horse: 170.32 doth rownays renyn with rakynge raftys

n. rout, company: 173.136 I xal rappe yo rebamys and rake pem on rent; company: 176.229 Amonges all rat grett routhte

n. row, line: 154.90 my knygtyg xaln rydyn on rowe

n. spur: 169.9 I ryde on my rowel ryche in my regnes

see ryal

n. ruler, soverdign: 151.2 And rurere of ali remys I ryde in ryal a-ray

n. rush: 161.289 I xulde stubyll at reach end root

adj. royal: 151.2 And rurere of ali remys I ryde in ryal a-ray; 152.16 ffolwe me be-dene On to my ryal paleys ye wyt ful ryght

n. royalty: 151.1 As a lord in ryalte in non Regond so ryche

v. ride: 169.9 I ryde on my rowel ryche in my regnes; 171.74 A-wake joseph and take pi wyf thy chylde also ryd be-lyff; 152.22 Ffere rydying out of your regne; 154.90 my knygtyg xaln rydyn on rowe; 151.2 And rurere of ali remys I ryde in ryal a-ray

v. rise: 161.297 And when 3e rysynand goo to your dwelling; 161.307 And per fore kyngys when 3e ryse Wendyth forth be weys ryse
Saba
Realm of Baltazar: 152.25 Ffro Saba haue
I folwyd fferre

sacraments
n. 146.5 Sacramentys per yul be vij

sacrifice
n. sacrifice: 165.116 Dowys and turtolyce
ffor sacrefyce

sad
adj. firm: 175.201 Ffor now I go to sle
lym with strokys and end sorg: firm, stable:
154.94 I sytt in vndyr sesar in my se...e
sadd: sad: 175.213 merthis forfore make
3e and be ryght no thynges sadde

sage
adj. wise: 153.55 to seke a childe of
Semlant sage

sake
n. 158.182 As for your childys sake

salvacioun
n. salvation: 167.154 to All mankynlys
savacioun

*salver
n. healer: 166.124 All hcyyl. Salver of
Selmes

salue
n. remedy: 146.11 he hath sent salue to
mamys syrne

same
n. (things mentioned before): 168.195 Lo
mary,haue here the same to do ry faytys

same
adj. same: 146.23 I haue boholdyn ry same
pas

Sathanas
n. 175.221 by sathanas oury syro it was a
goodly syght

seven
v. save: 147.52 Which xal saue yat is for-
lorn); 160.284 How cryst vs save and kepe;
save, keep: 176.227 and asaryd Any lyff a-
zen ry melyn myght

save
conj. save, except that: 163.14 save only
as I tolle yow ryght
Saveour  n. Saviour: 152.24 òe sokyn ourg savoyr; 154.69 Ourg savoyr is come to ssosyn ourg care; 163.8 Or I deyldrede I myght fynde my savoyr with myn ey to se

sayynge  n. saying: 147.footnote I am an herde man pat battiht sayynge A mys

schande  n. disgrace, ignominy: 169.14 to seke òo sottyys sondys xal I sonda

schank  n. shank: 172.93 Shanke and shulderyn is al to torn

schending  n. harm: 162.313 he xal òow saue ffroM all shemynges with his ryght honde

schine  n. radiance, sheen, shine: 146.15 I saw a grott lyght with shene shyne. (Shine as a noun. Earliest example of this noun in N.E.D. is 1529.)

schoderen  v. shudder: 149.66 we xulde shadyr for no shoure

score  n. 167.158 For more than ifowre skore òore and to òis tyne

scourgen  v. scourge: 165.64 which pat is kynges of Alle. pat xal be skorygd end shedde his blood

sechen  see seken

seo  n. seat, abode: 151.153 my sone xal a-qytre òow in hefne se; seat, throne (?): 154.34 I sytt in yndyr sesar in my se....e sadde

seed  n. 154.85 Sorwyn to sottyys such seed wyll I sone

seeknesse  n. sickness: 166.124 Ali beyl. Salver of Secones

seemly  adj. seemly, pleasing: 152.10 òa and òo somelyeste syre pat may be-stryde a stede
seen

v. see: 175.194 Ow se how provielyson
kaytyff sytt at mete; 167.149 Ffor I ri
servaunt in his place have sen my savyour
derg; 164.55 There I may se ri sons face;
163.8 my savyour with myn ey to se; 146.16
I saw a grett lyght with shene shyno; 143.64
slyght we se onys rat bryght on bed; 162.333
I soughe a slyght; 156.142 what thci have
ment ne wheyry thy ary bent I can not se

seken

v. seek: 149.39 Ffor to seke rat chylde I
rede we go; 174.172 He sent into bedlen to
seke on every syde; 152.24 ye sekyn oura
sauyours; 152.32 Therefor a ferre way I
fare A maydenys childe to seche; 159.230
go we to seck ow lord and our lech; 157.183
But gotth to fynde rat ye sech; seek, search,
find: 173.126 my ffe is sought to deth is
he brought

silocouthys

n. marvels(?) or scheltrowmys - troops(?);
170.31 Shapyht amonge schel chownys ashrylyng
shray

sel-cud

adj. wonderful: 146.16 hit saw I neyryr so
sekowth syne

sellen

v. sell: 154.93 Sowre deth his lyff xalt,
selle

semblaunt

n. appearance: 153.55 to seke a childe of
Semlent sage

senden

v. send: 162.330 he sent us i-wys; 153.52
be-form his faderyni fayr breste Ensens he xal
up scende; 153.37 Send forth ri son.my lord
sovereyn; 146.11 he hath sent salue to manys
ynna

Senescallos

n. (Steward): 155.after line 102-margin
(merely one of the Latin names of persons)

servant

n. 167.148 Ffor I ri servaunt in his place
Serve: v. serve: 174.156 and warthely servyd at my dege

Servys: n. service: 163.26 In his servyse to be byyn; 163.194 For in goodys servysse I mal nesyir irke; food, meal: 174.154 ye servysse conyth in some; set of dishes and utensils necessary for serving a meal: 175.146 Servysse fyr ye lovelyest lorde fat loyynge is on ground

Sesar: Caesar: 154.84 I sytt vndyr sesar in my se...e sadde

Setten: v. set: 161.309 yer your hall be sett in syye; 174.155 How am I sett at meta; set, place: 153.74 and per-ime sette here sacramentysa sottyys....say; place: 173.144 Smartly perfore sett a tabyl: a-mon here fful somde

Sevene: adj. seven: 172.102 hath sent me sefne yer servynge

Seyen: v. say: 151.Fo.91 when we would we shall saie nay; 159.226 a derke devylt with falsynesse I saye Shall cast a myst in to kyngrys eyo; 155.74 I xalit marryn ye men pat r...n on a mycho and per-ime sette here sacramentysa sottyys....say: 160.269 go we a peace and say our speach

Seyne: adj. bright(?): 152.25 me thynkyth be your presentysa seyne

Shaft: n. arrow, spear: 154.89 Scheldeys and shaftys sh....lh....y sowe

Chal: v. shall: 155.100 If Any thyngse shuld grove te kyngse: 165.99 pat as a sword perce it xalle; 154.90 my knaughtys xaln rydyn on rone; 159.245 Thou xalte be ye fyrst of hys degree; 150.127 We xull tellle; 147.39 out of jacob xalde shyne a skye; 147.43 he xal us bryngle fro te develys drome; 146.4 thurwe hym many ffolke xul be vn-bowe
shamo
n. 174.187 what man rat I wrestle with he xal ryght none hause shamamo

shapen
v. form: 146.17 Shapyn vpon ye skyes; contrive: 170.31 Shapyht amonge schol chowmys ashyrlyng shray

sharp
adj. 165.88 Swych a sorwe botho sharpe and swerte

sharpely
adv. sharply: 169.17 Sharply I xal hem shende

sheden
v. shed: 156.150 herg hedys clewe And schedyyn herg blood; 165.84 rat xal be skoryyd and shedde his blood

sheneden
v. destroy: 171.80 with swerde to sic ard shende; put to shame: 169.17 Sharply I xal hem shende

shene
adj. bright: 146.15 I saw a grett lyght with shene shyne

shercn
v. cut: 172.91 With swappynges swerde now is he shorn

shewen
v. show: 175.208 with all good diligens show now swg myrth; 170.30 Showyth on your shulderys scheldys and schaftys; appear: 147.25 rat shynyng shewyght be-form

shewyngs
ger. showing: 169.201 presentyth to-day be my shewyng

shilde
n. shield: 154.89 Scheldys and shaftys sh...lh...y sowe

sh...lh...y(?)
154.89 Scheldys and shaftys sh...lh...y sowe

shour
n. shower: 148.66 we xulde shadyr for no shoure

shray
n. clamour: 170.31 Shapyht amonge schel chowmys ashyrlyng shray

*shriling
adj. shrilling: 170.31 Shapyht amonge schel chowmys ashyrlyng shray (earliest example in N.E.D. 1566)
shulder

n. shoulder: 172.93 Shankes and shulderyn is al to torn; 170.30 Shewyth on your shulderyn

shymen

v. shine: 167.153 lyth is shymandleclerg to All mankyndys savacion; 147.27 A lyght xuld shyne upon ye sky

shyningo

ger. shining, splendor: 147.25 shynage shewyght be-formed (pres. tense)

sights

n. sight, appearance: 149.102 heyl mayden feyрест in syght; sight(of the eye): 163.12 For wax old and waste my myght and be-syng to fayle my syght; sight, that which is seen: 162.323 I saughe a syght; sight, judgment: 165.103 And I in goddys syght purfyfied ffor to be

signe

n. sign: 146.16 It saw I nevr so sckowth synce

size

phrase, in state: 161.309 for your hall be sett in syce

simple

adj. 169.203 of his symyl povert

sin

n. sin: 146.11 he hath send saluce to mannys syng

singen

v. sing: 167. after line 146 The psalme songyn every vers; 171.68 and of sorwe synge; 176.245 and evey synge walaway; 149.61 Rei songe glo glo glory; 149.79 By, Ey, He was a wondyr note rat was now songyn above ye sky; 146.7 Therefore I synge a joyful stevene

singing

ger. 151.152 Now ye hard-men wel note ye be Ffor journe songe and your synagyge my sone xal a-qwyte row in hefne so

sire

n. sir: 157.172 Syr kyngge ffor the curtesy: 156.135 Ser kyng in trone; lord, prince: 152.10 3a and te semelyseste syrc rat may be-stryde a stede; master: 175.221 by sathenas ourse synge it was a goodly syght

sith

conj. since: 165.99 ye note rat ffourty days nere is Sytho my sonsys byrth ffal right
sitten
v. dwell: 146.1 Joye to god yat sytt in hevyn; phrase, sytt down and etc: 174.157
down forth knightly sytt down and etc

skile
n. reason: 169.206 vpon your bound recuyve of me your songys orfrynge As it is skylle

skippen
v. jump: 152.17 Wyghtly fro my stede I skyppe down in hast

*skye
n. star: 147.39 out of jacob xuld shynce a skye; sky: 149.79 pat was now songyn above the sky; heaven: 147.27 A lyght
xuld shynce vpon the skye: 146.17 Shopyn vpon the skye

*sleen
v. slay: 147.48 His deth xulde sien oure songys deth; 147.37 The chylde xulde be slawe;
171.65 kyng he reorde the chylde wyf solcoke; 171.57 I xall sle scherlyes; 170.48 And
every page....sleyth ilke a fool

sleep
see alone

slepe
n. 160.281 Tyll I have a slepe

slepen
v. sleep: 161.237 To slope a lytyll whyle; 160.274 bat yr I sleepe I am a-drode My wit
xall fare to wors; 161.299 whether pat to be waekyn or slepe

*slighte
n. plan: 146.15 thorne godys sleyte slye

sly
adj. clever, sagacious: 156.153 knowyst pat ought yat chylde slye

*slye
adj. well wrought: 146.13 pes in comyn to manyys hymno thorne godys sleyte slye

smerete
adj. smart: 165.98 Swych a sorwe botho sharpe and smerete

smerete
adv. quickly: 173.144 Smertly forfor set a tabyl a-non herc iifful sownde
smythe
v. smite, strike: 175.190 when I smyte
per is no grace

so
adv. so: 146.16 it saw I nevyr so
selkowth synse: 149.82 May so moty the so
was it noth; 150.135 and fondys to quelle
pat were so folle Aijens his ryght; 172.87
An Angiel of god acyd me soo

sodeinly
adv. suddenly: 177.265 I some sodeinly with-
in a stownde

som
pron. adj. some: 175.208 with all good
diligens shewe now sum myrth

sone
n. son: 147.23 When A sone of a mayd marye
In bodleem were i-born

sone
adv. soon: 157.189 with reverens I xel seke
hym sone

sonde
n. messenger: 169.14 to seke ye sottys
sonely salf I sende

song
n. song: 148.71 with songe and myrth we xul
us dyght

sonne-beem
n. sunbeam: 146.18 It is bryghtere per ye
sume bom; 162.317 bryghtere than ye sume
beem

sorc
adj. 175.201 Ffor now I go to sye hym with
stroksys sad and sorg

sorwe
n. sorrow: 154.85 Sorwyn to sottys such
seed wyll I sowe: 172.94 Sorwyn I se be-
lyndyn and bo-forn: 171.68 and of sorwe
syngye

sorwen
v. sorrow, grieve: 163.15 and be-gynne to
fayle my syght ye more I sorwe fys tyde

sorwing
gor. sorrowing: 172.102 hath sent me seyne
jero sorwynge

sote
adj. sweet: 152.45 I seke hym with ensens
sote
sotte
n. soul: 165.105 in alone sole with al my myght; 147.48 His deth.xulde alon our soure soulys deth

soule
n. soule: 165.105 in alone sole with al my myght; 147.48 His deth.xulde alon our soure soulys deth

sound
adj. strong, solid: 173.144 Smartly perfore sett a tabylt a-non hero iful soundes

soure
adj. bitter, cruel: 154.93 Sourp deth lyff mal lelle

sovereyn
adj. supreme: 163.37 Send forth y a son, my lord sovereyn

sowen
v. sow: 154.89 Scholdys and shaftys sh..1h...y sow: 154.85 Sorwyn to sottys such seed wylit I sawe

space
n. space (of time): 164.52 rat hath grauntyd me tyme and space to lyve and byde thys; 175.191 Ffor aftere my strook man hath no space

sparen
v. spare, refrain: 173.147 Beata motys and varthyest wynes looke rat ye non spare

speche
n. speche: 152.30 Of prophetyys speche I am warg; 160.269 go we a pace and soy our spech

*speden
v. fulfill: 148.58 This prophecye is now sped; 149.62 The prophecye of boosdras is spedly sped; succeed: 158.195 come and telle me as ye sped; speed: 165.108 so god me sped; speed, accomplish: 172.113 Lord we han sped as ye ben; hasten: 171.60 Fforth wyl I sped to don hem blede; 177.267 my journcy wyl I sped

sped-li
adv. successfully: 149.62 The prophecye of boosdras is spedly sped
spoken
v. speak: 163.34 my tongue for to spake hym
to; 149.54 Danyel ye prophete yus gan spake; 147.30 Balaam spak in prophetic; 164.80 and
now ye deele xal be-cynne whiche hath be spokyn
be prophesy; 147.26 Balaam spak in prophesy

sparking
ger. 147.footnote: I hord spakynge of a
chylde of biys

spellen
v. declare: 147.53 As prophetys gome spelle;
relate: 157.170 as prophecy symmeth spelle

spare
n. spear: 169.12 popetys and papheatys I xal
puttyng in pcyne with my sparyng prevyn) pychyn
and to ponde

spillen
v. destroy: 174.186 3a y se gretse myghty
Oksys, with my dent I yspylle

*sport
n. jesting, trifling: 175.189 For deth kan
no sportes wher I smyte feur is no grace (earliest
eexample in N.E.D. is 1671); phrase, show
sport, provide pastime by exhibiting courage in
attack or defense(?): 176.243 and shewe your
sportys of oure gle (see N.E.D. sport - show sport)

spraulen
v. sprawl: 175.220 When ye boys sprawlyd
at my sparyng honde

stal
n. stall: 150.118 Hoyl in a bestys bymme
Be-stad in a stalle

stede
n. steed: 173.121 ye xal hawe stedy; 152.10
3a and ye somalyaste styre pat may be-stryde a
stede

stelen
v. steal: 169.3 The kyngys iii.stelen asey
ful styll thorne bealeem londe

sterne
adj. stern: 153.205 Kyngs fful sterme be
felde and ferne I goo

sterre
n. star: 152.26 the gleymync of yon way
sterre; 159.231 yon styrre wili us tech ye
weyis ful-sone
n. strain: 146.7 Therefore I sygne a joyful stevene

tiden
v. stick, stab: 154.79 Stronge thvys to stoke yt walke oura lawys breeke

stille
adv: silently: 169.3 The kyngys iii stelyn away full styli

stille
adj: silent: 150.120 Herdys on hylle beth not stylle

stingen
v. pierce: 171.70 barnys yonge they xal bo stungge thurwe lovyr and lungge we xal hem styngye

sticken
v. stink: 176.238 yat evyr more stynkyn not be to dwelle

ston
n. stone: 156.137 heray comyth a-none by strete and stone kyngys thre

stounde
n. hour: 160.266 To Herode go we this stounde; brief time: 177.265 I come codeynly with-in a stounde; phrase, (in) stounde, now: 156.127 Ffolwith in stounde upon jis grounde

strength
n. strength: 163.27 yat or my strenthys fro me wende

strete
n. street: 156.137 heray comyth a-none by strete and stone kyngys thre

strong
adj: 154.78 Stronge thvys to stoke yt walke oura lawys breeke

strook
n. stroke: 175.191 Ffor aterre my strook man hath no space; 175.201 Ffor now I go to alow hym with strokys and and sore

stryken
v. strike, go energetically: 153.60 thorse byttyr blastys yat syn blowyn I stryke aterre ye sterrer; pass: 157.165 a sterre hath strokyn upon ye sky
stumlen

**v. stumble:** 161.289 I xalde stumbyll at resch and root

sty

**n. path:** 160.280 I will go never over plea styte

styward

**n. steward:** 164.95 Styward bolde walks you on wolde

such

**adj.** 154.87 In bedde (?) is born be bestys suche best is blowe; 165.88 For whos pasayon per xal be-falle Swych a sorwe bothe sharpe and smerte; 147.59 Therfore such lyght goth be-ford

swagen

**v. abate:** 170.47 and every page of li jere Age or evyr ye swage sleyth ilke a fool

swappynges

**adj. slashing:** 172.91 With swappynges swerde now is he shorn

sword

**n. sword:** 171.65 Ffor swerys sharpe; 165.89 rat as a sword perce it xalle

sweren

**v. swear:** 169.169 as I to your laws Am sworn; 172.111 I dare well swere

swete

**adj. sweet:** 147.47 A frate swettera than barmys broth

sweten

**v. sweat:** 175.200 Ali te blood of his body I xal hym owt swete

swetyng

**n. literally "sweeting," darling:** 151.149 Ffare wel my lorde and my swetyng

swyn

**n. swine:** 176.237 It were more bettyr Amongas swyn

syde

**n. side:** 174.172 He sent into bedlem to seke on every syde; 176.249 he lyth now ded herq on his syde

Symeon

165.after line 20 here Symeon knelyth and sceyth

syn

**conj. since:** 165.75 syn Rat tyme is come to be
table n. 173.151 By lorde ye tabyl is redy dyght; 173.144 Smertly perfore sette a tabyl: a-non herc fful sownde

taken v. 165.6 in erth to take mankinde; 171.92 end of your child takyght good kepe; 161.302 To take your rest; 161.298 Tak home ye way full ryght; 158.209 he takyght vonyng in woc; phrase, take my leave: 161.143 Thow I be ye last yat take my leve
tale n. 158.217 a Fy Fy on talys yat I have ben tolde
tame adj. 168.193 With fowly bothe wylde en tame
Tary Realm of Melchizar, Tharsis: 152.61 in tarya I am kyng with crowne
taryinge ger. tarrying, delay: 163.39 hastily A-non with-owte teryenge
techen v. teach: 162.2 And tawth goddys lawe many A'erg; 156.150 I xal yow teech Where kynges gyynn wyde; 152.36 as resoun yl me teche; directed: 162.321 he taught vs hou tylloure halle A way by a-nother merc
tellen v. tell: 150.127 We xuli tello bo dale and hyll; 158.194 ye trewh th me to telle; 158.217 A Fy Fy on talys yat I have ben tolde; 169.22 It is tolde in grw; direct: 157.173 tell us to yat childe so louely in what town gyynneth he dwelle
temple n. 167.139 in myddys of ye temple herc; 164.72 And yat is ye cause I hast me On to ye temple hym to se; 164.46 in ye templ yer you dwellyst inne
tenden v. care for: 160.264 and to your plecya ye lende|yat ye xulde temde
teren v. tear: 147.35 On a tre he xulde be torn)
than conj. 154.77 I am jolyers than ye jay; 146.18 It is bryghtere ye sunne ben
than adv. then: 167.166 And I xal take ye fourte to me to offre our child up thanne

thanken v. thank: 164.51 A. I thanke ye lord of grace

that rel. pron. that, who: 148.75 yeat lord is of menkyne; that which: 147.52 whiche xal sawe rat is for-lorn; 161.90.91' wees that will not when we paie

that conj. because: 163.9 but rat it is so longe be-hynde it is grett dyscomfertes on to me

the art. the: 146.3 be-nethe ye levyn

thes pron. these: 159.244 Sote encence I offer to the; 148.57 ye bryght hevyn pou to-breake and medele ye with a mayde

theef n. thief: 154.78 Strongs thevys to steke

thoen v. prosper, thrive: 149.32 May so moty the so was it nowth

ther pron. there: 146.5 sacramentys per xal be wij

there-fore adv. therefore: 152.31 Therefor a ferre way I xorg: 166.132 and per-ffore hauue hym here; 160.250 And perfor I make morning

ther-inne adv. therein: 153.74 I xall marryn po men rat r...on a myche and per-inne sette here sacramentys settys.....say

thereto conj. therefore: 168.187 Thereto I am ful glad and feyn

they pron. 159.224 This daye the kynges xal be hold If yeu can aseyme be me; 156.141 what thei have xent no whedyr they arn bent I can not se; 156.140 what thei have xent ne whedyr they arn bent I can not se

thing n. 174.182 All thynge rat is on ground I weide at my wyllie; 151.148 I-wys pou art a ryght fayr thynge; 156.157 we go to seeke rat lovely thynge
thiken
v. seem: 173.143 Good tyme sone me
thynkygh at dyner pat we were: 149.85
The songe me thought it was glory: 152.23
me thynkyth be your presentye seyne

this
adj. this: 146.19 It comyth ryght over
all pis rem: 159.223 This dowe the kyngyes
zal be_hold If paw cum seȝyne be me

this
pron. 164.53 to lyve and byde thyss
the
adj. these: 168.195 Lo mary, haue heres the
same to do þi doweys. of holy kyryce: 153.73
I xalit maryyn þo men pat n...n on a mydics

thogh
conj. though: 168.173 but pow I offre hym
3ow be-form

thought
n. thought: 166.110 Vndefowlyd in thought
and deie
tholen
v. suffer: 153.63 Ffor he zal th[el]yn
byttyr dent: 172.118 Fflesdy and veyn han
tholyd payyn

thou
pron. 159.245 Thow zalte be þe fyyst of hyõ
degre: 148.56 þa bryght beyn pay to-bréke

though that
conj. though: 173.148 pow pat a lytyl pynt
zulde coste a Hit pownde

thral
n. thrall, slave: 171.58 I xall ale scherlys
And qwenys with therlys

thret
n. threat: 154.94 Such thrett wolde me thow

*through
prep. by means of: 146.13 thowre goddys
sleotys aly; 146.4 thowre hym many ffolke
xul be ve-bownde: 165.90 ȝevenes þowre his
modernys herte

*thrown
v. throw, overthrow: 154.94 Such thrett
wolde me thow

thus
adv. 148.54 Danyel þe prophete þus gan spoke
til conj. until: 169.201 Tyl I have a slepe; 170.53 tyl rybbys be to-rent with a reed ray; 163.23 Whow longe xal I abyde the tyl pat you fdl son you doth sende

til prep. to: 162.321 he taught vs hom tyl oure halle A way by a-nother mere

to prep. for: 153.61 I brynge myrre to my present; 163.25 good lord consydyr to me I drawe fast to An ende; 159.240 And to veryng most ryall

to adj. two(?) 163.31 Bothe with my fete end hondys to

to-broken v. break asunder: 148.56 th bright hevyn you to-broke

today adv. 169.201 presentyth th-to-day be my shewyng

token n. 147.61 In tokyn pat to childe is born

tokeninge n. token: 146.24 I trowe it is tokeninge of gras

tol n. toll: 170.44 a-ryse a-ryse and take joure tolle

tonge n. tongue: 163.34 my tongue for to spake hym to

to offre....up phrase, to offer up: 167.166 to offre ourg child up thanme

torenden v. rend in twain: 170.53 tyl rybbys be to-rent with a reed ray

tost n. toast: 173.133 yer is no lord lyke on lyve to me warth a toost

to-torn adj. torn in pieces: 177.258 of develis is al to-torn

town n. tovm: 157.174 in what tommynyth he dwelle; 152.43 I have tranaylid by many a towne
travailen v. journeyed: 152.43 I have trasmylid by manie a townes

tree n. cross: 147.55 On a tre he xulde be torn); 174.185 Erbo gres and tres stronge take hem all in same

trepett n. trip, tripping up: 174.188 I love hym such a trepett. he xal evyr more ly styrle

tresor n. treasure: 158.197 with gold and tresour and rych wode

trespes n. trespass, wrong conduct: 175.192 to make amends for his trespace

trewth n. truth: 160.271 All pe truth we wyit hem tech; 158.194 Pe trewth to me to telle

trinitee n. trinity: 165.74 Now blyssyd be god in trinity; 165.21 A good god in trinite; 165.108 in presence of pe trinity

trown v. believe: 145.24 I trowe it is tokenyng of gras

trussen v. pack: 171.84 Whyl I zour clothis ley on hepe and trus hem on pe asse

trusten v. trust: 161.305b herowdays to pe devyl he tryste to marre zow in a myrke myste

turtel n. turtle dove: 166.116 Dowys and turtelys for sacrifysce

twayne adj. twain: 152.21 Heyl be je kyngys twayne
tyd n. time, hour: 163.13 and be-gynne to sayle my sycx pe more I serve Pys tyde: 156.132 Where kyngs gynny wyde vp in pis tyde in pompe and pryde his sycx gynnyth roche

tyding n. tiding: 155.101 brynges me tydycge if fer be any dowte; 164.61 Al heyl symeon what tydycge wif zow; command: 161.298 My lorde yow sent this tydycg
n. immediate present: 167.158 Ffor more than score and to his tyme hath bede to se; time, duration of life: 164.52 yat hath graunted me tyme and space to lyve and byde thyg; proper time, season: 161.301 In goode tyme be dede down drepe To take your rest; period: 164.59 Ffor a mery tyme now is when god my lord is born
unbinden  v. unbind: 146.65 Oure bale it wolde vnbynde; 
unbind, set free: 146.6 thurwe hyn many 
ffolke xul be vn-bounde

undefouled  adj. undefiled: 166.110 Vndefowlyd in thought 
and deale.

under  prep. 154.81 end hent hem undyr heuy; 
160.278 under this bryght sterre i-wys

understoned  v. understand: 166.127 Symeon. I vnderstand 
and se-yet bothya of my sone end me ye have 
knowynge clerg; 165.81 In pe temple of god. 
who vnderstod pis day.

unkinde  adj. unnatural: 169.21 thei xul have blody 
blie ffor on I calde vnconde

unknown  adj. unknown: 157.177 Such a carpyngo is 
vn knowe

unto  prep. 168.178 have he ffyff pens.vnto yow 
(he - so in US. for here)

up  phrase, blow up: 152.19 ye wynstreth of myrth 
bloow up a good blast

up-risten  v. rise up: 159.225 My goddyx I xal vp-
reyse

us  pron. 147.43 he xal us brynge fro pe develys 
drede; 166.115 Wherefore we xal take us 
be-twene
vailen

v. avail: 175.198 A-sene my dreadful dentity

it vaylyth novyr to plote

verrement

adv. truly, verily: 153.52 A byttyr lycur
verement

vers

n. verse, line: 167 after line 146 The
psalme songyn every vers

vertu

n. virtue: 153.50 in all vertuys ffomyn
meste

voyne

n. vein: 172.117 Fflech and voyn han
tholyd peyn

vileinys

n. villainy, harm: 160.283 Saue vs all frme
egry velom

vn-hende

adj. discourteous, unknightly: 176.224 Now
truly my lorde fy kyngse we haw ben vn-hende

vntrest

adj. uttermest(?): 167.144 ywyn on to pe
vntrest ende

voys

n. voice: 149.80 I hawe rat voys fful wele
I wote
waken

v. wake: 162.332 now we wake ye way to take home full ryght; 161.299 whether ye be wakynd or sleepe

walken

v. walk: 164.54 and I wyl walk now to ye place; 169.1 Lord I hauw walkyd be dale and hylle; 166.96 Styward holde walke now on wolde

wanten

v. lack: 165.11 Ffor I wax old and wante my myght

ware

adj. aware: 177.268 of my comyng no man is ware; 152.30 of prophetye speche I am ware

warnen

v. warn: 170.37 I warne now my myghtyn

waschen

v. wash: 173.152 heris watyr now wasch forthryght

water

n. 173.152 heris watyr now wasch forthryght

waxen

v. wax, grow: 163.11 Ffor I wax old and wante my myght; 166.146 If they haue or waxyn wood; 153.219 how xulde a barn) wax so bolde

weyten

v. watch: 169.2 Lord I haue walkyd be dale and hylle And wayted as it is your wylth

we

pron. 149.63 now leyke we hens as pat lyght us lede: 151.10.91 wees that will not when we pale

wede

n. garment: 159.197 with gold and treasure and rych wede; robes: 152.12 ye and warthely I am wroppyd in a warthy wede

weke

n. week: 172.101 my Pfourty wekys groynge hath sent me seyne yere servynge

wel

adv. well: 149.80 I haue pat voys fful vole I wote: 149.84 In my wytt wyl it is wrought; 165.91 Ia pat xal be as I well fende; well, fully: 159.196 and I xal quyte ryght wel your mede
welaway
interj. alast: 176.245 and evyr syng welaway.

welden
v. control: 152.11 I welle att my wyll all wyghtys upon molde

wele
n. welfare, state of well-being: 149.105 Heyl worker of wele to wonyn us wyth

wenden
v. wend, go: 161.308 Wendyth forth be weys wyse (impv.) 162.325 myn hert is lyght to
wendyn home; 261.262 harmarde se wende; 164.70~ Perfore have I grett meth to wende

wenen
v. expect: 174.170 he weryth to be re
wurthyst of all jis wordz wyde; believe,
suppose: 174.169 ait prynces he passyth he
wertyth of powste

werchen
v. make, shape: 149.84 In my wyt wyll it is
wrought. It was gle glo glas glas (see werken)

werings
ger. wearing: 159.240 gold is ye rycheste
metall. And to wering most ryall

werk
n. work: 149.93 with ji blody woundys and
werkys full wyse

werken
v. set, do: 161.292 Work ze not afywr
herodys wyll; 166.35 and ait my lemys to
werkz and do (see werchen)

werker
n. worker: 150.115 Heyl werkere to wynne
bodyes bowndyn in synye; 149.105 Heyl worker
of wele to wonyn us wyth

wery
adj. weary: 157.171 we be kyngye in wey wery

west
adv. 155,108 and with erys lyste est and west

weten
v. know, recognize(?): 155.123 we pray to
the wyttys to wete

wey
n. way: 152.51 Theryfore a ferre wey I farg;
152.18 to myn heys hallys I haste me in my way;
routes, path: 159.231 you store wil us tech
ye weyis full sone; way, path: 159.229 Be
bankys and be dalys dryp pat be dark ye xali-
com this weyys
whan

adv. when: 147.28 Whan A sone of a mayd mayde In bedleem were i-born; 167 after line 146, and whan ye psalme is endyd he seyth; 151.Po.91' was that will not shrou we pale

what

adj. whatever: 174.187 what man yat I wrestele with he xal ryght some have scheme

what

pron. 155.140 what thei have ment ne whedyr they arn bent I can not se

wherfore

conj. therefore: 163.17 Wherforo now here be-syde to sancta sanctorum wyl I go; 165.115 Wherfore we xal take us be-twene

whether

conj. 161.299 whether yat 3e be waclyn or slope

which

pron. 147.52 Whiche xal sans yat is for-born; 165.83 Which yat is kyngye of Alle

whider

adv. whither: 156.141 what thei have ment no whedyr they arn bent I can not se; 164.63 tell me whedyr ye sa

whos

pron. whose: 165.67 For whoes passyon For xal be-sfall wholesome a sorwe bothe sharpe ond smerte

why

adv. 155.116 why war Whye abhyde; 172.90 Alas why was my baron born

whyl

conj. while: 167.after line 146 For wyl Syneon payleth with ye child; 152.20 Whyll I go to chawmese ond chaunge myn array

whyle

n. time: 161.287 To sleepe a lytyll whyle

whyles

conj. whilst: 168.186 Whylys he is in your company

wight

n. man, creature: 149.72 and warchep with joye yat warty wyght; 152.11 I wolde att my wyll alt wyghtys upon molde; 176.251 Pro me no wyght may hym hyde

wightyly

adv. nimbly: 152.17 Wyghtly fro my stede I skyppe down in hast
wicked adj. wicked: 174.174 but of his wyckyd wyl
lurdeyn sitt he lyede

wilde adj. wild: 168.193 With frowlys bothe wylde
and tame; 174.183 both man and bestes and
byrdys wylde and tame

wille n. will, pleasure: 150.121 beth not stylle
but seyth yours wylle; 152.11 I wolde att my
wyl all wyghtys upon molde

willen v. will: 152.14 to my paleys wyl I passe;
151.Fo.91' when we would we shall saie nay;
175.223 -nt wolde abone our kynges and put
3ow from your ryght; 154.94 Such thrett
wolde me throw

William Dere 151.Fo.91'

winnen v. make for: 163.43 to jherusalem ffast now
wynne; win, gain: 152.44 I have trausyld by
many a tome my lordys love to wynde; 146.10
he is gloryed manygs gost to wynne; 146.6(prop.)
wynyn Trowyngat childys wounde; 149.96
when you wynyst pis wyrld with pi wyde wounde

winner n. winner, victor: 149.106 Hoyl wynner
d-wys

wisly adv. prudently, intelligently: 155.97 walle
you on wolde and wisely beholds

wit n. reason: 160.275 By witt zall fare ye
worse; wits, reason, intelligence: 155.123
we pray to the wyttys to wete; wit, understand-
ing: 149.84 In my wytt wyl it is wroght It
was gle glas glum

witen v. know: 164.64 Anne prophetes, and ye wyst
show; 169.100 It is no lawe As ye woot how;
149.80 I have zat voys fful wele I wote

with prep. with: 146.15 I saw a grett lyght with
shene shyne; 149.105 Hoyl worker of wele to
wynyn us wyth; by means of: 149.93 we xal
be wn-bownde with pi blody woundys and verkyys
full wyse
with-outen  prep. without: 165.86 And Aftyr dyen on re 
road With-outen cause to call; 163.39 hastely 
A-nnon with-out to terynge; 174.179 yon 
lordeyn to Sle with-outyn dwere

withstoned  v. withstand: 177.266 we with-stande my no 
castel

wo  n. woe: 148.55 wyse god from woo us wroko; 
163.20 to comfort me aftyr my wo; 158.210 
he takyth wonyng in woo

wold  n. plain, ground: 154.96 Styward bolde 
walks you on woldc

wonder  adj. wondrous: 149.78 By. By. His was a 
wondyr note

wonen  live, dwell: 149.105 Heyl werker of wale to 
woyn us wyth; 166.136 Welcome with me to 
wone; 146.9 God pat wonyght on hy5 (pres. 
tense)

woning  n. habitation: 158.239 he takyth wonyng in 
woo; region, country: 155.116 Herowde is 
kynge of His wonyng

wood  adj. mad, insane: 153.146 Iff they rave or 
woyn wood I xal hem rove

worching  n. conduct, action: 174.180 yon lordesyn to 
Sle ... ffor his wyshyd wonyng

word  n. 157.176 loy now dowe your wurdys lace; 
160.257 with our wurdys we xere bowde

world  n. 163.39 Ffor fro his world. I wolde be 
ffayn; 150.140 all yis werd may joye of Y; 
172.108 qwenys gyn grone in werd abloute; 
154.75 pat is no lorde in his werd pat lokys 
me lyche; 149.96 when you wynyst his woldle

worn  n. 177.256 Warrmys mete is his body; 177.273 
and warnys knowe me al a-bowte
worse  adv. 160.275 be worse
worship  n. honor: 174.163 In worship to a-bide;
    157.188 that all worship to hym be done
worshipen  v. worship: 150.159 The to worship I falle
    on base; 146.72 and worship with joye yat
    worthy wight; 163.30 that I with my full mende
    wight worshippe hym if I can; 165.79 and
    worshippe hym also; praise: 167.142 there-
    fore this name of gret degree be worshippe in
    all manner
worth  adj. rich, splendid: 158.193 with furzya
    rych and wirth pelle; "175.133 per is no lord
    lyke on lyve to me wirth a toost
worthy  adj. splendid, excellent: 173.145 coperid
    with a coryous cloth and with ych worthy fare;
    173.147 Beate metys and wartyest wynys loke
    ayt 3c non spare; 152.12 3a and worthyly I
    am wrappyd in a worthy wode; magnificent:
    174.170 he wonyth to be re worthyest of all
    ris werde wyde
worthily  adv. worthily, magnificently: 152.12 3a and
    wartyest I am wrappyd in a worthy wode; 148.75
    and honoure yat be wartylye
wounde  n. wound: 146.6 woundys woundes; 149.93 we xal be vn-bownde with yt
    blody woundys and veryys fulc ysc; 170.27
    hewe ye fleech with ye bon and syf hym wounde
wrappen  v. clothe: 152.12 3a and wartyest I am
    wrappyd in a worthy wode
wrestlen  v. wrestle: 174.187 what man yat I wrestele
    with he xal rycht same home scheme
wrecche  n. wretch: 154.80 on to wrecchis I wyll be
    wreke
wreken  v. avenge: 154.80 on to wreche Is I wyll be
    wreke and hont hem undyr halys; save, lift
    up: 148.55 wyse god from woo us wreke
wrought

see warchan

wryting

ger. writing: 159.233 As weso wrytyng bore it record

wyd

adj. wide: 149.95 when to wyynnyst is worldo with ri wyde wounde

wyde

adv. widely, far: 166.131 I xal yow tech Where kyngo cynny wyde; widely: 159.253 Thy name xal be wyde rode

wyf

n. wife: 171.73 A-wake joseph and taka ri wyff

wyn

n. wine: 173.147 Beste metys and wurthyest wynes loke riot ye non sparo

wys

adj. wise: 149.93 with ri blody woundys and werkys full wyse; 159.233 As weso wrytyng bore it record; 166.114 but to kepe ri lawe. on mayses wyse; 148.55 wyse god from woo us wreke
ye
adv. particle yea: 152.10 I am to come mayest kynges clad in gletarynge golde 3a and to semelyeste synge yet may be-stryde a stede

ye
pron. you: 152.15 ye kniȝghtes so comely bothe courtys and kene

yeer
n. year: 162.2 And tawth godlys lawe many A’tog; 167.158 For more than ffordore shore yerre and to yis tyme hath bede to se

yet
adv. yet: 146.16 jyt saw I movyr so selkowth synge; 174.174 but of his wykcyd wyl luridyn jyt he lyced; yet, further: 168.183 But otherwise offerynge seth must ye make

yeven
v. give: 151.154 and yeve you all ryght good hemynge; 159.241 gold I gyff ye in this hal; 170.27 howe ye flesch with ye bon and gyf hym wordle; 169.174 good lord jyt 3yf me hym A-sen; phrase, I yeve hym... a trepett, I trip him up: 174.188 I yeve hym such a trepett he xal evyr more ly stylle

yon
adj. 152.26 the glamyng of yougay sterng; 159.251 yon sterte wili-us tech ye wayis full-sone

yong
adj. young: 169.200 yeat youre lytyl childe so yngge; 171.69 barnye yonge they xal be stunge; 156.155 He is born of a mayd ynge; 158.221 he is yong and I am old;

you
pron. 151.153 my sone xal a-quotye you in heyne se; 152.14 to my paleys wyl I passe, full preat I xow plyth

your
pron. adj. 151.152 Pfor yorg omage and yorg synynge; 174.159 Lord at youre byddynge we take ourg sete; 161.302 To take your rest

YPOTAN
Realm of Japer 153.53 In ypotan And Archage
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