

Notes, Glossarial and Grammatical, on *King Horn*, Harley 2253

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The text of my commentary follows my own transcription from the facsimile edition of British Museum MS. Harley 2253 prepared by Professor N. R. Ker in 1965.

Title. *pe geste of kyng Horn*. McKnight cites this word *geste* among the linguistic features of the author, who it seems was well acquainted with the French version of the story of King Horn (EETS. OS. 14, 1962, p. xxix). Other instances of the forms probably due to Old French influences are: *enimis* 960 H (Nom., sgl.) and *maister* 617 H (Gen., sgl.). However, we also have *Horns* (Nom., sgl.) in 123 L (EETS. OS. 14).

1. *Alle heo* (*pat...lype*). Plural pronoun. C. *Alle...he*; L. *Alle...he*. The nature of short lines causes distaxy between the antecedent and the relative pronoun in the second half-line.
3. *a song ychulle ou singe*. Inversion due to rhyming, with consequent distaxy between 'a song' and 'of Allof.'
4. *Allof*. C. *Murry*; L. *morye*. The name *Allof* occurs in Mestre Thomas's Old French version, 1. 2 (*The Romance of Horn*, ed. Mildred K. Pope, 1955):
Cu'm li bers Aaluf est venuz a sa fin, 'how the noble Allof has come to his end.'
5. *kyng he wes by weste*. Inversion due to emphasis and rhyming with consequent distaxy.
by weste, C. *biweste*, L. *bi westen*, 'in the west' (= Ireland), cf. *MED*, Part B. 3, p. 783a, (d). 'To the west,' 1189.
6. *pe whiles*, C. *So longe so*, L. *Wel pat*, 'while.'

C. = Cambr. Univ. MS. Gg. 4. 27. 2. L. = Laud Misc. MS. 108.

7. ant godylt his gode quene, C. Godhild het ('was called') his quen; L. And godild hise gode quene.
8. no feyroe 'no fairer (queen).'
9. huere sone, L. Here sone, 'their son.'
hihte, C. het, L. hauede to name, 'was called.' The form hihte retains the phonological feature of the old reduplicated preterite, cf. Goth. haifhait.
11. by ryne, C. birine, L. reyne, 'rain,' vb. 'By ryne' and 'shyne' (1. 12) govern 'feyroe child þen he was' (1. 13). In C. the line 'Fairer nis non þane he was' stands alone.
14. bryht so euer eny glas, C. briȝt so þe glas, L. Briçt so euere any glas, 'as bright as any glass.' A common simile. Cf. 'hir eyen greye as glas' (Chaucer, C. T., Prol. 152).
15. so whit so eny lylve flour, C. whit so þe flur, L. Whit so any lili flour. A common simile.
16. so rose red, C. Rose red, L. So rose red, 'as red as a rose,' MHG. rôsenrôt. A common simile.
17. feyr *ant* eke bold. A set phrase.
18. of fyftene wynter old, 'fifteen years old.' Similar to the Present-day colloquial English phrase, 'of fifteen years old.'
- 19-20. Nis non his yliche/ in none kinges ryche, 'There is not his peer in any kingdom.' The usual Middle English type of cumulative negation is exemplified in these lines.
21. tueye feren he hadde. C. has: Twelf feren. Inversion due to rhyming.
23. alle richemenne sones, 'all the rich men's sons.' An inflected genitive plural, from OE. manna, gen., pl. C. Alle riche mannes sones, L. And alle rich kinges sones.
24. suyþe feyre gomes. Gom 'man' also occurs in l. 169: gomen, pl. We have 'grom' in l. 971. Cf. OE. guma, Chaucer gom. The usual word is: mon, men, as in ll. 324, 370, 790, 869, 1012, 1484, 1488, 1521.

25. wyþ him forte pleye, 'to play with him, for his companions.'
- 27-8. þat on... þat oþer, 'the one... the other.'
 wes hoten, passive = het, 'was called.' C. has: him het (with the pleonastic dative pronoun).
 Athulf chyld. Child 'youth of noble birth' is used as title.
 The opposition between Athulf and Fykenyld in character forms the main motive of the present story.
31. vpon a someres day. So also today: 'on a summer's day.'
32. also ich ou telle may, 'as I may tell you.' ou = 3ou.
34. rod vpon ys pleyzyng. This seems to be the prototype, from which the later participial expression has developed: rode playing.
 The *h*-dropping as in 'ys' here (= 'his') is common in H. The converse phenomenon ('haþulf' 27 for Aþulf) is common in C.
35. þe see side, 'the sea side.' See, gen., fem.
36. þer he was woned to ryde, C. was woned ride, L. was woned to ryde, 'where he was wont to ride.'
37. ne ryde bote tuo, 'only two rode.' Ryde = ? riden.
38. al to fewe 'very few.'
40. on is londe, 'on his land.' C. to londe.
- 41-2. shipes fyftene...sarazynes kene. The postposition of the two adjectives is due to rhyming. McKnight notes that the Sarazynes ('Saracens') are the conventional enemy in mediaeval romance.
43. whet = what. Cf. heuede (= hauede, had), 1. 52.
44. oþer, 'or.'
47. þy lond folk, cf. þe see side (1. 35).
48. crist leueþ on, 'believe in Christ.'
49. ant þe we wolleþ ryht anon, 'and we will (slay) thee very soon.'

50. henne, 'hence.'
51. lyhte of his stede, 'alighted from his steed.'
52. for þo he heuede nede, 'for then he had necessity, was obliged to.' This necessity may be compared with the Aeschylean sense of tragedy, *anágke*. "The sacrifice of Iphigeneia, once demanded by Artemis, is an absolute *necessity*: and *necessity* is the word by which Aeschylus describes Agamemnon's submission to the will of Artemis; what he bowed to was (it could not be more plainly stated) *compulsion*, *anágke*."—J. D. Denniston and Denys Page, *Aeschylus, Agamemnon* (Oxford), p. xxiv. In Marlowe's *Tamburlaine the Great*, again, (V. iii.) Tamburlaine talks proudly of 'that magnanimity That nobly must admit necessity.' (p. xxiv.) A noble spirit must bear the harness of necessity.
54. mid ywis = wis, 'certainly.'
 huem wes ful wo, 'it was very disastrous to them.'
 Impersonal.
- 55-6. The sense: 'they seized their sword, and struck together.' *gripe*—*smyte*, an instance of assonance. *gonne*, emphatic. *hy*, 3 pl., cf. 57, 58.
58. þat hy somme yfelde, 'so that some of them felt the dint.' C. þat sume hit yfelde, L. Some of hem he felde.
60. aʒeyn so monie schrewe, 'against so many shrews; evil persons.'
61. so fele = so monie. Synonymous.
 eʒe, OE. eáʒe, 'easily.'
66. *ant* sarazyns to felle, 'and Saracens (began) to slay.'
68. þe fremede ne þe sibbe, 'neither strangers nor kinsmen.'
 Antonymic pair-words.
69. bote he is lawe forsoke, 'who did not forsake his law.'
70. to huere toke, 'took to their (law).' Absolute genitive.
73. sore, adv. Cf. 1. 75 sore, n., 'pain.'
80. per hue wonede al one, 'there she lived alone.'

As in this line, 'he,' m. and 'heo,' f. are distinguished in H. There is an occasional confusion, however, between 'he' and 'heo' in C. and between 'he,' m. and 'he,' f. in L.

- 81, 83. The same phrase (*þer hue seruede...*) is repeated.
82. *aʒeyn þe payenes forbode*. The word 'payenes' is replaced by 'houndes' in L. Not so in l. 84.
84. *must = ne wiste*. 85. *hue bad*, 'she prayed.'
86. *þat crist him wrþe myld*, 'that Christ shall be merciful to him.' *wrþe*, subj. pres. from *werþe*.
88. *mid is feren of þe lond*. L. and H. have 'mid,' for which C. makes use of 'wiþ.'
89. *þe feyrhade* 'fairness' is an important feature of Horn, the hero of the story. Cf. ll. 10, 13, 17.
91. *him wolde slo*, 'wanted to kill him.'
92. *flo* 'to flay.' C. *flen*, L. *fion*, see Stratmann, *sub flean*.
- 93-4. *ʒyf hornes feyrnesse nere, yslawe þis children were*, 'if it had not been for Horn's fairness, these children would have been killed.'
95. *on Admyrold*, 'a certain A.'
96. *of wordes...swype bold*. Another feature of the hero.
98. *bryht of hewe ant shene*, 'bright-coloured and beautiful.'
99. *fayr ant eke strong*. A set phrase, cf. l. 17.
100. *eueneliche long*, 'symmetrically tall.'
103. *þat ymay byfalle þat...*, 'it may happen that...'
105. *streme*, 'river.'
107. *founde (to shipe)*, 'go.' OE. *fundjan*.
108. *to þe grounde*, 'to the bottom.'
110. *ne shal hit vs of þenche*, 'nor shall it grieve us,' nor shall we repent. Of-þünchen.
114. *þy fader deþ to beye*, 'to atone for thy father's death.' C. *þi fader deþ abeie*; L. *þi fadæres det abeye*. The inflected genitive form occurs only in L.
- 115f. *þe children ede to þe stronde,*/ *wryngynde huere honde*.

An instance of the common type of expression: *ede + present participle*.

- 119-120. *ofte hade horn be wo, ah neuer wors þen him wes þo*. Impersonal. The sense: 'it had often been disastrous to Horn, but never worse than it was then.' Cf. *Ofte wes Haengest was & nauere wurs þane þa*, La3. II. 193 (Mätzner). *wo:þo*, a stereotyped couplet in romance (McKnight, 138).
127. *al þe day ant al þe nyht*: a common dyadic phrase.
128. *o þat = oð þat = till*.
þe day lyht. Is the uninflected form analogical, or is it due to the French influence? Inversion takes place here for the sake of rhyme.
129. *Flotterede horn*, 'H. was tossed.' The sense is obscure here. C and L have a different reading.
132. *y telle ou tydyng*. A formulaic phrase.
- 133-4. We have a parallelism in: *Ich here foules singe, / ant se þe gras*es *springe*.
136. *come to ryue*, 'come ashore.' Cf. *arrive*, Fr. *arriver*.
137. *of shipe hy gonne founde*, 'they went out of ship.' *Founde*, OE. *fundian*, 'strive, go.'
139. *by þe see syde*, cf. 128 *þe day lyht*, 145 *þe see brynke*.
142. *in sudenne he was yborn*. Horn's origin is here explicitly mentioned.
144. *haue dayes gode*. Farewell greetings.
146. *no water þe adrynke*. *Adrynke*, tr. v., subjunctive, 'may drown.'
148. *þat water þe ne derye*. *Derye*, subjunctive in a final clause, 'injure, harm.'
154. *ihesu cristes wytherlyng*, 'Anti-Christ,' = 153 *heþene*.
155. *hol ant fere*, 'safe and sound.' See Mätzner, *K. H.* 211. *OIcel. faer*, Dan. *för*, OFris. *fêre*, *faer*, *sanus*, and OE. *fêre*, *unfêre*.
- 157-8. *he shal fonde þen deþ of myne honde*, 'he is to ex-

- perience death by my hand.' Cf. C. fonde þe dent of myne honde, 'the blow of my hand.' L. fonge Ðe deth of mine honde, 'receive death at my hand.'
159. Ðe ship bigon to fleoten 'to flow.'
161. by dales *ant* by dounes. A dyadic phrase found also in later writers. Cf. l. 216; *Faerie Queene* i. 7. 28: High ouer hils, and low adowne the dale.
164. *cris* him zeue god tymyng. A formulaic phrase. Cf. *Crist* zeuen him his blessing. L. God him yeue god timing. A similar expression is found in l. 166 *c(ri)*st him myhte blesse.
168. Inversion of an attribute: wordes suyþe myld.
173. by god þat me made. A formulaic phrase. C. Bigod þat me makede, L. Bi ihesu þat me made.
- 178-9. We have here an instance of synonymic, formulaic repetition: horn spec huere speche./ Horn spac for huem alle.
- 181-2. Synonymic repetition: he was þe wyseste *ant* of wytte þe beste.
- 184-6. A triadic, synonymic repetition: ycome of gode kenne,/ of *cris*tene blode, of cunne swyþe gode.
188. *ant* *cris*tine brohten of lyue(= out of life), 'killed,' see MED. 1176, bringen 2c.(d) KH l. 190(L.) quoted. C. duden hem of liue.
189. slown *ant* to drowe, 'slew and destroyed': a synonymic pair. Mätzner: todroze.
191. so *cris*t me mote rede: a hypothetical phrase, 'with Christ's help.'
192. Causative: ous hy duden lede/ In to a galey.
195. day is gon *ant* oþer. Note the position of the two subject words. The construction is retained in King James's version of the Bible.
196. wiþ oute seyl *ant* roþer. The phrase is also found in Thomas's *Romance of Horn*.

- 199-200. vs slen, *ant* bynde oure honde vs bihynde. A hys-
teron-posteron.
202. help vs þat we ne spille. *Spille*, precative subjunctive.
- 203-4. Ðo spac þe gode kyng,/ he nes neuer nyþyng. The
second verse is formulaic and repetitive. Nyþyng,
'wretch.'
206. shal þe tide bote game, 'nothing but joy shall happen
to you.' An impersonal and formulaic phrase.
208. so sone = as soon as.
209. Horn ycham yhote. The original passival verb here
occurs in the analytic passive form.
211. from þe see side. Uninflected form.
212. wel þe bitide. Formulaic, see l. 206 above.
214. wel brouc þou þy nome 3yng, 'Use thy naming well.'
Imperative.
- 215-6. horn him goþ so stille bi dales and by hulles. Punning
occurs here, which does not seem very appropriate, nor
is it in any way improved in L. Horn him goþ snille
('quick'). C has: þu go wel schulle ('sounding'),
which looks better.
Him goþ is reflexive, see Mätzner.
218. þurh out vch a toune. The collocation is remarkable.
221. þi feirnesse. This is one of the constant motives of
this romance.
231. forþ he clepeþ Aþelbrus, his stiward. Note the inversion.
234. forto lere, cf. G. lehren. L. 239 has *tech* in the same
meaning. Also cf. l. 239.
235. of þine mestre, 'about your office.' OF. mestier.
237. ant toggen o þe harpe, 'tug on the harp.'
238. nayles, 'finger-nails.'
239. þe listes, 'the arts.' Cf. the history of the German
word 'List.'
242. *ant* of my coupe to seruen. The *Romance de Horn*, 463.
has: Horn me servira ui de ma cupe portant. Mätzner

- also quotes the following line: 471 Horn servi le rei bien de la cupe a cel jor.
245. horn child pou vnderstond, 'receive Horn Child.' Understanden, 'perceive; receive,' see Stratmann.
246. tech him of harpe *ant* of song. See l. 234 above. *Leren* is found with an emphatic auxiliary in l. 247: *Apelbrus gon leren*. *Tahte*, again, is preferred in l. 249 owing to the rhyme: horn mid herte lahte/ al *pat* mon him tahte, 'Horn learnt eagerly all that was taught to him.'
- 251-2. wiþ inne court *ant* wiþ oute *ant* oueral aboute. A triadic phrase.
253. men = mon: Louede men horn child.
- 256-7. for he wes in hire þohte./hue louede him in hire mod. Cp. the first verse with C. he was mest in þohte 'she was very thoughtful.' 'He' in C. refers to 'þe kynges ozene dofter' in the preceding line. But 'he' in H. points to Horn. He = heo ('heo louede so horn child' in the following line) in C., but in H. we have *he*, *m*. and *hue*, *f*. The confusion in the pronominal forms is thus responsible for the textual difference in the two mss.
258. for he wes feir *ant* eke god. A dyadic phrase.
- 263-5. hyre sorew ant hire pyne nolde neuer fyne/ bi daye ne by nyhte. For other dyadic phrases, see also l. 267 so feir *ant* fre, l. 269 In herte hue hade care ant wo. They are either synonymous or antonymic.
270. *ant* þus hue biþohte hire þo. Reflexive.
273. *pat* he come hire to. This was the usual position of the preposition in OE. McKnight's reading is wrong.
- 274-5. *ant* also shulde horn do/ in to hire boure. Causative *do*.
281. Ðe stiward wes in huerte wo. We have here a personal construction with the word 'wo.' *Huerte* is synonymous with *mod* and *þohte*.
284. gret wonder him þohte, 'it seemed great wonder to him.' Impersonal.

283. what rymenild bysohte/ ...285 aboute horn þe zinge/
to boure forte bringe, 'besought to bring Horn to her
bower.' Probably a blending of two constructions:
'besought about Horn' x 'besought to bring Horn to her
bower.'
- 287-8. he þohte on is mode/ hit nes for none gode, 'he thought
that it was for no good.'
293. stille, 'quietly.'
294. to wyte hyre wille, 'to learn her wish.'
295. hornes yliche, 'Horn's equal.'
296. þou shalt hire by suyke ('deceive'). *Shal* is the pre-
ponderant form-word of the future tense in this poem.
297. sore me adrede. Impersonal verb. We have the reflexive
form for it in C. and L. C. Sore ihc me ofdrede; L. Wel
sore y me of drede.
297. Athelbrus *ant* Athulf bo. Note the position of 'bo,' both.
300. beþ ygo = are gone.
302. rymenild con waxe wilde. A common phrase in romance.
303. The subjunctive form occurs after the verb of thinking:
hue wende horn it were.
- 305-6. hue seten ...seyden. Is the letter *n* here facultative?
309. "horn," quop he. He = 'she.' See l. 296.
- 313-4. me to spouse welde, *ant* ich þe louerd to helde. Mätzner
has: Me as thy spouse to rule.
315. so stille as hit were, 'as quietly as it might be.'
318. may, 'maid.' 319. lynne, 'cease.'
322. for horn is fayr *ant* ryche. A formulaic expression.
Ryche, 'noble.'
- 323-4. fayrore by one ribbe þen ani mon þat libbe. Mätzner
quotes the expression: taller by a rib.
326. *ant* oþer elle wher he sholde. 'Where else.' *Ant* is
found only in H. *Sholde* is replaced by *wolde* in C. and L.
328. bigilen. French word. Also in C. and L. The English
equivalent is 'by suyke.'

329. ry-menild hire by wente, 'turned her about.'
330. þus heo shende, 'she thus reviled.'
331. þou foule þef, cf. Havelok, 1780: Goth henne swiþe fule þeues.
333. went out of my boure, 'go out of my bower.' From the verb *wenden*.
334. shame þe mote by shoure, 'may shame descend upon you'; cf. MED. 897. C. Schame mote þu fonge; L. heuele ded mote þou fonge. A malediction.
- 335-6. ant euel hap to vnderfonge/ *ant* euele rode on to honge.
The syntax of the infinitive with *to* here is not very clear.
338. nis he nout so vnorne, 'Horn is not so ugly.'
339. astounde = astounded, 'astounded.'
340. fel aknen to grounde, 'fell on knees to the ground.' The -en pl. is replaced by the -s pl. in L.: On kneus fel.
342. me lyþe a lutel þrowe, 'listen to me a little while.'
þrowe = 'a short space of time.'
343. ant list were fore ych wonde, 'and listen why I hesitate.'
Cf. 738 for me þat þou no wonde. OE. wandjan, *cunctari*, *prae metu omittere*.
344. to bringen horn to honde, 'to bring Horn.' MED. 897.
Cf. 271 Hue sende... Athelbrus to honde.
345. fayre *ant* riche. Cf. 322.
346. nis non his ylyche, 'there is none of his like.'
348. dude him me in lokyng, 'put him in my charge.' *Me*, genitival dative, cf. C. on mi lokyng, L. in Mi loking.
349. zif horn þe were aboute, 'if Horn were around you.' C. has: her abute, 'hereabout.'
350. sore ich myhte doute, 'I fear very much.'
351. þou woldest. Volitional.
353. þenne shulde wiþ outen oþe/ þe kyng vs make wroþe.
Wroþe, 'fearful.' Mätzner quotes (p. 214) *Alisaunder* for the use of the word in this sense.
353. wiþ outen oþe, 'for certain.' Mätzner: 'eine Versicher-

- ung der Wahrheit.'
358. wham so hit yrecche, 'whosoever may care for it.' *RH*
903 has a similar phrase: *ne m'en chaut des feluns s'en*
volent mal noter. Impersonal.
- 359-360. rymenild, zef heo couþe, con lype wiþ hyre mouþe.
It is, as Mätzner aptly says, 'auffällig.' How could she
listen with her mouth? We suspect we have a corrupt
passage here. Cf. C. Gan lynne ('cease') wiþ hire
Muþe, L. Gan leyhe ('laugh') wyt hire mouþe.
362. for wel wes hyre olyue, 'it was well with her.' Olyue
and blype (361) as rhyme words suggest that /v/ and
/p/ may be allophones of a common phoneme. *Dofter*
and *dohter* also occur in different mss.
364. after none, 'after noon.'
365. a skuyeres wyse, cf. C. On a squieres wise, L. In a squi-
eres wise.
367. he shal myd me bileue, 'he must stay with me.'
368. þat hit be ner eue. C. and L. have *til* for *þat*.
370. ne recchi whet men telle, 'I do not care what people
say.'
371. Athelbrus goþ wiþ alle. *Wiþ* and *myd* are interchange-
able. Cf. *myd* 357, *wiþ* 361.
374. wyn forte shenche, 'to serve wine.'
375. pou hende, 'you gracious one.' Appellative.
378. dohter oure kyng, 'our king's daughter.' Uninflected.
380. þin horte gyn pou holde, 'be discreet.'
381. be þou me trewe, 'be thou true to me.'
382. shal þe nout arewe, 'you will not repent.' C. Ne schal
hit þe neure rewe, L. Ne schal it þe nouth rewe.
383. to ryhte, 'straight.' Cf. St. Erkenwald 232 I hent harmes
ful ofte to holde hom to rizt.
385. a knewes he him sette, 'he fell on knees.' Cf. 1. 340.
388. gan lyhte, 'brightened.'
389. he spac faire is speche. Formulaic.

390. ne durþ non him teche, 'none dared teach him.' Pret-
erite of *dar*.
391. wel þou sitte *ant* soþte. C. and L. have softe for soþte.
Soþte and dohter are made to rhyme. Are /h/ and /f/
and /þ/ allophonic?
394. þat sitteþ þyne yfere, 'who sits as your companion.' C.
sitteþ nixte, L. sittet þe nexte.
395. Kynges styward oure. Inversion due to rhyming.
397. forte y here, 'to hear.'
398. whet be wille þyn, 'what may be your will.'
401. heo made feyre chere, 'she made a fair mien, or look.'
402. *ant* tok him bi þe suere ('neck'). The pattern of ex-
pression is still current today.
404. so wel hyre luste, 'as much as she liked.' Impersonal.
407. an euen *ant* a morewe, 'in the evening and the morning.'
408. for þe ich habbe sorewe, 'I sorrow for thee.'
410. ne slepe me ne lyste, 'nor do I desire sleep.'
413. wiþ-oute *striue*, 'without contending.'
414. habbe me to wyue. The construction still persists in
Modern E.
415. haue of me reuþe, 'have pity of me.' The English word
has since been replaced by the French.
416. plyht me þi treuþe, 'plight me thy troth.'
417. him byþohte, 'meditated.'
418. whet he speken ohte, 'what he should say.'
419. *crist* . . . þe wisse, 'may Christ conduct you.'
420. þe heuene blisse. Uninflected; so C. Feminine genitive?
422. who he be a londe, Cf. C. Wher he beo in londe, L.
Whare he be in londe. Wher 'wherever' seems to be a
better reading.
423. ybore þral, 'born slave.' A term common in an age of
slavery.
424. þy fader fundlyng wiþ-al, 'thy father's foundling moreo-
ver.' Another instance of common case instead of

- genitive.'
425. of kunde me ne felde, 'by birth it did not befall me.'
C. has: Ne feolle hit þe of cunde.
426. þe to spouse welde. Cf. 313.
427. Hit nere, 'it would not be.'
430. to syken, 'to sigh.' OE. sican.
431. armes bigon vnbowe, 'arms began to unbend.' Without
'to' after 'gan.'
432. fel y swowe, 'fell in a swoon.'
433. hente, 'seized.'
434. trente, 'rolled.' See Stratmann.
436. *ant* feyre forte wisse. Note the rhyme: cusse — wisse.
438. help me þat ych were/ Ydobbed to be knyhte, 'help me
so that I should be dubbed knight.'
444. al wend in to knythede, 'all turned into knighthood.'
445. y shal waxe more, 'I shall grow greater.'
446. do . . . þi lore, L. don after þi lore, 'do as you teach me.'
448. a-ros of hire swowenyng, 'awoke from her swooning.'
449. to soþe, 'truly.' L. wel ricte.
450. Y leue þe by þyn oþe, 'I believe you by your oath.'
452. er þen þis fourteniht, 'before 14 nights.'
453. ber(. . . to Athelbrus), 'carry.'
456. and say him he holde foreward, 'and tell him to keep
his word (covenant).' Note the subjunctive.
457. Sey ich him biseche. This is also followed by the verb
in the subjunctive in l. 459.
462. þe knyhty wiþ sworde, '(should) knight you with his
sword.'
464. hit worþ him wæl yzolde, 'it will be well recompensed
to him.'
465. nou *cr̄ist* him lene spede, 'May Christ lend him good
luck now!'
466. þin erndyng do bede, 'that he should offer thy result of
the undertaking.' C. þin erende to bede, L. Ði herdne

forto bede.

468. neh eue, 'near evening.'
470. *ant* tok him *þat* he brohte, 'he took to him what he had brought.'
472. hou he hede yfare, 'how he had fared.'
473. he seide him is nede, 'he told him what he wanted.'
474. *ant* him bihet is mede, 'and (he) promised him his reward.'
477. nou leste, 'now listen (to).'
478. o tale mid *þe* beste, 'one of the best tales.' A frequent turn of expression, cf. 1007.
482. *þe* bihoueþ geste, 'it behoves thee to feast.'
483. Ich *þe* rede mid al my myht, 'I advise you as best I can.' This is followed by the verb in the subjunctive in l. 484: *þat* þou make horn knyht.'
485. *þin* armes do him welde, 'make him wield your arms.'
Do, causative.
488. hit is wel to done, 'it is well to do so.'
489. quemep, 'pleases.'
490. bysemep, 'befits.'
492. myn oper derlyng, 'my second darling.'
497. al *þat* *þe* lyhte day sprong, C. Til *þe* lizt of day sprang.
Cf. 499.
502. alle *þer* ywere, 'there were all.'
- 505-6. Sette him on a stede red so any glede, 'red as any burning coal.' Cf. C. on a stede whit.
507. Smot him a lute wiht, 'Struck him a little.'
509. Athulf vel a kne *þer*, 'A. fell on his knee there.' Vel, a Southern form.
512. *þat* in Sudenne wes yborn. Horn's southern origin is reiterated in this line.
514. *ant* of vs *þat* by him stonde, 'and of us who support him.'
516. forte fyhte, 'to fight.'
518. so hit is his ryhte, 'as it is his right to do so.'

519. ful ywis, 'certain.'
520. nou do þæt þi wille ys, 'now do what you wish.'
521. Horn adoun con lyhte, 'H. descended.'
- 523-4. for muchel wes þe geste/ *ant* more wes þe feste.
Both words mean 'festivity.'
- 525-6. þæt rymenild nes nout þere/ hire þohte seue zere, 'it seemed seven years to R. that she was not there.' The construction shows the confusion of the point of view, how it changes from the narrator's to that of the character in the story.
529. He nolde gon is one, 'He would not go alone.' Cf. C. Nolde he noȝt go one.
530. hys ymone, 'his companion.' OE. *gemána*.
535. do nou þæt we spake, 'do now what we spoke.'
537. Nou þou hast wille þyne, 'Now that...'
539. vnbynd me of þis pyne, 'Relieve me of this pain.'
- 542-3. A typical expression of knighthood.
544. er þen ich þe wowe, 'before I woo thee.'
- 547-8. ant of þe mestere hit is þe manere, 'it is the custom of our profession.'
- 548-50. wip sum oþer knyhte/ for his lemmon to fypte, 'to fight with some other knight for his love.' Are /p/ and /h/ allophonic?
551. er ne he eny wyf take, 'before he takes any woman.' With a pleonastic negative and the following subjunctive.
553. so *cris*t me blesse, 'bless me.'
560. why aut þou trewe be. 'Ought,' without *to*.
565. nis non betere vnder sonne, 'there is nothing better under the sun.'
566. þæt enymon of conne, 'that anyone knows of.'
- 567-8. þou hit were... þou hit bere. Synonymic repetition, cf, 'geste.' - 'feste' above.
569. þe ston haueþ suche *grace*, 'such virtue.' This use of the word 'grace' in the sense of special power occurs

also in French romances, cf. *Roman d'Erec*.

571. *deþ vnderfonge*, 'suffer death.'
572. *ne buen yslaye wiþ wronge*, 'nor be slain unjustly.'
576. *han en oþer*, 'have another.'
577. *crisť y þe byteche*, 'I commit you to Christ.'
578. *myd mourninde speche*, 'with sorrowful words.'
579. *crisť þe zeue god endyng*. Optative subjunctive.
580. *ant sound aʒeyn þe brynge*, 'and bring thee back safe.'
583. *leue at hyre he nom*, 'he took leave of her.' Variant of 'take leue.'
- 585-6. *knyhtes eode to table*,/ *ant horn eode to stable*. Re-iterative expression common in this romance.
- 587-8. *his gode fole* ('foal'),/ *blac so euer any cole*. Cf red as any glede (l. 506).
589. *wiþ armes he him sredde*, 'he clothed himself.' *Sredd = schredde*, OE. *scrydan*.
592. *murie to synge*, 'to sing merry.'
593. *Horn rod one whyle*, 'H. rode for a while.'
596. *wiþ heþene hounde*, 'with heathens.' This is the common way of calling the non-Christians in this poem.
600. *ant spek wordes bolde*. 'Bold words' is a common phrase in the poem.
602. *ant sle þat þer bueþ inne*, 'and kill all who live therein.'
- 603-4. 'Gan' occurs here with the plain infinitive.
606. *þat is hed fel to ys to*. 'Head to toe': a contrastive phrase.
608. *aʒeynes horn ys one*, 'against Horn alone.' 'Ys one' is probably a contact relative clause. V. *supra*.
611. *þer of þe beste*, 'the best of them.'
612. *an houndred at þe leste*, 'one hundred at least.'
615. *of þat þer were o ryue*, 'of those that there were on bank.'
616. *he lafte lut o lyue*, 'he left very few alive.'
617. *þe maister heued*, 'the head of the chief.' Gallicism, cf.

C. *maisteres*, L. *kinges*.

620. *abouen o þen orde*, 'on the sword's point.' *þen*, dative of *þe*.
621. *he ferde hom to halle*, 'he went to hall.' Reflexive.
624. *ant þine knyhtes mitte*, 'with all thy knights.' Note the post-position of the preposition.
625. *rod o my pleyyng*, 'rode in my sport.' The variants of this construction are: (1) *rode in playing*, and (2) *rode playing*.
627. *y fond a ship rowen*, 'I found a ship row, *i.e.* rowing.'
628. *in þe sound byfloweren*, 'flow around, *i.e.* flowing around in the strait.'
- 629-630. *vnlondisse menne, of sarazynes kenne*, 'men not of this country, but of Saracen race, *i.e.* non-Christians.'
631. *to deþe forte pyne*, 'to torment to death.'
632. *alle þyne*, 'all thy men.'
633. *me asayly*, 'attack me.'
634. *swerd me nolde fayly*, 'my sword would not fail me.'
636. *in a lutel stounde*, 'in a little while.'
639. *nou haue ich þe zolde*, 'now I have repaid you.'
642. *rod on hontynge*, 'rode in hunting, rode hunting.' Cf. l. 625.
643. *to þe wode wyde*. An alliterative phrase.
645. *pat fals wes ant vntrewe*. Note the position of the second element of a synonymic phrase.
646. *whose him wel yknewe*, ('whoso?'), not found in C. or L. C. *þat was þe wurste moder child*. L. *þat alpe werste moder child*.
647. *Horn ne þohte nout him on*, 'H. thought of nothing.' Impersonal.
651. *so whyt so þe sonne*, 'as white as the sun.'
652. *mid terres al byronne*, 'all besmeared with tears.'
653. *luef, þyn ore*, 'my dear, I ask for it as thy favour (?).'
656. *ah y shal er y slepe*, 'but I shall weep before I sleep.'

657. me þohte o my .metyng, 'I thought in my dream.'
658. þat ich rod ofysshing, 'that I rode a-fishing.' Cf. l. 642.
660. ant wel fer hit laste, 'it lasted far enough.'
- 663-4. We have here a synonymic rhyme: þat fyss^h me so
bycahte, þat y nout ne lahte.
668. areche þy sweuene, 'explain, expound thy dream.' C. has
turne, L. terne, for the verb.
673. for eueruch oþer wyhte, 'for(?) every other person.'
For all?
675. wel muche was þe reuþe, 'great was the sorrow.'
677. wep wel ylle, cf. 652 why wepest þu so sore?
678. ant horn let terres stille. Stille is a verb intransitive.
681. þy sweuen shal wende. Cf. C. 710(EETS) Turne þine:
sweuene. 'I shall expound the dream to you' (?)
682. summon vs wole shende, 'someone will injure us.'
- 684-5. ywis it is sumwet/ þat wol vs do sum teone, 'certainly
it is something that will harm us.' L. has: Hy wis hyt
was som ble/y/ne, where the word bleyne is glossed as
OF. baleine 'whale' by G. Tamson (*Anglia* XIX, 460),
the earliest instance of this word in the English language.
'Do sum teoen' (C. doþ us pine) is synonymous with
'shende' above.
686. hit worþ ysene, 'it will be seen.'
687. by stoure. McKnight, p. 142, says: bi sture(C) refers
to one of the rivers Stour. Mätzner and Wissman have
similar opinions. Mätzner commenting on 'Aylmer... bi
sture(C.)' says: 'Dieses Zeile bleibt uns unverständlich,
wenn wir nicht in *sture* (stour R.) einen Eigennamen
sehen, wie das ags. Stur als Name mehrerer Flüsse in
England vorkommt. Abweichende ist die Lesart: þe king
rod bi his toure Oxf. Perhaps 'tour' is the right word.
690. þeose folye, 'these foolish things.'
691. ich þe werne, 'I warn thee.' This is the most probable
sense from the context.

692. horn þe wole forberne, 'H. will dispense with thee.'
That is, he plots to kill you.
695. to brynge þe of lyue, 'to deprive thee of life.'
697. He Lyht nou in Boure. Lyht, 'alights.'
701. do him out of londe, 'send him out of land.'
702. do more shonde. Cf. G. Schande.
704. wel mody *ant* wel sturne, 'very angry and very stern.'
708. foule fundlyng. Cf. C. fule þeof. Term of contempt.
709. forþ out of boures flore, 'go out of the bower's floor.'
710. for rymenild, þin hore. L. has: Fram Reymyld, þi hore.
This is clearer in sense.
712. her næst þou nout to done, 'here you have nothing to do.'
713. wel sone bote þou flette, 'unless you migrate very soon.'
Flette, C. flitte, L. flicte; G. flütten, Dan. flytte.
714. myd suert y shal þe sette. C. Wiþ swerde ihc þe anhitte.
L. hy(=y) wole þe hette.
716. fable, 'story.'
718. wiþ armes he gon him shrede, 'he clothed himself with
arms.' Reflexive.
719. his brunie he con lace, ... in to place, 'he laced his coat
of mail into place.' Mätzner, perhaps in mistake, glosses
'place' as 'place of combats.'
721. fonge, OE. fon, 'receive.' Cf. G. abfangen.
723. to is suerd he gon teon, 'he went to his sword.' Cf.
OE. teon, G. ziehen.
726. nou þou hauest þy sweuenyng, 'now your dream has
come true.'
- 727-8. þe fyssþ ... he. Note the tautological use of the pronoun.
729. wiþ me ... striue, 'strive against me.'
730. a wey ... me dryue. Inversion of the adverbial element
due to rhyme.
731. þare fore haue nou godneday. Accusative; cf. C. godne
day, L. god day.
742. nou y mot fonnde. OE. fundian, 'go.' Cf. 1. 734 fonde;

- C. Ne leng abiden ine may; L. For nov ich founde away..
733. vncoupe londe, 'unknown land.'
735. wonie, C. wune, L. wony, 'dwell.'
737. seuezeres ende. For the dropping of /n/, cf. also fortnight. See l. 1140.
740. for me þat þou no wonde, 'without hesitating or delaying for me.' *Þat* may be pleonastic. C. has: ffor me þu no wonde. L. = H.
743. hy custen hem a stounde. Plural reflexive or reciprocal. But C. has the singular form: He custe him.
746. he myhte nout byleue, 'he might not stay.'
747. is fere, 'his companion.'
748. aboute þe swere. Swere, 'neck,' OE. swira, sweora.
750. kep wel loue newe. 'Loue' perhaps stands for 'my love.' So C. Kep wel mi luue newe; L. Kep Mi leue wiue, 'my dear wife.'
751. þou neuere ne forsokene. Better: C. Ðu neuere me ne forsokene, or L. So þou me neuere forsokene.
754. ant forþ he con hym ryde. Hym, reflexive or for 'his stede'?
755. Apulf wep wip eyzen, 'wept.' Pleonastic.
756. ant alle þat hit yseyzen, 'and all those who saw this (wept too).'
757. Horn forþ him ferde. Reflexive.
758. a god ship he him herde, C. *Ant* a god schup he hurede. Heren, 'hire.'
761. Ðe wynd bigon to stonde, 'began to spring up, rise.'
762. vp o londe, 'upon land.' L. has: tyl hirelonde ('Ireland').
763. to londe þat hy fletten, 'that they left.'
767. Ðat on wes hoten Apuld, 'one of them was called A.' Note the passive use of 'hoten.' Cf. þat oþer, 'the other.' (1.768.)
769. con preye. This is followed by the verb in the subjunctive or subjunctive equivalents. 770 þat he shulde seye:

- ..., 771 what he wolde þere, 772 what ys nome were.
773. ich hote, 'I am called.' Passival use.
776. to seche myne beste, 'to seek my fortune.'
779. wel be þou ... yfounde, 'you are well met.'
780. wiþ me þou lef a stounde, 'stay a while.'
781. also ich mote sterue, 'as I should die.' A swearing. The negative form, as in L. so ich ne mote sterue, is preferred by Mätzner, 'wenn man nicht statt einer Wunschformel die blossе Versicherung: so wahr ich sterben muss!' (p. 200).
- 783-4. ne seh y neuer a lyue/ so feir knyht her aryue. Accusative with infinitive construction.
790. wiþ him þu ast done, cf. C. of him þu has to done, 'you have to do with him.' L. has: Whit hym hauen to done.
791. þi lond tac him to werie, 'take him to protect thy land.' C. has: Bitak him, 'betake him.'
792. þe ... derye, 'harm thee.' OE. derian.
795. wel dere, 'very dear,' cf. C.L. so dere.
796. welcome þe þou here. Better: C. Welcome beo þu here. L. has: Welcome be he here.
799. to wowen, C. to woze, L. awowen. Mätzner says: Die Worte: "wann du ausgeht zu werben, gib ihm deinen Handschuh" sind mehrdeutig. Die Darreichung des Handschuhes kann das Zeichen der *Verzichtleistung* auf Güter und Erbe (Grimm, D. Rechtsalth. p. 152) oder der Entstehung des *Boten* sein (ebend. p. 154), so dass wir deuten können, entweder "so leiste du Verzicht" oder "so mache ihn zu deinem Boten." Der afr. Dichter lässt den König die *Entfernung Horn's* bei dieser Gelegenheit empfehlen, indem er zu seinen Söhnen sagt: Mès une ren vus di, ke seez purguardez: Si ales doneer, k'od vus ne l'eez, K'il est de belté issi enluminez Ke vus, là ù il ert, petit serrez preisez Rom. de Horn 2323. The queen says, 'Be guarded' (seez purguardez) against his beauty.

804. shalt þou no wer spede. Better seems the reading of C. Nu schal þe neure wel spede.
806. nouþer more ne lasse. Formulaic.
811. y-armed of paynyme. The phrase goes with 'a geaunt' in the preceding line: an armed giant from heathen land, cf. C. Iarmed fram paynyme.
812. þise ryme, 'this rime, speech.' þise, singular?
813. Site, kyng, bi kynge. L. has: Sýte, knytes, by þe king, where knytes means knights.
814. herkne, vt.
815. aryue, 'ashore.'
817. vpon honde, 'near.' The other MMS. show all forms of corruption in this passage: C. on þe sonde ('messenger'), L. By þe se stronde ('seashore').
819. on þer of, 'one of them.'
821. zef oure þre sleh oure on, 'if three of you kill one of us.' *Oure* stands for (1) /oure/ and (2) /u:re/. Cf. zef vre on sleh oure þre.
824. al þis lond shal vre be. vre = ours.
826. at þe sonne vpspringe, 'at sunrise.' The first element is uninflected.
827. Ðo seyde þe kyng þurston. Inversion is seen in this sentence with a head.
828. þat on, 'one of the three.'
829. þat oþer, 'the second.'
830. þe þridde, 'the third.' is broþer, 'his brother.' C. his, L. hyse.
832. in armes þe beste, 'the best warriors.'
833. ah, wat shal vs to rede? Elliptic. L. At wat shal do to rede, is grammatically obscure. Mätzner comments: Der elliptische Ausdruck *what schal us* (C.), dem ein Infinitiv fehlt (vgl. ahd. was soll uns...?), gehört schon dem Ags. Hvät scal þe svâ lalic stri vi þines bearran bodan? Caedm. 663 Gr(ein). Der Infinitiv *to rede*, to deliberate,

- macht das logische Subjekt des Satzes aus. (p. 221 fn.)
834. y wene we bueþ dede, 'I know we shall be dead.' Bueþ, futuric.
835. Godmod set at borde, C. Cutberd sat at borde.
836. ant seide þeose wordes. The form *þeose*, pl. occurs here. The plural form *wordes* is dubious, since it is made to rhyme with *borde* in the foregoing half-line.
837. nis no ryhte, C. hit nis no rizte. This means: 'it is not right.'
838. on wiþ þre fyhte, C. On wiþ þre to fizte, 'for one to fight against three.' We have here the nominative with infinitive construction, governed by the noun *ryhte*.
- 839-40. azeynes one hounde, þre cristene to founde, 'for three Christians to go against one heathen.'
841. y shal alone, 'I shall go alone.' Ellipsis.
842. ymone, 'companion.'
843. ful eþe, 'quite easily.' OE. eáde.
845. amorewe, 'in the morning.'
847. ros of bedde, 'got out of bed.'
- 848-9. A pair of synonymous words occur in: wiþ armes he *him shredde*./ his brunye he *on caste*.
850. ant knutte hit wel faste, 'tied it fast.'
851. ant com him to þe kyng. Reflexive? C. has: *And cam* to þe kinge.
852. vp rysyng, 'awakening.'
- 854-6. The old type of redundant object occurs in: me forte byhelde./ hou we shule flyten/ ant to gedere smiten.
857. at prime tide, 'at first quarter of the day.'
859. in a grene, 'in a green field.' McKnight notes that the phrase is inconsistent with the Christmas time in which the event takes place.
860. swyþe kene, 'very bold.' OE. cēne.
861. him biside, 'beside him.'
862. þat day forto abyde, 'to wait for the day.' OE. abidan.

864. nolde he nout faylen, 'he would not fail.'
865. duntēs ynowe, 'blows enough.'
866. payen, elsewhere 'hounded.'
867. ys feren gonnen hem wiþ drawe, 'his companions withdrew themselves.'
868. neh slawe, 'nearly killed.'
870. ʒef þe leste, 'if you please.' Impersonal.
871. ner of monnes hond, 'never at a man's hand.'
875. of hornes kenne, 'of Horn's kin.'
877. Godmod him gon agryse, 'G. felt horror.' Reflexive.
878. ant his blod aryse, *i.e.* gon aryse, 'did arise.'
879. seh stonde, 'saw stand.' 'þat drof him, etc.' in the following half-line together with the infinitive forms the object of the verb 'seh.'
881. ant fader his a-quelde, 'and killed his father.' The analogue of 'fader his' is found in the phrase 'brother mine.'
882. he smot him vnder shelde. A common phrase.
885. at þe furste, *i.e.* blow.
888. teon, 'draw, go.' G. ziehen.
889. erne, from 'rennen,' 'run.'
890. werne, 'prevent.' OE. wyrnan. The word occurs again in l. 924.
892. slowe, 'slew.' beyne, 'both,' acc. refers to the king's sons.
893. þo wes Godmod swyþe wo. An instance of the personal use of 'wo.'
895. in a lutel stounde, 'in a little while.'
898. eueruchen, 'everichon, every one of them.' Note the reduced vowel-grade in the last syllable.
899. his fader deþ, 'his father's death.' Uninflected as elsewhere.
900. awrek, 'avenged.' The pattern O + Vb + S + Adv. is very common elsewhere as here.

901. wiþ reuþful chere, 'with a rueful countenance.'
902. lette leggen, 'permitted them to lay.' on bere, 'on the bier.'
905. lym *ant* ston, 'lime and stone.' A common phrase in Middle English romance.
906. me = people. wiþ ryche won, 'with great pomp(?)'
- 907-8. lette forþ calle, 'ordered them to call forth or out.' Cf. l. 902, and also l. 879. The pattern survives in Modern English: 'let go.'
909. 3ef þou nere, 'if it were not for you' = 'if it had not been for you.'
910. alle ded we were, 'would be or have been dead.'
911. god *ant* feyr. Common pair-words.
913. yslawe, 'slain.' McKnight's reading 'yflawe' is wrong.
914. ybroht of lyfdawe, 'deprived of life,' *i.e.* killed. A common phrase.
915. dohter ich habbe one. An appositive construction. Also biblical.
916. nys non so feyr of blod *ant* bone, 'there is none so fair of blood and bone.'
- 917-8. þat feyr may, bryht so eny someres day. The fair maid is compared to Nature in beauty. An insertion.
922. er þen þou sterue, 'before you die.'
923. þy dohter 3erne, 'ask for your daughter.'
928. sonde ne sende he non, 'he sent no messenger.' Cf. 915.
932. *ant* wolde hyre han to wyue, 'and wanted to have her for wife.'
933. at one. 'agreed.'
935. sherte, 'short.' For this use of 'e' for 'o', see also l. 898.
936. ne derste, C. ne dorste. Cf. l. 935.
937. latten on none wyse, 'tarry in any way.'
938. a wryt hue dude deuyse, 'she planned a writ.' Dude, causative as in the next line.

940. *þat horn ne louede nout lyte*, 'that (she) loved Horn not a little.' An understatement. OED. sub *Lite*, sb⁴ has: *huanne þe man loueþ lite*.
944. *whe so er me myghte*, 'wheresoever they might (seek for him).' C. has: *þer me him finde mizte*.' 'Whe' may stand for 'wher' or 'who.' Cf. 1.422.
946. *o day*, 'one day.'
947. *forte shete*, 'for shooting.'
949. *leue fere*, 'dear comrade.'
950. *dest þou*, 'dost thou do.'
951. *in lutel spelle*, 'in a litte while: Cf. *in lutel stounde*.
959. *of reynis*, C. of *Reynes*.
960. *þat is hornes enimis*. McKnight says that the singular form *enimis* in *-s* is perhaps a trace of OF. nom. sing. ending in *-s*, due to a French scribe.
962. *þe see side*. Either the uninflected genitive, feminine or the French uninflected genitive. Cf. 1.984.
963. *cleche*, 'reach.' L. has: *of reche*.
964. *wiþ nones kunnes speche*, 'by no speech whatever.' L. has: *Whit no londisse speche*.
966. *(ne) in londe fer no nere*, 'neither far nor near.'
967. *weylawey þe while*, 'woe worth the day.'
968. *him may hente gyle*, 'may treachery seize him!' Note the pattern: O + Vb + S.
969. *herde wiþ earen*. Pleonastic.
971. *So wel, grom, þe bitide*. Formulaic blessing.
974. *sey þat hue ne murne*, 'tell her not to mourn.' 'Sey' requires the verb in the subjunctive in the following clause.
975. *bi time*, 'in time.'
976. *er þrime*, 'before the first quarter of the day.'
979. *þe see him gon adrynke*, 'the sea drowned him.'
980. *of þink*, 'repent.'
981. *con ded þrowe*, 'threw up dead.'

982. hire chambre wowe, 'her chamber wall.' Uninflected.
986. oþer tidynge of eny gome. That is, if they heard the tidings of any man. Gome = grome.
988. adronque, 'drowned.'
989. þat shulde horn brynge, 'who was to bring Horn.'
990. hire hondes gon hue wrynge, 'she wrung her hands (for sorrow).'
992. þes tidynge. Singular.
993. he was biknowe, C. iknowe, L. by cnowe, 'he confessed.' Mätzner has: 'he was acknowledged, owned.' Cf. Latinism: ille confessus est.
994. ys owe, 'his own.' 'þat rymentild wes ys owe' is the object of the verb 'was iknowe' as well as 'of his gode kenne' in the following line.
997. afelde, C. in felde.
1000. zeld me my seruice, 'pay for my service.'
1002. swyþe þat þou ne blynne, 'so that you may not cease.' Blynne = lynne; C. liñne, L. lynne.
1003. y shal do to hous þy dohter wel to spouse, C. ischal do to spuse Ði dozter wel to huse, L. hy schal to house þy douter do wel spuse.
1007. knyht mid þe beste, 'one of the best knights.'
1008. on of þe treweste. Same pattern as in Modern English.
1010. do al þi wille, 'do as you like.'
1012. zend al is londe, 'beyond all his land.'
1013. after knyhtes to fyhte, 'to seek fighting knights.'
1014. men so lyhte. *R. of Gloucester* has: þat lyzte were and hardy.
1015. to him come ynowe, 'enough men came to him.'
1016. in to shipe drowe, 'went into ship.'
1017. Horn dude him in þe way, 'he started on the way.'
1020. in a lutel þrowe, 'in a little while.' Synonymic: stounde, while.
1023. hue striken seyl of maste, 'they pulled down the sail'

- from the mast. Stratmann suggests 'strip.'
1025. matyns were yronge, 'matins were rung.'
- 1027-8. of rymenild... of Mody... For their wedding.
1032. com him vp, 'came up.' Reflexive.
1034. vnder a wode syde. Compound, as elsewhere.
1035. Horn eode forh al one, 'he went forth alone.' Another instance which suggests the allophonic nature of /p/ and /h/.
1036. so he sprong of þe stone, 'as if he had sprung out of stone.' Cf. *Romance de Horn*, 3945. C. has: Also he sprunge of stone. Mätzner interprets 'also' as 'as if.'
1038. wiþ wordes hyne grette. Formulaic? Cf. l. 970.
- 1039-40. telle... of þine spelle, 'tell your tale or story.'
1041. so brouke þu þi croune, 'use your head.'
1043. he seide on is tale, 'he said in his story.'
1044. a brudale, L. on bridale.
1047. ne mihte hue nout dreze, 'she could not endure.'
1050. What we really have here is an indirect form of narration: hue seide, þæt hue nolde be spoused wiþ golde.
1054. þe castel walle. A compound.
1055. a wey y gon glide, 'I slipped away.'
1056. þe dole y nolde abyde, 'I did not like to abide the grief.'
1057. þer worþ a dole reuly, L. þer worþ a rewlich dole. OE. hrêowlic, 'sad.' Inversion due to rhyme. The rhyme in C. and L. is irregular: sore — deole, dole — sore.
1059. so crist me rede, 'may Christ guide me!', L. so god me rede. Formulaic.
1060. change wede, 'change clothes.'
1061. robe myne. Inversion due to rhyme.
1062. ze sclauelyn þyne. ze? Cf. C. tak me þi sclauyne, L. tac me þi sclauyne. Sclauyn, 'a pilgrim's cloak.'
1064. þæt summe hit schal of-þinke, 'so that some one will repent of it.' Mätzner: 'grieve.'
1069. bordoun *ant* scrippe, 'staff and sack.' The usual equip-

- ments of a pilgrim.
1070. to wrynge is lippe. A manner of disguise.
1072. bicollede is swere, 'blackened his neck.' Another manner of disguise.
1073. þe gateward, 'the gate-keeper.'
1074. þæt him onsuerede froward, 'who answered him unkindly.'
1075. horn bed vn-do wel softe, 'Horn bade the porter open the gate in soft words.' For the pattern Vb + Inf., see 11. 879, 902, 907, 938, etc.
1076. moni tyme ant ofte. A synonymic pair.
- 1077-8. ywynne forto come þer-ynne, 'succeed(?) to come therein.' OE. gewinnan, 'obtain by fighting.' C. has a final clause with the verb in the subjunctive: Ne miȝte he awynne þæt he come þerinne.
1079. þe wyket puste. Puste, 'pushed,' from possen. C. vn-spurne, L. op spurne.
1080. open fluste, 'flew open.' Fluste from flusen.
1081. þe porter shulde abugge. The sense is clearer in C. Þe boye hit scholde abugge, 'The youth(Horn) was to atone for it.'
1082. a-doun þe brugge, C. ouer þe brigge, L. ofer þe brugge.
1083. Ðat = so that.
1084. to halle rakede, 'hastened to the hall.' OE. racian.
1085. sette him doun, 'sat him down.' Reflexive.
- 1085-6. wel lowe, in þe beggeres rowe, 'in a low place, below the row.'
1088. myd is collede snoute, C. Wiþ his colmie snute, L. Mid hys kelwe snowte, 'his blackened or sooty nose.'
1090. ase hue were out of wytte, 'as if she were at a loss.'
1092. þore. OE. þār, 'there.'
1094. in vch plawe. plawe = plaze, 'sport, fight.'
1095. o tour ful heh, 'in a very high tower.'
1096. fer *ant* eke neh, 'far and near'. Antonymic pair-words..
1097. after hornes comynge, '(to look) for his arrival.'

- 1099-1100. þe see he seh flowe, ah horn nower rowe. Note the heightened effect of the antithetic construction.
1101. he seyde on is songe, 'in his song.'
1103. me bitoke, 'took to me, trusted to me.'
1104. þat ich hire shulde loke, 'so that I should take care of her.'
1108. al forte shenche, 'serve, dispense, to all.'
1109. in sale, 'in hall.' G. Salle.
1110. boþe wyn *ant* ale. Pair-words.
1111. an horn hue ber an honde, 'she bore a horn in hand.' Punning on 'horn,' the wine-horn and Horn.
1113. hue dronc of þe beere. Of, partitive.
1114. to knyght *ant* skyere. To their health. C. has: Kniztes and squier Alle dronken of þe ber.
1115. horn set at grounde, C. Horn sat vpon þe grunde.
1116. him þohte he was y-bounde, 'it seemed he was bound.' Similarly C. and L. Mätzner supports Lumby's reading: In þuhte, 'he was bound in thought.' But the MS. has: him.
1117. quene so hende. The epithet ('gracious') is very common.
1118. to me hydeward þou wende, C. To meward þu wende, 'Come to me.' Hydeward = hider-ward, 'hitherward.'
1119. þou shenh vs wiþ þe vurst, C. þu zef vs wiþ þe furste, L. Schenk hus Myd þe furste, 'Serve us first of all the the people.' Shenh = shenk, shenck.
1120. afurste, C. of þurste, L. of þerste, 'athirst.' See Strattmann, 462. Note the interchange between /f/ and /þ/.
1122. ant fulde him of þe broune, 'and filled beer for him.'
1123. a bolle of a galoun, 'a bowl of one gallon.'
1124. hue wende he were a glotoun. 'wenen' requires the verb in the subjunctive in the following clause.
1126. drync þis ber al vppe, 'drink up all this beer.'
1127. ne seh y neuer. Inversion by emphasis.
1129. horn toc hit hise yfere, 'Horn took it to his companions.'

Dative.

1131. no beer nullich i bite, 'I will partake of no beer.' i bite = zebite, L. bite.
1132. bote of coppe white, 'except from a white cup.'
1133. ich be a beggere. Subjunctive after the verb wenen.
1134. ywis, L. for gode.
1135. come by weste, 'came west.'
1136. to seche mine beste, 'to seek my best fortune.' Cf. l. 1182.
1137. Mⁱn net lyht her wel hende, 'My net lies here quite ready.' lyht = lyhþ = liggeþ from ligen. Cf. C. her bi honde, L. ney honde.
1138. pende = 'pond.'
1139. leye = lain.
1140. nou is pis þe seueþe zere. Inversion, as well as choice of synonyms, and syntactical parallels, is a convenient means of verse-forming. For formulaic half-verse filler-outs see those instances quoted above.
1146. drynke nully of dyssh, 'I will not drink from the dish.' For the sense of 'dyssh,' 'a drinking vessel,' Mätzner quotes from Lazamon: Ne cume nauere inne ure disc neoþer flaes na no fisc, etc. (p. 226).
1147. drynke to horn of horne. Of this punning, Mätzner (C-text) says: Diese für Riemenhild kaum räthselhafte Worte sind es wohl für die Leser.
1148. haue y-orne = have ironne, 'have travelled.'
1150. hire herte fel to kelde, C. Hire heorte bigan to chelde, L. And hyre herte to kolde.
1151. ne kneu hue noht is fysshing, 'she knew nothing about his fishing.'
1152. ne him selue noþyng, 'nor anything about him.'
1153. ah wonder hyre gan þynke, 'but it seemed wonder to her.'
1156. pelryne, 'pilgrim.' Note the dropping of 'g' between two consonants.

1157. þi felle, C. þi fulle.
1158. seþþen, 'afterwards.'
1162. grounde, 'bottom.'
1163. þou þench, 'think.'
1164. þe drench, 'the drink.' OE. drenc.
1167. þat hue wolde, 'what she wanted.'
1168. þe ryng ygræued of golde, 'the graven ring of gold.'
1169. þat horn of hyre hedde, 'that Horn obtained from her.'
1170. fol sore hyre adredde, 'she dreaded sorely.'
1171. þat horn ded were. Note the verb in the subjunctive after 'adredde.'
1174. þilke palmere, 'the same pilgrim.'
1176. þe ryng þat þou yn þrewe. Note the position of the preverbal adverb.
- 1177-8. þou sey wer þou hit nome ant hyder hou þou come, 'Say where you took it and how you came this way.' Note the use of the word 'nome' instead of 'tok' as a rhyme-word.
1179. by seint gyle. A tag-phrase as a verse-filler due to rhyme.
1181. wel fer zent, 'very far beyond.' Cf. C. Wel feor bi zonde weste.
1182. to seche myne beste. Cf. l.1136.
1183. Mi mete forte bydde, 'to beg for my food.'
1184. for so me bitidde, 'for so it happened to me.' L. has: So hyt me by tidde.
1186. to shipeward. A tmesis.
1187. he wolde gesse/ to aryue, 'he would expect to arrive.'
1189. þe ship nom in to flode, 'the ship went into the sea.' 'Nom' here could not be replaced by 'tok.'
1191. Horn by-gan be sek *ant* deze, 'Horn began to be sick and die.' Note the use of the simple infinitive after 'biginnen.'
1192. for his loue, *i.e.* for rymenild þe zynge. me preze,

- (began to) entreat me.'
1195. wel ofte he hyne keste, C. Ofte he hit custe. Observe the change in the two MSS. from 'hyne' to 'hit.'
1196. crist zeue is soule reste. A formulaic tag-phrase.
1198. nou to berste, 'now burst asunder!' Inf. to-bresten. C. has: nu þu berste.
1199. horn worþ þe no more, 'you no more shall have Horn.' Cf. Horn n'est à toi plus.
1200. þat haueþ þe pyned sore, 'who has pained you so much.'
1202. ant after knyues gredde, 'cried for knives.'
1203. to slein mide hire kyng loþe, 'with which to slay her loathful king.'
- 1205-6. wiþ-inne þilke nyhte, come zef horn ne myhte, 'if Horn could not come within the same night.'
1207. to herte knyf hue sette, 'she set the knife to her heart.'
1209. his shurte lappe he gan take. Shurte lappe, a compound. The use of the verb 'take' is due to the rhyme(blake).
1210. luef so dere, 'my dear love.' Cf. þe quene so dere.
1213. ne const þou me yknowe? 'canst thou not recognize me?'
1216. kesse. We have 'e' here for 'y'/'u'. Cf. l. 1215: kyste.
1218. so longe so hem lyste, 'so long as they pleased.'
1222. worþi men *ant* lyhte, 'worthy and cheerful men.'
1225. hise gestes, 'his guests.' Hise, pl.
- 1227-8. to day ychulle huem cacche, nou ichulle huem vacche. Parallelism, another means of filling up the half-verse. Vacche = facche; a Southern form.
1230. ys brunie, 'his coat of mail.' C. and L. have: sclauin, sclavyn, 'a pilgrim's coat,' which is more appropriate here.
1232. loure. McKnight glosses: sullen(?). Cf. l. 1233: aþulf, be wel blyþe.
1235. vnder wode bowe. Compound: 'wode' is uninflected as elsewhere.
1237. gon froth springe, 'sprang forth.' Metathesis in 'froth.'

1239. ernde, C. arnde, L. rende, 'ran.'
1240. is herte bernde, 'his heart burned.'
1241. oftok him, C. him ouertok, L. Of tok.
1242. wiþ blysse, 'happily.'
1243. tok is preye, 'took his company(?)' Mätzner has:
'crowd.'
1244. ant dude him in þe weye. Cf. 1017.
1245. hue comen in. Hue, pl., homonymous with hue, sgl.
1248. from fote to þe nycke, 'from neck to foot,' from nape
to heel.
- 1250-51. wiþ-oute is trowe feren ant þe kyng aylmare, 'except
his true companions and King Aylmar.' C. Biþute.
1252. ywis he hade mucche care, L. And þe king aylmere þo
hauede myche fere.
- 1253-4. monie þat þer sete, hure lyf hy gonne lete, 'they dis-
missed the life of many that sat there.'
1258. þat hure non him wreyede. Cf. ModE. bewray.
1259. ant suore oþes holde, 'and swore faithful oaths.'
1261. bytreye. Synonymous with 'wreye' above.
1262. þah he on deþe leye, 'though he lay in death-bed.'
1264. þat wedlake to fulfulle, 'to perform the wedlock.'
1265. wiþ eyse, C. with his, L. wit heyse. The sense: 'easily.'
1270. þe gle þat þer was songe, L. Þe joye þat þer was songe.
Note the change from the Anglo-Saxon to the French
word.
1276. kyng wes mi fader of kenne, 'my father was king of
people.'
1277. þou me to knyhte houe, 'raised me to knight's rank.'
OE. hebban.
1278. proue = proven. Final *n* dropped.
1279. þou dryue me, 'thou drovest me.' Preterite: dref, drife,
etc.
1282. þat y ner ne þohte, 'what I never contemplated.'
1283. by rymenild forte lygge, 'to lie with R.' C. has: bi-

L.: Wyt Reymyld for ligge.

1284. hit wiþsugge, 'denied it.'
1285. Ne shal ich hit ner agynne. C. has: biginne.
1287. pou kep hyre me a stounde, 'Keep her for me a while.'
An instance of the Dative of Interest.
- 1288-89. þe while þat ich founde/ In to myn heritage, 'while
I come into my own heritage.'
1291. ichulle þorhreche, 'I will traverse.'
1292. do mi fader wreche, 'avenge my father.'
1294. kynges rounne, 'king's counsel.'
1300. he nolde habbe non oper. A half-verse filler.
1301. by-gan to croude, 'began to press.'
1302. þe wynd bleu wel loude. This is a very fine line.
1303. dawes fyue, 'five days.'
1305. vnder sudennes side, 'below Southern shore.'
1310. ede = eode. Cf. l. 1308.
1314. a *croyz*. The cross indicated the faith that the knight
embraced.
1315. þe knyht *him* lay on slape, 'the knight lay in sleep.'
Reflexive.
1316. wel yshape, 'well-shaped.'
1317. Horn *him* gan ytake, 'Horn touched him.'
1319. pou sei me whet pou kepest, 'tell me what thou guardest.'
1320. *ant* here whi pou slepest!, 'and why thou sleepest here.'
Inversion of the adverb is due to the rhyme.
1321. by crois liste, 'by the light of the cross.' Cf. C. bipine
crois lizte, L. by þe crowches lyste. /ʒ/ and /s/ inter-
change in the different MSS. Is 'liste' the French pro-
nunciation?
1322. leuest on *criste*, 'believest in Christ.'
1323. bote pou hit wolle shewe, 'unless thou will show it.'
1324. þe to-hewe, 'hew thee in pieces.'
1326. of hornes wordes *him* agros, 'felt horror of Horn's words.'
ME. agrisen, OE. agrisan.

- 1337-8. . ich seruy ille paynes, 'I serve the heathens ill.' The position of the adverb is due to the rhyme. 'Paynes' begins the second halflin.
1338. tozeynes mi wille, 'against my will.'
1330. pis yle, 'this island.'
1333. to loke pis passage, 'to guard this passage.'
1336. god knyht mid þe beste, C. Knyht wiþ þe beste. Cf. 478, 1007.
1337. hue slowe mid huere honde, 'they slew with their hand.' C. Hi sloze wiþ here honde, L. He slow Mid hys honde. L. refers to Horn, but this is wrong.
1339. mony honder, 'many hundreds.'
1340. me þuncheþ wonder, 'it seems strange to me.'
1342. god zeue him þe myhte, 'may God give him power.' Optative.
1343. þat wynd him hider dryue, 'may God grant that the wind will drive him this way.'
1344. to don hem alle of lyue, 'to preserve them all alive,' *i.e.* without danger at sea. C. To bringe hem of liue, L. To bringen hem of liue.
1345. ant slown kyng mury, C. Hi slozen..., L. He slown...
1346. hornes cunesmon hardy, 'Horn's brave kinsman, his father.'
1347. Horn, of londe hue senten, 'They had sent Horn out of land.'
1350. mi child, myn oun fode, 'my own offspring.'
1351. hol ant sounde, 'hale and sound.' A set phrase.
1352. aþulf tit no wounde, 'May no wound betide Athulf!' C. has: *And* Aþulf biþute wund.
- 1353-4. The rhyme wiþ mihte:wiþ ryhte is not found in C. or L. Cf. the modern proverb.
1356. þenne ne rohti forte deye, 'Then I would not care to die.' ME. rechen, OE. recan.
1358. mest of alle syþe, 'now of all times.'

1359. horn is fere, 'Horn his companion' = Horn's companion.
An early instance of metanalysis of this kind, common
in Early Modern English.
1361. gan skippe, 'jumped.'
1362. clippe = gan clippe, 'embraced.'
1363. yfere, synonymous with to gedere in l. 1364.
1364. þo, C. De while.
1365. He saide wiþ steuene þare. L. has: He seyde wit steuene zare, 'He said in a quick voice.'
1366. hou habbe ze zore yfare? 'how have you fared before?'
1371. of ioie hue ne miste, 'she would not miss joy.'
1372. o lyue zef hue þe wiste, 'if she knew thee alive.'
1373. Horn seide on is ryme, 'in his speech.' A tag-phrase.
1378. *ant* to þe deze vecche, 'and bring them to death.'
1381. Horn gon is horn blowe, 'Horn blew his horn.' A pun.
1383. out of hurne, 'out of corner.' OE. hyrne.
1384. swyþe zurne, 'very eagerly.'
1386. þe niht *ant* eke þe ohtoun, C. De niȝt *and* þe vȝten, L. De nyȝt and eke þe ouȝten. Mätzner glosses ohtoun as the crepuscule, early morning. OE. ūhte.
1388. ant summe quike to drowe, 'and drew to pieces some living.'
1389. mid *speres* ord, 'with the spear-point.'
1394. (He made...) *prestes* masse synges, '(made) the priests sing the mass, (made) the mass be sung.'
1395. is moder halle, 'his mother's hall.' Uninflected genitive.
1396. in þe roche walle. Uninflected. We have almost a compound word here.
1398. fette, 'fetched.' Inf. feten, OE. fetian.
1400. ant make feste merye, 'and make merry feast.' Inversion is due to the rhyme.
1401. Murie he þer wrohte, 'he made merry there.'
1402. hit abohte, 'paid for it.'
1403. þe whiles = while.

1404. ferde aboute, 'went about.'
1405. þe betere forte spede, 'in order to succeed better.'
1406. þe riche he ȝef mede, 'he gave rewards to the powerful.'
1409. Ston he dude lade, 'he made stone be drawn up.'
1411. Castel he made sette, 'he made castles be set up.'
1412. wiþ water by flette, 'surrounded by water.'
1413. þat þer yn come ne myhte, 'so that there could not come in (any one).'
1414. bote foul wiþ flyhte, 'except birds in flight.'
1417. gon by-wende, 'turned round.'
1418. Rymenild forte shende, 'to disgrace R.'
1419. to wyue he gan hire ȝerne, 'he (Fykenild, Horn's worst friend) asked for her as wife.'
1420. werne, 'prevent.'
- 1421-2. ant habbeþ set þe day, Fykenild to wedde þe may.
Fykenild is the subject of the verb. þe may = the maid Rymenild.
1423. wo was rymenild of mode, 'R. was sorrowful in mind.'
Rymenild may here be felt as the dative. C. has a personal construction: Rymenild was ful of mode.
1424. terres hue wepte of blode. A conventional phrase?
- 1425-6. pilke nyht horn suete/ con wel harde mete, 'that night Horn dreamed ominously.' *Suete* could mean 'sweet,' or 'sweat' as in C. These lines may perhaps be defective in H.
1427. his make, 'his consort.'
1429. ouerblenche, 'overturn.'
1430. is lemmon shulde adrenche, 'his love was sure to get drowned.'
1432. swymme wolde to londe, 'wanted to swim to land.'
1433. Fykenild aȝeyn hire pylte. C. pelte, L. pulte, 'pushed.'
1438. nou we drawe. Hortative.
1439. Fykenild me haþ gon vnder, 'has deceived me.' Cf. MED. 246-247, quoted from the 14th century. C. me haþ

- idon onder, L. haueþ gon onder.
1440. sum wonder, 'much harm.' Wonder = wunder.
1441. his wondes fyue. Traditional symbol of Christ's sufferings.
1445. sture, 'stir, move.'
1446. wiþ wynd god of cure, 'good of choice, well-chosen.'
Cf. Stratmann.
1447. her þe day springe, 'before the day dawned.' C. has:
gan springe.
1448. ferde to þe kynge, C. Al riȝt he ferde to þe kinge.
1451. by derke, C. bi þe derke.
1452. in to is newe werke, 'into his new castle.'
1455. atstod in stoure, 'halted or stopped on River Stour.'
- 1557-8. Nuste horn a-lyue wher he wes aryue, 'R. did not konw
Horn to be alive, where he was arrived.'
1460. for he was so newe. 'þene castel' in the preceding half-
line is referred to as 'he.'
1465. þat þer set in þat tyde, 'who sat there at that time.'
1471. white þe nou þis while, 'guard thou now this time.'
ME. wite, OE. witan.
1472. he haueþ do þe gyle, 'he has deceived thee.'
1476. no mon wiþ no gynne, 'no man without a tool.' Cf. L.
ingenium, 'engine.'
1477. nou crist þe wisse, 'Christ direct thee now!'
1478. rymenild þat þou ne misse, 'so that thou may not miss
R.' Inversion due to rhyme. C. and L. have: Of Ry-
menhild(Reymyld).
1479. Horn couþe alle þe listes. List, 'art,' is a common Ger-
manic word.
1480. þat eni mon of wiste. Horn knew all the arts that any
man knew of.
1481. harpe he gon shewe. L. has: To herpe he gan drawe.
1482. ant toc him to felawe. MS. *tot* stands for *toc*. *Him*
refers to the harp, as in l. 1460 we have *he* for the castle.
1483. knyhtes of þe beste. Cf. mid þe beste, above.

1485. ouen o þe sherte, 'upon the shirt.'
1486. hue gurdan huem wiþ suerde, 'they girt themselves with swords.'
1489. hue gonne murie singe, 'they sang merrily.'
1490. makeden huere gleyng, 'made their music.' OE. gleo-winge.
1491. fykenild. C. has, unlike H. and L., Rymenhild.
1492. he axede who hit were, 'F. asked who it was, *i.e.* who they were.' 'Axe' requires the verb in the subjunctive.
1493. men seide hit were harpeirs, 'they said it was harpers.' Subjunctive as in the preceding line.
1494. iogelers ant fypelers, 'jugglers and fiddlers.' The usual mediaeval entertainers.
1495. hem me dude in lete, 'they made them be let in.'
1496. at halle dore. An uninflected form.
1497. horn sette *him* a benche, 'Horn sat himself on a bench.'
1498. is harpe he gan clenche, 'he made his harp clink.' Inversion due to rhyme.
1500. ant hue seide weylawey. *Hue* stands for singular, *i.e.* Rymenild. C. heo makede, L. reynyld makede.
1501. fel y swowe, 'fell in a swoon.'
1502. þo nes þer non þat lowe, 'then there was none that laughed.' Lowe, pret. from leize, leyhe, v.
1504. sore con *him* smerte, 'it pained him very much.'
- 1509-10. Fykenildes croune he fel þer adoune, 'Fykenild's crown fell down there.' The verb is transitive in C. and L. C. Fikenhildes *crune* þer ifulde adune; L. Fykenyldes croune He leyde þere adowne. Mätzner interprets *ifulde* to mean 'felled,' from OE. fyllan, fellan, prosternere, but then it wants the subject. He suggests that *i fulde* means 'they felled,' if the agent is not Horn himself.
- 1511, arowe, 'in a row.' L. arewe.
1512. he dude adoun þrowe, 'he caused (them) to be thrown down, threw them down.'

1516. for his mildnesse, 'because of his mildness.'
1518. zeuen him *truage*, 'gave him homage.'
1522. hire fader hous. An uninflected form.
1523. þe see bigan to flowen. The usual phrase.
1524. hy (bigon) faste to rowen.
1525. vnder reme. McKnight suggests either OE. *rima*, 'coast' or OFr. *reame*, 'realm.' Probably it stands for the former.
1530. for his gode techyng, 'because of the good information he gave Horn.'
1531. for sire hornes lore, 'for the teaching of Horn.' This line repeats what is said in the preceding one.
1532. þore, 'there.'
1533. Horn eode to ryue, 'H. went to shore.'
1536. þer horn wo couþe er fonde, 'where H. experienced sorrow before.' C. *Þer he wo fondede*.
1539. com to sudenne, 'came back to the South.'
1540. to is oune kenne, 'to his own people.'
1541. is quene, 'his queen.'
1542. so hit myhte bene, 'as it might be.'
1543. In trewe loue hue lyueden ay, 'they lived in true love for ever after.' The usual phrase in a romance.
1544. godes lay, 'God's law.'
1545. Nou hue beoþ boþe dede. So also in C. and L.
1546. *cris*t to heouene vs lede, 'May Christ lead us to heaven.' A conventional tag. C. adds a few extra lines, somewhat diffuse and repetitive: Here endeþ þe tale of horn, Ðat fair was *and* nozt vnorn, etc.

(May 9, 1967–Oct. 28, 1969.)