

CHAPTER V

SUMMARIES OF EPISODES FROM THE MANUSCRIPT,
ARSENAL, 5229I. GALEHOT LE BRUN AND HECTOR LE BRUN¹(a) *The Isle Non Sachant*

Voir fu ainsi com la vraye hystoire le tesmoigne que au tens Vertigier qui jadis avoit este couronne du Royaume de Logres par si grant desloyaulte com mestre Blaises le devise appertement en son livre, que quant celui Vertigier ot fait mettre a mort les .xii. barons qui pourchacio avoient son couronnement, Galehot li Bruns et si freres Hector, qui estoient ambdus si bons chevaliers qu'ilz n'avoient pareil ou monde, a celui temps quant ilz virent la mort de celui qui estoit plus que roy et que Vertigier les avoit fait prendre de nuit, ilz manderent a leurs femmes et emportassent ambdeux leurs enfans qui ja estoient dui moult biaux varlez avec elles, et fussent tant chiez mon pere en Carmelide que li dui varlez feussent de recevoir l'ordre de chevalerie, et ilz s'en venoient aler en Gaule pour paour de la mort.

(f. 214) Que vous diroye je ? Les dames estoient andeux serours et estoient fille d'un riche queux de Carmelide. Elle appareillerent leur erre et murent maintenant la nuit o tous ses enfans en la compaignie de leur meisme, et li dui chevaliers Galehot et Hektor les convoient arme de toutes armes et puis s'en retournerent et vindrent a la mer pour passer oultre ou Royaume de Gaule, et quant ilz y furent venuz, ilz trouverent au port une barge et deux mariniers. Si se mistrent dedens et distrent, Seigneurs mariniers, car nous passiez mer. Et cil leur respondirent que moult volentiers, mais ilz attendent leurs compaignons qui viendront tout maintenant. Seigneurs mariniers, dient li dui freres, nous vous prion que vous vous pariez tout errant, car nous avons trop grant besoigne, et si n'avons temps que pour pou demourer yci,

¹ Fols. 250-253. The text of these folios is not summarized, but published in full because of its relation both to that of B (see above, p. 28), and also to the Turin prologue to the *Guiron le Courtois* (see TI, 287, 288). For its place see above, p. 115; Chapter LIV, note 6.

SUMMARIES OF EPISODES, "A"

425

lors parole Galehot et dit, Seignours, yci nous (f. 224) estuet mourir et estre en vie tout nostre aage. Or le faisons bien au mieux que nous pourron. Prenons les fust de ceste barge et les cloz et faisons un retret ou nous puissions herbier les nuiz. Et ilz s'accordent a ce tuit. Si furent li dui bons chevaliers charpentiers et firent un recet ou ilz se herbergerent tuit .vi., et quant leur maison fut faite, ilz commencerent a aler parmi l'isle pour enquerre et pour savoir s'il peussent trouver aucune gent, mais tant ne scorent aler ne tant cercher d'une part ne d'autre qu'ilz trouvassent nulle personne, mez des bestes sauvages trouverent ilz a grant plante, si que c'estoit une grant merveille tant en y avoit.

Or saichiez, seignours, que li quatre mariniers furent tant debonnaires qu'ilz servoient et honoroient les deux bons chevaliers ainsi comme s'ilz feussent leur lige seignour. Li dui bons chevaliers freres firent chacun un arc et pourchacierent d'avoir saietes et y firent les fers des esclouz de la barge, dont je vous di appertement qu'ilz commencerent a prendre oyseaux et bestes a grant plante. Tot ce fu leur viande. Tant qu'ilz furent en celle isle asses avoient a mengier char et pomes sauvages, mez de pain n'avoient ilz point. Ilz firent vaissiaux et les scorent bien cuire et puis firent dedens cernoises de pometes sauvages que li quatre (f. 224) aloient cueillant parmi le bois de l'isle, dont je vous di apertement que li dui chevaliers devindrent si gras et si membrus en si pou de temps qu'ilz ne fussent congneuz de leur voisins qui adonc les veissent par aucune maniere du monde. Li dui bons chevaliers aloient en chace d'un jour et prenoient les grans oyseaux et les grans bestes et li .iiii. mariniers aloient cerchant pommettes et appareilloient leurs mengiers aux deux chevaliers et les servoient de tout leur pouvoir. Auques pres de leur recet avoit une fontaine, dont ilz avoient eave bonne et clere que ilz pavoient comme ceulx qui james d'illec ne cuidoiert partir a jour de leur vie.

Un jour avint qu'ilz aloient tuit .vi. ensemble parmi l'isle, si trouverent une beste qui de grant corps estoit a merveilles, qui estoit dessus une petite montaigne, et quant ilz la virent, ilz se vindrent tuit .vi. celle part, mes la beste estoit tant orgueilleuse qu'elle ne deigna fourir, ains attendi tant que messire Galehot, qui aloit devant les autres, la fery d'une saiete parmi le pis, et quant la beste senti adonc le cop, elle se mist en fuie, et messire Hektor qui tres devant se mist la fery d'une saiete. Si s'en fuioit la beste et li chevaliers l'ataignent auques pres de l'eave et illec (f. 234) la pristrent et l'occirent, et li quatre mariniers l'emporterent a leur

424

LES PROPHECIES DE MERLIN

et nous vous prometton de donner tant or et argent que jamez ne vous sera mestier d'aler par mer. Et quant li mariniers oyrent ceste parole, ilz s'accorderent de passer les deux chevaliers, et laisser leurs compaignons ester. Endementiers qu'ilz s'estoient accordes a ceste chose avint que li autres mariniers (f. 224) qui si compaignons estoient vindrent, et quant ilz furent venus, ils distrent a leur compaignons, Alons de ci, car toute la chevalerie du royaume de Logres vient ceste part. Et sachent tuit que Vertigiers venoit o toute sa chevalerie pour prendre Galehot et Hektor son frere, mais maintenant que le mariniers furent venuz, com je vous ay dit, ilz s'en peinstrent en mer, si ne firent gueres esloingnie que .i. troppel de chevaliers vint sur la rive, et quant ilz virent les nefes parties de terre, ilz appellerent les mariniers, mais cil ne leur respondirent rien, ains drecent leurs voilles maintenant et se mistrent en haulte mer. Et quant Vertigiers, qui venus estoit illec avec celle chevalerie, en vit la nef aler en telle maniere o les deux meilleurs chevaliers du monde, qu'il plus doubtoit, saichez vraiment qu'il ne fu pas asseur, car il pensa en soy meismes que puis qu'ilz y sont eschappe qu'ilz ne les a fait occire, ilz pourchacierent son destruement et sa mort en toutes celles manieres qu'ilz pourront. Or s'en retournerent atant plains de malalent et d'ire et courroucez d'estrange maniere.

La barge s'en aloit par haute mer a plaine voile o tot les .ii. freres qui dedans estoient (f. 224), mais li leur avint un destourbir si grant et si merveilleux que jusques a celui temps que fu ferus le tournoement el plain de Salibiers ne scot l'en rien de leur mort ne de leur vie, et cuidoit on par tout communement qu'ilz feussent andui mort. La barge s'en aloit ainsi com je vous dy parmy la mer, et quant ce vint qu'ilz vouloient entrer en un port, elle fery dessor la terre, l'eave sechoit toutes voies, si demoura la barge jusqu'a la mye nuit, et a celle heure droitement avint que li temps commenca a changier et la mer commenca a enfler, dont li se leva un grant orage et prist la barge et la jeta en haulte mer. Or qu'en diroye je ? Li mariniers estoient viste et preu de cellui mestier que la barge ne feust ja perie, mais tant l'engoissa li vens et li mal temps la nuit et le jour apres que l'autre nuit fery elle en une isle de mer ou il n'avoit se beste sauvage non. Celle isle estoit moult loing des autres isles et si ne la savoit nuli. Quant la barge fery elle se debrisa toute, et cilz dedens qui presque mort estoient, yssirent hors a seche terre, et quant li jours fu venuz clers et biaux et li airs fut acoisies, ilz eschapperent tout leur hernoiz a seiche terre, et

426

LES PROPHECIES DE MERLIN

recet. Et apres cerchierent l'isle de totes pars et le bois et la marine troverent ilz auques bon et clos tout environ de bons murs. Dont li mariniers le cerchierent bien de toutes pars et trouverent qu'il avoit a merveilles bonne entree et bonne yssue, dont li dist li uns a l'autre que a merveilles estoit biaux et bons cestui port, et li uns des mariniers dist que celle isle pouvoit estre appellee l'Isle Non Sachant, et li port pouvoit estre appellee li Port Trouvez. Dont ainsi furent appelez.

Quant ilz orent bien cerchie le port et l'isle tout environ, ainsi com je vous ay dit, ilz s'en retournerent a leur hostel, et lors dist messire Galehot aus autres, Or saichiez, biaux seigneurs, que ceste isle feust sceue d'aucune gent, il ne pourroit en aucune maniere estre qu'elle ne feust habitee, car elle est a merveilles delitable de boiz et de riviere, de plains et de montaignes, et de toutes autres choses plenierement que a bonne ville appartient. Mais atant lesse li contes a parler de ceste aventure, car bien y saura retourner, et parole de messire Galehot le Brun le jeune, pour compter comment il vint en Gales pour parler a maistre Anthoine¹.

2. THE TOURNAMENT OF SALIBIERE

(a) *Galehot le Brun (le jeune) and the Tournament of Salibiers.*

(f. 234) Quant maistre Anthoine ot proveue la chartre, il commence a lire oyant monseigneur Galehot, et quant messe[r] Galehot oit qu'il ne devoit vaincre le tournoement ne il ne messe[r] Hektor ses cousins, il en fu moult courrouciez et molt dolans et dist a soy meismes, Desormais voy je que my fait vont en empirant et my los vont appetitcant. Et quant il oy parler des deux hermites de Carmelide, il fu tant yriez qu'il peut plus, car bien savroit vraiment que sa mere et sa tain estoient deux hermites en Carmelide, dont il fu tant courrouciez que pou qu'il n'enragoit d'ire et de deuil, dont il dit a maistre Anthoine, Sire je vous commant a Dieu, car au tournoement de Salibiere ne vouldroie je faillir d'estre pour gaignier la moitie du royaume de Gales pour seulement* (C, f. 494) voir ce que en vendra, que sachiez que apres li tournoement m'en ira je en Carmelide savoir se ce avendra mangre me(n) ou non.

¹ For the material that follows see the passage from B with collations from A given above, pp. 115, note 6, 117. * Here fol. 23 ends; for fol. 24 see below, Episode 2b. The continuation of the material of fol. 23d is supplied by C (see above, I. c.), fol. 494, the text of which is given from this point.

Mesire Galeaz monte que chevauche tant par ses jornees que il fu venus a Salibiere ou il trova monseignor Hector li Brun que grant joie li fist. Et lors quant li chevalier que au torneement estoient, cil qui firent au pas ou monseignor Galeaz avoit este si longement, il fu coneuz a ses armes, et dient qu'une qu'autre que il est li chevalier au pas. Et quant la novelle fu sene per tos, saches veraement que cil qui fu illec abatu si tient a gari. Et dist un q[ue] autre que ne li cant se il furent abatus, puisque si bon chevalier come est mesire Galeaz les a abatu. Grant fu la joie que la feste que fu faite li jors a monseignor Galeaz li Brun. Si vos di apertement (f. 50a) que ausint li font joie li estrange con li privies.

(b) *The Battle of Arthur at the Roche aus Seines; Merlin, Arthur, and the Tournament; the Visit of Merlin and Arthur to Maistre Antoine*¹

Arthur is in the midst of a victorious battle with the Saracens from the Roche aus Seines, in which the elder Galeholt and Hector le Brun distinguish themselves. Arthur sends the sole survivor of his enemies to the Roche to tell its lord, Malzaran, the tale. After the battle Arthur and his companions seek lodging with a hermit. They are deeply impressed at finding the hall of the hermitage decorated with scenes of chivalry, painted there by a former companion in arms of Hector le Brun. While they are at the hermitage, Merlin instructs Arthur to be present at the coming tourney at Salibiere, but in a retired place, where he cannot be observed. The following day he leads Arthur to a rock from which they look down upon the plain of Salibiere, where preparations for the tourney are being made. He tells the king that at the time of the tourney he will cause a great smoke to arise on the rock as a signal that Arthur is to betake himself from his hiding place to his tent. Two days later, Merlin, Arthur, and some companions set out for Gales to visit Maistre Antoine. On the way they meet a damsel from Gales, who reports that she has delivered Merlin's message to Maistre Antoine, who has written what Merlin told him to write and has sent it to Carmelide to the two recluses. The maiden remarks that she is surprised to learn that Galeholt le Brun and Hector le Brun were in Arthur's following, for she had met them on the road to Gales. Arthur is

¹ Fols. 24a-25b. Fol. 24a is imperfect at the beginning. The first words are: — "viennent des galives bestier."

comes all opponents, including his own father, who does not reveal his identity until after he has been wounded. "Mes atant lesse ore li contes a parler de celle aventure et parole de la Dame du Lac et de ma dame, la roïne (de) Genevre."

(b) *Segurant at the Pas Bertelais*¹

After the tourney Segurant, who has heard of the defence of the Pas de la Douleureuse Tour by his uncle, Galeholt le Brun, induces a squire from the Royaume Sauvage to conduct him thither. They go first to Carmelide, where they arrive at the time of the coronation feast of King Leodegan's successor. Segurant joins a company of knights who are going to attack some pagans who hold the Pas Bertelais. He persuades the leader of the company to allow him to advance alone against the first band of pagans who are awaiting their approach, and singlehanded, he wins a complete victory over them. The knights of Carmelide do him great honor. They lodge together in a tent for the night and prepare for a battle with the pagans on the following day. Reports of the prowess of Segurant reach the ears of Galeholt le Brun, who declares that he will joust with him before two months pass. "Mes atant lesse li contes a parler de ceste aventure et retourne a l'evesque Anthoine de Gales pour compter aucune chose des profecies Merlyn."

(b) *Segurant at the Pas Bertelais (continued)*²

Segurant inspires terror among the pagans at the Pas Bertelais on the following day. He defeats their champion, Taras, son of Bertelais, in single combat, and is praised and honored by the King of Carmelide for his victory. He learns from a varlet, whom he has sent to the Royaume Sauvage, that his uncle, Galeholt le Brun, has undertaken to guard a certain bridge with the determination of defending it against the knight who has overcome the pagans at the Pas Bertelais. Segurant, accordingly, in high glee, determines to break a lance with Galeholt. "Mes atant lesse ores li contes a parler de Segurans le Brun, chevalier, et retourne a mestre Antoine l'evesque de Gales pour compter aucune chose des profecies Merlyn."

¹ Fols. 55a-58a. See above, p. 181, note 27. ² Fols. 59a-61c. See above, p. 183, Chapter CXXXVI, note 7.

amazed, but Merlin assures him that he will see greater marvels than this. They ride on their way to Gales, where Merlin at once seeks Maistre Antoine, and predicts to him that great disaster will come upon the people of Carmelide¹.

I. GALEHOLT LE BRUN AND HECTOR LE BRUN

(b) *The Recluses of Carmelide*²

Merlin leaves Maistre Antoine and, accompanied by Arthur, conducts Galeholt and Hector to the Abbey of the Trinity in Carmelide, where they find their wives living as recluses, together with their sons, the younger Galeholt and the younger Hector. A joyful recognition ensues. The king of Gales comes to see the two knights when he hears their story, and does them honor. Arthur heaps distinctions upon them, and they attend him to London. Leodegan, King of Carmelide, comes to Arthur's court and asks his aid in quelling disturbances in his domain. Arthur elects Guiron to go there as leader of a large force of men. "Mes atant lesse li contes a parler de ceste aventure et parole(t) des profecies Merlyn."

3. SEGURANT LE BRUN

(a) *Segurant in the Isle Non Sachant*³

Segurant le Brun, the son of Hector le Brun, gives such proof of his prowess in the Isle Non Sachant, especially in exterminating the lions, "qui estoient montez desor l'Isle Non Sachant," that his grandfather, Galeholt le Brun, desires to knight him. Segurant, in accordance with a dream that his father has had, declares that after he has been knighted he will go to the Holy Land. At the time of his knightings a brilliant tourney is held, at which he takes his stand as a quintain and receives upon his shield the lances of the other contestants. When the hour comes for dining a sumptuous banquet is held. The jousting is resumed, and Segurant over-

¹ It is possible that the material missing before fol. 24a made this prophecy clearer: — "Merlin, ce li dit Maistre Antoine, pechiez fu que tu ne fies garnir ceux de Carmelide du grant destourbier qui leur est avenu. — En non Dieu, fet Merlin, encores soit assos pis s'il feussent remes a la Roche aus Seines, et je vueil que tu mettes en escript qu'ilz sont a leur mort et que James n'en eschappera nule vis. Car ainsi doit estre." ² Fols. 25c-27a. ³ Fols. 49d-53d. See above, pp. 175 note 16, 177.

(c) *Segurant and Horderiz*¹

Segurant leaves Carmelide for his encounter with Galeholt le Brun, who, if he had known that the victor of the Pas Bertelais was his nephew, would not have established the defence of the bridge. On his way Segurant meets a knight, Horderiz, who begs him to escort him to his castle to which he dares not go alone because of certain enemies who are lying in wait for him in his path. Segurant agrees after learning that the road will not lead him away from the bridge. They come to a chapel, where forty armed knights are waiting for Horderiz; in a short time Segurant has killed all of them. He proceeds with Horderiz to his castle and learns from him that the men whom he has slain were neighboring knights, who had refused to pay Horderiz a tribute that they owed him, and who were lying in ambush for him on his way home from Carmelide, where he had gone to demand justice from the king. Segurant accepts the hospitality of Horderiz for the night, and the next day rides on his way. He meets four knights, who come from the bridge and report the amazing prowess of Galeholt. While they talk four wounded knights, each in a litter, are carried toward them. They are victims of Galeholt and try in vain to deter Segurant from the conflict. All decide to return with him to the bridge. When they arrive at their destination, the combat is arranged for the following day. Segurant lodges for the night with the wounded knights in their tent before the bridge. Galeholt soon comes to the tent to visit him and asks his name, but Segurant refuses to give it. Galeholt invites the knights to his tent for supper, and he and Segurant eat from one bowl, each greatly admiring the other. "Mes atant laisse l'histoire a parler de ceste aventure et parole de l'amie a la Dame du Lac et des profecies Merlyn."

4. GALEHAUT, LE HAUT PRINCE

(a) *The Defeat of the Saxons by Galehaut and Baudemagus*²

Galehaut, le haut prince, son of the Belle Jalande, has passed a month and a half with Baudemagus in Gorre. He loves and values Baudemagus above all other knights, and has made him

¹ Fols. 63a-67d. See above, p. 204, Chapter CXL, note 1. ² Fols. 70a-72d. See above, p. 188, Chapter CXLII, note 9.

his *comestable*. Baudemagus at this time has a truce with Arthur, which Galehaut says he will not ask him to break, but he himself desires to attack Arthur that year. One day a messenger comes before them to tell them that a mighty fleet is advancing toward Gorre over the sea. Baudemagus says that it is the Saxon fleet, which Merlin has prophesied to him would seek to destroy his kingdom and that of Arthur. Both he and Galehaut without delay man galleys and sail forth to meet the Saxons. The two fleets draw up in battle array. The Saxons do not know the gonfalon of Galehaut, and send an admiral in a small boat to the flagship for a parley. When they learn that Galehaut is lord of the vessel, they refuse battle on the ground that they are not at war with him. Baudemagus asks them with whom they are at war, and they reply that their quarrel is with Arthur, and that they have put in to Gorre merely to take harbor there for a time. Baudemagus with a defiance bids them depart. A battle ensues in which the Christians speedily gain the upper hand largely because of the skill of Galehaut's men. Owing to the negligence of some of the ships of Baudemagus, the Saxon admiral succeeds in escaping at night, and sails away without stopping until he reaches Sesoingne. Baudemagus is enraged at this escape. Galehaut sends the prisoners that they have taken to Arthur, with the message that he has concerned himself with the war, not from love of Arthur, but because the Saxons had come to his land, and he has treated them as he treats his enemies. Galehaut then summons before him the men who have allowed the admiral to escape, and punishes them for their misconduct by putting them on a galley, which is sent out to sea and burned. "Mes atant lesse ore li comtes a parler d'eulx et du haut prince Galeholt, le filz a la belle jayant, et du roy Baudemagus de Gorre et retourne a Messire Galehaut le Brun et a Seguranz pour conter comment ilz joustèrent ensemble."

3. SEGURANT LE BRUN

(d) *The Joust between Segurant and Galeholt le Brun*¹

The following day Segurant and Galeholt begin their combat at the bridge. At the first encounter they merely break their swords. When Galeholt goes to fetch another sword, he changes his shield, for that which he has been wearing was given him by

¹ Fols. 72d-75d.

"Mes atant lesse ores li comtes a parler de ceste aventure et retourne a parler des profecies Merlin que son esperit faisoit escrire a Melyadus li ami a la Dame du Lac."

3. SEGURANT LE BRUN

(e) *Segurant at Carmelide*¹

Segurant with his uncle Galeholt goes to Carmelide, where he wins a tourney that the King of Carmelide lets cry for him. In this tourney he distinguishes himself by standing in the middle of the field as a quintain and receiving on his shield the lances of his opponents. In the end he puts all in the field to flight. The following day he and Galeholt with one hundred knights of Carmelide defeat the other knights of the country. After the tourney Segurant departs for the Isle Non Sachant in accordance with a promise that he has made Galeholt. Here he is welcomed by his father, Hector le Brun, and all the people of the Isle thank God that he has returned. "Mes atant laisse ore li comtes a parler de monseigneur Galehot et de Segurans et parole de Blio qui s'estoit mis en queste pour trouve[r] le Chevalier aux .X. Gardes."

5. DINADAN, THE CHEVALIER AUX DIX GARDES.

(b) *Adventures of Blio and Dinadan*¹

Blio, the son of Nestor de Gannes, leaves a vavasour with whom he has been lodging, and sets out to find "ce qu'il aloit cherchant." Ahead of him he spies the Chevalier aux Dix Gardes crossing a plank that bridges a boiling torrent; he goes on his way to the house of a widow on the other side of the stream, where he passes the night. Blio hastens after him to the same house, where they meet to their great satisfaction. The Chevalier aux Dix Gardes is Dinadan, son of the King of Estrangore. The Dix Gardes are ten villains whom he takes with him, "pour gaberie," to act as his guards when he meets other knights, who cry out, according to custom, as they approach, "Gardez-vous de moi." The two knights pass the evening in jesting together, and the next day they fare forth for Camaalot. On the way Dinadan rescues two maidens, who have been carried away from their home by two knights,

¹ Fols. 83a-89c. See above, p. 197, Chapter CXLIX, note 31. ² Fols. 89c-92c.

the Emperor Lui of Rome, and since he has not unhorsed Segurant at the first encounter, he considers himself unworthy to wear it. In the second and third encounters the knights show almost equal prowess, but at the fourth Segurant strikes Galeholt a blow that unhorses him. Segurant then reveals his name, and Galeholt is rejoiced to learn that so valiant a knight is his nephew. He at once presents Segurant with the shield of the Emperor Lui, but rebukes him on learning that he has not let his parents know where he has been, and immediately sends the report of his prowess to the Val Brun. The news is received there with rejoicings; and the people at once throng to the church to render thanks to God. Segurant remains in the Royaume Sauvage with Galeholt, who gives orders that he be entertained with due honor. He aids Galeholt in exterminating a race of giants, who are in the habit of descending from the neighboring mountains to attack the land. "Mes atant lesse ores li comtes a parler de messire Galehout et de Segurans et retourne a l'ami de la Dame du Lac qui estoit encores avec la Dame du Lac en la grotte ou estoit la tombe Merlin."

5. DINADAN, THE CHEVALIER AUX DIX GARDES

(a) *Combats of the Chevalier aux Dix Gardes*¹

The Chevalier aux Dix Gardes arms himself one morning and looks out from the tower of the widow with whom he is staying to see if the knight is coming who has threatened to capture her. In a short time he arrives with four attendants. The Chevalier aux Dix Gardes fights with him and kills him, and either slays or puts to flight his followers. He then hastens on his way, till he comes to a point from which he spies a battle that is being fought in a plain below; he watches it, and decides that it would be folly to take part in it. He proceeds to a deserted chapel, where he finds two maidens who have sought refuge there from two knights who are waiting outside for them. The Chevalier aux Dix Gardes takes the maidens under his protection, defeats the knights in combat, and sends the maidens on their way in safety. He pursues his own course to the spot where Messire Blio killed the serpent, as the story has already told, and then, greatly desiring to meet him, visits the tower where Blio had lodged the night after the adventure, and where the host directs him on the road that Blio had taken.

¹ Fols. 78a-80c. See above, p. 192, Chapter CXLIV, note 24.

of whom he kills one and puts the other to flight. He and Blio escort the maidens to the garden from which they had been taken, and leave them there under the protection of fifteen knights. They proceed to Camaalot, where a tourney is being held, which they enter. They win many victories on every side, and when they perceive that they have completely got the better of the knights of London, they attempt to withdraw secretly to the forest. Arthur, however, learning who they are, detains them, and leads Dinadan to the queen. They jest long together. "Mais atant lesse li comte a parler du Roy Artus et de la royne et de Dynadan, et parole d'un varlet que Segurans li Bruns, li tres bon chevalier, envoya a Vincestre."

6. THE TOURNEY AT VINCESTRE

(a) *The Challenge of Segurant to the Knights of Vincestre*¹

A squire arrives at Vincestre bringing a challenge from Segurant to all knights there assembled, bidding them try their prowess against him, and prove whether he is using well the shield given him by Galeholt le Brun. Arthur at once lets cry a tournament for him at Vincestre. He also sends a maiden to King Pelles to inquire if in his opinion the valorous knight who will come to Vincestre can be he who will perform the adventures of the Grail. Pelles replies that he probably is not himself the Grail hero, but that he may beget him. This answer accords with the words of a hermit, who has told Arthur that the father of the Grail hero will have performed many marvellous adventures. "Mes atant lesse ores li comtes a parler de ceste aventure et parole de Meliadus, li amy a la Dame du Lac, pour con[ter] comment il ala en Galles."

7. PLOTS OF MORGAIN AGAINST ARTHUR, GUINEVERE, AND LANCELOT¹

Morgain, when she learns that the quest for Merlin is ended, leaves the castle of Darnantes for her castle in the forest of Camaalot, where she at once begins to form plots directed against Arthur, Guinevere, and Lancelot. She builds a strong dungeon, into which she conveys Lancelot. He has a blind knight as his only companion, and therefore without hesitation diverts himself by drawing on the wall likenesses of Guinevere and himself, Galeholt and

¹ Fols. 90a-94b. ² Fols. 96a-97c. See above, p. 205, Chapter CLV, note 1.

the Dame de Malohaut. These drawings Morgain later shows to Arthur, as Master Gautier Map relates in his book.

Morgain is on friendly terms with Claudas and Marc. Claudas sends her a letter promising to make her queen of Logres, if she will help him injure Arthur. She urges him not to use force against Arthur, since he has in his service a knight with whom it is of no avail to contend, as will be seen at Vincestre. Claudas repeats her message to Marc, who is visiting him. Marc replies that he has Cornish knights who can put any knight of Arthur to shame, and that if Claudas dare not go to war against Arthur, he will do so. He thereupon returns to Cornwall. "Mes atant lesse li comptes a parler de ceste aventure et retourne a parler de Dynadam."

5. DINADAN, THE CHEVALIER AUX DIX GARDES

(c) *Dinadan and Palamedes*¹

Dinadan after jesting with the king sets out from court in pursuit of a knight who he hears is in quest of the Beste Glatissant. When he overtakes him, he finds that he is Palamedes, and persuades him to return with him to Vincestre. Palamedes, however, leaves the next day for Cornwall, where he accomplishes many adventures, as may be seen in the history of monseigneur Tristan, which monseigneur Luches de Gant translated from Latin into French. Dinadan is greatly disappointed at the sudden departure of Palamedes. He decides to wait at Vincestre for the good knight, "qui doit oster la quintene ainsi com je vous ai compter ja par maintes foiz. Mes atant lesse li contes a parler de luy et parolle de Segurans le Brun, le tres bon chevalier, qui estoit en l'Isle Non Sachant."

6. THE TOURNAY AT VINCESTRE

(b) *The Pavilion of Segurant at Vincestre*²

Segurant sends some well-trained knights of the Isle Non Sachant to Vincestre under orders not to reveal the name of their lord. They attract attention by the splendor of their equipment, especially by the marvellous brilliancy of a jewel that blazes on the pole of their tent. Dinadan tries a joust with them but is worsted. "Mes atant lesse li contes a parler de ce et parolle de Galehout le filz a la Belle Jayant."

¹ Fols. 97d-99b. ² Fols. 99b-100b.

Chevalier and is under orders not to bear arms before Queen Guinevere for three years. When he sees Guinevere at Vincestre, he becomes mad at the thought that he cannot take part in the tourney, and flees to the forest. Many knights go out in search of him, but he cannot be found, to the deep distress of the King of Ireland and the rest of the company. "Mes atant lesse ores li contes a parler de celluy fait et parolle du roy Marc de Cornouaille."

8. THE PLOTS OF KING MARC AGAINST HOEL DE BRETAGNE³

King Marc forms a plot against Tristan and Hoel de Bretagne. He charges Hoel with the death of his cousin, Count Ancerz. Claudas, who hates Hoel because he had aided King Ban of Benoit in his war against Claudas, acts as arbiter between them; as a result each gives his gage to prove the case against the other by combat in three months. Marc begs Tristan to do battle in his stead, but Tristan, hearing of the tourney at Vincestre, decides to postpone the combat until he shall have taken part in the tourney. Hoel in the meantime retires to his home. "Mes atant lesse ore li comptes a parler de tout celluy fait e retourne au bon chevalier Seguran le Brun pour compter comment il vint au tournoiment de Vincestre."

6. THE TOURNAY AT VINCESTRE

(e) *The Arrival of Segurant at Vincestre; the Prowess of Lamorat de Gales*⁴

Segurant arrives at Vincestre and finds his knights taking part in the tourney. That day one of the most distinguished figures in the lists is Lamorat de Gales, "un des plus biaux chevaliers du monde et tant com messire Robert de Boron le devise en son livre et maint autre qui de sa poeste parlerent appertement." When the knights of the Isle Non Sachant return to their pavilion at the end of the day, they are overjoyed to find Segurant awaiting them. Dinadan comes to the tent and merrily relates to them some of his adventures. "Mes atant lesse ores li comptes a parler d'eulx et parolle du jour apres pour deviser comment le tournoiment fut ferus."

³ Fols. 107a-c. ⁴ Fols. 107d-110d.

4. GALEHAUT, LE HAUT PRINCE

(b) *The Designs of Galehaut, le haut Prince, against Logres; the Combat between rival Knights before him*¹

Galehaut tarries long in the Isle Delitable with the king Armant. "Et quant il ot asses demoure il se mist en ses nefes entre li et ses hommes et s'en vint en Soreloys et illec fu tant qui estoit enceinte de li concut un enfant masle." After five days both mother and child die. Galehaut falls ill from grief and disappointment. When he recovers, he builds a magnificent palace at Soreloys, but feeling that his coronation as king of the land will have no glory unless Logres be subject to him, he postpones the ceremony for three years, when Baudemagus by the expiration of the truce between Arthur and himself will be free to take part in a war against Logres. He urges Baudemagus and other knights to go to the tourney that is to be held at Vincestre. Incidentally he decides a combat between two rival knights, who are fighting for the possession of a damsel. She desires neither, and Galehaut bids both go their way. "Mes atant lesse ores li contes a parler d'eulx et de Galehout le filz a la Belle Jayant e retourne a la Roynie Guenievre."

6. THE TOURNAY AT VINCESTRE

(c) *Guinevere at Vincestre*²

At Arthur's request Guinevere goes to the tourney at Vincestre. She prepares costly array, and a sumptuous pavilion is made ready for her. After her arrival she visits the tent of the knights of the Isle Non Sachant to see their marvellous jewel. "Mes atant laisse ores li contes a parler de la roynie et de sa compaignie et parolle de mestre Antoine por devise[r] des prophecies Merlin que Meliadus lui avoit apotees escriptes pour ce qu'il les meist en escript avec les autres."

(d) *The Madness of Palamedes*³

The King of Gales and the King of Ireland arrive with a great fleet at Vincestre for the tournament. With the latter comes Palamedes, who has previously been unhorsed in combat by the Blanc

¹ Fols. 100c-102b. ² The text is obviously defective here. ³ Fols. 102b-103d.

⁴ Fols. 105c-106d. See above, p. 209, Chapter CLXI, note 2.

(f) *Segurant as a Quintain*¹

On the next day Segurant takes his place as a quintain and undauntedly receives blows on his shield. When he sees that all the knights have made trial against him, he seizes his sword and dashes into the field dealing blows at any knight who chances to be in his path, and unhorsing each in turn; after this sally he returns to his place as quintain. He repeats this exploit several times. Arthur on the advice of Urien begins the tourney, letting Segurant remain as quintain at his pleasure. Dinadan engages in some preliminary bouts. Jousting takes place between Mador de la Porte and Richier, count of Gales, and between Galehaut and Robert d'Irlande. The Blanc Chevalier, Lancelot du Lac, enters the lists and performs marvels. Kex conducts him to Segurant, who is standing as quintain. Segurant has in the meantime felled to the ground Karados and Meleagant. "Mais atant lesse ores li contes a parler un pou et parle d'une damoiselle qui avoit tenu Meleaganz enchante en un boys et por deviser comment il en estoit eschappez e comment elle le retourna puiz."

9. MELEAGANT OF GORRE

(a) *The Escape of Meleagant from Pomenglois*²

When the maiden who bespelled Meleagant finds that he has escaped from her forest, where he has had no wish to do aught save cut wood and carry it, as has been already said, she is enraged. By her magic art she learns that he is going to Vincestre and that he will be wounded in the tourney by Segurant. She sends a maiden to Vincestre, bidding her take Meleagant when he is wounded to an enchanted forest, where after a fortnight he will be healed. "Mes atant lesse ores li contes a parler de Melyaganz et de la damoiselle qui enchante l'avoit et retourne a parler du tournoiment."

6. THE TOURNAY AT VINCESTRE

(g) *Lancelot and Segurant; the Shield of Segurant*³

At the tournament Lancelot is about to joust with Segurant, when a maiden of the Dame du Lac comes to him with a letter

¹ Fols. 110d-113b. ² Fols. 113b-115d. ³ Fols. 115d-118a.

from her mistress, which tells him that Merlin had prophesied that the pursuer of the dragon would come to Vincestre; knowing that he is invincible, she forbids Lancelot to try more than one bout with him. Lancelot weeps with rage, deals Segurant a blow that sends his shield to the ground, and then, obedient to the directions of the Dame du Lac, follows the maiden from the field. The knights continue to try their swords on the shield of Segurant, but without success. At the end of the day his prowess is the talk of the assemblage, and Arthur visits him in his tent to do him honor. Dinadan joins them and jests gaily with them.

The next day Segurant again sets himself up as a quintain. Arthur and the King of Ireland joust in an indecisive combat. Segurant then takes his great shield from his tent, and dashes into the lists, defying the knights to take it from him. He deals no blows with his sword, but unhorses knights right and left, and wins the day simply by the might of his shield. "Mais atant lesse ores li comptes a parler du tournoement de Vincestre e du bon Chevalierz et des autres et parolle de la desloyal Morgain et de Sebille l'enchanterriz et de ses ars."

(h) *The Fairy Dragon*¹

Morgain, desiring to work ill to all good knights and especially to bespell Segurant, summons to her aid Lucifer, who by the other devils is called Dragon. She gains such control over him that he becomes obedient to her. She compels other evil spirits also to come to her and assume the form of armed knights. The dragon whom she has enchanted is so terrible that only four knights in the world would not have feared him.

The following day, when the tourney opens, Gawain receives a message from Morgain warning him against the giant Karados, who plans to kill him that day in the lists. Once more Segurant stations himself as a quintain, but nobody dares strike a blow against his shield. The queen and her ladies observe a group of stranger knights who are jousting together behind them. They are the knights of Morgain, whom she has sent to the tourney. Suddenly the dragon appears among them and begins to kill and devour them. The knights of Arthur hasten to their aid, but at the same time fires, started by Sebille, blaze forth from the earth at several points in the lists; the knights take refuge in the forest,

¹ Fols. 128b-129b.

and it cannot be captured by Segurant. It is a being of the same nature as the enemy that Solomon, wisest of men, could not put to death but shut up in a vessel that was thrown into the sea.

"Et de ces enemis parla Merlin li sages en une de ses profecies que Maistre Tholomer mist en escript au temps qu'il vint en Horelande avec l'apostolle Clement por le secours qui a celui temps estoit mestier. Je vueil, fait Merlin a Maistre Tholomer, que tu metes en escript si que bien chescun le sache que celui vessel plan d'enemiz que li sages Salmons gitta en mer corruit par la terre qui est dessoubz l'eave de la mer et fait courrouce si durement la mer qu'elle degloutist les nefes et les barges. Et sachent tuit que celui vessiau n'est jamez en repos ains court tout ades parmy le fondement de la mer par tous les lieux ou est la mer salee, or en une province et ores en une autre. Li sages Salemons les cuida occire, mais je vueil bien que un et autre le sach[e], fait Merlin, que nul ne leur peut faire ne bien ne mal la ou ilz sont en enfer. Car ou qu'ilz soient est tout ades li enfer avec eulx, ce est la part dedenz par ame, car toujours sont en feu et ardent."

"Sur ceste parolle que Merlin dist regarderent puis asses Mestre Antoine et Mestre Tholomer et molt estudierent por savoir l'estre des enemiz d'enfer, et trouverent que Merlin en avoit dit toute la verite et que la sainte escripture tesmoignoît appertement que li saint angelz du ciel sont toutes voiez en la sainte joye de Paradiz et li ennemis d'enfer sont es poines d'enfer, et je vous ay mis ceste parolle avant pour devisez la vie du dragon qui uns des enemis d'enfer estoit."

Segurant continues to pursue the dragon, who leads him to a little chapel. Segurant enters and finds a hermit within, who receives him kindly and gives him food. He persuades the hermit to go out to look at the dragon, who is lying before the chapel, waiting for Segurant to appear. The hermit retreats to the chapel in terror at sight of him, but Segurant, as the dragon rises and flees before him, starts off again in pursuit. "Mais atant lesse ores li comptes a parler de Segurans et parolle de Meliadus, l'amy a la Dame du Lac, qui s'en estoit alez a la grote ou estoit la tombe Merlin."

II. THE QUEST FOR SEGURANT AND PALAMEDES¹

A messenger from Morgain comes to Arthur revealing to him

¹ Fols. 130a-131d. See above, p. 218, Chapter CLXXIII, note 3.

since they cannot reach the others to rescue them. Segurant, abandoning his post as a quintain, rushes to the scene to attack the dragon, which flees. He, bespelled, pursues it. Thus the desire of Morgain is accomplished. Arthur decides to suspend the tourney for two weeks in the hope that Segurant will return. "Mais atant lesse li comptes a parler de ceste aventure et parolle de Melyadus, li amis a la Dame du Lac, qui aveques le Sage Clerc estoit en Gall's."

5. DINADAN, THE CHEVALIER AUX DIX GARDES

(d) *The Quest of Dinadan for Segurant*¹

Dinadan sets out in pursuit of Segurant. He comes to a pavilion, where he finds Morgain, Sebille, and Brehus. He learns from Morgain that Segurant and the dragon are both under enchantment; he thereupon abandons his quest and returns with the news to court. "Mes atant lesse ores li contes a parler de ceste aventure et parolle de Lancelot qui conduist la damoiselle qui venoit a porter le brief de par la Dame du Lac."

10. LANCELOT AND THE MAIDEN OF THE DAME DU LAC²

Lancelot, in the deepest shame and determined to hide his face forever, leaves the tourney with the maiden. In the forest they meet a giant, whom Lancelot kills. The maiden insists upon hanging his head to her saddle-bow in order to announce to all men that Lancelot is still valiant. Lancelot next rescues a maiden from two knights and a dwarf, and conducts her to her castle, where he stays for four days, then goes to Cambenyc, where he accomplishes many marvellous adventures. The maiden of the Dame du Lac rides to Vincestre, places the giant's head on the spot where the quintain had been set, and proclaims to all who are present how Lancelot has slain the giant. "Mais atant lesse ores li contes a parler de cestui fait et parolle de Segurans le Brun pour diviser sa voie."

3. SEGURANT LE BRUN

(f) *Segurant and the Dragon*³

The dragon is a creature of enchantment, a "chose esperituelle,"

¹ Fols. 122b-125d. See above, p. 213, Chapter CLXVI, note 1. ² Fols. 125d-126c. ³ Fols. 126c-128a.

the enchantment that she has practised at the tourney. Arthur accordingly breaks up the assembly, and the knights disperse, with the exception of the King of Ireland and the forty knights of the Isle Non Sachant, who remain at court until Segurant is disenchanted by the power of the Graal and returns from his pursuit of the dragon, as will be told later. There is great grief in the Isle Non Sachant at the news of his mysterious disappearance, and a search for him is undertaken. The King of Ireland also sends out knights on a quest for Palamedes and determines to enter upon it himself. Even when four knights return, bringing with them the bodies of four of their comrades, he is not deterred from his purpose. Before he leaves, however, Lancelot comes to court, bearing on his saddle-bow a wounded knight, who reveals to the King of Ireland that he is Palamedes. He promises to visit his friends in Ireland as soon as possible, and the king returns home. All the knights who went forth in search of Palamedes are in the meantime killed in the forest. "Mais atant lesse ores li contes a parler de ce et parolle du bon Palamedes."

12. PALAMEDES

(a) *Palamedes and the Beste Glatissant*¹

When Palamedes is healed, he takes the arms given him by the King of Ireland and sets forth in quest of Guerees, the brother of Gawain, who has followed the Beste Glatissant. They meet and do combat to prove which of them is the more worthy to follow the Beste. In the course of the contest each brings the other to the ground. While they are fighting a lady comes to them entreating aid against her husband, who has cruelly ill-treated her. Guerees undertakes her cause, and Palamedes releases him from the combat on his pledge that after he has finished the adventure he will seek Palamedes and renew the fight. The knights then reveal their names to each other, and Palamedes, though the remembrance that he has been unhorsed by Guerees rankles, forthwith absolves him from the quarrel. Palamedes rides on his way and meets three knights in pursuit of the Beste Glatissant; he does combat with them in succession, overthrows two, and routs the third, who, however, turns upon him, as he follows, and deals him a blow that sends him with his horse into a stream.

¹ Fols. 131d-134a.

Palamedes narrowly escapes drowning, but when he issues forth from the water he resumes his pursuit of the knight, overtakes him, and in a fierce combat kills him. He betakes himself to a castle near at hand, and on his way meets the lady who had interrupted his fight with Guerees. She begs his aid against her husband, who has taken dire vengeance upon her for her misconduct with one of his serfs. Palamedes reproves her fault, but agrees to meet her husband in combat on the morrow. He lodges in a neighboring house, where he is received and entertained by a young squire. "Mes atant lesse ores li contes a parler de Palamedes et parole du Roy Marc de Cornouaille."

8. THE PLOTS OF MARC AGAINST HOEL DE BRETAGNE AND TRISTAN (continued)¹

King Marc sends messengers to Conte Graliers, bidding him undertake the war against Hoel de Bretagne. At that time Marc has sent Tristan to Irlande for Yseut la Blonde, not because he desires her, but because he hopes that Tristan will be killed there, and thus the death of Morhout, whom Tristan slew, avenged. How Tristan did battle at the court of King Arthur for the King of Irlande against Blamor de Gannes, and how he won Yseut la Blonde may be read in the book of Messer Luch. Conte Graliers comes to Cornwall to Marc, who gives him pack animals laden with treasure that he had stolen from King Pellinor. With these the count returns home, gathers his forces, and then starts for the war. In the meantime Hoel's son, Kiechadan, burns the castle of Graliers to the ground. "Mais atant lesse a parler li contes de cestui fait et parole de Galehot, le filz a la Belle Jayante."

4. GALEHAUT, LE HAUT PRINCE

(c) *Galehaut and Arthur; Galehaut and Golistant du Puy Perdu*²

Baudemagus returns to Soreloys after the tourney at Vincestre and recounts his adventures there to Galehaut. Then, since his truce with Arthur has expired, he begins to commit depredations upon the land of Logres. For this Galehaut reproves him, and proceeds to use all the proper formalities for making war. But what he does in the territory of King Arthur is related in the book that

¹ Fols. 134a-135d. ² Fols. 135d-137c.

would go to Norhout, because of the great desire that they have to meet Tristan. Lionel enters at this moment with the information that all is in readiness for them to go to the Roche. "Mais atant lesse ores li contes a parler de ceste aventure, car bien est devisie ou livre que fist Mestre Gautier Map de l'histoire Messer Lancelot, et parole de la Dame du Lac et de Boors qui venus estoit avec lui."

12. PALAMEDES

(b) *Palamedes and the abused Wife*¹

The young squire, with whom Palamedes lodges, has a feud with the knight whose wife Palamedes has engaged to defend, and he relates to Palamedes in detail the story of the abuses that the knight has heaped upon her. On the next day Palamedes goes to the castle and does battle with the knight; the combat is long and hard, but Palamedes at length fells his opponent to the ground, kills him, and cuts off his head. The young squire appears on the scene, discovers that Palamedes, to his own amazement, is severely wounded, takes him home, and tends his wounds. The lady destroys the castle, which was not her husband's but had been given to her by her father on her marriage, builds a convent on the site, and herself takes the veil. She attracts many other ladies to it, and as a result it becomes a great and powerful institution. "Mais atant lesse ores li contes a parler de ceste aventure et parole de .ii. chevaliers de l'Isle Non Sachant qui se mistrent en queste pour trouver Segurans le Brun."

3. SEGURANT LE BRUN

(g) *The Quest for Segurant by the Knights of the Isle Non Sachant*²

Two hundred knights of the Isle Non Sachant fare forth in quest of Segurant. They go in companies of fifty, fearing that they may be murdered as their ancestors were, "quant ilz se mistrent en queste pour trouver Merlin au temps du roy Uterpandragon quant li sieges perilleux de la table reonde deglutest Riger le Brun, quant il essaia voyant le roy Uterpandragon et voyant ses barons. Dont ses barons en furent tant dolant qu'ilz se mistrent tuit en

¹ Fols. 142c-144a. See above, pp. 226, note 12, 227. ² Fols. 144a-146d.

Mestre Gautier Map translated from Latin into French, whereas the following adventures are not told elsewhere.

Galehaut sends a demand to Golistant du Puy Perdu to render up to him the keys of his cities. Golistant kills the messenger, binds his head to his saddle-bow and proceeds to the court of Galehaut. A combat between him and Galehaut ensues, in which he is mortally wounded. Galehaut has him buried with honor at Soreloys. "Mais atant lesse ores li contes a parler de ce et parole de Melyadus et des profecies Merlin."

(d) *Galehaut and Tristan*¹

Shortly after Tristan has brought the fair maiden of Irlande to King Marc, he kills Brunor and the Belle Jaiande, the parents of Galehaut, and fights with Galehaut, to whom he afterward promises to return to Logres². At this time Lancelot is staying with Galehaut, who desires nothing so much as to have both Tristan and Lancelot in his dwelling. Tristan would have come to Logres in accordance with his promise, but he is so overcome by love of the queen Yseut that he is unable to leave Cornwall. He is in favor with King Marc at this time, having killed a hostile knight on his behalf. One day he lets Marc win a game of chess from him, and then begs as a boon that a tournament be cried for him at Norhout, hoping that Lancelot will be attracted to it. Marc grants the request. Galehaut hears of the tourney, and, understanding that only "la force d'amour" can keep Tristan in Cornwall, decides to accompany Lancelot to Norhout. Gawain and Hector de Marez arrive at Soreloys, "et avoient trouve Lancelot, et Gauvain s'estoit combatus a li ainsi com li contes de sa vie le tesmoigne apertement et lors li compta la novelle du tournoement qui devoit estre en Cornouaille devant Norhot. Et il commence a rire et puis parla as .x. chevaliers, et quant il y ot parle ilz s'entrevindrent a moy maintenant et descendirent et osterent leurs heaumes et me saluet et je leur rendi leur saluz et je descendi autresi pour eulx honorer et Brehuz descendi autressi." Brehuz gives himself up as prisoner to Gawain, having been sent to him by a Cornish knight who has defeated him in combat. Galehaut then announces that if Arthur had not summoned him to take part in the war at the Roche aus Scenes, he and Lancelot

¹ Fols. 138d-140a. See above, p. 223, Chapter CLXXVIII, note 3. ² See Lésch Tristan, §§ 40, 41. ³ There is an obvious omission here in the text.

queste pour trouver Merlin, qui celle table avoit estoree, et pour la priere de Galehaut le Brun le fist Merlin aler parmi l'air voyant tous."

Fifty of the knights take a path that leads them to a castle of Morgain, who lodges them hospitably for the night. She tells them that Segurant will pursue the dragon to his lair, where he will fight with him; there he will be found either dead or alive by the knights. She promises to direct them on the road the next day. In reality she sends them to the forest of Pomengloiz, where the maiden dwells who enchanted Meleagant, as has been related. She herself goes to a castle of Brehuz and enlists his services in sending after them the remaining one hundred and fifty knights of the Isle Non Sachant. Her plans are successful, and one hundred of the number remain under enchantment in the forest of Pomengloiz. "Mais atant lesse ores li contes a parler de ceste aventure et retorne a parler du tornoement que le roy Marc avoit fait crier a Norhout por la priere de Messire Tristan."

13. THE TOURNEY AT NORHOUT¹

The knights assemble at Norhout for the tourney. Norhout and one half of Cornouaille are to joust against Tintaiol and the other half of Cornouaille. Marc, aware that the sight of Tristan's prowess will inflame Yseut's love for him, does not allow her even to know of the tourney, but puts a manikin dressed as a queen in her place among the spectators, and tells her, when she hears the noise from the lists, that it is occasioned by the horses that a certain knight is testing before buying them. He has Brengain watched "por ce qu'elle ne li apportast nouvelles ainsi com il fist jadis, quant Tristan se fery es fosses que li traitres Andret avoit fait mettre devant le lit la royne, ainsi comme messer Luch de Gant le devise apertement en son livre." The knights of Borguignon overcome those of Tintaiol on the first day and are worsting those of Norhout on the second, when Tristan enters the range and carries off the honors for Norhout. Yseut hears the noise and discovers the deception that Marc has been practising on her. She throws from her window a bunch of lighted tow, and thus succeeds in setting fire to the palace. The blaze is seen at the lists, the alarm is given, the queen is rescued, and Marc's treachery is brought to

¹ Fols. 146d-151c.

light. Tristan and Yseut remain together, and early the following morning, Yseut, leaving him, goes to the king's door and tells him that the knights are assembling for the joust, Tristan among them. Marc bids Tristan lead the queen to the *loges*, saying that Andret, whom he had directed to escort her there on the previous day, had basely deceived him. He has the castle of Andret destroyed and offers a reward for his person. When the tourney begins, Tristan first sets himself up as a quintain, and then dashes into the range, dealing havoc on all sides, until Marc is mad with jealousy of him.

The next day Marc entrusts Yseut to the care of Tristan and enters the lists himself. He engages in combat with Lamorat, whom, if he had known, he would have killed, for it was Lamorat who sent the enchanted horn to Yseut, as will be told later, "au compte de Morgain quant elle fist devant li venir cellui ennemi qui avoit porchacie a faire neistre Merlin, et vous compteray ce que Morgain fist de luy quant il gisoit avec Morgain." Lamorat wounds Marc so severely that the tourney is broken up for the day, and Lamorat, fearing for his life, leaves the country. He is driven by a storm to the coast of Irlande, where he presents himself to the king, who reminds him of Vincestre and the prowess that Segurant had shown there. He and the king hold long converse together. "Mais atant lesse ores li contes a parler d'eulx et parolle de Segurans le Bruu."

3. SEGURANT LE BRUN

(h) *The Release of the Knights from Pomengloiz by Segurant*¹

The pursuit of the dragon leads Segurant to a cave in the Forest Perilleuse from which a giant emerges and advances to attack him with a club. Segurant kills him and thus frees twelve maidens, who come forth from the cave where the giant has kept them in his power. No sooner are they released than Segurant leaves them to dash off in pursuit of the dragon. The maidens betake themselves to a convent.

The news of the quest of Segurant by the knights of the Isle Non Sachant comes to Arthur. He is on the point of sending out knights in search of them, but learning that they as well as Segurant are under enchantment, he gives up the idea as useless. Segurant

¹ Fol. 151c.

in the meantime goes to Pomengloiz, and by his entrance there he releases his knights from the enchantment, although he himself remains under the spell of the dragon. The knights go back to Vincestre, and Segurant continues on his way pursuing the dragon.

9. MELEAGANT OF GORRE

(b) *The Plots of Meleagant against his Sister*¹

Meleagant when he escapes from the forest goes back to Gorre. He plans to injure his sister, who interfered when he tried to dishonor one of her maidens. Meleagant now accuses her of having planned to poison their father, because she desires to make a knight whom she loves king of Gorre. Baudemagus drives her from the kingdom, and she takes refuge in a castle that belonged to her mother. She avenges herself upon Meleagant later by inducing Lancelot to put him to death, "ainsi comme l'histoire de sa vie le tesmoigne appertement. Mais atant laisse ores li contes a parler de ce et parole du Sage Clerc de Gales et de Melyadus et des prophecies de Merlin."

14. THE PLOTS OF MORGAIN LA FEE AND CLAUDAS
DE LA DESERTE AGAINST THE DAME DU LAC²

This episode occurs also in Group I and is summarized above, page 372 (No. 2).

¹ Fols. 151d-153b. ² Fols. 154c-157a. See above, p. 232, Chapter CLXXXVI, note 4.