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4. Roy Marc, vilz dolent et chetifz,
Qui a tous biens faire es retifz,
Tu es come le grans mestis
Qui contre le lyon prent estrifz.
5. Maleüreux et malséné,
Pourquoy fuz tu si forsenné,
Qui du meilleur qu'on sache né
Mesdeïs, roy malassené?
6. Vilté de gent, fiens et ordure,
Deshonneur vergoingne et laidure,
Trop me merveill quant Dieux endure
Que ta vie si longtemps dure.
7. Honnis vergongneux ahontez,
Sur tous es en honte montez;
Entre rois ne fusses comptez,
A dieu et au mond fust bontez.
8. Ce que vives est grant pechiez,
Tout le mond en est entechiez;
En mustre est ton cueur fichiez;
Nuls ne vous croit, nen soit trichiez.
9. Roy Marc, tes euuvres ne cel'on,
Onc si mal roy ne vit nul hom
Comme tu es, ne si felon;
Viltés du monde t'appel'on.
10. Tu es cilz qui toujours empire,
Mauvais fus et encor es pire;
Tant soies tu du regne sire
.
11. Vois tousiours empirant et louche,
Deshonneur vergongne et reprouche;
De mauvais homme en toy se couche
Viltez, qui ens ou cueur te touche.
12. Failli du cueur, coart renois,
Tu as yeulx, mais goute n'en vois
Ta dolente, que ne pourvois;
De ton fait est chetifve voix.
13. Vilz homs dolent et ahonté,
De toy n'est nul bien racompté
.
.
14. Et puis que je voy que tu vais
Du tout empirant, ne ne fais
L'empirer tout a une feïs,
De ta honte suy bien confès.
15. De ta vergongne et de ta honte,
Qui toute deshonneur surmonte,

Fine mon lay, que rois et conte
Mettront encore en heault compte.

16. Et pource qu'alas mesdisant
De celui que tous vont prisant,
Ce vois je du tout desprisant.
Cy fine mon lay vray disant.

MS. Readings: Strophe iii, l. 3 Que je vous compt sa
mauvais vie—viii, 2 entechez, l. 4 trichez—ix, 2 selon—xi,
2 Es vois tousiours & che—xii, 1 rgoïz—xiv, 1 vois, 2 faiz,
3 foiz, 4 confez.

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ANEMONAE VERBORUM

LOOKING over that charming and unworthily neglected poem, "Christ's Victorie," it occurred to me to note down some ephemeral blossoms of words which deserved a longer date. Some seem to be Fletcher's own coinage, others are found, though rarely, in Spenser and his contemporaries.

- Enwaved.* "The waters . . . hoarsely enwaved were."
- Infuneral.* "As though her flesh did but infuneral Her buried ghost."
- Infanted.* "And yet but newly was He infanted."
- Devowed.* ". . . the armies angelique devow'd Their former rage."
- Unflower.* "That I may soone unflow'r your fragrant baskets."
- Disadvantage* (=cease advancing.) ". . . when they saw their Lord's bright cognizance Shine in His face, soone did they disadvantage."
- Moduled.* "Like pleasing anthems, moduled in time."
- Eloigning* (=driving away=Fr. *esloigner*.) ". . . the bird of sorrowe sat Eloigning joyfull day with her sad note." In Mr. Grosart's text it is "eloving"—perhaps rightly.
- Aggrate.* ". . . what so ever might aggrate the sense."
- Depastured.* ". . . Hibla, though his thyme depasturèd. Is fast againe with honie blossomèd."

- Eblazed.* “. . . . there pinks eblazed wide And damask’t all the earth.”
- Embayed.* “. . . . all about, embayèd in soft sleepe.” (No new word, but a pretty use).
- Befancy* (=to fill with vain fancies.) “How thou befanciest the men most wise!”
- Discepered.* “. . . of their golden virges none disceper’d were.”
- Orbicles.* “Such watry orbicles young boys do blowe.”
- Depictured.* “And all the world therein depicturèd.”
- Embraves.* “. . . with their verduce his white head embraves.”
- Foreset* (=plot, design). “When man, incens’d with hate, Thy death foreset.”
- Debellished.* “What blast hath thus His flowers debellishèd?”
- Engladded.* “Th’engladded Spring, forgetfull now to weepe,
- Eblazon.* Began t’ebazon from her leavie bed.”
- Corylets* (=hazel-bushes). “The under corylets did catch the shine.”
- Interchased.* “. . . with small starres a garland interchas’t of oliveleaves they bore, to crowne His head,
- Degloried.* That was before with thornes deglorièd.”
- Discoasted.* “As farre as heav’n and earth discoasted tie.”
- Acquieting.* “. . . . eternall peace Acquieting the soules.”
- Dispacing.* “. . . in this lower field dispacing wide.”
- Misadvised.* “. . . all that skill . . . Should it presume to gild, were misadvised.”
- Emparadised.* “As in his burning throne he sits emparadis’d.” (Milton has adopted this lovely word.)

More odd than beautiful are “indeflourishing,” “befreckeled,” “spangelets,” “interall” (for interior; “When Zephyr breathed into their watry interall”); “disentrayle” (to

eviscerate, tear from the body: “as to disentrayle His soule they meant”); “jolly” (to make merry: “they jolly at His grieffe”).

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ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Geschichte der Englischen Litteratur von Bernhard ten Brink. Zweiter Band, 2. Hälfte (Bogen 23-Schluss), herausgegeben von Alois Brandl. Strassburg: Verlag von Karl J. Trübner, 1893.

The Literary Relations of England and Germany in the Sixteenth Century. By Charles H. Herford, Cambridge: At the University Press, 1886.

DR. Alois Brandl has assumed the editorship of the late Professor ten Brink’s ‘History of English Literature.’ For the second volume he has written a preface in which he states that he has been able to publish the second volume in its original and finished form, and that he will also publish later the chapters written by Professor ten Brink upon the Elizabethan drama and “The Shepherd’s Calendar,” supplemented in part by himself. This last contribution to the second volume contains the concluding chapters of the fifth book and book sixth, together with the promised appendix and an index to the entire work. Another century of literary activity in England is discussed, the latter part of the fifteenth century, when the influence of Chaucer was still strongly felt, and the first half of the sixteenth century, when the influence of the New Learning was taking deeper root in English soil.

If the various periods of literary history in England might be compared to mountains and valleys, this is a period when the literary strata may be said to have sunken to the lowest depths of valley-formation. England had almost forgotten that it had had a Renaissance and a Chaucerian School, while the literature had shifted its scenes from the south, and sought a more congenial environment north of the Tweed. “The Renaissance to the death of Surrey,” the title given to book sixth, introduces the reader to the court of