

"Out of the deep, my child, out of the deep,

\* \* \* \* \*

To that last deep where we and thou are still."

Line 460. Contrast these sounds of welcome with the dim cries of despair in lines 41-45, and of lamentation in lines 368-369 above.

Line 469. The cycle of the mystic year is now complete from Arthur's birth. It is the last night of the old year as Arthur passes away, and the sun rises bringing in a new year. The poem closes with a line of hope worthy of the noble character that Tennyson has depicted.

## GLOSSARY.

### CONTAINING OBSOLETE WORDS, AND WORDS USED IN AN UNUSUAL SENSE IN THE FOREGOING IDYLLS.

#### ABBREVIATIONS:

C. A. Coming of Arthur.	M. E. Middle English.
G. L. Gareth and Lynette.	M. L. Middle Latin.
L. E. Lancelot and Elaine.	A. S. Anglo-Saxon.
P. A. Passing of Arthur.	G. German.
O. F. Old French.	It. Italian.
O. E. Old English.	

**Affiance.** L. E. 1346. Trust, confidence. Used in this sense by Shakespeare. Its more common meaning is betrothal or marriage. M. E. *affiance*, *afiance*. O. F. *afiance*, from *affier*, to trust in.

**Allowed of.** L. E. 110. Approved by. This *allow* is from the French *allouer*, to approve; from the Latin *ad*, to, and *laudare*, to praise. It must not be confused with "allow" in the sense of "permit." See L. E. 152 and 201.

**Anon.** L. E. 342. Soon afterward; literally, in one instant. M. E. *anon*; originally a prepositional phrase, *on an*, i.e. in one.

**Armlet.** L. E. 1219. A little arm, hence an ornament for the arm; a metal band or ring worn on the upper arm. From *arm* and the diminutive suffix *let*.

**Barren-beaten.** L. E. 160. Made barren by being trodden. One of the many compounds formed and used by Tennyson as epithets.

**Battle-writhen.** L. E. 807. Twisted by wielding sword and spear in battle. Another Tennyson compound. *writhen* is an obsolete participle from *writhe*. M. E. *writhen*, to twist.

**Belike.** G. L. 1312. L. E. 214. Probably in early modern English also written *belyke* or *bylyke*; apparently of dialect origin, *be*, by, prep., and *like*, likely, i.e. by what is likely.

**Black-stoled.** P. A. 365. Black-robed. The *stole* was a long, loose robe. M. E. *stole*. Latin *stola*, a robe.



- Blank.** L. E. 193. Bare, *i.e.* without coat of arms or other device. M. E. *blank*, fem. *blanche*. French *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, white.
- Blare.** L. E. 938. To trumpet forth. Compare *blaze*, to proclaim, both words being from the same root as *blow*.
- Blazoned.** G. L. 398. L. E. 9. A heraldic term applied to the devices portrayed on the shield or armor. French *blasonner*.
- Boon.** G. L. 327. M. E. *boon*, *bone*, and *boyn*. A. S. *ben* and *bene*. A prayer; thence that which is granted in answer to prayer, a "favor" or "privilege."
- Braided.** L. E. 8. Embroidered. But *braid* and *broider* are from different roots and have different meanings. *Braid* is from a Teutonic base, *bragd*, meaning to swing, hence to entwine, weave. A. S. *bregdan*. M. E. *braiden*. *Broider* is from the French *broder*, or *border*, and meant originally "to work on the edge," hence, to ornament with needlework.
- Brake.** L. E. 1130. An obsolete form of *broke*.
- Brewis.** G. L. 447. Broth, from *brew*, meaning "boil." M. E. *brewes*. O. F. *broues*.
- Broach.** G. L. 476. Spit. F. *broche*, "a pointed stick," originally the same word as *brooch*.
- Burns.** G. L. 90. A rivulet, a brook, also written *bourne* or *bourne*. M. E. *burne*. A. S. *burna*. The word is frequently used in the north of England and in Scotland.
- Burthen.** L. E. 898. A refrain of a song repeated after each stanza. *Burthen* is more properly spelt *burden*, from the French *bourdon*, the drone of a humming bee. M. E. *burdoun*. This word must not be confused with *burthen*, a load.
- Caitiff.** G. L. 799. Originally "captive," hence, "worthless," "bad," "cowardly." M. E. *caitif*. O. F. *caitif*.
- Casque.** G. L. 665. P. A. 377. A helmet. French *casque*, a helmet.
- Catapult.** G. L. 941. An engine for throwing stones, used by the Romans. L. *catapulta*.
- Cate.** G. L. 828. Generally used in plural form meaning provisions, connected with *cater*, to provide. More frequently a "delicacy" or a "dainty," as here.
- Chancel.** P. A. 177. The enclosed space in a church surrounding the altar, formerly separated from the rest of the church by a screen or lattice-work, hence the name from the Latin *cancelli*, lattice-work. M. E. *chauncel*, O. F. *chancel*.

- Churl.** G. L. 419. From A. S. *ceorl*, "a man," a "freeman of the lowest rank," hence, a "low, ill-bred fellow."
- Clomb.** G. L. 56. P. A. 446. An obsolete form of *climbed*.
- Comb.** G. L. 1163. A bowl-shaped hollow in a hillside, a Celtic word occurring frequently in local names of Wales and the West of England.
- Couched.** L. E. 177; *i.e.* placed the spear under the right armpit in position for attack, with the butt end in the *rest* or socket behind the saddle. O. F. *coucher*, Latin *collocare*, to place together.
- Crescent.** L. E. 446, 1389. Growing. From the Latin *crescen(t)s*, to grow or increase. French *croissant*. M. E. *cressent*.
- Cuirass.** L. E. 293. Breastplate; from French *cuir*; Latin *corium*, leather, armor for the breast having been originally made of leather.
- Cuisses.** P. A. 383. Armor for the thighs. Latin *coxa*, thigh; French *cuisse*: also written *cuishes*.
- Curvet.** L. E. 787. To prance with all four feet off the ground at the same time. French *courbetter*.
- Dais-throne.** P. A. 386. A throne elevated on the dais or platform. Dais from M. L. *discus*, a table, in early Latin, a plate. O. F. *dais*, a high table. M. E. *deis*.
- Devices.** L. E. 9. Armorial bearings. Early mod. E. *devise*. M. E. *devise*, *devyse*, *devys*. O. F. *devise*, a division, difference, plan, contrivance. Latin *divisus*. The word *device* literally means a division; hence a disposition or desire; hence, a contrivance, a design.
- Devoir.** L. E. 118. Literally "duty"; hence, often used of the devotion of a knight for his lady. French *devoir*, to owe. Latin *devere*.
- Dint.** L. E. 19. Literally a "blow"; hence, as here, an indentation made by a blow. M. E. *dint* or *dynt*, also *dent*, whence the other mod. E. form *dent*, a blow. *Dint* also has the sense of force or power. Compare *by dint of*.
- Dipt.** L. E. 394. P. A. 311. Went down. Another form of *dipped*, the past tense of *dip*. M. E. *dippen*.
- Discaged.** G. L. 20. Taken out of a cage. Observe the difference between "discaged" and "uncaged."
- Dole.** L. E. 1129. Grief. M. E. *dol*. O. F. *dol*. Latin *dolor*.
- Downs.** L. E. 162. A rolling country, somewhat elevated, not covered by forests. The term is particularly applied to certain



- districts in southern and southeastern England. M. E. *down* or *dun*. A. S. *dun*, a hill.
- Dragon-boughts.** G. L. 229. The coils of dragons' tails. *Bought* or *bout* means "bend" or "turn."
- Enow.** G. L. 205. L. E. 683. Enough; originally a plural form of the indefinite pronoun, "enough"; but Tennyson uses the word without distinction of number for "enough," pronoun and adverb.
- Fain.** L. E. 767. Glad, from an old Teutonic base, *fag*, to fit, or to suit. The word originally meant "fixed"; hence, "suited," "satisfied," "content." Early mod. E. *fayne*. M. E. *fain*, or *fayn*. A. S. *fagan*. It is now used to imply the acceptance of an alternative to something better.
- Fantastical.** L. E. 591. Whimsical, full of romantic fancies. *Fantastic* + *al*. O. F. *fantastique*. Mod. F. *fantastique*.
- Fantasy.** G. L. 618. L. E. 11. A fanciful design; an older form of *fancy*, a whim; hence, a product of fancy.
- Fealty.** G. L. 391. P. A. 243. A doublet of "*fidelity*." O. F. *fealte*. Latin *fidelitas*, faithfulness.
- Glamour.** G. L. 202, 205. P. A. 52. Enchantment; hence, charm, fascination. Also *glamor*, or more correctly, *glamer*; probably from the same root as *gleam*.
- Greaves.** P. A. 383. Armor for the lower part of the legs. Made of metal, and lined with some soft substance. M. E. *greves*. O. F. *greves*, shin.
- Guerdon.** G. L. 810. A reward, or a recompense; from F. *guerdon* or *guerredon*. M. L. *widerdonum*, a gift in return.
- Gyve.** G. L. 362. Fetter. M. E. *given*, *gyven*, originally a Celtic word.
- Haft.** P. A. 224. A handle, as of a sword. A. S. *haeft*, a handle. M. E. *haft*.
- Hale.** G. L. 791. To drag, or to draw. Same as *haul*. F. *haler*. G. *holen*.
- Hern.** L. E. 653. A contraction of "heron," a kind of bird with long legs, neck, and bill; formerly regarded as a bird of ill omen.
- Hest.** P. A. 211. A command; from O. E. *haes*; commonly written "behest." The *t* is an added letter, and the vowel is consequently shortened.

- Help.** C. A. 141. L. E. 494. Help. *Help* and *holpen* are antiquated forms.
- Hove.** P. A. 361. Probably the past tense of "*heave*," but used here by Tennyson as the past tense of *hove*, to wait, or to linger; hence, of a boat, to float.
- Jacinth.** P. A. 225. The same as *hyacinth*, a precious stone of the color of the hyacinth flower, blue and purple. M. E. *jacint*. O. F. *jacinthe*. Latin *hyacinthus* (from the Greek).
- Joust.** G. L. 85. L. E. 31. P. A. 270. Another form of "*just*," a tournament; from Latin *juxta*, near; literally a "meeting together." M. E. *juste*; O. F. *joste*; Mod. F. *joute*.
- Joyance.** L. E. 1313. Enjoyment; an archaic word used by Spenser and Byron. O. F. *joyance*.
- Knave.** G. L. 151. Knave is originally "boy" (cf. G. *knabe*), hence, "servant."
- Lackt.** G. L. 721. From *lack*, "to be wanting."
- Lap.** P. A. 239. To make a sharp sound as a dog does when licking water with his tongue. Tennyson uses the word here to distinguish between the peculiar sharp sound of the water striking against the rocks, from the soft sound of the water as it plashes among the reeds. The word is of Teutonic origin.
- Lichened.** L. E. 44. To be covered with lichens, so as to give anything the color of lichens.
- Lief.** P. A. 248. Beloved, from the same root as "love" and "belief." M. E. *leef*, A. S. *leof*. The word is archaic.
- Links.** L. E. 165. Windings, as of a river; hence, the ground lying along such windings. The word is a dialect form of *linch*.
- Loon.** G. L. 751. A stupid fellow, a lubber. O. E. *lowm*.
- Lustihood.** L. E. 202. Strength and vigor; an archaic word of Teutonic origin. Compare German *lustigkeit*.
- Lustrous.** P. A. 284. Bright, luminous, chiefly used figuratively, as here. Latin *lustrum*.
- Mage.** C. A. 280, 362. G. L. 299. A magician, an enchanter. F. *mage*. L. *magus*. It. *mago*, "a magician."
- Marches.** L. E. 525. Border lands, often the scene of battles, and hence left uncultivated. M. E. *marche*. O. F. *marche*, a border.
- Marge.** P. A. 232. Same as "*margin*"; border; French *marge*.



- Mavis.** G. L. 1052. The song-thrush, or "throstle." F. *mauvie*, from an old Celtic word.
- Mere.** G. L. 778. L. E. 1400. P. A. 205. A lake or pool; formerly A. S. *mere*, a lake, pool. M. E. *mere*. Latin *mare*.
- Merle.** G. L. 1052. The blackbird. F. *merle*. Latin *merula*.
- Meseems.** G. L. 832. = *me seems*, i.e. "it seems to me." *Me* is the dative case, or indirect object of *seems*.
- Nightmare.** P. A. 345. A fiend supposed to cause evil dreams, and to oppress people during sleep. M. E. *nightmare*. G. *nacht-mahr*. *Mare* is of Teutonic origin.
- Oared.** L. E. 1147. Rowed. Shakespeare uses the word in "The Tempest," and Tennyson twice in "The Princess." The verb "oar" is from the noun "oar." A. S. *ār*. M. E. *ore*.
- Offices.** P. A. 293. Services, duty. French *office*. Latin *officium*, duty.
- Oriel.** L. E. 1170. A projecting window. M. E. *oryel*, *oriol*. O. F. *oriol*. M. L. *oriolum*. Latin *aureolum*, a gilded room; hence, a room forming a projection in the form of a bay window, and richly furnished.
- Overdo.** L. E. 467. Outdo. The usual meaning of "overdo" is "to do too much." M. E. *overdon*.
- Palfrey.** G. L. 1325. A riding horse, especially for ladies. F. *palefroi*. M. E. *palfrey*, *palefrey*. Low L. *paraveredus*.
- Palled.** L. E. 1135. Shrouded; Latin *palla*, a mantle. M. E. *pal*, *palle*. O. F. *palle*.
- Pass.** L. E. 1084. To die. Frequently used in P. A., in the sense of "disappear," i.e. "to depart from life."
- Postern-gate.** C. A. 212. A back door or gate, a private entrance. *Postern* + *gate*.
- Pre-doomed.** L. E. 724. To condemn beforehand. *pre* + *doom*.
- Pricked.** L. E. 477. Spurred; past tense of *prick*. M. E. *pricken*. A. S. *prician*. G. *prickeln*.
- Puissance.** C. A. 17. Power, strength. O. F. *puissance*.
- Quest.** G. L. 535. Search. O. F. *queste*. L. *quaesita*, *quaesta*, from *quaero*, to seek.
- Quit.** L. E. 939. Requite, repay; also "quite," M. E. *quiten*, French, *quitter*. Latin *quietare*, to pay.

- Ramp.** G. L. 1273. L. E. 660. Ramping; literally "climbing." A heraldic term used of animals in the position of attack. Same root as "romp." M. E. *rampen*. O. F. *ramper*, to climb.
- Rapt.** L. E. 282. Carried away. From an English verb "rap," to snatch. M. E. *rappen*. G. *raffen*. The word is of Teutonic origin, and is not to be confused with Latin *raptus*.
- Rathe.** L. E. 338. Early. From an old M. E. adjective *rath*, adverb *rathe*, from which comes our comparative "rather."
- Reave.** G. L. 411. Strip. Carry off by force. Past tense, *reft*. Early modern E. *reve*, *reeve*. A. S. *reafian*.
- Roundelay.** G. L. 496. A poem containing a line which comes around again and again. F. *rondelet*.
- Ruth.** G. L. 873. Pity, sorrow. M. E. *ruthe*. Derived from A. S.
- Sallow-rifted.** L. E. 995. Broken by patches of pallid light; a Tennyson compound.
- Samite.** Used several times in both L. E. and P. A. A rich silk interwoven with gold or silver thread; later, rich silk material of any kind. Tennyson has both white and black samite. Probably derived from the Greek *hexamiton*, six-threaded.
- Scaur.** L. E. 53. Another form of "scar," a detached rock, a cliff. In connection with "shingly," a sloping cliff covered with pebbles. Of Teutonic origin, not to be confused with "scar," meaning a "mark."
- Scullion.** G. L. 151. Properly a "dish-clout," from O. F. *escouillon*. Thence a servant who cleans pots and kettles.
- Shingly.** L. E. 53. Pebbly; *shingle* + *y*, same root as "sing." The coarse gravel is called "shingle," from the singing or crunching noise made by walking on it. Teutonic origin. See *Scaur*, above.
- Shrill.** L. E. 1019. P. A. 369. To utter a keen, high-pitched sound or cry. M. E. *schrillen*. G. *schrillen*. Of Teutonic origin.
- Shrive.** L. E. 1093. To grant absolution. From the same root as the Latin *scribere*, to write; hence, to prescribe a penance for sin; hence, to grant absolution. Past tense *shrove* is seen in "Shrove Tuesday." M. E. *shriven*. A. S. *scrifan*.
- Simples.** L. E. 857. Healing herbs. Each plant was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy. The word is commonly used in the plural.
- Soilure.** L. E. 7. The act of soiling or of tarnishing. It was the custom of knights to keep their shields covered to prevent tarnish.



- ing. Shakespeare uses the word in "Troilus and Cressida," IV. I. 56: "Not making any scruple of her *soilure*."
- Spate.** G. L. 3. A flood or torrent; a term used in Scotland, of Celtic origin.
- Squire.** L. E. 382. A short form for "esquire," a shield bearer. From Latin *scutum*, a shield. O. F. *escuyer*. Hence, an attendant on a knight.
- Strait.** P. A. 178. A narrow tongue of land; more usually, a narrow passage of water connecting two bodies of water. Another form of the word "straight." M. E. *strait*. O. F. *estrait*, narrow. Latin *strictus*.
- Tale.** L. E. 91. The full number, or sum. M. E. *tale*, a number. A. S. *talū*, a number; hence the secondary meaning, orderly arrangement of speech, a story.
- Tamper.** L. E. 128. Another form of "temper," to meddle with; hence, to use underhand measures, to exert corrupt influence over. From Latin *temperare*, to divide in due proportion.
- Tarn.** L. E. 36. A small mountain lake, especially one that has no outlet. Another form of the word is "tairn." M. E. *tarne*. The word seems to be of Scandinavian origin.
- Tarriance.** L. E. 567. Delay, *tarry* + *ance*. The use of the word is rare. Shakespeare uses it twice.
- Tinct.** L. E. 10. The modern form is "tint," meaning "coloring." Latin *tinctus*, dyed.
- Thrall.** G. L. 162. A slave, a serf, a bondman. M. E. *thral*, *thralle*. A. S. *thræl*. Derived from a root meaning *to run*; hence, "one who runs" on messages.
- Topaz-lights.** P. A. 225. The *topaz* is a gem of various colors, yellow, white, green, or pale blue: probably from the Greek *topazōn*, the yellow topaz; hence, "topaz-lights" means sparkles of the different topaz colors.
- Travail.** C. A. 75. Labor, as in child-birth.
- Trefoil.** G. L. 1130. The three-leaved clover. Latin *trifolium*.
- Trick out.** G. L. 1355. To adorn, to deck out. Probably from the noun *trick*, a dexterous contrivance.
- Villain.** G. L. 157. Servile, originally from M. L. *villanus*, "a farm servant"; hence, came to mean "base" or "bad."
- Ward.** G. L. 1072. A place of guard = watch.
- Ware.** P. A. 363. Another form of "aware."

- Waterflags.** P. A. 231. Aquatic plants of the genus *Iris*.
- Whole.** L. E. 93. Heal. *Whole* and *heal* are from the same root. Compare the expression "made whole" in the New Testament. M. E. *hol*. A. S. *hāl*. G. *heil*, sound. Teutonic origin.
- Wot.** G. L. 447. L. E. 196. Knows. *Wot* is third person singular, present indicative of "wit." An archaic verb of Teutonic origin.
- Wrack.** C. A. 207. An old form of *wreck*. It is a common form used by Elizabethan writers.
- Yield.** G. L. 18. To give in payment, to reward.



