Many other Middle English texts also represent debates, dreams, and intersecting dream-debates. The brilliant bird-debate The Owl and the Nightingale is usually dated to the end of the twelfth century. Debates between the body and the soul appear in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, continuing an Old English tradition that extends as well into the Renaissance. Alongside the poems just mentioned, the fourteenth century also produced such alliterative dream-debates as Winner and Waster, The Parliament of the Three Ages, and Thomas Usk’s prose Testament of Love. Do you want to read the r Strictly speaking Pearl (1375–95) is not a narrative but a visionary and consolatory episode, in which a man, lamenting the loss of a precious pearl — in part perhaps his daughter — is granted a... See Constance B. Hieatt, The Realism of Dream Visions: The Poetic Exploitation of the Dream-Experience in Chaucer and his Contemporaries (The Hague: Mouton, 1967) pp. 61–6;Google Scholar. and A. C. Spearing, Medieval Dream-Poetry (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976) pp. 111–29.Google Scholar.